Syslog analysis on linux systems

Project overview

In this project I will be performing syslog analysis on a linux system (ubuntu).Syslog is a standard logging protocol that collects and stores log messages from various system processes and applications. The primary objectives of the project were to configure syslog, access and interpret log files, and analyze log data for troubleshooting and security monitoring.

This project provided me with hands-on experience in understanding syslog configuration, exploring system logs, filtering log data, and performing detailed analysis of authentication logs.

Lab Setup and Tools

- Operating System: Ubuntu 20.04
- Syslog Files Location: `/var/log/`
- Tools Used: Built-in Linux tools such as nano, grep, awk, and less.

Understanding syslog configuration

I explored the syslog configuration file to understand how logging is set up and identified the various logging facilities and their corresponding log files by using the command `sudo nano /etc/rsyslog.conf` . This opens the rsyslog configuration file in the nano editor

```
  GNU nano 8.1
# /etc/rsyslog.conf configuration file for rsyslog
#
# For more information install rsyslog-doc and see
# /usr/share/doc/rsyslog-doc/html/configuration/index.html
#
# Default logging rules can be found in /etc/rsyslog.d/50-default.conf


#################
#### MODULES ####
#################

module(load="imuxsock") # provides support for local system logging
#module(load="immark")  # provides --MARK-- message capability

# provides UDP syslog reception
#module(load="imudp")
#input(type="imudp" port="514")

# provides TCP syslog reception
#module(load="imtcp")
#input(type="imtcp" port="514")

# provides kernel logging support and enable non-kernel klog messages
module(load="imklog" permitnonkernelfacility="on")

###########################
#### GLOBAL DIRECTIVES ####
###########################

# Filter duplicated messages
$RepeatedMsgReduction on

#
# Set the default permissions for all log files.
```

```
 GNU nano 8.1                                                    /etc/rsys

# provides TCP syslog reception
#module(load="imtcp")
#input(type="imtcp" port="514")

# provides kernel logging support and enable non-kernel klog messages
module(load="imklog" permitnonkernelfacility="on")

###############################
#### GLOBAL DIRECTIVES ####
###############################

# Filter duplicated messages
$RepeatedMsgReduction on

#
# Set the default permissions for all log files.
#
$FileOwner syslog
$FileGroup adm
$FileCreateMode 0640
$DirCreateMode 0755
$Umask 0022
$PrivDropToUser syslog
$PrivDropToGroup syslog

#
# Where to place spool and state files
#
$WorkDirectory /var/spool/rsyslog

#
# Include all config files in /etc/rsyslog.d/
#
$IncludeConfig /etc/rsyslog.d/*.conf
```

Here's a **brief explanation** of the contents of /etc/rsyslog.conf, section by section:

1. Comments

- Lines starting with # are comments. They provide explanations or documentation.

2. Modules

- Modules add functionality to rsyslog. Examples:
    - module(load="imuxsock"): Enables logging for local applications and the system (e.g., logs generated by the syslog service).

    - #module(load="imudp"): (Commented out) Adds support for receiving syslog messages over UDP protocol on port 514.
    - #module(load="imtcp"): (Commented out) Adds support for receiving syslog messages over TCP protocol on port 514.
    - module(load="imklog"): Handles kernel log messages (e.g., messages generated by the Linux kernel).

3. Global Directives

These set global behavior for rsyslog:

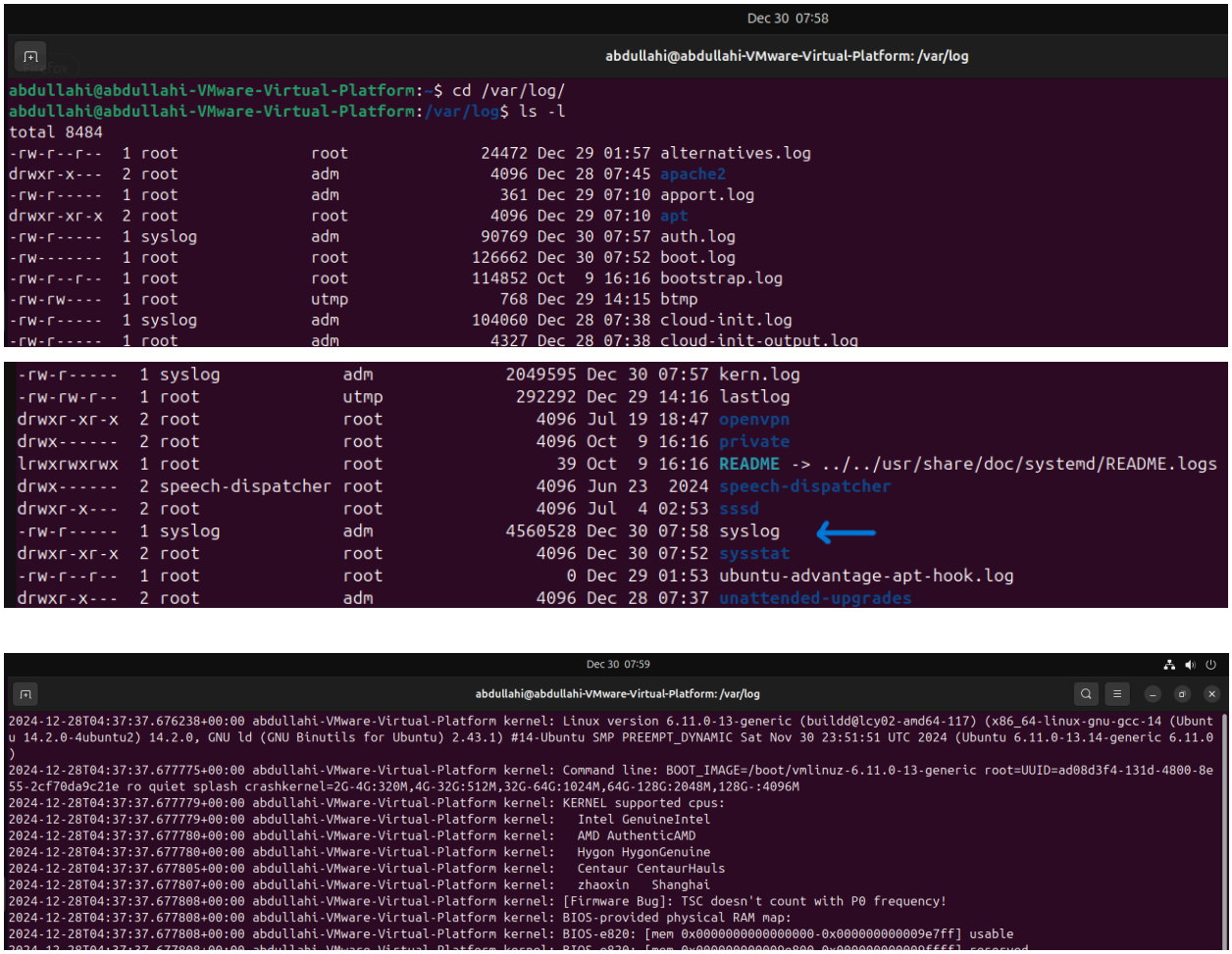
- $RepeatedMsgReduction on: Prevents duplicate log messages from being logged repeatedly.
- $FileOwner syslog and $FileGroup adm: Sets the owner and group of log files.
- $FileCreateMode 0640: Sets the default permissions for log files (rw-r-----).
- $DirCreateMode 0755: Sets permissions for log directories (rwxr-xr-x).
- $WorkDirectory /var/spool/rsyslog: Specifies where temporary and state files are stored.

