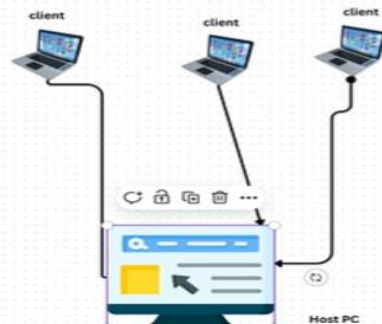


SPLUNK PROJECT

SIEM



- Steps
1. Download Splunk Enterprise on the host PC
 2. Download Splunk UF on the client pcs
 3. Install splunk on the host and client PC
 4. create an input.conf file on the client device
 5. configure the outbound rule on the client pc firewall
 6. setup the indexer on the host splunk application
 7. configure forwarding and receiving portal
 8. configure the inbound rule of the firewall of the client

Splunk Alert Project: Detecting Failed Logins on Windows Server

Completed by Kifayah Oladejo

15/11/2025

1. Project Overview

This project demonstrates how to create and trigger a security alert in Splunk Enterprise using data collected from a Windows Server via the Splunk Universal Forwarder. The alert identifies multiple failed login attempts (Event ID 4625), which can be indicative of brute-force attacks or unauthorized access attempts.

2. Architecture & Setup

- Splunk Universal Forwarder installed on Windows Server.
- Splunk Enterprise installed on Host PC.
- Forwarder configured to send Windows Security logs to Splunk Enterprise.
- Data indexed under 'main' index with sourcetype 'WinEventLog:Security'.

3. Objective

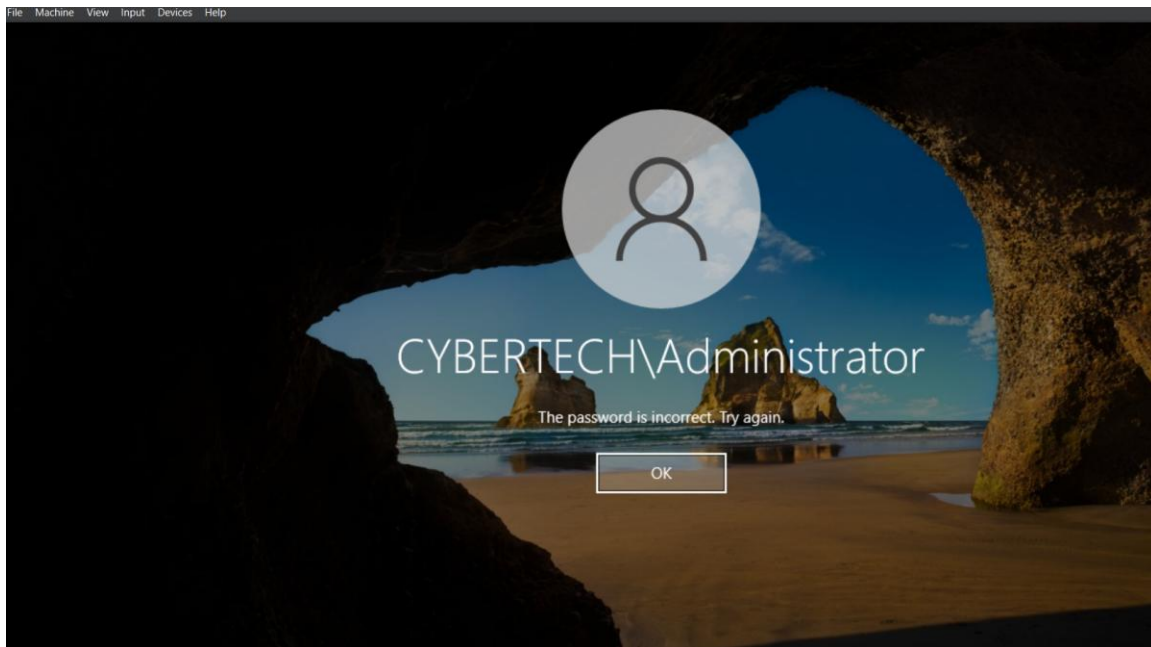
Trigger an alert when more than 5 failed login attempts (EventCode 4625) occur within a 10-minute window.

