

# **Official Incident Report**

Event ID: 213

Rule Name: SOC177 - Multiple User Login Failures Detected on Same Machine

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### **Alert**

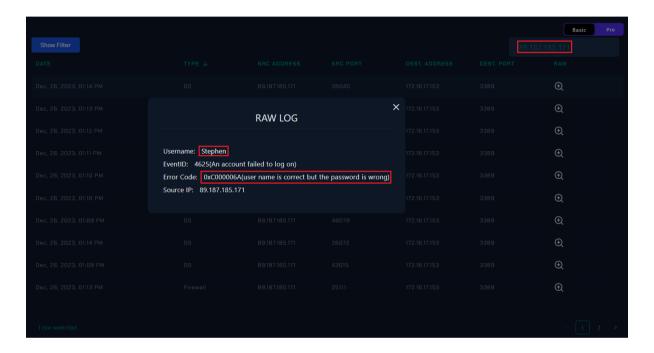
The alert was triggered due to more than eight different login fail attempts being detected within five minutes. It is observed in the alert details that the login attempts came from 89[.]187.185.171. It is seen in the alert that the attack was towards the same system. It is stated in the L1 analyst's notes that they saw the logs of the attack, but could not determine whether the attack was successful or not.

First, the alert should be verified by checking the available logs, and then it should be determined whether the attack was successful or not.

### **Detection**

## Verify

In Log Management, search for the source IP address (89[.]187.185.171) in the alert and examine the logs among the results. This way, all logs belonging to the attacker were checked.

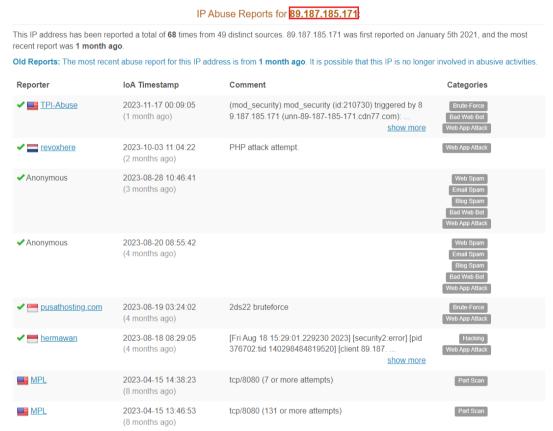


OS logs show more than eight attempts within five minutes. In the detail of the OS logs, it was seen that all attempts belonging to the user "Stephen" failed. Thus, the alert is confirmed and can be called True Positive.

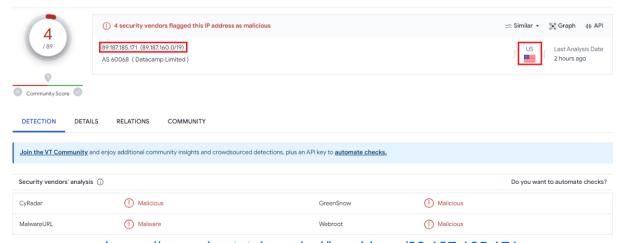
# **Analysis**

### **IP Reputation**

The attacker IP address belongs to 89[.]187.185.171 hosting company located in the USA. The reputation records of the IP according to AbuseIPDB and Virus Total are as follows. It is reported as web attack, brute force, and malicious in different sources.



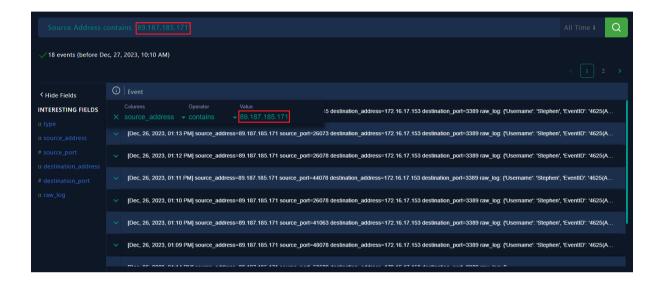
hxxps://www.abuseipdb.com/check/89.187.185.171



hxxps://www.virustotal.com/gui/ip-address/89.187.185.171

#### **Initial Access**

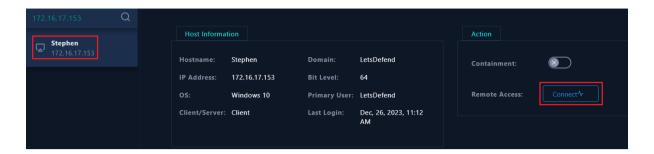
It was detected that nine requests were made towards the RDP port of 172[.]16.17.153 address as of March 26, 01:08 PM. It seems that the attacker targeted only one address, however, the scope of the analysis should be expanded if there are different destination addresses.



