King Fahd University of Petroleum & Minerals



ICS 344: Information Security (242)

Term 242

Project-P2

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SECTION 5

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Phase 2: Visual Analysis with a SIEM Dashboard

Step 1: install the SIEM tool (Splunk)

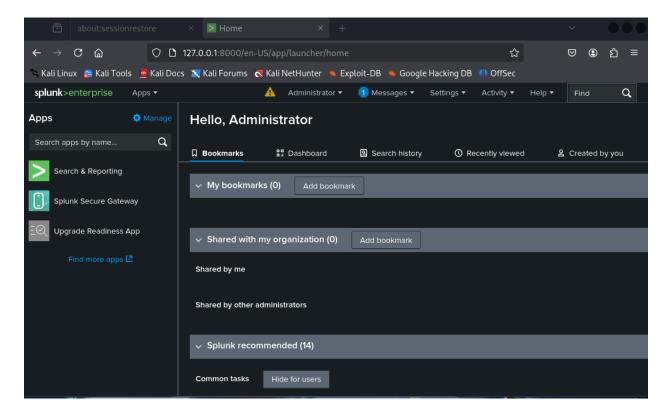
```
(mohammed⊕ kali)-[~]

$ sudo dpkg -i splunk-*.deb
(Reading database ... 500075 files and directories currently installed.)
Preparing to unpack splunk-9.3.2-d8bb32809498-linux-2.6-amd64.deb ...
This looks like an upgrade of an existing Splunk Server. Attempting to stop the installed Splunk Server...
splunkd is not running.
Unpacking splunk (9.3.2) over (9.3.2) ...
Setting up splunk (9.3.2) ...
complete
```

Step 1.1 start Splunk and choose admin name and password

```
Ð
                                mohammed@kali: ~
                                                              Q
                                                                    ŧ
  -(mohammed⊛kali)-[~]
 -$ sudo /opt/splunk/bin/splunk 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.
Create credentials for the administrator account.
Characters do not appear on the screen when you type in credentials.
Please enter an administrator username: ama
Password must contain at least:
  * 8 total printable ASCII character(s).
Please enter a new password:
Please confirm new password:
ERROR: Passwords did not match.
Please enter a new password:
Please confirm new password:
Copying '/opt/splunk/etc/openldap/ldap.conf.default' to '/opt/splunk/etc/openlda
o/ldap.conf'.
Generating RSA private key, 2048 bit long modulus
.....+++++
```

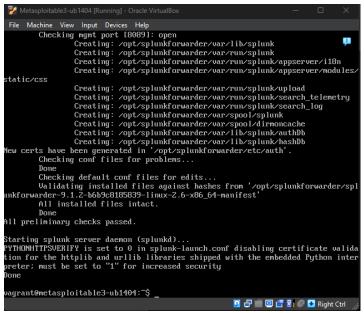
Step 1.2: sign in to the Splunk server with the credentials we made



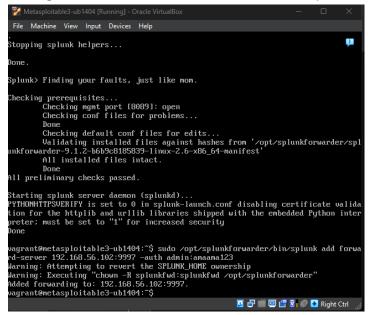
Step 2: configure Splunk universal forwarder

1. Install the Splunk universal forwarder on the metasploitable 3 VM

2. Start the Splunk universal forwarder and accept the licenses



3. Configure the forwarder to send data to our Splunk server



4. Add the SSH authentication logs to be monitored

```
vagrant@metasploitable3-ub1404:~$ sudo /opt/splunkforwarder/bin/splunk add monit or /var/log/auth.log -sourcetype linux_secure
Warning: Attempting to revert the SPLUNK_HOME ownership
Warning: Executing "chown -R splunkfwd:splunkfwd /opt/splunkforwarder"
Added monitor of '/var/log/auth.log'.
vagrant@metasploitable3-ub1404:~$

Solution | Sol
```

Restart the Splunk forwarder to apply the changes and verify the forwarder is running



