Defensive Security Project

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Table of Contents

This document contains the following resources:

Monitoring Environment

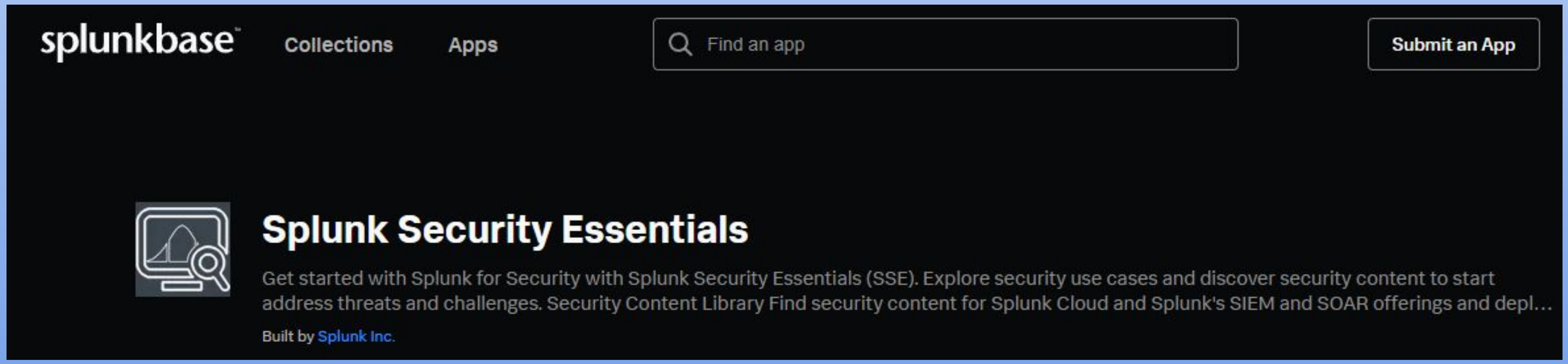
Scenario

- Me and the boiz of Vandalay Corp (VSI) are defensive security specialists who will help mitigate, protect, and investigate the cyber attacks that are frequently happening from JobeCorp, our arch-nemesis. They took down several of our machines, and we need to identify which systems are down and how they did it.
- What this presentation will show the logs of our monitoring systems that were targeted (Windows and Apache) and the reports and alerts that we've set up to show the data of what happened while we were under attack.

Splunk Security Essentials Add-on

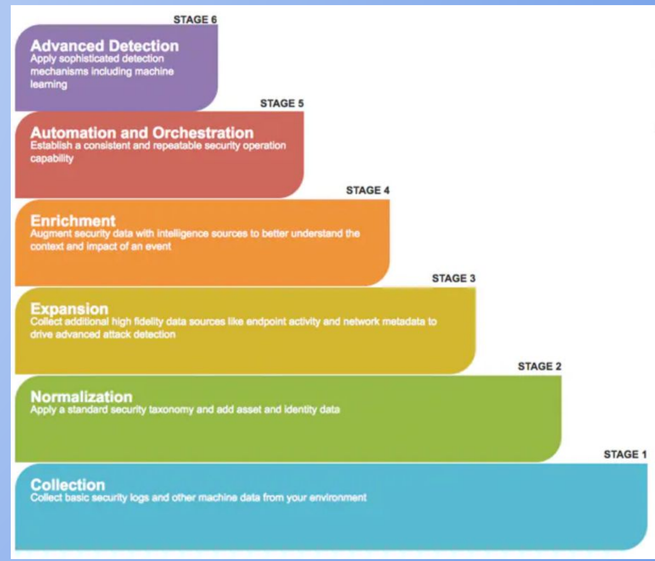
Splunk Security Essentials Add-on

- This Splunk add-on (SSE) provides a security content library and takes the logs and events we're Splunking to analyze and give us suggestions on what to do to improve our security and shows what we can do to take care of any low to critical issues that would need immediate attention.
- It makes it easier to analyze the events and data in our environment to help detect the fields and tags using the security library.
- It has a public rating of 4 out of 5 stars from 55+ reviews, so we know that there are plenty of users.
- It seems to be easy to understand and use.



Splunk Security Essentials Add-on

- Add in the report for the Splunk Security Essentials to analyze
- It shows a collection of recommended actions for us to address from brute force detection to a malware ourbreak, and I’m sure it will be able to identify the kinds of attacks that JobeCorp have done.
- As it identifies data, it will expand and collect endpoint activities and network metadata in order to detect more attacks.
- Uses its sources to better understand the impact of the events
- Creates a way that we can use consistently to be more secure
- Finally, it uses its experience and saves it to use for future logs and contexts so that the machine will actually learn how to automatically detect it.



Splunk Security Essentials Add-on

splunk> App: Splunk Security Essenti... Administrator Messages Settings Activity Help Find

Introduction | Security Content | Security Data Journey | Data Source Check | Documentation | Advanced | Splunk Security Essentials

Security Content

Export ...

How can you map this content to Splunk's Security Journey, and make your environment more secure?

Filter Examples | Learn how to use this page | Select Filters | 335 Total | 12 Filtered | X Clear Filters | Default Filters

Journey: Stage 1 (6 matches), Stage... | Security Use Case: Security Monitoring (12 matches) | Category: All | Data Sources: Anti-Virus (10 matches), Windows Secur... | Recommended: Yes (12 matches)

Stage 1: Collection

You have the data onboard, what do you do first?

Basic Brute Force Detection
Uses a simple threshold for Windows Security Logs to alert if there are a large number of failed logins, and at least one successful login from the same source.
Recommended | Searches Included | Windows Security

Basic Malware Outbreak
Looks for the same malware occurring on multiple systems in a short period of time.
Recommended | Searches Included | Anti-Virus

Endpoint Uncleaned Malware Detection
Detect a system with a malware detection that was not properly cleaned, as they carry a high risk of damage or disclosure of data.
Recommended | Searches Included | Anti-Virus

Multiple Infections on Host
Finds hosts that have logged multiple different infections in a short period of time.
Recommended | Searches Included | Anti-Virus

splunk> App: Splunk Security Essenti... Administrator Messages Settings Activity Help Find

Introduction | Security Content | Security Data Journey | Data Source Check | Documentation | Advanced | Splunk Security Essentials

Security Content / Concentration of Attacker Tools by Filename

Assistant: Simple Search

Export ...

Description

It's uncommon to see attacker tools used in rapid succession on an endpoint. This search will identify tools by filename, and look for multiple executions. (MITRE CAR Reference)

Learn how to use this page | View: Demo Data | Live Data

Use Case
Advanced Threat Detection, Security Monitoring

Category
Endpoint Compromise

Security Impact
These days, there are a lot of executables one can install and run on a Windows machine in order to cause mischief. The thing is, many amateur hackers will run a lot of these tools in succession (or automated scripts will run them, too). By correlating the process names being executed on endpoints with a list of 'known hacker tool executable names' we can detect this suspicious activity.

Alert Volume
Low (?)

SPL Difficulty
Basic

Stage 3

MITRE ATT&CK Tactics
Discovery | Lateral Movement | Execution

Kill Chain Phases
Exploitation

Data Sources
Endpoint Detection and Response | Windows Security

- Related Splunk Capabilities
- How to Implement
- Known False Positives
- How To Respond
- Show Search
- Help

Outlier(s)

1

Raw Event(s)

11,047

MITRE ATT&CK Framework

Edit | Export | ...

Each number represents a piece of content. Follow the headlines 1, 2 and 3 to find and drill down into the content.

For more details check the MITRE ATT&CK Navigator.

Active	Available	Needs data
15 Content (Active)	253 Content (Available)	87 Content (Needs data)

MITRE ATT&CK Matrix

Initial Access	Execution	Persistence	Privilege Escalation	Defense Evasion	Credential Access	Discovery	Lateral Movement	Collection	Command and Control
Drive-by Compromise	Command and Scripting Interpreter	Account Manipulation	Abuse Elevation Control Mechanism	Abuse Elevation Control Mechanism	Brute Force	Account Discovery	Exploitation of Remote Services	Archive Collected Data	Application Layer Protocol
Exploit Public-Facing Application	Exploitation for Client Execution	BITS Jobs	Access Token Manipulation	Access Token Manipulation	Credentials from Password Stores	Application Window Discovery	Internal Spearphishing	Audio Capture	Communication Through Removable Media
External Remote Services	Inter-Process Communication	Boot or Logon Autostart Execution	Boot or Logon Autostart Execution	BITS Jobs	Exploitation for Credential Access	Browser Bookmark Discovery	Lateral Tool Transfer	Automated Collection	Data Encoding
Hardware Additions	Native API	Boot or Logon Initialization Scripts	Boot or Logon Initialization Scripts	Deobfuscate/Decode Files or Information	Forced Authentication	Cloud Service Dashboard	Remote Service Session Hijacking	Clipboard Data	Data Obfuscation
Phishing	Scheduled Task/Job	Browser Extensions	Create or Modify System Process	Direct Volume Access	Input Capture	Cloud Service Discovery	Remote Services	Data Staged	Dynamic Resolution
Replication Through Removable Media	Shared Modules	Compromise Client Software Binary	Event Triggered Execution	Accessibility Features Application Shimming Change Default File Association	Man-in-the-Middle	Cloud Trust Discovery	Replication Through Removable Media	Data from Cloud Storage Object	Encrypted Channel
Supply Chain Compromise	Software Deployment Tools	Create Account	Exploitation for Privilege Escalation	Exploitation for Defense Evasion	Modify Authentication Process	File and Directory Discovery	Software Deployment Tools	Data from Information Repositories	Fallback Channels
Trusted Relationship	System Services	Create or Modify System Process	Group Policy Modification	File and Directory Permissions Modification	Network Sniffing	Network Service Scanning	Taint Shared Content	Data from Local System	Ingress Tool Transfer
Valid Accounts	User Execution	Event Triggered Execution	Hijack Execution Flow	Group Policy Modification	OS Credential Dumping	Network Share Discovery	Use Alternate Authentication Material	Data from Network Shared Drive	Multi-Stage Channels
	Windows Management Instrumentation	External Remote Services	Process Injection	Hide Artifacts	Steal Application Access Token	Network Sniffing		Data from Removable Media	Non-Application Layer Protocol
		Hijack Execution Flow	Scheduled Task/Job	Hijack Execution Flow	Steal Web Session Cookie	Password Policy Discovery		Email Collection	Non-Standard Port
		Implant Container Image	Valid Accounts	Impair Defenses	Steal or Forge Kerberos Tickets	Peripheral Device Discovery		Input Capture	Protocol Tunneling
		Office Application Startup		Indicator Removal on Host	Two-Factor Authentication Interception	Permission Groups Discovery		Man in the Browser	Proxy
		Pre-OS Boot		Indirect Command Execution	Unsecured Credentials	Process Discovery		Man-in-the-Middle	Remote Access Software
		Scheduled Task/Job		Masquerading		Query Registry		Screen Capture	Traffic Signaling
		Server Software Component		Modify Authentication Process		Remote System Discovery		Video Capture	Web Service

