TASK 2: Security Alert Monitoring & Incident Response

1. Environment Setup

Tool used: Splunk Free Trial

Platform: Kali Linux / Browser

2. Installing Splunk

To simulate a real SOC workflow, I needed to install and run **Splunk Enterprise** locally:

Steps Taken:

- Registered for a free account at: <u>splunk.com</u>
- Downloaded **Splunk Enterprise** . deb file for Linux (64-bit)
- Moved the file to Kali's Downloads directory

Installation Command Used:

bash

cd ~/Downloads

sudo dpkg -i splunk-9.4.3-xxxx-linux-amd64.deb

```
File Actions Edit View Help

(Satisbati)-**(Phomhiods)

**Sample / Goffich Modification Start - accept - license

This appears to be your first time running this version of Splunk.

Splunk software must create an administrator account during startup, Otherwise, you cannot log in.

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```
| Image: | I
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Accepted license and created admin login using:

Accessed the Splunk Web Interface at:

```
http://localhost:8000
```

3. Preparing the Log Data

Original Log Format:

The internship provided logs in a simple text format:

```
2025-07-03 06:13:14 | user=charlie | ip=10.0.0.5 | action=connection attempt
```

This format was not compatible with Splunk's event parsing engine. Thus, To make the data compatible with Splunk:

- Opened the text file in Kali's Text Editor
- Reformatted the data into CSV format with headers

4. Fixing the Log Format

To enable Splunk to correctly parse the logs:

- I opened **Text Editor** in Kali Linux
- Reformatted the logs into a proper .csv format with headers:

Sample Format:

```
timestamp, user, ip, action, threat

2025-07-03 06:13:14, charlie, 10.0.0.5, connection attempt,

2025-07-03 05:48:14, bob, 10.0.0.5, malware detected, Trojan Detected

2025-07-03 07:02:14, alice, 203.0.113.77, login failed,
```

Saved the file as:

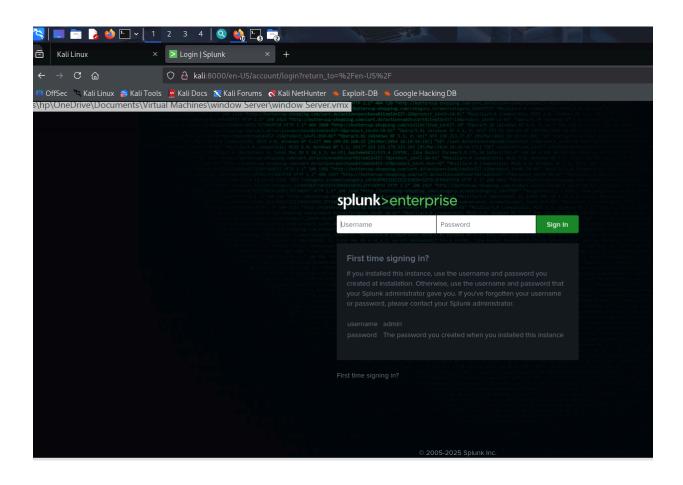
```
SOC_Task2_Formatted.csv
```

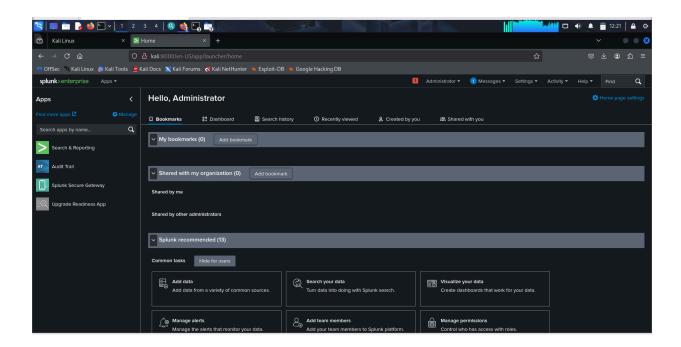
in the Kali Downloads folder.

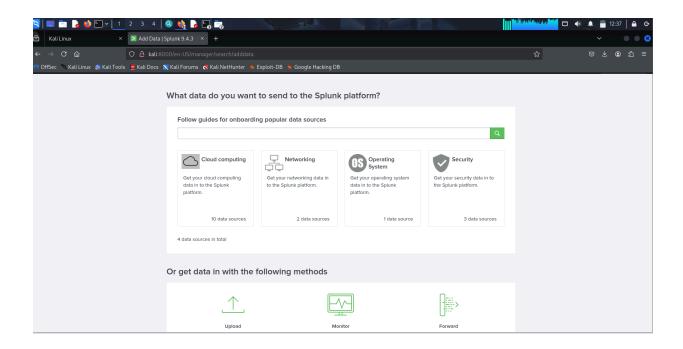
5. Uploading Log File into Splunk

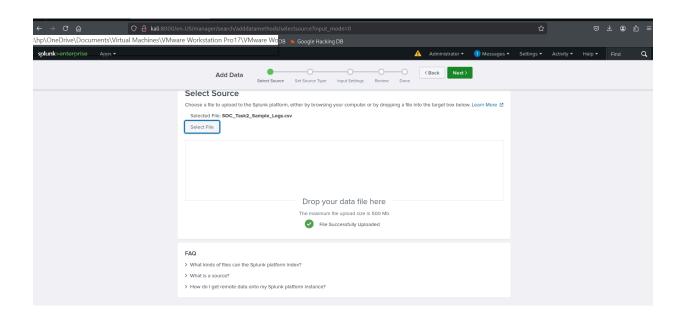
From Splunk Web Interface:

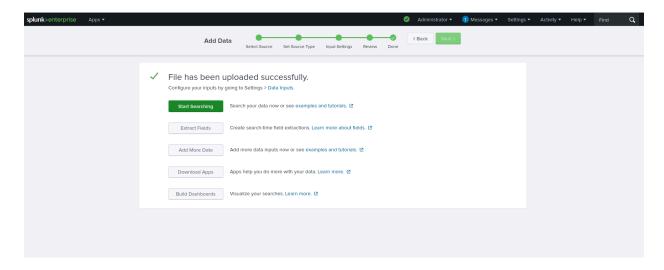
- 1. Settings \rightarrow Add Data
- 2. $Upload \rightarrow Selected SOC_Task2_Formatted.csv$
- 3. On **Set Source Type**:
 - Chose: Structured > csv
- 4. On **Input Settings**:
 - o Index: main
- 5. Reviewed & clicked Submit









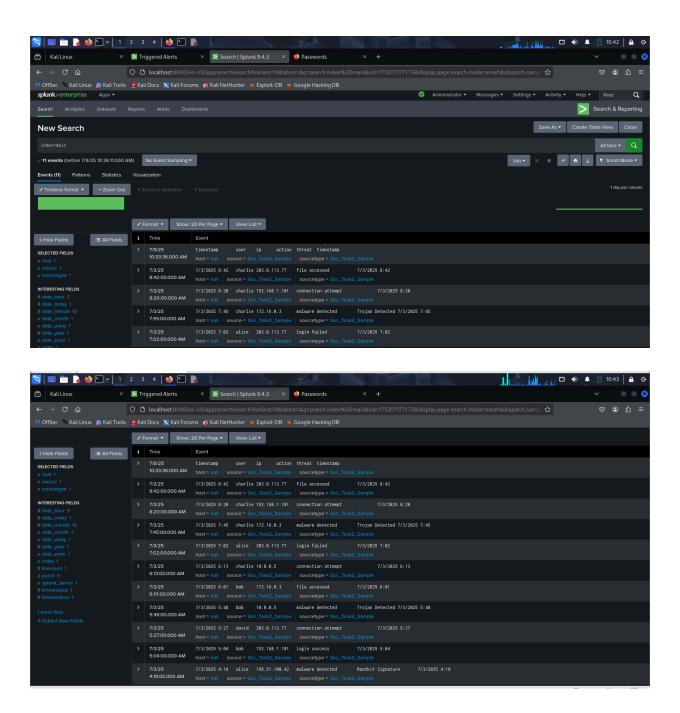


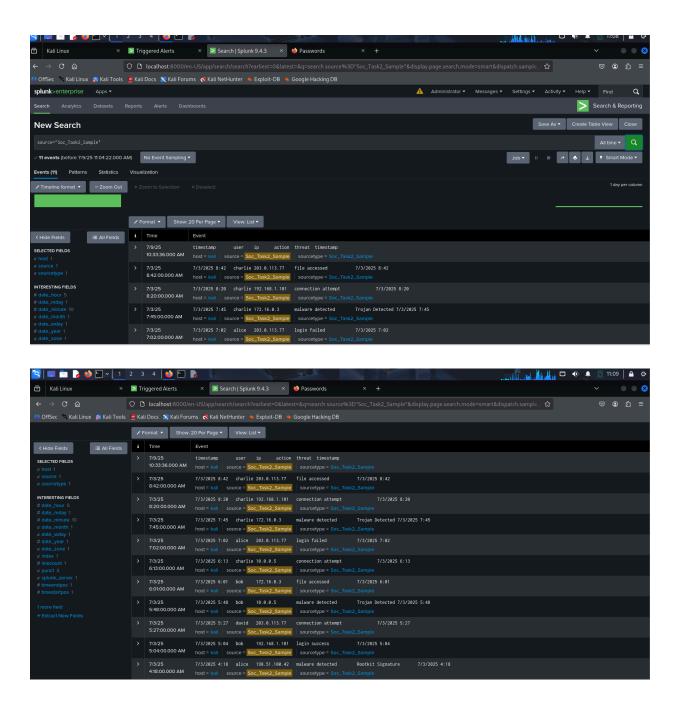
Splunk confirmed that the data input was created successfully.

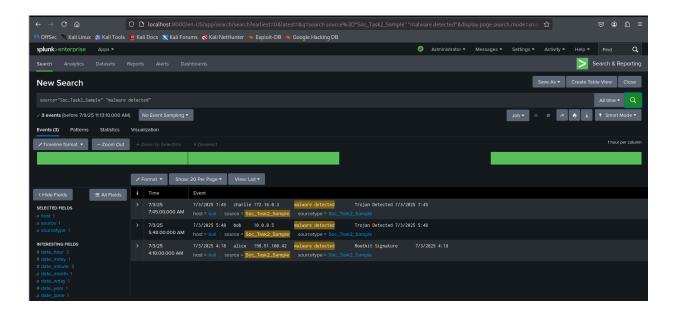
6. Next Steps (Performed)

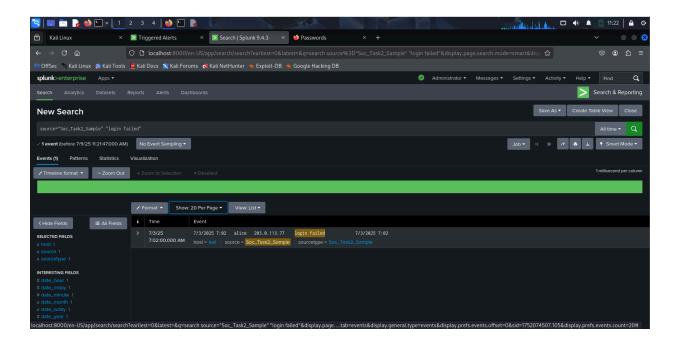
Ran Searches in Splunk using:

- o source="Soc_Task2_Formatted.csv" "malware detected"
- o source="Soc_Task2_Formatted.csv" "login failed"
- o source="Soc_Task2_Formatted.csv" "file accessed"









These searches helped filter and retrieve relevant events for:

- Malware alerts
- Failed login attempts
- Suspicious file access activities

7. Threat Severity Summary:

| Threat Type | Severity |
|--|----------|
| Malware Detected | High |
| Multiple Failed Logins | Medium |
| Connection Attempts | Low |
| Rootkit Detected | Critical |
| File Accessed from 10.0.x or 198.x.x.x | Medium |

8. Alert Categorization and Prioritization

- o Timeline of events
- Alert classification (High/Med/Low)
- Recommendations

Below is a summary table showing the categorization and prioritization of security events identified during log analysis in Splunk.

| Timestamp | User | Action | Threat / Detail | IP Address | Severity | Justification |