4. Include Other Configurations

- $IncludeConfig /etc/rsyslog.d/*.conf: This includes additional configuration files from the /etc/rsyslog.d/ directory. It allows splitting configurations into smaller, modular files.

Accessing syslog files

I accessed the syslog directory and examined the log files by Navigated to the syslog directory,listed the available syslog files and Opened the main syslog file using the command `less syslog`

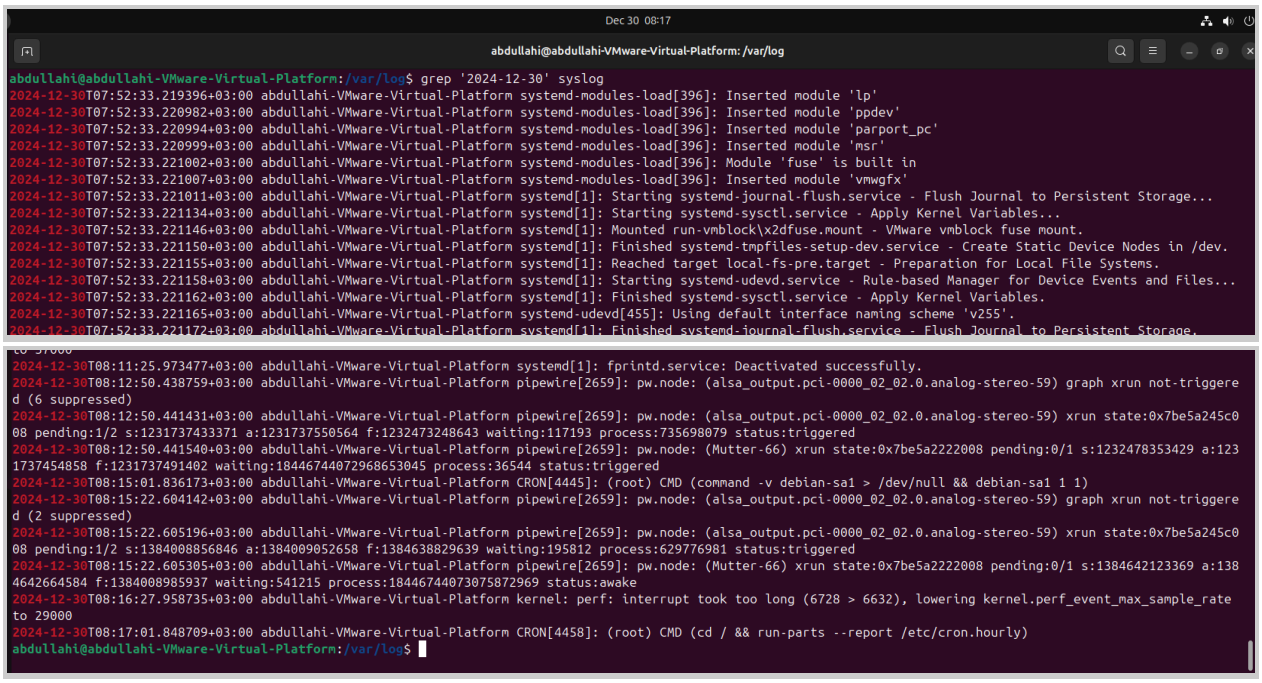


Findings

- Discovered various log files, including syslog and auth.log.
- The syslog file contains general system logs.