Active: 0
Available: 0
Needs Data: 1
Total: 1

Logs Analyzed

1 Windows Logs

- Logs of user credential exploitation attempts using brute force attacks; they were able to compromise a user account, delete it, and create a new one to change domain policies.

*We analyzed both the server logs and attack logs in order to find the differences between “normal” and compromised.

2 Apache Logs

- Logs of HTTP POST activity coming from all around the world, and there was more suspicious HTTP POST activity from Ukraine specifically.
- The POST alerts skyrocketed and that was what we were able to track down with.
- They were most likely trying to brute force the VSI login page to see if they can exploit our credentials.

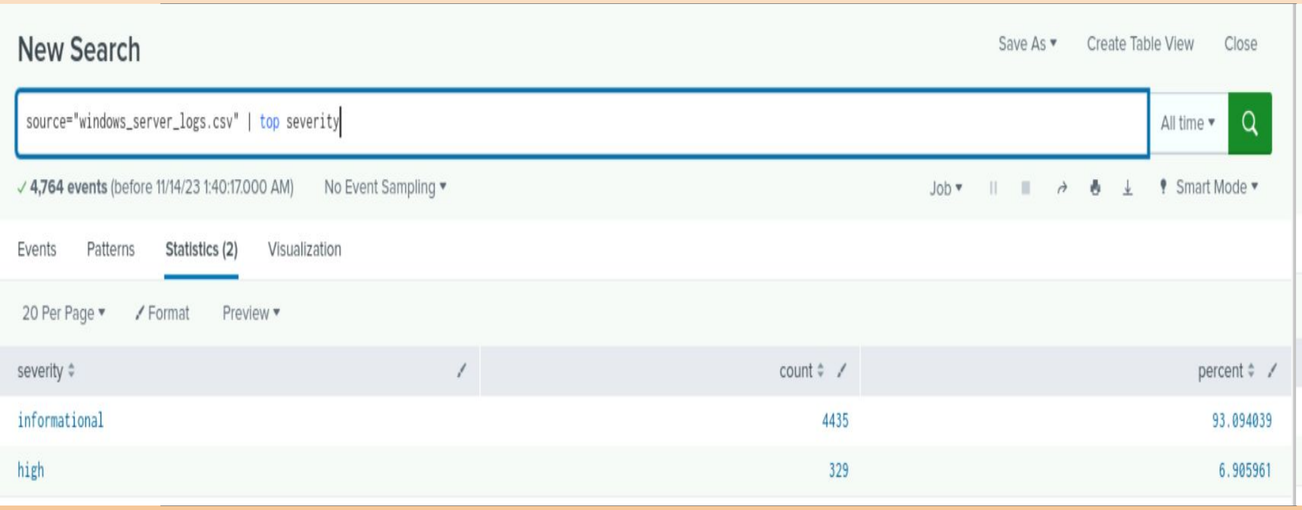
Windows Logs

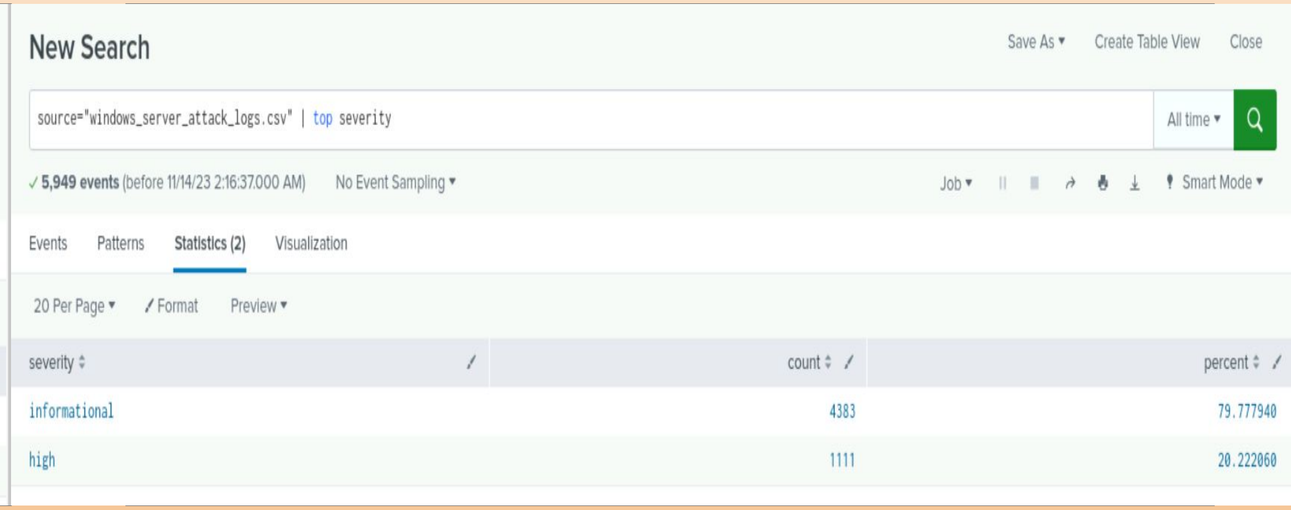
Reports—Windows

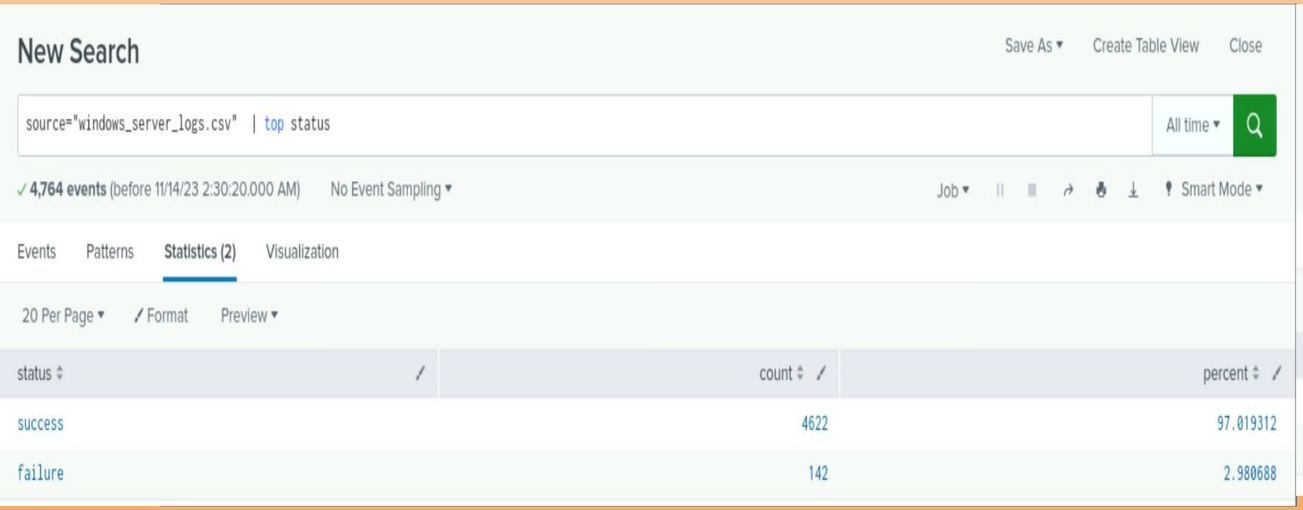
Designed the following reports:

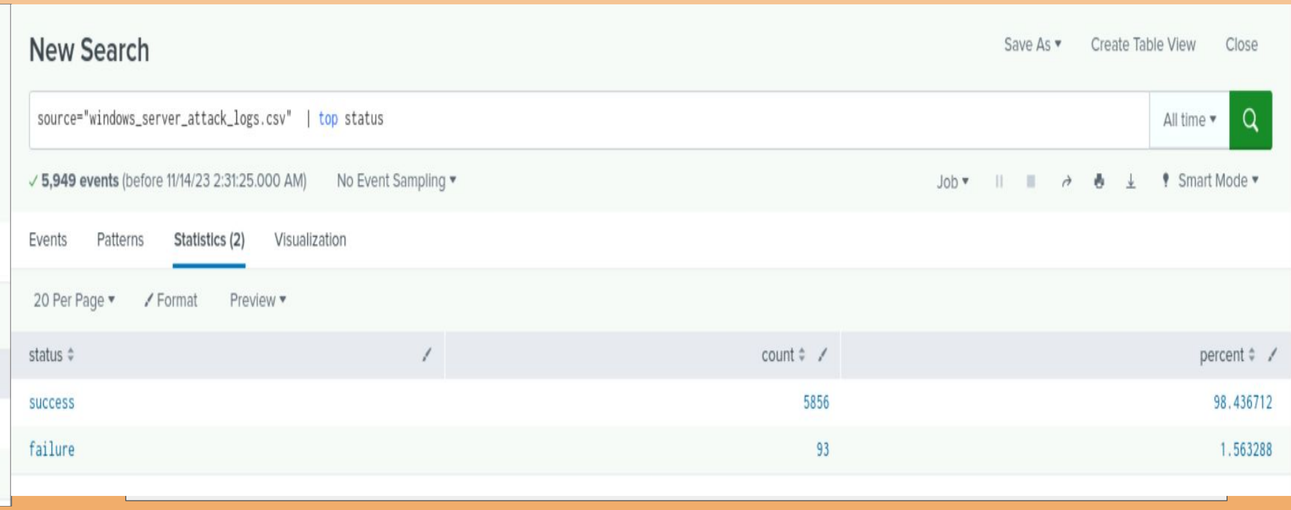
Report Name	Report Description
Report Analysis for Severity	High severity increased from 6.9 to 20
Report Analysis for Failed Activities	Success rate for activities increased by 1.4%