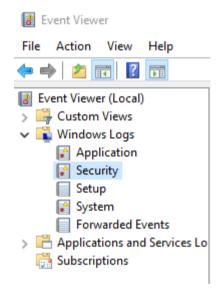
Although all requests seem to have failed as shown in the log details, you should connect to the system and check whether there is a success log in order to confirm.



Click on the "connect" button on Endpoint Security to connect to the system as below.



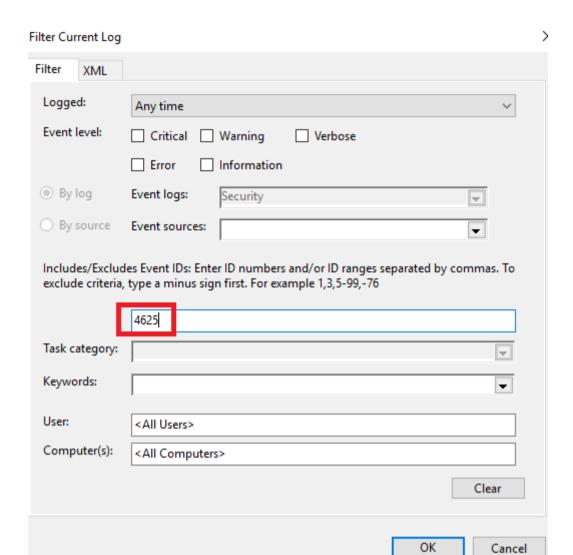
After connecting to the device, select "Security" logs on Event Viewer.



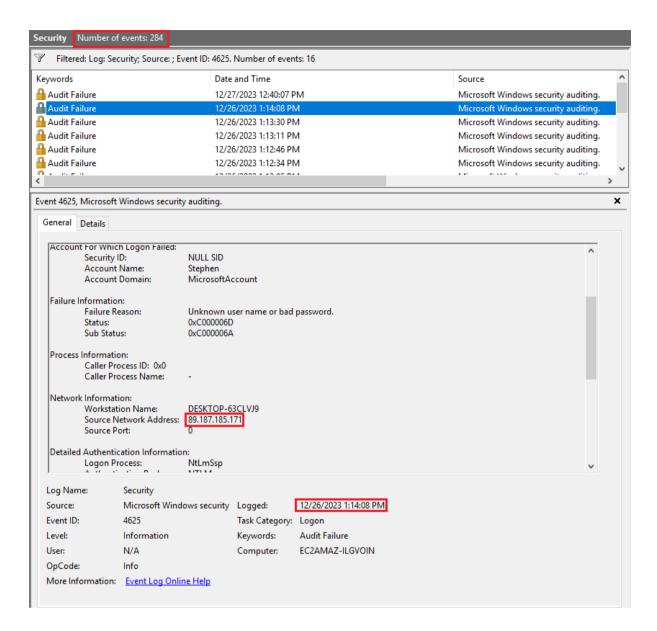
You should pay attention mainly to Event ID 4624 and 4625.

- Event ID 4624: An account was successfully logged on
- Event ID 4625: An account failed to log on