|------------------------|---------|-----------------------|----------------------|-------------------|----------|-------------------------------------|
| 2025-07-03 05:48:14 | bob | malware detected | Trojan Detected | 10.0.0.5 | High | Malware poses high system risk |
| 2025-07-03 04:18:14 | alice | malware detected | Rootkit Signature | 198.51.100. 42 | Critical | Rootkits are stealthy and dangerous |
| 2025-07-03 07:45:14 | charlie | malware detected | Trojan Detected | 172.16.0.3 | High | Trojan attack on internal IP |
| 2025-07-03 07:02:14 | alice | login failed | N/A | 203.0.113.7 | Medium | Failed login from external IP |
| 2025-07-03 08:42:14 | charlie | file accessed | N/A | 203.0.113.7 | Low | Normal file access unless repeated |
| 2025-07-03 05:27:14 | david | connection attempt | N/A | 203.0.113.7 7 | Medium | Suspicious repeated attempts |
| 2025-07-03 05:04:14 | bob | login success | N/A | 192.168.1.1 01 | Low | Valid login from known IP |

Analysis Summary

- Malware detected from users bob, alice, charlie
- Rootkit Signature detected from alice
- Failed login attempt from alice
- Suspicious connection attempts from IPs like 203.0.113.77

9. Simulate Communication with Stakeholders about the Incident

Subject: Incident Alert: Trojan Malware Detected on Host 10.0.0.5

Dear Team,

This is to notify you that on **July 3, 2025**, at **05:48 AM**, our monitoring systems detected a **Trojan malware infection** on internal IP 10.0.0.5 associated with user bob.

Incident Details:

• **Type:** Malware Detected (Trojan)

• **IP:** 10.0.0.5

• User: bob

• Severity: High

• Action Taken: Logged and reported for immediate isolation

We recommend initiating malware scans, reviewing lateral movement, Patch and update systems and enforcing user authentication policies.

Please escalate to SOC Lead if further investigation is needed.

Regards,

Mary-Claret Ogwuegbu

SOC Intern – Future Interns
futureinterns.com

