

Executive Summary:

My name is Robert Ajegbo and I am an Access Log Analyst at a medium-sized organization called 'Turn a New Leaf.' My manager instructed me to monitor the logs for the Apache web server and send an alert if there is an unusual number of failed logins.

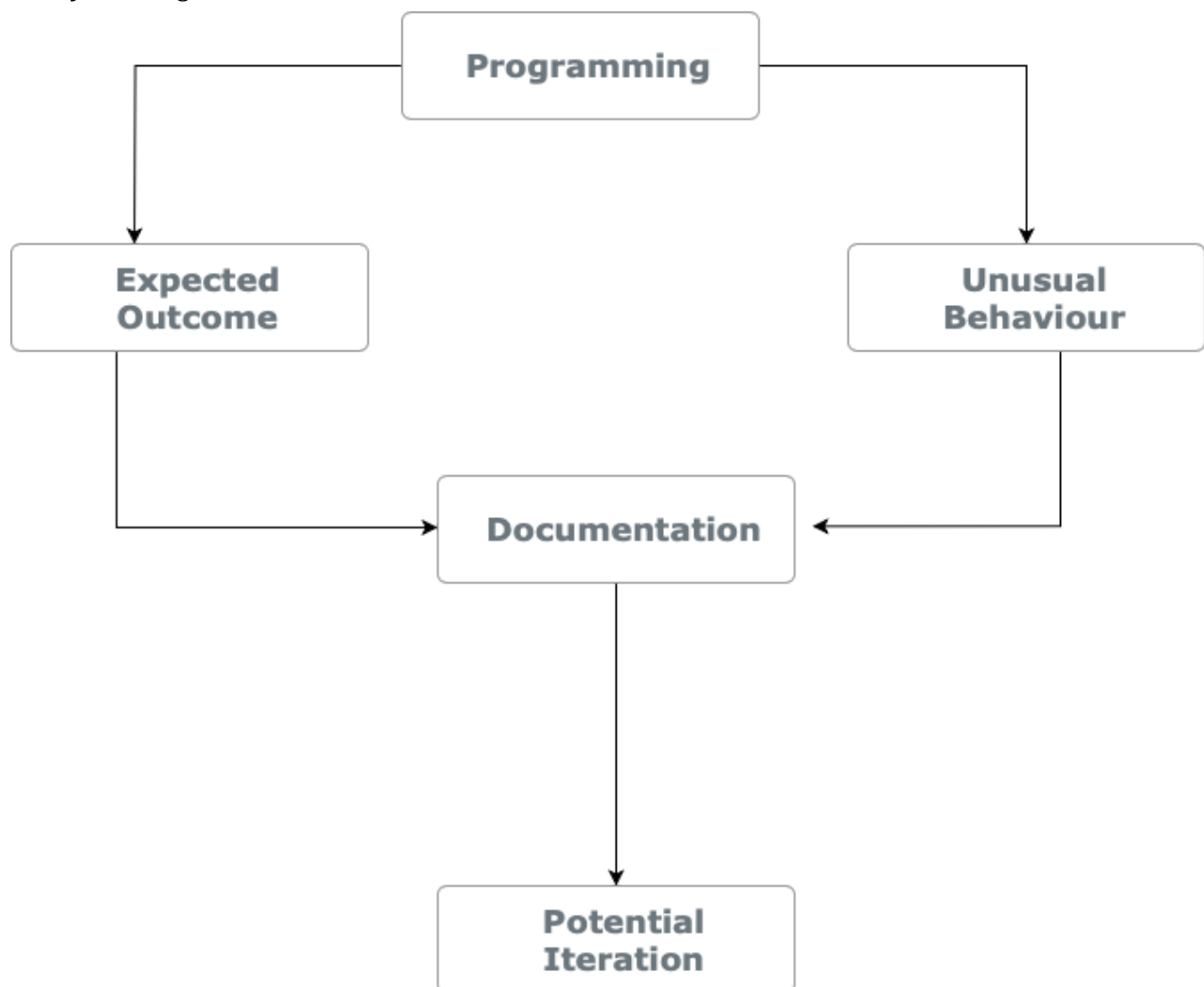
After setting up the log monitoring, I will be collecting data from the Apache logs and filtering them for information such as IP addresses, time stamps, login errors and other details helpful to the process.

