

# **Project: Brute force Attack**

## **Problem Statement**

Conduct a comprehensive security assessment and response for a CentOS VM under brute force attack, focusing on log analysis, user verification, and implementation of enhanced security measures to mitigate future threats.

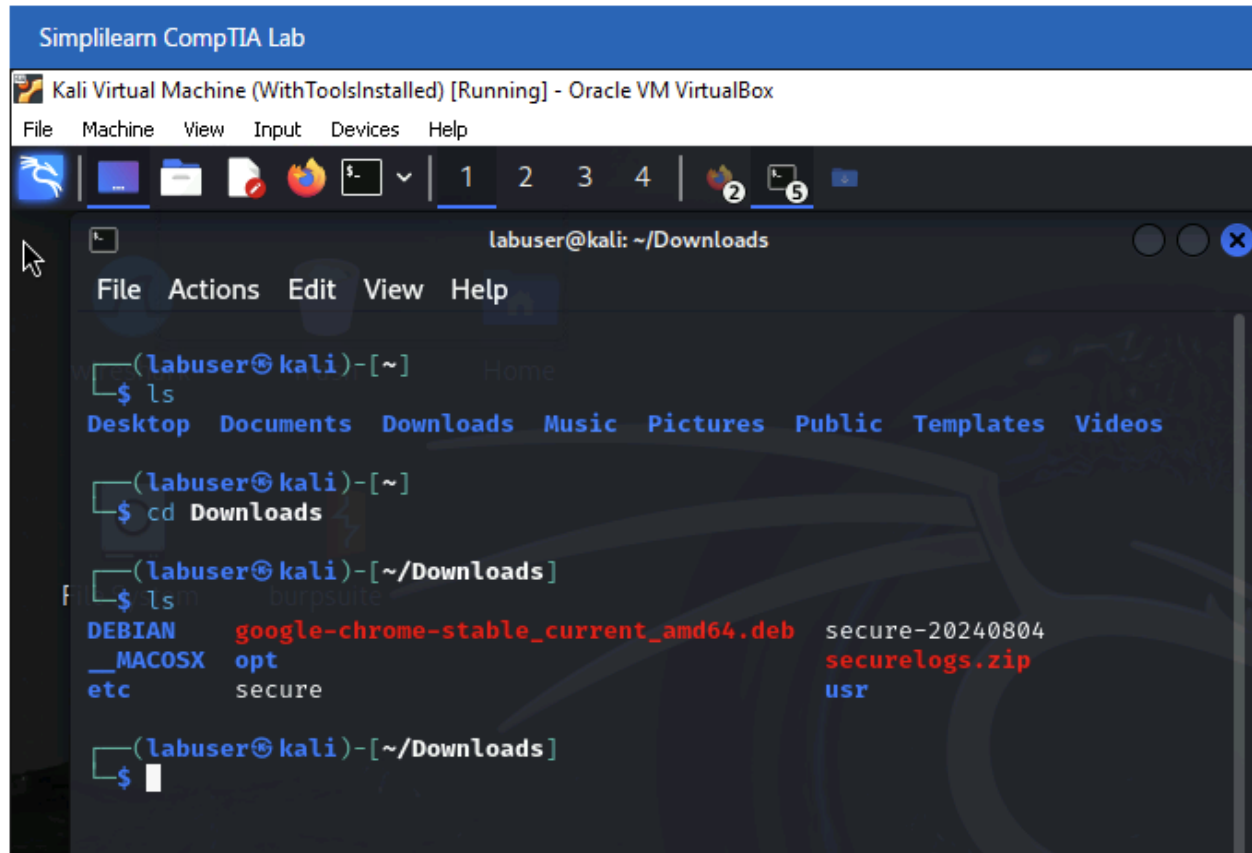
## **Tasks:**

1. **Download Authentication Logs:** Access and download authentication logs from the provided URL. These logs contain critical evidence of brute force attacks, including access attempts and usernames.
2. **Analyze the Logs for Usernames:** Use log analysis tools or scripts to extract all usernames attempted during the attack, identifying the extent and specific entry points targeted.
3. **Cross-Reference Usernames with Company Records:** Cross-reference extracted usernames with the internal user database to check if any correspond to actual user accounts, indicating potential insider threats.
4. **Implement Security Enhancements:** Based on findings, enhance security by enforcing stricter password policies, implementing multifactor authentication, and possibly changing SSH ports.
5. **Continuous Monitoring and Reporting:** Set up continuous monitoring to detect unusual access patterns and generate regular reports to inform the security team of any new threats.