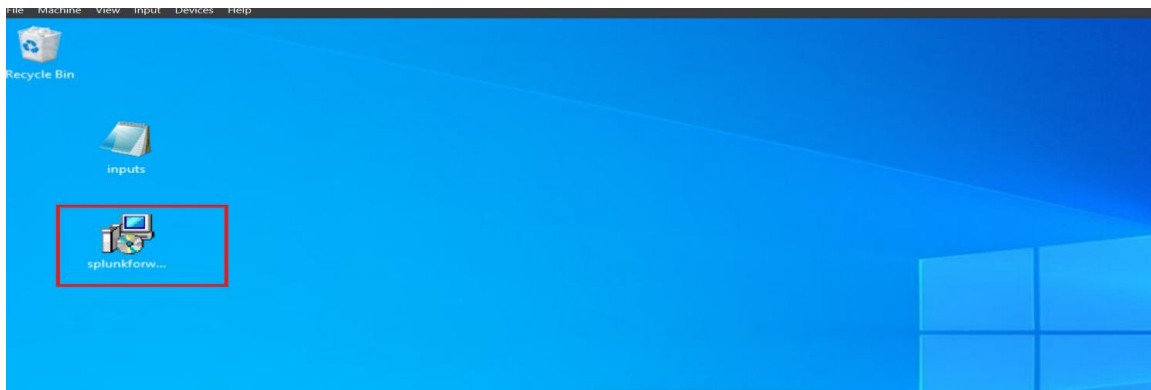
Windows logs authentication events in the Security log:

- Event ID 4625 → Failed login attempt.

- Event ID 4624 → Successful login.

For the sake of this documentation, I tried inputting the wrong password three times and then entered the correct password in the fourth attempt.



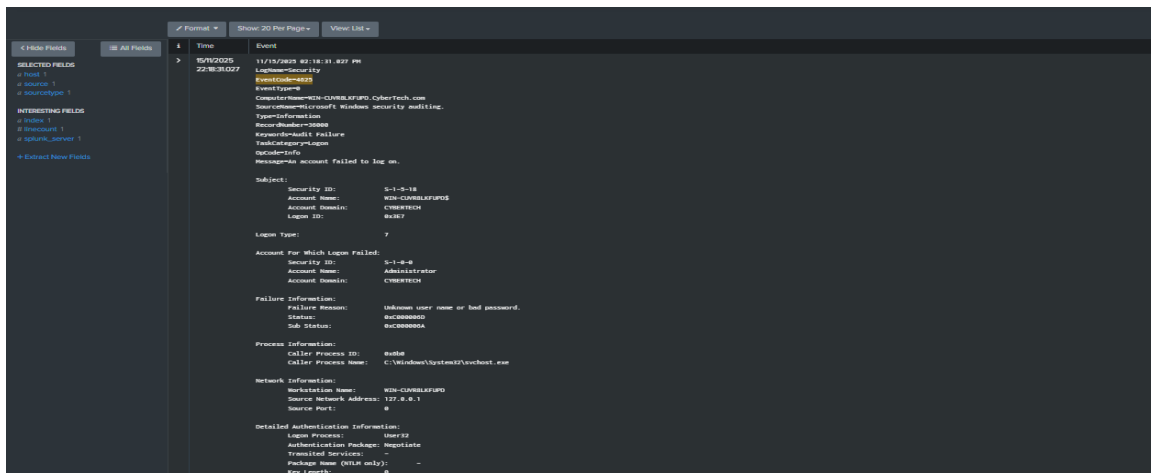


4. Splunk Search Query

The following SPL query was used to detect failed login attempts:

```
index=main sourcetype=WinEventLog:Security EventCode=4625  
/ stats count by Account_Name, host  
/ where count > 5
```

Host=computer_name LogName="Security" EventCode=4625



This event is generated when a logon request fails. It is generated on the computer where access was attempted.

