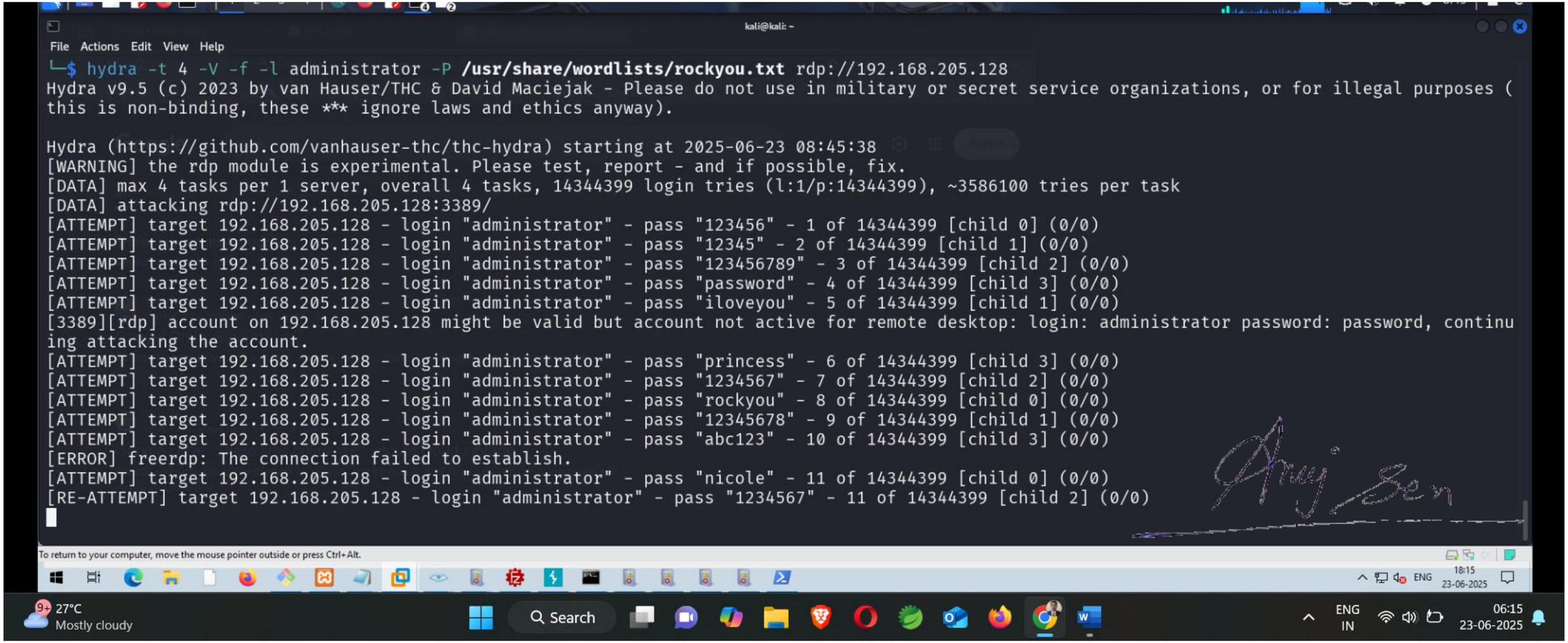
Brute-Force Attack & Account Lockout Response

This presentation details a simulated brute-force attack. We explore detection, response, and mitigation strategies. This project used Kali Linux and Windows Server 2022.



Attack Simulation: The Brute-Force

Hydra Execution

The brute-force attack was executed using Hydra. This tool is effective for testing login security.

