

# **Official Incident Report**

Event ID: 208

Rule Name: SOC246 - Forced Authentication Detected

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#### **Alert**

The alert was triggered due to too many POST requests to the host "test-frontend.letsdefend.io" over the same IP in a short time. It was seen that the related alert hit the "SOC246 - Forced Authentication Detected" rule.

```
Event Time: Dec, 12, 2023, 02:15 PM

Rule: SOC246 - Forced Authentication Detected

Level: Security Analyst

Source IP: 120.48.36.175

Destination IP: 104.26.15.61

Host: WebServer_Test

Request URL: http://test-frontend.letsdefend.io/accounts/login

Request Method: POST

Device Action: Permitted

Multiple POST requests were soon seen from the same IP to the fixed URI "/accounts/login".

Show Hint Of
```

First, the alert should be verified by checking the available logs, then the source of this traffic should be investigated and it should be confirmed whether it is legitimate or not.

#### **Detection**

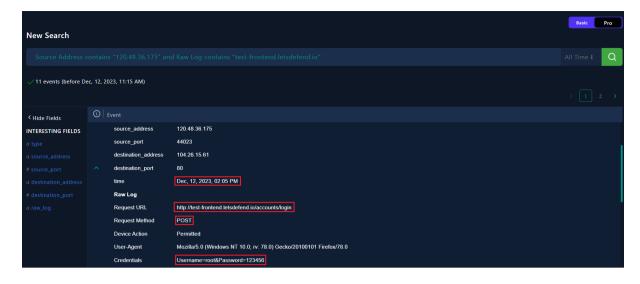
### Verify

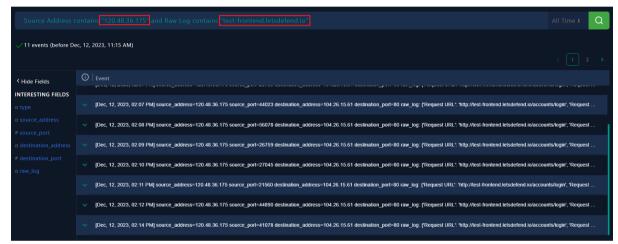
In Log Management, search for the source IP address (120[.]48.36.175) in the alert and examine the logs among the results. Thus, both Firewall, OS, and Proxy logs of the relevant IP are seen.



Since the alert was triggered by a repetitive behavior, you should examine all requests from the IP "120[.]48.36.175" to the host "test-frontend.letsdefend.io". Perform a search on Log Management to confirm the related logs.

As can be seen below, the relevant search result shows that the POST requests started at 02:05 PM and ended at 02:14 PM.



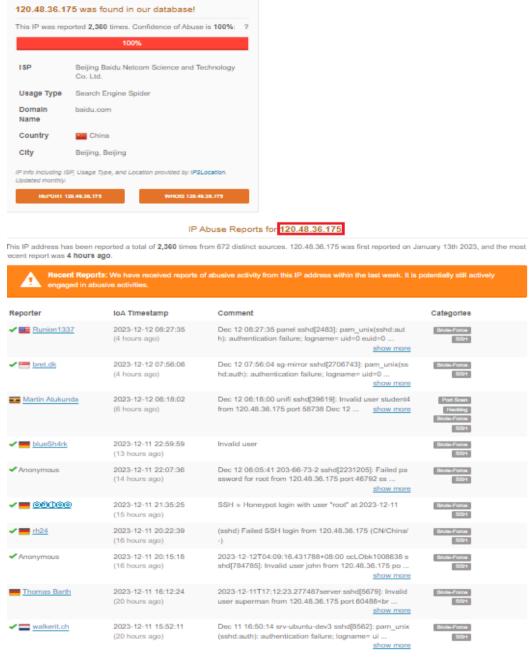


According to the logs in the screenshots above, it has been confirmed that the related alert is True Positive.

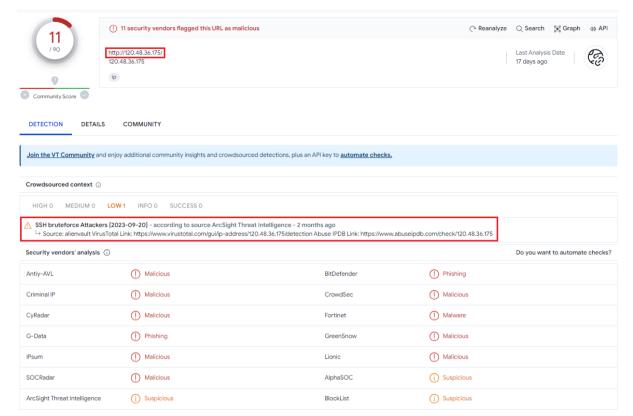
## **Analysis**

#### **Reputation Check**

The IP "120[.]48.36.175" that sends post requests should be checked for reputability. As can be seen below, the relevant IP is located in China and has been reported in categories such as Malicious, Brute Force, and Phishing.



