# Linux Hardening Audit Tool - Project Report

### 1. Introduction

This project report describes the design and implementation of a Linux Hardening Audit Tool developed using Python. The tool audits a Linux system for basic security configurations and generates a text-based report highlighting current status and recommendations for improvement.

## 2. Objectives

- Check basic Linux security settings.
- Identify misconfigurations in SSH and file permissions.
- Verify if the system is protected by a firewall.
- Detect potential rootkits using chkrootkit (if available).
- Provide hardening recommendations based on the audit.
- Generate a summary report and security score.

## 3. Tools and Technologies Used

- Python 3.x
- Kali Linux (or any Debian-based distro)
- UFW (Uncomplicated Firewall)
- chkrootkit (optional)

#### 4. Features of the Tool

- ✓ Checks UFW firewall status
- ✓ Verifies SSH hardening settings
- ✓ Checks file permissions of critical files (/etc/passwd, /etc/shadow)
- ✓ Detects rootkits (if chkrootkit is available)
- ✓ Lists disabled/unused system services
- ✓ Generates a detailed audit report with a security score and hardening suggestions

#### 5. How It Works

The tool uses built-in shell commands and Python subprocess module to gather system data and writes the output to a formatted report file.

It checks for active firewall rules, SSH configuration values, sensitive file permissions, unused services, and the presence of rootkits.

Each check is scored and summarized.

Python Code Used to develop this code:

```
import os
import subprocess
from datetime import datetime
output_file = linux_sudit_report.txt*
report = open(output_file, %*)

report.write('linux Hardening Audit Report\n')
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report.
```

```
report.write( [4] Disabled Services (potentially unused):\n")
disabled_Services = subprocess.getoutput( systemath list-unit-files --state=disabled")
report.write(disabled_services + \n")
score += 1

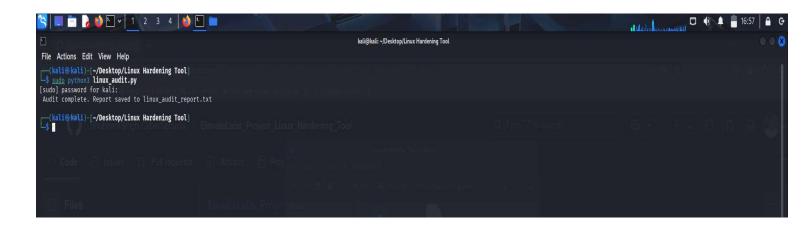
# 5. Rootkit check
report.write( [5] Rootkit check (chkrootkit):\n")
if subprocess.getoutput( which chkrootkit ):
    rootkit_output = subprocess.getoutput( sudo chkrootkit )
    report.write(rootkit_output + \n")
    score += 1

else:
    report.write(*chkrootkit not installed Skipping... \n")
    recommendations.append(*Install chkrootkit to scan for rootkits.")

# Final summary
report.write(*\n")
report.write(f Security Score; [score]/[total_checks]\n")
report.write(f Recommendations:\n")
if recommendations:
    report.write(* Recommendations:\n")
report.write(* Recommendations:\n")
else:
    report.write(*System appears well-configured. No major actions needed.\n")
report.close()
print(f* Audit complete. Report saved to [output_file}*)
```

## 6. How to Run the Tool

- 1. Make the script executable using `chmod +x linux\_audit.py`
- 2. Run with sudo: `sudo ./linux\_audit.py`
- 3. Output will be saved in `linux\_audit\_report.txt`
- \*Sample Image to demonstrate the execution:



# 7. Sample Output

```
| International particle Report | Communication | Communicatio
```

# 8. Conclusion

This Linux Hardening Audit Tool provides an easy and effective way to assess the security posture of a Linux system.

It is lightweight, beginner-friendly, and useful for students, system administrators, or anyone seeking to improve system hardening.