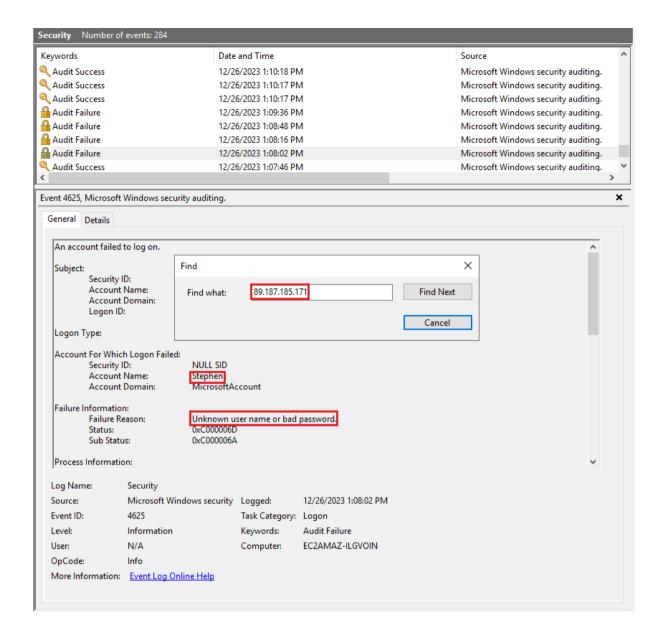
You should check if there is a successful authentication log (Event ID 4624) after the failed logs (Event ID 4625) from the same source address to see if the brute force attack was successful.



All login failure logs on the system are as follows.

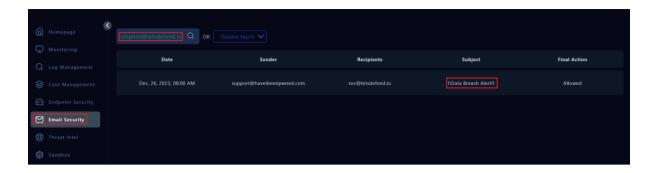


Regardless of the EventID, when all logs belonging to the attacker IP are checked, it is seen that all attempts failed. There is no successful login for the IP 89[.]187.185.171 on the system. It is understood from this that the Brute Force attempt failed. In addition, it can be said that the "External Remote Services" technique was used for initial access since access attempts to the system were made via remote access such as RDP. This method is frequently used by attackers.



Another thing to note here is how the attacker only tried the user "Stephen" on the target system. If they tried different users on the system and then discovered Stephen, this could be called a dictionary attack. However, this situation looks like a targeted attack. The reason for this may be that the user's credentials were leaked. Therefore, you should also examine the user's mail traffic. It should be checked for both internal phishing and external phishing. If there is such a situation, the attacker may have accessed the credential information.

As a result of a search on Email Security, it was seen that the e-mail address "stephen[@]letsdefend[.]io" was included in the e-mail with the subject "!!! Data Breach Alert!!!".



In the details of the mail, there is information that the credential information of users named Stephen, Nelson, and Ruby are part of the leaked data. The link with the details of the leak was shared in the relevant mail. In addition, the sender is "support[@]haveibeenpwned[.]com" and belongs to haveibeenpwned. The main purpose of HIBP is to help users check the security of their personal information. If an email address or password was exposed in a previous data leak, HIBP provides users with this information and tells them which leak it belongs to.

You can check the users who have been leaked with the link in the email. As can be seen below, the information of three users belonging to the domain "Letsdefend.io" is included as cleartext. This information can also be checked via havebeen pwned.



stephen@letsdefend.io

pwned?

### Oh no — pwned!

Pwned in 1 data breach and found no pastes (subscribe to search sensitive breaches)



#### Breaches you were pwned in

A "breach" is an incident where data has been unintentionally exposed to the public.

DC Health Link: In March 2023, DC Health Link discovered a data breach that was later publicly posted to a popular data breach forum. The impacted data included 48k unique email addresses alongside names, genders, dates of birth, home addresses, phone numbers and social security numbers. The data appeared listed for sale on a dark web marketplace (along with several other large breaches) and subsequently began circulating more broadly. The data was provided to HIBP by a source who requested it to be attributed to "BenjaminBlue@exploit.im".

Compromised data: Email addresses, IP addresses, Passwords, Usernames

ruby@letsdefend.io

pwned?

### Oh no — pwned!

Pwned in 1 data breach and found no pastes (subscribe to search sensitive breaches)