Images of Reports—Windows

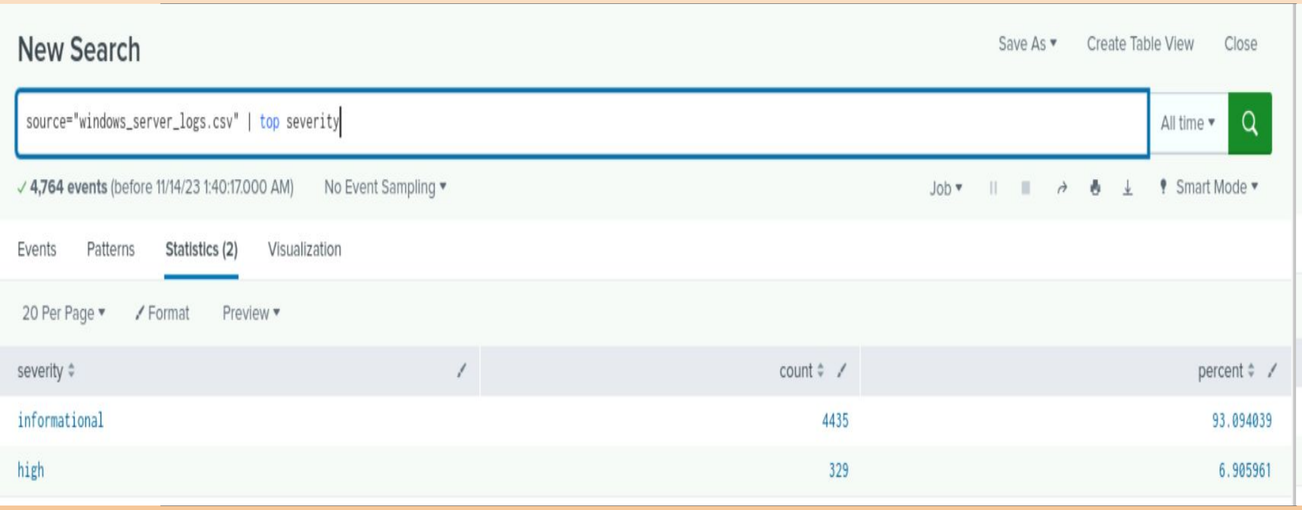


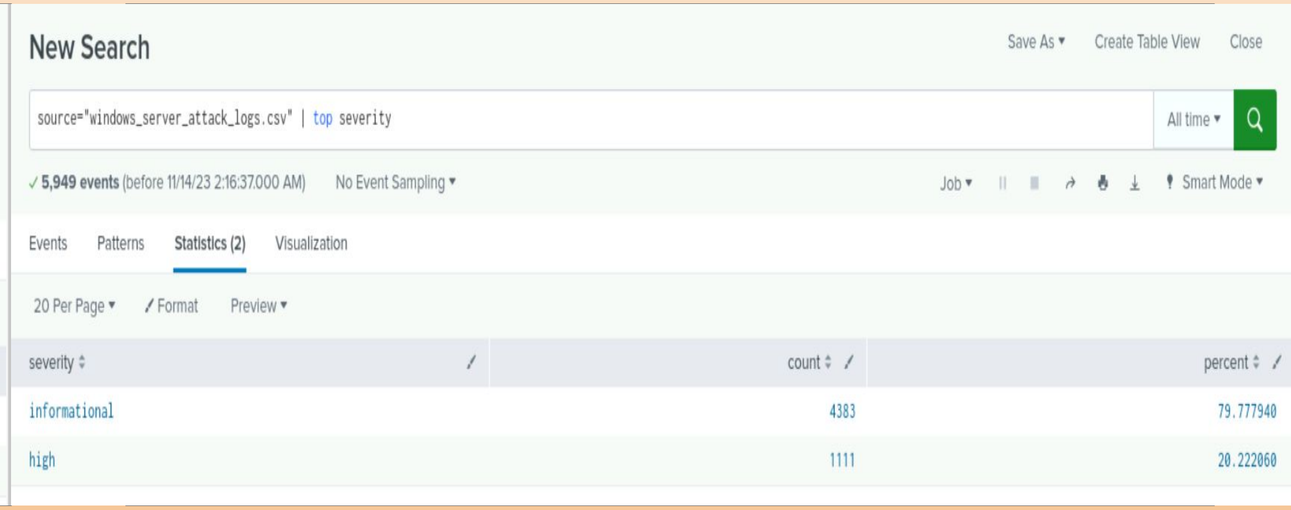


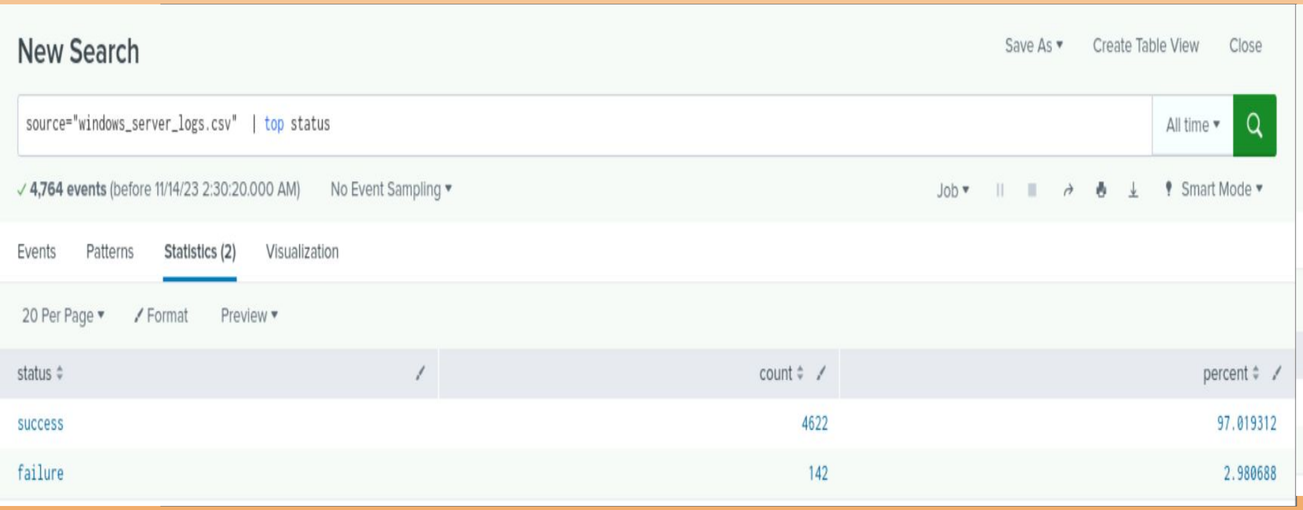


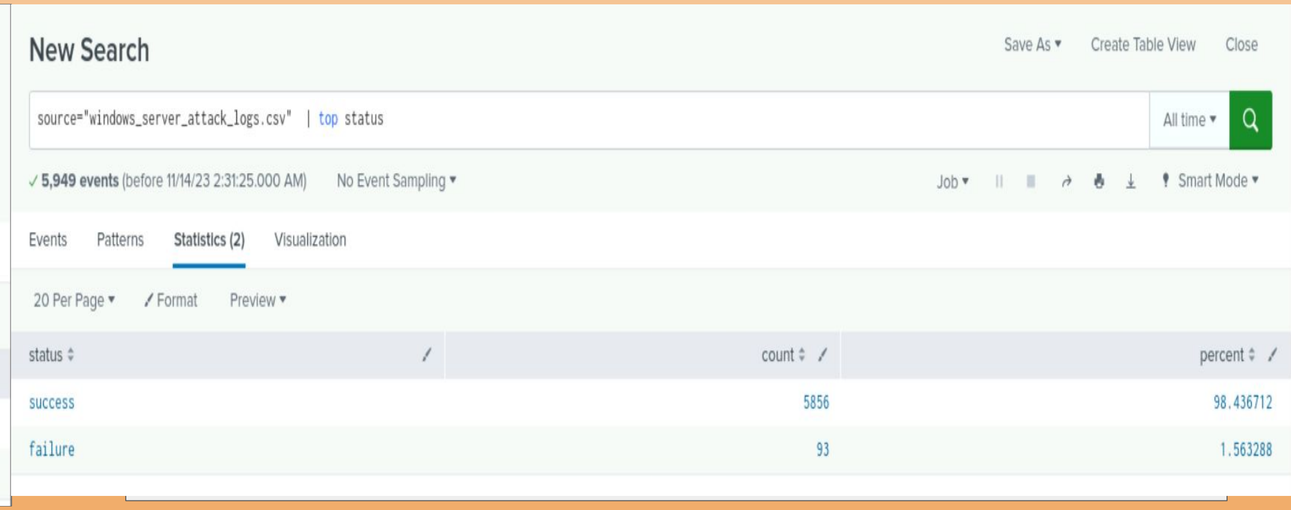


Images of Reports—Windows







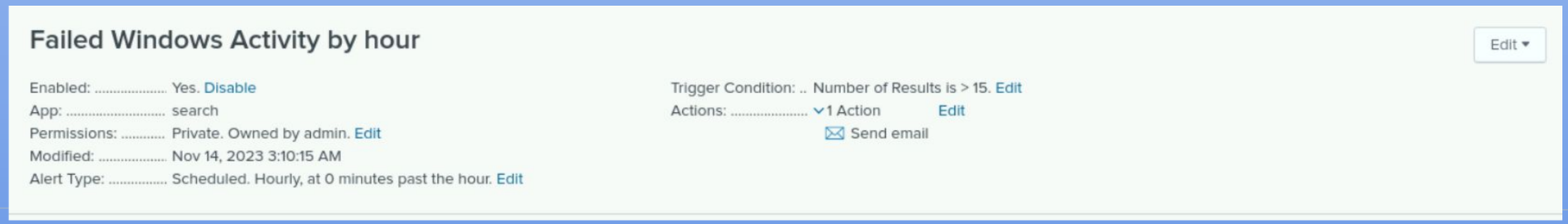


Alerts—Windows

Designed the following alerts:

Alert Name	Alert Description	Alert Baseline	Alert Threshold
Failed Windows Activity	Alert set to run a report looking for high numbers of failed attempts that could indicate an attack	10	15

JUSTIFICATION: 15 is a satisfactory threshold as it is high enough that it reduces chances of causing alert fatigue with false positive reports, but not being to high above the baseline that suspicious failed activities do not set off the trigger

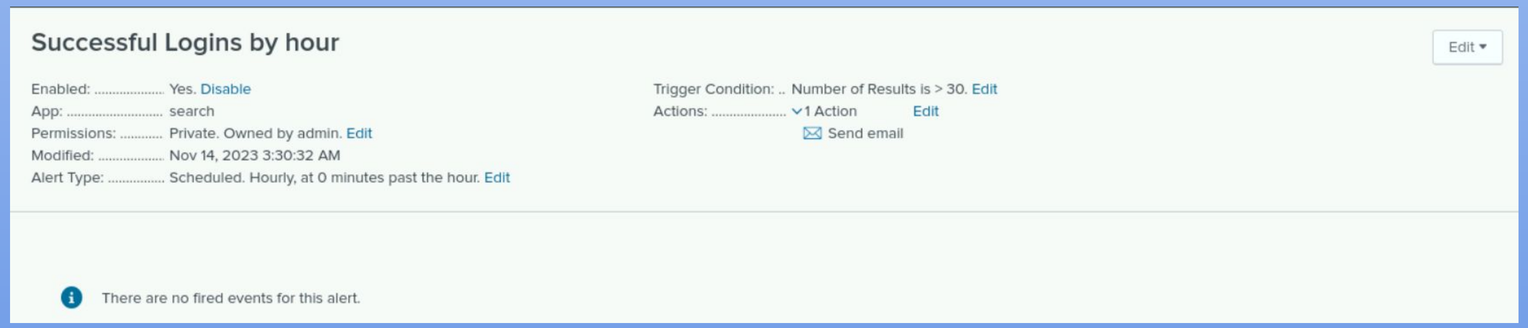


Alerts—Windows

Designed the following alerts:

Alert Name	Alert Description	Alert Baseline	Alert Threshold
Successful Logins	Alert set to notify if successful logins exceed normal amounts	12	30

JUSTIFICATION: 30 is a suitable threshold as it is above baseline and will not trigger alerts for normal user successful logins, but will report and capture suspicious volumes of successful logins.

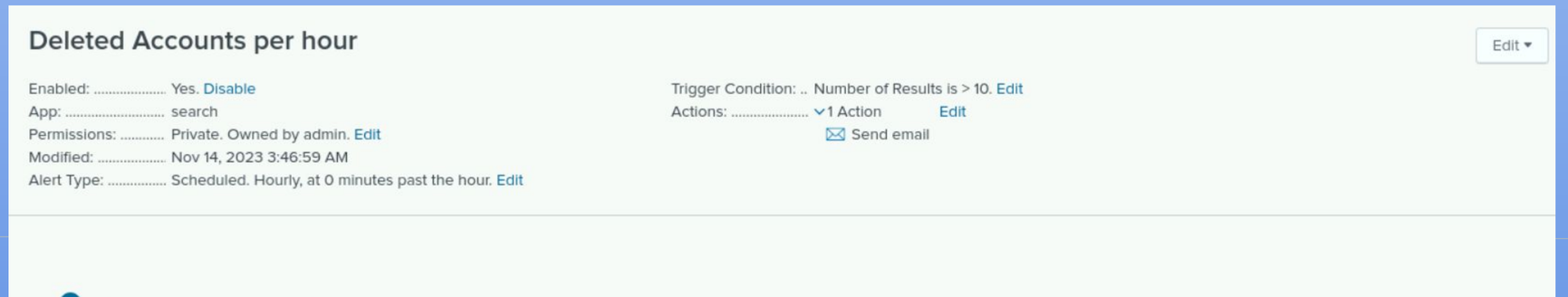


Alerts—Windows

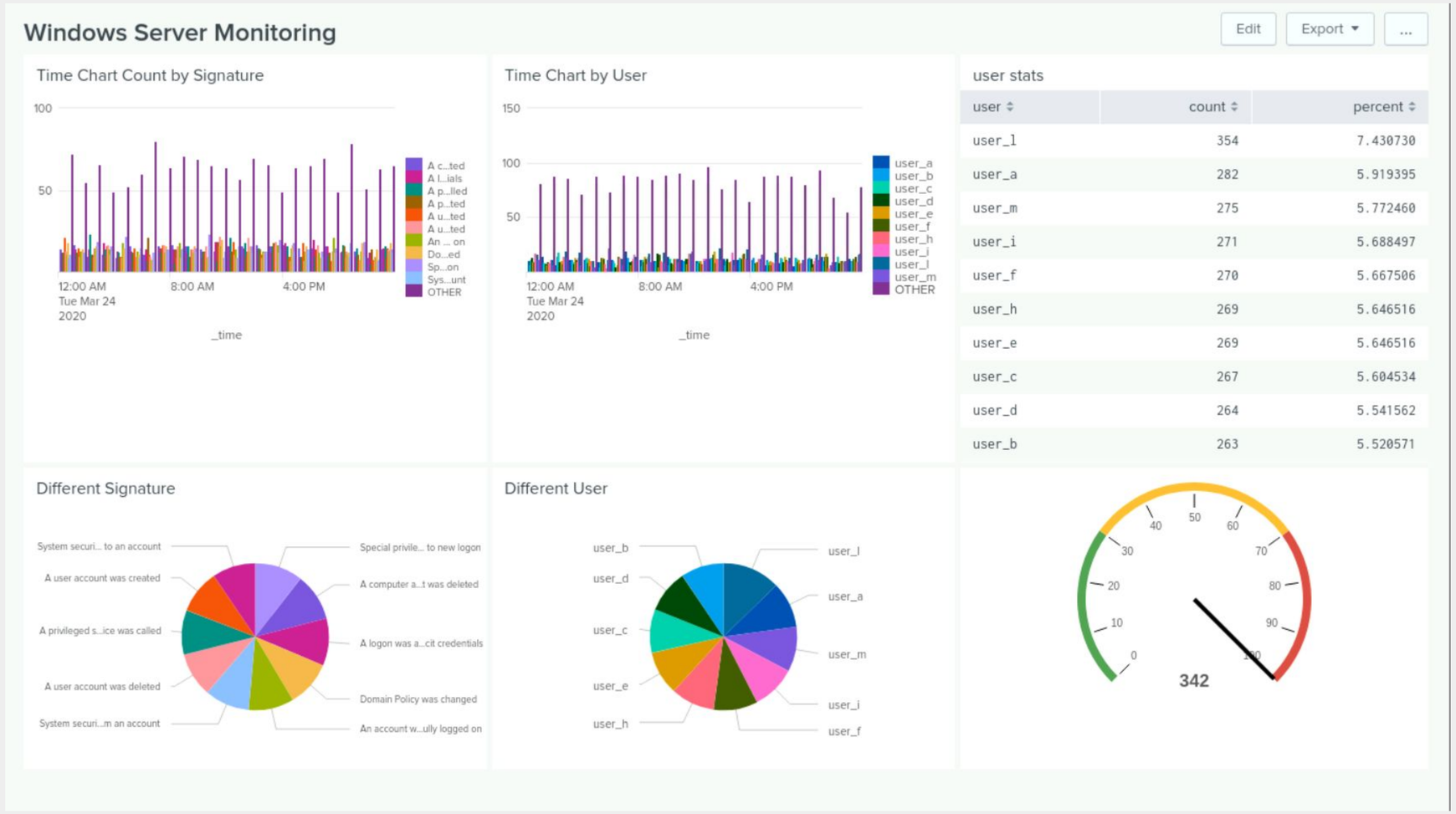
Designed the following alerts:

Alert Name	Alert Description	Alert Baseline	Alert Threshold
Deleted Accounts	Alert designed to notify SOC Analyst if there is a suspicious volume of deleted accounts	7	10