## Task 1: Download authentication logs

Step 1: I accessed kali linux from simplilearn lab and downloaded the file securelogs.zip and extracted the zip file to downloads folder.

Step 2: Opened Terminal and navigated Downloads directory.

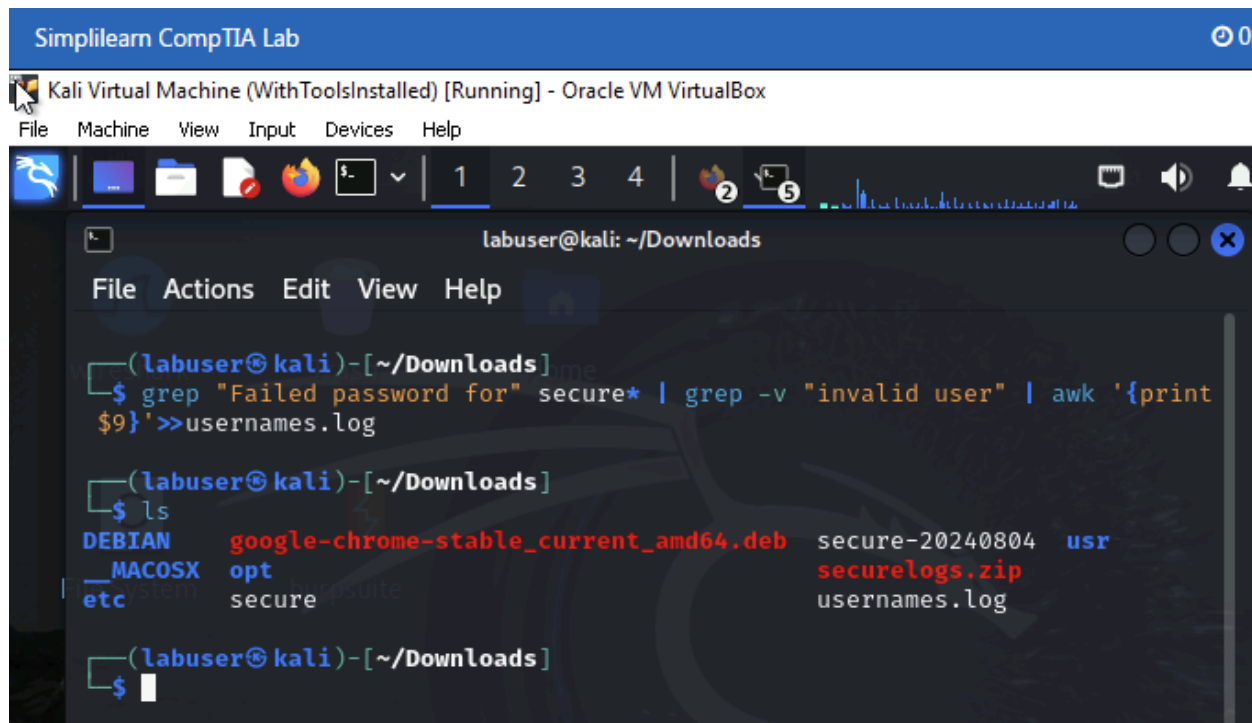


## Task 2: Analyze the Logs for Usernames

Step1: Run the following command to extract usernames from SSH failed login attempts and save them to usernames.log

```
grep "Failed password for" secure* | grep -v "invalid user" | awk '{print $9}' >> usernames.log
```

