CYBERSECURITY AND ETHICAL HACKING PROJECT

TITLE: ENTERPRISE-LEVEL THREAT DETECTION & INCIDENT RESPONSE SYSTEM

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Security Monitoring and Incident Response Report

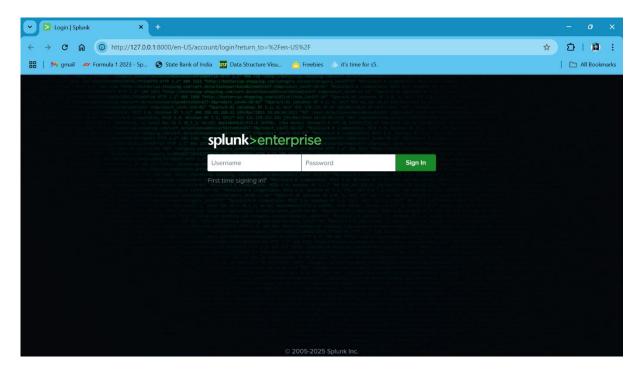
1. Introduction

This report provides a detailed analysis of the security monitoring architecture, log forwarding setup, automation scripts, intrusion detection system (IDS) configurations, and penetration testing activities. The goal is to document the setup, analyze logs, and provide security recommendations.

2. Splunk Setup Architecture

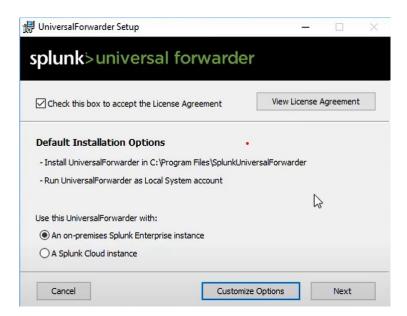
2.1 Overview

Splunk has been configured to collect and analyze logs from multiple devices using the Universal Forwarder. The logs are then indexed and monitored through Splunk's web interface.

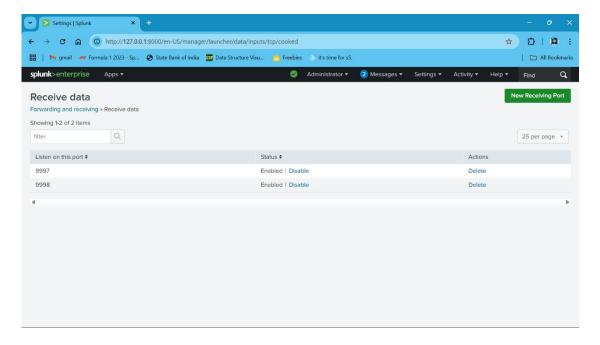


2.2 Configuration Details

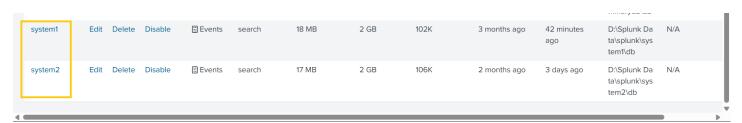
• Universal Forwarder Setup: Installed and configured on multiple devices.



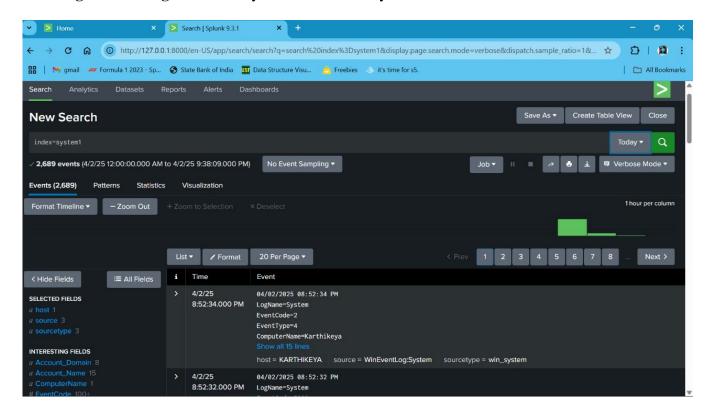
• Receiving Ports: Configured on Splunk to accept logs from Universal Forwarders.

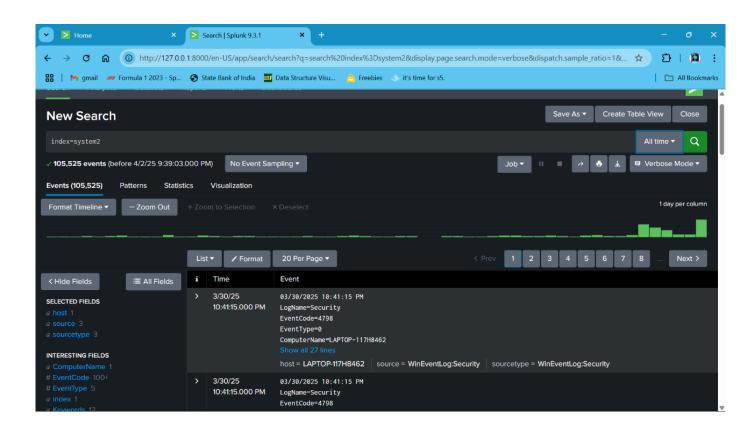


• **Indexing:** Separate indexes created for each system.