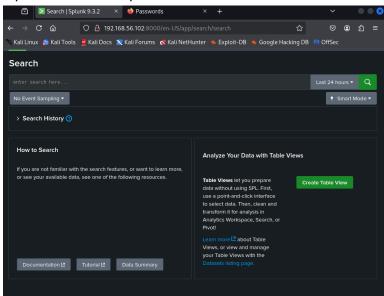
Step 3: attacking the metasploit3 ssh service using brute force

We will conduct the same attack in phase 1 to visualize the logs

```
\blacksquare
                            mohammed@kali: /opt/splunk/bin
                                                                  Q
       =[ metasploit v6.4.50-dev
 -- --=[ 2495 exploits - 1283 auxiliary - 393 post
  -- --=[ 1607 payloads - 49 encoders - 13 nops
  -- --=[ 9 evasion
Metasploit Documentation: https://docs.metasploit.com/
<u>nsf6</u> > use auxiliary/scanner/ssh/ssh_login
nsf6 auxiliary(<mark>scanner</mark>
                                      n) > set RHOSTS 192.168.56.103
RHOSTS => 192.168.56.103
                             sh_login) > set USER_FILE /usr/share/wordlists/metas
<u>nsf6</u> auxiliary(<mark>sc</mark>
oloit/mirai_user.txt
JSER_FILE => /usr/share/wordlists/metasploit/mirai_user.txt
                                   ogin) > set PASS_FILE /usr/share/wordlists/metas
nsf6 auxiliarv(
oloit/mirai_pass.txt
PASS_FILE => /usr/share/wordlists/metasploit/mirai_pass.txt
nsf6 auxiliary(<mark>scanner/s</mark>s
                                     m) > set STOP_ON_SUCCESS true
TOP_ON_SUCCESS => true
                                login) > set VERBOSE true
nsf6 auxiliary(
/ERBOSE => true
nsf6 auxiliary(scanner/ssh/ssh_login) > exploit
*] 192.168.56.103:22 - Starting bruteforce
   192.168.56.103:22 - Failed: '666666:'
 !] No active DB -- Credential data will not be saved!
```

Step 4: log analysis and visualization

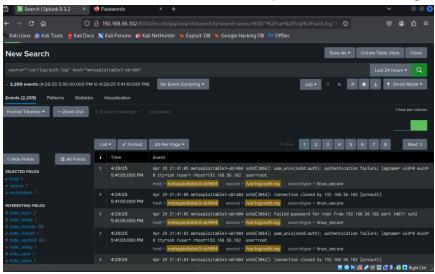
1. Open the search Splunk



2. Chose data summary

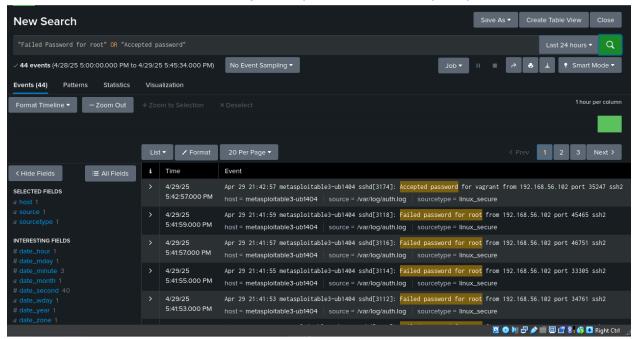


3. Chose the source and host to be metasploitable 3 and var/log/auth.log



Step 5: analyze patterns

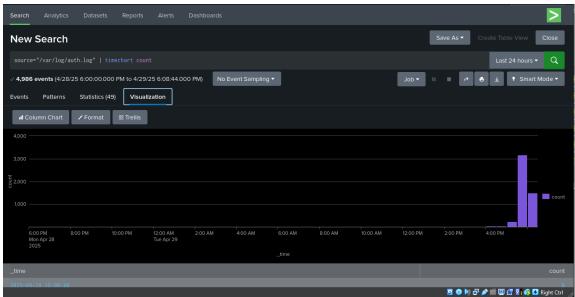
1. Make the search to show only failed passwords or accepted passwords



This will show only the logs for failed attempts and the only successful attempts.

Step 6: visualization

1. Set the timechart in the search query and click on visualization



The x axis shows the time and the y axis shows the count of logs registered

Summary:

In this phase we successfully downloaded Splunk to view the logs, configured the universal forwarder in the Metasploitable3 VM to forward all the ssh auth logs from the victim machine to the kali machine and can analyze, visualize the logs. Also, we can search for specific logs and search for specific patterns.