



#JonSecOps

End-to-End Brute-Force Attack Simulation and Monitoring in an AD Environment

FIGURE 1: LOGICAL DIAG

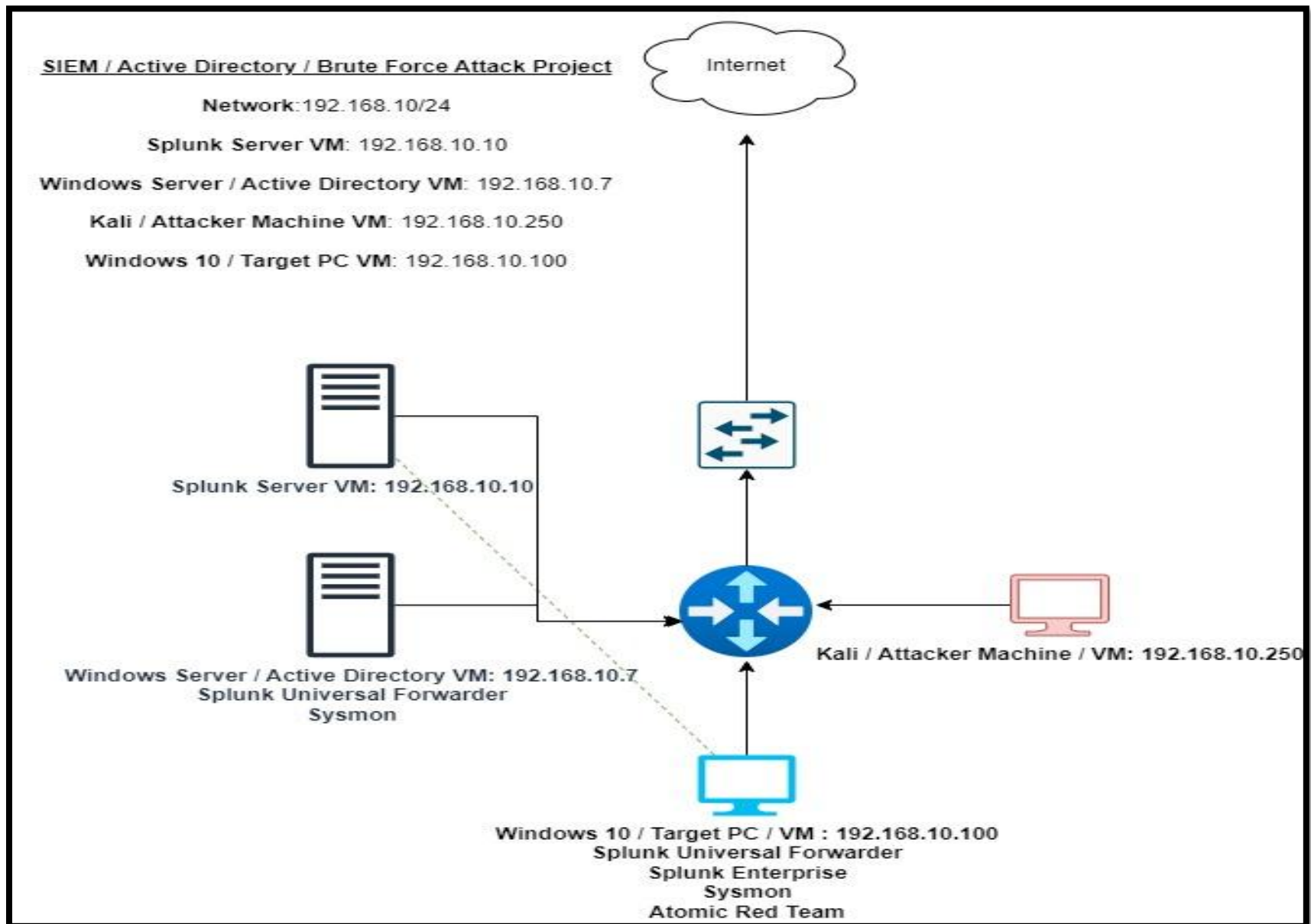


FIGURE 2: SYSTEM CONFIGURATIONS



Splunk Server: 192.168.10.10

- Installed Splunk on an Ubuntu server.
- Upgraded the server using `sudo apt-get upgrade`.
- Configured the Splunk server's IP address as a static IP to match the logical design.
- Added a user after installing Splunk on the Ubuntu server.



Windows Server / Active Directory: 192.168.10.7
Splunk Universal Forwarder
Sysmon

- Configured the computer name to ACTDIRSERVER.
- Assigned a static IP address to align with the logical design.
- Installed the Splunk Universal Forwarder and configured the `inputs.conf` file by copying it from the `etc/system/default` directory to the local folder. This defined the data to forward to the Splunk server.
- Installed Sysmon.
- Configured receiving settings and set the port to 9997 to ensure the Splunk server can receive data.
- Configured Server Manager to add roles and features, including the Active Directory Domain Services role.
- Promoted the server to a domain controller and created a new forest.
- Created users in Active Directory for a brute-force attack simulation using a Kali/attacker machine.



