

# **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 analysis.

### 2.3 Snort IDS

- Network Intrusion Detection System monitoring traffic on the server.

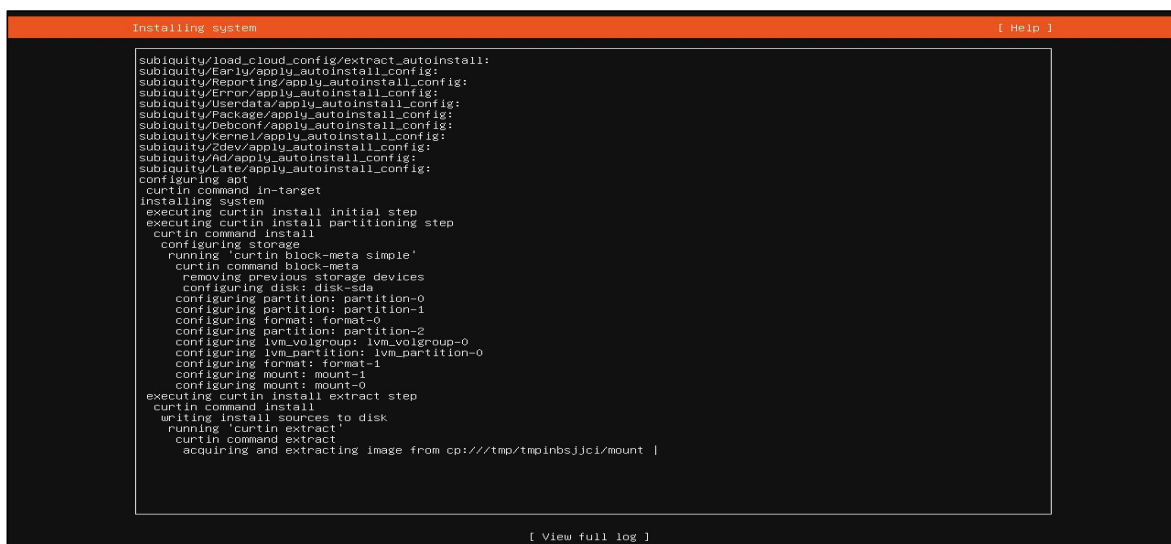
- Detects various attacks (ICMP scanning, SSH attempts, HTTP access, WordPress login attempts, SQL injection, XSS, command injection).
- Custom Snort rules written to identify specific threats relevant to WordPress and SSH.
- Outputs alerts logged locally and forwarded to Splunk/ELK for monitoring.

## 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

Installing Ubuntu server in VirtualBox/Vmware



```
Installing system [ Help ]
subiquity/load_cloud_config/extract_autoinstall:
subiquity/Early/apply_autoinstall_config:
subiquity/Reporting/apply_autoinstall_config:
subiquity/Error/apply_autoinstall_config:
subiquity/Usrdata/apply_autoinstall_config:
subiquity/Package/apply_autoinstall_config:
subiquity/Debconf/apply_autoinstall_config:
subiquity/kernel/apply_autoinstall_config:
subiquity/2dev/apply_autoinstall_config:
subiquity/Rd/apply_autoinstall_config:
subiquity/Late/apply_autoinstall_config:
configuring apt
curtin command in-target
Installing system
executing curtin install initial step
executing curtin install partitioning step
curtin command install
configuring storage
  running 'curtin block-meta simple'
  curtin command block-meta
  removing previous storage devices
  configuring disk: disk-sda
  configuring partition: partition-0
  configuring partition: partition-1
  configuring format: format-0
  configuring partition: partition-2
  configuring lvm_voigroup: lvm_voigroup-0
  configuring lvm_partition: lvm_partition-0
  configuring format: format-1
  configuring mount: mount-1
  configuring mount: mount-0
executing curtin install extract step
curtin command install
  writing install sources to disk
  running curtin extract
  curtin command extract
  acquiring and extracting image from cp:///tmp/tpinbsjjci/mount |
```

[ View full log ]

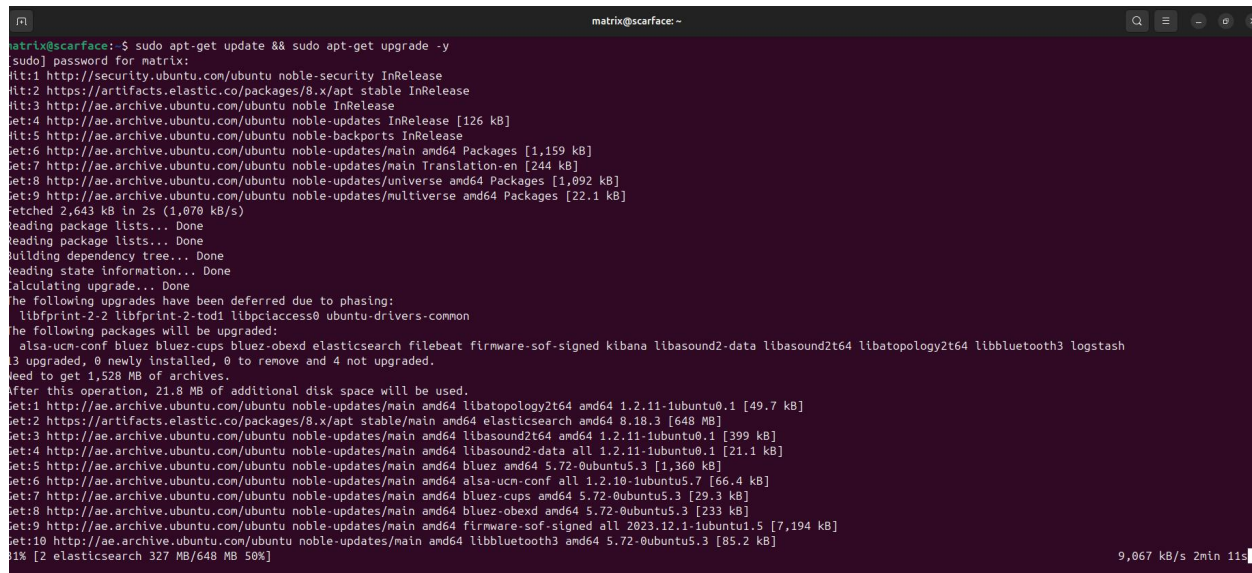
## 3.1 Updating and Upgrading Ubuntu Packages

- **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:
Hit:1 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-security InRelease
Hit:2 https://artifacts.elastic.co/packages/8.x/apt stable InRelease
Hit:3 http://ae.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble InRelease
Get:4 http://ae.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-updates InRelease [126 kB]
Hit:5 http://ae.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-backports InRelease
Get:6 http://ae.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-updates/main amd64 Packages [1,159 kB]
Get:7 http://ae.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-updates/main Translation-en [244 kB]
Get:8 http://ae.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-updates/universe amd64 Packages [1,092 kB]
Get:9 http://ae.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-updates/multiverse amd64 Packages [22.1 kB]
Fetched 2,643 kB in 2s (1,070 kB/s)
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree... Done
Reading state information... Done
Calculating upgrade... Done
The following upgrades have been deferred due to phasing:
  libfprint-2-tod1 libpciaccess0 ubuntu-drivers-common
The following packages will be upgraded:
  alsa-ucm-conf bluez bluez-cups bluez-obexd elasticsearch filebeat firmware-sof-signed kibana libasound2-data libasound2t64 libatopology2t64 libbluetooth3 logstash
13 upgraded, 0 newly installed, 0 to remove and 4 not upgraded.
Need to get 1,528 MB of archives.
After this operation, 21.8 MB of additional disk space will be used.
Get:1 http://ae.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-updates/main amd64 libatopology2t64 amd64 1.2.11-1ubuntu0.1 [49.7 kB]
Get:2 https://artifacts.elastic.co/packages/8.x/apt stable/main amd64 elasticsearch amd64 8.18.3 [648 MB]
Get:3 http://ae.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-updates/main amd64 libasound2t64 amd64 1.2.11-1ubuntu0.1 [399 kB]
Get:4 http://ae.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-updates/main amd64 libasound2-data all 1.2.11-1ubuntu0.1 [21.1 kB]
Get:5 http://ae.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-updates/main amd64 bluez amd64 5.72-0ubuntu5.3 [1,360 kB]
Get:6 http://ae.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-updates/main amd64 alsa-ucm-conf all 1.2.10-1ubuntu5.7 [66.4 kB]
Get:7 http://ae.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-updates/main amd64 bluez-cups amd64 5.72-0ubuntu5.3 [29.3 kB]
Get:8 http://ae.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-updates/main amd64 bluez-obexd amd64 5.72-0ubuntu5.3 [233 kB]
Get:9 http://ae.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-updates/main amd64 firmware-sof-signed all 2023.12.1-1ubuntu1.5 [7,194 kB]
Get:10 http://ae.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-updates/main amd64 libbluetooth3 amd64 5.72-0ubuntu5.3 [85.2 kB]
11% [2 elasticsearch 327 MB/648 MB 50%]
```

## 4. Apache and Wordpress Installation and Configuration

### 4.1 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
```