and listed the folder to see whether the file usernames.log file is generated.



```
labuser@kali: ~/Downloads
File Actions Edit View Help

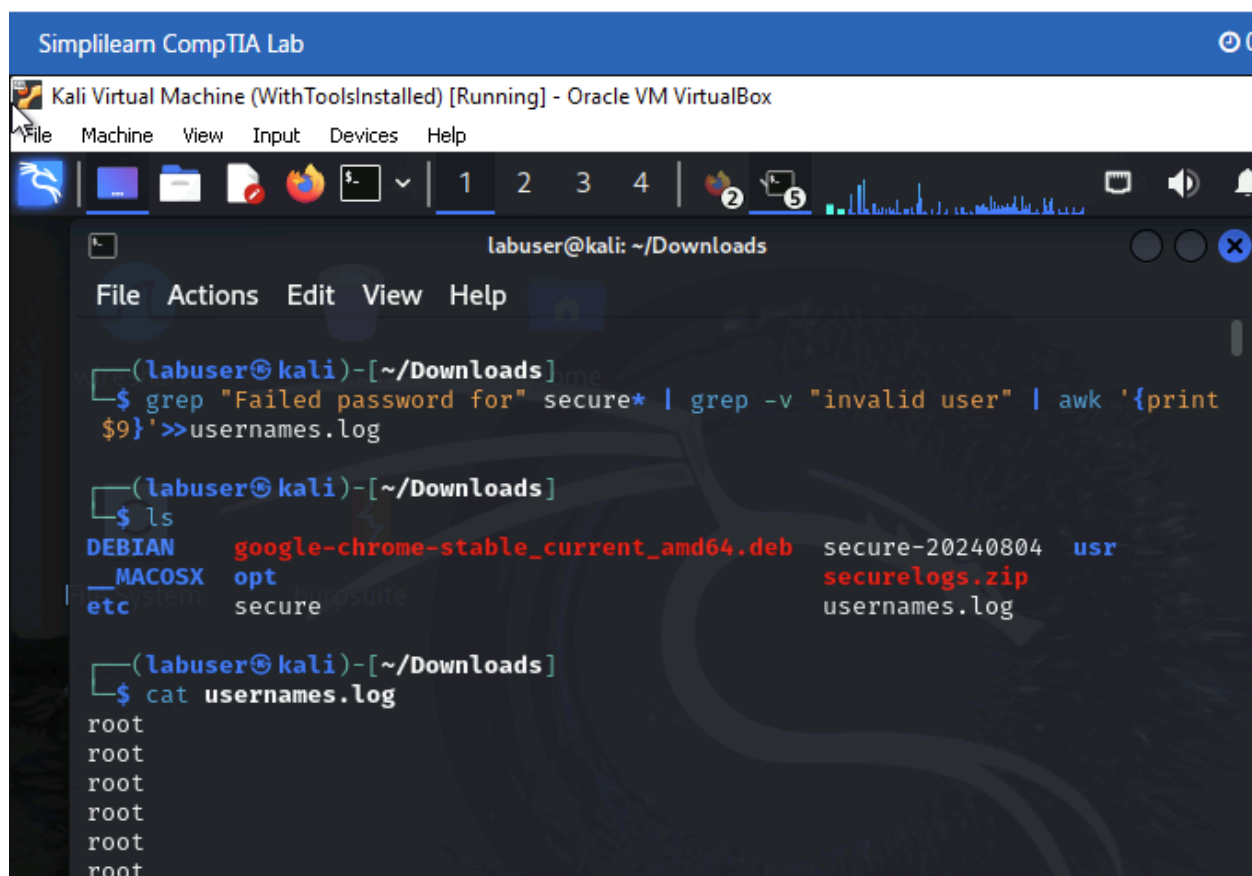
(labuser@kali)-[~/Downloads]
$ grep "Failed password for" secure* | grep -v "invalid user" | awk '{print $9}' >> usernames.log

(labuser@kali)-[~/Downloads]
$ ls
DEBIAN      google-chrome-stable_current_amd64.deb  secure-20240804  usr
__MACOSX    opt                                     securelogs.zip
etc         secure                                 usernames.log

(labuser@kali)-[~/Downloads]
$
```

**Step 2:** To display the extracted usernames and verify the results, run the following command.

**cat usernames.log**



```
labuser@kali: ~/Downloads
File Actions Edit View Help

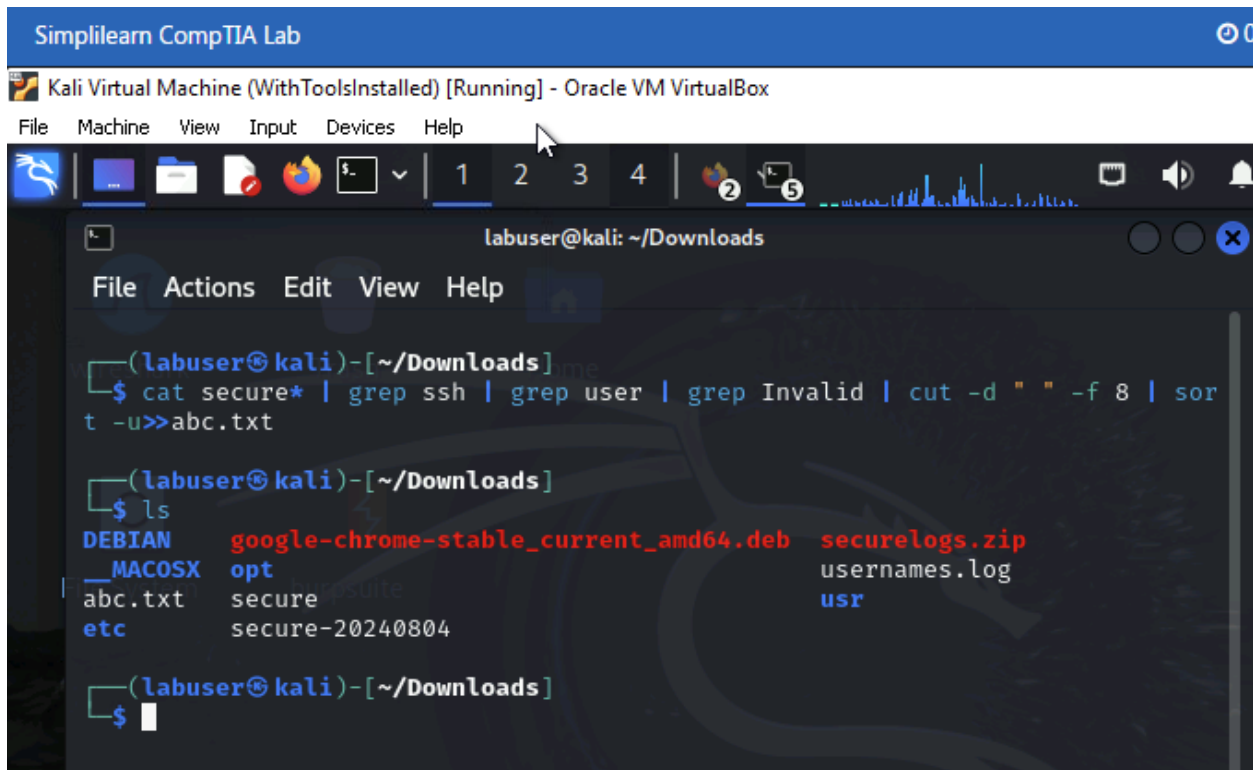
(labuser@kali)-[~/Downloads]
$ grep "Failed password for" secure* | grep -v "invalid user" | awk '{print $9}' >> usernames.log

(labuser@kali)-[~/Downloads]
$ ls
DEBIAN      google-chrome-stable_current_amd64.deb  secure-20240804  usr
__MACOSX    opt                                     securelogs.zip
etc         secure                                 usernames.log

(labuser@kali)-[~/Downloads]
$ cat usernames.log
root
root
root
root
root
root
```

Step 3: Run the following command to sort and filter invalid usernames from the logs and save them to abc.txt

```
cat secure* | grep ssh | grep user | grep Invalid | cut -d " " -f 8 | sort -u >> abc.txt
```