Windows 10 / Target PC : 192.168.10.100
Splunk Universal Forwarder
Splunk Enterprise
Sysmon
Atomic Red Team

- Renamed the computer to TARGET-PC.
- Configured a static IP address to align with the logical design.
- Installed the Splunk Universal Forwarder, created a copy of the `inputs.conf` file from the `etc/system/default` directory, and pasted it into the local folder to define the data to forward to the Splunk server.
- Installed Sysmon.
- Created an index called endpoint in Splunk Enterprise to collect telemetry from the configured input file in Splunk Universal Forwarder.
- Configured Splunk Enterprise receiving settings to use port 9997, ensuring the Splunk server can receive data.
- Connected the Windows target machine to the ACTDIRSERVER domain controller (LAB.local) and authenticated using the Jenny Smith account.
- Configured the Active Directory server with two users.
- Installed Atomic Red Team to simulate attacks and generate telemetry visible in Splunk.
- Enabled Remote Desktop access for Active Directory users jsmith and tsmith.



Kali / Attacker Machine: 192.168.10.250

- Configured a static IP address to match the logical design.
- Installed the Crowbar tool.
- Created a directory named Lab-project.
- Located the rockyou wordlist pre-installed in Kali Linux under the `usr/share/wordlists` directory.
- Unzipped the rockyou.txt file and copied it to the Lab-project directory.
- Extracted the first 20 lines from the rockyou.txt file and saved them in a new file named passwords.txt.
- Edited the passwords.txt file to include the Active Directory users' passwords, used for the brute-force password attack.
- Conducted a successful brute-force password attack against the Active Directory users.
- Captured the telemetry in Splunk, including EventCode 4625, indicating failed login attempts for the accounts.

Kali Linux, Windows 10, Windows Server 2022 and Splunk Server software was installed. Once the virtual machines for these systems were created, the NAT Network settings within VirtualBox was changed so that all created virtual machines will be on the same network called AD-Project. The IPv4 address was changed to 192.168.10.0/24 which coincides with the IP address within the logical diagram.

FIGURE 3: NAT NETWORK SETTINGS CONFIGURATION



The splunk servers IP address was changed to match the IP address within the logical diagram which is 192.168.10.10. The '**sudo nano /etc/netplan/50-cloud-init.yaml**' command was used to change this.

```
jm@splunk:~$ sudo nano /etc/netplan/50-cloud-init.yaml
```

Once entered, the following network configurations were made within the yaml file. Displayed is the original configurations next to the changed configurations. Once completed the '**sudo netplan apply**' command was used to allow the configuration changes. The '**ip a**' command was used to display the newly created IP address of 192.168.10.10.

FIGURE 4: SPLUNK SERVER NETWORK ADDRESS CONFIGURATIONS

```
GNU nano 7.2
# This file is generated from information
# to it will not persist across an instance
# network configuration capabilities, write a file
# /etc/cloud/cloud.cfg.d/99-disable-network-config.cfg with the following:
# network: {config: disabled}
network:
  ethernets:
    enp0s3:
      dhcp4: true
  version: 2
```

```
GNU nano 7.2 50-cloud-init.yaml
# This file is generated from information provided by the datasource. Changes
# to it will not persist across an instance reboot. To disable cloud-init's
# network configuration capabilities, write a file
# /etc/cloud/cloud.cfg.d/99-disable-network-config.cfg with the following:
# network: {config: disabled}
network:
  version: 2
  ethernets:
    enp0s3:
      addresses:
        - 192.168.10.10/24
      gateway4: 192.168.10.1
      nameservers:
        addresses: [8.8.8.8]
```

jm@splunk:~\$ ip a

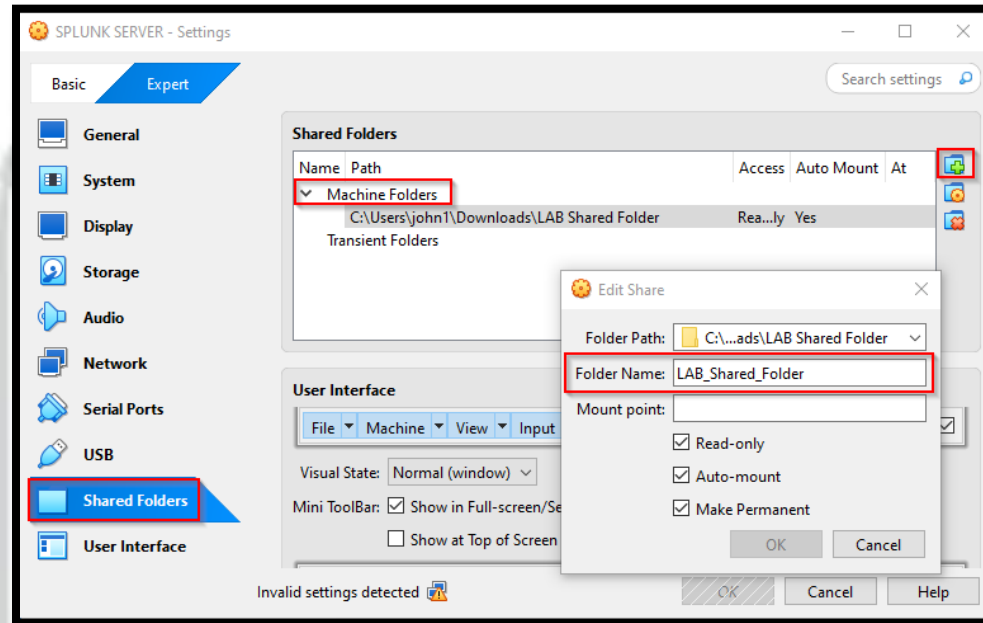
```
1: lo: <LOOPBACK,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 65536 qdisc noqueue state UNKNOWN group default qlen 1000
    link/loopback 00:00:00:00:00:00 brd 00:00:00:00:00:00
    inet 127.0.0.1/8 scope host lo
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
    inet6 ::1/128 scope host noprefixroute
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
2: enp0s3: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc fq_codel state UP group default qlen 1000
    link/ether 08:00:27:15:c2:f9 brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
    inet 192.168.10.10/24 brd 192.168.10.255 scope global enp0s3
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
    inet6 fe80::a00:27ff:fe15:c2f9/64 scope link
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
```

