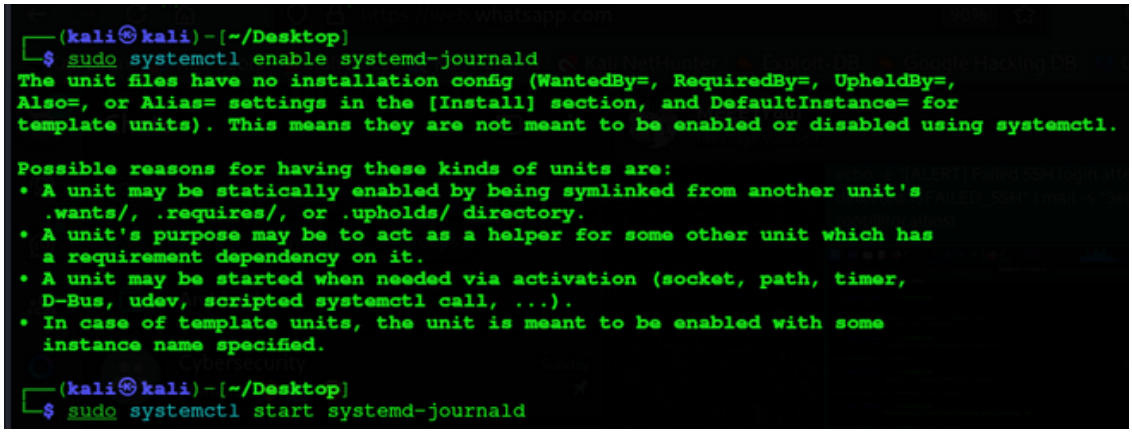
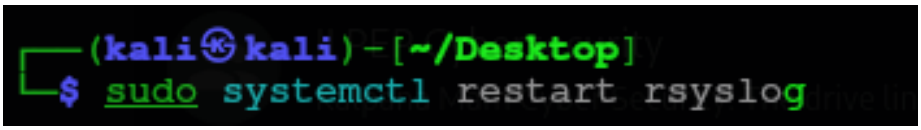
Task 6

Setup





To enable system logging for enhanced security monitoring, first activate the journal service with the commands:

`sudo systemctl enable systemd-journald`

`sudo systemctl start systemd-journald`

For Ubuntu and Debian systems, authentication attempts are logged in `/var/log/auth.log` by default. If this file is missing, enable it by uncommenting the following line in `/etc/rsyslog.conf`:

`auth,authpriv.* /var/log/auth.log`

After making the changes, restart the `rsyslog` service using:

`sudo systemctl restart rsyslog`

To simulate multiple failed SSH login attempts for testing purposes, use the command:

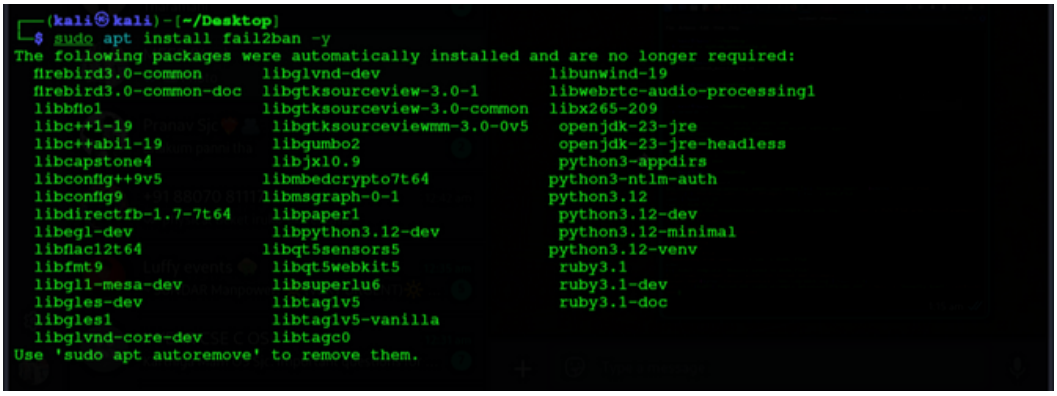
`ssh invalid_user@localhost`

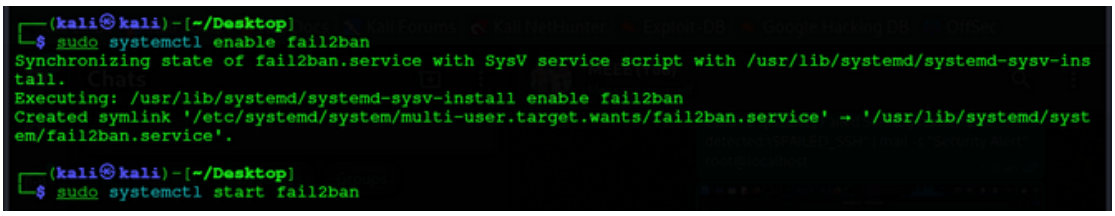
Exploit

```
┌──(kali㉿kali)-[~/Desktop]
└─$ grep "Failed password" /var/log/auth.log
```

This command analyzes Logs for Brute-force Attempts

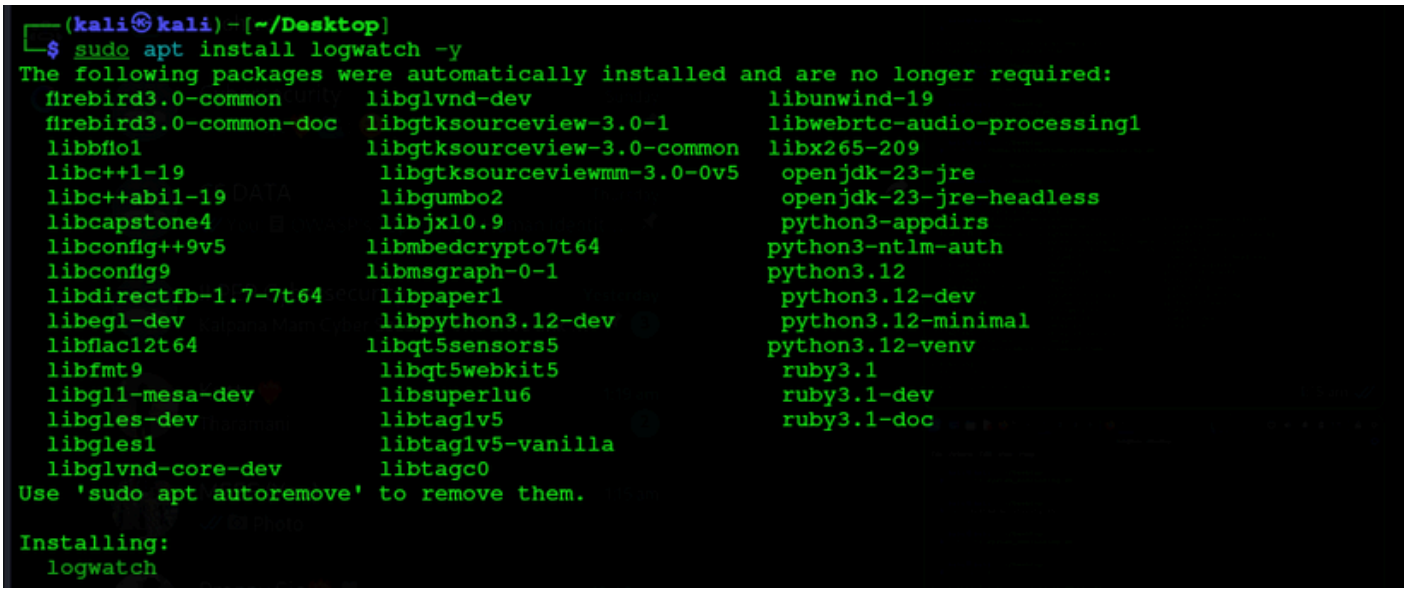
Mitigation





To enhance system security, install fail2ban using sudo apt install fail2ban -y, enable it with sudo systemctl enable fail2ban, and start the service using sudo systemctl start fail2ban. Then, configure /etc/fail2ban/jail.local by adding [sshd] enabled = true, setting maxretry 3, bantime 10m, and findtime 10m, followed by restarting the service with sudo systemctl

restart fail2ban to apply the changes. As we have done these steps in task 1 , I'm not gonna install it again.



To automate log monitoring, install logwatch using sudo apt install logwatch -y, then configure it to send detailed log summaries via email with logwatch --detail high --mailto root@localhost. For remote log storage or advanced filtering, edit /etc/rsyslog.conf and add *.* ▬▬REMOTE_SERVER▬▬514 to forward logs to the designated remote server.