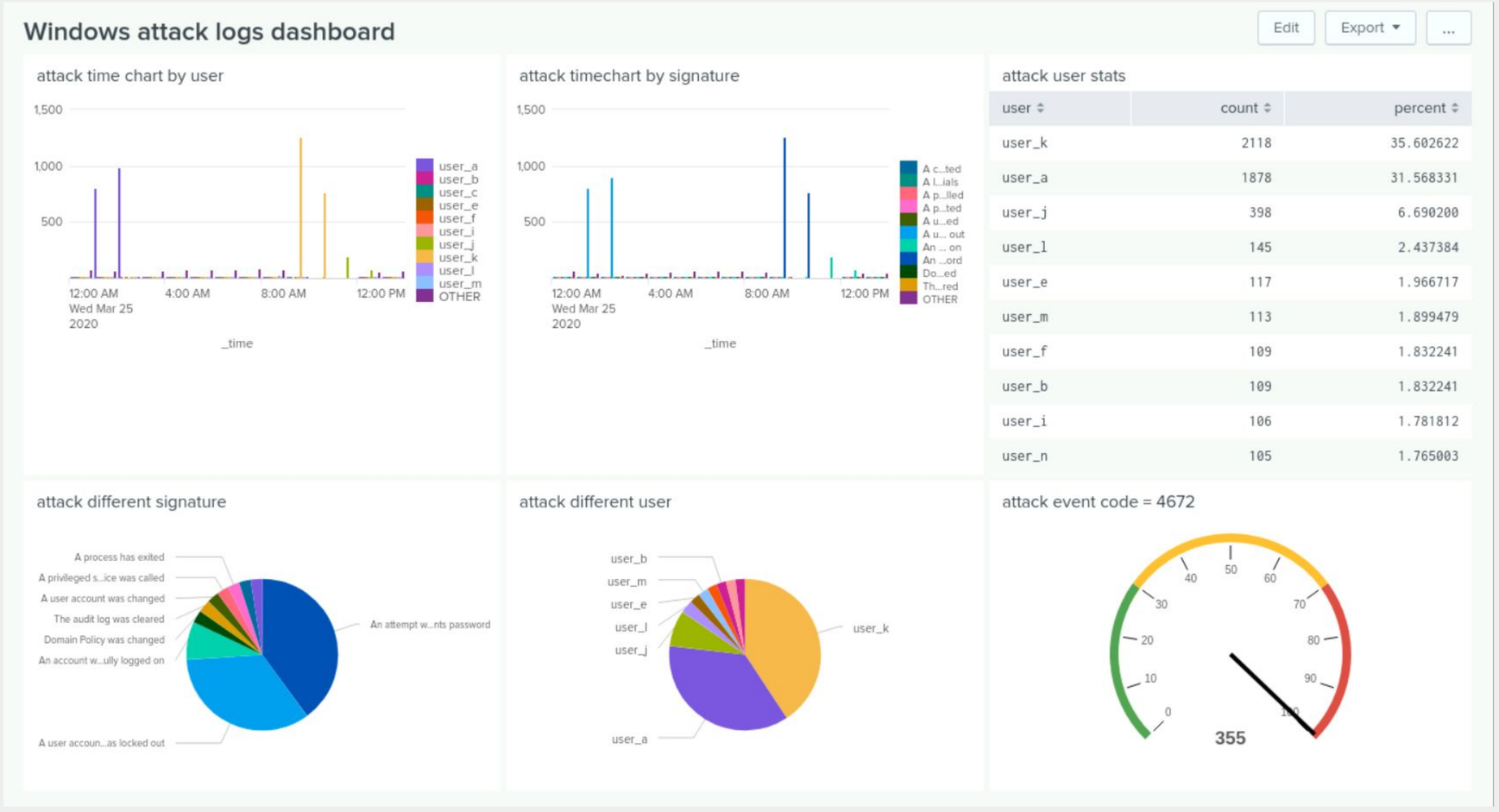
JUSTIFICATION: With the baseline of 13, 30 is a good threshold as it will catch high volumes of deleted accounts and stays above normal levels of account deletion.