Splunk Enterprise for Linux was then downloaded on the host machine. Within the Splunk Server the guest add-ons for Virtual Box needed to be installed so the **'sudo apt-get install virtualbox-guest-additions-iso'** command was entered.

```
jm@splunk:~$ sudo apt-get install virtualbox-guest-additions-iso
```

To share folders from the host machine to the Splunk Server machine, the Splunk Server Vms shared folder settings was configured and a folder named LAB_Shared_Folder was created. The downloaded Splunk Enterprise file was then copied to the LAB_Shared_Folder folder on the host system.

FIGURE 5: ALLOWING HOST COMPUTER TO SHARE FILES WITH SPLUNK SERVER VM



To add a user to the vboxsf group in the Splunk Server the '**sudo apt-get install virtualbox-guest-utils**' command was entered followed by the '**sudo adduser jm vboxsf**' command.

```
jm@splunk:~$ sudo apt-get install virtualbox-guest-utils
```

```
jm@splunk:~$ sudo adduser jm vboxsf
```

To make a directory called *share*, the '**mkdir share**' command was entered followed by the '**ls -la**' command to display the created directory.

```
jm@splunk:~$ mkdir share
```

```

jm@splunk:~$ ls -la
total 40
drwxr-x--- 5 jm    jm    4096 Feb 10 16:30 .
drwxr-xr-x 3 root  root  4096 Dec 12 01:24 ..
-rw-r----- 1 jm    jm    1394 Dec 16 16:16 .bash_history
-rw-r--r-- 1 jm    jm     220 Mar 31  2024 .bash_logout
-rw-r--r-- 1 jm    jm    3771 Mar 31  2024 .bashrc
drwx----- 2 jm    jm    4096 Dec 12 01:25 .cache
-rw-r----- 1 jm    jm      20 Feb 10 16:30 .lessht
-rw-r--r-- 1 jm    jm    807 Mar 31  2024 .profile
drwxrwxr-x 2 jm    jm    4096 Dec 12 02:04 share
drwx----- 2 jm    jm    4096 Dec 12 01:25 .ssh
-rw-r--r-- 1 jm    jm      0 Dec 12 01:25 .sudo_as_admin_successful

```

To mount the created LAB_Shared_Folder on our host machine to our created directory named share within the Splunk Server, the '**sudo mount -t vboxsf -o uid=1000, gid=1000 LAB_Shared_Folder share/**' was entered. To install the Splunk Enterprise file from the host system to the Splunk server the '**cd share**' command was used followed by the '**sudo dpkg -i splunk-9.2.0.1-d8ae995bf219-linux-2.6-amd.64.deb**' command.

(add imageE)

After installation the '**sudo -u splunk bash**' command was entered to change to the user splunk. The '**cd bin**' command was entered to get into splunk's binary files and the '**./splunk start**' command was entered to run the installer.

```

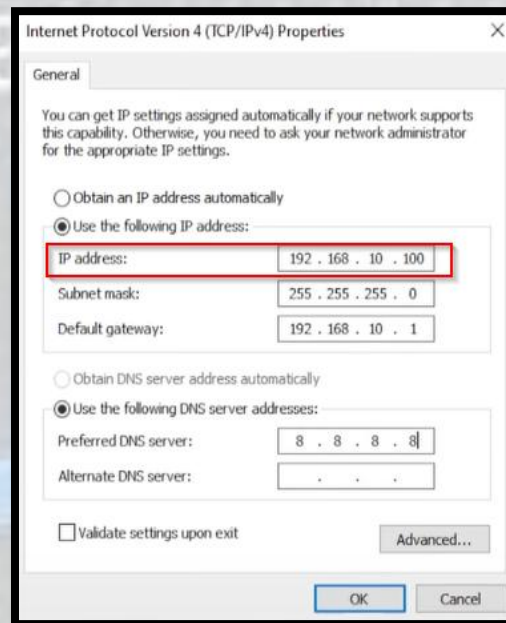
jm@splunk:/opt/splunk$ sudo -u splunk bash
splunk@splunk:~$ cd bin
splunk@splunk:~/bin$ ./splunk start_

