



Monitoring of Active Directory and Windows Client using Sysmon and Splunk

Cybersecurity Project



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Monitoring of Active Directory and Windows Client using Sysmon and Splunk

Objectives

1. Install AD and promote it to be the Domain Controller.
2. Join Windows client to the domain
3. Configure Sysmon to collect event logs on AD and Windows client
4. Install Splunk forwarder to send the event logs to Splunk Server
5. Configure the Splunk server to receive the event logs from the AD and Windows client for further analysis
6. Conduct a brute force attack on the AD from Kali Linux, Examine the details of the attack on Splunk.
7. Use AtomicRedTeam scripts and MITRE ATT&CK to detect security gaps.

Introduction

Active Directory (AD) is a directory service developed by Microsoft that centralises the management of users, computers, groups, and other resources in a networked environment it provides authentication authorization and policy enforcement, enabling streamlined administration and secure access to network resources across an organisation.

An AD is highly appealing to attackers because it serves as the central repository for an organisation's authentication and authorisation data. By compromising the AD, attackers can gain access to user's credentials, escalate privileges and move laterally across the network, effectively controlling the entire domain. Additionally, misconfiguration and legacy vulnerabilities within the AD environment can provide opportunities for exploitation making it a lucrative target for persistent access and data exfiltration. This makes monitoring and securing an AD highly essential for any organisation.

This project will describe the installation of an AD, promotion of the AD to a domain controller, configure Sysmon on the AD that will collect event logs, and Install a Splunk forwarder that will send the collected event logs to Splunk for analysis. A Windows client computer with users, joining the domain configure Sysmon, An Ubuntu server hosting Splunk. Sysmon will collect the logs event that the Splunk forwarder will send to the Splunk server.