### 4.2 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  
        |-- *.load  
        |-- *.conf  
    |-- conf-enabled  
        |-- *.conf  
    |-- 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.

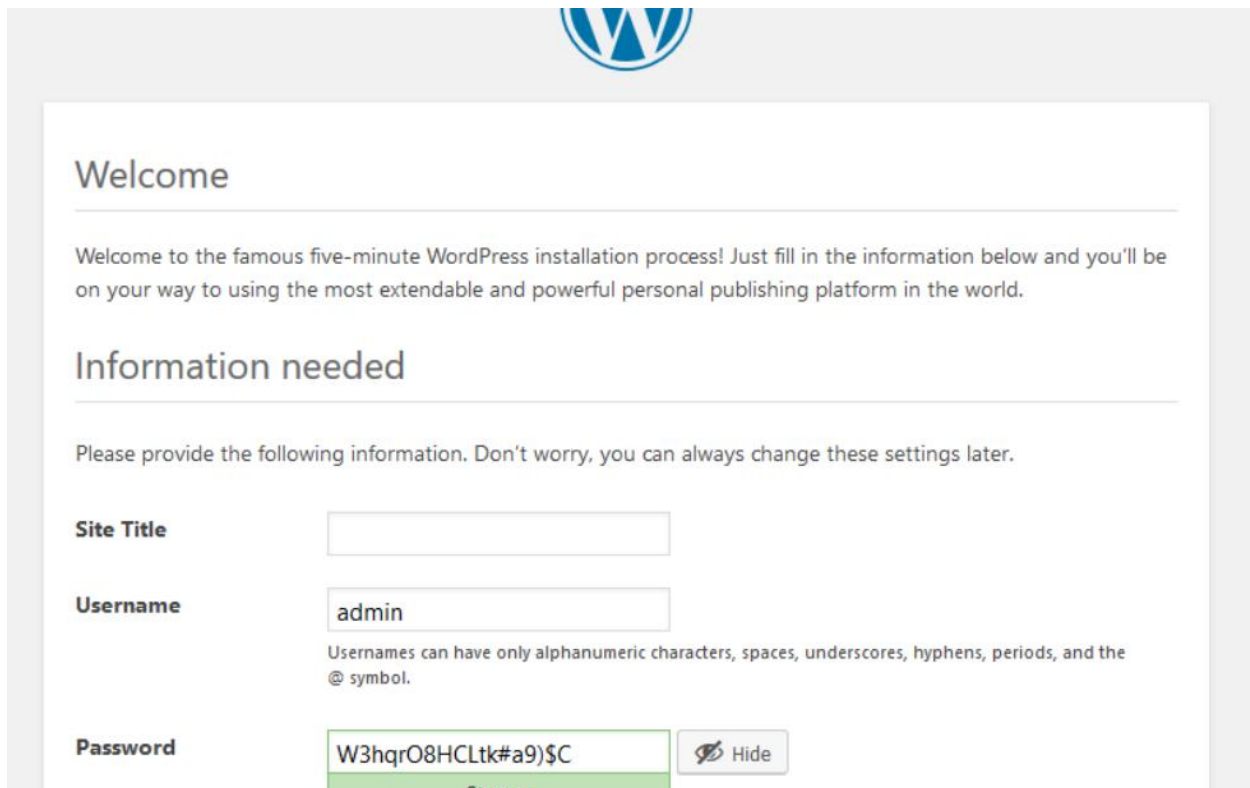
```
sudo mv wordpress/* ./
```

- 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
```

The image shows the WordPress installation 'Welcome' screen. At the top is the WordPress logo. Below it, the heading 'Welcome' is followed by a paragraph: 'Welcome to the famous five-minute WordPress installation process! Just fill in the information below and you'll be on your way to using the most extendable and powerful personal publishing platform in the world.' The section 'Information needed' follows, with a note: 'Please provide the following information. Don't worry, you can always change these settings later.' There are three input fields: 'Site Title' (empty), 'Username' (containing 'admin'), and 'Password' (containing 'W3hqrO8HCLtk#a9)\$C'). Below the 'Username' field is a note: 'Usernames can have only alphanumeric characters, spaces, underscores, hyphens, periods, and the @ symbol.' To the right of the 'Password' field is a 'Hide' button with an eye icon. Below the password field, the word 'Strong' is partially visible.

## 4.4 Configuring MySQL for WordPress

- Access MySQL shell.

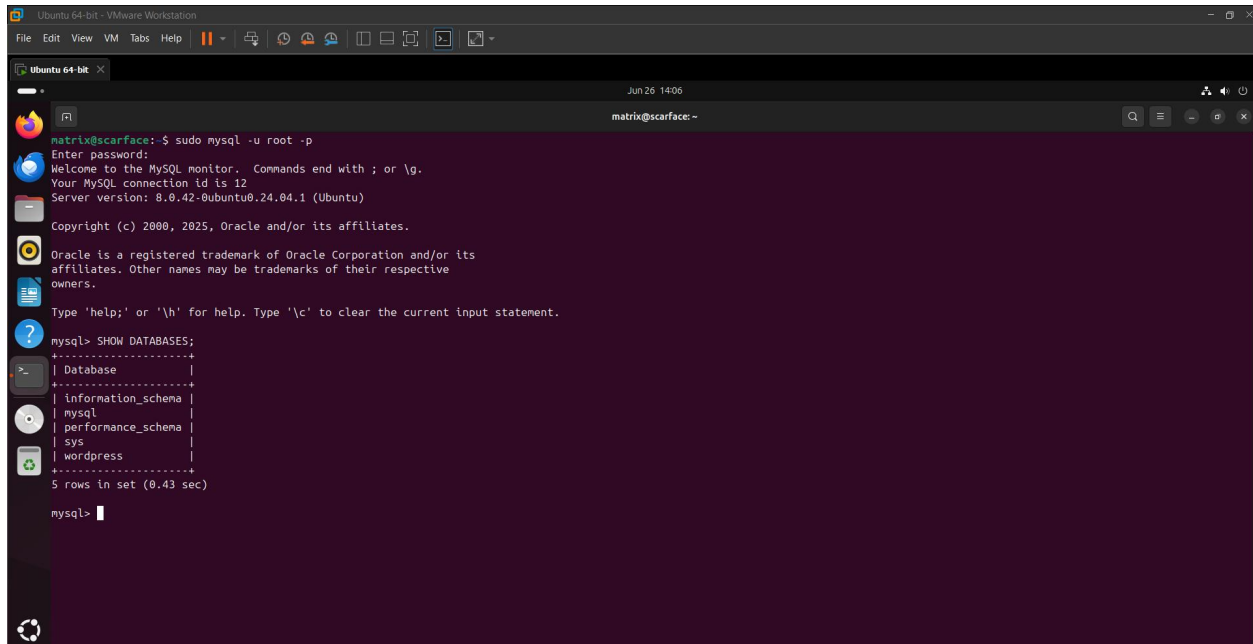
```
sudo mysql -u root -p
```

- Create WordPress database and user with privileges.