```

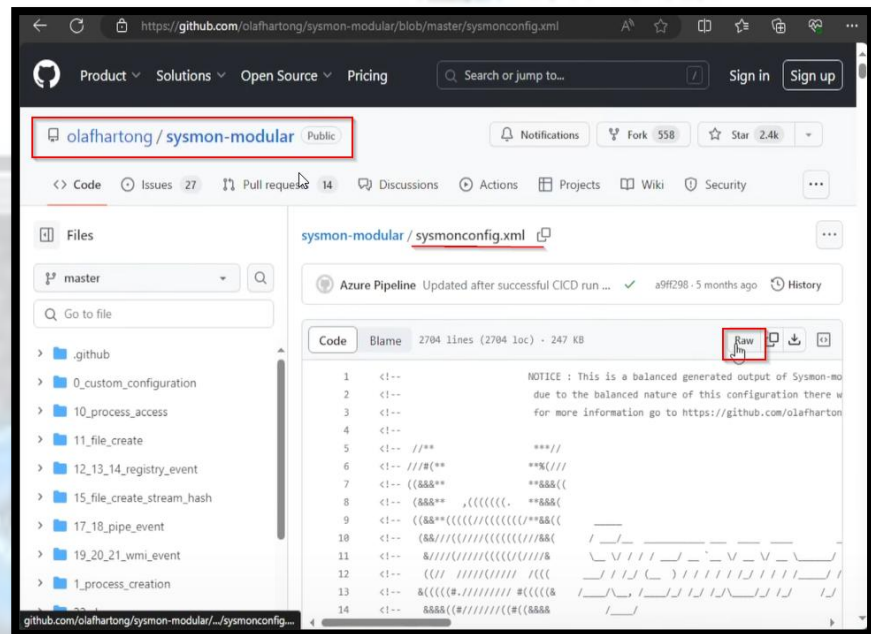
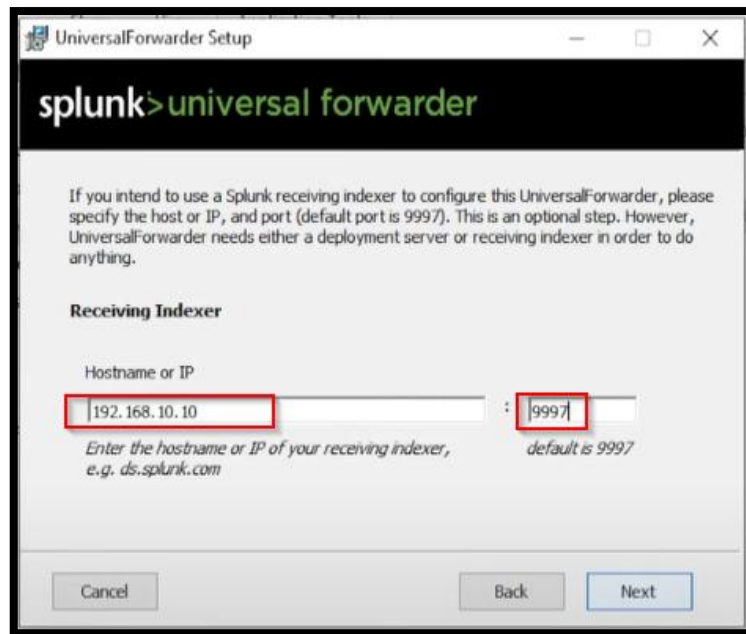
After the administrator and username creation for splunk, the '**exit**' command was entered to switch back to the user jm. The '**cd bin**' command was used to get into the binary files, and the '**sudo ./splunk enable boot-start -user splunk**' to allow splunk to run with the user splunk after the vm reboots.

```
splunk@splunk:~/bin$ exit
exit
jm@splunk:/opt/splunk$ cd bin
jm@splunk:/opt/splunk/bin$ sudo ./splunk enable boot-start -user splunk
```

The Windows 10 machine name was changed to Target PC and its IP address was changed to 192.168.10.100 within the network settings.

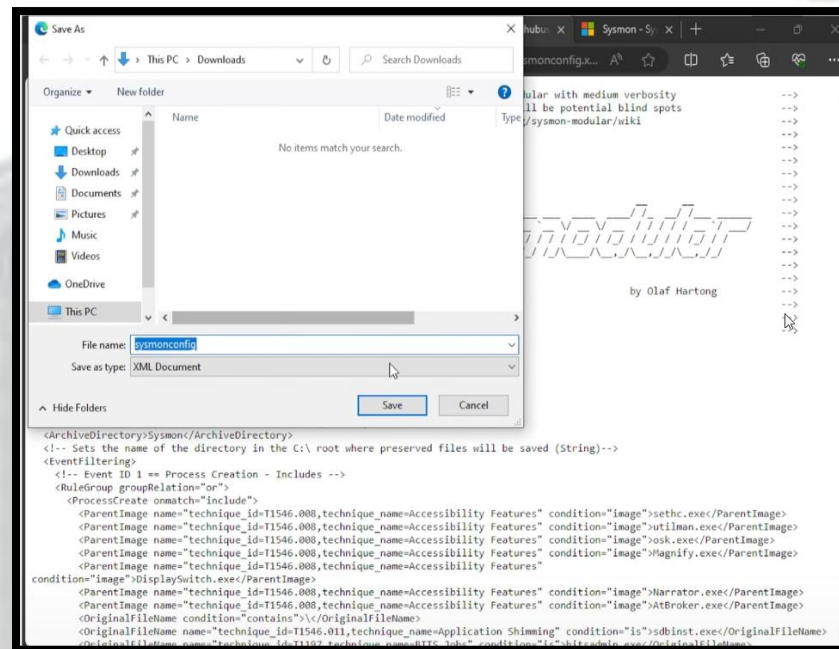


On the Windows 10 Target PC machine, Splunk Universal Forwarder was installed/configured and Sysmon with installed with olaf configuration (sysmonconfig.xml) from github.



The sysmon configuration file was then saved to the Target PC.