Topology

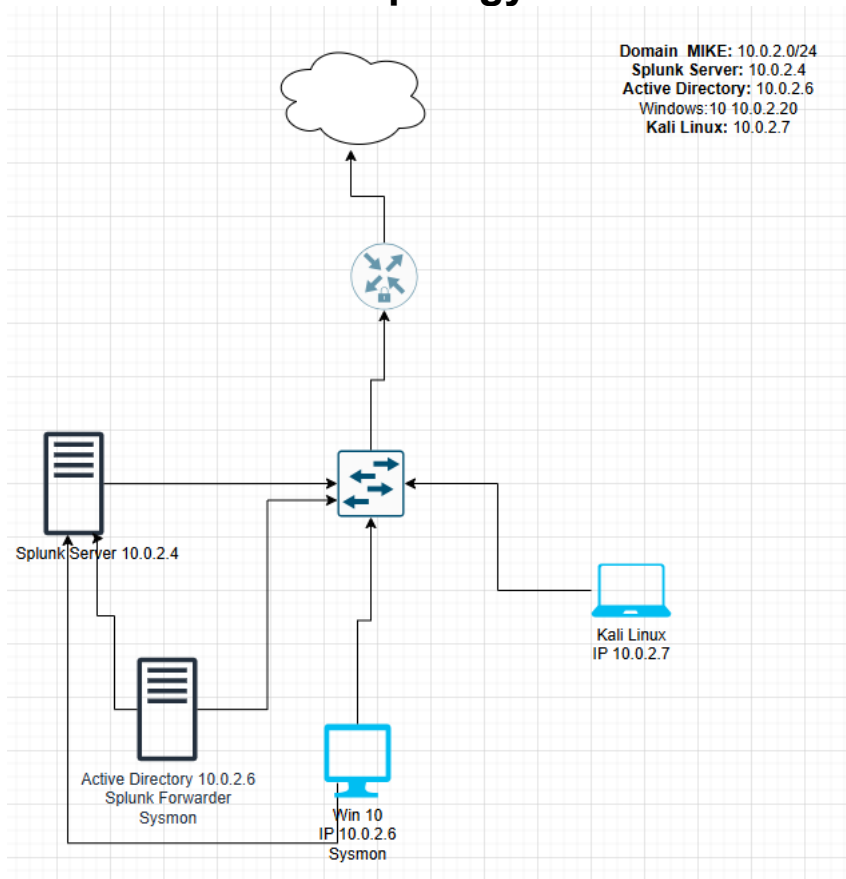


Figure 1

Splunk Server Setup

Install Ubuntu server. Once the installation is done. Check that the server has internet connectivity by sending a ping request to google.com and set the IP addresses to match the address in the diagram

```

root@splunk-ser01:/etc/netplan# ping google.com
PING google.com (74.125.193.100) 56(84) bytes of data:
64 bytes from di-in-f100.1e100.net (74.125.193.100): icmp_seq=1 ttl=55 time=51.7 ms
64 bytes from di-in-f100.1e100.net (74.125.193.100): icmp_seq=2 ttl=55 time=49.1 ms
64 bytes from di-in-f100.1e100.net (74.125.193.100): icmp_seq=3 ttl=55 time=42.4 ms
64 bytes from di-in-f100.1e100.net (74.125.193.100): icmp_seq=4 ttl=55 time=38.7 ms
64 bytes from di-in-f100.1e100.net (74.125.193.100): icmp_seq=5 ttl=55 time=37.5 ms
^C
64 bytes from di-in-f100.1e100.net (74.125.193.100): icmp_seq=6 ttl=55 time=35.8 ms
64 bytes from di-in-f100.1e100.net (74.125.193.100): icmp_seq=7 ttl=55 time=55.7 ms
64 bytes from di-in-f100.1e100.net (74.125.193.100): icmp_seq=8 ttl=55 time=54.2 ms
^C
--- google.com ping statistics ---
8 packets transmitted, 8 received, 0% packet loss, time 7009ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 35.786/45.627/55.668/7.448 ms
root@splunk-ser01:/etc/netplan#
root@splunk-ser01:/etc/netplan# ifconfig
enp0s3: flags=4163<UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST> mtu 1500
    inet 10.0.2.4 netmask 255.255.255.0 broadcast 10.0.2.255
    inet6 fe80::a00:27ff:fe9d:921b prefixlen 64 scopeid 0x20<link>
    ether 08:00:27:9d:92:1b txqueuelen 1000 (Ethernet)
    RX packets 1358 bytes 1780863 (1.7 MB)
    RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
    TX packets 808 bytes 54072 (54.0 KB)
    TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0

lo: flags=73<UP,LOOPBACK,RUNNING> mtu 65536
    inet 127.0.0.1 netmask 255.0.0.0
    inet6 ::1 prefixlen 128 scopeid 0x10<host>
    loop txqueuelen 1000 (Local Loopback)
    RX packets 112 bytes 9778 (9.7 KB)
    RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
    TX packets 112 bytes 9778 (9.7 KB)
    TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0

root@splunk-ser01:/etc/netplan#

```

Figure 2

Download Splunk for the official website. And install splunk using the command **sudo dpkg <splunk package>**

```

drwxrwxrwx 1 mike mike      0 Feb  9 12:06 ./
drwxr-x--- 5 mike mike    4096 Feb  9 12:19 ../
-rwxrwxrwx 1 mike mike 920120936 Feb  9 12:02 splunk-9.4.0-6b4ebe426ca6-linux-amd64.deb*
mike@splunk-ser01:~/share$
mike@splunk-ser01:~/share$
mike@splunk-ser01:~/share$
mike@splunk-ser01:~/share$
mike@splunk-ser01:~/share$ sudo dpkg -i splunk-9.4.0-6b4ebe426ca6-linux-amd64.deb
Selecting previously unselected package splunk.
(Reading database ... 102183 files and directories currently installed.)
Preparing to unpack splunk-9.4.0-6b4ebe426ca6-linux-amd64.deb ...
no need to run the pre-install check
Unpacking splunk (9.4.0) ...
Setting up splunk (9.4.0) ...