```
CREATE DATABASE wordpress;
```

```
CREATE USER 'wpuser'@'localhost' 'wpuser'@'localhost';  
FLUSH PRIVILEGES;  
EXIT;
```

(i'am done already)



## 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

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## Purpose

Splunk Enterprise acts as a centralized log collection and analysis platform. It receives 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.

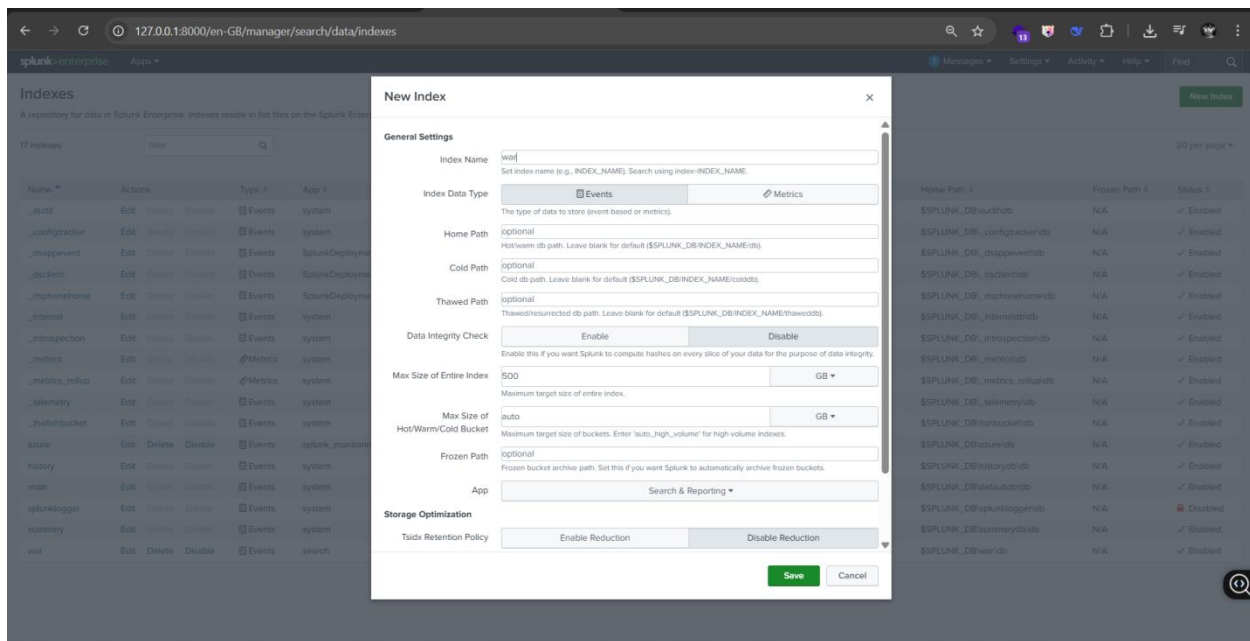
### 5.2 Creating Index for Log Storage

**Create a new index named "war"**

This index stores logs forwarded from Ubuntu.

Navigate to:

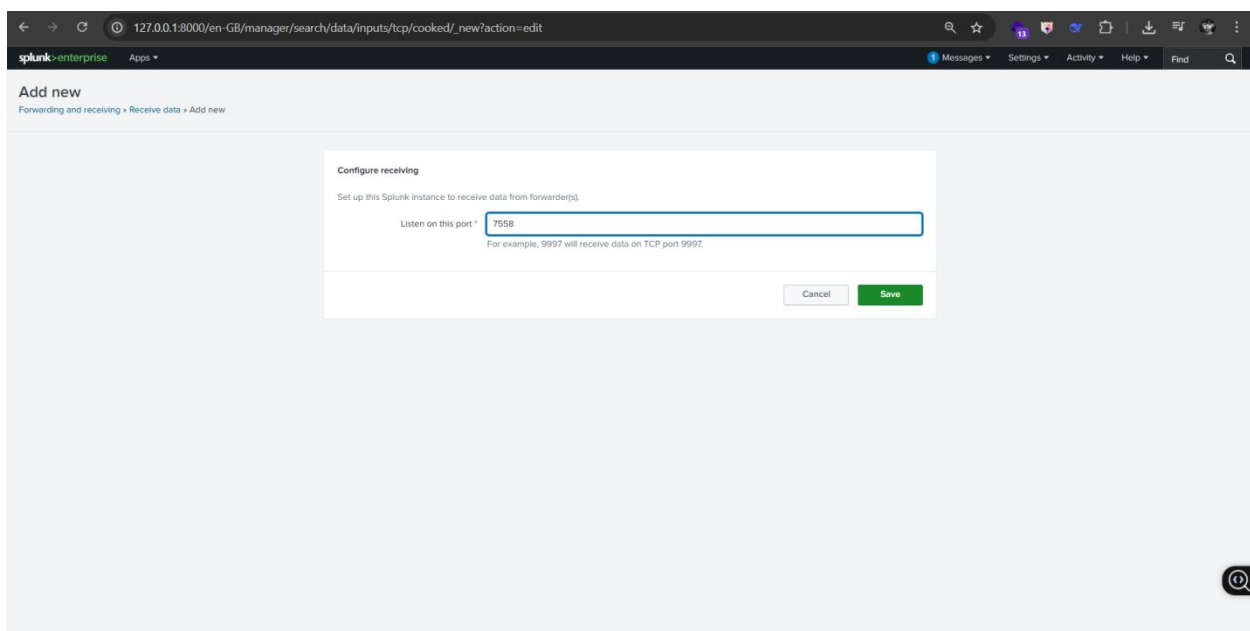
`Settings > Indexes > New Index`  
`Enter war and save.`



## 5.3 Configuring Receiving Port for Log Forwarding

Navigate to:

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



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## 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 xvfz /tmp/splunkforwarder--Linux--bit.tgz -C /opt
```

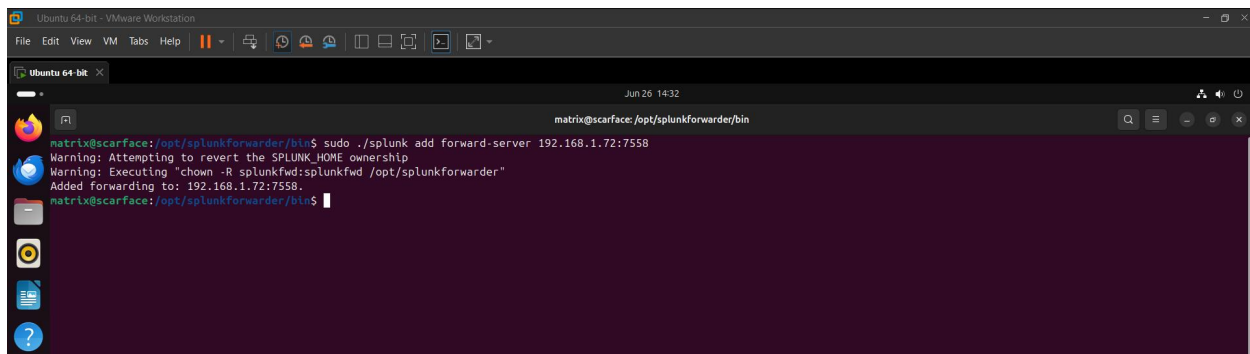
#### 6.2 Starting Forwarder and Accepting License

```
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]
```



