# Project Report: WordPress Hosting, Security Monitoring, and Attack Simulation on Ubuntu Server



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# 1. Introduction

This project focuses on deploying a secure WordPress hosting environment using Ubuntu 24.04 on VirtualBox. Key security integrations include Splunk for centralized logging, Snort for intrusion detection, Fail2Ban for automated IP banning, and the ELK stack (Elasticsearch, Logstash, Kibana) for comprehensive log analysis. The project concludes with attack simulations (Brute Force, SQL Injection, XSS) to validate monitoring and defense mechanisms.

#### **1.1 Project Overview**

This project demonstrates the deployment and security monitoring of a self-hosted WordPress website on an Ubuntu 24.04 server. The goal is to simulate a production-like environment with layered security and logging mechanisms to detect and prevent cyberattacks such as brute force, SQL injection (SQLi), and cross-site scripting (XSS).

Security solutions like **Snort** (Intrusion Detection System), **Fail2Ban** (Intrusion Prevention System), **Splunk**, and the **ELK Stack** (Elasticsearch, Logstash, Kibana, Filebeat) were configured to collect, analyze, and visualize logs from Apache, WordPress, MySQL, and Snort.

Additionally, various simulated attacks were executed to validate the effectiveness of the detection and prevention systems.

## 1.2 Objectives

- **Deploy a functional WordPress site** using Apache, MySQL, and PHP.
- Configure Snort IDS with custom rules to detect specific attack patterns (SQLi, XSS, Command Injection, brute force).
- Implement Fail2Ban to automatically ban IPs based on Snort alerts and Apache logs.
- **Set up Splunk and ELK Stack** to collect and visualize logs from WordPress, Apache, and Snort for real-time monitoring.

- Perform attack simulations (e.g., SQLi, brute force, XSS) and verify detection and prevention mechanisms.
- Build hands-on experience in Linux server administration, log forwarding, IDS/IPS tuning, and SIEM dashboard usage.

## 2. Tools and Sub-Tools Overview

#### 2.1 ELK Stack

- Elasticsearch: Stores and indexes logs collected from various sources (syslog, Apache logs,
   Snort alerts) for fast searching and analytics.
- Logstash: Acts as a data processing pipeline, ingesting logs from multiple files, parsing, and forwarding them into Elasticsearch.
- Kibana: Provides a web-based user interface to visualize and analyze log data stored in Elasticsearch.
- **Filebeat** (optional, if used): Lightweight log shipper installed on Ubuntu to forward system and application logs to Logstash or Elasticsearch.

#### 2.2 Splunk

- Splunk Enterprise (Windows): Centralized platform for collecting, indexing, and visualizing logs forwarded from Ubuntu server.
- Splunk Universal Forwarder (Ubuntu): Installed on Ubuntu to monitor key log files (auth.log, syslog, Apache access/error logs, Snort alerts) and forward them securely to Splunk Enterprise for centralized analys

#### 2.3 Snort IDS

- Network Intrusion Detection System monitoring traffic on the server.
- Detects various attacks (ICMP scanning, SSH attempts, HTTP access, WordPress login attempts, SQL injection, XSS, command injection).
- Custom Snort rules written to identify specific threats relevant to WordPress and SSH.
- Outputs alerts logged locally and forwarded to Splunk/ELK for monitoring.

## 2.4 Fail2Ban

- Monitors log files for suspicious patterns (using custom filters based on Snort alerts and Apache logs).
- Filters located in /etc/fail2ban/filter.d/ define patterns for brute force and web attacks (WordPress brute force, SQLi, XSS).
- Jails configured in /etc/fail2ban/jail.local specify which logs to monitor and ban policies (ban time, retry limits).
- Automatically bans IP addresses exhibiting malicious behavior to prevent continued attacks.

# 3. Environment Setup

Insatalling Ubuntu server in VirtualBox/Vmware

```
| Subjustity.load.cloud.config/extract_autoinstall:
| Subjustity.load.cloud.config/extract_autoinstall:
| Subjustity.load.cloud.config/extract_autoinstall:
| Subjustity.load.cloud.config:
| Subjustity.load.config.extract_autoinstall.config:
| Config.extract_autoinstall.config:
| Config.extract_autoinstall.config.extract_autoinstall.config.extract_autoinstall.config.extract_autoinstall.config.extract_autoinstall.config.extract_autoinstall.config.extract_autoinstall.config.extract_autoinstall.config.extract_autoinstall.config.extract_autoinstall.config.extract_autoinstall.config.extract_autoinstall.config.extract_autoinstall.config.extract_autoinstall.config.extract_autoinstall.config.extract_autoinstall.config.extract_autoinstall.config.extract_autoinstall.config.extract_autoinstall.config.extract_autoinstall.config.extract_autoinstall.config.extract_autoinstall.config.extract_autoinstall.config.extract_autoinstall.config.extract_autoinstall.config.extract_autoinstall.config.extract_autoinstall.config.extract_autoinstall.config.extract_autoinstall.config.extract_autoinstall.config.extract_auto
```

## 3.1 Updating and Upgrading Ubuntu Packages

• **Update package lists** – Fetches the latest list of available packages.

sudo apt-get update

• Upgrade installed packages – Installs latest versions of installed software.

sudo apt-get upgrade -y

```
matrix@scarface: $ sudo apt-get update && sudo apt-get upgrade -y
sudo] password for matrix;

ttl: http://security.ubuntucom/ubuntu mobbe-security finelease
ttl: http://security.ubuntucom/ubuntu mobbe-security finelease
ttl: http://security.ubuntucom/ubuntu mobbe-security finelease
ttl: http://security.ubuntucom/ubuntu mobbe-security finelease
ttl: http://security.ubuntucom/ubuntu mobbe-updates/security.ubuntucom/ubuntu mobbe-updates/security.ubuntucom/ubuntu mobbe-updates/security.ubuntucom/ubuntu mobbe-updates/security.ubuntucom/ubuntu mobbe-updates/main ands6 Packages [1,159 k8]
section http://security.ubuntucom/ubuntu mobbe-updates/main ands6 Packages [1,159 k8]
set: http://security.ubuntucom/ubuntu mobbe-updates/main ands6 Packages [1,159 k8]
section package lists:... Done
security.ubuntucom/ubuntu mobbe-updates/multiverse ands6 Packages [22.1 k8]
section package lists:... Done
security.ubuntucom/ubuntu mobbe-updates/multiverse ands6 Packages [22.1 k8]
section package lists:... Done
security.ubuntucom/ubuntu mobbe-updates/multiverse ands6 Packages [22.1 k8]
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security.ubuntucom/ubuntucom/ubuntucom/ubuntucom/ubuntucom/ubuntucom/ubuntucom/ubuntucom/ubuntucom/ubuntucom/ubuntucom/ubuntucom/ubuntucom/ubuntucom/ubuntucom/ubuntucom/ubuntucom/ubuntucom/ubuntucom/ubuntucom/ubuntucom/ubuntucom/ubuntucom/ubuntucom/ubuntucom/ubuntucom/ubuntucom/ubuntucom/ubuntucom/ubuntucom/ubuntucom/ubuntucom/ubuntucom/ubuntucom/ubuntucom/ubuntucom/ubuntucom/ubuntucom/ubuntucom/ubuntucom/ubuntucom/ubuntucom/ubuntucom/ubuntucom/ubuntucom/ubuntucom/ubuntucom/ubuntucom/ubuntucom/ubuntucom/ubuntucom/ubuntucom/ubuntucom/ubuntucom/ubuntucom/ubuntucom/ubuntucom/ubuntucom/ubuntucom/ubuntucom/ubuntucom/ubuntucom/ubuntucom/ubuntucom/ubuntucom/ubuntucom/ubuntucom/ubuntucom/ubuntucom/ubuntucom/ubuntucom/ubuntucom/ubuntucom/ubuntucom/ubuntucom/ubuntucom/ubuntucom/ubuntucom/ubuntucom/ubuntu
```

## 4. Apache and Wordpress Installation and Configuration

Installing Apache, PHP, MySQL, and Required Modules

**Install Apache, PHP, MySQL and required modules** – Provides the web and database server environment for WordPress.

sudo apt install apache2 php libapache2-mod-php mysql-server php-mysql-y

#### 4.1 Starting and Enabling Apache Service

Enable Apache to start at boot – Ensures Apache runs after system reboots.

sudo systemctl enable apache2

Start Apache service immediately.

sudo systemctl start apache2

Check Apache service status.

#### sudo systemctl status apache2



#### **Apache2 Ubuntu Default Page**

#### It works

This is the default welcome page used to test the correct operation of the Apache2 server after installation on Ubuntu systems. It is based on the equivalent page on Debian, from which the Ubuntu Apache packaging is derived. If you can read this page, it means that the Apache HTTP server installed at this site is working properly. You should **replace this file** (located at /var/www/html/index.html) before continuing to operate your HTTP server.

If you are a normal user of this web site and don't know what this page is about, this probably means that the site is currently unavailable due to maintenance. If the problem persists, please contact the site's administrator.

#### Configuration Overview

Ubuntu's Apache2 default configuration is different from the upstream default configuration, and split into several files optimized for interaction with Ubuntu tools. The configuration system is **fully documented in /usr/share/doc/apache2/README.Debian.gz**. Refer to this for the full documentation. Documentation for the web server itself can be found by accessing the **manual** if the apache2-doc package was installed on this server.

The configuration layout for an Apache2 web server installation on Ubuntu systems is as follows:

/etc/apache2/
|-- apache2.conf
|-- ports.conf
|-- mods-enabled
|-- \*.conf
|-- conf-enabled
|-- sites-enabled
|-- \*.conf

 apache2.conf is the main configuration file. It puts the pieces together by including all remaining configuration files when starting up the web server.

#### 4.3 WordPress Download and Setup

Navigate to web root directory.

Download latest WordPress package.

sudo wget https://wordpress.org/latest.tar.gz

Extract WordPress archive.

sudo tar -xvzf latest.tar.gz

Move WordPress files to web root.

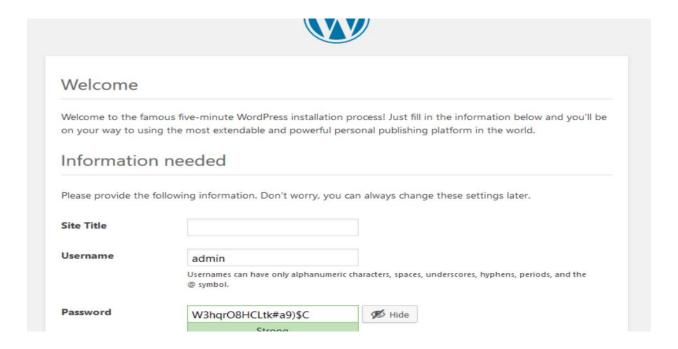
sudo mv wordpress/\* ./

Set ownership to Apache user (www-data).

sudo chown -R www-data:www-data /var/www/html

Set appropriate file permissions.

sudo chmod -R 755 /var/www/html



## 4.4 Configuring MySQL for WordPress

Access MySQL shell.

sudo mysal -u root -p

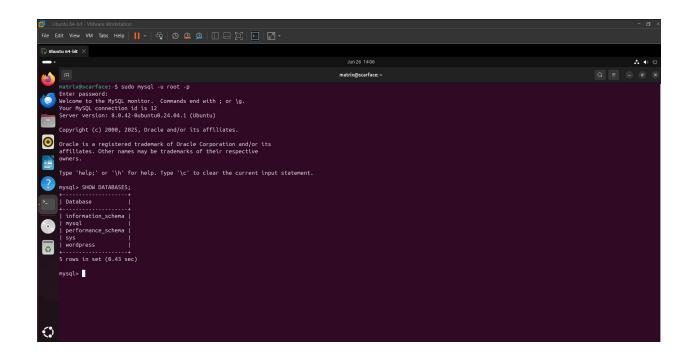
Create WordPress database and user with privileges.

CREATE DATABASE wordpress;

CREATE USER 'wpuser'@'localhost' 'wpuser'@'localhost';

FLUSH PRIVILEGES;

EXIT;



## 4.5 Apache Virtual Host Configuration

Create virtual host configuration file.

sudo nano /etc/apache2/sites-available/wordpress.conf

• Paste the following virtual host configuration.

<VirtualHost \*:80>
 ServerAdmin webmaster@localhost
 DocumentRoot /var/www/html
 ServerName yourdomain.com
 <Directory /var/www/html>
 Options Indexes FollowSymLinks
 AllowOverride All
 Require all granted
 </Directory>
 ErrorLog \${APACHE\_LOG\_DIR}/error.log
 CustomLog \${APACHE\_LOG\_DIR}/access.log combined
 </VirtualHost>

Enable the new site and reload Apache.

sudo a2ensite wordpress.conf sudo systemctl reload apache2

## 4.6 WordPress Configuration File Setup

Rename sample config file.

sudo mv wp-config-sample.php wp-config.php

• Edit database connection details.

sudo nano wp-config.php

Update DB settings.

define('DB\_NAME', 'wordpress');define('DB\_USER', 'wpuser');define('DB\_PASSWORD',
'password');define('DB\_HOST', 'localhost');

# 5. Splunk Enterprise on Windows

#### **Purpose**

Splunk Enterprise acts as a centralized log collection and analysis platform. Itreceives logs forwarded from the Ubuntu server and provides a user-friendly Interface for searching, alerting, and visualizing data.