```

Figure 3

Type y to agree to the licensing

```

Usage Data: Data generated from the usage, configuration
and performance of an Offering.

Use Rights: As set out in section 1.1.

Do you agree with this license? [y/n]: y

```

Figure 4

Provide a username and password that will administrate on the Splunk web interface

```

Please enter an administrator username: admin
Password must contain at least:
    * 8 total printable ASCII character(s).
Please enter a new password:

```

Figure 5

Let Splunk installation complete. The presentation of the web-access details will indicate the installation is complete. To access the web interface, use either the hostname or the IP address followed by the port 8000 (Default port). Configure Splunk to start at boot time by issuing the command

sudo ./splunk enable boot-start -user splunk

```

If you get stuck, we're here to help.
Look for answers here: http://docs.splunk.com

The Splunk web interface is at http://splunk-ser01:8000

splunk@splunk-ser01:~/bin$ exit
exit
mike@splunk-ser01:/opt/splunk$ cd bin
mike@splunk-ser01:/opt/splunk/bin$
mike@splunk-ser01:/opt/splunk/bin$
mike@splunk-ser01:/opt/splunk/bin$
mike@splunk-ser01:/opt/splunk/bin$
mike@splunk-ser01:/opt/splunk/bin$
mike@splunk-ser01:/opt/splunk/bin$ sudo ./splunk enable boot-start -user splunk
Init script installed at /etc/init.d/splunk.
Init script is configured to run at boot.
mike@splunk-ser01:/opt/splunk/bin$

```

Figure 6

Windows 10 Client Setup, Install Sysmon and Splunk Forwarder

Window 10 client the device that the client will use to log on to access organisation resources on the domain. Sysmon will be installed to collect events generated on the device and Splunk forwarder will send the logs to Splunk.

After installation is done make sure to change the name of the device. By right-clicking **ThisPC** navigate to properties. Under Device Specifications Click on **Rename this PC**. Enter a name of your choice. Restarting the pc is required for the changes to take effect.

Device specifications

Device name	Mike-PC
Processor	Intel(R) Xeon(R) CPU E5-1620 v3 @ 3.50GHz 3.49 GHz
Installed RAM	4.00 GB
Device ID	AA3B2E8F-E429-4F98-82D9-F2A83D8A4F5C
Product ID	00330-80000-00000-AA237
System type	64-bit operating system, x64-based processor
Pen and touch	No pen or touch input is available for this display

Figure 7

Download Sysmon from <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/sysinternals>



The screenshot shows the Microsoft Learn article for Sysmon v15.15. The page has a light blue header with the title 'Sysmon v15.15' in large, bold, black font. Below the title, it says 'Article • 07/23/2024 • 9 contributors'. A section titled 'In this article' lists links for 'Introduction', 'Overview of Sysmon Capabilities', 'Screenshots', and 'Usage', followed by a 'Show 5 more' link. Below this, the authors 'By Mark Russinovich and Thomas Garnier' are listed, along with the publication date 'Published: July 23, 2024'. At the bottom, there are two download links: 'Download Sysmon (4.6 MB)' with a download icon, and 'Download Sysmon for Linux (GitHub)' with an external link icon.

Sysmon v15.15

Article • 07/23/2024 • 9 contributors

In this article

- [Introduction](#)
- [Overview of Sysmon Capabilities](#)
- [Screenshots](#)
- [Usage](#)
- [Show 5 more](#)

By Mark Russinovich and Thomas Garnier

Published: July 23, 2024

 [Download Sysmon](#) (4.6 MB)

[Download Sysmon for Linux \(GitHub\)](#)