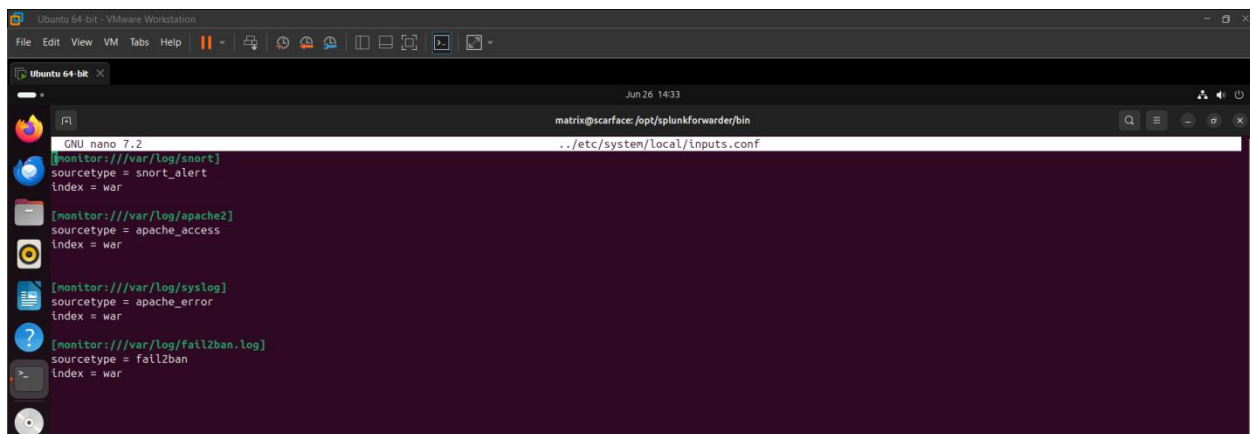
```
index = war
```

```
[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

### 1. 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
```

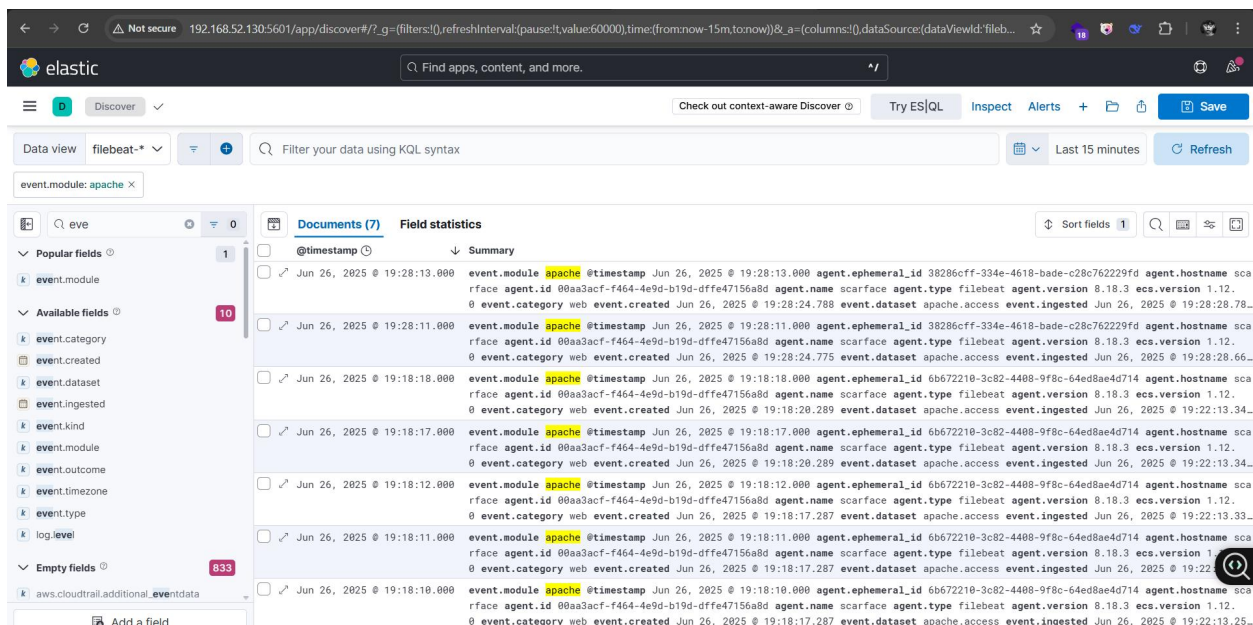
## 7.5 Accessing and Using Kibana Dashboard

### 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 192.168.1.0/24  
var EXTERNAL_NET any  
var 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):

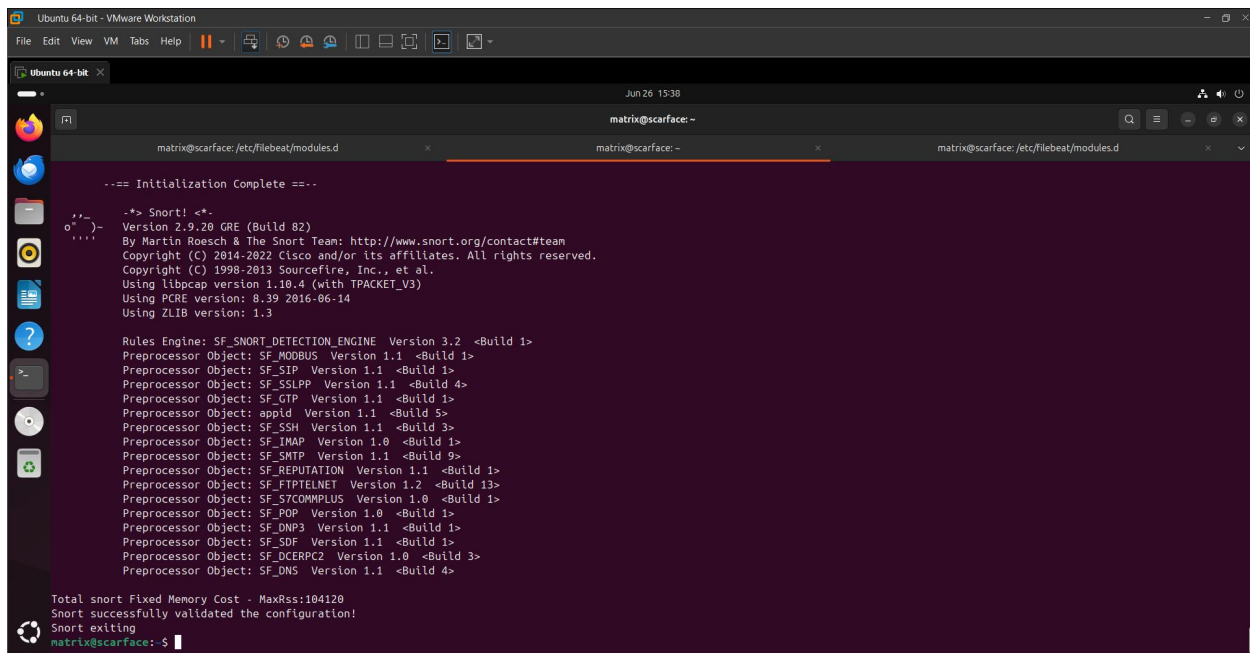
- alert tcp any any -> any 80 (msg:"Web Attack - Command Injection system("; content:"system("; nocase; sid:1002009; rev:1;)

- 
- alert tcp any any -> \$HOME\_NET 80 (msg:"WordPress Brute force 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

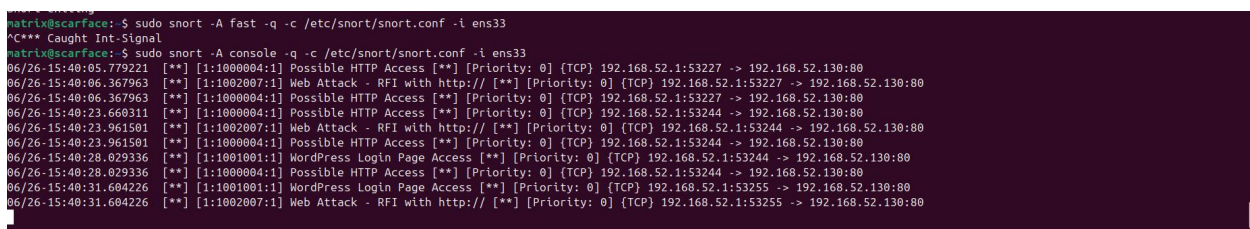
```
sudo snort -T -c /etc/snort/snort.conf
```

A screenshot of a terminal window titled 'Ubuntu 64-bit - VMware Workstation'. The terminal shows the output of the 'snort' command. It starts with '--- Initialization Complete ---'. Then it displays the Snort version '2.9.20 GRE (Build 82)' and lists various preprocessors and their versions, such as 'SF\_Snort\_Detection\_Engine 3.2 <Build 1>', 'SF\_MooBus 1.1 <Build 1>', 'SF\_SIP 1.1 <Build 1>', 'SF\_SSLPP 1.1 <Build 4>', 'SF\_GTP 1.1 <Build 1>', 'SF\_SSH 1.1 <Build 3>', 'SF\_IMAP 1.0 <Build 1>', 'SF\_SMTP 1.1 <Build 9>', 'SF\_Reputation 1.1 <Build 1>', 'SF\_FTPTELNET 1.2 <Build 13>', 'SF\_S7COMPLUS 1.0 <Build 1>', 'SF\_POP 1.0 <Build 1>', 'SF\_DNP3 1.1 <Build 1>', 'SF\_SDF 1.1 <Build 1>', 'SF\_DCERPC2 1.0 <Build 3>', and 'SF\_DNS 1.1 <Build 4>'. It also shows the total fixed memory cost as 'MaxRss:104120' and confirms that the configuration was successfully validated. The prompt is 'matrix@scarface:~\$'.