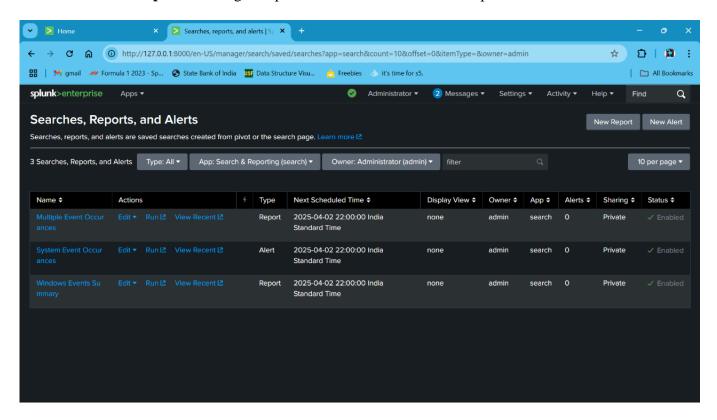


• Log Forwarding: Successfully verified for each system.

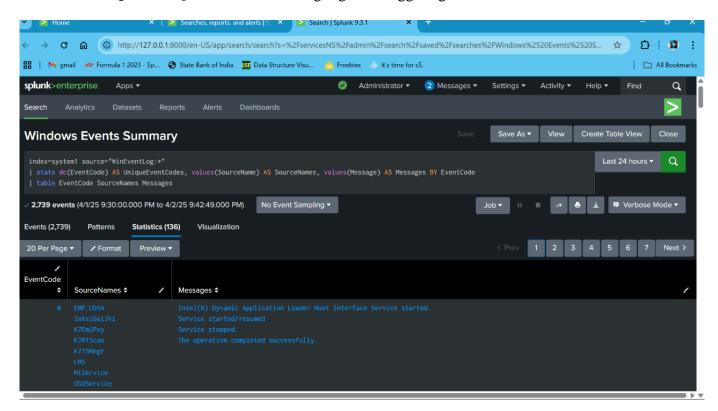


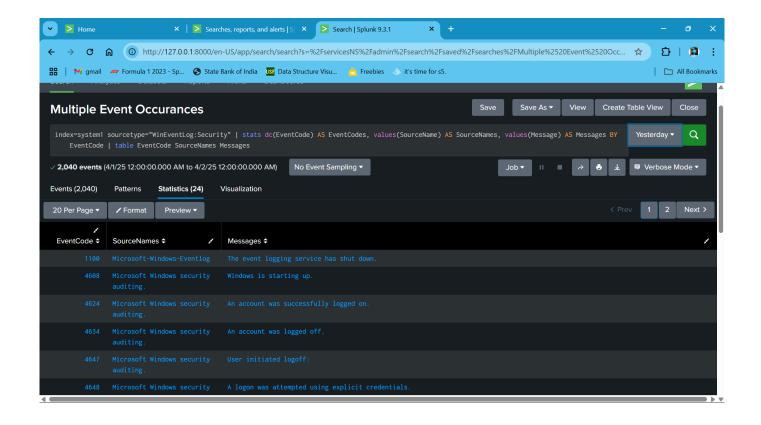


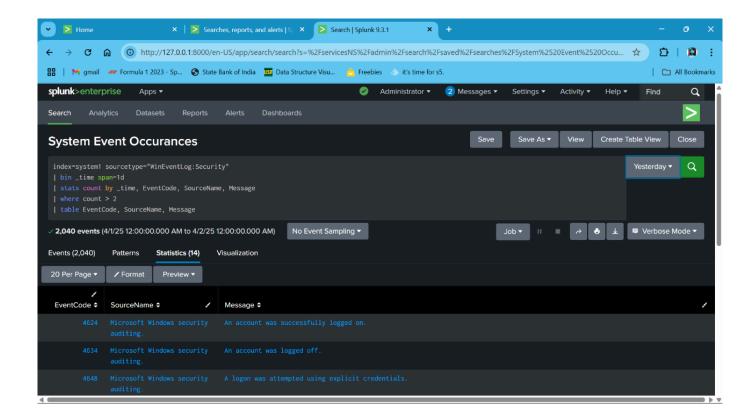
• Alerts and Reports: Configured periodic alerts and automated reports.