Figure 8

Navigate to the Downloads to the location of the Sysmon download

```
Windows PowerShell
Copyright (C) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

Try the new cross-platform PowerShell https://aka.ms/pscore6

PS C:\Windows\system32> cd C:\Users\msoke\Downloads\Sysmon
PS C:\Users\msoke\Downloads\Sysmon> dir

Directory: C:\Users\msoke\Downloads\Sysmon

Mode                LastWriteTime         Length Name
----                -
-a----            09/02/2025      13:30           7490 Eula.txt
-a----            09/02/2025      13:30      8480560 Sysmon.exe
-a----            09/02/2025      13:30      4563248 Sysmon64.exe
-a----            09/02/2025      13:30      4993440 Sysmon64a.exe

PS C:\Users\msoke\Downloads\Sysmon> .\Sysmon64.exe
```

Figure 9

For the installation of sysmon xml instructions need to be downloaded. The xml instructions are to guide Sysmon on what needs to be installed.

```
PS C:\Users\msoke\Downloads\Sysmon> .\Sysmon64.exe -i ..\sysmonconfig.xml

System Monitor v15.15 - System activity monitor
By Mark Russinovich and Thomas Garnier
Copyright (C) 2014-2024 Microsoft Corporation
Using libxml2. libxml2 is Copyright (C) 1998-2012 Daniel Veillard. All Rights Reserved.
Sysinternals - www.sysinternals.com

Loading configuration file with schema version 4.90
Configuration file validated.
```

Figure 10

Splunk Forwarder is next to be installed on the Windows client. Download the forwarder for Windows double-click. The first steps do not need any changes until the window for the receiver is reached fill in the IP address of the Splunk server and port 9997