## 8.5 Running Snort in Alert Mode

### Run Snort in alert mode

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

A screenshot of a terminal window showing the output of the 'sudo snort -A console -q -c /etc/snort/snort.conf -i ens33' command. The output shows several alerts, including 'Possible HTTP Access' and 'Web Attack - RFI with http://'. The alerts are timestamped and include details about the source and destination IP addresses and ports. The prompt is 'matrix@scarface:~\$'.

## 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 /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
```

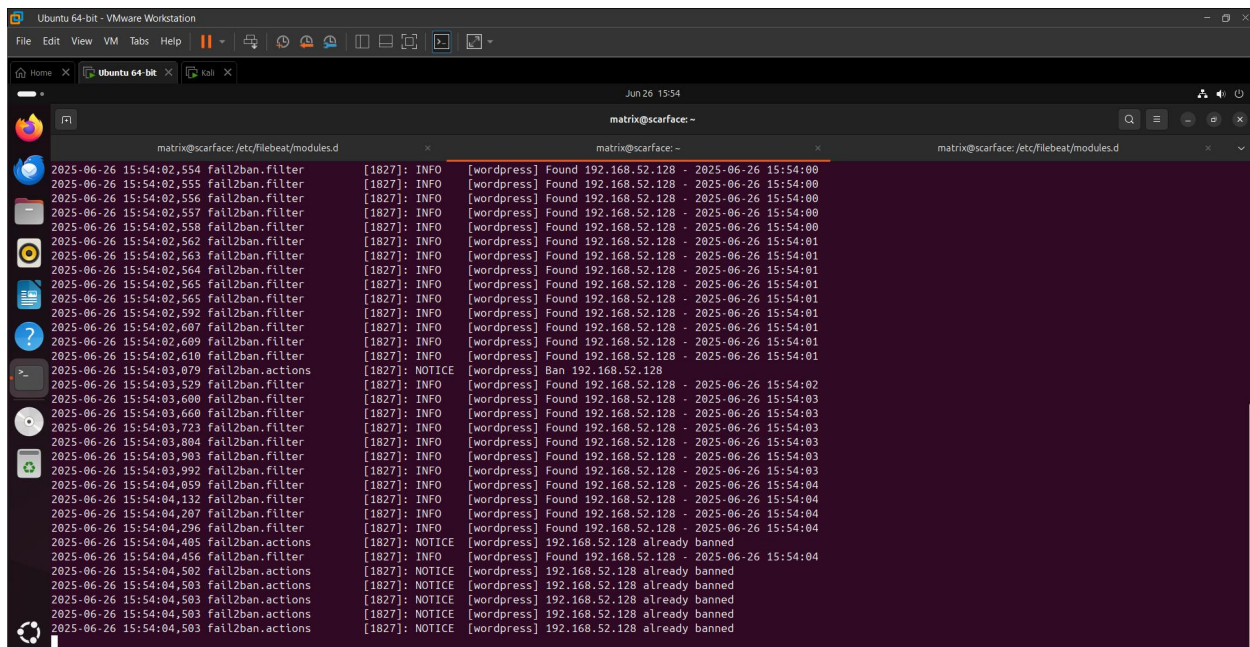
**Restart Fail2Ban**

```
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
```

```
Kali - VMware Workstation
File Edit View VM Tabs Help
Home X Ubuntu 64-bit X Kali X
matrix@kali -
File Actions Edit View Help

WordPress
WordPress Security Scanner by the WPScan Team
Version 3.8.26
Sponsored by Automattic - https://automattic.com/
@WPScan_, @ethicalhack3r, @erwan_lr, @firefart

[!] It seems like you have not updated the database for some time.
[+] URL: http://192.168.52.130/wp-login.php/ [192.168.52.130]
[+] Started: Thu Jun 26 21:23:55 2025

Interesting Finding(s):

[+] Headers
| Interesting Entries:
| - Server: Apache/2.4.58 (Ubuntu)
| - Referrer-Policy: strict-origin-when-cross-origin
| Found By: Headers (Passive Detection)
| Confidence: 100%

[+] WordPress readme found: http://192.168.52.130/wp-login.php/readme.html
| Found By: Direct Access (Aggressive Detection)
| Confidence: 100%

[+] This site seems to be a multisite
| Found By: Direct Access (Aggressive Detection)
| Confidence: 100%
| Reference: http://codex.wordpress.org/Glossary#Multisite

[+] The external WP-Cron seems to be enabled: http://192.168.52.130/wp-login.php/wp-cron.php
| Found By: Direct Access (Aggressive Detection)
| Confidence: 60%
| References:
| - https://www.iplocation.net/defend-wordpress-from-ddos
| - https://github.com/wpscantteam/wpscan/issues/1299

Fingerprinting the version - Time: 00:00:24 <=====
> (29 / 702) 4.13% ETA: 00:00:23
```

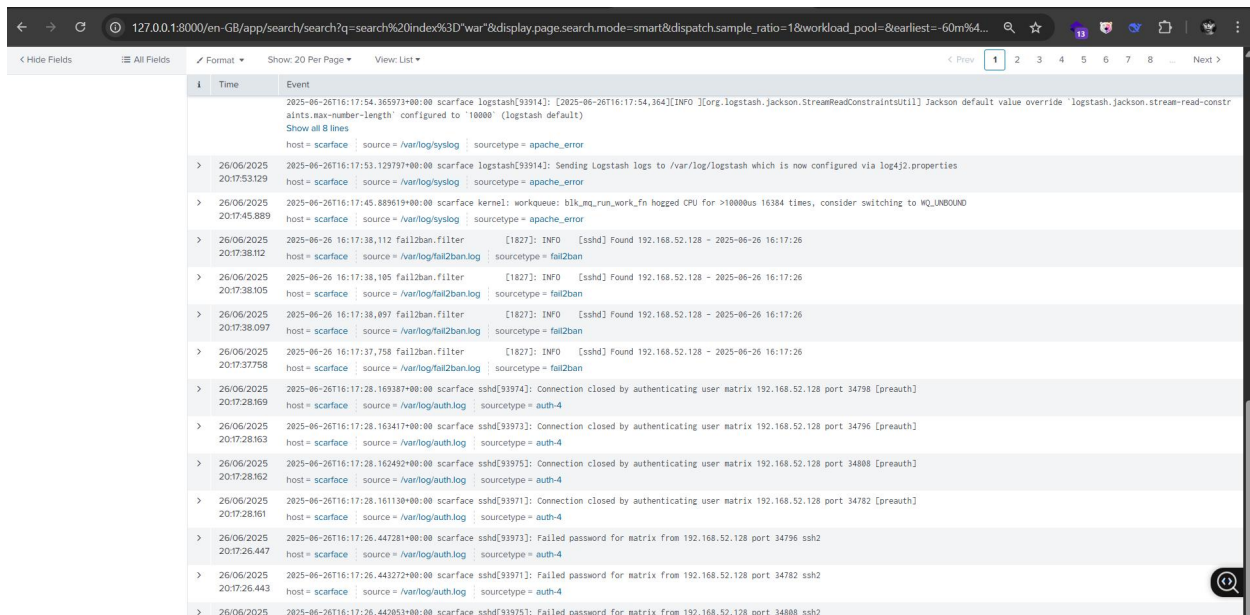
## Ssh

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

```
matrix@kali:~$ hydra -l matrix -P rockyou.txt ssh://192.168.52.130 -t 4 -f -V
Hydra v0.5 (c) 2023 by van Hauser/THC & David Maciejak - Please do not use in military or secret service organizations, or for illegal purposes (this is non-binding, these *** ignore laws and ethics anyway).

