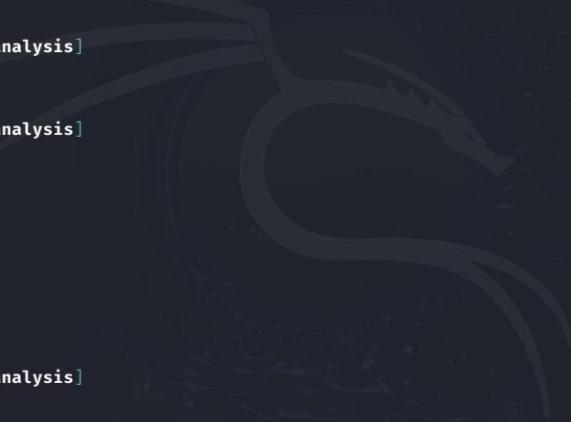


Brute Force Attack Detection & Response System

Step 1: Create Authentication Logs



```
Home X kali-linux-2024.2-vmware... X Metasploitable2-Linux X
(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ mkdir soc-log-analysis

(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ cd soc-log-analysis

(kali㉿kali)-[~/soc-log-analysis]
$ nano auth_logs.txt

(kali㉿kali)-[~/soc-log-analysis]
$ cat auth_logs.txt

192.168.1.20 FAILED
192.168.1.20 FAILED
192.168.1.20 FAILED
192.168.1.20 FAILED
10.0.0.8 FAILED
10.0.0.8 FAILED
10.0.0.8 FAILED
192.168.1.50 SUCCESS

(kali㉿kali)-[~/soc-log-analysis]
$
```

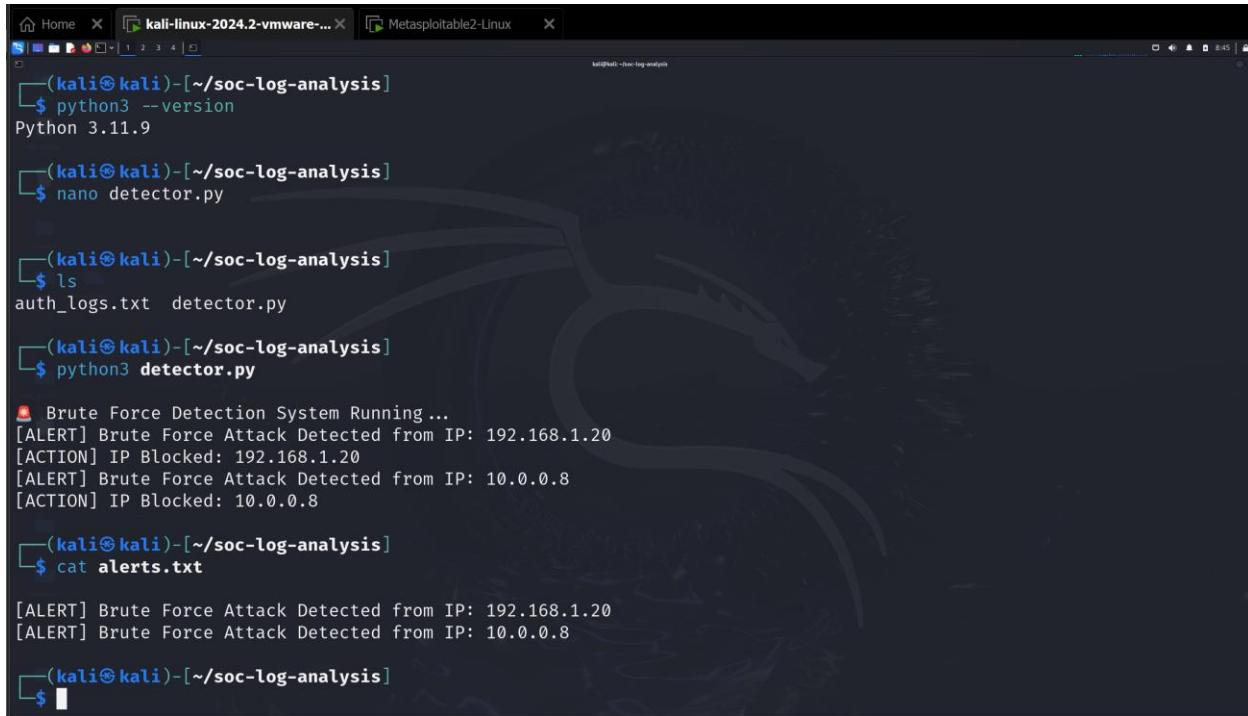
Nano auth_logs.txt



```
GNU nano 8.0
192.168.1.20 FAILED
192.168.1.20 FAILED
192.168.1.20 FAILED
192.168.1.20 FAILED
10.0.0.8 FAILED
10.0.0.8 FAILED
10.0.0.8 FAILED
192.168.1.50 SUCCESS
```