• Search Queries: Queries for monitoring logs and triggering alerts.







3. Python Log Analysis Automation

3.1 Overview

A Python script was developed for log analysis automation, executing predefined search queries and sending summarized reports via email.

3.2 Configuration Details

• **Script Code:** Screenshot taken of the Python script.

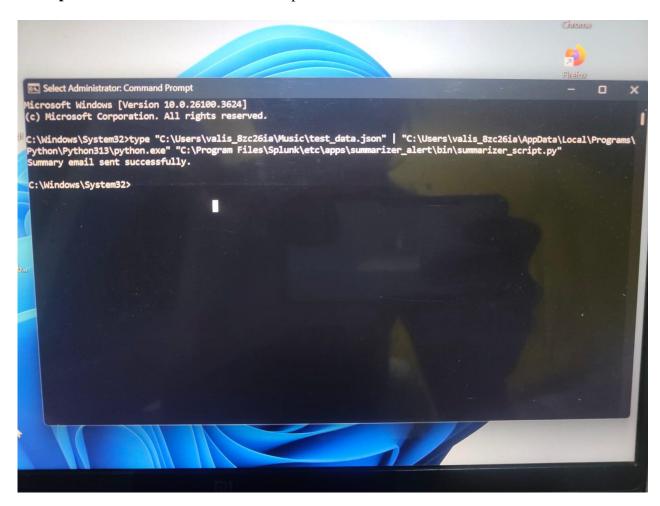
```
import smtplib
import <mark>pandas</mark> as pd
import json
import sys
import platform
# Ensure we are using the correct Python version
expected_version = "3.13.2"
if platform.python_version() != expected_version:
    print(f"Warning: Running on Python {platform.python_version()}, expected {expected_version}")
# Splunk alert script gets data from STDIN
alert data = sys.stdin.read()
# Parse the incoming alert data from Splunk
events = [json.loads(line) for line in alert_data.split("\n") if line]
# Convert data to Pandas DataFrame
df = pd.DataFrame(events)
# Generate Summary
summary = {
    "Total Events": len(df),
    "Most Common Event Codes": df["EventCode"].value counts().head(5).to dict(),
    "Most Frequent Sources": df["SourceName"].value counts().head(5).to dict(),
# Include messages corresponding to the top 5 most common event codes
event_messages = {}
if "EventCode" in df.columns and "Message" in df.columns:
    top_events = df["EventCode"].value_counts().head(5).index # Get top 5 EventCodes
    for event_code in top_events:
        messages = df[df["EventCode"] == event_code]["Message"].dropna().unique()[:3] # Get up to 3 unique messages
        event_messages[str(event_code)] = list(messages)
summary["Event Messages"] = event_messages
```

```
# Convert Summary to JSON
summary text = json.dumps(summary, indent=4)
# Email Configuration
SMTP SERVER = "smtp.gmail.com"
SMTP PORT = 587
EMAIL SENDER = ""
EMAIL PASSWORD = ""
EMAIL RECEIVER = ""
SUBJECT = "Splunk Windows Logs Summary Alert"
# Email Body
email body = f"Subject: {SUBJECT}\n\n{summary text}"
# Send Email
try:
    server = smtplib.SMTP(SMTP SERVER, SMTP PORT)
    server.starttls()
    server.login(EMAIL SENDER, EMAIL PASSWORD)
    server.sendmail(EMAIL SENDER, EMAIL RECEIVER, email body)
    server.quit()
    print("Summary email sent successfully.")
except Exception as e:
    print(f"Failed to send email: {e}")
```

• Execution Commands: Commands required to run the script documented.

```
\label{lem:condition} $$ ''C:\Users\valis_8zc26ia\Music\test_data.json'' | $$ ''C:\Users\valis_8zc26ia\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python313\python.exe'' ''C:\Program Files\Splunk\etc\apps\summarizer_alert\bin\summarizer\_script.py'' | $$
```

• Output Verification: Screenshot of script execution results.



• Email Notifications: Verified successful email alerts upon execution.

Splunk Windows Logs Summary Alert Inbox × to bcc: me 🔻 "Total Events": 2, "Most Common Event Codes": { "4624": 1, "4625": 1 }, "Most Frequent Sources": { "Security": 2 "Event Messages": { "4624": ["User logged in"], "4625": ["Login failed" }

4. Snort Intrusion Detection System Setup

4.1 Overview

Snort has been installed and configured to detect network intrusions and generate logs for security analysis.

4.2 Configuration Details

• **Snort Configuration:** Configured snort.conf for IDS mode.

```
C:\Snort\bin>snort -i 4 -c C:\Snort\etc\snort.conf -A console
```

• Custom Rules: Added local rules in local rules file to detect suspicious activities.