Dashboards—Windows



Dashboards—Windows

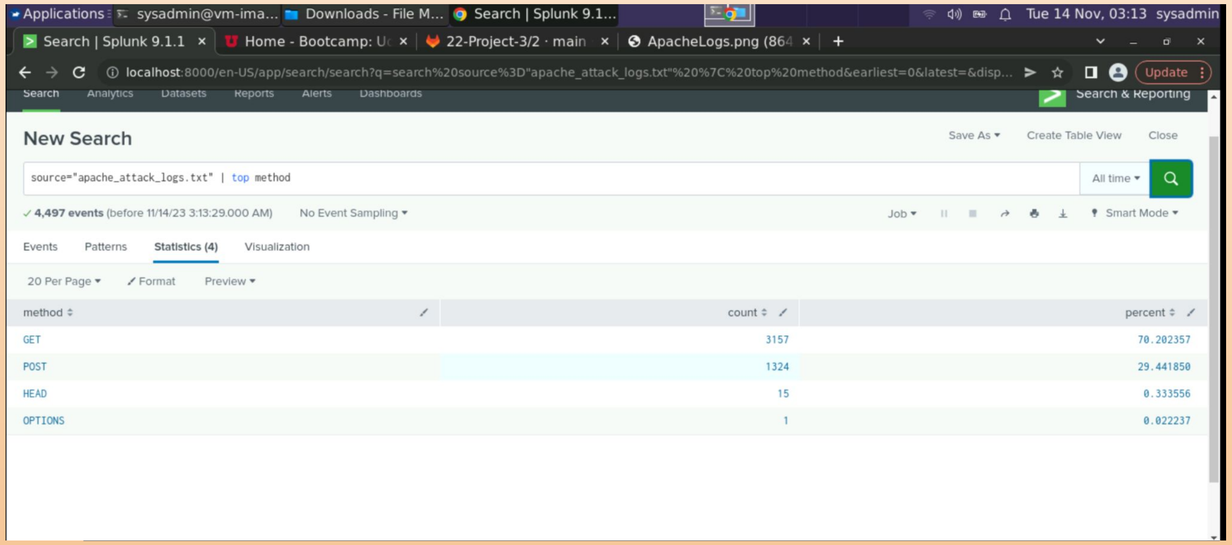


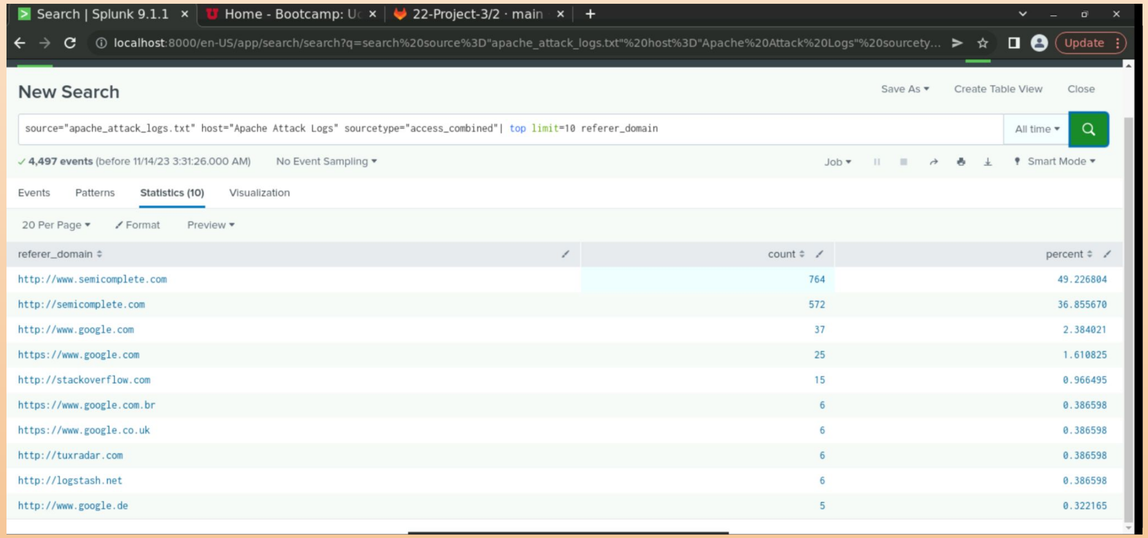
Apache Logs

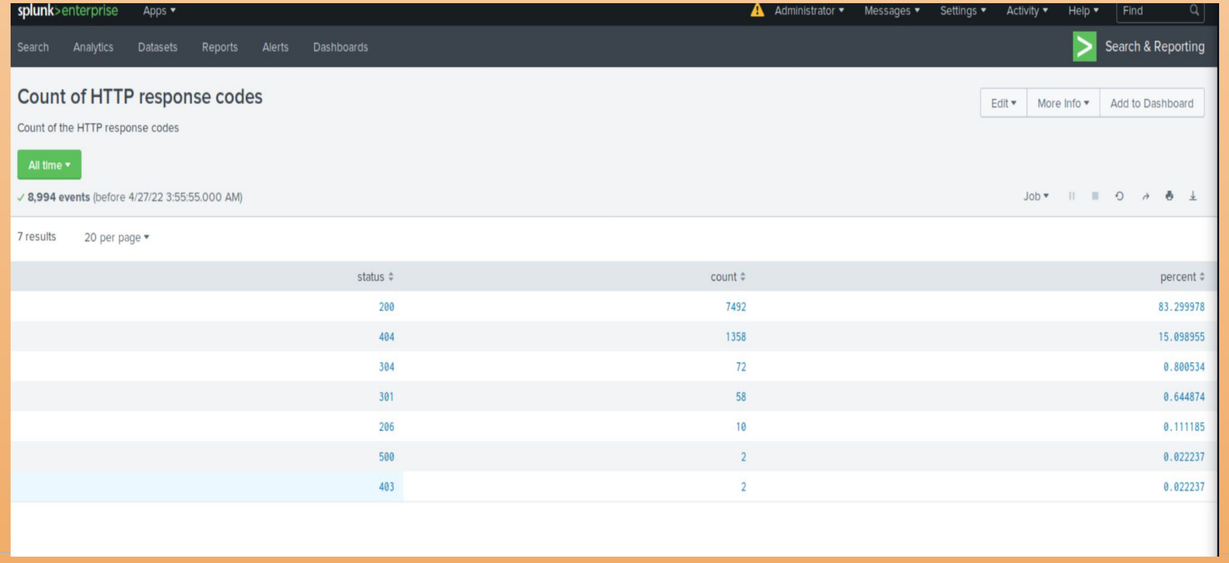
Reports—Apache

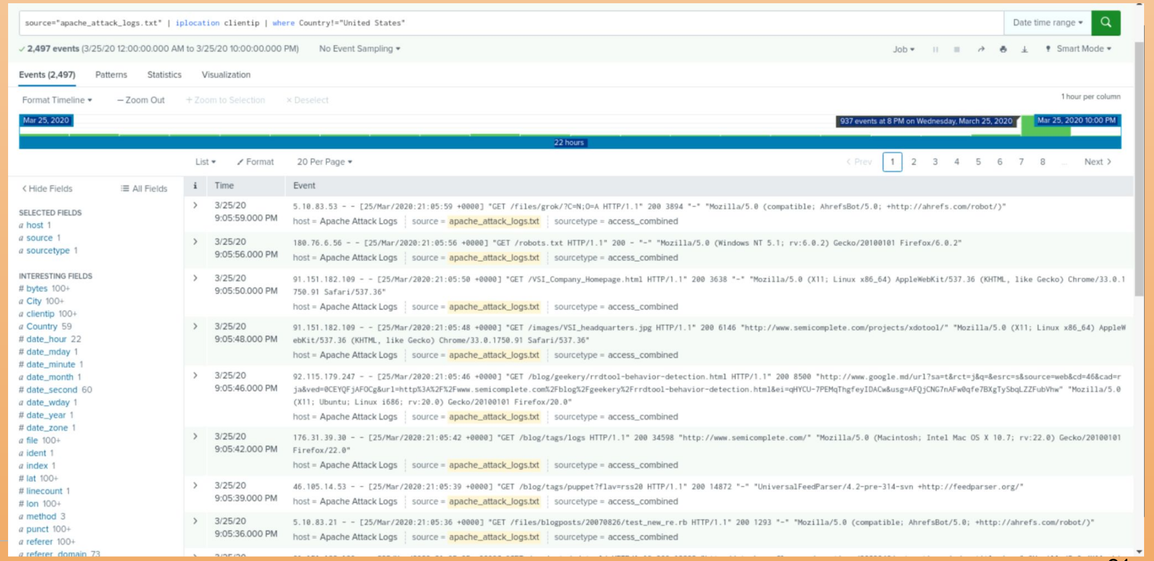
Report Name	Report Description
Report analysis for methods	Detection of changes in POST and GET methods
Report Analysis for Referrer Domains	Any sus alterations in domains
Report Analysis for HTTP Response Codes	Increased in 404 from 2% to 15% and decreased in 200 code from 91%-83%

Images of Reports—Apache

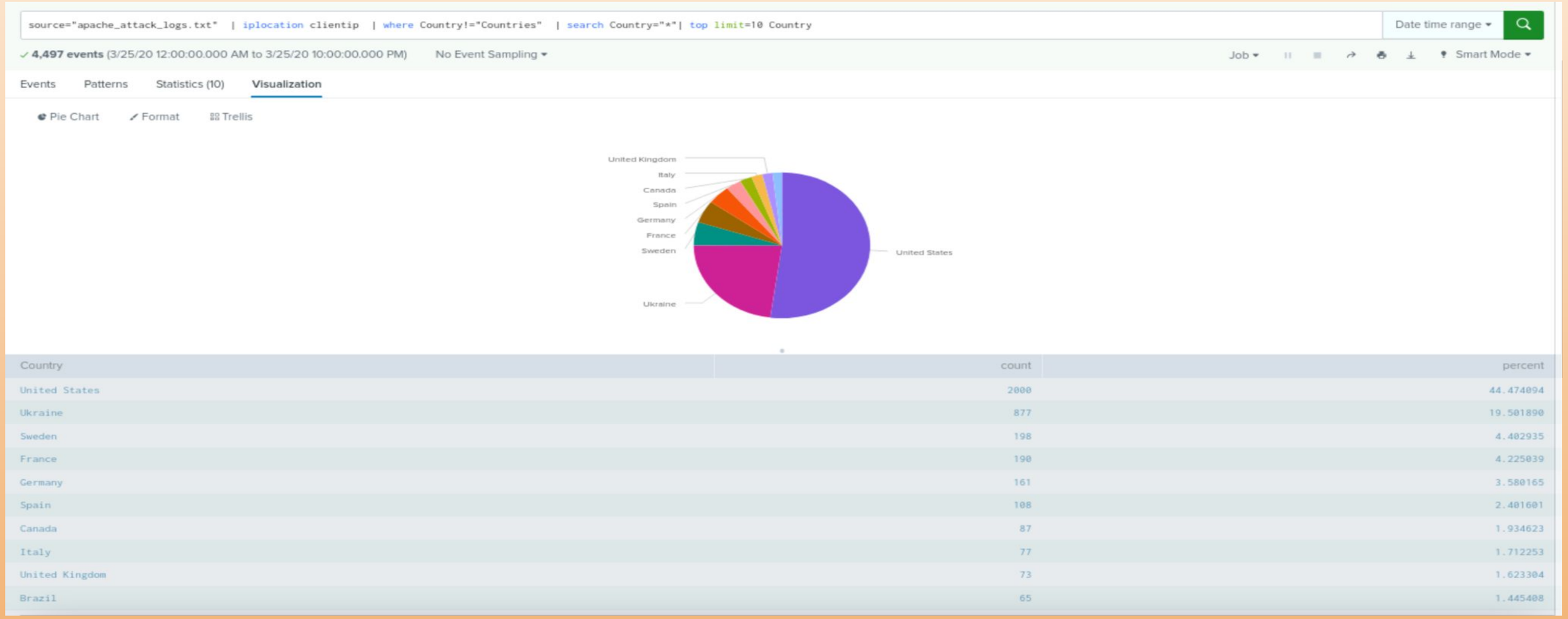








Images of Reports—Apache

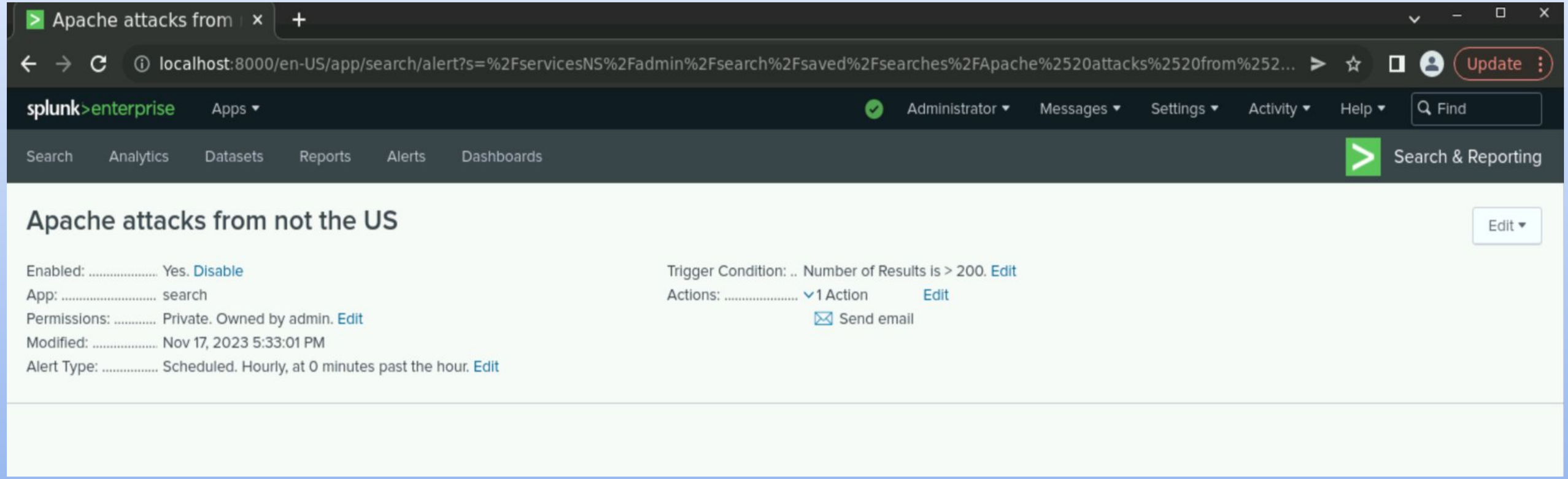


Country	count	percent
United States	2000	44.474094
Ukraine	877	19.501890
Sweden	198	4.402935
France	190	4.225039
Germany	161	3.580165
Spain	108	2.401601
Canada	87	1.934623
Italy	77	1.712253
United Kingdom	73	1.623304
Brazil	65	1.445408

There was a spike in POST method activity between 8 p.m. and 9 p.m. on Weds, March 25th, and had a count of 1,296 events. Yes the threshold was set at 200 counts and this would trigger it.