The Subject fields indicate the account on the local system which requested the logon. This is most commonly a service such as the Server service, or a local process such as Winlogon.exe or Services.exe.

The Logon Type field indicates the kind of logon that was requested. The most common types are 2 (interactive) and 3 (network).

The Process Information fields indicate which account and process on the system requested the logon.

The Network Information fields indicate where a remote logon request originated. Workstation name is not always available and may be left blank in some cases.

The authentication information fields provide detailed information about this specific logon request.

- Transited services indicate which intermediate services have participated in this logon request.
- Package name indicates which sub-protocol was used among the NTLM protocols.
- Key length indicates the length of the generated session key. This will be 0 if no session key was requested.

5. Alert Configuration

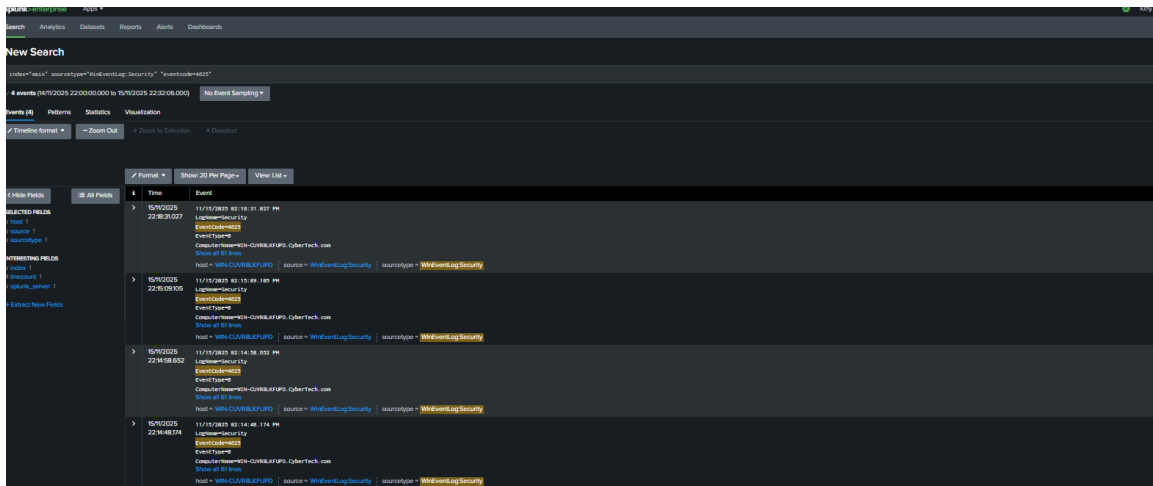
- Title: Failed Logins Alert
- Type: Scheduled Alert (Every 10 minutes)
- Time Range: Last 10 minutes
- Trigger Condition: Number of results > 4
- Trigger Actions: Send Email (Configured via SMTP in Splunk Settings)

The screenshot shows the 'Settings' page for an alert named 'Failed login alert'. The 'Alert' section shows the title and description. The 'Alert type' is set to 'Scheduled' with an expiration of 24 hours. The 'Trigger Conditions' section shows the alert is triggered 'Per-Result'. The 'Trigger Actions' section shows a single action 'Send email' with the recipient 'pyruvicsans@gmail.com' and a priority of 'High'. The interface includes 'Cancel' and 'Save' buttons at the bottom right.

Settings	
Alert	Failed login alert
Description	Alert for failed login attempts on Windows Server
Alert type	Scheduled
Expires	24 hour(s)
Trigger Conditions	
Trigger alert when	Per-Result
Throttle	<input type="checkbox"/>
Trigger Actions	
+ Add Actions	
When triggered	<div><div>Send email</div><div>To: pyruvicsans@gmail.com</div><div>Comma separated list of email addresses. Email addresses represented by tokens are validated only at the time of the search. Show CC and BCC</div><div>Priority: High</div></div>

6. Simulating the Alert

To simulate real-world conditions, failed login attempts were manually triggered on the Windows Server using the `runas` command with incorrect credentials. This ensured multiple Event ID 4625 logs were generated and forwarded to Splunk for processing.