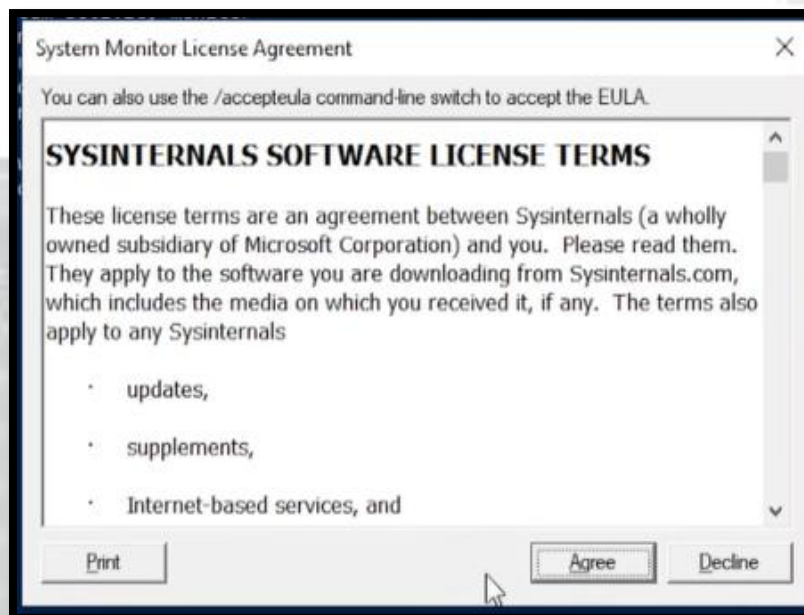
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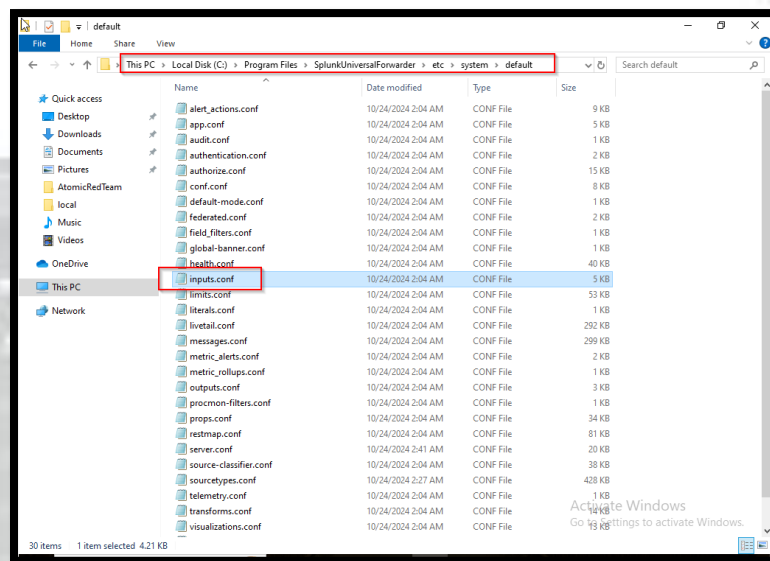
Sysmon was installed using the following command

```
PS C:\Users\TARGET_PC\Downloads\Sysmon> .\Sysmon64.exe -i ..\sysmonconfig.xml
```

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To instruct our installed splunk forwarder on what we want to send over to our splunk server the inputs.conf in the SplunkUniversalForwarder default folder needs to be copied and configured in the SplunkUniversalForwarders local folder.



The copied inputs.conf is first opened and configured in notepad as an administrator and saved in the local folder.