^G Help ^O Write Out ^F Where Is ^K Cut ^T Execute ^C Location M-U Undo
^X Exit ^R Read File ^N Replace ^U Paste ^J Justify ^V Go To Line M-E Redo

Step 2: Write Detection & Response Script



```

Home kali-linux-2024.2-vmware... Metasploitable2-Linux
kali@kali:~/soc-log-analysis$ python3 --version
Python 3.11.9

(kali㉿kali)-[~/soc-log-analysis]$ nano detector.py

(kali㉿kali)-[~/soc-log-analysis]$ ls
auth_logs.txt  detector.py

(kali㉿kali)-[~/soc-log-analysis]$ python3 detector.py

⚠ Brute Force Detection System Running...
[ALERT] Brute Force Attack Detected from IP: 192.168.1.20
[ACTION] IP Blocked: 192.168.1.20
[ALERT] Brute Force Attack Detected from IP: 10.0.0.8
[ACTION] IP Blocked: 10.0.0.8

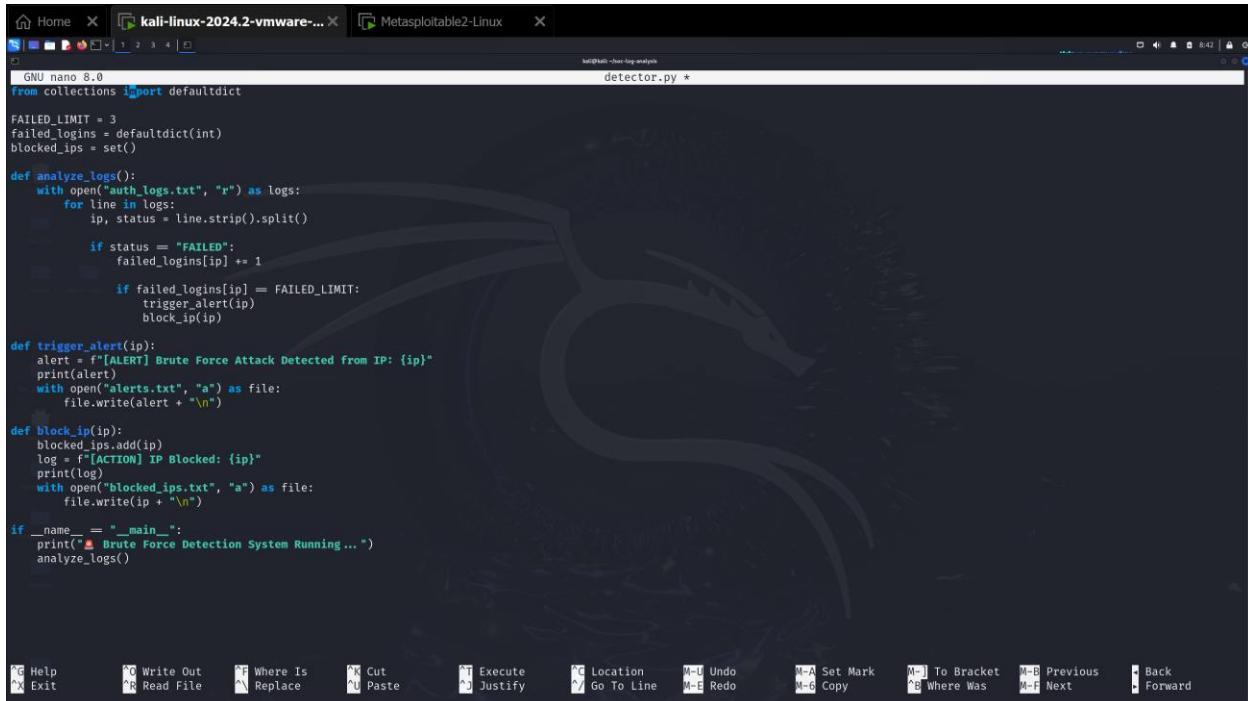
(kali㉿kali)-[~/soc-log-analysis]$ cat alerts.txt

[ALERT] Brute Force Attack Detected from IP: 192.168.1.20
[ALERT] Brute Force Attack Detected from IP: 10.0.0.8

(kali㉿kali)-[~/soc-log-analysis]$ 