7. Validation & Output

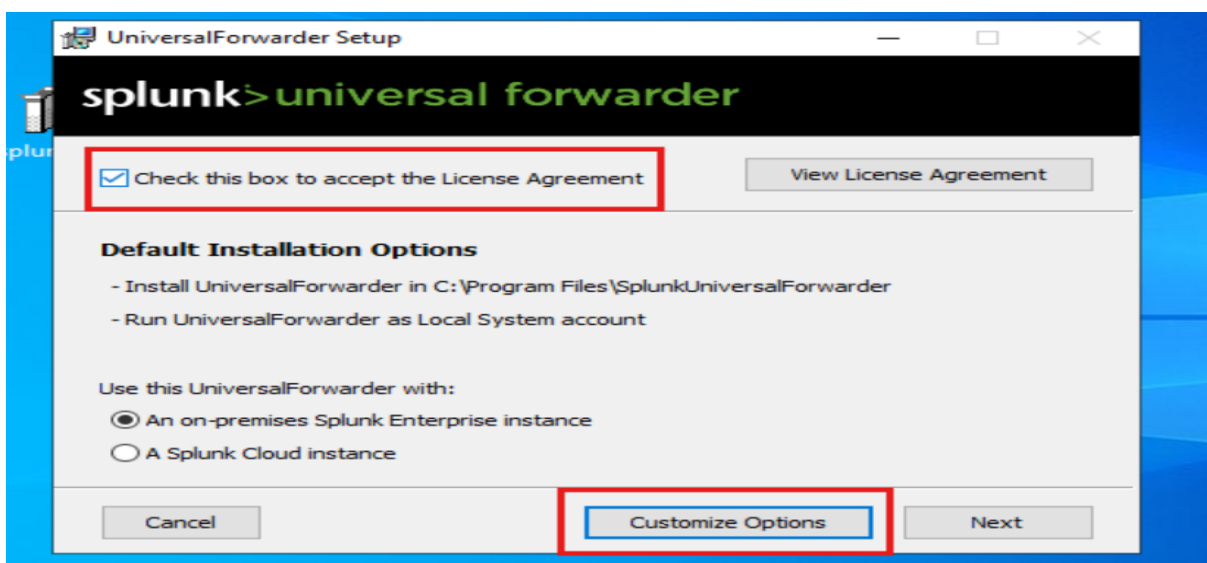
The alert was successfully triggered after 6 failed login attempts. It appeared in the 'Triggered Alerts' section of Splunk and an email notification was received, confirming successful detection and response.