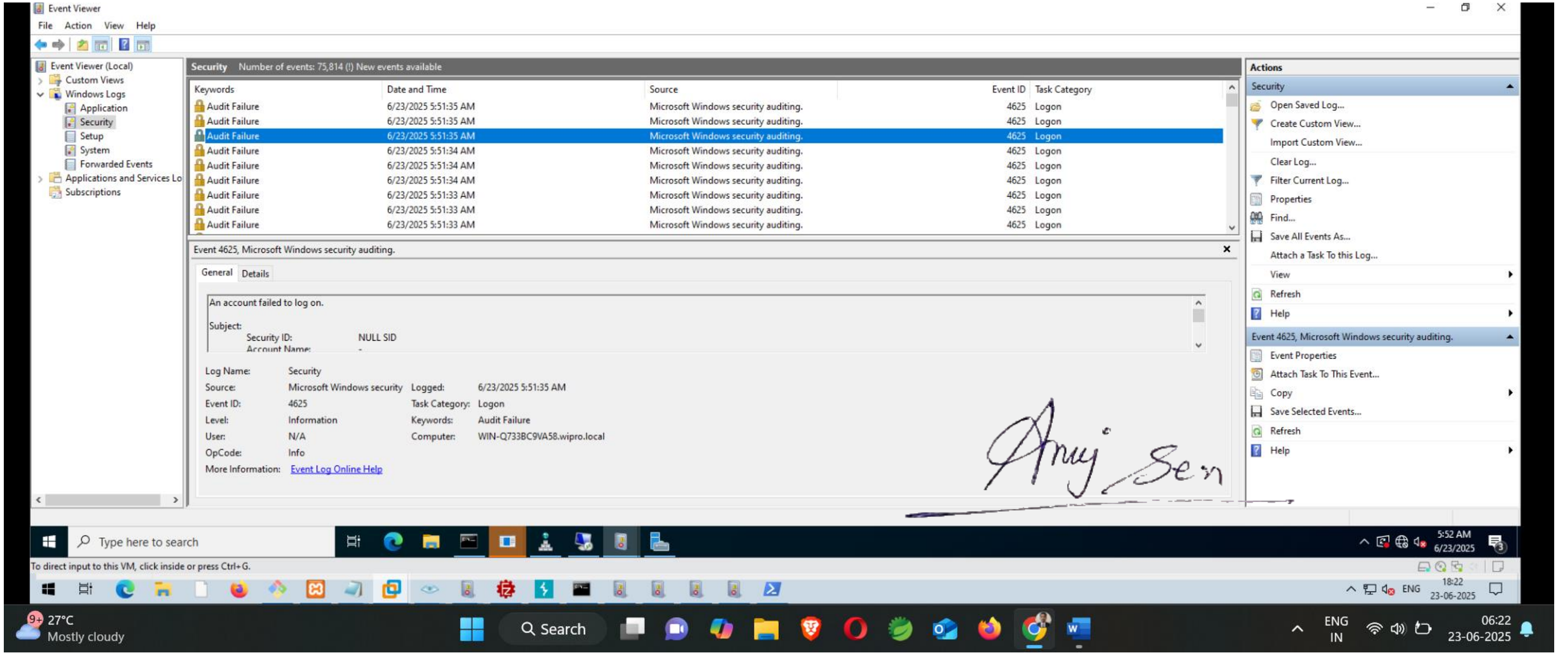
Targeted RDP

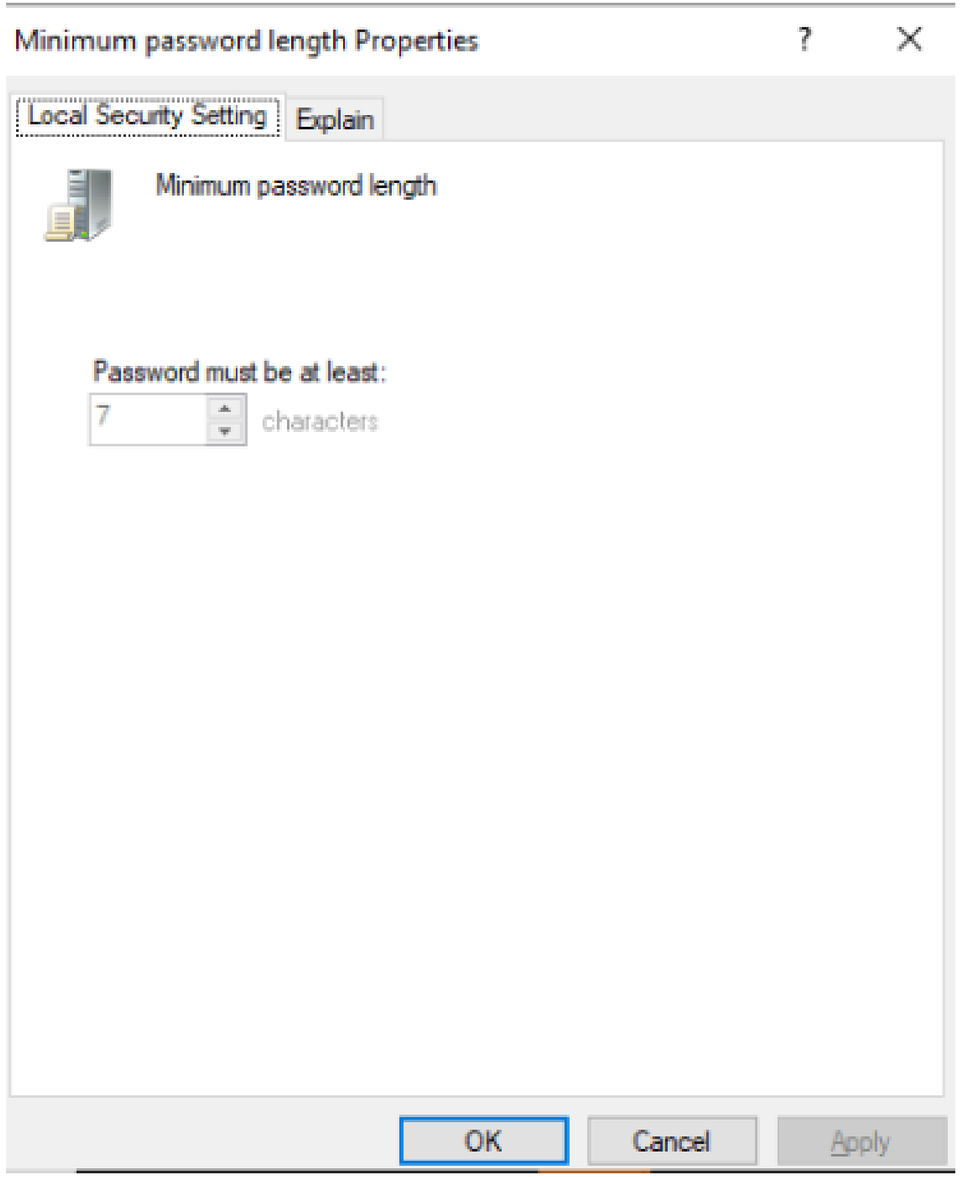
The attack specifically targeted the Remote Desktop Protocol (RDP) login. It aimed for the administrator account.

Command Example

```
hydra -t 4 -V -f -l administrator -P
/usr/share/wordlists/rockyou.txt
rdp://192.168.205.128
```

Event Log Analysis





Attack Identification Through Logs

Event Viewer Analysis

Windows Event Viewer was crucial for identification. It provided detailed log data.