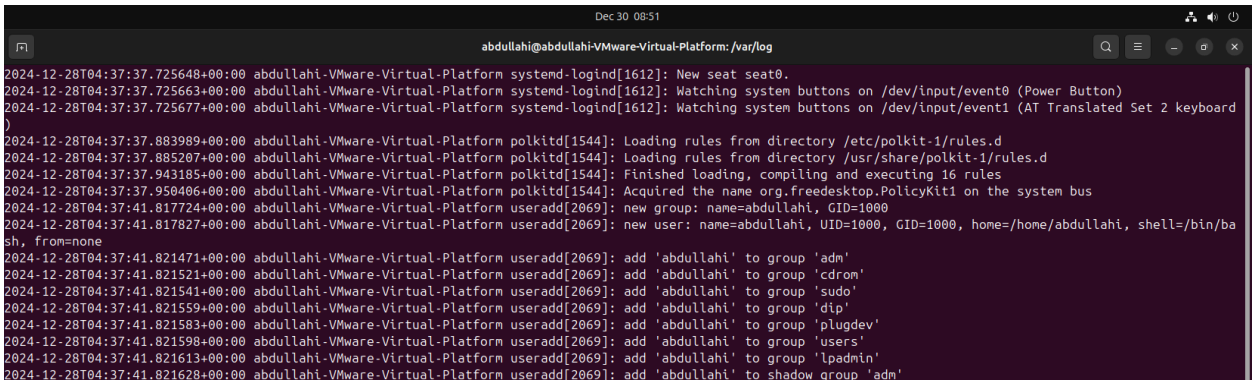
Filtering syslog entries

I filtered syslog entries to extract specific information, such as logs for a particular date or process by using grep command which allows searching for specific patterns in the log file. For example, to filter logs for a specific date like "2024-12-29," I used the command: `grep '2024-12-29' syslog`



Analyzing and filtering Authentication Logs

I analyzed authentication logs to identify login events and user activity, and filtered the data to extract specific entries, such as logs related to a particular date or process. I started with opening the authentication log file using `less auth.log` command.