#### **Steps and Commands**

#### **5.1** Accessing Splunk Web Interface

• Access Splunk Web Interface

Open your browser and navigate to:

http://127.0.0.1:8000

Login with your credentials

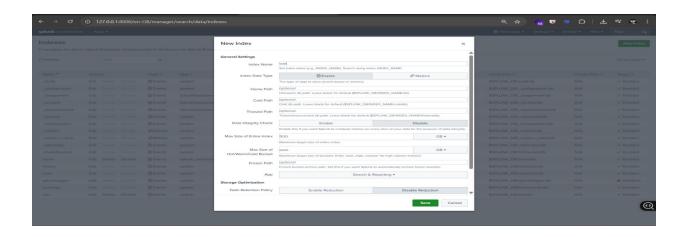
## **5.2 Creating Index for Log Storage**

Create a new index named "war"

This index stores logs forwarded from Ubuntu.

Navigate to:

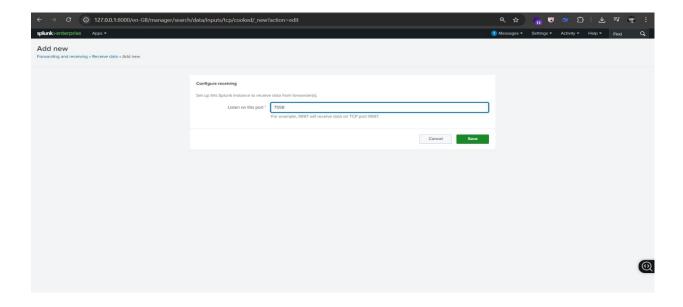
Settings > Indexes > New Index Enter "war" and save.



# **5.3 Configuring Receiving Port for Log Forwarding**

Navigate to:

Settings > Forwarding and Receiving > Configure Receiving > Add New Enter port 7558 and enable.



# 6. Splunk Universal Forwarder on Ubuntu

#### **Purpose**

Splunk Universal Forwarder runs on Ubuntu to monitor critical log files and securely forward them to Splunk Enterprise for central analysis.

#### **Installation and Configuration Steps**

#### 6.1 Installation and Extraction

Extract Splunk Forwarder package (adjust filename accordingly)

sudo tar xvzf /tmp/splunkforwarder--Linux--bit.tgz -C /opt

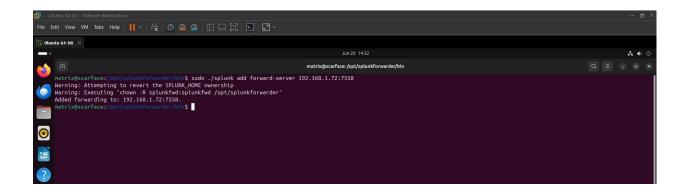
Starting Forwarder and Accepting License

sudo ./splunk start --accept-license

## **6.3 Configuring Forward Server Connection**

Add Splunk Enterprise server as forward-server (replace <Windows IP> with actual IP):

sudo ./splunk add forward-server < Windows IP>:7558



## **6.4 Adding Log File Monitors**

Add monitors for critical logs:

```
sudo ./splunk add monitor /var/log/auth.log -index war sudo ./splunk add monitor /var/log/syslog -index war Sudo ./splunk add monitor /var/log/apache2/access.log -index war sudo ./splunk add monitor /var/log/apache2/error.log -index war sudo ./splunk add monitor /var/log/snort/snort.alert.fast -index war
```

#### 6.5 Manual Configuration via inputs.conf

- Alternative: Manual inputs.conf editing
   sudo nano /opt/splunkforwarder/etc/system/local/inputs.conf
- Example content:

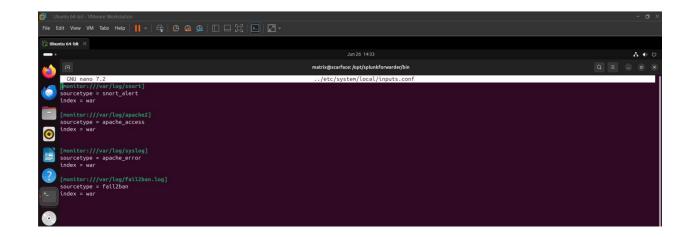
```
[monitor:///var/log/auth.log]
index = war

[monitor:///var/log/syslog]
index = war

[monitor:///var/log/apache2/access.log]
index = war

[monitor:///var/log/apache2/error.log]
index = war

[monitor:///var/log/snort/snort.alert.fast]
index = war
```



# 7. ELK Stack Installation and Configuration on Ubuntu

#### **Purpose**

The ELK stack collects, processes, and visualizes logs locally on the Ubuntu server, providing another method for detailed log analysis and dashboarding.