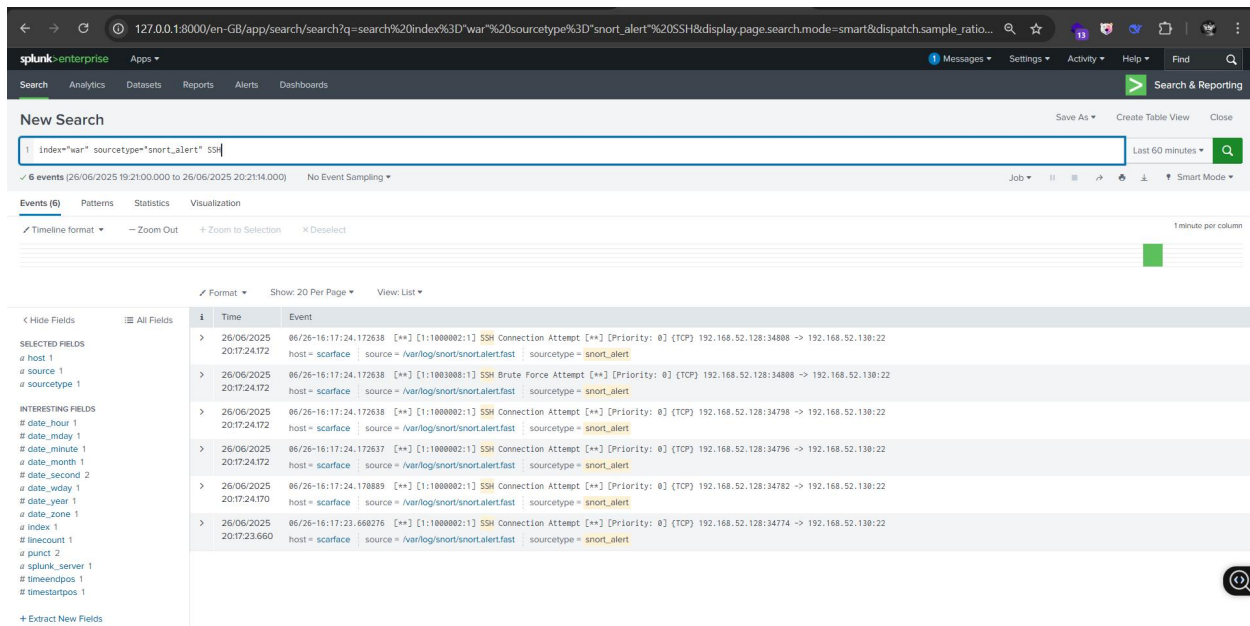
Hydra (https://github.com/vanhauser-thc/thc-hydra) starting at 2025-06-26 21:47:10
[WARNING] Restorefile (you have 18 seconds to abort... [use option -1 to skip waiting]) from a previous session found, to prevent overwriting, ./hydra.restore
[DATA] max 4 tasks per 1 server, overall 4 tasks, 14344401 login tries (1:1p:14344401), ~3586101 tries per task
[DATA] attacking ssh://192.168.52.130:22/
[ATTNPT] target 192.168.52.130 - login "matrix" - pass "123456" - 1 of 14344401 [child 0] (0/0)
[ATTNPT] target 192.168.52.130 - login "matrix" - pass "12345" - 2 of 14344401 [child 1] (0/0)
[ATTNPT] target 192.168.52.130 - login "matrix" - pass "123456789" - 3 of 14344401 [child 2] (0/0)
[ATTNPT] target 192.168.52.130 - login "matrix" - pass "1234567890" - 4 of 14344401 [child 3] (0/0)
```

## 10.1 Monitoring Attack Logs in Splunk and Kibana



The screenshot shows a Splunk search interface with the following search query: `search%20index%3D"war"&display.page.search.mode=smart&dispatch.sample_ratio=1&workload_pool=&earliest=-60m%4...`. The results table contains the following data:

i	Time	Event
	2025-06-26T16:17:54.36597+00:00	scarface logstash[93914]: [2025-06-26T16:17:54.364][INFO ][org.logstash.jackson.StreamReadConstraintsUtil] Jackson default value override "logstash.jackson.stream-read-constraints.max-number-length" configured to "10000" (logstash default)
	2025-06-26T16:17:53.129797+00:00	scarface logstash[93914]: Sending logstash logs to /var/log/logstash which is now configured via log4j2.properties
	2025-06-26T16:17:45.889	scarface kernel: workqueue: blk_mq_run_work_fn hogged CPU for >10000us 16384 times, consider switching to WQ_UNBOUND
	2025-06-26 16:17:38.112	fail2ban.filter [1827]: INFO [sshd] Found 192.168.52.128 - 2025-06-26 16:17:26
	2025-06-26 16:17:38.105	fail2ban.filter [1827]: INFO [sshd] Found 192.168.52.128 - 2025-06-26 16:17:26
	2025-06-26 16:17:38.097	fail2ban.filter [1827]: INFO [sshd] Found 192.168.52.128 - 2025-06-26 16:17:26
	2025-06-26 16:17:37.758	fail2ban.filter [1827]: INFO [sshd] Found 192.168.52.128 - 2025-06-26 16:17:26
	2025-06-26T16:17:28.169387+00:00	scarface sshd[93974]: Connection closed by authenticating user matrix 192.168.52.128 port 34790 [preauth]
	2025-06-26T16:17:28.163417+00:00	scarface sshd[93973]: Connection closed by authenticating user matrix 192.168.52.128 port 34796 [preauth]
	2025-06-26T16:17:28.162492+00:00	scarface sshd[93975]: Connection closed by authenticating user matrix 192.168.52.128 port 34808 [preauth]
	2025-06-26T16:17:28.161139+00:00	scarface sshd[93971]: Connection closed by authenticating user matrix 192.168.52.128 port 34782 [preauth]
	2025-06-26T16:17:26.447281+00:00	scarface sshd[93973]: Failed password for matrix from 192.168.52.128 port 34796 ssh2
	2025-06-26T16:17:26.443272+00:00	scarface sshd[93971]: Failed password for matrix from 192.168.52.128 port 34782 ssh2
	2025-06-26T16:17:26.442053+00:00	scarface sshd[93975]: Failed password for matrix from 192.168.52.128 port 34808 ssh2



The screenshot shows the Kibana search interface with the following search query: `index="war" sourcetype="snort_alert" SSH`. The results table contains the following data:

i	Time	Event
	2025-06-26T16:17:24.172638	[**] [1:1000002:1] SSH Connection Attempt [**] [Priority: 0] (TCP) 192.168.52.128:34808 -> 192.168.52.130:22
	2025-06-26T16:17:24.172638	[**] [1:1003008:1] SSH Brute Force Attempt [**] [Priority: 0] (TCP) 192.168.52.128:34808 -> 192.168.52.130:22
	2025-06-26T16:17:24.172638	[**] [1:1000002:1] SSH Connection Attempt [**] [Priority: 0] (TCP) 192.168.52.128:34796 -> 192.168.52.130:22
	2025-06-26T16:17:24.172638	[**] [1:1000002:1] SSH Connection Attempt [**] [Priority: 0] (TCP) 192.168.52.128:34782 -> 192.168.52.130:22
	2025-06-26T16:17:23.660276	[**] [1:1000002:1] SSH Connection Attempt [**] [Priority: 0] (TCP) 192.168.52.128:34774 -> 192.168.52.130:22

127.0.0.1:8000/en-GB/app/search/search?q=search%20index%3D%20war%20sourcetype%3D%20snort\_alert%20LOGIN&display.page.search.mode=smart&dispatch.sample\_ra...

spunk-enterprise Apps

Search Analytics Datasets Reports Alerts Dashboards

New Search Save As Create Table View Close

1 index="war" sourcetype="snort\_alert" LOGIN Last 60 minutes

87 events (26/06/2025 19:21:00.000 to 26/06/2025 20:21:34.000) No Event Sampling

Events (87) Patterns Statistics Visualization

Timeline format Zoom Out Zoom to Selection Deselect 1 minute per column

Format Show: 20 Per Page View: List

Hide Fields All Fields

SELECTED FIELDS

- a host 1
- a source 2
- a sourcetype 1

INTERESTING FIELDS

- # date\_hour 1
- # date\_mday 1
- # date\_minute 4
- # date\_month 1
- # date\_second 14
- # date\_wday 1
- # date\_year 1
- # date\_zone 1
- # index 1
- # linecount 3
- # punct 3
- # splunk\_server 1
- # timeendpos 1
- # timestamp 1

10 more fields

+ Extract New Fields

i	Time	Event
>	26/06/2025 19:54:04.835	06/26-15:54:84.835418 [**] [1:1001001:1] WordPress Login Page Access [**] [Priority: 0] (TCP) 192.168.52.128:36750 -> 192.168.52.138:80 host = scarface source = /var/log/snort/snort.alert.fast sourcetype = snort_alert
>	26/06/2025 19:54:04.835	06/26-15:54:84.835291 [**] [1:1001001:1] WordPress Login Page Access [**] [Priority: 0] (TCP) 192.168.52.128:36754 -> 192.168.52.138:80 host = scarface source = /var/log/snort/snort.alert.fast sourcetype = snort_alert