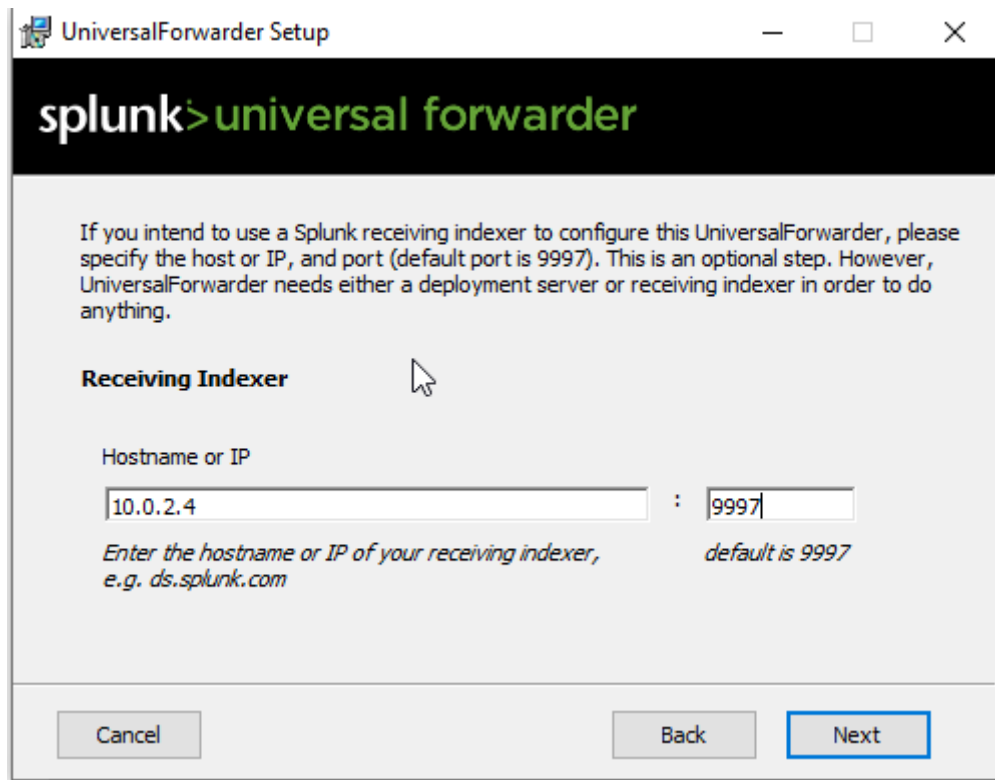


Figure 11

On the next window click finish

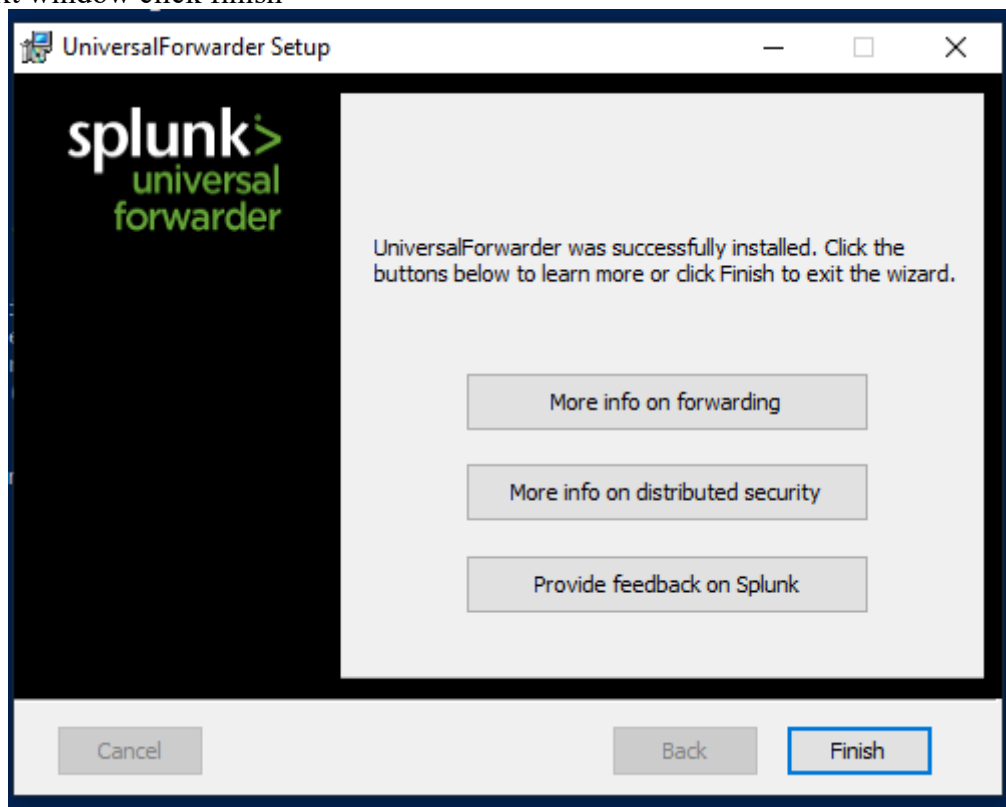


Figure 12

The next step is to configure the inputs file. The inputs file will contain instructions on what data is going to be collected. Make a copy of the inputs.conf from the defaults into the local directory.

