

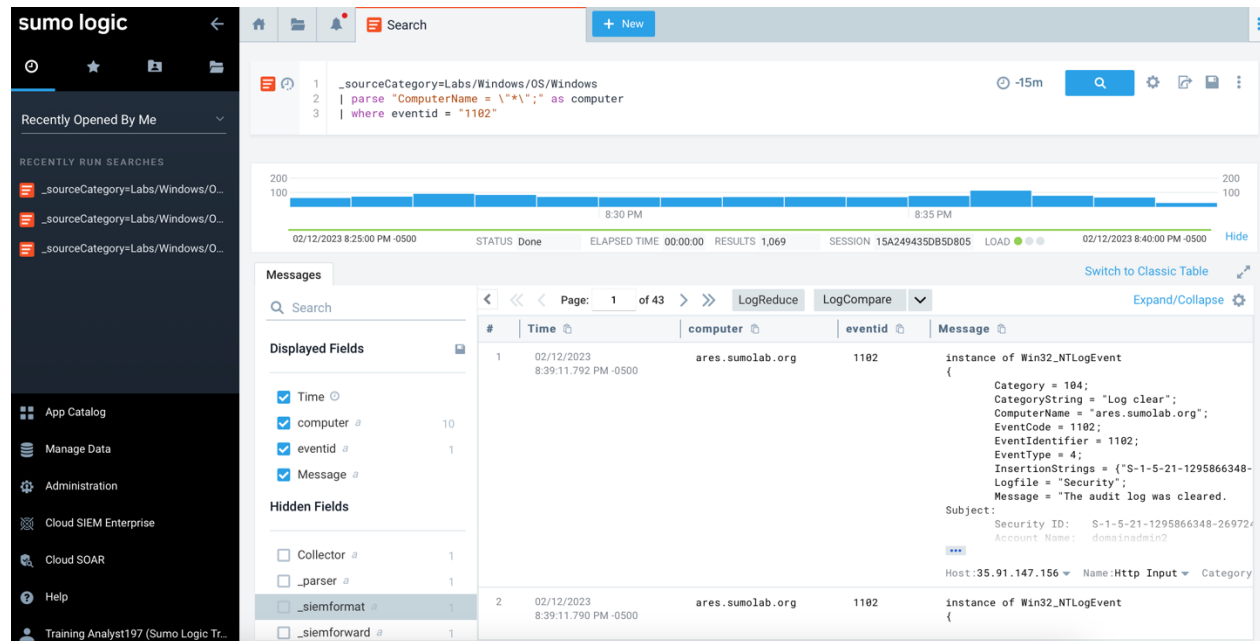
ENDPOINT SECURITY INVESTIGATION

STEPHEN MENSAH

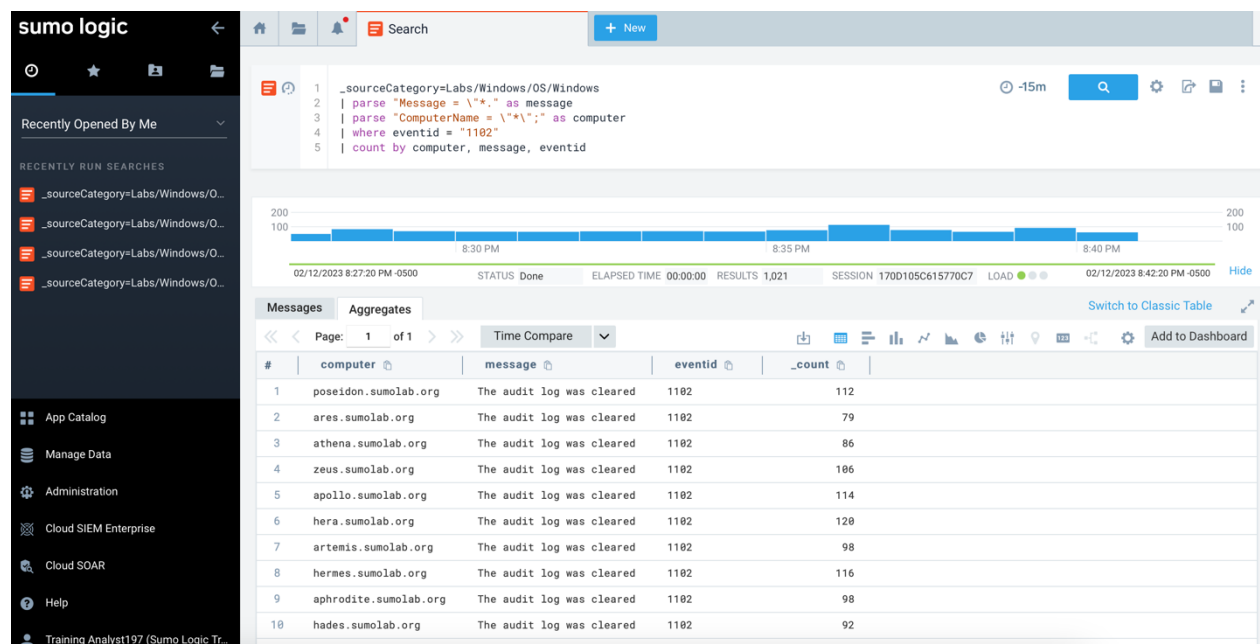
Lab Screenshots

Windows Log cleared

Filtering logs with the event id 1102



The aggregated query results



CHANGES TO DOMAIN ADMINS

Parsing user group names and filtering logs using event ID 4728 and group name “Domain Admins”

The screenshot shows the Sumo Logic interface with a query editor and a results table. The query is as follows:

```
1 (((_sourceCategory=Labs/Windows/OS/Windows)))
2 | parse "Group Name:\t\t*\n\tGroup Domain" as group_name
3 | parse "Message = \t*\t" as message
4 | parse "ComputerName = \t*\t;" as computer
5 | where eventid = "4728"
6 | where group_name = "Domain Admins"
7 | count by computer, message, eventid, group_name