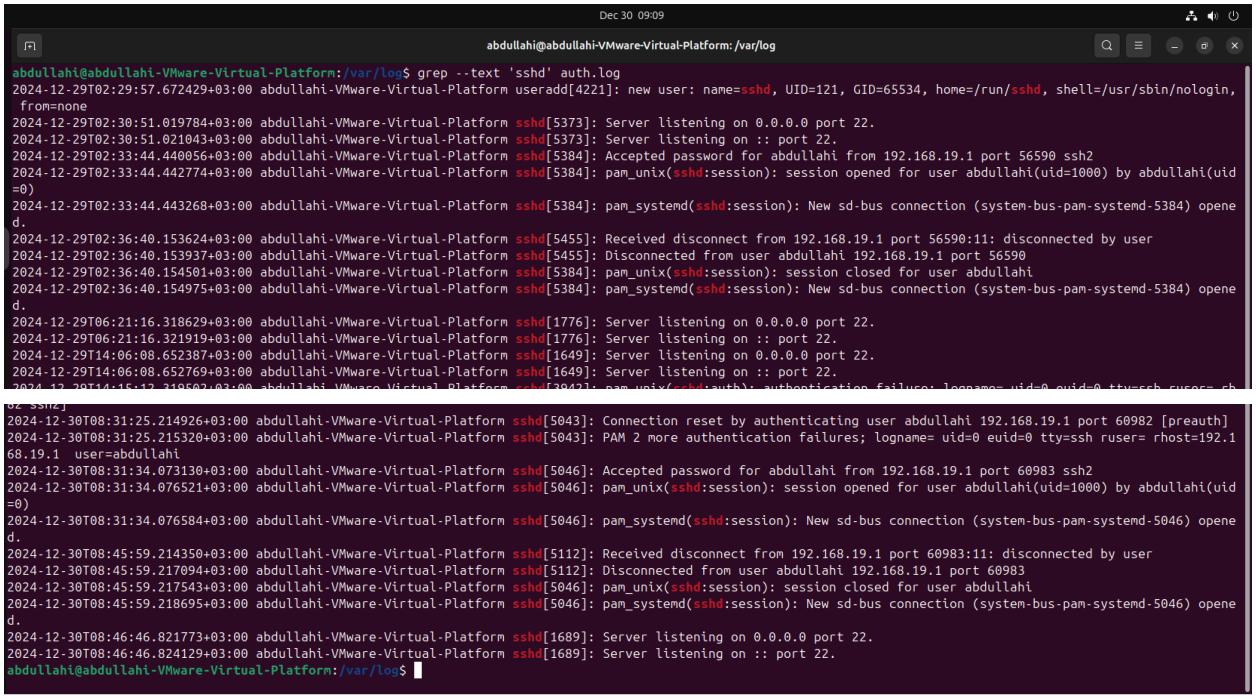


The log entries show a series of system events, including the creation of a new user named 'abdullahi' and the assignment of this user to multiple system groups (such as sudo, adm, and cdrom). It also records a password change for the 'abdullahi' user, followed by session activities for the 'gdm' user, including session openings and related system connections (e.g., SD-bus connections). Additionally, there are logs related to system services such as polkitd (handling

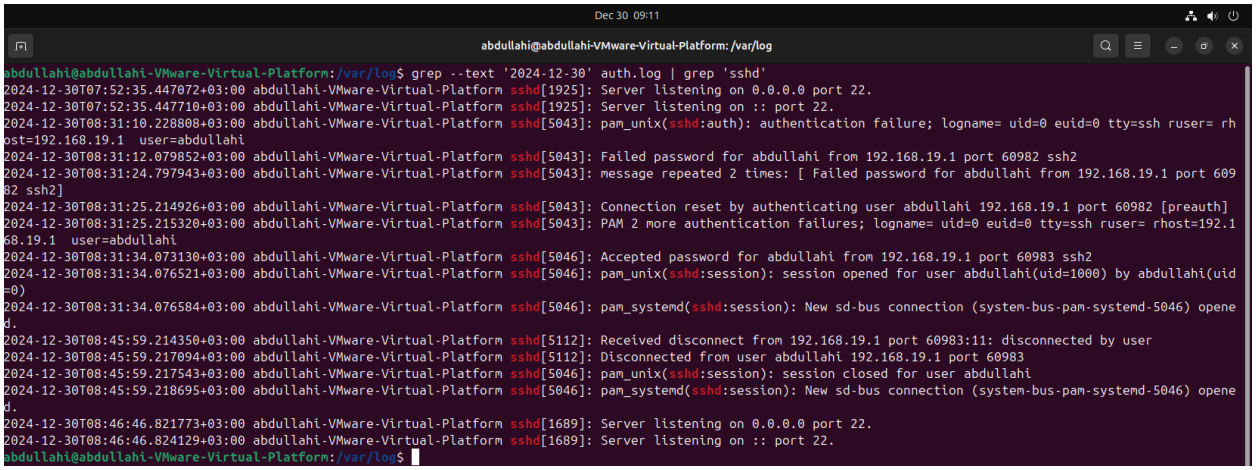
policy authentication), gnome-keyring-daemon (managing keyring services), and gdm-launch-environment (handling login environments), with some warnings about the keyring daemon and a failure to locate a control file for gdm-password.

This is just the first page of a large log file, so it's better to use commands such as grep to extract specific information.

I ran the command `grep --text 'sshd' auth.log` to search for any SSH-related logs in the authentication file. This command filters out all entries that are related to SSH, helping to identify login attempts or authentication events.

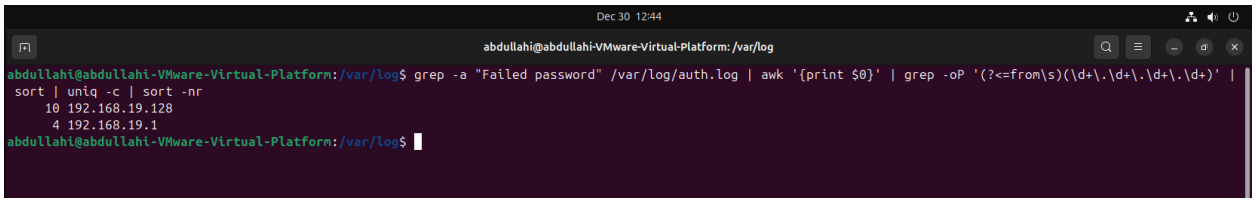


Next, I ran the command `grep --text '2024-12-30' auth.log | grep 'sshd'` to filter the authentication logs for entries from the specific date '2024-12-30' and then search for SSH-related logs. This allows me to narrow down the logs to a particular day and focus on relevant SSH login attempts or activities.



