

Mini SIEM with ELK Stack — Project Report

1. Executive Summary:

This project demonstrates the design and implementation of a Security Information and Event Management (SIEM) solution using the ELK Stack (Elasticsearch, Logstash, Kibana). The system ingests logs from multiple sources, detects simulated attacks, and provides actionable insights for incident response.

Outcome: A functional mini-SIEM capable of log centralization, visualization, and detection of web application attacks (DVWA), authentication anomalies, and system events.

2. Objectives:

- Centralize logs from Apache, DVWA, and system authentication sources.
- Detect and visualize suspicious activity (SQL injection, brute force, command injection).
- Simulate incident response workflows (containment, lockout, forensic analysis).
- Provide recommendations for improving detection and response capabilities.

3. Environment Setup:

- Tools: Elasticsearch, Logstash, Kibana, Filebeat, Apache2, DVWA
- Architecture:
 - Filebeat → Logstash → Elasticsearch → Kibana
- Log Sources:
 - Apache access/error logs
 - /var/log/auth.log (SSH login attempts)
 - DVWA application logs

4. Methodology:

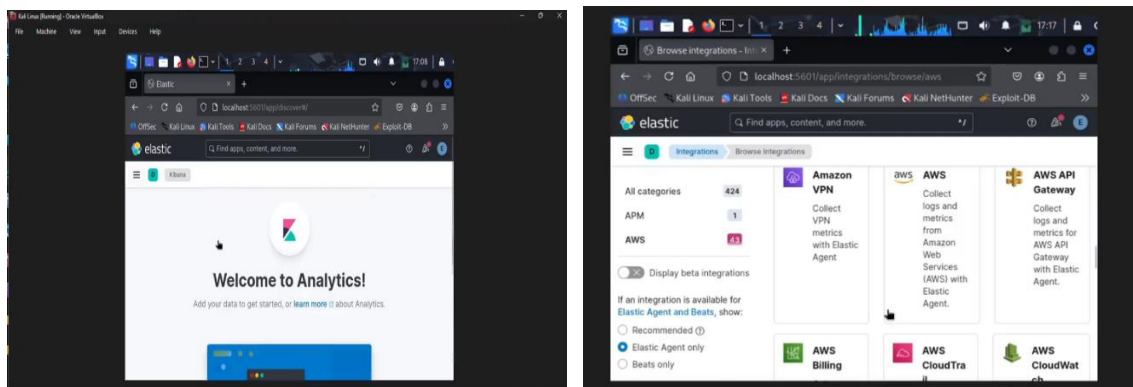
- Log Ingestion: Configured Filebeat to forward logs into Logstash pipelines.
- Parsing & Indexing: Applied Grok filters for structured fields (IP, timestamp, request type).
- Visualization: Built Kibana dashboards for authentication events, HTTP requests, and DVWA activity.
- Attack Simulation: Executed SQL injection and command injection attacks on DVWA.

- Detection: Verified alerts and anomalies in Kibana dashboards.
- Response Simulation: Disabled compromised accounts and reconstructed incident timeline.

5. Findings:

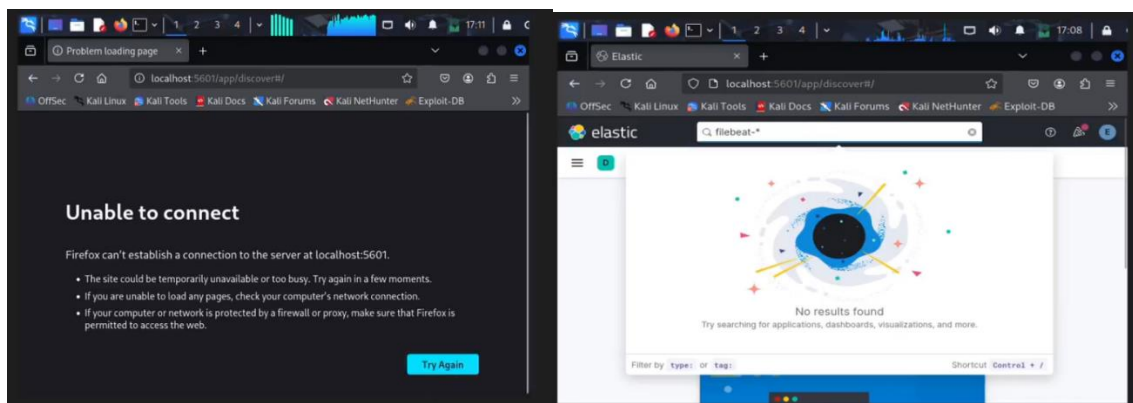
Finding 1: Successful Log Ingestion

- Evidence: Apache logs ingested and indexed in Elasticsearch.
- Impact: Validates pipeline configuration.
- Screenshot Placeholder: Kibana dashboard showing live Apache logs.



