



Installation

```
sudo apt-get fail2ban sendmail
```

Konfiguration

fail2ban wird mit einer Beispielkonfiguration geliefert. Diese befindet sich in der Datei `/etc/fail2ban/jail.conf`. Diese wird aber nicht für die Konfiguration von fail2ban verwendet. Dazu ist es nötig, dass die Datei in `jail.local` umbenannt / kopiert wird.

```
cp /etc/fail2ban/jail.conf /etc/fail2ban/jail.local
```

Konfigurations-File für fail2ban ist unter `/etc/fail2ban/fail2ban.conf` zu finden

[fail2ban.conf](#)

```
# Fail2Ban configuration file
#
# Author: Cyril Jaquier
#
# $Revision: 629 $
#

[Definition]

# Option: loglevel
# Notes.: Set the log level output.
#         1 = ERROR
#         2 = WARN
#         3 = INFO
#         4 = DEBUG
# Values: NUM Default: 3
#
loglevel = 3

# Option: logtarget
# Notes.: Set the log target. This could be a file, SYSLOG, STDERR or
STDOUT.
#         Only one log target can be specified.
# Values: STDOUT STDERR SYSLOG file Default: /var/log/fail2ban.log
#
logtarget = /var/log/fail2ban.log

# Option: socket
# Notes.: Set the socket file. This is used to communicate with the
daemon. Do
```

```
#      not remove this file when Fail2ban runs. It will not be
possible to
#      communicate with the server afterwards.
# Values: FILE Default: /var/run/fail2ban/fail2ban.sock
#
socket = /var/run/fail2ban/fail2ban.sock
```

Nachfolgendes File ist für die einzelnen blockbaren Dienste:

/etc/fail2ban/jail.local

[jail.local](#)

```
# Fail2Ban configuration file.
#
# This file was composed for Debian systems from the original one
# provided now under /usr/share/doc/fail2ban/examples/jail.conf
# for additional examples.
#
# To avoid merges during upgrades DO NOT MODIFY THIS FILE
# and rather provide your changes in /etc/fail2ban/jail.local
#
# Author: Yaroslav O. Halchenko <debian@onerussian.com>
#
# $Revision: 281 $
#

# The DEFAULT allows a global definition of the options. They can be
override
# in each jail afterwards.

[DEFAULT]

# "ignoreip" can be an IP address, a CIDR mask or a DNS host
ignoreip = 127.0.0.1
bantime  = 86400
maxretry = 3

# "backend" specifies the backend used to get files modification.
Available
# options are "gamin", "polling" and "auto".
# yoh: For some reason Debian shipped python-gamin didn't work as
expected
#      This issue left ToDo, so polling is default backend for now
backend = polling

#
# Destination email address used solely for the interpolations in
# jail.{conf,local} configuration files.
destemail = patrick.schindelmann@googlemail.com
```

```
#
# ACTIONS
#

# Default banning action (e.g. iptables, iptables-new,
# iptables-multiport, shorewall, etc) It is used to define
# action_* variables. Can be overridden globally or per
# section within jail.local file
banaction = iptables-multiport

# email action. Since 0.8.1 upstream fail2ban uses sendmail
# MTA for the mailing. Change mta configuration parameter to mail
# if you want to revert to conventional 'mail'.
mta = sendmail

# Default protocol
protocol = tcp

#
# Action shortcuts. To be used to define action parameter

# The simplest action to take: ban only
action_ = %(banaction)s[name=%(__name__)s, port="%(port)s",
protocol="%(protocol)s]

# ban & send an e-mail with whois report to the destemail.
action_mw = %(banaction)s[name=%(__name__)s, port="%(port)s",
protocol="%(protocol)s]
           %(mta)s-whois[name=%(__name__)s, dest="%(destemail)s",
protocol="%(protocol)s]

# ban & send an e-mail with whois report and relevant log lines
# to the destemail.
action_mwl = %(banaction)s[name=%(__name__)s, port="%(port)s",
protocol="%(protocol)s]
            %(mta)s-whois-lines[name=%(__name__)s,
dest="%(destemail)s", logpath=%(logpath)s]

# Choose default action. To change, just override value of 'action'
with the
# interpolation to the chosen action shortcut (e.g. action_mw,
action_mwl, etc) in jail.local
# globally (section [DEFAULT]) or per specific section
action = %(action_mwl)s

#
# JAILS
#

# Next jails corresponds to the standard configuration in Fail2ban 0.6
```

```
which
# was shipped in Debian. Enable any defined here jail by including
#
# [SECTION_NAME]
# enabled = true

#
# in /etc/fail2ban/jail.local.
#
# Optionally you may override any other parameter (e.g. banaction,
# action, port, logpath, etc) in that section within jail.local

[ssh]

enabled = true
port    = ssh
filter  = sshd
logpath = /var/log/auth.log
maxretry = 4

# Generic filter for pam. Has to be used with action which bans all
ports
# such as iptables-allports, shorewall
[pam-generic]

enabled = false
# pam-generic filter can be customized to monitor specific subset of
'tty's
filter = pam-generic
# port actually must be irrelevant but lets leave it all for some
possible uses
port = all
banaction = iptables-allports
port     = anyport
logpath  = /var/log/auth.log
maxretry = 6

[xinetd-fail]

enabled    = false
filter     = xinetd-fail
port       = all
banaction  = iptables-multiport-log
logpath    = /var/log/daemon.log
maxretry   = 2

[ssh-ddos]

enabled = false
port    = ssh
filter  = sshd-ddos
```

```
logpath = /var/log/auth.log
maxretry = 6

#
# HTTP servers
#

[apache]

enabled = false
port    = http,https
filter  = apache-auth
logpath = /var/log/apache*/error.log
maxretry = 6

# default action is now multiport, so apache-multiport jail was left
# for compatibility with previous (<0.7.6-2) releases
[apache-multiport]

enabled    = false
port      = http,https
filter    = apache-auth
logpath   = /var/log/apache*/error.log
maxretry  = 6

[apache-noscript]

enabled = false
port    = http,https
filter  = apache-noscript
logpath = /var/log/apache*/error.log
maxretry = 6

[apache-overflows]

enabled = false
port    = http,https
filter  = apache-overflows
logpath = /var/log/apache*/error.log
maxretry = 2

#
# FTP servers
#

[vsftpd]

enabled = true
port    = ftp,ftp-data,ftps,ftps-data
filter  = vsftpd
logpath = /var/log/vsftpd.log
```

```
# or overwrite it in jails.local to be
# logpath = /var/log/auth.log
# if you want to rely on PAM failed login attempts
# vsftpd's failregex should match both of those formats
maxretry = 4

[proftpd]

enabled = false
port    = ftp,ftp-data,ftps,ftps-data
filter  = proftpd
logpath = /var/log/proftpd/proftpd.log
maxretry = 6

[wuftp]

enabled = false
port    = ftp,ftp-data,ftps,ftps-data
filter  = wuftp
logpath = /var/log/auth.log
maxretry = 6

#
# Mail servers
#

[postfix]

enabled = false
port    = smtp,ssmtp
filter  = postfix
logpath = /var/log/mail.log

[couriersmtp]

enabled = false
port    = smtp,ssmtp
filter  = couriersmtp
logpath = /var/log/mail.log

#
# Mail servers authenticators: might be used for smtp,ftp,imap
servers, so
# all relevant ports get banned
#
```