Summarizing log data

I summarized log data to extract meaningful insights for example to summarize failed login attempts by ip addressesi used the command `grep "Failed password" /var/log/auth.log | awk '{print $0}' | grep -oP '(?<=from\s)(\d+\.\d+\.\d+\.\d+)' | sort | uniq -c | sort -nr`



Breakdown of the command:

`grep -a "Failed password" /var/log/auth.log:`

- Searches the file `/var/log/auth.log` for lines containing the text **"Failed password"** (indicating failed login attempts).
- The `-a` option treats binary files as text, useful if the file has any non-text data.

`awk '{print $0}'`:

- Prints each matching line (redundant here, as `grep` already outputs the lines).

`grep -oP '(?<=from\s)(\d+\.\d+\.\d+\.\d+)'`:

- Extracts only the IP addresses from the lines using a Perl-compatible regular expression (`-P`).
- The regex `(?<=from\s)(\d+\.\d+\.\d+\.\d+)` matches an IP address after the word "from".

`sort`:

- Sorts the extracted IP addresses in ascending order, grouping duplicates together.

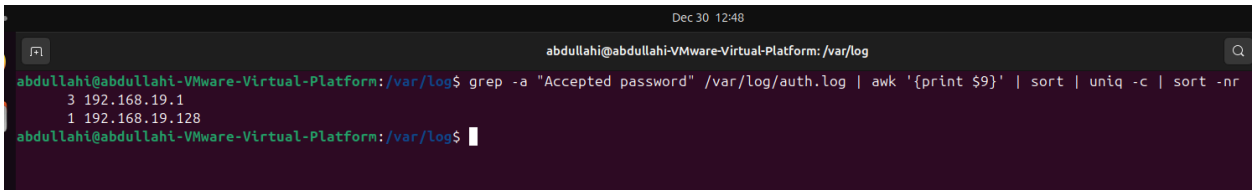
`uniq -c`:

- Counts the number of occurrences of each unique IP address.

`sort -nr`:

- Sorts the counted results in **numerical reverse order**, showing the IP with the most failed attempts at the top.

To summarize successful logins per user I ran the command grep -a "Accepted password" /var/log/auth.log | awk '{print $9}' | sort | uniq -c | sort -nr



This command analyzes the `/var/log/auth.log` file to summarize successful logins by user. It starts by using `grep` to search for lines containing the text **"Accepted password,"** which logs successful logins. The awk command then extracts the **username** from the 9th column of each matching line. These usernames are sorted to group duplicates together, and `uniq -c` counts how many times each username appears. Finally, the results are sorted in descending order (`sort -nr`), listing the users with the most successful logins at the top. This provides a clear summary of successful logins categorized by user.

Conclusion

In conclusion, this project provided valuable hands-on experience in syslog analysis, enhancing my skills in configuring and managing syslog on a Linux system (Ubuntu). I gained practical knowledge of syslog configuration files, exploring the contents of /etc/rsyslog.conf and understanding how various modules and directives affect logging behavior. I learned to

efficiently navigate system log files, filter and search logs using tools like grep, awk, and less to extract specific data for analysis. A key focus was on authentication logs, where I analyzed SSH login attempts and identified potential security concerns. Through this project, I strengthened my troubleshooting, log analysis, and security monitoring skills, which are crucial in system administration and cybersecurity. The project helped me develop a deeper understanding of log management and its role in maintaining a secure and well-functioning system.

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