CYBLACK SOC ACADEMY

LOG ANALYSIS (SPLUNK)

Submitted by TEAM 1 (ALPHA TECH)

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1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

After joining the Security Operations team at a medium-sized Organization (Alpha-Tech). My team has been tasked with analyzing OpenSSH log files to help identify any potential security threats.

The organization has recently experienced a few suspicious incidents, and management is keen on understanding if there are any patterns or anomalies in the SSH login attempts.

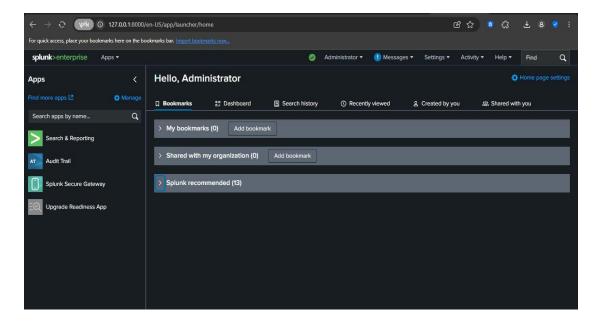
Our goal is to use Splunk Cloud to thoroughly analyze the provided OpenSSH log file, set up a dashboard and an alert in Splunk Cloud to help monitor similar activities in the future. Additionally, we are tasked to manage user accounts in Splunk Cloud as part of the assignment.

2.0 ADD NEW USERS

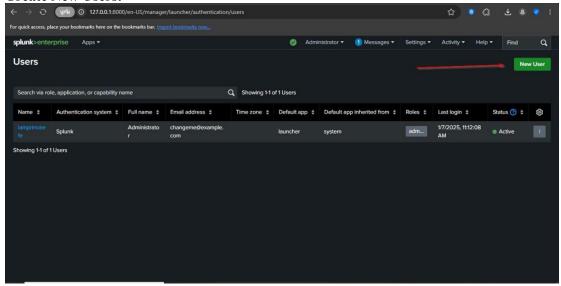
Firstly, we created a list of users and assigned appropriate roles based on the number of individuals in our team/group

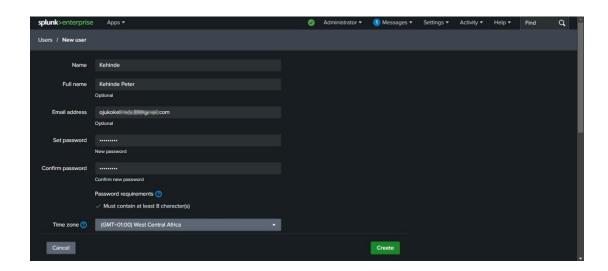
We configured the time zone to West Africa Time (WAT), set the default app to "laucher(home)" and configured each user to change their password based on their first login.

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Create New Users:

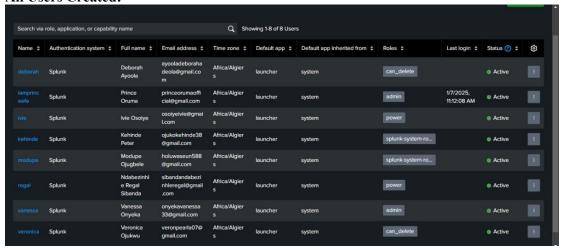




	Password requirements ①	
	Must contain at least 8 character(s)	
Time zone ②	(GMT+01:00) West Central Africa	*
Default app 🕜	launcher (Home)	
Assign roles 🔞	Available item(s) 1/6 Selected	Selected item(s) 0/0 Selected
	admin	
	can_delete	
	power	
	splunk-system-role	
	user	
	user-kehinde	

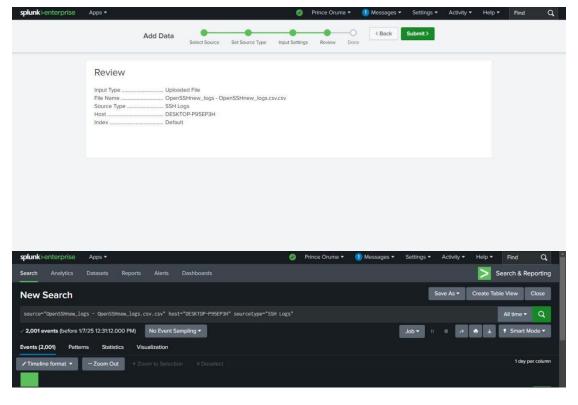
	can_delete		
	power		
	splunk-system-role		
	user		
	user-kehinde		
Create a role for this user.			
Require password change on next			
login			
Cancel		Create	

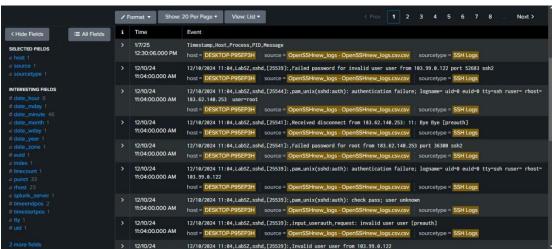
All Users Created:



2.1 ANALYSIS:

Next, we uploaded the provided OpenSSH log file into splunk cloud and conducted a detailed analysis of the log file by searching for anomalies like unusua;l IP's, and multiple failed login attempts.