Identifying Failed Logins

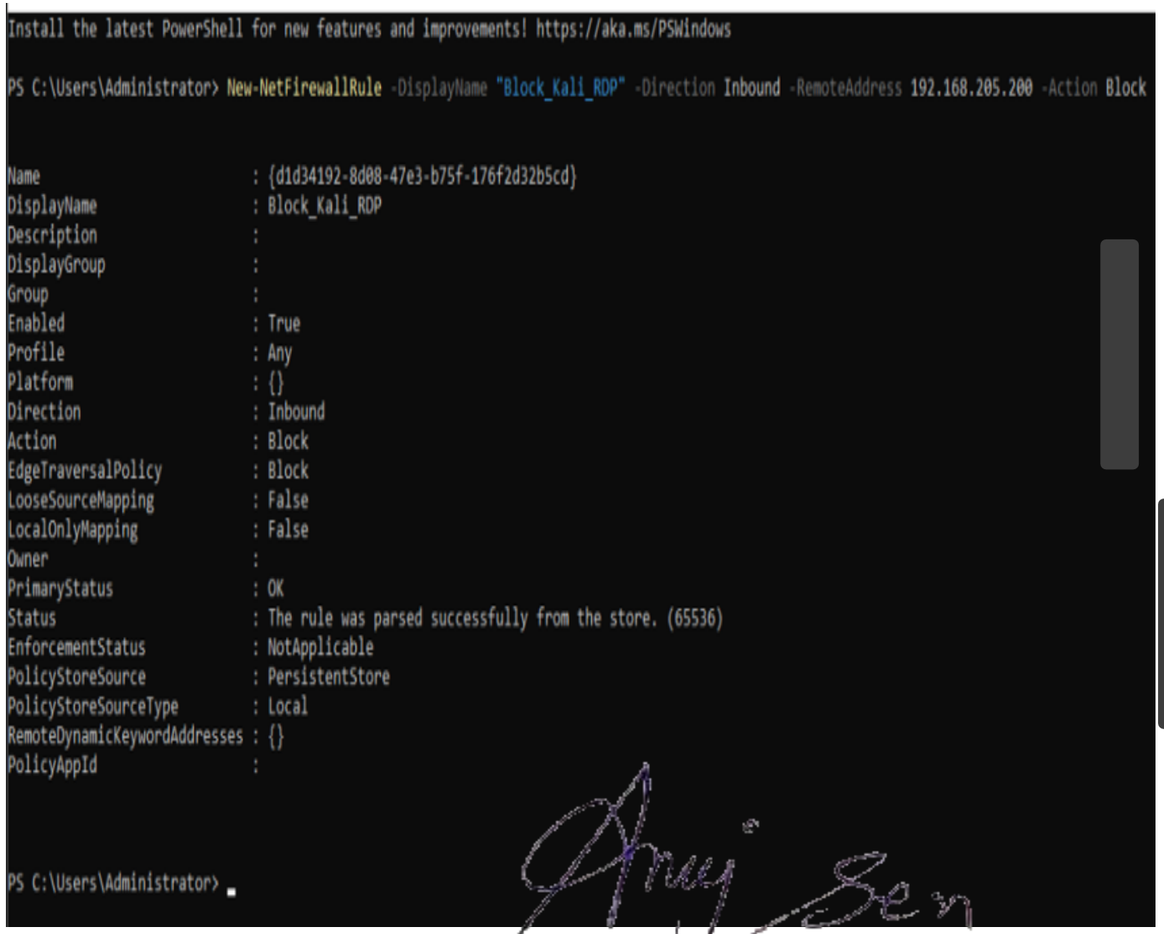
Event ID 4625 clearly showed each failed login attempt. This log is vital for detection.

Account Lockout Detection

Event ID 4740 confirmed automatic account lockouts. This indicates a protective measure triggering.

Source & Target Tracing

The attacker IP was **192.168.205.200**. Targeted usernames were **administrator** and **BruteTest1**.



Incident Response Plan

Analyze & Extract

Analyze failed logins and extract the attacker's source IP address.

Block IP

Block the identified malicious IP using Windows Firewall rules.

Reset Password

Reset the password for the affected user account immediately.

Apply Lockout Policy

Implement a strong account lockout policy via Group Policy Objects (GPO).

Mitigation Measures & Policy Enforcement

Account Lockout Policy

Threshold

Configure lockout after **3** failed attempts. This prevents rapid guessing.