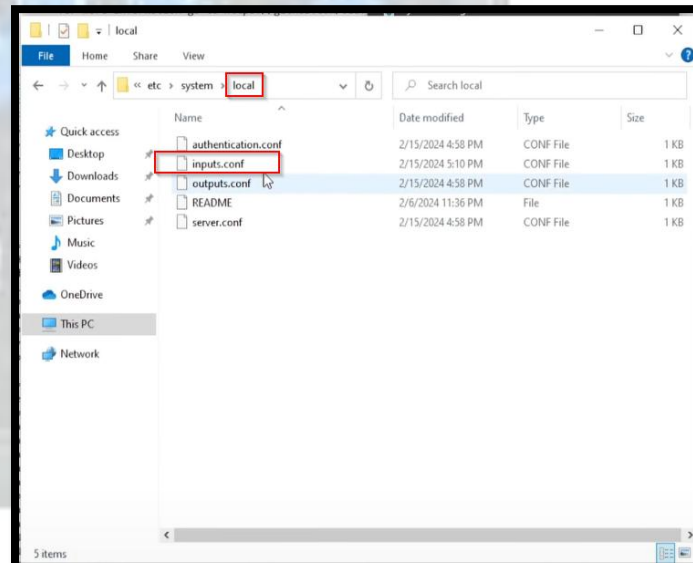
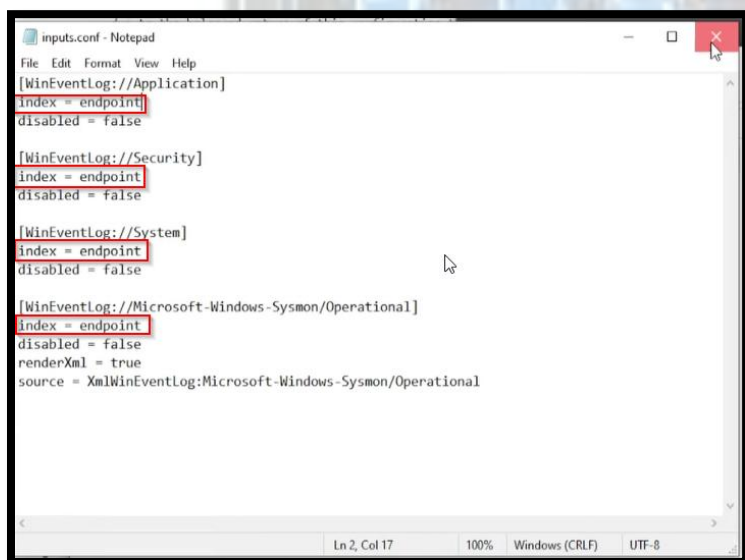
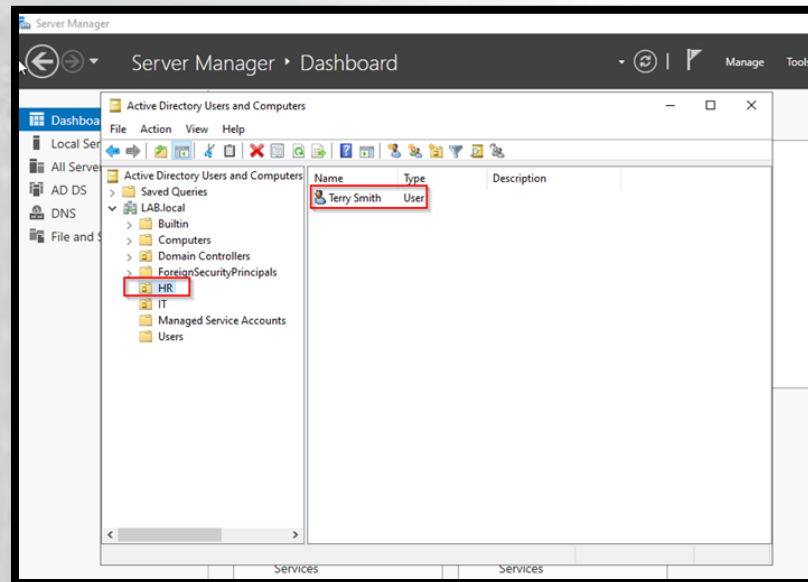


FIGURE 3: ADDED USERS IN ACTIVE DIRECTORY SERVER

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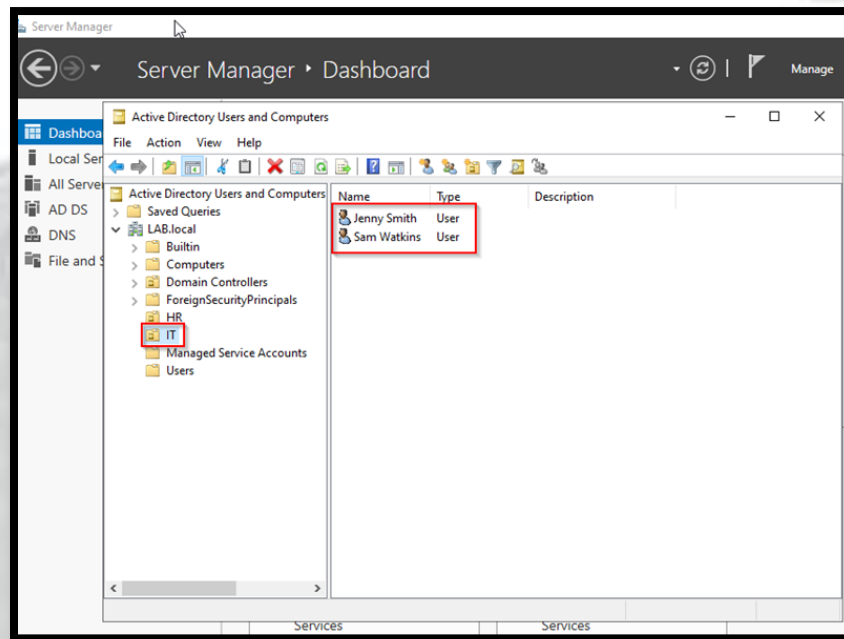


FIGURE 4: KALI / ATTACKER MACHINE COMMANDS

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ cd /usr/share/wordlists

(kali㉿kali)-[/usr/share/wordlists]
$ ls
amass  dirb  dirbuster  dnsmap.txt  fasttrack.txt  fern-wifi  john.lst  legion  metasploit  nmap.lst  rockyou.txt.gz

(kali㉿kali)-[/usr/share/wordlists]
$ sudo gunzip rockyou.txt.gz

(kali㉿kali)-[/usr/share/wordlists]
$ ls
amass  dirb  dirbuster  dnsmap.txt  fasttrack.txt  fern-wifi  john.lst  legion  metasploit  nmap.lst  rockyou.txt  sc

(kali㉿kali)-[/usr/share/wordlists]
$ cp rockyou.txt ~/Desktop/lab-project
```

```
(kali@kali)-[~/Desktop/lab-project]
$ ls -lh
total 134M
-rw-r--r-- 1 kali kali 134M Dec 12 17:56 rockyou.txt