Finding 2: Authentication Events Tracked

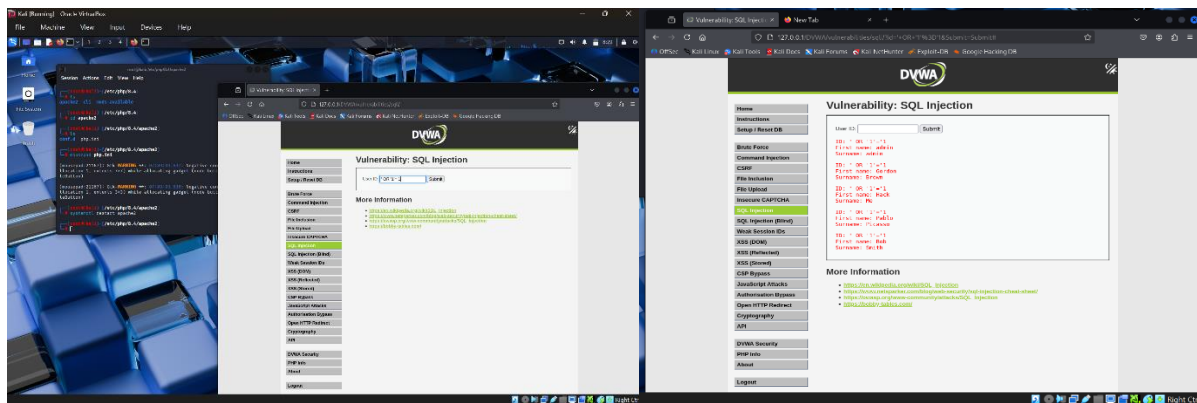
- Evidence: Failed SSH login attempts visualized in Kibana.
- Impact: Enables brute-force detection.



Finding 3: SQL Injection Detected

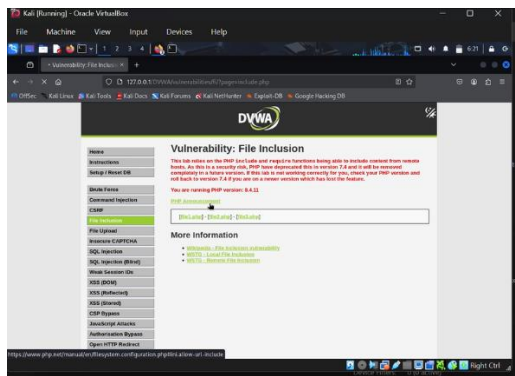
- Evidence: DVWA logs captured malicious payloads (' OR '1'='1').

- Impact: Confirms SIEM's ability to detect web-based injection attacks.



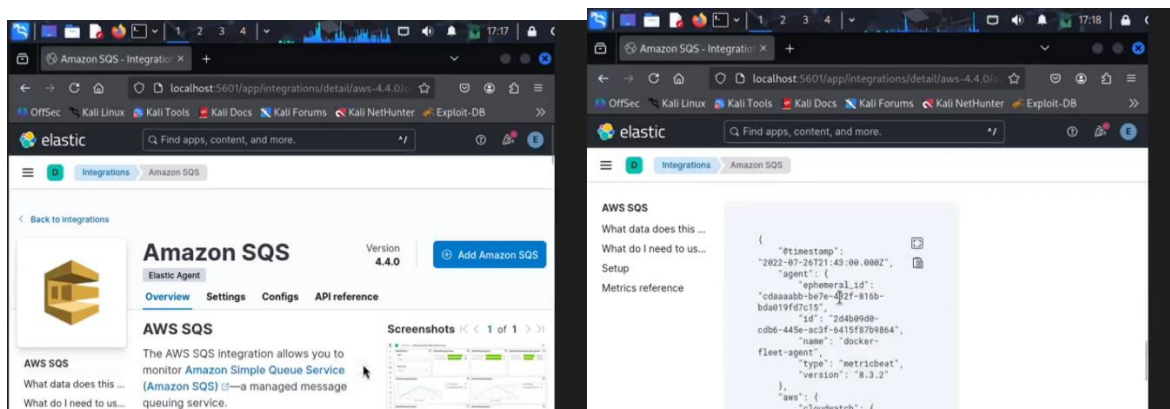
Finding 4: Command Injection Detected

- Evidence: Logs show suspicious system command execution via DVWA input.
- Impact: Demonstrates OS-level exploitation detection.



Finding 5: Incident Response Simulation

- Evidence: User account disabled post-detection; incident timeline reconstructed.
- Impact: Validates containment and forensic capabilities.



6. Risk Rating Summary:

Event/Attack	Severity	Detection Status	Response Action
SQL Injection	High	Detected	Alert + Timeline
Command Injection	High	Detected	Containment
Failed SSH Logins	Medium	Detected	Account Lockout
Apache Misconfigurations	Medium	Observed Hardening	Config

7. Recommendations:

- Configure alert thresholds for failed logins.
- Integrate GeoIP filtering for suspicious regions.
- Automate email/SMS alerts for critical events.
- Harden DVWA and Apache configurations.
- Extend SIEM to include IDS/IPS logs for broader coverage.

8. Conclusion:

The Mini SIEM project successfully demonstrates the feasibility of using ELK Stack for centralized log management, attack detection, and incident response. While limited in scale, the system provides a strong foundation for enterprise-level SIEM deployment and highlights the importance of proactive monitoring in cybersecurity.