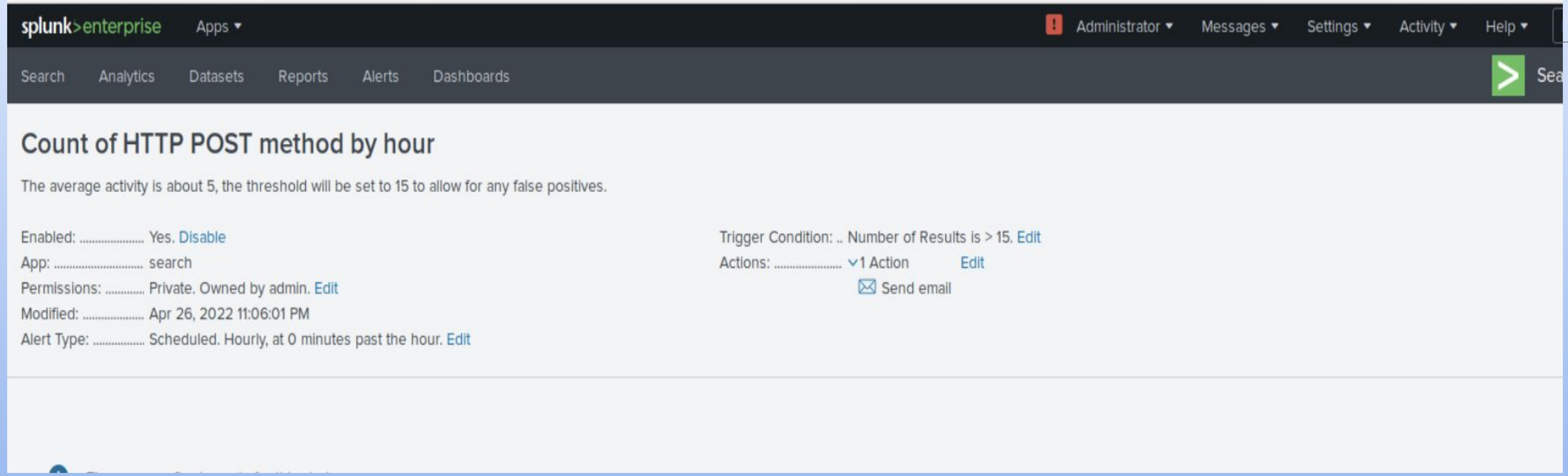
The United is leading cause of these events with a number of 2,000.

Alerts—Apache



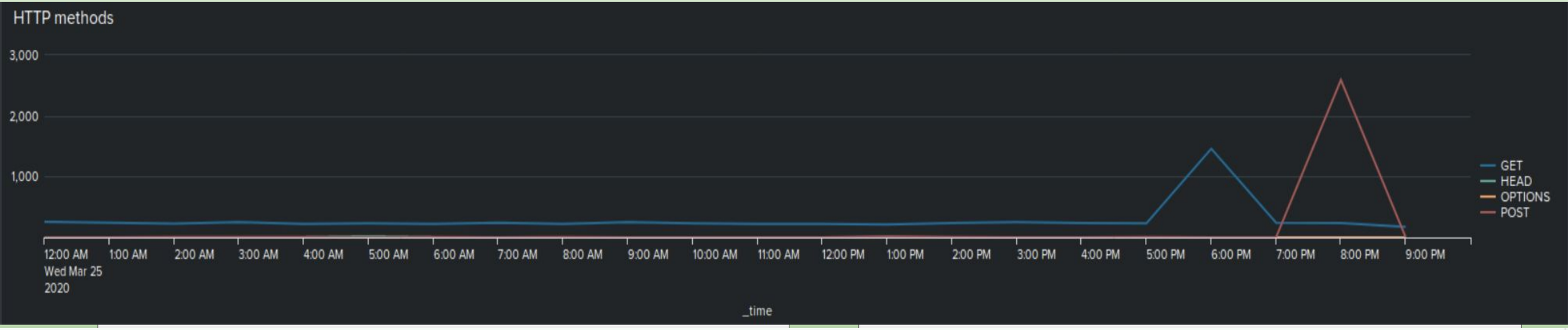
* The average activity per hour was about 75.
* We concluded the threshold should be set for 200.
* We created an alert to change the search to one hour.
* Then we set it to run every hour.
* Our alert was to trigger when the count is greater than the agreed threshold of 200

Alerts—Apache



* The average activity per hour is approximately 5.
* Therefore the threshold is set for 15.
* We created an alert and changed the search to one hour.
* We set it to run every hour.
* The alert was to trigger when the count is greater than the chosen threshold of 15.

Dashboards—Apache




```
source="apache_attack_logs.txt" | top limit=10 uri
```

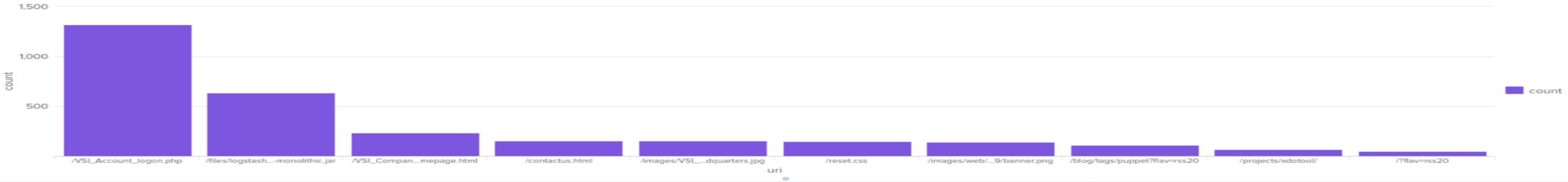
All time

✓ **4,497 events** (before 11/15/23 3:40:09.000 AM) No Event Sampling

Job Smart Mode

Events Patterns Statistics (10) **Visualization**

Column Chart Format Trellis



uri	count	percent
/VSI_Account_logon.php	1323	29.419613
/files/logstash/logstash-1.3.2-monolithic.jar	638	14.187236
/VSI_Company_Homepage.html	235	5.225706
/contactus.html	153	3.402268
/images/VSI_headquarters.jpg	152	3.380031

Attack Analysis

Attack Summary—Windows

Summarize your findings from your reports when analyzing the attack logs.

- There was a drastic increase in severity with the high of 6.9 to a 20.22 and a decrease in information from 93 to 79.
- The cause of this change in severity came from higher success rates in activities like gaining privileges to the Windows server from 97 to 98.4; subtle, but any weak spot is enough for a company to go down.

Attack Summary—Windows

Summarize your findings from your alerts when analyzing the attack logs. Were the thresholds correct?

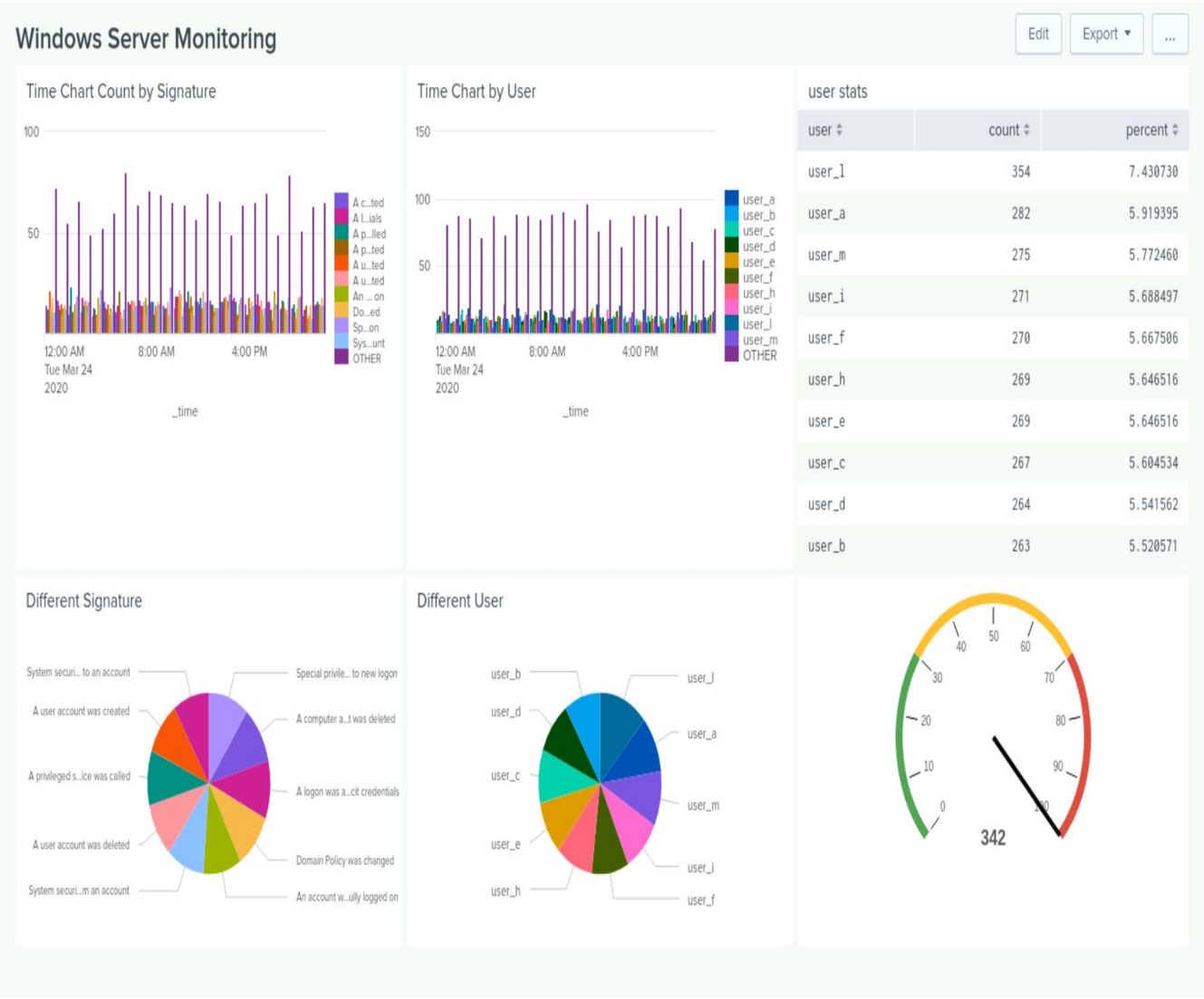
- There were three alerts we set up that notified us if specific conditions were met from those alerts we were able to be notified of suspicious number of,
  - Failed Windows Activities: there was a spike of 35 events occurring at from 8 a.m. and 9 a.m. on 03/25
  - Successful Logins: Average logins were typical around 10-25 per hour but at 11 a.m. there was 196 events and at 12 p.m. there was 77 events
  - Deleted Accounts: There was not a significant number of Deleted Accounts