```

The results table shows one entry:

#	computer	message	eventid	group_name	_count
1	poseidon.sumolab.org	A member was added to a security-enabled global group	4728	Domain Admins	2

Parsing account names and aggregated query results

The screenshot shows the Sumo Logic interface with a query editor and a results table. The query is as follows:

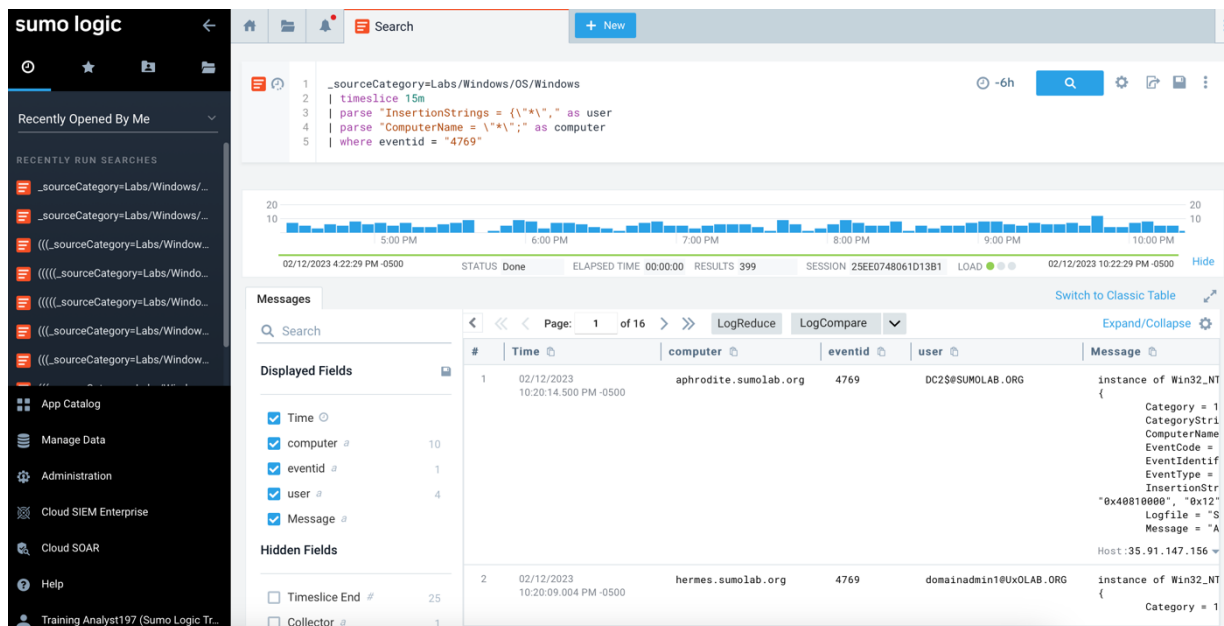
```
1 (((((_sourceCategory=Labs/Windows/OS/Windows))))))
2 | parse "Account Name:\t\t*\n\tAccount" as account_name
3 | parse "Group Name:\t\t*\n\tGroup Domain" as group_name
4 | parse "Message = \t*\t" as message
5 | parse "ComputerName = \t*\t;" as computer
6 | where eventid = "4728"
7 | where group_name = "Domain Admins"
8 | count by computer, message, eventid, group_name, account_name
```