hxxps://www.abuseipdb.com/check/120.48.36.175

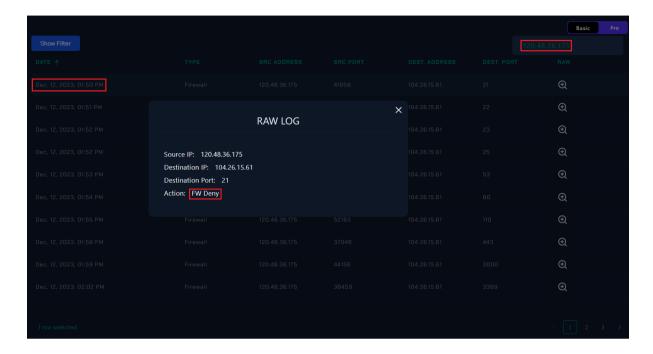


hxxps://www.virustotal.com/gui/url/1328ffa43058b82b82d01e59d3f3fba1760b180289 b7501e3ba9c63c1d90a3ee

You should look at all traffic belonging to the attacker IP after performing the reputation check. If there are any logs of the attacker IP before the alert, they can be checked. The relevant search result shows the logs on the Firewall.



It is understood from the logs above that the attacker performed a port scan on the target system before attacking the system. Here, examine the details of the logs to better understand the port scan.

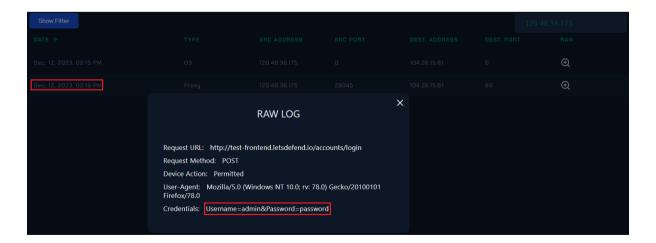


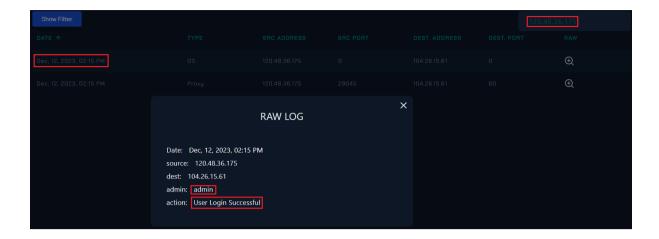
It was seen in the details of the firewall logs that it received "Firewall Deny" except for ports 80 and 3000. It can be said that "Active Scanning: Scanning IP Blocks" was used as the Mitre technique for this situation.

In the following examinations, you should examine the actions of the attacker after the port scan activity. To do this, you should analyze the logs of the attacker IP on Log Management according to time. In the following logs of the attacker IP, there are many proxy logs. The common point in the proxy logs is that the attacker made all requests to the "hxxp://test-frontend.letsdefend.io/accounts/login" address. Another point to note is that the attacker entered "username" and "password". However, the "username" and "password" in these logs are constantly changing. This type of attack can be called a dictionary attack. Since there would not be other attempts if the attacker had obtained a successful username and password in the first attempts, you should examine the last log. You should determine whether the attack was successful or the attacker terminated the attack.



When the last proxy log was checked by time, an OS log was also seen in the same minute.





As can be seen above, the last request was successful with the "admin" user. In other words, the attacker successfully accessed the target server with "username=admin" and "password=password".

To summarize the alert, it was detected that the attacker attempted a dictionary attack towards the target host. Here, both the users and passwords used by the attacker can be called "most common usernames and passwords". It is another problem in the system that the attacker was successful with these users and passwords. The weak credentials of the host, when exposed to the remote structure, are among the shortcomings of the system. Another point is that there is no MFA in the structure.

#### **Lesson Learned**

- Hosts should not be opened to remote or unauthorized users unless necessary, even in test environments.
- Precautions should be taken against brute force attacks if there are authentication structures on remote hosts. For instance, MFA or recaptcha structure should be activated.
- Password policy should be applied for users in structures against attacks such as brute force or forced authentication.
- Lock policy should be applied in structures against attacks such as brute force or forced authentication.

# **Appendix**

## **MITRE**

Reconnais	ssance	<b>Credential Access</b>	Discovery
1 technic	ques	1 techniques	1 techniques
Active Scanning (1/1)	Scanning IP Blocks	Forced Authentication	Network Service Discovery

MITRE Tactics	MITRE Techniques
Reconnaissance	Active Scanning: Scanning IP Blocks
Credential Access	Forced Authentication
Persistence	Scheduled Task/Job
Discovery	INetwork Service Discovery

### **Artifacts**

Field	Value
IPs	• 120[.]48.36.175
User	• admin
URL	hxxp://test-frontend.letsdefend.io/accounts/login