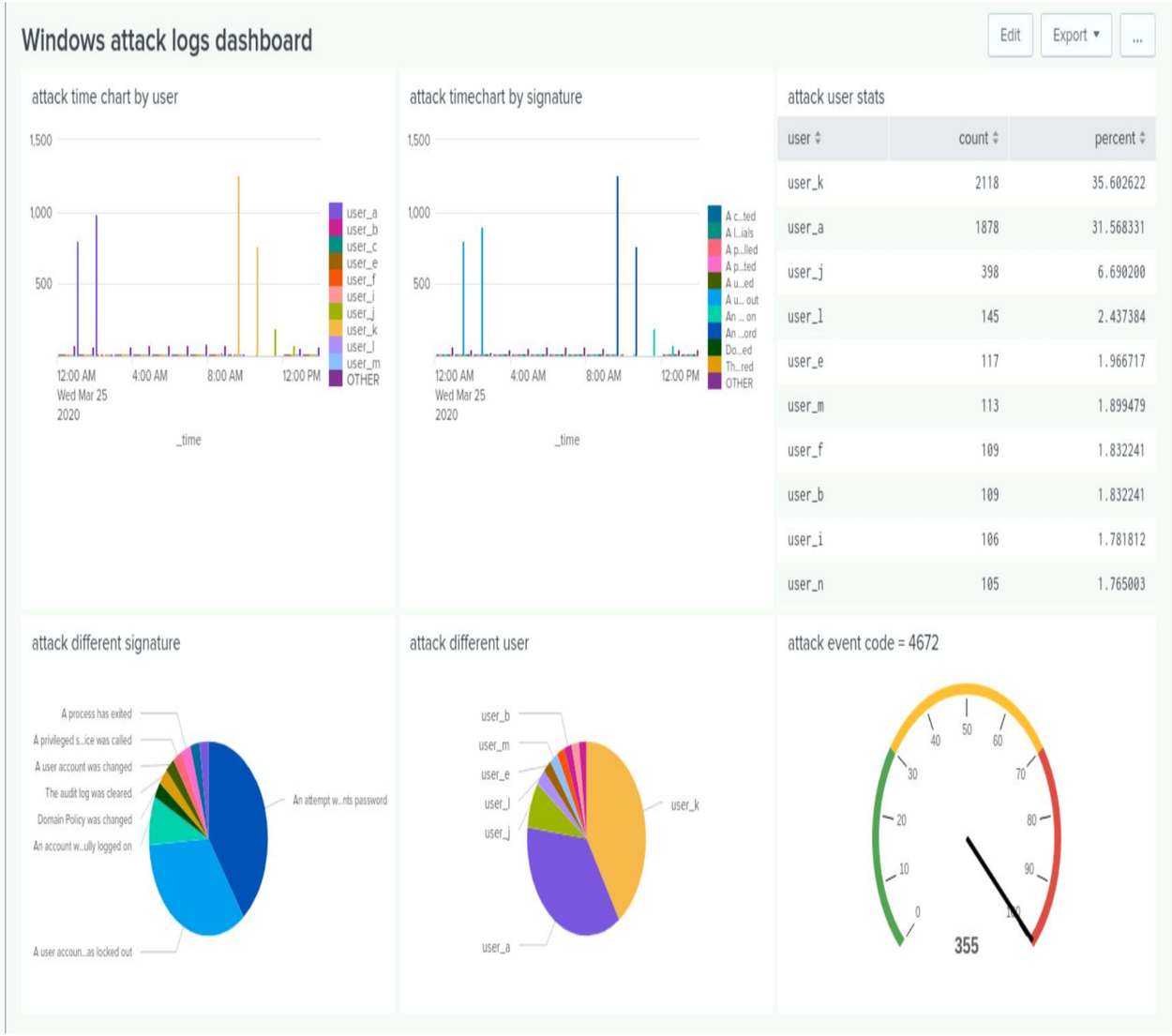
Attack Summary—Windows

Summarize your findings from your dashboards when analyzing the attack logs.

- Using the radial gauge, we were able to visualize the stats of each user of the Windows Server Monitoring as well as the user attack stats of how many events they are in in number form and percentage form.
- We used pie charts to narrow down what users were the most active in the sus activities.
- We used time charts for count by signature and by user. According to the signatures, the kind of activities were logging into the server or resetting passwords, changing computer user accounts or deleting them, and creating new users.

Screenshots of Attack Logs





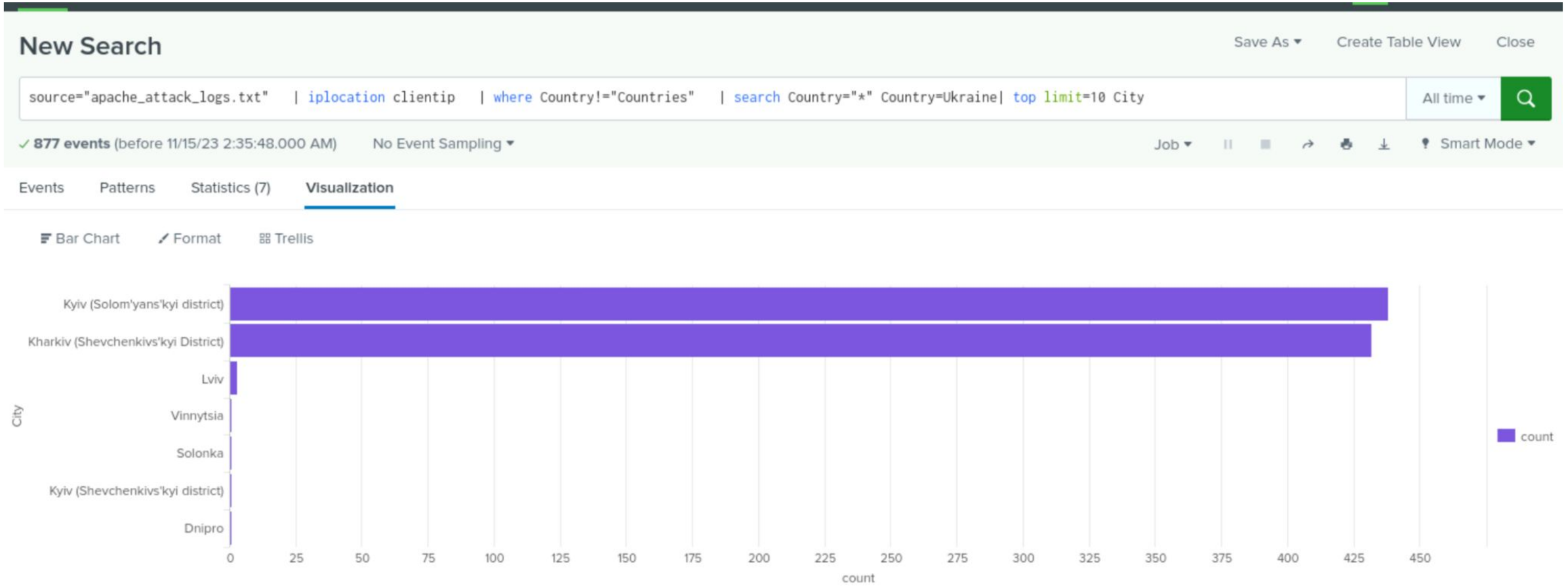
Attack Summary—Apache

- We reviewed the reports that show activity where the attackers were using HTTP POST and GET methods to brute force the VSI logon page.
- Detecting the increased/decrease in http response code such as 404 and 200.
- Analyzing High volumes of international countries of suspicious activity such as Ukraine.
- There were alerts for the POST method activity between 8PM and 9PM with around 1,296 events, which was raised from the normal event counts in the 100s, so we can summarize that this change is definitely suspicious and from attackers.

Attack Summary—Apache

- We made a pie chart for the top 10 countries that have a high volume in activity, and the visual shows that Ukraine came just behind the United States for unusual activity by attackers.
- Images of Count of Top HTTP Response Codes, illustrating which response codes are suspicious rising and decreasing rapidly out of the blue.
- The peak count of the top get method was 3,157 and the peak count for the POST method was 1,324.
- POST Method commenced at 8 p.m. and finished at 9 p.m. Get method began at 6 p.m. and ended at 7 p.m.

Screenshots of Attack Logs



City	count	percent
Kyiv (Solom'yans'kyi district)	438	49.942987
Kharkiv (Shevchenkivs'kyi District)	432	49.258837
Lviv	3	0.342075

Summary and Future Mitigations

Project 3 Summary

- **What were your overall findings from the attack that took place?**

Our findings indicate that VSI suffered multiple Brute force attacks from various regions resulting in compromised machines. The threat actors were able to escalate their privileges, delete accounts, passwords and view company data.

- **To protect VSI from future attacks, what future mitigations would you recommend?**

  As stated at the beginning of our slide show the add on Splunk Security Essentials for its user friendly design and tools to help with spotting and mitigating future attacks. We also recommend that employees use stronger passwords and have a login fail limit of no more than 3. We would also recommend IP blocking so that certain areas cannot access the companies web servers, or the use of a company VPN for remote employees.

THE END