The results table shows one entry:

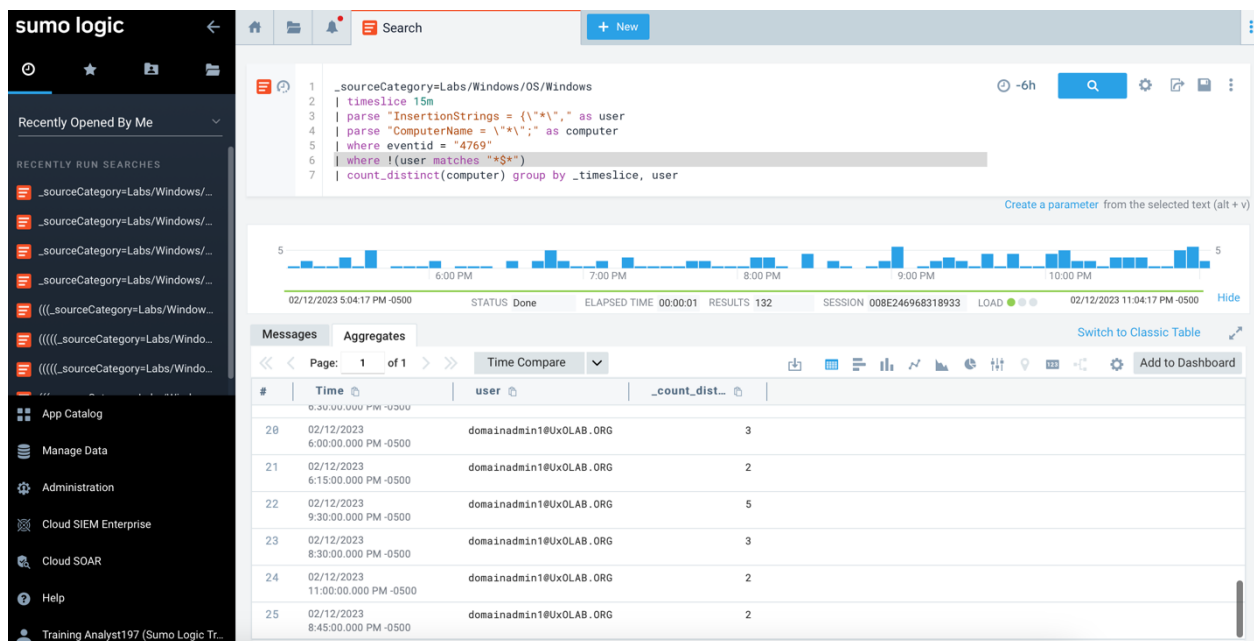
computer	message	eventid	group_name	account_name	_count
poseidon.sumolab.org	A member was added to a security-enabled global group	4728	Domain Admins	domainadmin1	2