>	26/06/2025 19:54:04.835	06/26-15:54:84.835289 [**] [1:1001001:1] WordPress Login Page Access [**] [Priority: 0] (TCP) 192.168.52.128:36778 -> 192.168.52.138:80 host = scarface source = /var/log/snort/snort.alert.fast sourcetype = snort_alert
>	26/06/2025 19:54:04.826	06/26-15:54:84.626773 [**] [1:1001001:1] WordPress Login Page Access [**] [Priority: 0] (TCP) 192.168.52.128:36778 -> 192.168.52.138:80 host = scarface source = /var/log/snort/snort.alert.fast sourcetype = snort_alert
>	26/06/2025 19:54:04.624	06/26-15:54:84.624637 [**] [1:1001001:1] WordPress Login Page Access [**] [Priority: 0] (TCP) 192.168.52.128:36754 -> 192.168.52.138:80 host = scarface source = /var/log/snort/snort.alert.fast sourcetype = snort_alert
>	26/06/2025 19:54:04.624	06/26-15:54:84.624352 [**] [1:1001001:1] WordPress Login Page Access [**] [Priority: 0] (TCP) 192.168.52.128:36750 -> 192.168.52.138:80 host = scarface source = /var/log/snort/snort.alert.fast sourcetype = snort_alert
>	26/06/2025 19:54:04.310	06/26-15:54:84.310766 [**] [1:1001001:1] WordPress Login Page Access [**] [Priority: 0] (TCP) 192.168.52.128:36778 -> 192.168.52.138:80 host = scarface source = /var/log/snort/snort.alert.fast sourcetype = snort_alert
>	26/06/2025 19:54:04.224	06/26-15:54:84.224947 [**] [1:1001001:1] WordPress Login Page Access [**] [Priority: 0] (TCP) 192.168.52.128:36778 -> 192.168.52.138:80 host = scarface source = /var/log/snort/snort.alert.fast sourcetype = snort_alert
>	26/06/2025 06/26-15:54:84.218031 [**] [1:1001001:1] WordPress Login Page Access [**] [Priority: 0] (TCP) 192.168.52.128:36754 -> 192.168.52.138:80	

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Filter your data using KQL syntax

Last 15 minutes Refresh

event.module: apache

Popular fields

- event.module

Available fields

- event.category
- event.created
- event.dataset
- event.ingested
- event.kind
- event.module
- event.outcome
- event.timezone
- event.type
- log.level

Empty fields

- aws.cloudtrail.additional\_eventdata

Add a field

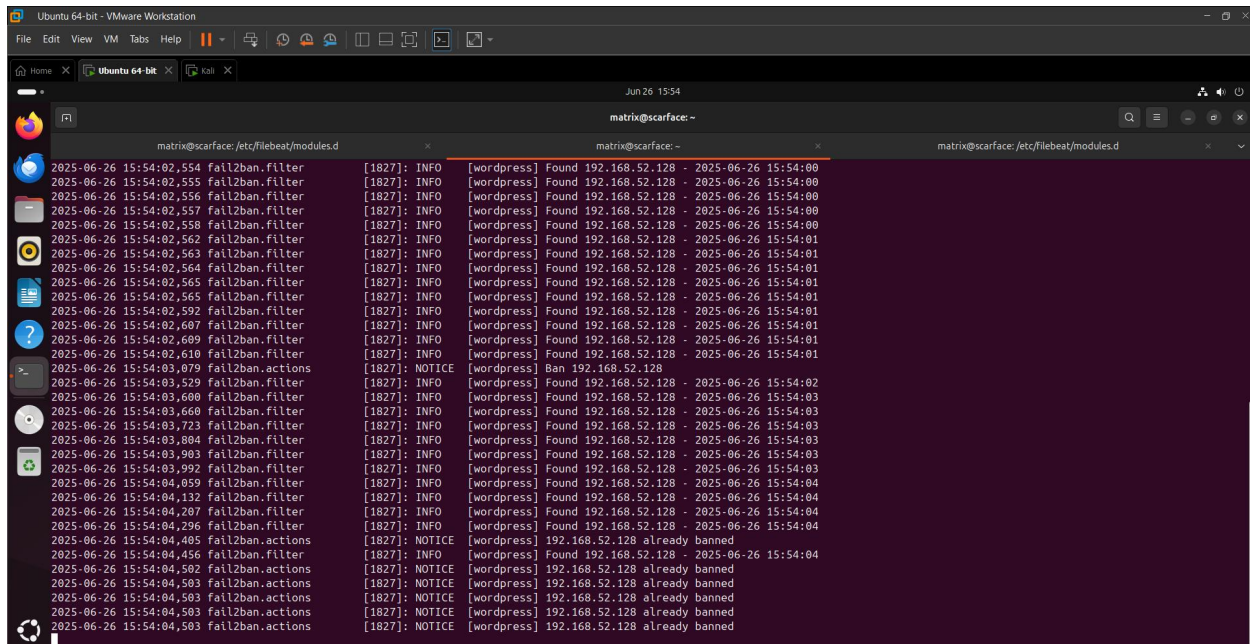
Documents (7) Field statistics

Sort fields

	@timestamp	Summary
Jun 26, 2025 @ 19:28:13.000	event.module apache @timestamp Jun 26, 2025 @ 19:28:13.000 agent.ephemeral_id 38286cff-334e-4618-bade-c28c762229fd agent.hostname sca rface agent.id 00aa3acf-f464-4e9d-b19d-dffe47156a8d agent.name scarface agent.type filebeat agent.version 8.18.3 ecs.version 1.12.0 event.category web event.created Jun 26, 2025 @ 19:28:24.788 event.dataset apache.access event.ingested Jun 26, 2025 @ 19:28:28.78...	
Jun 26, 2025 @ 19:28:11.000	event.module apache @timestamp Jun 26, 2025 @ 19:28:11.000 agent.ephemeral_id 38286cff-334e-4618-bade-c28c762229fd agent.hostname sca rface agent.id 00aa3acf-f464-4e9d-b19d-dffe47156a8d agent.name scarface agent.type filebeat agent.version 8.18.3 ecs.version 1.12.0 event.category web event.created Jun 26, 2025 @ 19:28:24.775 event.dataset apache.access event.ingested Jun 26, 2025 @ 19:28:28.66...	
Jun 26, 2025 @ 19:18:18.000	event.module apache @timestamp Jun 26, 2025 @ 19:18:18.000 agent.ephemeral_id 6b672210-3c82-4408-9f8c-64ed8ae4d714 agent.hostname sca rface agent.id 00aa3acf-f464-4e9d-b19d-dffe47156a8d agent.name scarface agent.type filebeat agent.version 8.18.3 ecs.version 1.12.0 event.category web event.created Jun 26, 2025 @ 19:18:20.289 event.dataset apache.access event.ingested Jun 26, 2025 @ 19:22:13.34...	
Jun 26, 2025 @ 19:18:17.000	event.module apache @timestamp Jun 26, 2025 @ 19:18:17.000 agent.ephemeral_id 6b672210-3c82-4408-9f8c-64ed8ae4d714 agent.hostname sca rface agent.id 00aa3acf-f464-4e9d-b19d-dffe47156a8d agent.name scarface agent.type filebeat agent.version 8.18.3 ecs.version 1.12.0 event.category web event.created Jun 26, 2025 @ 19:18:20.289 event.dataset apache.access event.ingested Jun 26, 2025 @ 19:22:13.34...	
Jun 26, 2025 @ 19:18:12.000	event.module apache @timestamp Jun 26, 2025 @ 19:18:12.000 agent.ephemeral_id 6b672210-3c82-4408-9f8c-64ed8ae4d714 agent.hostname sca rface agent.id 00aa3acf-f464-4e9d-b19d-dffe47156a8d agent.name scarface agent.type filebeat agent.version 8.18.3 ecs.version 1.12.0 event.category web event.created Jun 26, 2025 @ 19:18:17.287 event.dataset apache.access event.ingested Jun 26, 2025 @ 19:22:13.33...	
Jun 26, 2025 @ 19:18:11.000	event.module apache @timestamp Jun 26, 2025 @ 19:18:11.000 agent.ephemeral_id 6b672210-3c82-4408-9f8c-64ed8ae4d714 agent.hostname sca rface agent.id 00aa3acf-f464-4e9d-b19d-dffe47156a8d agent.name scarface agent.type filebeat agent.version 8.18.3 ecs.version 1.12.0 event.category web event.created Jun 26, 2025 @ 19:18:17.287 event.dataset apache.access event.ingested Jun 26, 2025 @ 19:22:13.33...	
Jun 26, 2025 @ 19:18:10.000	event.module apache @timestamp Jun 26, 2025 @ 19:18:10.000 agent.ephemeral_id 6b672210-3c82-4408-9f8c-64ed8ae4d714 agent.hostname sca rface agent.id 00aa3acf-f464-4e9d-b19d-dffe47156a8d agent.name scarface agent.type filebeat agent.version 8.18.3 ecs.version 1.12.0 event.category web event.created Jun 26, 2025 @ 19:18:17.287 event.dataset apache.access event.ingested Jun 26, 2025 @ 19:22:13.25...	



## 10.2 Verifying IP Bans with Fail2Ban