Workflow:

The aim of this workflow intends to demonstrate a breakdown of my monitoring process, and how the data helps to investigate unusual behaviour on the web server.

The log can also be accessed through any of the machines on the network through a Shared directory.

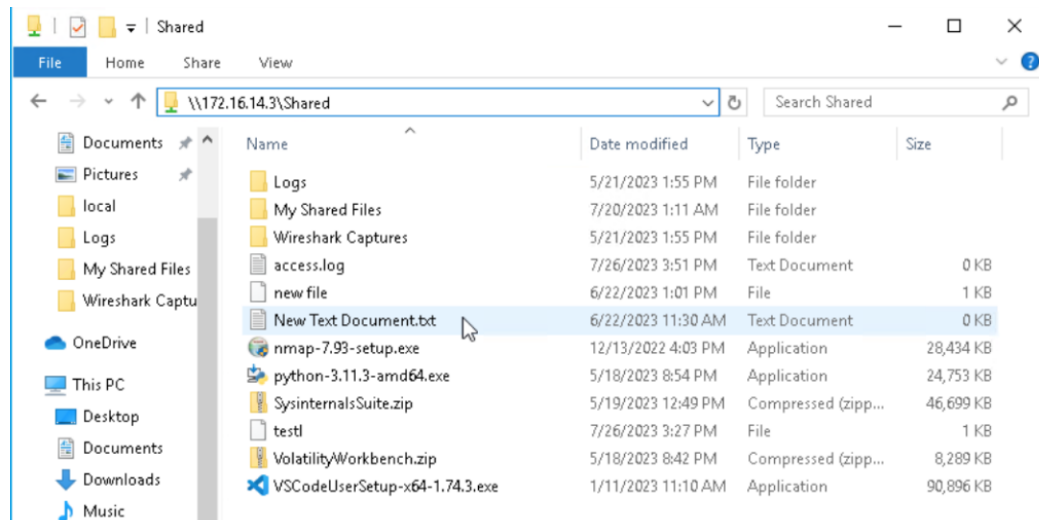
Workflow Diagram



Programming:

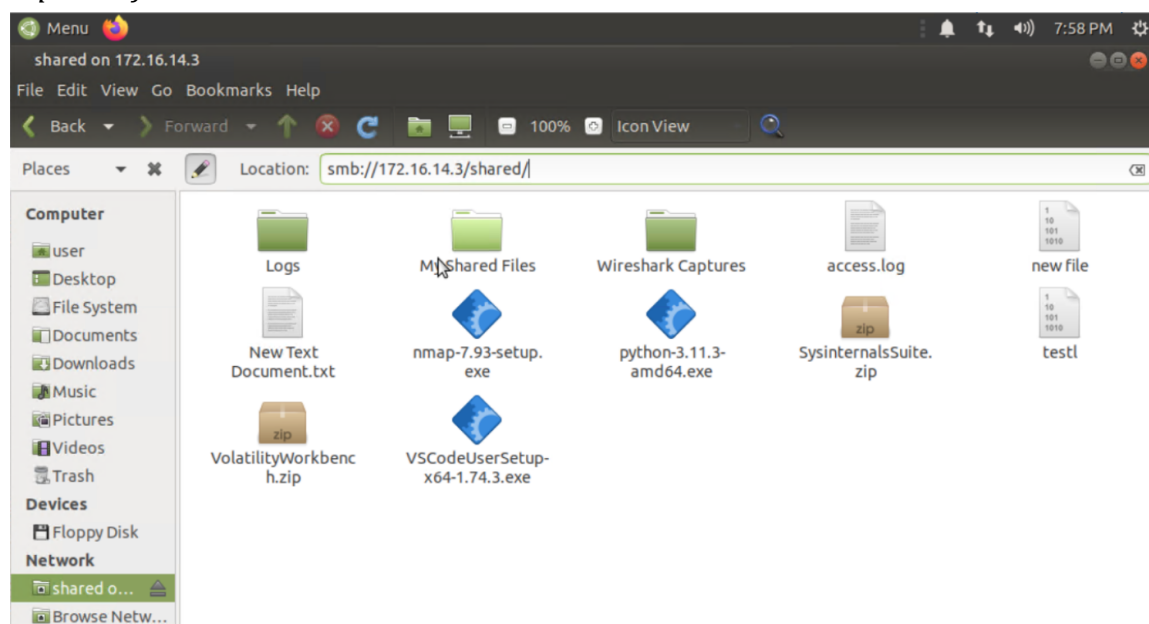
To set up your Shared Directory in, you must first verify your computer's name. (My PC name is VD-EVEP-POD1186. To access the Shared folder in the Windows 1 machine, navigate to the File Explorer and search for \\172.16.14.3\Shared. Once prompted, use the username: Student and Password: STest123.