(kali@kali)-[~/Desktop/lab-project]
$ head -n 20 rockyou.txt > passwords.txt

(kali@kali)-[~/Desktop/lab-project]
$ cat passwords.txt
123456
12345
123456789
password
iloveyou
princess
1234567
rockyou
12345678
abc123
nicole
daniel
babygirl
monkey
lovely
jessica
654321
michael
ashley
qwerty
```

```
File Actions Edit View Help
GNU nano 8.2
123456
12345
123456789
password
iloveyou
princess
1234567
rockyou
12345678
abc123
nicole
daniel
babygirl
monkey
lovely
jessica
654321
michael
ashley
qwerty
superdummy@4
superduper@4
baller2024@4
```

Added user passwords to the passwords.txt file to reduce latency during password attack

```
(kali@kali)-[~/Desktop/lab-project]
$ cat passwords.txt
123456
12345
123456789
password
iloveyou
princess
1234567
rockyou
12345678
abc123
nicole
daniel
babygirl
monkey
lovely
jessica
654321
michael
ashley
qwerty
superdummy@4
superduper@4
baller2024@4
```

Jerry Smith's Password
Jerry Smith's Password
Sam Watkins's Password

FIGURE 5: SUCCESSFUL BRUTE FORCE ATTACK

```
(kali@kali)-[~/Desktop/lab-project]
$ crowbar -b rdp -u tsmith -C passwords.txt -s 192.168.10.100/32
2024-12-12 18:03:19 START
2024-12-12 18:03:19 Crowbar v0.4.2
2024-12-12 18:03:19 Trying 192.168.10.100:3389
2024-12-12 18:03:24 RDP-SUCCESS : 192.168.10.100:3389 - tsmith:superduper@4
2024-12-12 18:03:24 STOP
```

Target-PC IP Address

FIGURE 6: SPLUNK TELEMETRY OF BRUTE FORCE ATTACK ON TARGET MACHINE

The screenshot shows the Splunk web interface with a search query `index="endpoint" tsmith EventCode=4625` highlighted in a red box. The search results show 148 events from 12/12/24 9:00:00.000 PM to 12/13/24 9:38:11.000 PM. The 'Events (148)' tab is selected, and a timeline visualization is shown. The 'List' view is active, displaying a table with columns 'Time' and 'Event'. The first event is highlighted, showing details for a failed login attempt. The 'Account Name' field is highlighted in a red box, showing the value 'tsmith'. The 'EventCode' field is also highlighted in a red box, showing the value '4625'. The 'Show all 61 lines' link is visible below the event details.

New Search

index="endpoint" tsmith EventCode=4625

148 events (12/12/24 9:00:00.000 PM to 12/13/24 9:38:11.000 PM)

Events (148) Patterns Statistics Visualization

Format Timeline Zoom Out Zoom to Selection Deselect

1 hour per column

List Format 20 Per Page Prev 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 Next

< Hide Fields All Fields

SELECTED FIELDS

- # EventCode 1
- a host 1
- a source 1
- a sourcetype 1

INTERESTING FIELDS

- a Account_Domain 1
- a Account_Name 2

Time	Event
12/13/24 12:34:48.000 AM	12/12/2024 07:34:48 PM ... 20 lines omitted ... Account For Which Logon Failed: Security ID: S-1-0-0 Account Name: tsmith Account Domain: Show all 61 lines EventCode = 4625 host = TARGET5PC source = WinEventLog:Security sourcetype = WinEventLog:Security

Search | Splunk 9.3.1 Windows Security Log Event ID 46 x +

Not secure | 192.168.10.10:8000/en-US/app/search/search?q=search%20index%...

< Hide Fields All Fields List Format 20 Per Page < Prev 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 Next >

	i	Time	Event
# LineCount 1			
a LogName 1			
a Logon_ID 1			
a Logon_Process 1			
# Logon_Type 1			
a Message 1			
a OpCode 1			
a Package_Name__NTLM_only_ 1			
a punct 1			
# RecordNumber 100+			
a Security_ID 1			
a Source_Network_Address 1			
# Source_Port 1			
a SourceName 1			
a splunk_server 1			
a Status 1			
a Sub_Status 1			
a TaskCategory 1			
a Transited_Services 1			
a Type 1			
a Workstation_Name 1			
+ Extract New Fields			
			Account For Which Logon Failed: Security ID: S-1-0-0 Account Name: tsmith Account Domain:
			Failure Information: Failure Reason: Unknown user name or bad password. Status: 0xC000006D Sub Status: 0xC000006A
			Process Information: Caller Process ID: 0x0 Caller Process Name: -
			Network Information: Workstation Name: kali Source Network Address: 192.168.10.250 Source Port: 0
			Detailed Authentication Information: Logon Process: NtLmSsp Authentication Package: NTLM Transited Services: - Package Name (NTLM only): - Key Length: 0

Activate Windows



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User name:

Password:

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Encyclopedia

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Go To Event ID:

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← Windows Security Log Event ID 4625 →

4625: An account failed to log on

On this page

- [Description of this event](#)
- [Field level details](#)
- [Examples](#)

This is a useful event because it documents each and every failed attempt to logon to the local computer regardless of logon type, location of the user or type of account.

Free Security Log Resources by Randy

