

Project 8: Linux Hardening Audit Tool

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Domain: Cybersecurity / System Administration

1. Introduction

System hardening is the process of securing a system by reducing its surface of vulnerability. In a manual environment, administrators must check each server configuration individually, which is time-consuming and prone to human error. This project automates that process using a custom-built Python tool.

2. Abstract

The "Linux Hardening Audit Tool" is a Python-based utility that automatically verifies the security posture of a Linux server. It performs critical checks—such as verifying firewall status, SSH root login configurations, and network forwarding rules—and provides immediate feedback (PASS/FAIL) along with a saved text report for auditing purposes.

3. Tools & Technologies Used

- **Operating System:** Kali Linux (Debian-based).
- **Language:** Python 3.
- **Libraries:** subprocess (to execute system commands), os (for file handling).
- **Target System:** Localhost (Virtual Machine).

4. Steps Involved in Building the Project

Step 1: Environment Setup

- Initialised a Kali Linux virtual environment.
- Configured the development workspace and created the audit_tool.py script.

Step 2: Developing the Core Logic

- **Firewall Check:** Implemented a function using subprocess to query ufw status. The tool parses the output to ensure the firewall is "active".

- **SSH Security:** Wrote logic to read the /etc/ssh/sshd_config file and verify that PermitRootLogin is set to no, preventing high-privileged unauthorised access.
- **Network Hardening:** Added a check for /proc/sys/net/ipv4/ip_forward to ensure the server is not acting as a router/gateway (Value must be 0).

Step 3: Reporting Mechanism

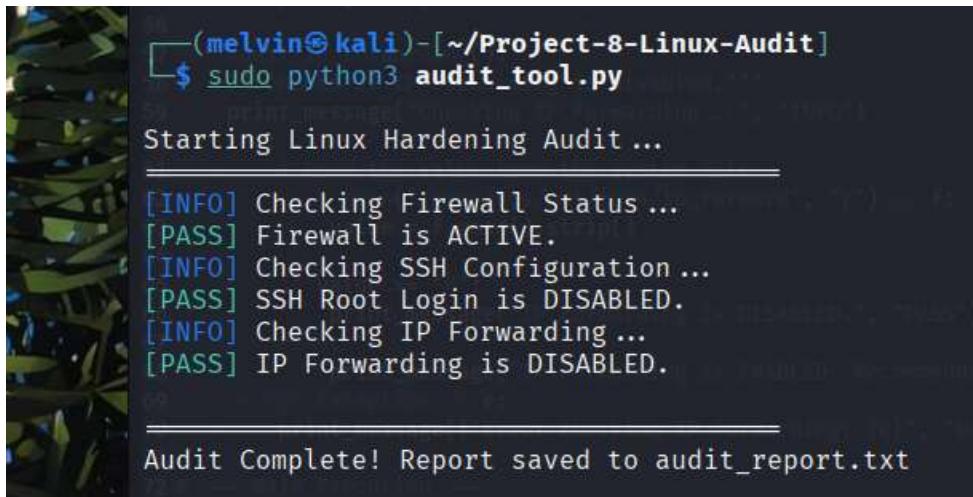
- Created a logging function that prints colour-coded results (Green for PASS, Red for FAIL) to the terminal for real-time feedback.
- Implemented file handling to append all results into a permanent log file named audit_report.txt.

Step 4: Testing & Validation

- Executed the script with sudo privileges.
- Verified that the tool correctly identified the hardened state of the system (Firewall ON, SSH Root Login OFF).

5. Results (Evidence)

Screenshot 1: Tool Execution & Terminal Output

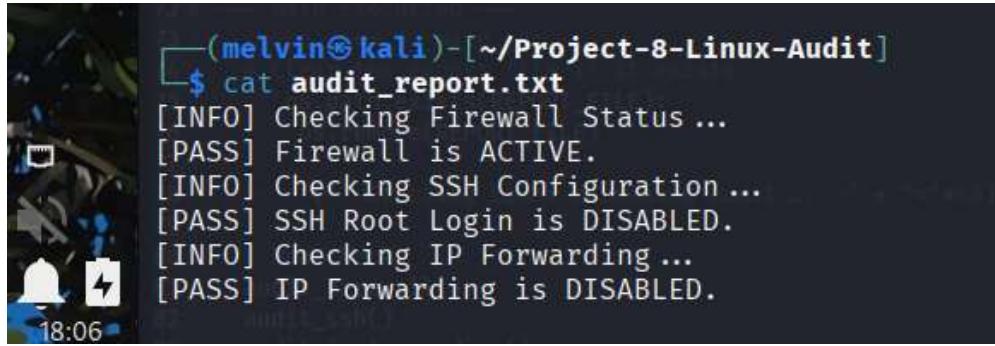


```
(melvin㉿kali)-[~/Project-8-Linux-Audit]
$ sudo python3 audit_tool.py
Starting Linux Hardening Audit ...
=====
[INFO] Checking Firewall Status ...
[PASS] Firewall is ACTIVE.
[INFO] Checking SSH Configuration ...
[PASS] SSH Root Login is DISABLED.
[INFO] Checking IP Forwarding ...
[PASS] IP Forwarding is DISABLED.

=====
Audit Complete! Report saved to audit_report.txt
```

Figure 1: Execution of the audit_tool.py script, displaying real-time system checks and successful validation (PASS) of the firewall, SSH configuration, and IP forwarding rules.

Screenshot 2: Generated Log File



The screenshot shows a terminal window on a Kali Linux desktop environment. The terminal title is '(melvin㉿kali)-[~/Project-8-Linux-Audit]'. The command '\$ cat audit_report.txt' is run, displaying the following audit results:

```
[INFO] Checking Firewall Status ...
[PASS] Firewall is ACTIVE.
[INFO] Checking SSH Configuration ...
[PASS] SSH Root Login is DISABLED.
[INFO] Checking IP Forwarding ...
[PASS] IP Forwarding is DISABLED.
```

The terminal window also shows system icons for battery and signal strength in the top left corner, and the time '18:06' in the bottom left corner.

Figure 2: Verification of the automated reporting feature, displaying the contents of the audit_report.txt file, which stores the audit results for future review.

6. Conclusion

This project successfully demonstrates how automation can enhance cybersecurity operations. The tool provides a reliable, repeatable method for auditing Linux servers, ensuring they comply with basic hardening standards before being deployed in a production environment. Future improvements could include checks for password complexity and automatic remediation of failed checks.