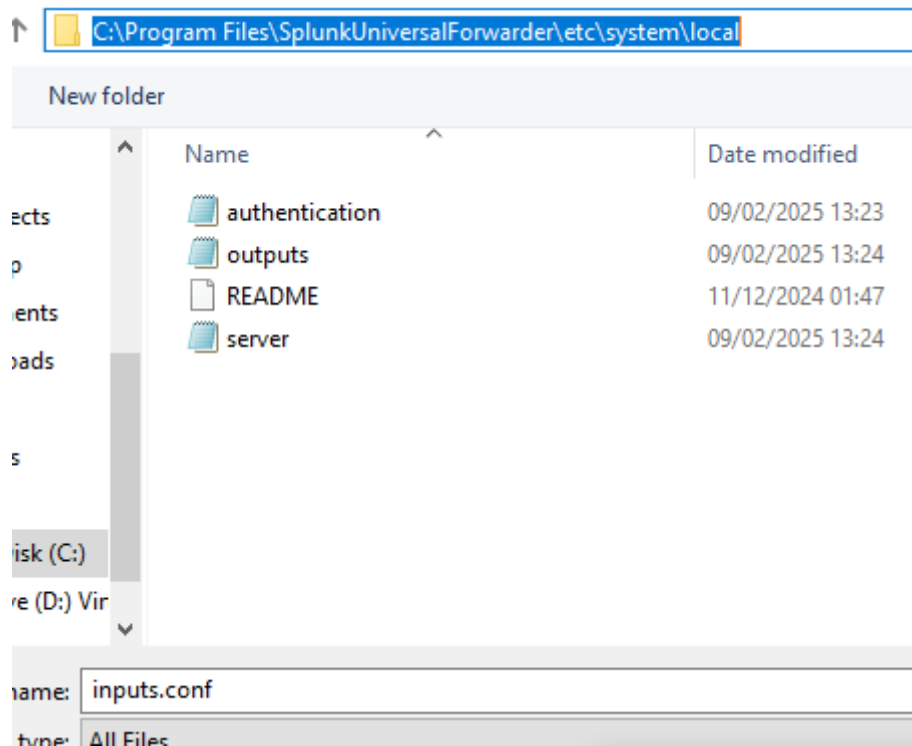


Figure 13

Next, navigate to the services and click on the properties of the Splunk forwarder. Ensure that the local service account is selected, this is due to the permission as the default NT may be denied permission to collect data.

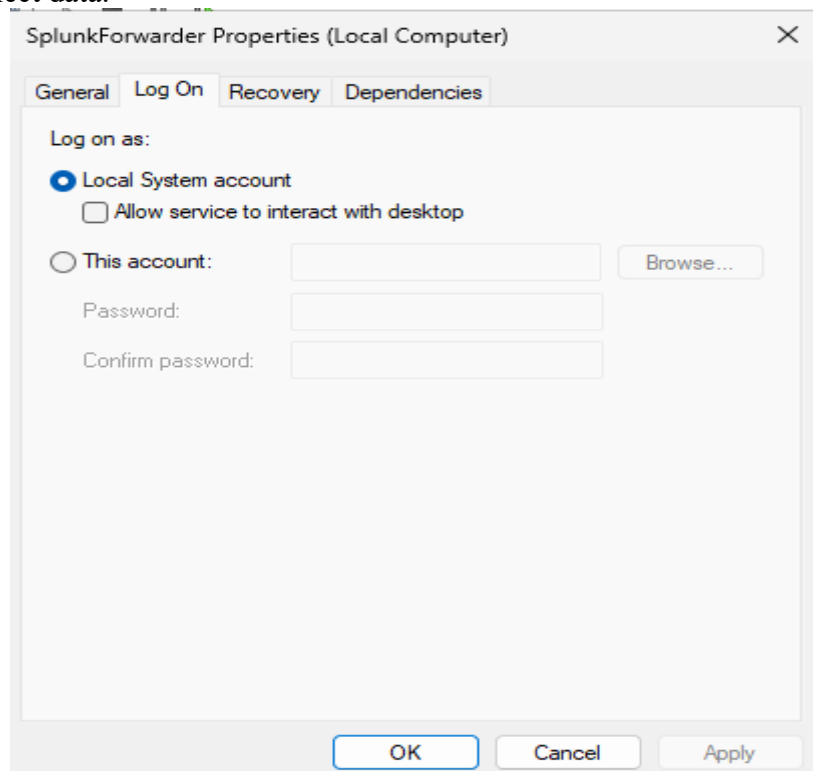


Figure 14

Restart the Splunk forwarder services for the changes to take effect.