After analyzing the log file, we discovered the log contains multiple failed logins and authentication failures to a remote system.

The attacker was trying to connect with a root privilege over an SSH session and most of the SSH request and Authentication came from an IP that was consistent:

Failed login request from: 103.99.0.122

Authentication request from: 183.62.140.253

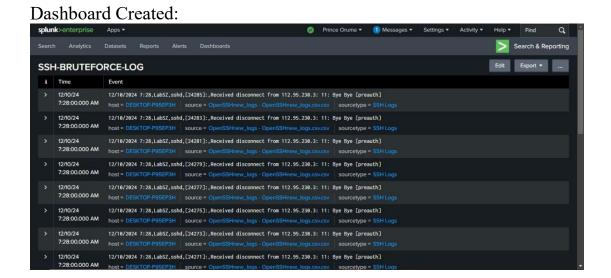
The attacker also tried to login using a username "user" that wasn't recorgnized by the system.

The timestamp of the log also signified a brute-force attack that was done with an automated tool

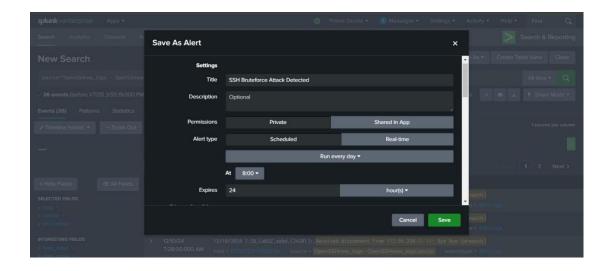
In conclusion, after thorough analysis on the log file we came to a conclusion that the log was originated from an attempted brute-force attack on a remote system through an SSH session.

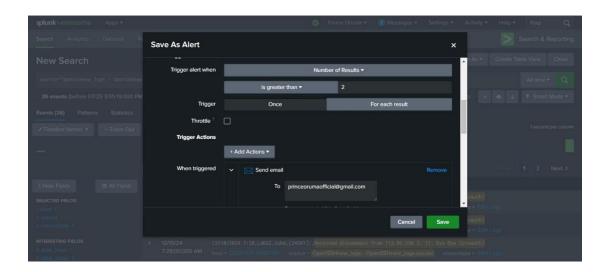
3.0 DASHBOARD AND ALERT CREATION:

Next we created a dashboard using the search query 'Received disconnect from 112.95.230.3: 11: Bye Bye [preauth]' and configured an alert to run daily at 8am, expires at 24 hours, triggers when the number of results is greater than 2 and be received via email in plain text.

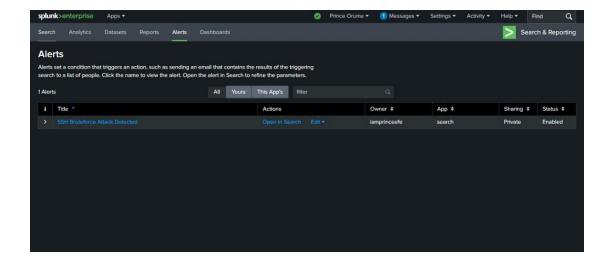


Create Alert:



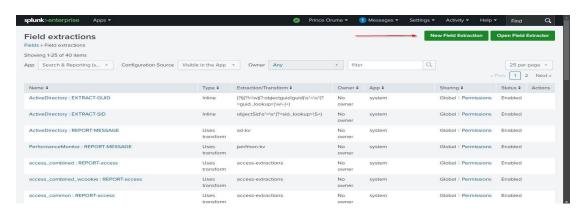


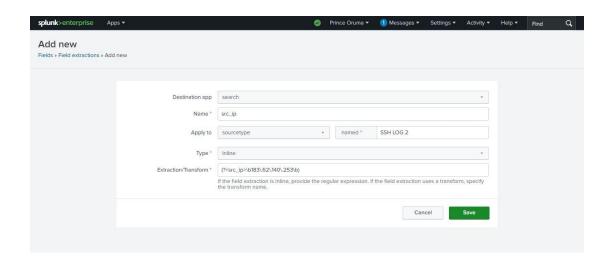
Alert Created:



4.0 FIELD EXTRACTION:

Next we configured a field extraction for the IP address 183.62.140.253 and named it "src_ip"





Dashboard:

