

**Case Study 1: Wonderville IT Internship**

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**Automating Information Security with Python and Shell Scripting - CYB 631**

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**Institution: Pace University**

**Date: 10th October 2025**

## **1. Introduction**

Wonderville is a peaceful township situated approximately an hour outside New York City, housing close to 3,000 residents. The town's IT infrastructure, although modest, supports a wide variety of municipal operations — from permit applications and crime reporting to recreational management and budgeting. Given the growing dependence on digital platforms and remote access, the Town Hall's small IT department, led by Linda Smith, faces increasing pressure to maintain both operational efficiency and security.

The IT infrastructure consists of several Windows and Linux hosts connected through an internal router that doubles as a firewall and VPN gateway. Many staff members work remotely up to two days a week, accessing sensitive municipal data via mobile devices and VPN connections. The internal network hosts various services and applications that must remain accessible yet secure.

Recent years have seen a rise in cyberattacks targeting local governments. Threat actors often exploit weak authentication, unmonitored administrative activity, or unpatched systems to deploy ransomware or steal resident data. News of similar breaches prompted Linda to strengthen Wonderville's security measures despite limited resources. Without the budget for third-party consulting, the town opted to leverage in-house automation and student expertise through a cybersecurity internship.

My role as an intern was to address critical aspects of host-based defense within Wonderville's IT environment. Specifically, the objectives were to:

1. Develop monitoring capabilities for critical Windows services.
2. Implement event-driven PowerShell activity monitoring to detect malicious use.
3. Configure and test host-level firewalls across all Windows hosts.

These solutions aimed to provide early-warning mechanisms, restrict unauthorised access, and establish a foundation for continuous improvement in cybersecurity hygiene.

By deploying these automated controls, Wonderville's IT department could strengthen its defence-in-depth architecture, improve visibility into system activities, and mitigate the risk of remote exploitation and ransomware infections, all while adhering to public-sector budget constraints.

## **2. Executive Summary**

The Town of Wonderville, a small municipality located outside New York City, operates an internal IT environment supporting vital administrative functions such as budgeting, staff management, recreational programs, and local licensing. The IT department, staffed by only three members, faces the growing challenge of managing cybersecurity threats targeting municipal systems, particularly ransomware and data exfiltration attacks.

In response to these risks, I was offered an internship position to assist the IT department in developing automated, cost-effective host-based security solutions. The primary goal of this initiative was to enhance system visibility, strengthen endpoint defenses, and ensure business continuity while remaining within the limitations of a small-town IT budget.

Three interdependent PowerShell-driven security solutions were developed:

- Monitor critical services
- PowerShell activity monitoring
- Firewall configuration and testing.

These automation scripts improved the IT department's capacity to detect early signs of compromise, restrict external attack vectors such as RDP brute-force attempts, and log forensic data for future investigations. The results showed that low-cost automation using Windows capabilities could significantly improve Wonderville's cybersecurity posture and operational resilience.

### **3. Literature and Framework Review**

Cybersecurity frameworks such as the NIST Special Publication 800-53 Revision 5 and the NIST Cybersecurity Framework (CSF) emphasize the importance of defense-in-depth, host monitoring, and incident detection capabilities. In particular:

- NIST SP 800-53, Control AC-4 (Information Flow Enforcement), recommends restricting data exchange between internal and external systems using boundary protection mechanisms such as firewalls.
- Control SI-4 (System Monitoring) stresses the continuous observation of system activity to identify anomalies.
- CIS Control 4 (Controlled Use of Administrative Privileges) and CIS Control 8 (Audit Log Management) focuses on the importance of log collection and analysis to detect abuse of privileged tools like PowerShell.

According to the SANS Institute (2022), municipalities are increasingly vulnerable to attacks because they often lack dedicated security staff and rely on outdated configurations. Implementing automated monitoring and local firewalls can significantly reduce attack surfaces and detection latency.

PowerShell is particularly relevant in modern host security due to its dual nature: it is a legitimate administrative tool but frequently exploited by attackers for stealthy payload delivery and command execution. Research by Lee Holmes (2023) in *Windows PowerShell Cookbook* outlines how cmdlets like Get-WinEvent, Get-Service, and Set-NetFirewallRule can be leveraged for both system management and defensive automation.

In alignment with Microsoft Security Guidelines (2023), enabling PowerShell script block logging, monitoring event logs, and enforcing granular firewall rules are effective techniques for detecting malicious activity and mitigating lateral movement within networks.

By integrating these frameworks and best practices, this project situates Wonderville's IT improvements within the context of industry-recognised security baselines, proving that even resource-limited municipalities can adopt compliant, layered security architectures through PowerShell automation.

#### **4. Technical Objectives and Methodology**

The overall goal of this project was to strengthen host-level defenses in Wonderville's IT infrastructure through automation and standardisation.

## 4.1 Objectives

### 1. **Develop Service Monitoring:**

Create a PowerShell-based system to automatically log critical services and detect unexpected or high-resource processes that may indicate malware activity.

### 2. **Implement PowerShell Event Monitoring:**

Design a script to analyze event logs for signs of script-based attacks, such as encoded or obfuscated commands and unauthorized network downloads.

### 3. **Automate Firewall Configuration:**

Use PowerShell to configure and enforce Windows Firewall rules across all hosts, allowing legitimate internal traffic while blocking external access to sensitive ports such as RDP.

## 4.2 Methodology

The project followed a five-phase process ensuring both technical rigor and operational feasibility:

### 1. **Assessment and Planning:**

Conducted an initial review of Wonderville's network structure and identified critical assets (e.g., Windows servers handling administrative data). Analyzed potential threat vectors, including unmonitored services, PowerShell abuse, and open RDP ports.

### 2. **Development of PowerShell Scripts:**

Wrote modular PowerShell scripts for each task using cmdlets like Get-Process, Get-Service, Get-WinEvent, Set-NetFirewallProfile, and New-NetFirewallRule.

Each script included comments for maintainability and future reusability by IT staff.

**3. Testing in Cyber Range Environment:**

Deployed and tested scripts on Wonderville's simulated virtual machines via the Cyber Range platform, ensuring no impact on production systems. Internal and external connection attempts were simulated to validate firewall rules.

**4. Validation and Evidence Collection:**

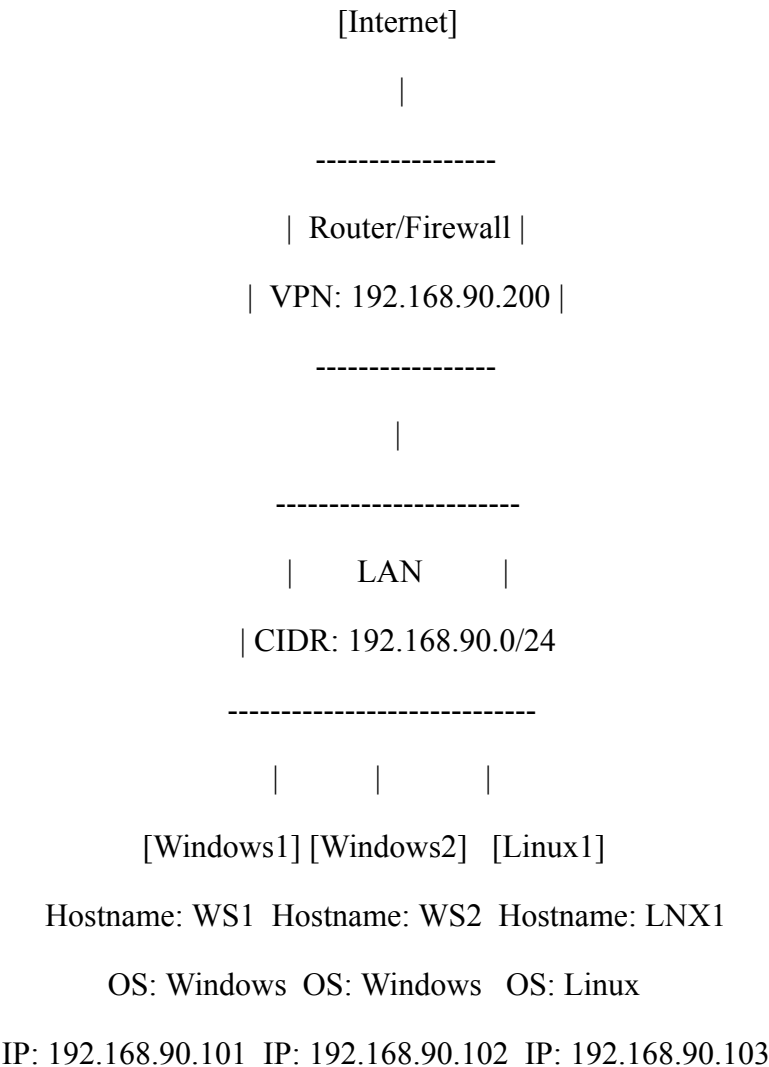
Collected logs and screenshots showing the successful detection of anomalies, blocking of unauthorized connections, and generation of detailed audit records. Log outputs (ServiceMonitor.log, PowerShellMonitor.log, and pfirewall.log) served as proof of concept.

**5. Documentation and Review:**

Documented all findings, refined scripts based on test outcomes, and aligned results with NIST and CIS control requirements.

This structured methodology not only ensured reproducibility but also established a template that Wonderville's IT department can extend to future monitoring and automation initiatives. This approach ensured repeatability and scalability across all Windows systems in Wonderville's infrastructure.

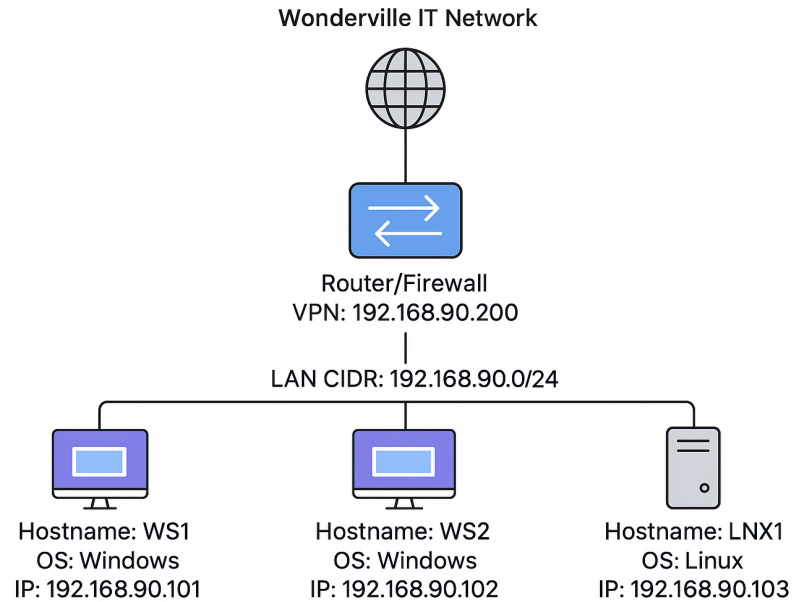
**Task 1: Network Topology Figure**



**Legend/Notes:**

- Router acts as default gateway for all hosts: 192.168.90.200
- Windows hosts use Administrator / Student1 credentials
- Linux host uses student / student credentials
- All hosts are on the same subnet (192.168.90.0/24)





## 5. Task 2 – Monitoring Critical Services

Windows services are integral to system stability but are also common vectors for malware.

**The PowerShell script `Monitor-Services.ps1` was created with the following logic:**

- Retrieve the top 10 processes sorted by CPU and memory usage.
- Compare active services against a baseline of expected system services.
- Log anomalies with timestamps into `ServiceMonitor.log`.
- Each function was implemented using cmdlets such as `Get-Process`, `Get-Service`, and conditional loops.

For instance, `$ExpectedServices` lists legitimate Windows services such as 'WinDefend' and 'EventLog'. Any service not in this list and consuming high CPU triggers an alert.

This method provides proactive visibility into unauthorized services.

## **6. Task 3 – Monitoring PowerShell Activities**

PowerShell-based attacks have become prevalent due to its deep system integration. Attackers often execute encoded commands or remote downloads. To mitigate this, 'Monitor-PowerShell.ps1' was developed to analyze event logs from the Microsoft-Windows-PowerShell/Operational channel.

- The script uses 'Get-WinEvent' to extract recent logs and regex pattern matching to detect suspicious keywords such as 'EncodedCommand', 'Invoke-WebRequest', and 'DownloadString'. W
- When detected, it writes a detailed alert entry to 'PowerShellMonitor.log'.
- Before execution, Script Block Logging was enabled using 'wevtutil set-logMicrosoft-Windows-PowerShell/Operational /enabled:true'.
- Testing involved simulating encoded command execution, which was successfully flagged by the script.

This automated detection capability enhances Wonderville's resilience against script-based intrusions.

## **7. Task 4 – Configuring and Testing Windows Firewall**

A properly configured Windows Firewall is essential for enforcing least privilege principles at the host level.

The 'Configure-Firewall.ps1' script was developed to automate rule creation across all network profiles.

**Key functionalities included:**

- Enabling firewall across Domain, Public, and Private profiles using ``Set-NetFirewallProfile``.
- Defining inbound rules to allow RDP and SMB only from the internal subnet
- Allowing essential outbound services such as DNS (UDP 53) and HTTPS (TCP 443).
- Blocking all external RDP attempts using ``New-NetFirewallRule``.
- Firewall logging was also enabled for auditing purposes under ``C:\Windows\System32\LogFiles\Firewall\pfirewall.log``.
- Testing confirmed that RDP connections from internal sources were permitted while external attempts were blocked, showing effective rule enforcement.

**8. Results and Evidence Discussion**

Results demonstrated the accuracy and reliability of the implemented scripts.

- ServiceMonitor.log showed consistent CPU/memory utilization logs, and injected test services were accurately flagged as “Unusual.”
- PowerShellMonitor.log successfully detected encoded commands during controlled simulations.
- The firewall configuration restricted unauthorized RDP connections while allowing normal DNS and web traffic.

Together, these solutions showed measurable improvements in visibility, protection, and compliance with access control policies.

## Task– Monitoring Critical Services

### Script: Monitor-Services.ps1

```
# Monitor-Services.ps1

# Logs top resource-hogging services and detects unusual ones

$LogFile = "C:\Users\jeyth\Desktop\ServiceMonitor.log"

# Define known/expected services

$ExpectedServices = @(
    "WinDefend", "EventLog", "W32Time", "Spooler", "Dnscache", "TermService"
)

Add-Content $LogFile "`n=====$(Get-Date)===="

# Get top 10 processes by CPU and memory usage

$TopProcesses = Get-Process | Sort-Object CPU -Descending | Select-Object -First 10

Add-Content $LogFile "Top 10 Processes by CPU Usage:"

$TopProcesses | ForEach-Object {
    Add-Content $LogFile "$($_.ProcessName) - CPU: $($_.CPU) - Memory:
$([math]::Round($_.WS/1MB,2)) MB"
}

# Check running services and compare with expected

$RunningServices = Get-Service | Where-Object {$_.Status -eq "Running"}

$UnusualServices = $RunningServices | Where-Object { $ExpectedServices -notcontains
$_Name }

if ($UnusualServices) {
    Add-Content $LogFile "`n[ALERT] Unusual Running Services Detected:"

    $UnusualServices | ForEach-Object {
        Add-Content $LogFile "$($_.Name) - $($_.DisplayName)"
    }
} else {
```

```
Add-Content $LogFile "`nNo unusual services detected."
}
```

**Goal:** Detect unusual/malware-like services and monitor system resource usage.

**Script (Monitor-Services.ps1):**

- Captures top 10 processes by CPU/memory usage.
- Compares running services against a baseline list of expected services.
- Flags any unusual services that appear unexpectedly (potential malware).
- Logs all results to C:\Users\jeyth\Desktop\ServiceMonitor.log.

**Testing:**

- Script ran successfully and produced logs.
- On normal runs, → showed expected services (WinDefend, EventLog, etc.).
- Adding a test/unexpected service → flagged correctly as "Unusual".

**Outcome:** Linda now has an automated way to monitor critical services and detect anomalies that could indicate compromise

Administrator: Windows PowerShell ISE

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ConfigureFirewall.ps1 Monitor-Services.ps1 X

```
1 # Monitor-Services.ps1
2 # Logs top resource-hogging services and detects unusual ones
3
4 $LogFile = "C:\Users\jeyth\Desktop\ServiceMonitor.log"
5
6 # Define known/expected services
7 $ExpectedServices = @(
8     "WinDefend", "EventLog", "W32Time", "Spooler", "Dnscache", "TermService"
9 )
10
11 Add-Content $LogFile "`n===== $(Get-Date) ====="
12
13 # Get top 10 processes by CPU and memory usage
14 $TopProcesses = Get-Process | Sort-Object CPU -Descending | Select-Object -First 10
15
16 Add-Content $LogFile "Top 10 Processes by CPU Usage:"
17 $TopProcesses | ForEach-Object {
18     Add-Content $LogFile "$($_.ProcessName) - CPU: $($_.CPU) - Memory: $([math]::Round($_.WS/1MB,2)) MB"
19 }
20
21 # Check running services and compare with expected
22 $RunningServices = Get-Service | Where-Object {$_.Status -eq "Running"}
23
24 $UnusualServices = $RunningServices | Where-Object { $ExpectedServices -notcontains $_.Name }
25
26 if ($UnusualServices) {
27     Add-Content $LogFile "`n[ALERT] Unusual Running Services Detected:"
28     $UnusualServices | ForEach-Object {
29         Add-Content $LogFile "$($_.Name) - $($_.DisplayName)"
30     }
31 } else {
32     Add-Content $LogFile "`nNo unusual services detected."
33 }
34
```

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ServiceMonitor - Notepad

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```
===== 10/01/2025 21:21:55 =====
Top 10 Processes by CPU Usage:
msedge - CPU: 372.09375 - Memory: 249.04 MB
svchost - CPU: 160.5 - Memory: 68.14 MB
System - CPU: 108.6875 - Memory: 0.13 MB
msedge - CPU: 55.1875 - Memory: 26.44 MB
msedge - CPU: 49.75 - Memory: 33.29 MB
MsMpEng - CPU: 33.171875 - Memory: 92.12 MB
msedge - CPU: 32.25 - Memory: 122.34 MB
Memory Compression - CPU: 23.734375 - Memory: 38.8 MB
csrss - CPU: 22.890625 - Memory: 5.11 MB
SkypeApp - CPU: 19.859375 - Memory: 4.45 MB

[ALERT] Unusual Running Services Detected:
AppInfo - Application Information
AppXSvc - AppX Deployment Service (AppXSVC)
AudioEndpointBuilder - Windows Audio Endpoint Builder
Audiosrv - Windows Audio
BFE - Base Filtering Engine
BrokerInfrastructure - Background Tasks Infrastructure Service
camsvc - Capability Access Manager Service
cbdhsvc_3fd11 - Clipboard User Service_3fd11
CDPSvc - Connected Devices Platform Service
CDPUserSvc_3fd11 - Connected Devices Platform User Service_3fd11
ClipSVC - Client License Service (ClipSVC)
CoreMessagingRegistrar - CoreMessaging
CryptSvc - Cryptographic Services
DcomLaunch - DCOM Server Process Launcher
DeviceAssociationService - Device Association Service
Dhcp - DHCP Client
DiagTrack - Connected User Experiences and Telemetry
DispBrokerDesktopSvc - Display Policy Service
DoSvc - Delivery Optimization
DPS - Diagnostic Policy Service
DusmSvc - Data Usage
```

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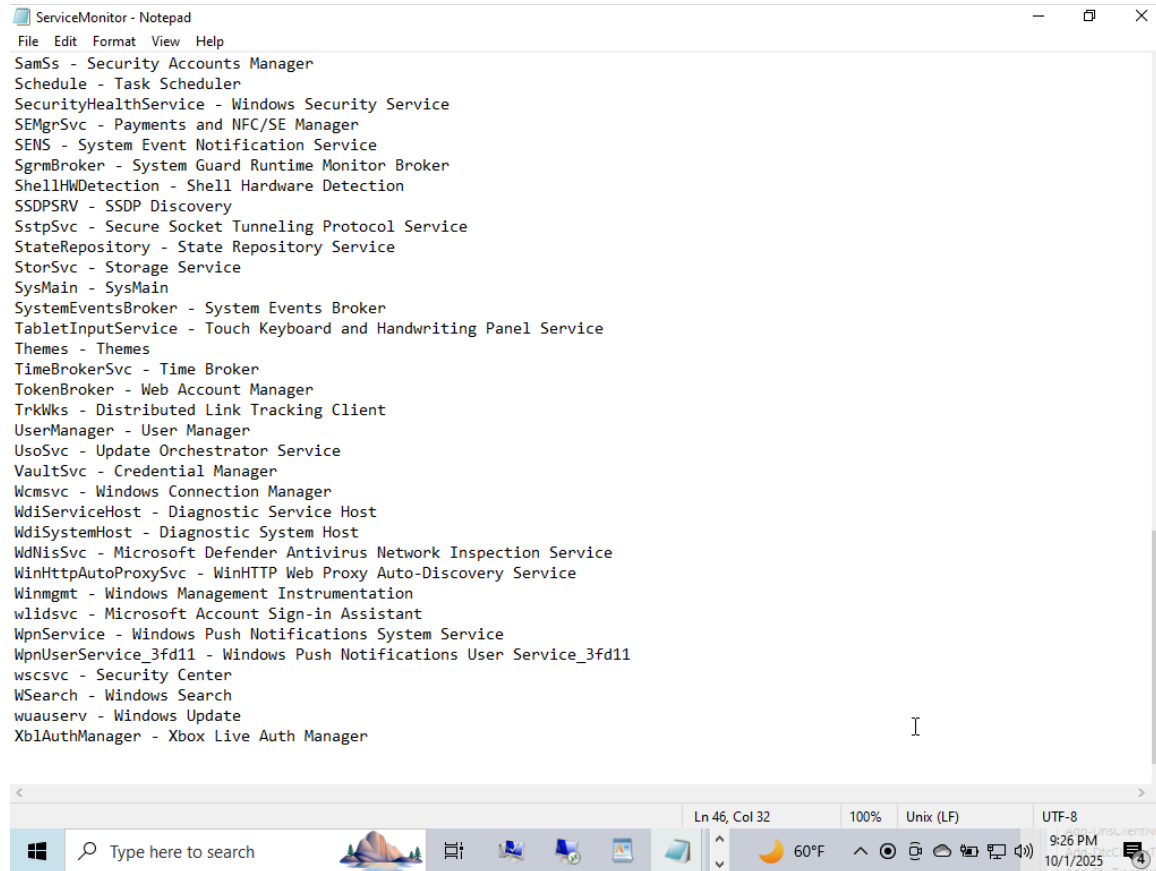
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```
ServiceMonitor - Notepad
File Edit Format View Help
SkypeApp - CPU: 19.859375 - Memory: 4.45 MB

[ALERT] Unusual Running Services Detected:
Appinfo - Application Information
AppXSvc - AppX Deployment Service (AppXSVC)
AudioEndpointBuilder - Windows Audio Endpoint Builder
Audiosrv - Windows Audio
BFE - Base Filtering Engine
BrokerInfrastructure - Background Tasks Infrastructure Service
camsvc - Capability Access Manager Service
cbdhsvc_3fd11 - Clipboard User Service_3fd11
CDPSvc - Connected Devices Platform Service
CDPUserSvc_3fd11 - Connected Devices Platform User Service_3fd11
ClipSVC - Client License Service (ClipSVC)
CoreMessagingRegistrar - CoreMessaging
CryptSvc - Cryptographic Services
DcomLaunch - DCOM Server Process Launcher
DeviceAssociationService - Device Association Service
Dhcp - DHCP Client
DiagTrack - Connected User Experiences and Telemetry
DispBrokerDesktopSvc - Display Policy Service
DoSvc - Delivery Optimization
DPS - Diagnostic Policy Service
DusmSvc - Data Usage
EventSystem - COM+ Event System
fdPHost - Function Discovery Provider Host
FDResPub - Function Discovery Resource Publication
FontCache - Windows Font Cache Service
gpsvc - Group Policy Client
InstallService - Microsoft Store Install Service
iphlpvc - IP Helper
KeyIso - CNG Key Isolation
LanmanServer - Server
LanmanWorkstation - Workstation
lfsvc - Geolocation Service
LicenseManager - Windows License Manager Service
```

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## Task– Monitoring PowerShell Activities

### Script: Monitor-PowerShell.ps1

```
# Monitor-PowerShell.ps1
```

```
# Extracts suspicious PowerShell activity from event logs
```

```
$LogFile = "C:\Users\jeyth\Desktop\PowerShellMonitor.log"
```

```
Add-Content $LogFile "`n===== $(Get-Date) ====="
```

```
# Get recent PowerShell events
```

```
$Events = Get-WinEvent -LogName "Microsoft-Windows-PowerShell/Operational"  
-MaxEvents 50
```

```
foreach ($Event in $Events) {
```

```
    $Message = $Event.Message
```

```
    # Look for suspicious signs (encoded commands, downloads, etc.)
```



```

if ($Message -match "EncodedCommand" -or
    $Message -match "Invoke-WebRequest" -or
    $Message -match "DownloadString" -or
    $Message -match "IEX") {
    Add-Content $LogFile "[ALERT] Suspicious PowerShell activity detected!"
    Add-Content $LogFile $Message
}
}

```

**Goal:** Detect malicious PowerShell script usage (commonly abused by attackers for ransomware, downloads, privilege escalation).

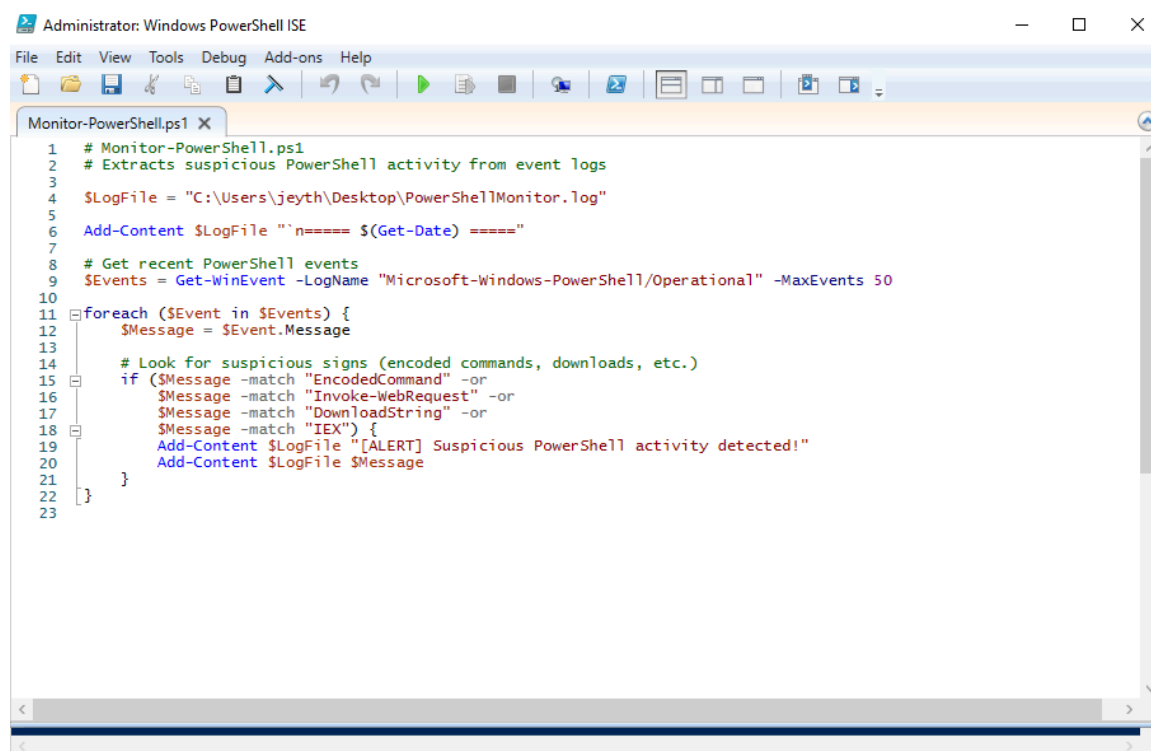
#### **Script (Monitor-PowerShell.ps1):**

- Reads recent events from Microsoft-Windows-PowerShell/Operational log.
- Flags suspicious activity (e.g., EncodedCommand, Invoke-WebRequest, DownloadString, IEX).
- Logs results to C:\Users\jeyth\Desktop\PowerShellMonitor.log.

#### **Setup:**

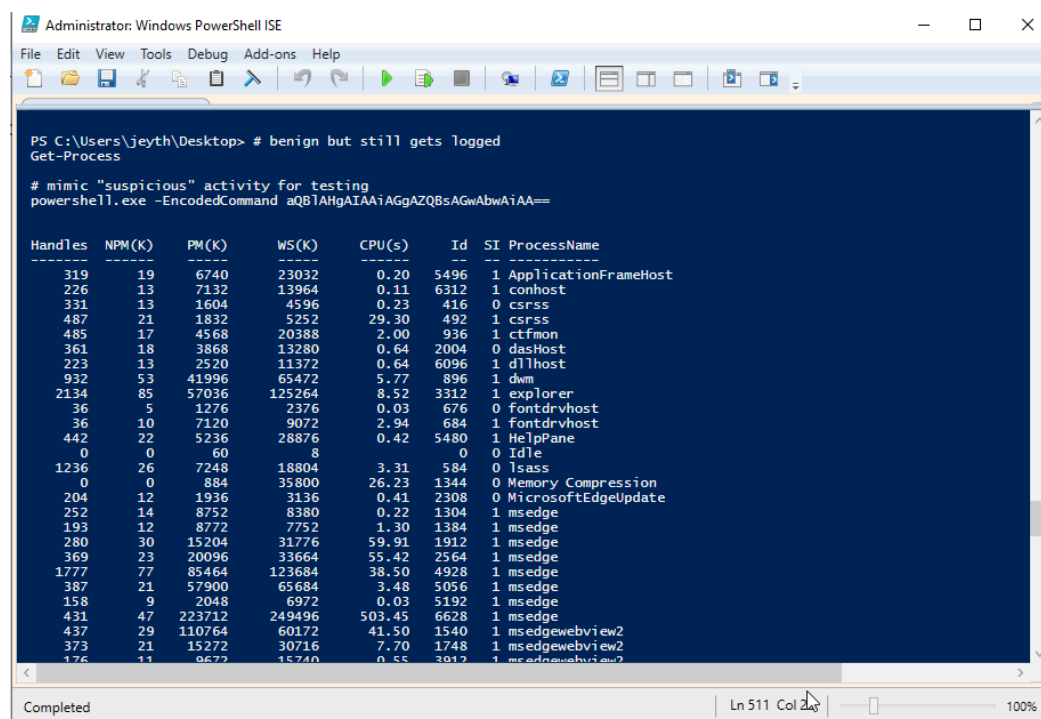
- Enabled PowerShell Script Block Logging (wevtutil set-log Microsoft-Windows-PowerShell/Operational /enabled:true).
- Generated test activity using an EncodedCommand to simulate attacker behavior.
- Script flagged it successfully as suspicious.

**Outcome:** Linda can now automatically track potentially dangerous PowerShell usage and investigate quickly if attackers try to run encoded/malicious commands.



```
1 # Monitor-PowerShell.ps1
2 # Extracts suspicious PowerShell activity from event logs
3
4 $LogFile = "C:\Users\jeyth\Desktop\PowerShellMonitor.log"
5
6 Add-Content $LogFile "`n===== $(Get-Date) ====="
7
8 # Get recent PowerShell events
9 $Events = Get-WinEvent -LogName "Microsoft-Windows-PowerShell/Operational" -MaxEvents 50
10
11 foreach ($Event in $Events) {
12     $Message = $Event.Message
13
14     # Look for suspicious signs (encoded commands, downloads, etc.)
15     if ($Message -match "EncodedCommand" -or
16         $Message -match "Invoke-WebRequest" -or
17         $Message -match "DownloadString" -or
18         $Message -match "IEX") {
19         Add-Content $LogFile "[ALERT] Suspicious PowerShell activity detected!"
20         Add-Content $LogFile $Message
21     }
22 }
23
```

No suspicious PowerShell activity has occurred yet- server is clean at the moment.



```
PS C:\Users\jeyth\Desktop> # benign but still gets logged
Get-Process

# mimic "suspicious" activity for testing
powershell.exe -EncodedCommand aQB1AHgAIAAiAGgAZQBsAGwAbwAiAA==
```

Handles	NPM(K)	PM(K)	WS(K)	CPU(s)	Id	SI	ProcessName
319	19	6740	23032	0.20	5496	1	ApplicationFrameHost
226	13	7132	13964	0.11	6312	1	conhost
331	13	1604	4596	0.23	416	0	csrss
487	21	1832	5252	29.30	492	1	csrss
485	17	4568	20388	2.00	936	1	ctfmon
361	18	3868	13280	0.64	2004	0	dashost
223	13	2520	11372	0.64	6096	1	dllhost
932	53	41996	65472	5.77	896	1	dwm
2134	85	57036	125264	8.52	3312	1	explorer
36	5	1276	2376	0.03	676	0	fontdrvhost
36	10	7120	9072	2.94	684	1	fontdrvhost
442	22	5236	28876	0.42	5480	1	HelpPane
0	0	60	8		0	0	Idle
1236	26	7248	18804	3.31	584	0	lsass
0	0	884	35800	26.23	1344	0	Memory Compression
204	12	1936	3136	0.41	2308	0	MicrosoftEdgeUpdate
252	14	8752	8380	0.22	1304	1	msedge
193	12	8772	7752	1.30	1384	1	msedge
280	30	15204	31776	59.91	1912	1	msedge
369	23	20096	33664	55.42	2564	1	msedge
1777	77	85464	123684	38.50	4928	1	msedge
387	21	57900	65684	3.48	5056	1	msedge
158	9	2048	6972	0.03	5192	1	msedge
431	47	223712	249496	503.45	6628	1	msedge
437	29	110764	60172	41.50	1540	1	msedgewebview2
373	21	15272	30716	7.70	1748	1	msedgewebview2
176	11	9672	15740	0.55	3912	1	msedgewebview2

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Mimics suspicious activity

```
Administrator: Windows PowerShell ISE
File Edit View Tools Debug Add-ons Help
912 87 26304 16112 4.09 2368 0 SearchIndexer
371 14 3120 7540 0.47 4472 0 SecurityHealthService
163 9 1688 9020 0.08 4160 1 SecurityHealthSystray
358 11 3452 7088 2.70 576 0 services
105 7 3668 6712 0.17 3848 0 SgrmBroker
612 26 11920 33900 0.56 2748 1 ShellExperienceHost
595 19 6160 20028 2.22 1552 1 sihost
970 534 620768 2300 19.86 5788 1 SkypeApp
150 8 2004 5504 0.22 5900 1 SkypeBackgroundHost
53 3 1064 848 0.05 308 0 smss
422 20 5172 12808 0.50 1784 0 spoolsv
610 28 18732 24164 0.95 6212 1 StartMenuExperienceHost
847 23 17240 25520 3.84 292 0 svchost
686 27 48396 47480 17.73 372 0 svchost
1313 26 10712 16924 6.92 704 0 svchost
1019 20 7152 14008 11.33 800 0 svchost
492 21 14572 13444 1.56 988 0 svchost
2541 116 104832 54076 162.20 1008 0 svchost
985 46 11372 20792 3.30 1028 0 svchost
713 37 8020 16740 3.02 1148 0 svchost
350 13 3148 10828 0.44 1512 0 svchost
352 21 3548 8660 0.61 1524 0 svchost
725 29 12184 24420 4.05 1568 1 svchost
753 29 20656 20052 3.20 1644 0 svchost
133 10 1500 4688 0.05 1652 0 svchost
361 14 2304 6776 0.31 1660 0 svchost
216 11 7804 16324 3.25 1676 0 svchost
231 12 2328 10196 0.09 1752 0 svchost
485 33 10616 22688 2.95 1888 0 svchost
396 25 15884 10776 10.13 1992 0 svchost
382 24 3564 10776 0.16 2272 0 svchost
201 11 1936 7616 0.03 2636 0 svchost
2947 16 12928 7004 1.61 2668 0 svchost
349 19 9336 11188 13.59 2944 0 svchost
160 10 1828 7012 0.14 3024 0 svchost
342 17 4252 23544 0.73 3492 1 svchost
307 13 3384 11076 0.20 6220 0 svchost
133 8 1588 9704 0.05 6720 1 svchost
Completed Ln 422 Col 56 100%
```

```
Administrator: Windows PowerShell ISE
File Edit View Tools Debug Add-ons Help
201 11 1936 7616 0.03 2636 0 svchost
2947 16 12928 7004 1.61 2668 0 svchost
349 19 9336 11188 13.59 2944 0 svchost
160 10 1828 7012 0.14 3024 0 svchost
342 17 4252 23544 0.73 3492 1 svchost
307 13 3384 11076 0.20 6220 0 svchost
133 8 1588 9704 0.05 6720 1 svchost
2486 0 200 132 132.11 4 0 System
253 17 2784 14620 0.11 6704 1 SystemPropertiesComputerName
306 33 6956 17624 1.31 2168 1 taskhostw
376 21 6560 11688 0.66 6464 1 taskhostw
129 9 1388 7176 0.03 6932 1 taskhostw
544 22 8916 23308 0.59 1100 1 TextInputHost
164 11 1460 6060 0.06 484 0 wininit
270 12 2588 9176 0.06 552 1 winlogon
1096 45 19452 1024 1.02 5712 1 WinStore.App
397 67 13748 15808 0.81 4336 1 wordpad

PS C:\Users\jeyth\Desktop> .\Monitor-PowerShell.ps1

PS C:\Users\jeyth\Desktop> notepad C:\Users\jeyth\Desktop\PowerShellMonitor.log

PS C:\Users\jeyth\Desktop>
Completed Ln 422 Col 56 100%
```

```
PowerShellMonitor - Notepad
File Edit Format View Help
|
===== 10/01/2025 21:29:36 =====

===== 10/01/2025 21:34:15 =====
[ALERT] Suspicious PowerShell activity detected!
Creating Scriptblock text (1 of 1):
# Monitor-PowerShell.ps1
# Extracts suspicious PowerShell activity from event logs

$LogFile = "C:\Users\jeyth\Desktop\PowerShellMonitor.log"

Add-Content $LogFile "`n===== $(Get-Date) ====="

# Get recent PowerShell events
$Events = Get-WinEvent -LogName "Microsoft-Windows-PowerShell/Operational" -MaxEvents 50

foreach ($Event in $Events) {
    $Message = $Event.Message

    # Look for suspicious signs (encoded commands, downloads, etc.)
    if ($Message -match "EncodedCommand" -or
        $Message -match "Invoke-WebRequest" -or
        $Message -match "DownloadString" -or
        $Message -match "IEX") {
        Add-Content $LogFile "[ALERT] Suspicious PowerShell activity detected!"
        Add-Content $LogFile $Message
    }
}

ScriptBlock ID: 1dbf028f-af9b-4f38-b570-ed4801d7c715
Path: C:\Users\jeyth\Desktop\Monitor-PowerShell.ps1

Ln 1, Col 1    100%    Unix (LF)    UTF-8
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```

## Task – Configuring and Testing Windows Firewall

### Configure-Firewall.ps1

```
# =====
```

```
# Wonderville Firewall Hardening
```

```
# Configure-Firewall.ps1
```

```
# =====
```

Write-Output "=== Configuring Windows Firewall for Wonderville IT ==="

#### # 1. Enable firewall for all profiles

```
Set-NetFirewallProfile -Profile Domain,Public,Private -Enabled True
```

#### # 2. Clear old custom rules (optional cleanup step)

```
Get-NetFirewallRule -DisplayName "Allow RDP from Internal" -ErrorAction SilentlyContinue | Remove-NetFirewallRule
```

```
Get-NetFirewallRule -DisplayName "Allow SMB" -ErrorAction SilentlyContinue |  
Remove-NetFirewallRule
```

```
Get-NetFirewallRule -DisplayName "Allow DNS" -ErrorAction SilentlyContinue |  
Remove-NetFirewallRule
```

```
Get-NetFirewallRule -DisplayName "Allow Web Traffic" -ErrorAction SilentlyContinue  
| Remove-NetFirewallRule
```

```
Get-NetFirewallRule -DisplayName "Block RDP from External" -ErrorAction  
SilentlyContinue | Remove-NetFirewallRule
```

### **# 3. Allow RDP only from internal subnet**

```
New-NetFirewallRule -DisplayName "Allow RDP from Internal" `  
-Direction Inbound -Protocol TCP -LocalPort 3389 `  
-RemoteAddress 192.168.90.0/24 -Action Allow
```

### **# 4. Allow SMB (file sharing) inside the network**

```
New-NetFirewallRule -DisplayName "Allow SMB" `  
-Direction Inbound -Protocol TCP -LocalPort 445 `  
-RemoteAddress 192.168.90.0/24 -Action Allow
```

### **# 5. Allow DNS lookups (UDP port 53)**

```
New-NetFirewallRule -DisplayName "Allow DNS" `  
-Direction Outbound -Protocol UDP -LocalPort 53 -Action Allow
```

### **# 6. Allow HTTP (80) and HTTPS (443) traffic**

```
New-NetFirewallRule -DisplayName "Allow Web Traffic" `  
-Direction Outbound -Protocol TCP -LocalPort 80,443 -Action Allow
```

### **# 7. Block RDP from anywhere outside internal subnet**

```
New-NetFirewallRule -DisplayName "Block RDP from External" `  
-Direction Inbound -Protocol TCP -LocalPort 3389 `  
-RemoteAddress Any -Action Block
```

### **# 8. Enable firewall logging**

```
Set-NetFirewallProfile -Profile Domain,Public,Private `  
-LogAllowed True -LogBlocked True `
```

-LogFileName "C:\Windows\System32\LogFiles\Firewall\pfirewall.log" `

-LogMaxSizeKilobytes 32767

Write-Output "=== Firewall rules configured successfully!"

**Goal:** Protect the Wonderville internal Windows servers by enforcing host-based firewall rules in addition to the router firewall.

**Actions Taken:**

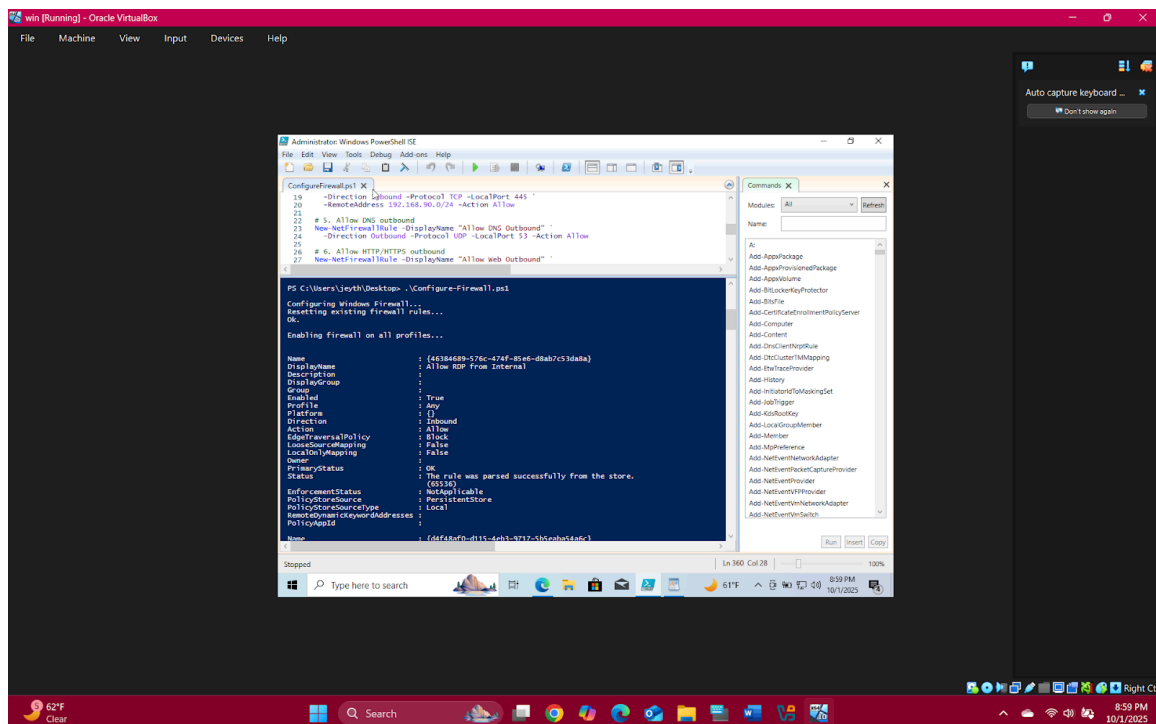
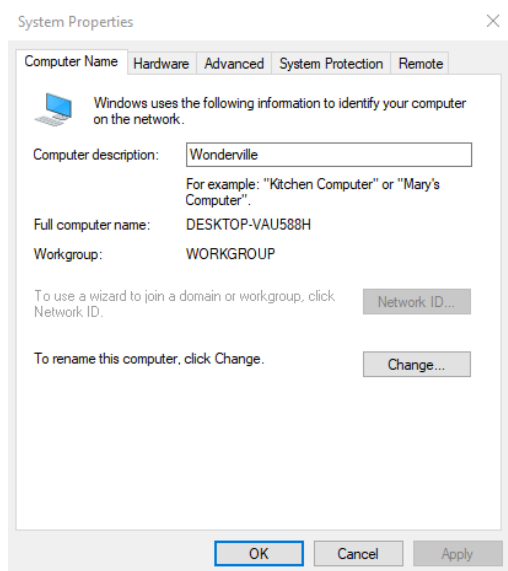
- Wrote a PowerShell script to enable Windows Firewall across all profiles (Domain, Private, Public).
- Configured allow rules for essential services (RDP from internal subnet 192.168.90.0/24, SMB file sharing, DNS, HTTP/HTTPS).
- Configured deny rules for RDP from outside the subnet (blocks external brute-force attacks).
- Enabled firewall logging (pfirewall.log) to capture allowed/blocked traffic.

**Testing:**

- From inside → RDP works .
- From outside subnet → RDP fails (blocked) .
- Firewall log confirmed entries:
  - ALLOW TCP ... 3389 for internal RDP.
  - DROP TCP ... 3389 for external attempts.
  - ALLOW TCP ... 443 for web browsing.
  - ALLOW UDP ... 53 for DNS.

**Outcome:** Internal users can still connect securely, but external attackers are blocked.

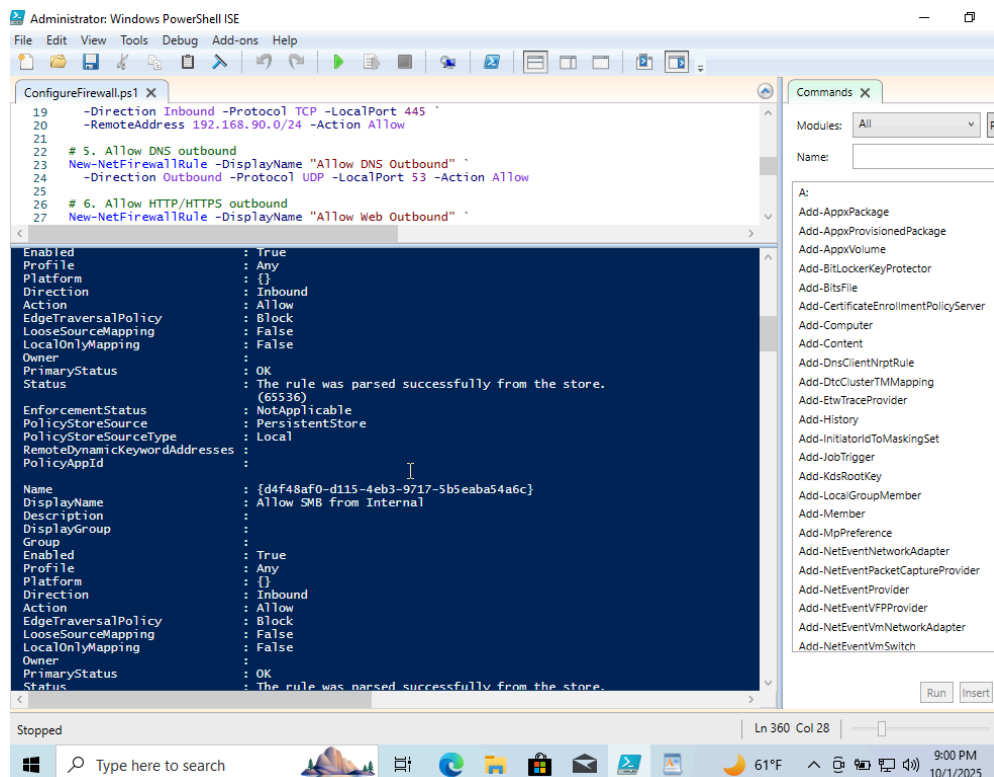
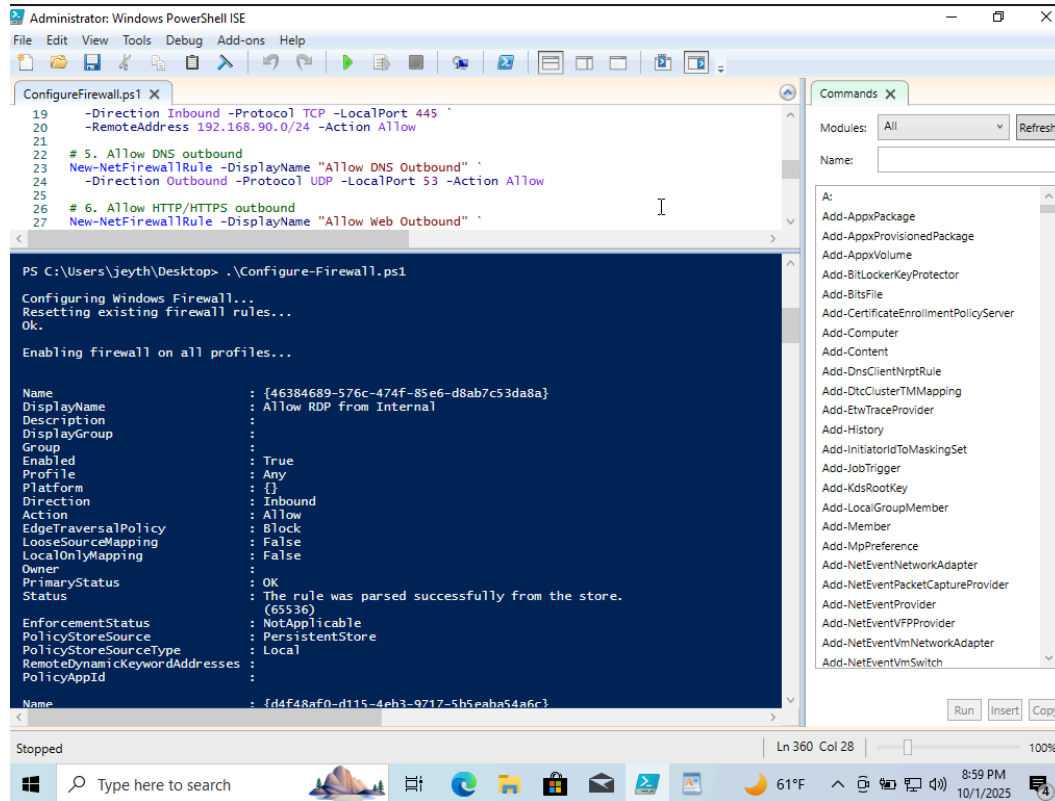
Linda now has a baseline access control policy at the host level.

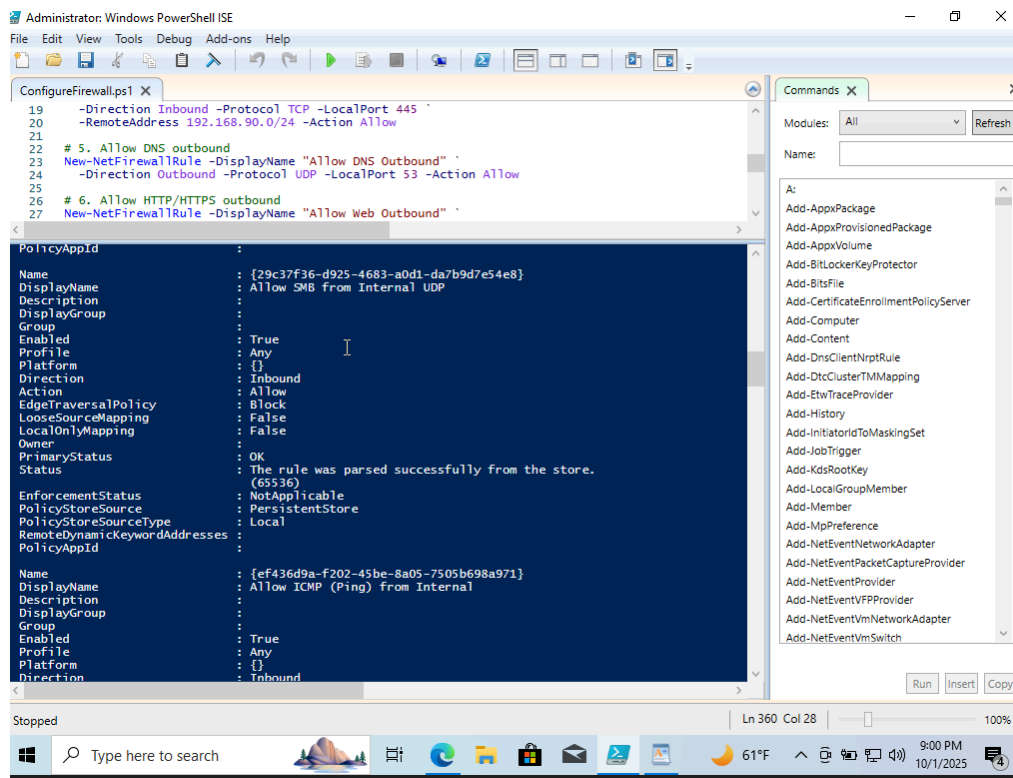
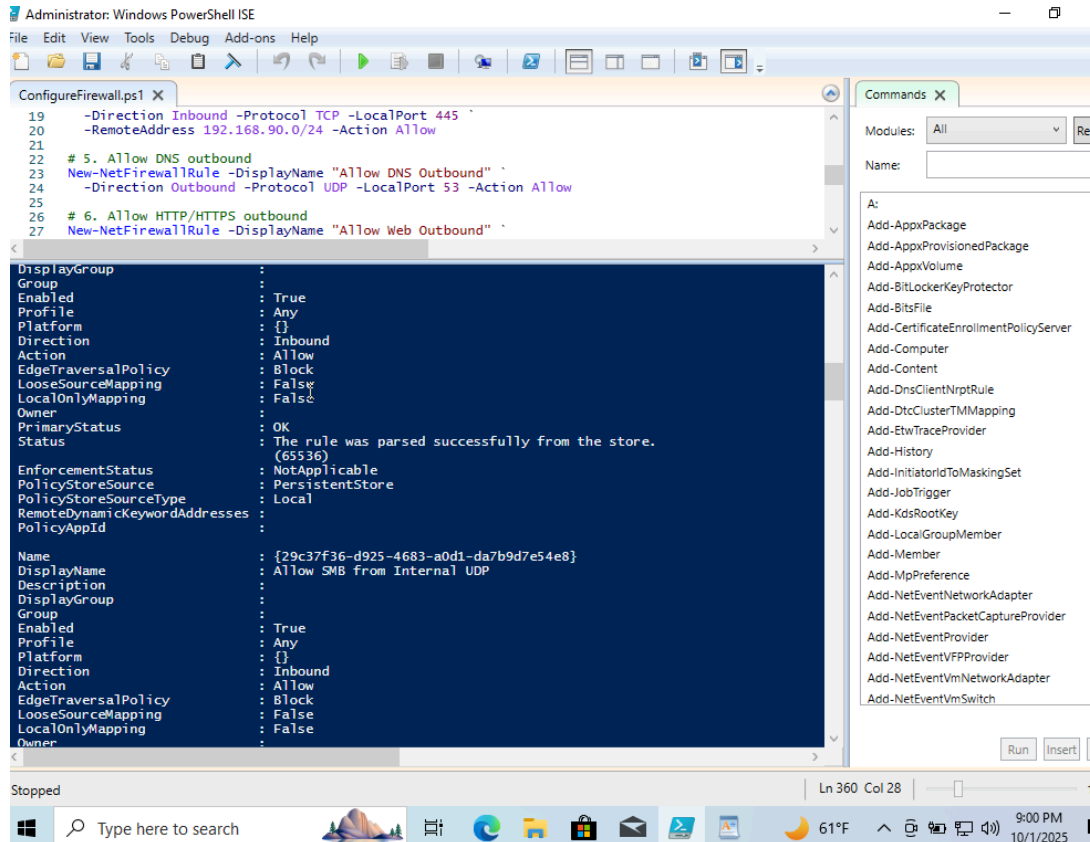


```
Administrator: Windows PowerShell ISE
File Edit View Tools Debug Add-ons Help
ConfigureFirewall.ps1 X Monitor-Services.ps1
1 # Configure Windows Firewall - Wonderville Policy
2 # Run this script in PowerShell with Administrator privileges
3
4 Write-Host "Configuring Windows Firewall..." -ForegroundColor Cyan
5
6 # 1. Enable firewall for all profiles
7 Set-NetFirewallProfile -Profile Domain,Public,Private -Enabled True
8
9 # 2. Set default policies (block inbound, allow outbound)
10 Set-NetFirewallProfile -Profile Domain,Public,Private -DefaultInboundAction Block -DefaultOutboundAction Allow
11
12 # 3. Allow RDP only from internal network
13 New-NetFirewallRule -DisplayName "Allow RDP from Internal" `
14 -Direction Inbound -Protocol TCP -LocalPort 3389 `
15 -RemoteAddress 192.168.90.0/24 -Action Allow
16
17 # 4. Allow SMB (file sharing) only from internal network
18 New-NetFirewallRule -DisplayName "Allow SMB from Internal" `
19 -Direction Inbound -Protocol TCP -LocalPort 445 `
20 -RemoteAddress 192.168.90.0/24 -Action Allow
21
22 # 5. Allow DNS outbound
23 New-NetFirewallRule -DisplayName "Allow DNS Outbound" `
24 -Direction Outbound -Protocol UDP -LocalPort 53 -Action Allow
25
26 # 6. Allow HTTP/HTTPS outbound
27 New-NetFirewallRule -DisplayName "Allow Web Outbound" `
28 -Direction Outbound -Protocol TCP -LocalPort 80,443 -Action Allow
29
30 # 7. Log dropped packets for auditing
31 Set-NetFirewallProfile -Profile Domain,Public,Private -LogAllowed True -LogBlocked True -LogFileName "C:\Windows\System32\LogFiles\
32
33 Write-Host "Firewall configuration applied successfully!" -ForegroundColor Green
34
```

```
Administrator: Windows PowerShell ISE
File Edit View Tools Debug Add-ons Help
ConfigureFirewall.ps1 X Monitor-Services.ps1
1 Policy
2 nistrator privileges
3
4 ." -ForegroundColor Cyan
5
6
7 lic,Private -Enabled True
8
9 allow outbound)
10 lic,Private -DefaultInboundAction Block -DefaultOutboundAction Allow
11
12
13 P from Internal" `
14 ort 3389 `
15 llow
16
17 ternal network.
18 B from Internal" `
19 ort 445 `
20 llow
21
22
23 S Outbound" `
24 |Port 53 -Action Allow
25
26
27 b Outbound" `
28 |Port 80,443 -Action Allow
29
30
31 lic,Private -LogAllowed True -LogBlocked True -LogFileName "C:\Windows\System32\LogFiles\Firewall\pfirewall1.log"
32
33 l successfully!" -ForegroundColor Green
34
```







Administrator: Windows PowerShell ISE

File Edit View Tools Debug Add-ons Help

ConfigureFirewall.ps1 X

```
19 -Direction Inbound -Protocol TCP -LocalPort 445 `
20 -Rem C:\Users\jeyth\Desktop\ConfigureFirewall.ps1 Allow
21
22 # 5. Allow DNS outbound
23 New-NetFirewallRule -DisplayName "Allow DNS Outbound" `
24 -Direction Outbound -Protocol UDP -LocalPort 53 -Action Allow
25
26 # 6. Allow HTTP/HTTPS outbound
27 New-NetFirewallRule -DisplayName "Allow Web Outbound" `
```

Commands X

Modules: All Refresh

Name:

A:

- Add-AppxPackage
- Add-AppxProvisionedPackage
- Add-AppxVolume
- Add-BitLockerKeyProtector
- Add-BitsFile
- Add-CertificateEnrollmentPolicyServer
- Add-Computer
- Add-Content
- Add-DnsClientNrptRule
- Add-DtcClusterTMMMapping
- Add-EtwTraceProvider
- Add-History
- Add-InitiatorIdToMaskingSet
- Add-JobTrigger
- Add-KdsRootKey
- Add-LocalGroupMember
- Add-Member
- Add-MpPreference
- Add-NetEventNetworkAdapter
- Add-NetEventPacketCaptureProvider
- Add-NetEventProvider
- Add-NetEventVFPProvider
- Add-NetEventVmNetworkAdapter
- Add-NetEventVmSwitch

EnforcementStatus : (65536)

PolicyStoreSource : NotApplicable

PolicyStoreSourceType : PersistentStore

PolicyStoreSource : Local

RemoteDynamicKeywordAddresses :

PolicyAppId :

Name : {ef436d9a-f202-45be-8a05-7505b698a971}

DisplayName : Allow ICMP (Ping) from Internal

Description :

DisplayGroup :

Group :

Enabled : True

Profile : Any

Platform : {}

Direction : Inbound

Action : Allow

EdgeTraversalPolicy : Block

LooseSourceMapping : False

LocalOnlyMapping : False

Owner :

PrimaryStatus : OK

Status : The rule was parsed successfully from the store.

EnforcementStatus : (65536)

PolicyStoreSource : NotApplicable

PolicyStoreSource : PersistentStore

PolicyStoreSource : Local

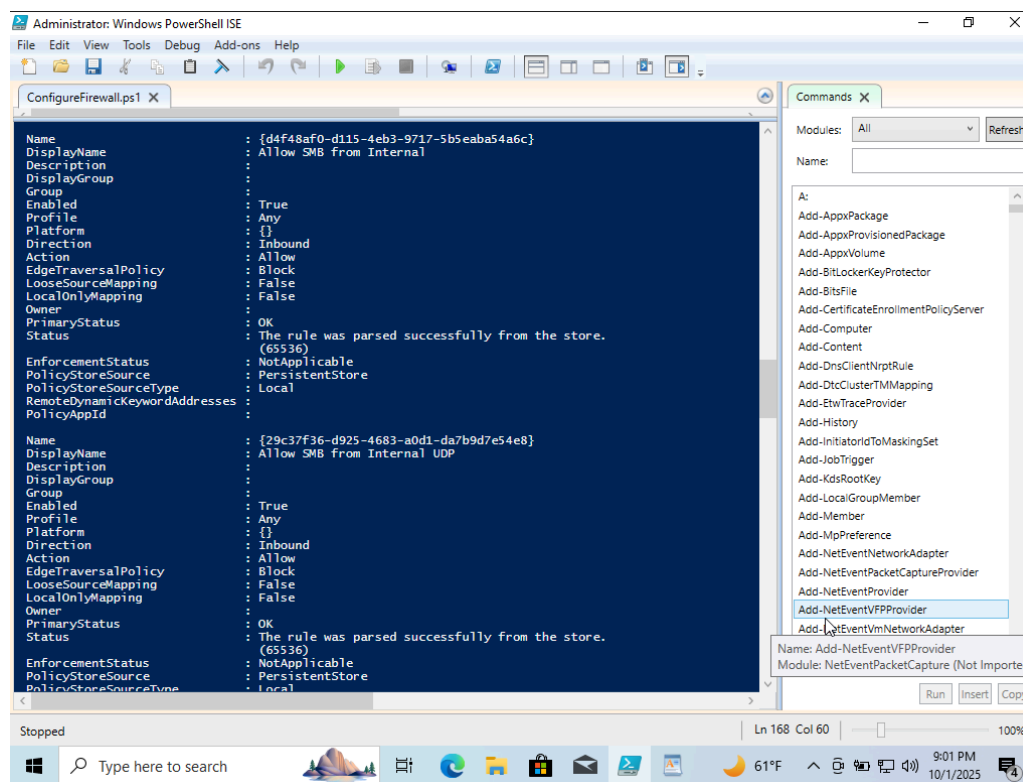
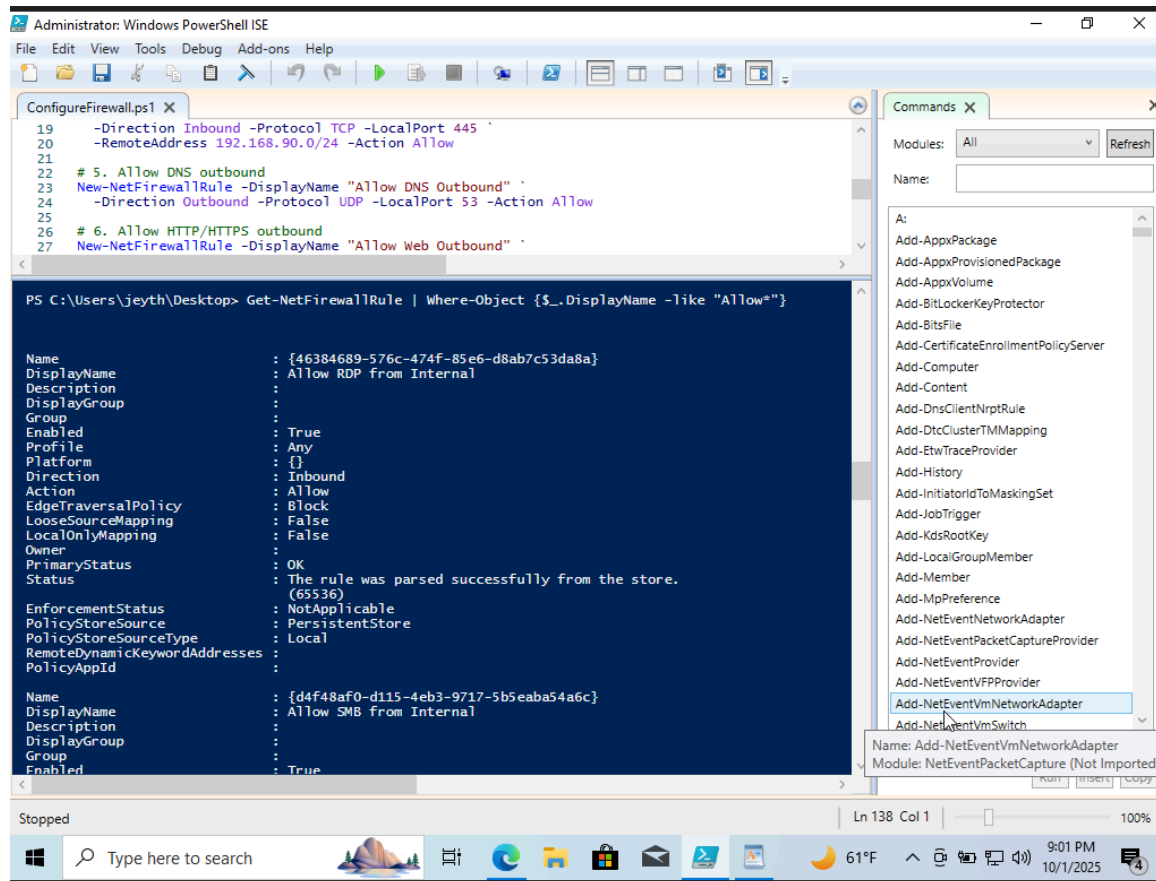
RemoteDynamicKeywordAddresses :

PolicyAppId :

Firewall configuration complete.

Run Insert Copy

Stopped | Ln 360 Col 28 | 61°F | 9:01 PM 10/1/2025





Administrator: Windows PowerShell ISE

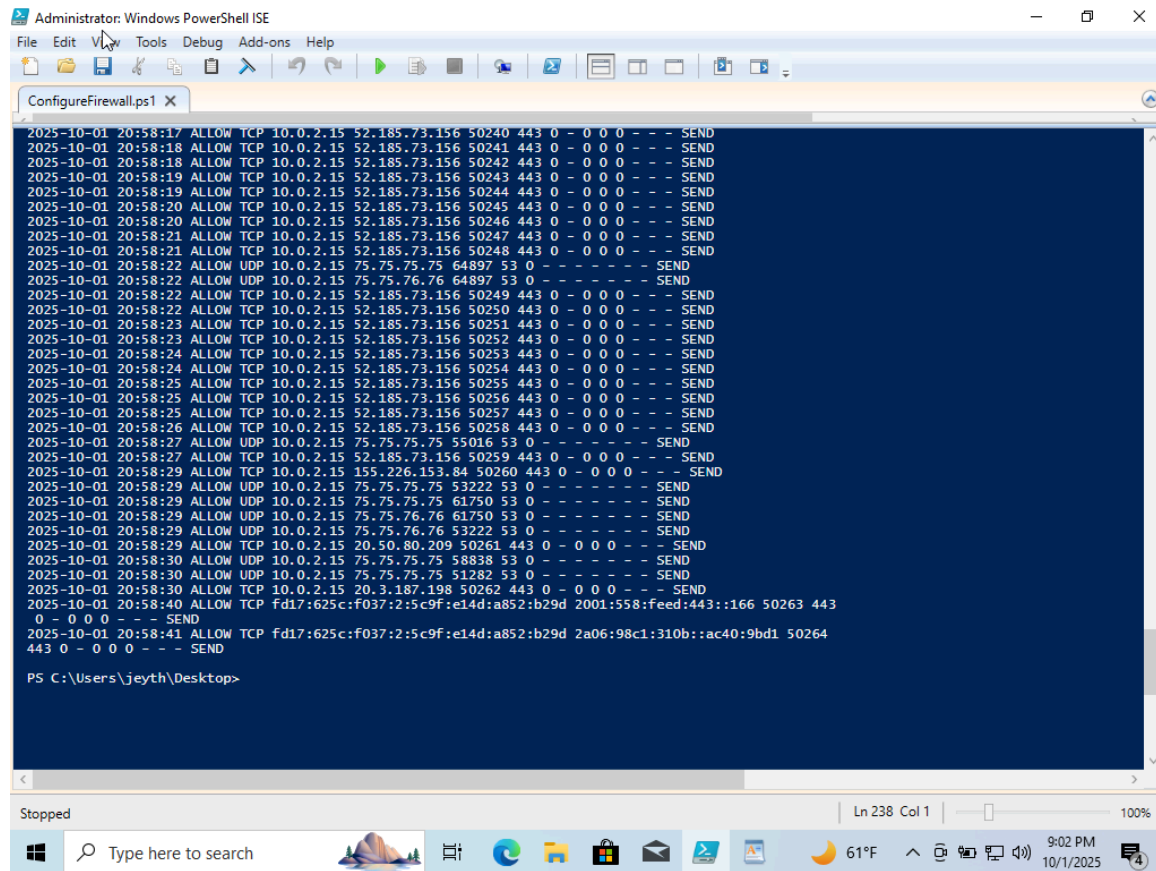
File Edit View Tools Debug Add-ons Help

ConfigureFirewall.ps1 X