```

Nano detector.py



```

Home kali-linux-2024.2-vmware... Metasploitable2-Linux
kali@kali:~/soc-log-analysis$ nano 8.0
detector.py *

GNU nano 8.0
from collections import defaultdict

FAILED_LIMIT = 3
failed_logins = defaultdict(int)
blocked_ips = set()

def analyze_logs():
    with open("auth_logs.txt", "r") as logs:
        for line in logs:
            ip, status = line.strip().split()
            if status == "FAILED":
                failed_logins[ip] += 1
            if failed_logins[ip] == FAILED_LIMIT:
                trigger_alert(ip)
                block_ip(ip)

def trigger_alert(ip):
    alert = f"[ALERT] Brute Force Attack Detected from IP: {ip}"
    print(alert)
    with open("alerts.txt", "a") as file:
        file.write(alert + "\n")

def block_ip(ip):
    blocked_ips.add(ip)
    log = f"[ACTION] IP Blocked: {ip}"
    print(log)
    with open("blocked_ips.txt", "a") as file:
        file.write(ip + "\n")

if __name__ == "__main__":
    print("⚠ Brute Force Detection System Running...")
    analyze_logs()

```

Step 3: Run the Project

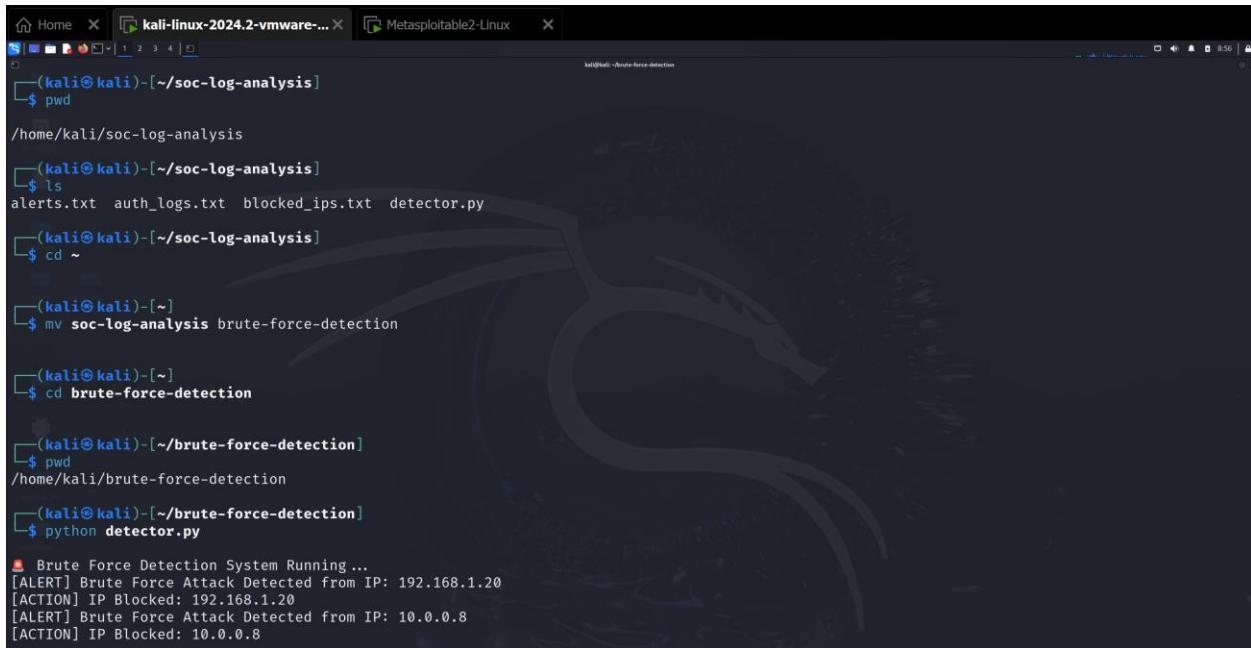
Python detector.py

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~/soc-log-analysis]
$ python detector.py

⚠ Brute Force Detection System Running...
[ALERT] Brute Force Attack Detected from IP: 192.168.1.20
[ACTION] IP Blocked: 192.168.1.20
[ALERT] Brute Force Attack Detected from IP: 10.0.0.8
[ACTION] IP Blocked: 10.0.0.8