[courierauth]

```
enabled = false
port    = smtp,ssmtp,imap2,imap3,imaps,pop3,pop3s
filter  = courierlogin
logpath = /var/log/mail.log
```

[sasl]

```
enabled = false
port    = smtp,ssmtp,imap2,imap3,imaps,pop3,pop3s
filter  = sasl
logpath = /var/log/mail.log
```

DNS Servers

These jails block attacks against named (bind9). By default, logging is off

with bind9 installation. You will need something like this:

```
#
# logging {
#     channel security_file {
#         file "/var/log/named/security.log" versions 3 size 30m;
#         severity dynamic;
#         print-time yes;
#     };
#     category security {
#         security_file;
#     };
# }
#
```

in your named.conf to provide proper logging

Word of Caution:

*# Given filter can lead to DoS attack against your DNS server
since there is no way to assure that UDP packets come from the
real source IP*

[named-refused-udp]

```
enabled = false
port    = domain,953
protocol = udp
filter  = named-refused
logpath = /var/log/named/security.log
```

[named-refused-tcp]

```
enabled = false
```

```
port      = domain,953
protocol  = tcp
filter    = named-refused
logpath   = /var/log/named/security.log
```

In neueren Versionen von fail2ban werden die Apache2-Fehler „File not found“ in der Regel apache2-nohome abgearbeitet. Diese Regel ist bei Bedarf noch einzufügen.

jail.conf

```
[apache-nohome]

enabled   = true
port      = http,https
filter    = apache-nohome
logpath   = /var/log/apache*/error.log
maxretry  = 6
```

Server starten

```
sudo /etc/init.d/fail2ban start
```

Regeln testen

Wie testet man, ob eine Regel bei einer bestimmten Fehlermeldung greift? Dies kann man über das Tool fail2ban-regex prüfen. Der Syntax ist

```
fail2ban-regex [Option] <log> <regex> [ignoreregex]
```

Für <log> kann das Log-File angegeben werden (z.B. /var/log/apache2/error.log) oder ein String aus dieser Datei genommen werden. Genauso verhält es sich bei <regex>

Nach betätigen der Enter-Taste prüft das Tool, welche Fehlermeldung nach welcher Regel blockiert wird

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