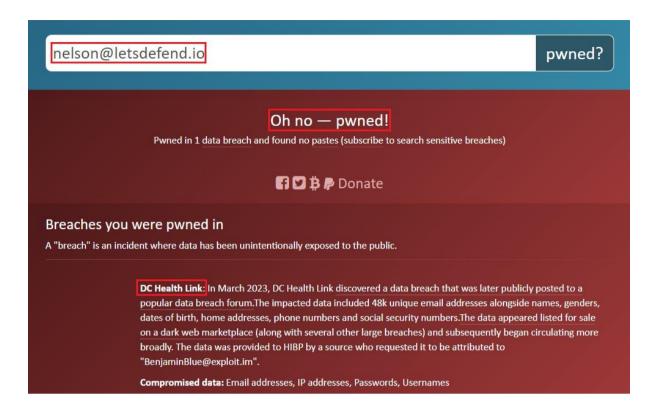


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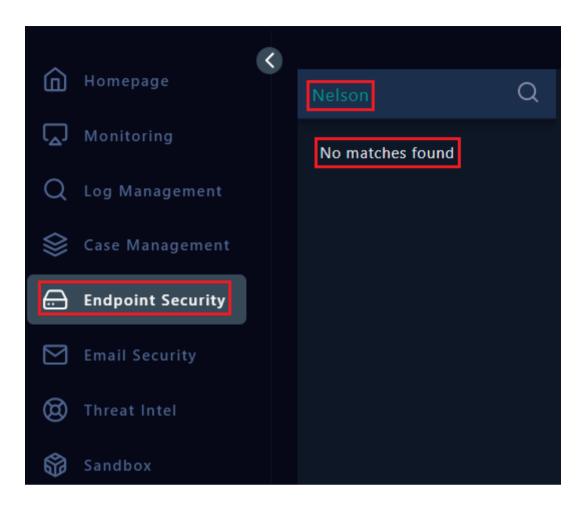


It is shown above that all three users are among the data of the "DC Health Link". The logs of these three users should be checked in line with the information received from the CTI team. The reason for this is that this leaked information can also be obtained by attackers. The most common attack that can be faced in these situations is brute force.

Logs of the relevant users should be checked on Log Management. Therefore, they should be searched on Log Management respectively.

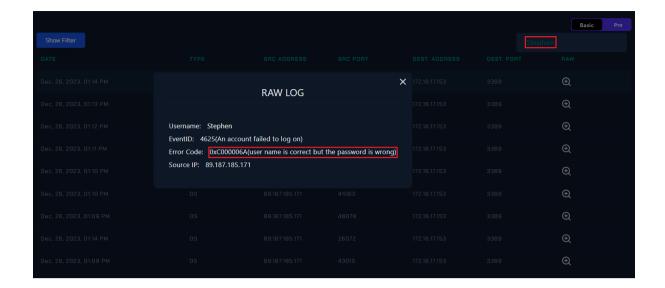
There is no log shown on Log Management when searching for the user named "Nelson". You should also check the user on Endpoint Security.





Why are there no records for this user? There may be two reasons for this. Firstly, the data shared may be fake. Secondly, users may have quit their jobs. The recency of the data is unknown. Sometimes the attacker can share old dated data as if it is up to date. However, search for other users on the domain just in case.

There is no record on the domain for the user named Ruby. However, there are records both on Endpoint and Log Management for the user named Stephen. When looking at the details of the relevant logs, it is found that these are the logs that caused this alert to occur. It is understood where the attacker IP (89[.]187.185.171) accessed the information of the user named Stephen. However, the previous analysis above does not show a successful login by the attacker. Therefore, it is thought that the password information in the data shared on Pastebin is old.



### Containment

It is determined that the attacker performed a brute force attack on the system. The investigations revealed that there is no log showing that the attacker successfully logged in to the system. Therefore, there is no need to isolate the system from the network. However, the relevant hosts should be closed to remote access if it is not necessary within the scope of work or the MFA structure must be active in the systems for remote access.

### **Lesson Learned**

- Services that provide remote access should not be activated unless it is mandatory.
- SSH/RDP services should be opened to certain people with the whitelist method if they are required to be opened.
- It is recommended to set a strong password policy on clients and servers.
- Employees should be trained periodically to increase awareness of information security.
- Company e-mails should not be used for private business in case of such data leakage.
- The passwords of employees should be updated at least every three months.

# **Appendix**

## **MITRE**



MITRE Tactics	MITRE Techniques
Reconnaissance	Search Closed Sources: Threat Intel Vendors(T1597.001)
Resource Development	Compromise Accounts: Email Accounts(T1586.002)
Initial Access	External Remote Services(T1133)
Credential Access	Brute Force: Password Guessing(T1110.001)

## **Artifacts**

Field	Value
Attacker IP Address	89[.]187.185.171
Users/IP	Stephen/172[.]16.17.153