(kali㉿kali)-[~/soc-log-analysis]
$
```

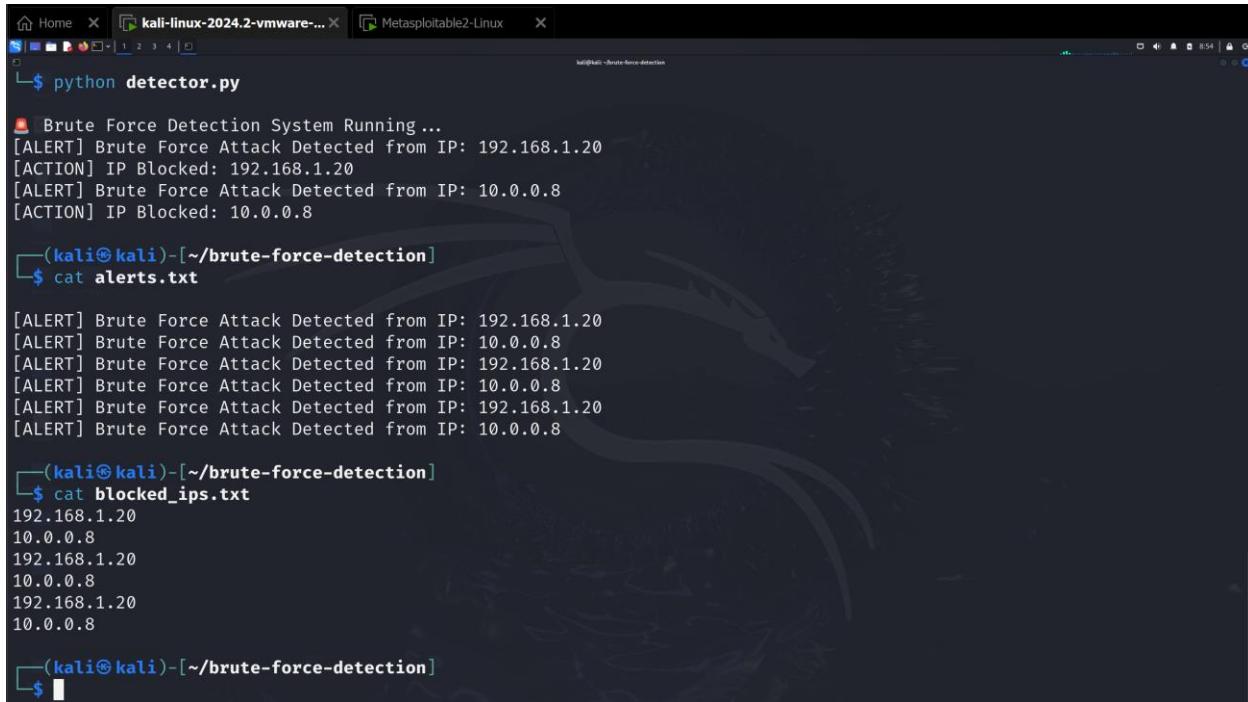
Step 4: Output Files



```
Home kali-linux-2024.2-vmware... Metasploitable2-Linux
(kali㉿kali)-[~/soc-log-analysis]
$ pwd
/home/kali/soc-log-analysis
(kali㉿kali)-[~/soc-log-analysis]
$ ls
alerts.txt auth_logs.txt blocked_ips.txt detector.py
(kali㉿kali)-[~/soc-log-analysis]
$ cd ~
(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ mv soc-log-analysis brute-force-detection
(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ cd brute-force-detection
(kali㉿kali)-[~/brute-force-detection]
$ pwd
/home/kali/brute-force-detection
(kali㉿kali)-[~/brute-force-detection]
$ python detector.py

⚠ Brute Force Detection System Running...
[ALERT] Brute Force Attack Detected from IP: 192.168.1.20
[ACTION] IP Blocked: 192.168.1.20
[ALERT] Brute Force Attack Detected from IP: 10.0.0.8
[ACTION] IP Blocked: 10.0.0.8
```

alerts.txt blocked_ips.txt



The screenshot shows a terminal window on a Kali Linux desktop. The terminal has several tabs open: 'Home', 'kali-linux-2024.2-vmware...', and 'Metasploitable2-Linux'. The current tab displays the output of a Python script named 'detector.py'. The log messages indicate multiple brute force attacks were detected and blocked from various IP addresses.

