

## **Use Case 1: File Integrity Monitoring (FIM) – Ubuntu Agent**

### **Objective:**

Detect unauthorized or unexpected modifications to critical system files on a Linux server using Wazuh File Integrity Monitoring (FIM). This simulates insider threats, privilege abuse, or persistence techniques commonly observed in real-world attacks.

### **Environment:**

Monitored Host: Ubuntu Agent

Detection Tool: Wazuh FIM

Critical Files Monitored: /etc/passwd, /etc/shadow, /etc/sudoers, /root

Attack Source: Local modification (simulated)

### **Step 1: Configure FIM**

Add the files or directories to monitor in the agent configuration (ossec.conf).

Ensure the FIM module is enabled and the Wazuh agent is running.

Check status with `/var/ossec/bin/ossec-control status`.

### **Step 2: Baseline Creation**

Wazuh records the initial state of all monitored files.

The baseline is used to compare and detect any future changes.

### **Step 3: Attack Simulation**

Manually modify a critical file, for example: `sudo nano /etc/passwd` and add a test line.

This simulates insider misuse, unauthorized administrative access, or persistence attempts.

### **Step 4: Detection & Alert**

Wazuh detects the file modification.

An alert is generated and sent to the Wazuh Manager and Dashboard.

The alert includes the file path, type of change, timestamp, rule ID, and severity level.

### **Step 5: SOC Investigation**

Review the alert to identify:

What changed? Critical file modification

Where? Ubuntu Agent

When? Timestamp in alert

Severity? Level assigned by Wazuh rule

Analyst determines whether the change was authorized or suspicious.

### **Evidence to Collect:**

Screenshot of the FIM alert in the Wazuh Dashboard

Name of the modified file

Timestamp of the change

Wazuh Rule ID

### **MITRE ATT&CK Mapping:**

T1078 – Valid Accounts (if modification attempts privilege escalation)

T1550 – Use of Alternate Authentication Material (if used for persistence)

**SOC Relevance:**

Demonstrates the SOC's ability to detect unauthorized file changes

Helps identify insider threats or malicious activity early

Monitors system integrity in real-time and alerts analysts before attackers escalate privileges