#### **Installation and Commands**

## 7.1 Installing Elasticsearch

Install Elasticsearch

sudo apt update
sudo apt install elasticsearch -y
sudo systemctl enable elasticsearch
sudo systemctl start elasticsearch

• Configuring elasticsearch.yml hosts

Sudo nano /etc/elasticsearch/elasticsearch.yml

## 7.2 Installing and Configuring Logstash

Install Logstash

sudo apt install logstash -y

Create Logstash configuration

sudo nano /etc/logstash/conf.d/logstash.conf

Add:

```
input {
file {
 path => [
  "/var/log/syslog",
  "/var/log/apache2/access.log",
  "/var/log/apache2/error.log",
   "/var/log/snort/snort.alert.fast"
 start_position => "beginning"
  sincedb path => "/dev/null"
output {
elasticsearch {
 hosts => ["localhost:9200"]
 index => "logs-%{+YYYY.MM.dd}"
stdout { codec => rubydebug }
```

• Start and enable Logstash

sudo systemctl enable logstash sudo systemctl start logstash

## 7.3 Installing and Starting Kibana

Install Kibana

sudo apt install kibana -y sudo systemctl enable kibana sudo systemctl start kibana

Configuring kibana.yml hosts

### 7.4 Installing and Filebeat

Filebeat was installed using the official APT repository:

sudo apt-get update sudo apt-get install filebeat -y

**Configuration Steps** 

• Enable Required Modules

To monitor Apache access/error logs and system authentication logs:

sudo filebeat modules enable apache sudo filebeat modules enable system

You can view all available modules with:

filebeat modules list

**Edit Filebeat Configuration** 

Filebeat's main configuration file was updated:

sudo nano /etc/filebeat/filebeat.yml

► Option A – Output to Logstash:

filebeat.inputs:

- type: log

enabled: true

paths:

- /var/log/auth.log
- /var/log/apache2/\*.log

output.logstash:

hosts: ["localhost:5044"]

#### ► Option B – Output directly to Elasticsearch:

output.elasticsearch:

hosts: ["http://localhost:9200"]

If authentication is enabled:

username: "elastic"

password: "your password"

Start and Enable Filebeat

sudo systemctl enable filebeat

sudo systemctl start filebeat

sudo systemctl status filebeat

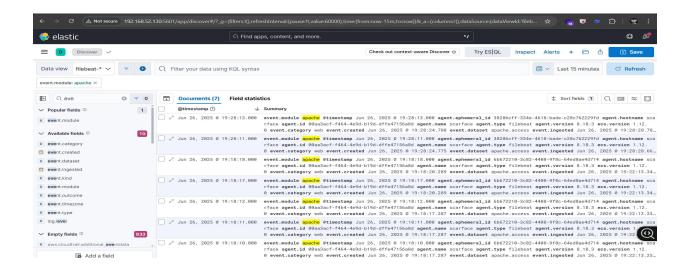
## 7.5 Accessing and Using Kibana Dashboard

#### **Access Kibana Dashboard**

Open browser and navigate to:

http://<your-ubuntu-ip>:5601

Configure index patterns to start visualizing the logs.



# 8. Snort IDS Installation and Configuration

#### **Purpose**

Snort analyzes network traffic to detect malicious activities based on custom and standard rules, alerting when suspicious packets are seen.

#### **Commands and Setup**

### **8.1 Directory Setup for Snort**

• Create necessary directories

```
sudo mkdir -p /etc/snort/rules /etc/snort/preproc_rules /var/log/snort/usr/local/lib/snort_dynamicrules
```