```
$ python detector.py
⚠️ Brute Force Detection System Running ...
[ALERT] Brute Force Attack Detected from IP: 192.168.1.20
[ACTION] IP Blocked: 192.168.1.20
[ALERT] Brute Force Attack Detected from IP: 10.0.0.8
[ACTION] IP Blocked: 10.0.0.8

(kali㉿kali)-[~/brute-force-detection]
$ cat alerts.txt

[ALERT] Brute Force Attack Detected from IP: 192.168.1.20
[ALERT] Brute Force Attack Detected from IP: 10.0.0.8
[ALERT] Brute Force Attack Detected from IP: 192.168.1.20
[ALERT] Brute Force Attack Detected from IP: 10.0.0.8
[ALERT] Brute Force Attack Detected from IP: 192.168.1.20
[ALERT] Brute Force Attack Detected from IP: 10.0.0.8

(kali㉿kali)-[~/brute-force-detection]
$ cat blocked_ips.txt

192.168.1.20
10.0.0.8
192.168.1.20
10.0.0.8
192.168.1.20
10.0.0.8

(kali㉿kali)-[~/brute-force-detection]
$
```

Step 5: Cyber Security Explanation

STEP 5.1: Understand the Security Problem

Problem: Brute Force Attack

A brute force attack happens when:

- An attacker tries many passwords
- From the same IP address
- Until access is gained

This is one of the most common real-world attacks.

STEP 5.2: Explain the Log File (auth_logs.txt)

Your log file simulates authentication attempts.

Example:

192.168.1.20 FAILED

192.168.1.20 FAILED

192.168.1.20 FAILED

What this means:

- Same IP
- Multiple failed logins
- Suspicious behavior

In real systems, these logs come from:

- SSH
- Web login pages
- VPN
- Firewalls

STEP 5.3: Explain the Detection Logic (VERY IMPORTANT)

My script uses this rule:

Your script uses this rule:

Detection Logic:

1. Read each log entry
2. Count FAILED attempts per IP
3. If FAILED ≥ 3
4. Trigger an alert
5. Block the IP

This is called **Threshold-Based Detection**

Used in:

- SIEM systems
- IDS/IPS
- SOC monitoring tools

STEP 5.4: Explain the Alert System

When an attack is detected, this happens:

[ALERT] Brute Force Attack Detected from IP: 192.168.1.20

Why alerts matter:

- SOC analysts monitor alerts

- Alerts allow quick response
- Prevent account compromise

Stored in:

alerts.txt

This simulates **SIEM alert logs**

STEP 5.5: Explain the Response Action (Blocking)

After alerting, the system blocks the IP:

192.168.1.20

Stored in:

blocked_ips.txt

Real-world equivalent:

- Firewall rule
- Fail2Ban
- IP blacklisting
- WAF rule

This shows **incident response skills**

STEP 5.6: Map This Project to Real SOC Work

Project Feature	Real SOC Equivalent
Log analysis	SIEM (Splunk, ELK)
Threshold detection	IDS rules
Alerts	SOC alerts
IP blocking	Firewall / IPS
Python automation	SOAR

“I built a Python-based brute-force detection system that analyzes authentication logs, triggers alerts when suspicious behavior is detected, and simulates automated IP blocking. This project reflects real SOC detection and response workflows.”

Step 6: requirements.txt

Nano requirements.txt

```
# No external libraries required
```



```
GNU nano 8.0                                         requirements.txt *
# No external libraries required

^G Help      ^O Write Out   ^F Where Is    ^K Cut        ^T Execute    ^C Location   M-U Undo
^X Exit      ^R Read File   ^\ Replace     ^U Paste      ^J Justify    ^/ Go To Line M-E Redo
                                         M-A Set Mark M-6 Copy

(kali㉿kali)-[~/brute-force-detection]
└─$ cd ~

(kali㉿kali)-[~]
└─$ ls
argon2_test.py          Downloads
bcrypt_test.py          dw-project
brute-force-detection  dw-project
chromedriver-linux64    fake_linkedin_profile.html
chromedriver-linux64.zip generate_phishing_email.py
clones                  google-chrome-stable_current_amd64.deb
Desktop                linkedin_scrape.py
Documents               Music
                         mysql.connector  social-engineer-toolkit
                         mysql_test.py   Sublist3r
                         nmap_results.txt Templates
                         phishing       Videos
                         Pictures       www.securenetsolutions.com
                         project_data
                         Public
                         requirements.txt

(kali㉿kali)-[~]
└─$ nano requirements.txt

(kali㉿kali)-[~]
└─$ cat requirements.txt
# No external libraries required
```