Detecting Compromised Accounts

Monitoring Events within every 15 minutes

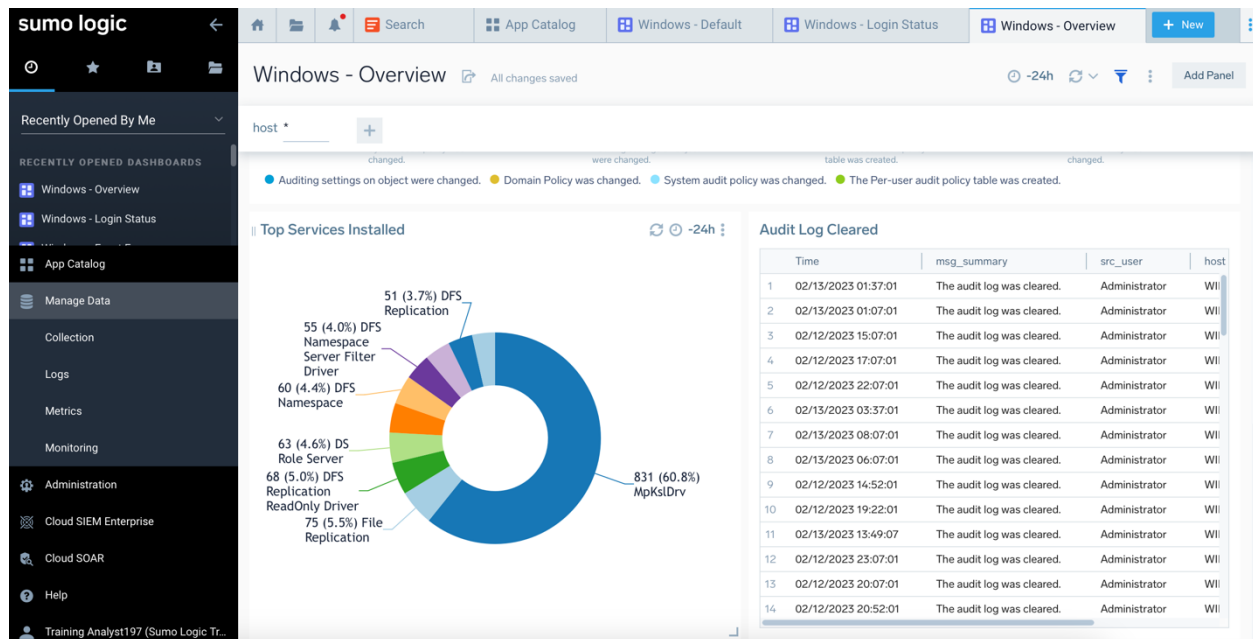


Reviewing events associated with usernames with no "\$" in them