Capture of Shared Folder in Windows 1



To access the Shared Folder in Linux. Navigate to the home file system and search for smb://172.16.14.3/Shared. Enter the same username and password used for Windows when prompted.

Capture of Shared Folder in Linux



I also filtered the logs to give me better results that relate to my investigation. This included filters for IPs, login errors, time stamps and more. I also used commands like ip a and awk.

\$ ip a is used to find IP addresses

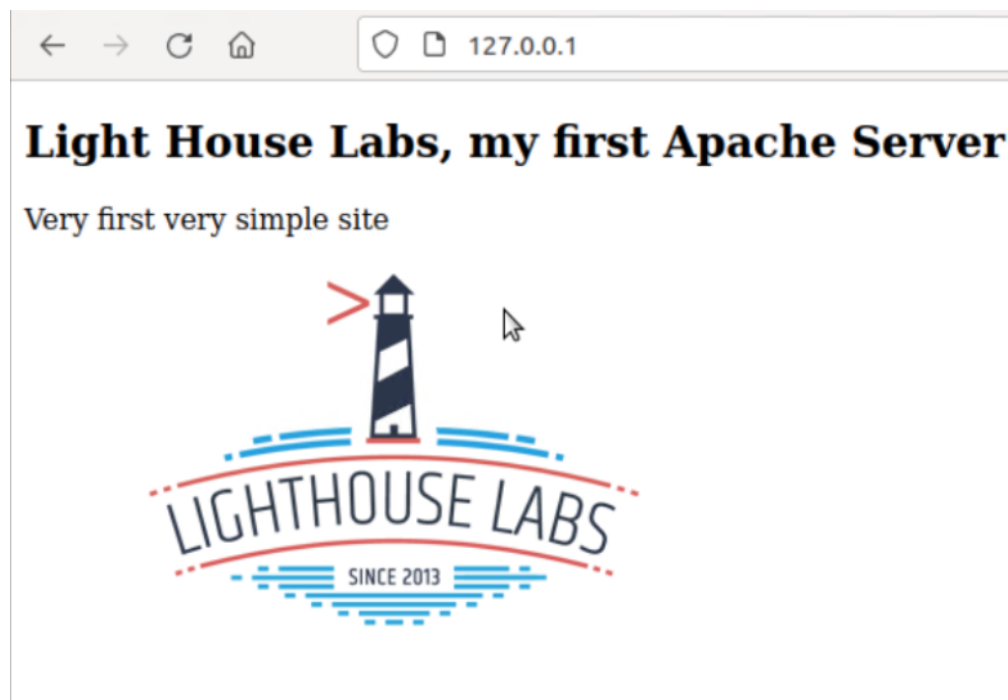
\$ awk is used to filter for one or more pieces of individual text