• Version Check: Verified Snort version using terminal commands.

```
Administrator: Command Prompt

Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.26100.3624]
(c) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Windows\System32>cd..

C:\Windows>cd..

C:\Snort>cd Snort

C:\Snort>cd bin

C:\Snort\bin>snort -V

-*> Snort! (*-
o" )~ Version 2.9.20-WIN64 GRE (Build 82)
By Martin Roesch & The Snort Team: http://www.snort.org/contact#team
Copyright (C) 2014-2022 Cisco and/or its affiliates. All rights reserved.

Using PCRE version: 8.10 2010-06-25

Using ZLIB version: 1.2.11
```

- Running Snort in IDS Mode: Documented commands and execution results.
- Log Analysis: Verified logs generated in portscan.log, including detection of an Nmap scan.

```
×
     How to forward logs into splunk pro
                                    portscan.log
File
      Edit
             View
Priority Count: 3
Connection Count: 0
IP Count: 3
Scanned IP Range: 142.251.42.74:192.168.1.1
Port/Proto Count: 3
Port/Proto Range: 53:443
Time: 04/01-21:51:27.469518
event ref: 5
192.168.1.12 -> 40.99.34.162 (portscan) Open Port
Open Port: 443
Time: 04/01-21:51:27.474274
event ref: 5
192.168.1.12 -> 40.99.34.162 (portscan) Open Port
Open Port: 443
Time: 04/01-21:51:28.403806
event ref: 5
192.168.1.12 -> 20.189.173.14 (portscan) Open Port
Open Port: 443
Time: 04/01-21:51:28.667999
event_ref: 5
192.168.1.12 -> 20.189.173.14 (portscan) Open Port
Open Port: 443
Time: 04/01-21:51:28.739581
event id: 11
192.168.1.12 -> 184.26.54.122 (portscan) UDP Filtered Portsweep
Priority Count: 0
Connection Count: 30
IP Count: 7
Scanned IP Range: 184.26.54.122:239.255.255.250
Port/Proto Count: 7
Port/Proto Range: 53:3702
Ln 1, Col 1 5,571 characters
```

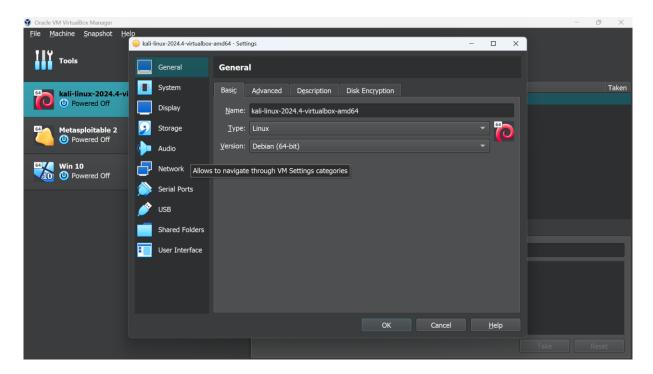
5. Kali Linux Setup and Penetration Testing

5.1 Overview

Kali Linux was used for penetration testing to assess network security.

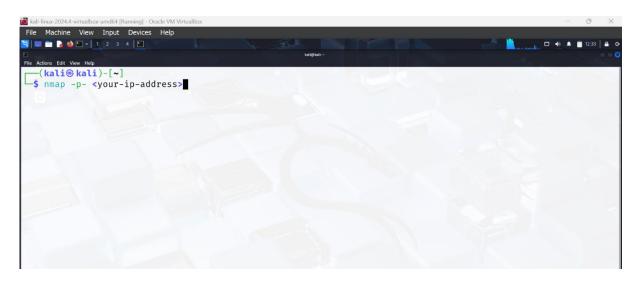
5.2 Configuration Details

• Kali Linux Installation: Successfully set up and configured.





• Nmap Scan Execution: Conducted an Nmap scan on a target system.



• Command Documentation: Screenshots of commands used.



• Scan Results: Analyzed scan output to identify open ports and vulnerabilities.

6. Incident Response and Findings

6.1 Security Event Detection

- Splunk alerts successfully triggered based on predefined queries.
- Snort detected unauthorized network scanning activity (Nmap scan).
- Python automation script provided timely log summaries via email.

6.2 Security Recommendations

- **Splunk Optimization:** Implement advanced correlation rules and dashboards.
- **Snort Enhancement:** Expand rule set to detect a wider range of attacks.
- **Network Hardening:** Limit open ports and monitor suspicious activities.
- **Incident Response Plan:** Establish a standardized incident response framework.

7. Conclusion

This report documents the security setup and its effectiveness in detecting security events. Based on the findings, recommendations have been provided to improve overall cybersecurity resilience. Continuous monitoring, log analysis, and proactive security measures are essential for maintaining a robust security infrastructure.