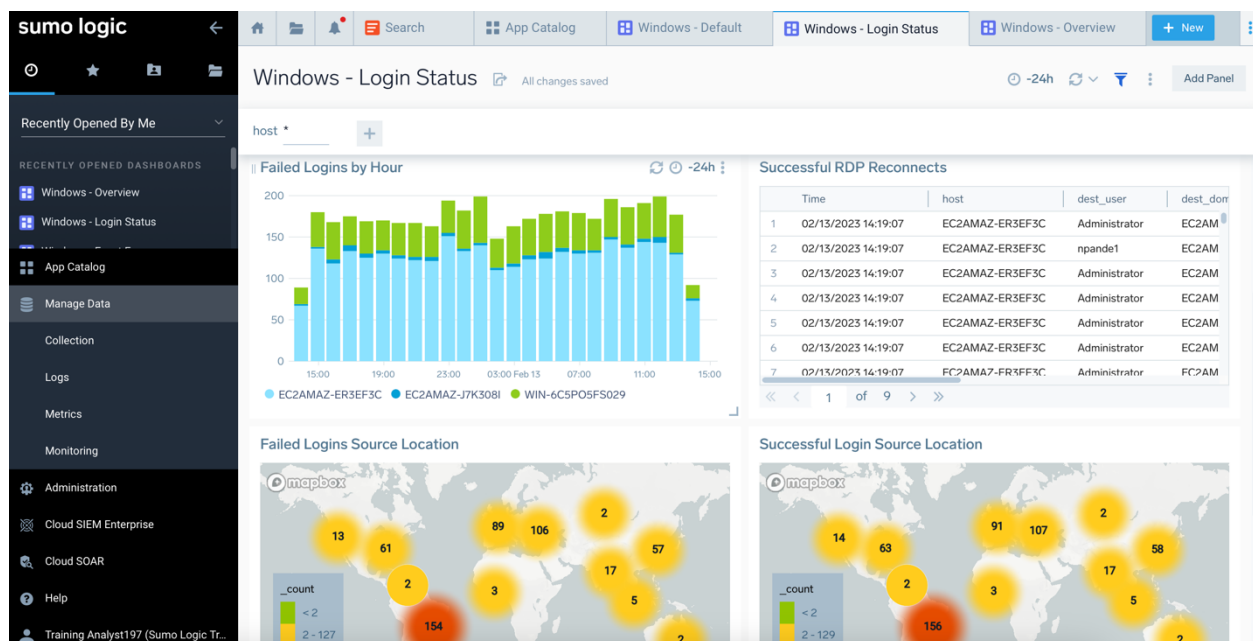


Dashboards

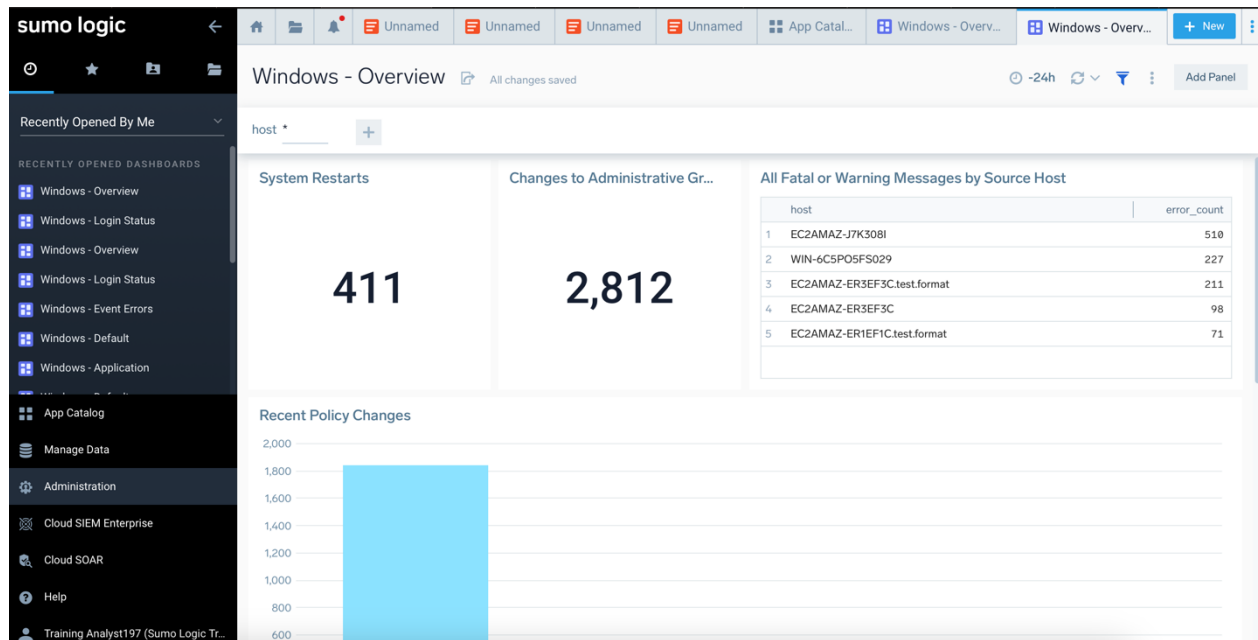
Windows Overview dashboard with details on audit log cleared and top installed services