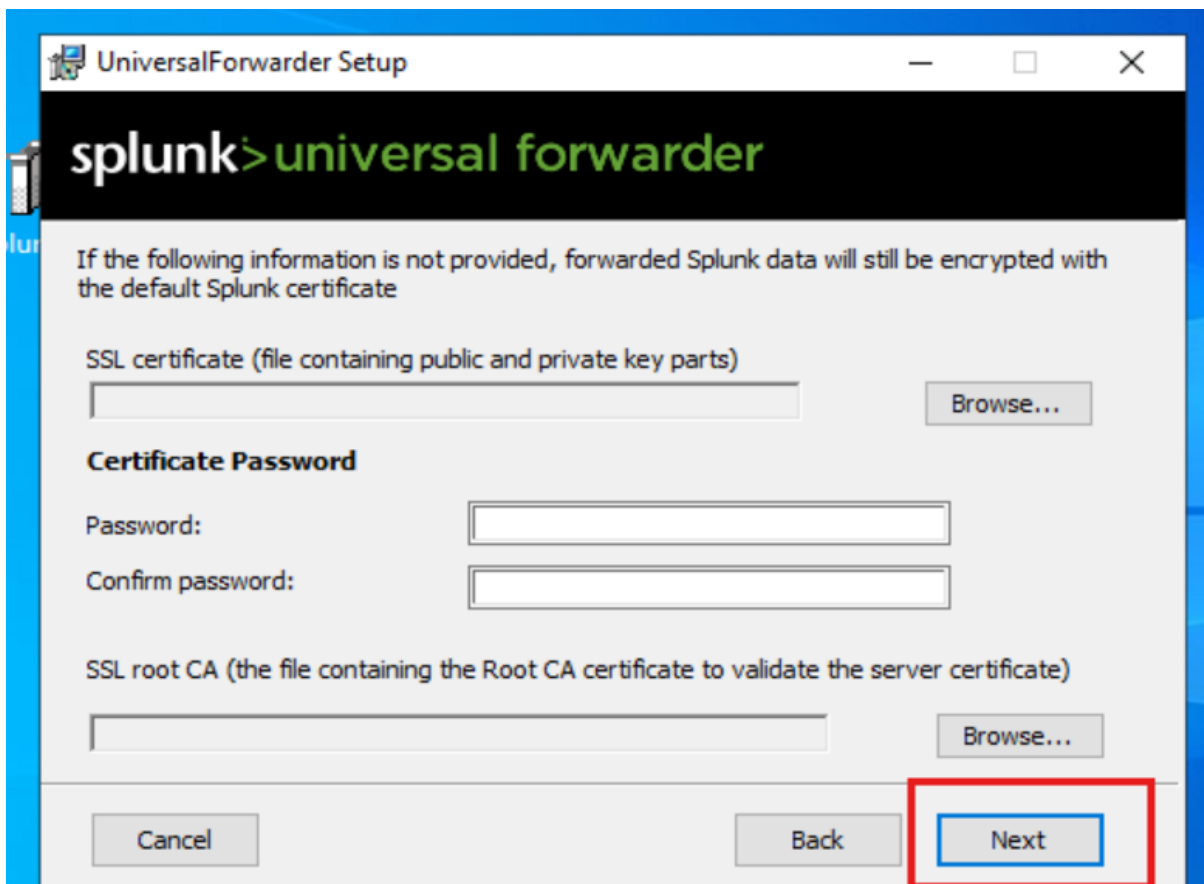
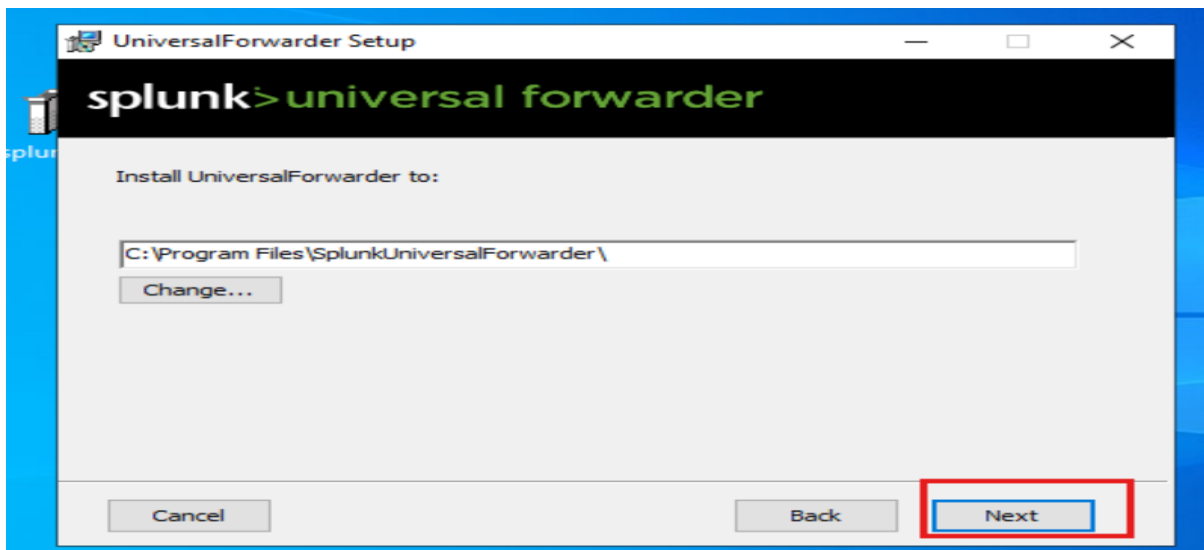
8. Conclusion