Operating Systems	Windows 2008 R2 and 7 Windows 2012 R2 and 8.1 Windows 2016 and 10 Windows Server 2019 and 2022
Category • Subcategory	Logon/Logoff • Logon
Type	Failure
Corresponding events in Windows 2003 and before	529 , 530 , 531 , 532 , 533 , 534 , 535 , 536 , 537 , 539



index="endpoint" tsmith EventCode=4624

Last 24 hours



✓ 5 events (12/12/24 10:00:00.000 PM to 12/13/24 10:00:34.000 PM)

Job



Smart Mode

No Event Sampling

Events (5)

Patterns

Statistics

Visualization

Format Timeline

Zoom Out

Zoom to Selection

Deselect

1 hour per column



List

Format

20 Per Page

< Hide Fields

All Fields

SELECTED FIELDS

EventCode 1

a host 1

a source 1

a sourcetype 1

INTERESTING FIELDS

a Account_Domain 2

a Account_Name 2

a Authentication_Package 1

i

Time

Event

>

12/13/24

12:34:47.000 AM

12/12/2024 07:34:47 PM

... 26 lines omitted ...

New Logon:

Security ID:

S-1-5-21-3968765168-2457327897-4288992809-1

106

Account Name:

tsmith

Account Domain:

LAB

Show all 70 lines

EventCode = 4624

host = TARGET5PC

source = WinEventLog:Security

sourcetype = WinEventLog:Security

Not secure | 192.168.10.10:8000/en-US/app/search/search?q=search%20index%...

< Hide Fields All Fields List Format 20 Per Page

	i	Time	Event
a Authentication_Package 1			Message=An account was successfully logged on.
a ComputerName 1			
a Elevated_Token 1			
# EventType 1			
a Impersonation_Level 1			
a index 1			
# Key_Length 1			
a Keywords 1			
# linecount 1			
a Linked_Logon_ID 1			
a LogName 1			
a Logon_GUID 1			
a Logon_ID 6			
a Logon_Process 1			
# Logon_Type 1			
a Message 5			
a Network_Account_Domain 1			
a Network_Account_Name 1			
a OpCode 1			
a Package_Name__NTLM_only_ 1			
a Process_ID 1			
a Process_Name 1			
a punct 1			
# RecordNumber 5			
a Restricted_Admin_Mode 1			
a Security_ID 2			
a Source_Network_Address 1			
# Source_Port 1			
a SourceName 1			

Subject:

Security ID: S-1-0-0

Account Name: -

Account Domain: -

Logon ID: 0x0

Logon Information:

Logon Type: 3

Restricted Admin Mode: -

Virtual Account: No

Elevated Token: No

Impersonation Level: Impersonation

New Logon:

Security ID: S-1-5-21-3968765168-2457327897-4288992809-1

106

Account Name: tsmith

Account Domain: LAB

Logon ID: 0x19B002F

Linked Logon ID: 0x0

Network Account Name: -

Network Account Domain: -

Logon GUID: {00000000-0000-0000-0000-000000000000}

Activate Windows
Go to Settings to activate Windows.

Search | Splunk 9.3.1

Windows Security Log Event ID 4624

←
Click to go back (Alt+Left arrow), hold to see history

https://www.ultimatewindowssecurity.com/securitylog/encyclopedia/event....

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Patch Tuesday

"Pat"

User name:

Password:

Login / Forgot?

Register

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Encyclopedia

- Event IDs
- All Event IDs
- Audit Policy

Go To Event ID:
 Go

Security Log
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← Windows Security Log Event ID 4624 →

4624: An account was successfully logged on

On this page

- Description of this event
- Field level details
- Examples

This is a highly valuable event since it documents each and every successful attempt to logon to the local computer regardless of logon type, location of the user or type of account. You can tie this event to logoff events [4634](#) and [4647](#) using Logon ID.

Win2012 adds the Impersonation Level field as shown in the example.

Win2016/10 add further fields explained below.

Operating Systems	Windows 2008 R2 and 7 Windows 2012 R2 and 8.1 Windows 2016 and 10 Windows Server 2019 and 2022
Category <ul style="list-style-type: none">Subcategory	Logon/Logoff <ul style="list-style-type: none">Logon
Type	Success
Corresponding events in Windows 2003 and before	528 , 540

Search | Splunk 9.3.1

Windows Security Log Event ID 46

Not secure | 192.168.10.10:8000/en-US/app/search/search?q=search%20index%20...

Events (20,250) | Patterns | Statistics | Visualization

Format Timeline | Zoom Out | Zoom to Selection | Deselect

< Hide Fields | All Fields

SELECTED FIELDS

EventCode 100+

a host 2

a source 4

a sourcetype 4

INTERESTING FIELDS

a Account_Domain 7

a Account_Name 22

a ComputerName 2

EventType 4

a Guid 1

a index 1

a Keywords 8

linecount 31

a LogName 3

a Logon_ID 100+

a Message 100+

a Name 2

EventCode

>100 Values, 33.995% of events

Selected Yes No

Reports

Average over time | Maximum value over time | Minimum value over time

Top values | Top values by time | Rare values

Events with this field

Avg: 5009.49128413713 Min: 0 Max: 51057 Std Dev: 3034.6035876147666

Top 10 Values

	Count	%
4624	1,774	25.77%
4672	1,639	23.809%
4634	1,554	22.574%
7036	490	7.118%
4625	301	4.372%
5379	254	3.69%
4799	101	1.467%
566	63	0.915%
16394	51	0.741%
16384	50	0.726%

Activate Windows
Go to Settings to activate Windows.