

# □ Security & Fail2Ban

Security in a public cloud environment requires a multi-layered approach. This page documents the hardening process of the Ubuntu instance and the implementation of automated defense mechanisms.

## 1. Cloud Infrastructure Firewall (OCI)

Before traffic reaches the server, it must pass through the **OCI Security Lists**. To minimize the attack surface, only essential ports are exposed to the public internet.

### Configured Ingress Rules:

| Port | Protocol | Source    | Description                   |
|------|----------|-----------|-------------------------------|
| 22   | TCP      | 0.0.0.0/0 | SSH (Admin Access)            |
| 80   | TCP      | 0.0.0.0/0 | HTTP (Redirects & Challenges) |
| 443  | TCP      | 0.0.0.0/0 | HTTPS (Encrypted Web)         |

## 2. Brute-Force Protection (Fail2Ban)

To prevent automated SSH attacks, **Fail2Ban** was installed. It monitors system logs for failed login attempts and temporarily bans the offending IP addresses.

### Installation:

```
sudo apt install fail2ban -y
```

**Configuration:** A local configuration file was created at `/etc/fail2ban/jail.local` to protect the SSH service.

```
[sshd]
enabled = true
port = 22
filter = sshd
logpath = /var/log/auth.log
maxretry = 3
bantime = 3600
```

### Management Commands:

```
# Check banning status
sudo fail2ban-client status sshd

# Unban a specific IP
sudo fail2ban-client set sshd unbanip <IP_ADDRESS>
```

### 3. Automated SSL/TLS (Certbot)

While Cloudflare provides edge encryption, the connection between Cloudflare and the OCI server is secured using **Let's Encrypt** certificates.

#### Installation & Certificate Generation:

```
sudo apt install certbot python3-certbot-apache -y
sudo certbot --apache -d your-domain.com
```

The certificates are automatically renewed via a systemd timer, ensuring zero downtime due to expiration.

### 4. Security Hardening Checklist

Additional steps taken to secure the OS:

- **System Updates:** Configured unattended-upgrades for automatic security patches.
- **Non-Root Access:** Direct root login via SSH is disabled; all administrative tasks are performed via sudo.
- **Log Monitoring:** Regular auditing of `/var/log/apache2/access.log` to identify suspicious patterns.

— **Next Step:** Proceed to the **Automated Backups** section to see how cloud data is preserved.

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