

**LOGZILLA DOCUMENTATION**

# Linux

LogZilla App Store application: Linux

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## Overview

Linux is an open-source operating system kernel that forms the foundation of many server and desktop distributions. The Linux app handles core Linux system services including SSH authentication, privilege escalation (sudo/su/dzdo), scheduled tasks (cron), and service management (systemd).

## App Function

- Parse sshd, sudo, su, dzdo (Centrify), cron, and systemd log messages
- Extract user, source IP, command, and service metadata
- Categorize events by Event Class (auth, system)
- Map security events to MITRE ATT&CK techniques
- Provide dashboards for authentication and system monitoring
- Alert on authentication failures and privilege escalation

## Vendor Documentation

- [OpenSSH sshd Manual](https://man.openbsd.org/sshd.8) (https://man.openbsd.org/sshd.8) - SSH daemon configuration
- [OpenSSH Logging](https://man.openbsd.org/sshd_config#LogLevel) (https://man.openbsd.org/sshd\_config#LogLevel) - SSH log levels
- [sudo Manual](https://www.sudo.ws/docs/man/sudo.man/) (https://www.sudo.ws/docs/man/sudo.man/) - Privilege escalation
- [Delinea dzdo](https://docs.delinea.com/) (https://docs.delinea.com/) - Centrify/Delinea privilege escalation
- [systemd Logging](https://systemd.io/) (https://systemd.io/) - Service and journal logging
- [cron Manual](https://man7.org/linux/man-pages/man8/cron.8.html) (https://man7.org/linux/man-pages/man8/cron.8.html) - Scheduled tasks

## Device Configuration

Configure Linux to forward syslog messages to LogZilla. Replace LOGZILLA\_IP with the LogZilla server IP address or DNS name.

### syslog-ng

Add the following to /etc/syslog-ng/syslog-ng.conf:

```
destination d_logzilla { udp("LOGZILLA_IP" port(514)); };  
log { source(s_src); destination(d_logzilla); };
```

```
Restart syslog-ng: systemctl restart syslog-ng
```

## rsyslog

Create a configuration file to forward all logs:

```
cat > /etc/rsyslog.d/50-logzilla.conf << 'EOF'
# Forward all logs to LogZilla
 *.* @LOGZILLA_IP:514
EOF
systemctl restart rsyslog
```

For TCP transport, use @@ instead of @:

```
*.* @@LOGZILLA_IP:514
```

## Verification

Generate a test event and verify it appears in LogZilla:

```
logger -t sshd "Test message from Linux"
```

## Incoming Log Format

Linux syslog messages follow the standard RFC 3164/5424 format:

```
<priority>timestamp hostname program[pid]: message
```

- **priority** - Facility and severity combined
- **timestamp** - Event timestamp
- **hostname** - Source host
- **program** - Process name (sshd, sudo, su, CRON, systemd)
- **pid** - Process ID
- **message** - Event-specific content

## Parsed Metadata Fields

| Tag Name     | Example           | Description                               |
|--------------|-------------------|---|
| Vendor       | Linux             | Device vendor                             |
| Product      | System            | Device product                            |
| Event Class  | auth              | Event classification (auth, system)       |
| User         | jdoe              | Username from authentication events       |
| SrcIP        | 192.168.1.100     | Source IP for SSH connections             |
| Runas User   | root              | Target user for sudo/su/dzdo commands     |
| Command      | /bin/bash         | Command executed via sudo or cron         |
| Service      | nginx.service     | Systemd service name                      |
| Action       | started           | Systemd action (started, stopped, failed) |
| Auth Success | true              | Authentication result                     |
| MitreId      | T1110             | MITRE ATT&CK technique ID                 |
| MITRE Tactic | Credential Access | MITRE ATT&CK tactic                       |

## Log Examples

### SSH Failed Password

```
sshd[12345]: Failed password for invalid user admin from 192.168.1.100 port 54321
```

### SSH Successful Login

```
sshd[12345]: Accepted publickey for jdoe from 192.168.1.100 port 54321 ssh2
```

## Sudo Command

```
sudo: jdoe : TTY=pts/0 ; PWD=/home/jdoe ; USER=root ; COMMAND=/bin/bash
```

## Su User Switch

```
su: Successful su for root by jdoe
```

## Cron Job

```
CRON[67890]: (root) CMD (/usr/local/bin/backup.sh)
```

## Systemd Service Started

```
systemd: Started nginx.service.
```

## Systemd Service Failed

```
systemd: Failed to start mysql.service.
```

## dzdo (Centrify) Privilege Escalation

```
adclient[2191]: INFO AUDIT_TRAIL|Centrify Suite|dzdo|1.0|0|dzdo
granted|5|user=jdoe(type:ad,jdoe@acme.com) pid=32224 status=GRANTED service=dzdo command=/bin/bash
runas=root role=ROLE_ADMIN
```

## Dashboards

| Dashboard             | Description                                 |
|-----------------------|---|
| Linux: Authentication | Auth events, failures, privilege escalation |
| Linux: System         | Cron jobs, systemd services, system events  |

## Triggers

| Trigger                             | Description                      |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Linux: MITRE ATT&CK Threat Detected | Any event with MITRE mapping     |
| Linux: SSH Authentication Failure   | SSH login failures (T1110)       |
| Linux: Sudo Privilege Escalation    | Successful sudo commands (T1548) |
| Linux: Su User Switch               | Successful su commands (T1548)   |
| Linux: Su Authentication Failure    | Failed su attempts (T1110)       |
| Linux: dzdo Privilege Escalation    | Centrify dzdo granted (T1548)    |
| Linux: Service Failed               | Systemd service failures         |
| Linux: Authentication Event         | All auth class events            |
| Linux: System Event                 | All system class events          |