```
matrix@scarface: /etc/filebeat/modules.d
2025-06-26 15:54:02,554 fail2ban.filter [1827]: INFO [wordpress] Found 192.168.52.128 - 2025-06-26 15:54:00
2025-06-26 15:54:02,555 fail2ban.filter [1827]: INFO [wordpress] Found 192.168.52.128 - 2025-06-26 15:54:00
2025-06-26 15:54:02,556 fail2ban.filter [1827]: INFO [wordpress] Found 192.168.52.128 - 2025-06-26 15:54:00
2025-06-26 15:54:02,557 fail2ban.filter [1827]: INFO [wordpress] Found 192.168.52.128 - 2025-06-26 15:54:00
2025-06-26 15:54:02,558 fail2ban.filter [1827]: INFO [wordpress] Found 192.168.52.128 - 2025-06-26 15:54:00
2025-06-26 15:54:02,562 fail2ban.filter [1827]: INFO [wordpress] Found 192.168.52.128 - 2025-06-26 15:54:01
2025-06-26 15:54:02,563 fail2ban.filter [1827]: INFO [wordpress] Found 192.168.52.128 - 2025-06-26 15:54:01
2025-06-26 15:54:02,564 fail2ban.filter [1827]: INFO [wordpress] Found 192.168.52.128 - 2025-06-26 15:54:01
2025-06-26 15:54:02,565 fail2ban.filter [1827]: INFO [wordpress] Found 192.168.52.128 - 2025-06-26 15:54:01
2025-06-26 15:54:02,565 fail2ban.filter [1827]: INFO [wordpress] Found 192.168.52.128 - 2025-06-26 15:54:01
2025-06-26 15:54:02,592 fail2ban.filter [1827]: INFO [wordpress] Found 192.168.52.128 - 2025-06-26 15:54:01
2025-06-26 15:54:02,607 fail2ban.filter [1827]: INFO [wordpress] Found 192.168.52.128 - 2025-06-26 15:54:01
2025-06-26 15:54:02,609 fail2ban.filter [1827]: INFO [wordpress] Found 192.168.52.128 - 2025-06-26 15:54:01
2025-06-26 15:54:02,610 fail2ban.filter [1827]: INFO [wordpress] Found 192.168.52.128 - 2025-06-26 15:54:01
2025-06-26 15:54:03,079 fail2ban.actions [1827]: NOTICE [wordpress] Ban 192.168.52.128
2025-06-26 15:54:03,529 fail2ban.filter [1827]: INFO [wordpress] Found 192.168.52.128 - 2025-06-26 15:54:02
2025-06-26 15:54:03,600 fail2ban.filter [1827]: INFO [wordpress] Found 192.168.52.128 - 2025-06-26 15:54:03
2025-06-26 15:54:03,660 fail2ban.filter [1827]: INFO [wordpress] Found 192.168.52.128 - 2025-06-26 15:54:03
2025-06-26 15:54:03,723 fail2ban.filter [1827]: INFO [wordpress] Found 192.168.52.128 - 2025-06-26 15:54:03
2025-06-26 15:54:03,804 fail2ban.filter [1827]: INFO [wordpress] Found 192.168.52.128 - 2025-06-26 15:54:03
2025-06-26 15:54:03,903 fail2ban.filter [1827]: INFO [wordpress] Found 192.168.52.128 - 2025-06-26 15:54:03
2025-06-26 15:54:03,992 fail2ban.filter [1827]: INFO [wordpress] Found 192.168.52.128 - 2025-06-26 15:54:03
2025-06-26 15:54:04,059 fail2ban.filter [1827]: INFO [wordpress] Found 192.168.52.128 - 2025-06-26 15:54:04
2025-06-26 15:54:04,132 fail2ban.filter [1827]: INFO [wordpress] Found 192.168.52.128 - 2025-06-26 15:54:04
2025-06-26 15:54:04,207 fail2ban.filter [1827]: INFO [wordpress] Found 192.168.52.128 - 2025-06-26 15:54:04
2025-06-26 15:54:04,296 fail2ban.filter [1827]: INFO [wordpress] Found 192.168.52.128 - 2025-06-26 15:54:04
2025-06-26 15:54:04,405 fail2ban.actions [1827]: NOTICE [wordpress] 192.168.52.128 already banned
2025-06-26 15:54:04,456 fail2ban.filter [1827]: INFO [wordpress] Found 192.168.52.128 - 2025-06-26 15:54:04
2025-06-26 15:54:04,502 fail2ban.actions [1827]: NOTICE [wordpress] 192.168.52.128 already banned
2025-06-26 15:54:04,503 fail2ban.actions [1827]: NOTICE [wordpress] 192.168.52.128 already banned
2025-06-26 15:54:04,503 fail2ban.actions [1827]: NOTICE [wordpress] 192.168.52.128 already banned
2025-06-26 15:54:04,503 fail2ban.actions [1827]: NOTICE [wordpress] 192.168.52.128 already banned
2025-06-26 15:54:04,503 fail2ban.actions [1827]: NOTICE [wordpress] 192.168.52.128 already banned
```

## 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.