Capture of Apache server command line analysis

```
user@user-pc: /var/www/html
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
user@user-pc:~$ apache2 -v
Server version: Apache/2.4.41 (Ubuntu)
Server built: 2023-03-08T17:32:54
user@user-pc:~$ cd /var/www/html
user@user-pc:/var/www/html$ nano index.html
user@user-pc:/var/www/html$ ip a
1: lo: <LOOPBACK,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 65536 qdisc noqueue state UNKNOWN group default qlen 1000
    link/loopback 00:00:00:00:00:00 brd 00:00:00:00:00:00
    inet 127.0.0.1/8 scope host lo
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
    inet6 ::1/128 scope host
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
2: ens3: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc fq_codel state UP group default qlen 1000
    link/ether 50:01:00:05:00:00 brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
    inet 172.16.14.52/24 brd 172.16.14.255 scope global noprefixroute ens3
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
    inet6 fe80::d564:6f70:3f0:5883/64 scope link noprefixroute
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
user@user-pc:/var/www/html$
```

Expected Output:

Capture of Turning a New Leaf Apache Web Server



Capture showing Apache Access log

```
user@user-pc:/var/www/html$ sudo cat /var/log/apache2/access.log
[sudo] password for user:
127.0.0.1 - - [26/Jul/2023:20:21:48 -0400] "GET / HTTP/1.1" 200 584 "-" "Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Ubuntu; Linux x86_64; rv:109.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/113.0"
127.0.0.1 - - [26/Jul/2023:20:21:49 -0400] "GET /favicon.ico HTTP/1.1" 404 487 "http://127.0.0.1/" "Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Ubuntu; Linux x86_64; rv:109.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/113.0"
172.16.14.52 - - [26/Jul/2023:20:22:39 -0400] "GET / HTTP/1.1" 200 584 "-" "Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Ubuntu; Linux x86_64; rv:109.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/113.0"
172.16.14.52 - - [26/Jul/2023:20:22:40 -0400] "GET /favicon.ico HTTP/1.1" 404 490 "http://172.16.14.52/" "Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Ubuntu; Linux x86_64; rv:109.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/113.0"
user@user-pc:/var/www/html$
```

In the above logs, you can see the log shows lots of details but we will focus on the status codes. The HTTP 200 status code represents a successful login while unsuccessful logins are represented by 400 and 500. The 400 status codes are for bad requests while 500 codes are for internal server errors. These status codes are essential for us to quickly see what is happening on the server and to recognize a potential threat from an attacker.

Capture showing log mounted between both machines in Shared folder

```
user@user-pc:/var/www/html$ cd /mnt ; ls
windows
user@user-pc:/mnt$ ls
windows
user@user-pc:/mnt$ id
uid=1000(user) gid=1000(user) groups=1000(user),4(adm),24(cdrom),27(sudo),30(dip),4
user@user-pc:/mnt$ sudo mount -t cifs //172.16.14.3/Shared /mnt/windows -o username=Student,password=STest123,uid=1000,file_mode=0777,dir_mode=0777
user@user-pc:/mnt$ cd /mnt/windows
user@user-pc:/mnt/windows$ touch TestL
user@user-pc:/mnt/windows$ ls
access.log      'New Text Document.txt'    testl
Logs            nmap-7.93-setup.exe       VolatilityWorkbench.zip
'My Shared Files' python-3.11.3-amd64.exe    VSCodeUserSetup-x64-1.74.3.exe
'new file'      SysinternalsSuite.zip     'Wireshark Captures'
```

Unusual Behaviour:

As stated above, it is equally or even more important to view unusual behaviour within the logs. I noticed some 400 status code errors when accessing the web server through the Linux IP address. This is an example of what could be flagged and sent to the manager if there are an unusual amount of repeat errors.

Potential Iteration:

While there is not anything to worry about on the server currently, we should always look to improve security. This could be done by installing a proxy server on the Apache web server to act as a firewall and filter for web requests.

References

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