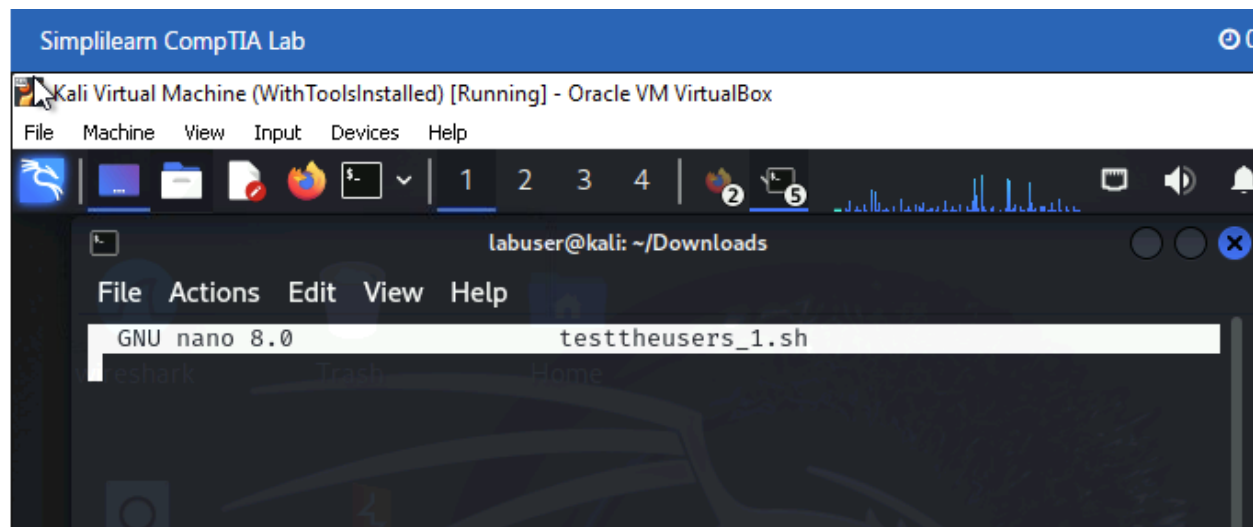
The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "labuser@kali: ~/Downloads". The command `cat secure* | grep ssh | grep user | grep Invalid | cut -d " " -f 8 | sort -u >> abc.txt` has been executed. Below the command, the output of the `ls` command is shown, listing files in the current directory:

File	File	File
DEBIAN	google-chrome-stable_current_amd64.deb	securelogs.zip
__MACOSX	opt	usernames.log
abc.txt	secure	usr
etc	secure-20240804	

### Task 3: Cross-Reference Usernames with Company Records:

Step 1: Run the following command to create a script named testtheusers\_1.sh to check if extracted usernames exist in the /etc/passwd

```
nano testtheusers_1.sh
```



The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "labuser@kali: ~/Downloads". The nano text editor is open, and the file name "testtheusers\_1.sh" is visible in the title bar. The editor shows the prompt "GNU nano 8.0" and the file name "testtheusers\_1.sh".

Step 2: Add the following script in the testtheusers\_1.sh file

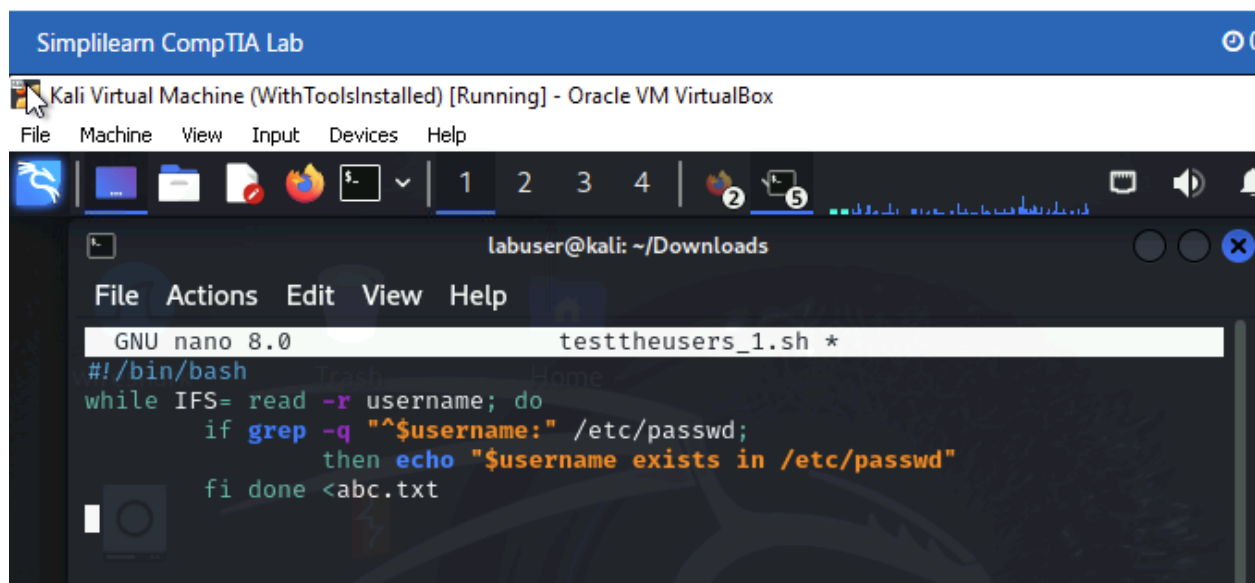
```
#!/bin/bash
```

```
while IFS= read -r username; do
```

```
    if grep -q "^$username:" /etc/passwd;
```

```
        then echo "$username exists in /etc/passwd"
```

```
    fi done <abc.txt
```