## **8.2 Editing Snort Configuration**

Edit Snort configuration

sudo nano /etc/snort/snort.conf

Set variables:

var HOME\_NET 192.168.1.0/24var

EXTERNAL\_NET anyvar

RULE\_PATH /etc/snort/rules

Include rules:

include \$RULE\_PATH/local.rules
include \$RULE PATH/community.rules

#### 8.3 Adding and Customizing Snort Rules

Add custom rules to /etc/snort/rules/local.rules

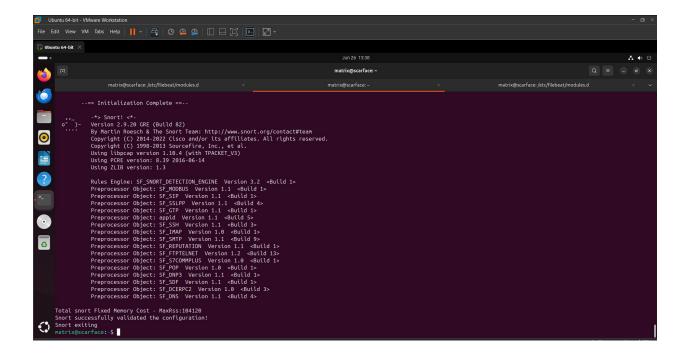
Examples (including your new rules):

- alert tcp any any -> any 80 (msg:"Web Attack Command Injection system("; content:"system("; nocase; sid:1002009; rev:1;)
- alert tcp any any -> \$HOME\_NET 80 (msg:"WordPress Bruteforce Attempt"; content:"POST"; content:"/wp-login.php"; threshold:type threshold, track by\_src, count 5, seconds 30; sid:1006001; rev:1;)
- alert tcp any any -> \$HOME\_NET 80 (msg:"SQL Injection Attempt ' OR 1=1"; content:"' OR
   1=1"; nocase; sid:1002101; rev:1;)
- alert tcp any any -> \$HOME\_NET 80 (msg:"XSS Attack Attempt <script>";
   content:"<script>"; nocase; sid:1002001; rev:1;)
- alert tcp any any -> \$HOME\_NET 22 (msg:"SSH Brute Force Attempt"; flags:S;
   threshold:type threshold, track by\_src, count 5, seconds 30; sid:1003008; rev:1;)

## **8.4 Testing Snort Configuration**

**Test Snort configuration** 

#### sudo snort -T -c /etc/snort/snort.conf



## 8.5 Running Snort in Alert Mode

Run Snort in alert mode

sudo snort -A console -q -c /etc/snort/snort.conf -i ens33

# 9. Fail2Ban Configuration

#### **Purpose**

Fail2Ban monitors logs (including Snort alerts and Apache logs) and bans IPs that exhibit suspicious behavior such as brute force attacks or injections.

## **Commands and Configuration**

## 9.1 Installing Fail2Ban

Install Fail2Ban

sudo apt install fail2ban -y

## **9.2 Creating Custom Filters for WordPress and Snort Alerts**

Create filter files in /etc/fail2ban/filter.d/

Example: wordpress.conf

[Definition]

failregex = <HOST> -.\*"(POST | GET).\*wp-login.php.\*" 200

ignoreregex =

Example: snort-sql-injection.conf

[Definition]

 $failregex = \\[\*'*\] \\[.*'] Web Attack - SQL Injection.*\\[\*'*\].*{.*-><HOST>}$ 

ignoreregex =

Example: snort-xss.conf

```
[Definition]

failregex = \[\*\*\] \[.*\] Web Attack -XSS.*\[\*\*\].*{.*- ><HOST>}

ignoreregex =
```

## 9.3 Configuring Jails for SSH, WordPress, and Snort Filters

Edit the jail.local file using the command Sudo nano /etc/fail2ban/jail.local

```
[sshd]
enabled = true
port = ssh
logpath = /var/log/auth.log
maxretry = 5
findtime = 60
bantime = 1800
[wordpress]
enabled = true
filter = wordpress
port = http,https
logpath = /var/log/apache2/access.log
maxretry = 5
```

```
findtime = 60
bantime = 1800
[snort-sql-injection]
enabled = true
filter = snort-sql-injection
logpath = /var/log/snort/snort.alert.fast
maxretry = 5
findtime = 600
bantime = 1800
[snort-xss]
enabled = true
filter = snort-xss
logpath = /var/log/snort/snort.alert.fast
maxretry = 5
findtime = 600
bantime = 3600
```