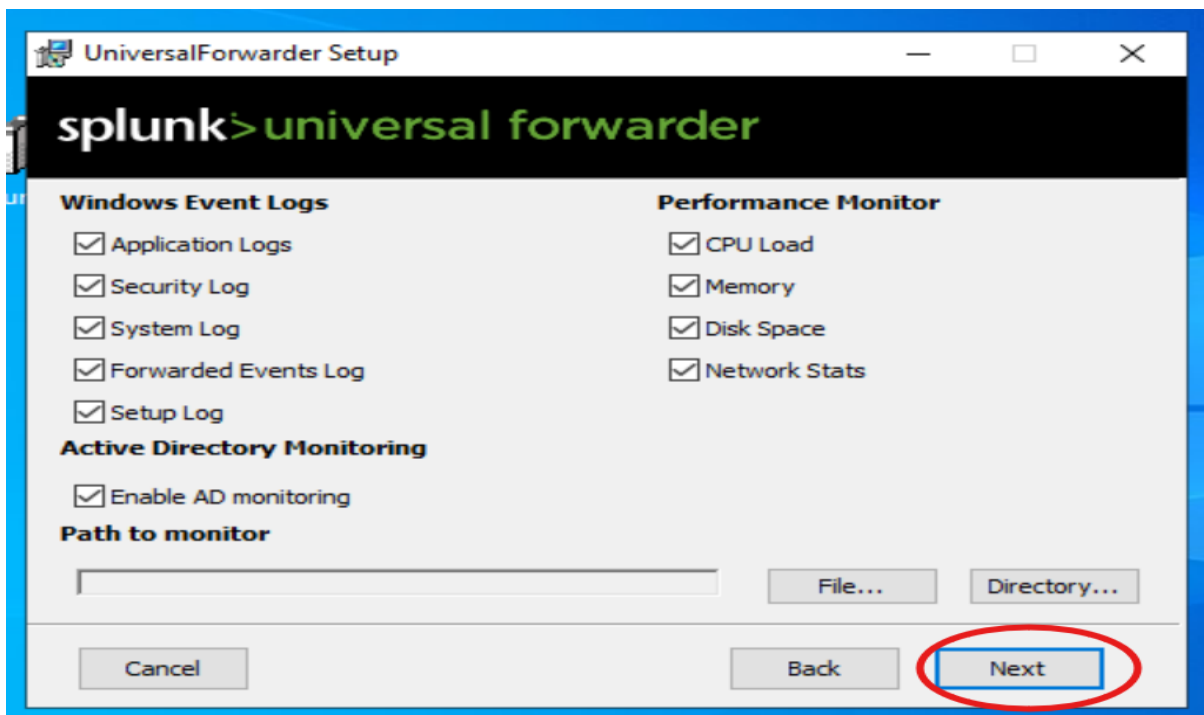
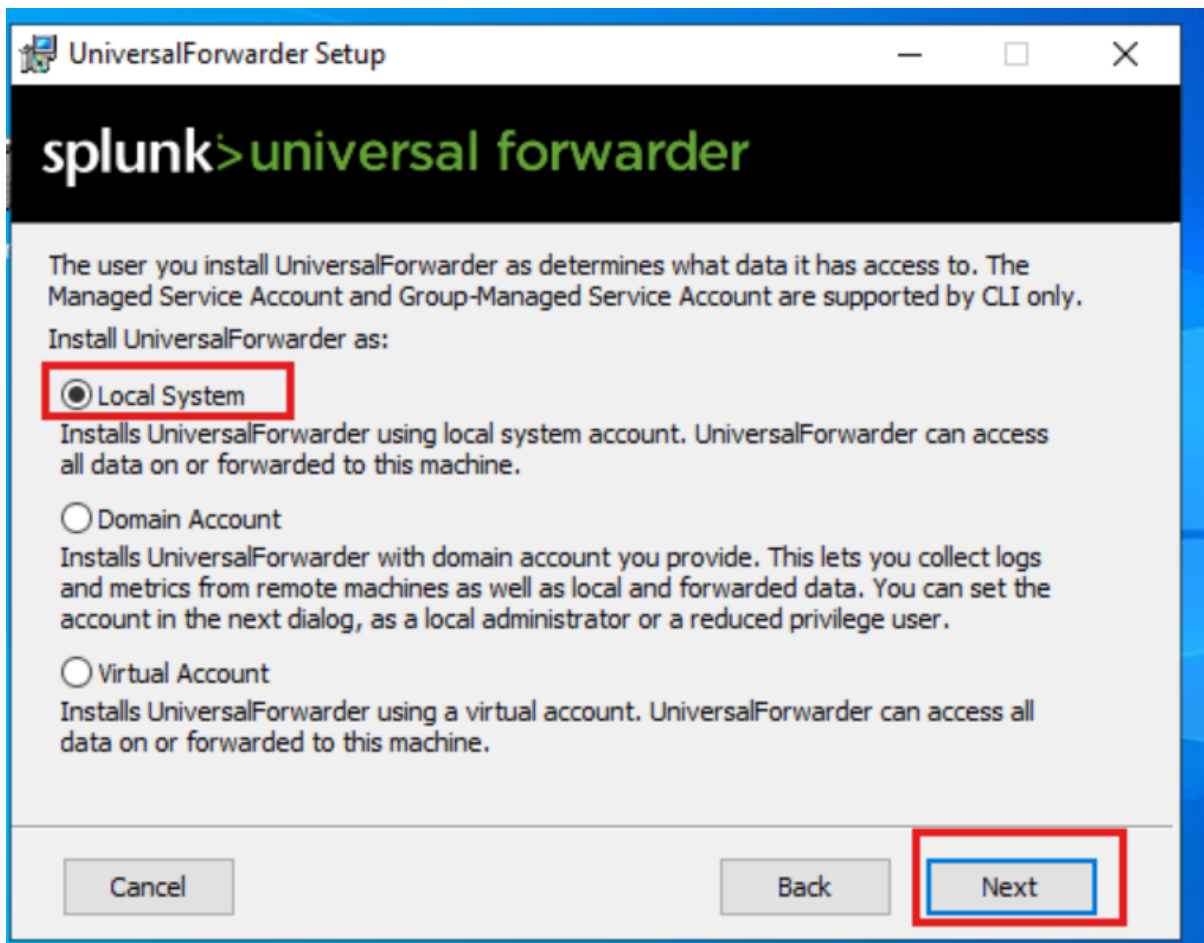
This project demonstrates the practical use of Splunk for real-time log monitoring and alerting.

Screenshots downloading splunk>universal forwarder:

https://www.splunk.com/en_us/download/universal-forwarder.html







UniversalForwarder Setup

splunk>universal forwarder

Create credentials for the administrator account. The password must contain, at a minimum, 8 printable ASCII characters.

Username:

☐ Generate random password

Password:

Confirm password:

Cancel Back Next

UniversalForwarder Setup

splunk>universal forwarder

If you intend to use a Splunk deployment server to configure this UniversalForwarder, please specify the host or IP, and port (default port is 8089). This is an optional step. However, UniversalForwarder needs either a deployment server or receiving indexer in order to do anything.

Deployment Server

Hostname or IP :

Enter the hostname or IP of your deployment server, e.g. ds.splunk.com *default is 8089*

Cancel Back Next