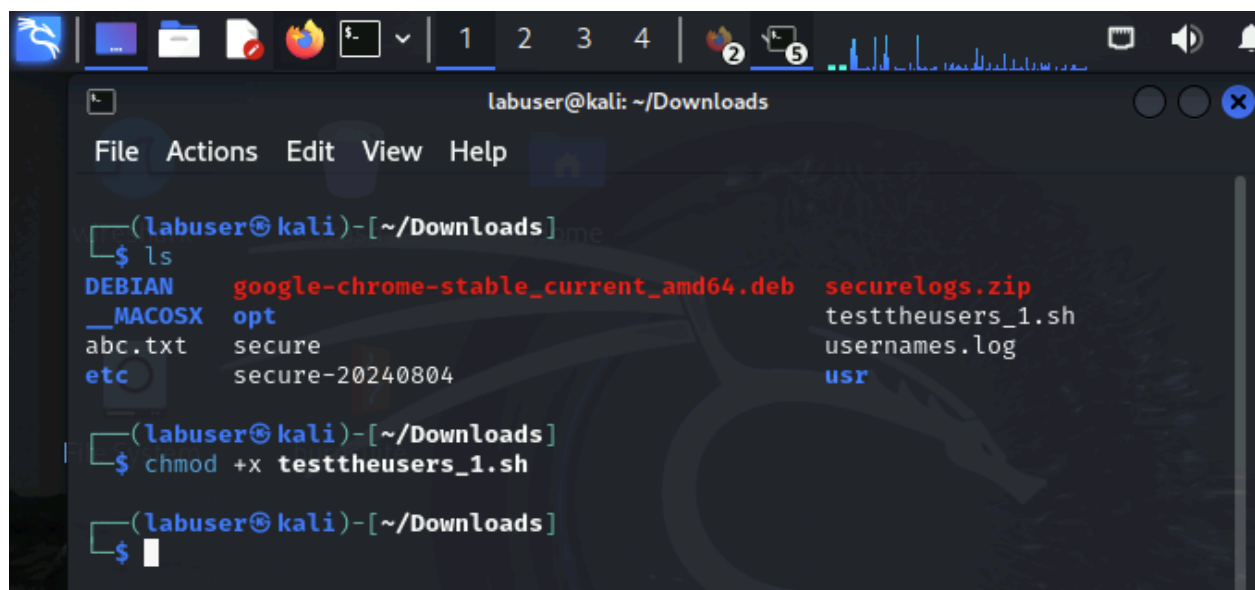


The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "labuser@kali: ~/Downloads" with a menu bar (File, Actions, Edit, View, Help). The nano editor is open, editing the file "testtheusers\_1.sh". The editor's status bar at the top indicates "GNU nano 8.0" and "testtheusers\_1.sh \*". The script content is as follows:

```
#!/bin/bash
while IFS= read -r username; do
    if grep -q "^$username:" /etc/passwd;
        then echo "$username exists in /etc/passwd"
    fi done <abc.txt
```

Step 3: Make the script executable by running the following command.

```
chmod +x testtheusers_1.sh
```



The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "labuser@kali: ~/Downloads" with a menu bar (File, Actions, Edit, View, Help). The terminal displays the following commands and output:

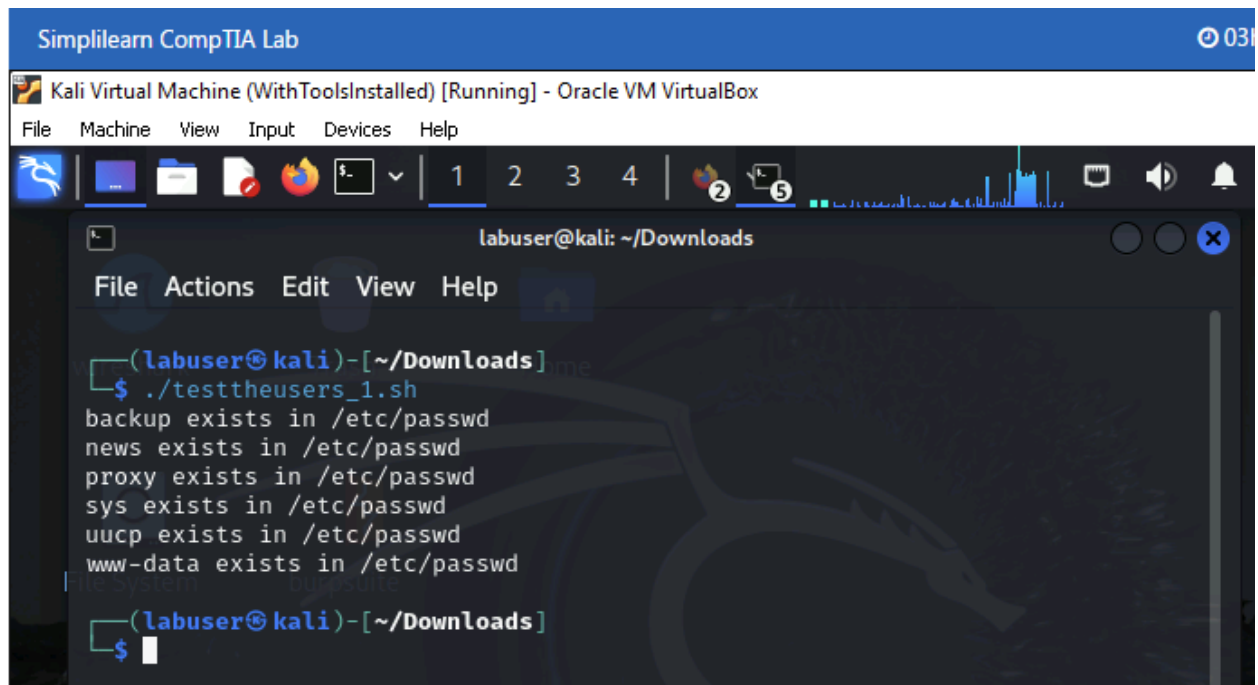
```
(labuser@kali)-[~/Downloads]
$ ls
DEBIAN      google-chrome-stable_current_amd64.deb  securelogs.zip
_MACOSX     opt                                       testtheusers_1.sh
abc.txt     secure                                   usernames.log
etc         secure-20240804                          usr

(labuser@kali)-[~/Downloads]
$ chmod +x testtheusers_1.sh

(labuser@kali)-[~/Downloads]
$
```

Step 4: Run the following command to check the existence of usernames in the system.

**./testtheusers\_1.sh**



The screenshot shows a virtual machine window titled "Kali Virtual Machine (WithToolsInstalled) [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox". The terminal window is titled "labuser@kali: ~/Downloads" and has a menu bar with "File", "Actions", "Edit", "View", and "Help". The terminal output shows the command `./testtheusers_1.sh` being executed, which checks for the existence of several usernames in the `/etc/passwd` file. The output lists: `backup`, `news`, `proxy`, `sys`, `uucp`, and `www-data`, all of which exist in the file. The prompt `(labuser@kali)-[~/Downloads]` is shown before and after the command execution.

```
(labuser@kali)-[~/Downloads]
$ ./testtheusers_1.sh
backup exists in /etc/passwd
news exists in /etc/passwd
proxy exists in /etc/passwd
sys exists in /etc/passwd
uucp exists in /etc/passwd
www-data exists in /etc/passwd

(labuser@kali)-[~/Downloads]
$
```