Lockout Duration

Set account lockout for **30 minutes**. This provides a cooling-off period.

Password Policy & Remote Access

Complexity & Length

Enforce strong password complexity. Require **12+ characters**, including special characters.

RDP & SSH Control

Limit RDP to VPN or IP allow-lists. Disable SSH root access for security.

Recovery Actions: Post-Attack Response

IP Blocked

The attacker's IP (192.168.205.200) was successfully blocked.

Account Locked

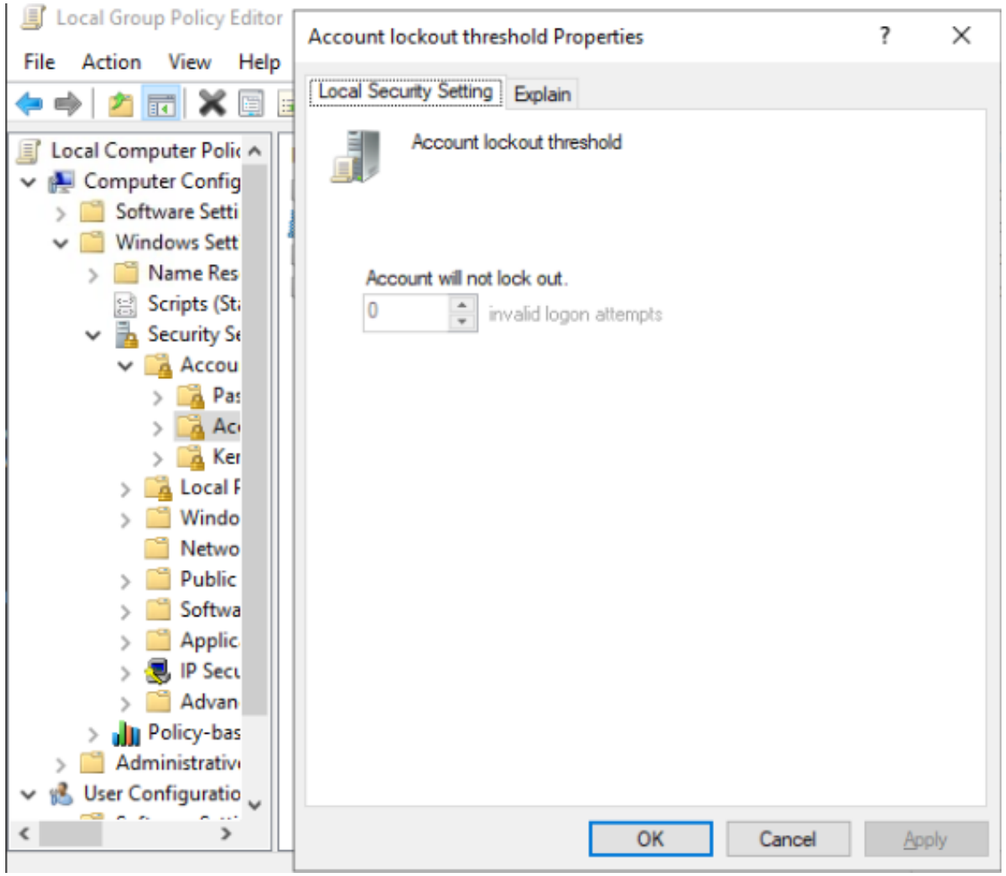
Account locked automatically by policy (Event ID 4740).

Password Reset

Administrator account password was reset to a new, strong value.

Policies Applied

New account lockout and password policies were fully enforced.



Lessons Learned & Future Hardening

Password Vulnerability

Brute-force attacks can bypass weak passwords. Strong policies are key.

Proactive Lockout

Account lockout policy should be active from the start. Early detection is crucial.

Continuous Monitoring

Continuous log monitoring is vital for quick threat identification. Tools like Fail2Ban help.

Service Hardening

Harden remote access services before exposure. Regular security audits are necessary.