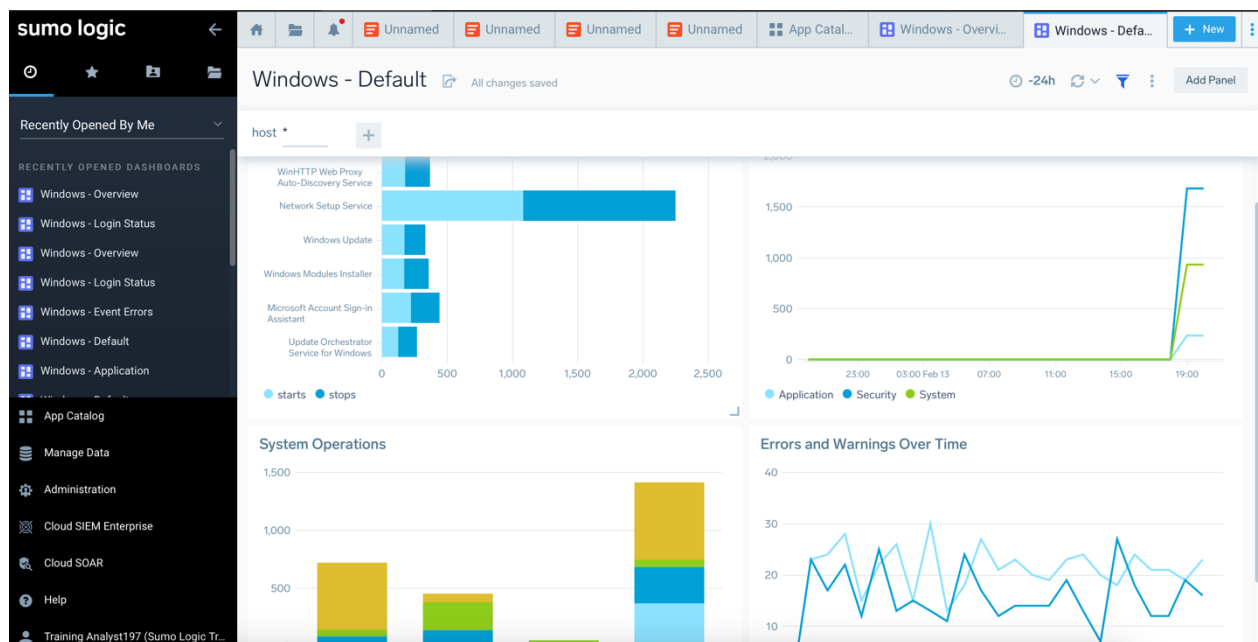
Windows Login Status Dashboard



Windows Overview Dashboard



Windows Default Dashboard



Exercises

Audit Log cleared

1. Threat Simulation

To investigate such an event, it is essential that I customize alerts that will send notifications as soon as suspicious activity is detected. Clearing audit logs should not normally occur on a system. As such, could depict that suspicious activity has occurred. After receiving the alert, I will review all the logs within 12 hours (or to an extended time radius) from the time the alert was triggered. This will enable me to monitor all events that took place before the audit log was cleared and help me detect the activity that led to it and the user who cleared the logs. However, this will generate a massive number of logs that will be difficult and time-consuming to review. To this effect, I will use the “logreduce” button to summarize the logs. By using this function, sumo logic will build signatures for all the events that fall within the specified timeframe, reduce noises, and whilst it maintains the details of every event. It will also generate the number of times each signature occurs. This will help me find meaningful patterns and get to the root cause of the clearing of audit logs event. The windows review dashboard will be used to visualize the details of the event. I will assign a high criticality level. This is because clearing audit logs could be used to cover the tracks of a threat or malicious activity like malware. The incident will equally be documented.