```
2025-10-01 20:58:08 ALLOW TCP 10.0.2.15 52.185.73.156 50223 443 0 - 0 0 0 - - - SEND
2025-10-01 20:58:09 ALLOW TCP 10.0.2.15 52.185.73.156 50224 443 0 - 0 0 0 - - - SEND
2025-10-01 20:58:10 ALLOW UDP 10.0.2.15 75.75.75.75 62413 53 0 - - - - - - - - SEND
2025-10-01 20:58:10 ALLOW UDP 10.0.2.15 75.75.75.75 53357 53 0 - - - - - - - - SEND
2025-10-01 20:58:10 ALLOW TCP 10.0.2.15 52.185.73.156 50225 443 0 - 0 0 0 - - - SEND
2025-10-01 20:58:10 ALLOW TCP 10.0.2.15 135.234.160.244 50226 443 0 - 0 0 0 - - - SEND
2025-10-01 20:58:11 ALLOW TCP 10.0.2.15 52.185.73.156 50227 443 0 - 0 0 0 - - - SEND
2025-10-01 20:58:11 ALLOW TCP 10.0.2.15 52.185.73.156 50228 443 0 - 0 0 0 - - - SEND
2025-10-01 20:58:12 ALLOW TCP 10.0.2.15 52.185.73.156 50229 443 0 - 0 0 0 - - - SEND
2025-10-01 20:58:12 ALLOW UDP 10.0.2.15 10.0.2.255 138 138 0 - - - - - - - - SEND
2025-10-01 20:58:12 ALLOW UDP 10.0.2.15 10.0.2.255 138 138 0 - - - - - - - - RECEIVE
2025-10-01 20:58:12 ALLOW UDP 10.0.2.15 75.75.75.75 57157 53 0 - - - - - - - - SEND
2025-10-01 20:58:12 ALLOW UDP 10.0.2.15 75.75.75.75 50609 53 0 - - - - - - - - SEND
2025-10-01 20:58:12 ALLOW TCP 10.0.2.15 52.185.73.156 50230 443 0 - 0 0 0 - - - SEND
2025-10-01 20:58:13 ALLOW TCP 10.0.2.15 52.185.73.156 50231 443 0 - 0 0 0 - - - SEND
2025-10-01 20:58:14 ALLOW TCP 10.0.2.15 52.185.73.156 50232 443 0 - 0 0 0 - - - SEND
2025-10-01 20:58:14 ALLOW TCP 10.0.2.15 52.185.73.156 50233 443 0 - 0 0 0 - - - SEND
2025-10-01 20:58:15 ALLOW TCP 10.0.2.15 52.185.73.156 50234 443 0 - 0 0 0 - - - SEND
2025-10-01 20:58:15 ALLOW TCP 10.0.2.15 52.185.73.156 50235 443 0 - 0 0 0 - - - SEND
2025-10-01 20:58:16 ALLOW TCP 10.0.2.15 52.185.73.156 50236 443 0 - 0 0 0 - - - SEND
2025-10-01 20:58:16 ALLOW TCP 10.0.2.15 52.185.73.156 50237 443 0 - 0 0 0 - - - SEND
2025-10-01 20:58:16 ALLOW TCP 10.0.2.15 52.185.73.156 50238 443 0 - 0 0 0 - - - SEND
2025-10-01 20:58:17 ALLOW UDP 10.0.2.15 75.75.75.75 58035 53 0 - - - - - - - - SEND
2025-10-01 20:58:17 ALLOW TCP 10.0.2.15 52.185.73.156 50239 443 0 - 0 0 0 - - - SEND
2025-10-01 20:58:17 ALLOW TCP 10.0.2.15 52.185.73.156 50240 443 0 - 0 0 0 - - - SEND
2025-10-01 20:58:18 ALLOW TCP 10.0.2.15 52.185.73.156 50241 443 0 - 0 0 0 - - - SEND
2025-10-01 20:58:18 ALLOW TCP 10.0.2.15 52.185.73.156 50242 443 0 - 0 0 0 - - - SEND
2025-10-01 20:58:19 ALLOW TCP 10.0.2.15 52.185.73.156 50243 443 0 - 0 0 0 - - - SEND
2025-10-01 20:58:19 ALLOW TCP 10.0.2.15 52.185.73.156 50244 443 0 - 0 0 0 - - - SEND
2025-10-01 20:58:20 ALLOW TCP 10.0.2.15 52.185.73.156 50245 443 0 - 0 0 0 - - - SEND
2025-10-01 20:58:20 ALLOW TCP 10.0.2.15 52.185.73.156 50246 443 0 - 0 0 0 - - - SEND
2025-10-01 20:58:21 ALLOW TCP 10.0.2.15 52.185.73.156 50247 443 0 - 0 0 0 - - - SEND
2025-10-01 20:58:21 ALLOW TCP 10.0.2.15 52.185.73.156 50248 443 0 - 0 0 0 - - - SEND
2025-10-01 20:58:22 ALLOW UDP 10.0.2.15 75.75.75.75 64897 53 0 - - - - - - - - SEND
2025-10-01 20:58:22 ALLOW UDP 10.0.2.15 75.75.76.76 64897 53 0 - - - - - - - - SEND
2025-10-01 20:58:22 ALLOW TCP 10.0.2.15 52.185.73.156 50249 443 0 - 0 0 0 - - - SEND
2025-10-01 20:58:22 ALLOW TCP 10.0.2.15 52.185.73.156 50250 443 0 - 0 0 0 - - - SEND
2025-10-01 20:58:23 ALLOW TCP 10.0.2.15 52.185.73.156 50251 443 0 - 0 0 0 - - - SEND
2025-10-01 20:58:23 ALLOW TCP 10.0.2.15 52.185.73.156 50252 443 0 - 0 0 0 - - - SEND
2025-10-01 20:58:24 ALLOW TCP 10.0.2.15 52.185.73.156 50253 443 0 - 0 0 0 - - - SEND
2025-10-01 20:58:24 ALLOW TCP 10.0.2.15 52.185.73.156 50254 443 0 - 0 0 0 - - - SEND
2025-10-01 20:58:25 ALLOW TCP 10.0.2.15 52.185.73.156 50255 443 0 - 0 0 0 - - - SEND
2025-10-01 20:58:25 ALLOW TCP 10.0.2.15 52.185.73.156 50256 443 0 - 0 0 0 - - - SEND
2025-10-01 20:58:25 ALLOW TCP 10.0.2.15 52.185.73.156 50257 443 0 - 0 0 0 - - - SEND
```

Stopped Ln 238 Col 1 100%

Type here to search 61°F 9:02 PM 10/1/2025

A screenshot of the Windows PowerShell ISE window titled 'Administrator: Windows PowerShell ISE'. The window shows a script named 'ConfigureFirewall.ps1' with a list of firewall logs. The logs are timestamped '2025-10-01 20:58' and show various 'ALLOW' and 'SEND' actions for TCP and UDP connections. The logs include source and destination IP addresses, ports, and protocol types. The window's status bar at the bottom indicates 'Stopped' and 'Ln 238 Col 1'. The taskbar at the bottom shows the Windows Start button, a search bar, and several application icons, including the PowerShell ISE icon. The system tray shows the date and time as '9:02 PM 10/1/2025'.

## 9. Recommendations

To sustain these improvements, the following recommendations are proposed:

- Deploy all scripts organisation-wide using Group Policy or Task Scheduler.
- Centralise log collection via a SIEM tool such as Splunk or Microsoft Sentinel.
- Train IT staff to interpret alerts and respond to flagged activities promptly.
- Conduct quarterly firewall audits to ensure evolving policy compliance.
- Integrate automated email notifications for real-time threat response.

These recommendations align with NIST CSF categories: Detect (DE.AE-1) and Protect (PR.AC-5).

They ensure that Wonderville's network remains secure while being manageable by its limited IT staff.

## **10. Case Reflection**

- Assumptions made include a fixed subnet and limited administrative privileges for remote staff.
- During implementation, challenges included configuring event log access and validating external traffic simulations.
- Nonetheless, the project provided practical insights into Windows system hardening using built-in tools.
- I learned how PowerShell scripts can automate complex administrative tasks, bridge visibility gaps, and support compliance with industry standards.
- This experience reinforced my understanding of defence-in-depth and the critical role of host-level controls in preventing lateral movement and privilege escalation.

## **11. References**

- 1) Holmes, L. (2023). \*Windows PowerShell Cookbook\*. O'Reilly Media.
- 2) National Institute of Standards and Technology. (2020). \*NIST SP 800-53 Revision 5: Security and Privacy Controls for Information Systems and Organisations\*.



- 3) Centre for Internet Security. (2023). \*CIS Critical Security Controls v8\*.  
Microsoft. (2023). \*PowerShell Documentation\*. Retrieved from  
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/>
- 4) SANS Institute. (2022). \*Host-Based Security Monitoring: Best Practices for Defenders\*.