## 9.4 Restarting Fail2Ban and Monitoring Logs

Restart Fail2Ban

sudo systemctl restart fail2ban sudo systemctl status fail2ban

• View Fail2Ban logs to verify bans

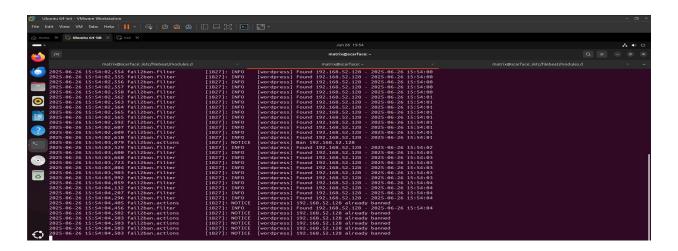
sudo tail -f /var/log/fail2ban.log

Restart Fail2Ban

sudo systemctl restart fail2ban sudo systemctl status fail2ban

• View Fail2Ban logs to verify bans

sudo tail -f /var/log/fail2ban.log



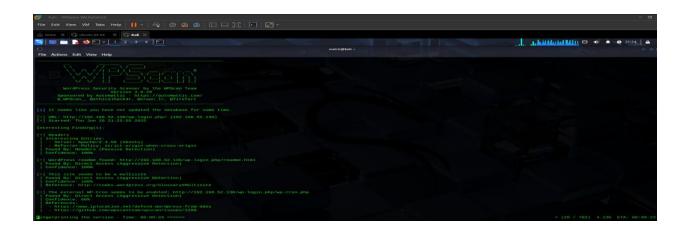
## 10. Attack Simulation and Verification

**Executing Brute Force Attack Simulations** 

Perform brute force login attempts

Wordpress

wpscan --url http://<target-ip>/wp-login.php --usernames matrix --passwords /path/to/wordlist.txt



Ssh

hydra -l matrix -P rockyou.txt ssh://192.168.52.130 -t 4 -f -V

```
(matrix@kali)-[~]

Hydra -l matrix -P rockyou.txt ssh://192.108.52.130 -t 4 -f -V

Hydra -l matrix -P rockyou.txt ssh://192.108.52.130 -t 4 -f -V

Hydra -l matrix -P rockyou.txt ssh://192.108.52.130 -t 4 -f -V

Hydra -P rockyou.txt ssh://192.108.52.130 -t 10 -f -V

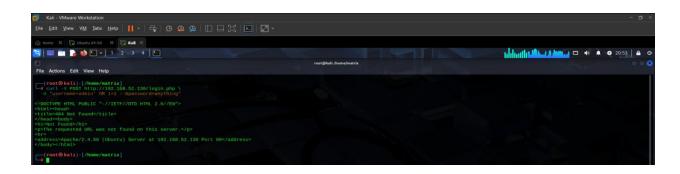
Hydra -P rockyou.txt ssh://192.108.52.130 -t 10 -f -V

Hydra -P rockyou.txt ssh://192.108.52.130 -t 10 -f -P

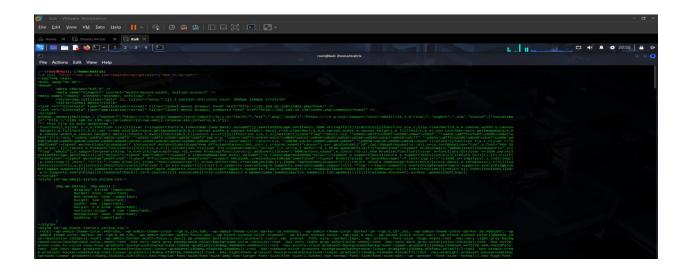
Hydra -P rockyou.txt
```

SQL Injection and XSS Attacking

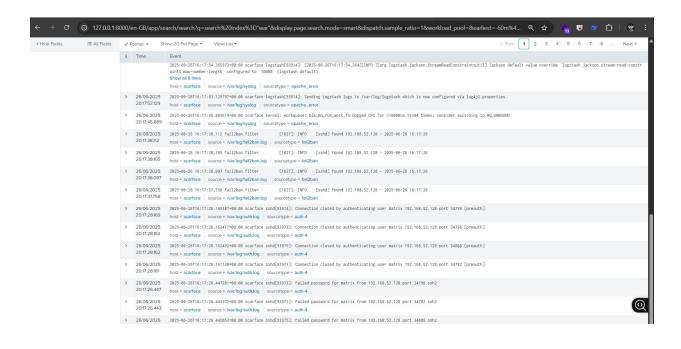
Curl -X POST http://192.168.52.130/login.php  $\$  -d "username=admin' OR 1=1 -- &password=anything"

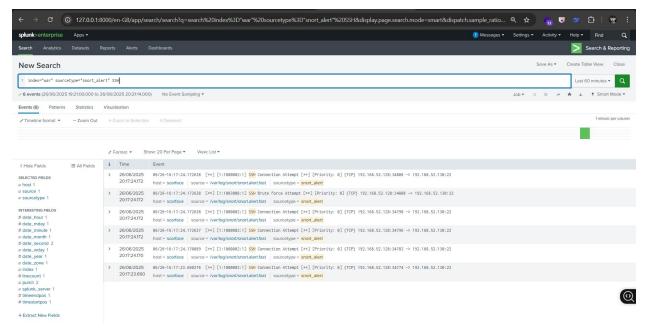


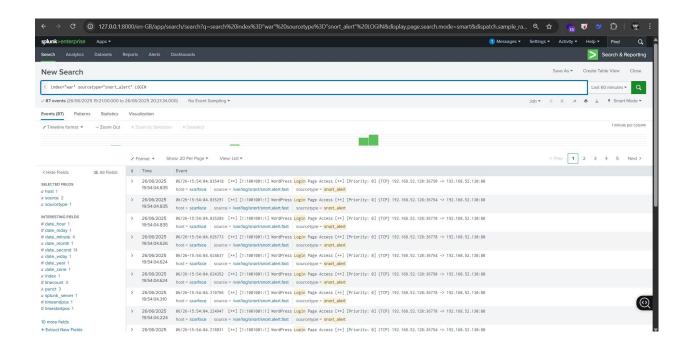
## curl "http://192.168.52.130/?search=<script>alert('XSS')</script>"

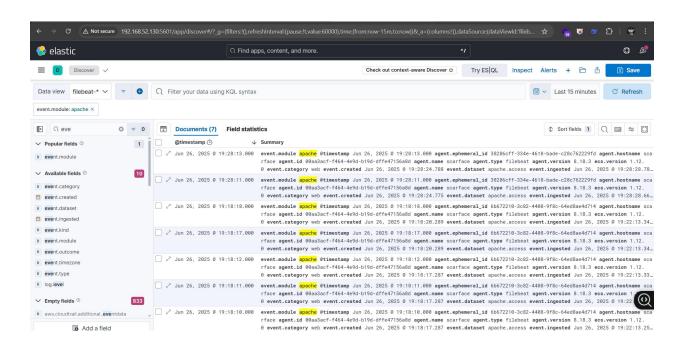


## 10.1 Monitoring Attack Logs in Splunk and Kibana

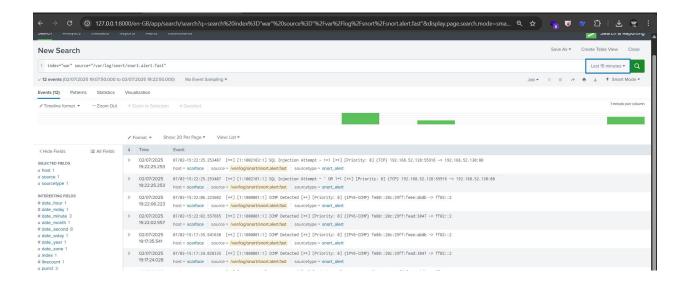




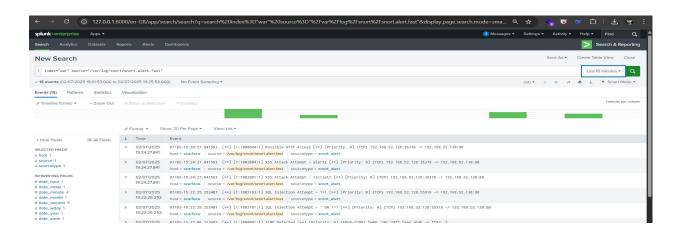




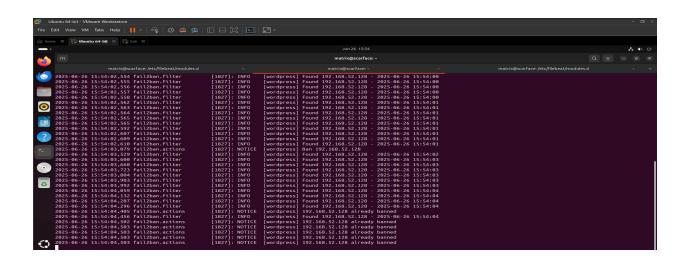
## **SQL** Injection log



#### XSS attack log



## 10.2 Verifying IP Bans with Fail2Ban



# 11. Conclusion

This project demonstrates a fully integrated cybersecurity setup for a WordPress hosting environment on Ubuntu, employing Apache, MySQL, Snort IDS, Splunk, ELK stack, and Fail2Ban for multi-layered protection. Attack simulations validate the effectiveness of detection, alerting, and automatic mitigation mechanisms, offering a solid foundation for real-world web server defense.