How SOC Teams Track and Manage Threats Using Dashboards and Playbooks

Dashboards in Splunk

As part of this simulation, I created a simple dashboard in Splunk to help visualize threat trends and track security events efficiently.

Under a section titled "SOC Dashboard Panel – Malware Detection",

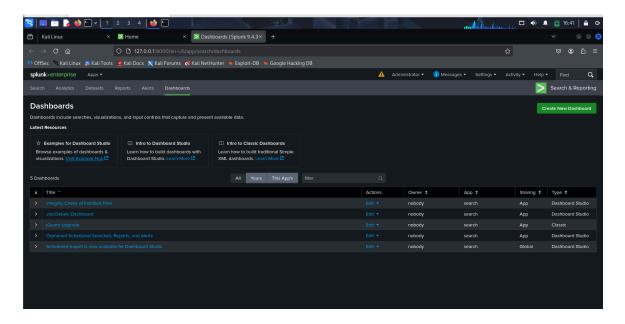
I navigated to Search & Reporting

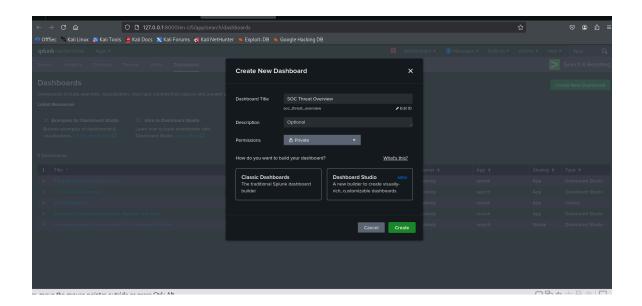
Filtered for malware incidents using:

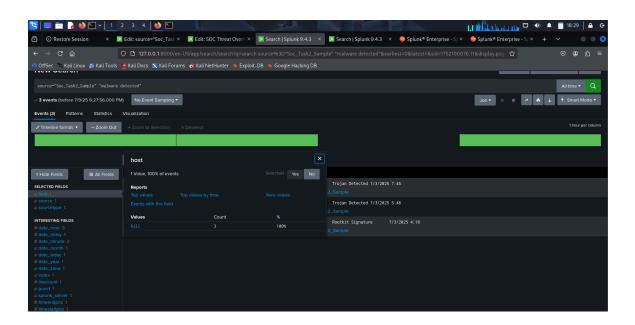
source="Soc_Task2_Sample" "malware detected"

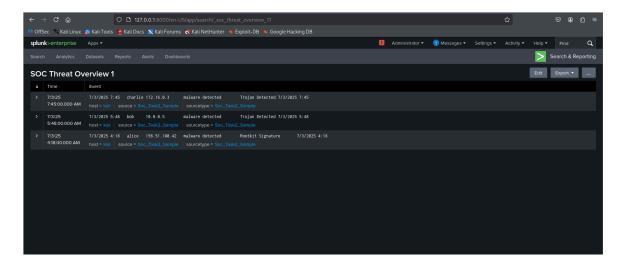
- Switched to the **Visualization tab** and selected a **Bar Chart**
- Saved the panel to a dashboard titled: SOC Threat Overview
- Panel Name: Malware Detections by User
- This visual helped illustrate how many malware incidents were associated with each user

Screenshot of the dashboard was taken and added to the report under visual evidence.









Purpose:

Dashboards like this help SOC analysts detect trends in user activity, identify frequent attackers or vulnerable systems, and present insights clearly to management.

SOC Playbook (Simulated)

A playbook is a step-by-step guide used by SOC teams to handle specific security incidents efficiently and consistently.

Simulated Malware Detection Playbook:

| Step | Action | Description |
|------|---------------------------|---|
| 1 | Review Alert | Confirm malware alert is valid in Splunk logs |
| 2 | Isolate Affected Host | Remove infected host from the network |
| 3 | Investigate User Activity | Analyze behavior of user tied to infected machine |
| 4 | Run Malware Scan | Perform AV scan on affected host |

| 5 | Patch and Secure System | Ensure system updates and security patches applied |
|---|----------------------------|--|
| 6 | Report Incident | Notify stakeholders and update SOC incident logs |

These structured steps help ensure that responses are quick, coordinated, and repeatable — which is vital in a real-world SOC environment.