2. Business Impacts

Short-term risks include the business will not be able to effectively troubleshoot unknown systems errors, track system damages, and security breaches. Generating digital evidence for legal issues will become a problem, the business can have issues with compliance with industry regulations, and millions of dollars could be lost to security breaches and non-compliance issues.

3. Remediation

Reduce auditing and security log management rights to only local system administrators, regularly install security patches, monitor events in real-time, and consistently check for changes in account roles and permissions.

Changes to Domain Admins

1. Threat simulation

To be able to attend to the situation in a timely fashion, I will first create an alert to send notifications to the security team the moment the event is logged. To focus on logs that are important to the event, I will limit my search to logs with event ID 4728 or 4729 and the group name “Domain Admins”. This is because changes to the domain admin group could be in the form of adding a new member or removing an existing member from the group. To investigate the source of changes, I will set additional fields to collect the additional information such as the IP address and name of the host device used to make the changes, the name and ID of the domain admin who made the changes, and the details of the new member added to or removed from the group. By gathering this information, I will be able to determine the members who were legitimately added or removed and take the necessary action to address the event. I will use the windows overview dashboard to monitor domain admin changes to be able to determine the number of new members added and dropped at any given time. I will assign a high severity level to maliciously added members but a low severity level to an event where members were added by a legitimate administrator. An unauthorized change can lead to devastating consequences for the business.

2. Business Impacts

An unauthorized member added to the domain admin group can remove legitimate users and lock them out of the system. Such members can also steal sensitive information, shut down business systems, and privilege escalation to perform other malicious activities. Long-term risks include malware infections, financial loss from ransomware demands, and legal issues that result from unauthorized data access or exfiltration.

3. Remediation

Review and monitor all accounts in domain admin groups, install security patches in a timely fashion, and use Multi-Factor Authentication solutions.

Detecting Compromised User Accounts

1. Threat Simulation

Detecting compromised user accounts would require that I monitor the activities and details of each user account for patterns that could represent suspicious activities and send prompt notifications. To start with, I will monitor all logs within a particular time frame prior to and after the event. The logs prior to the alert will indicate actions that triggered the alert and the log after the event will provide insight on activities that were carried out by a compromised account. I will filter the logs using the event ID “4769”. This filter will however fetch the details of both compromised and uncompromised accounts. I will further filter my query results to detect user account names that deviate from how the windows operating system stores local system accounts. All the logs will be divided into time chunks to monitor unusual activities. After gathering all compromised accounts, I will use the “timecompare” function to trace the number of unique systems the compromised users have gained access to in the past. This will help me to trace their activities on such a system for potential security breaches or malicious activities. I will use the Windows login status dashboard and create a customized panel to track the systems the compromised accounts have a login to, the number of successful logins, the IP addresses, and the location from which they gained access. I will assign a high severity level. An incident response report will be written, and the threat intel will be updated.

2. Business Impacts

Short-term risks could be that highly privileged accounts can be used to steal sensitive business and user information, add new malicious members, or create a backdoor for future exploitations. The business can suffer from long-term risks such as financial loss from data exposure and ransomware, legal battles with compliance regulatory bodies, or loss of customers’ trust.

3. Remediation

Use multi-factor authentication to restrict access, block compromised accounts, encrypt business and client data with secure encryption algorithms, and train employees on security

References

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- Microsoft (2023, January 13). Manage auditing and security log. Retrieved February 12, 2023 from <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/security/threat-protection/security-policy-settings/manage-auditing-and-security-log>