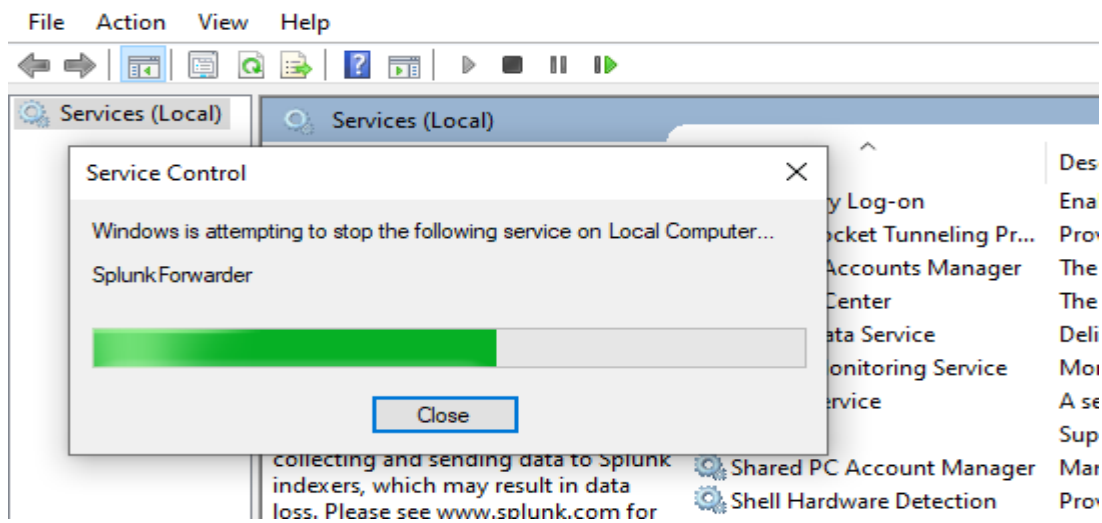


Figure 15

On the Splunk server Login and navigate to create a new index.

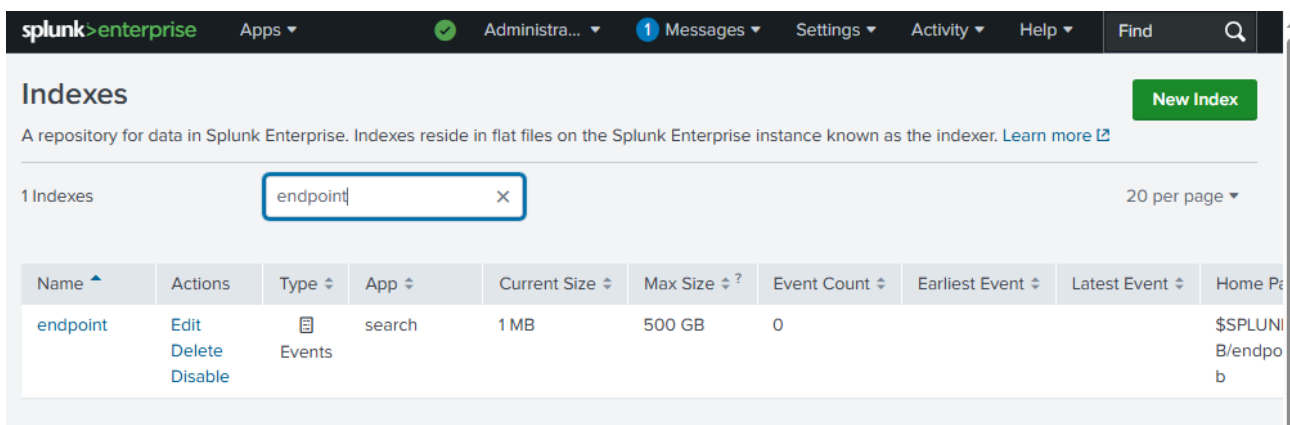


Figure 16

Under forwarding and receiving create a new listening port 9997

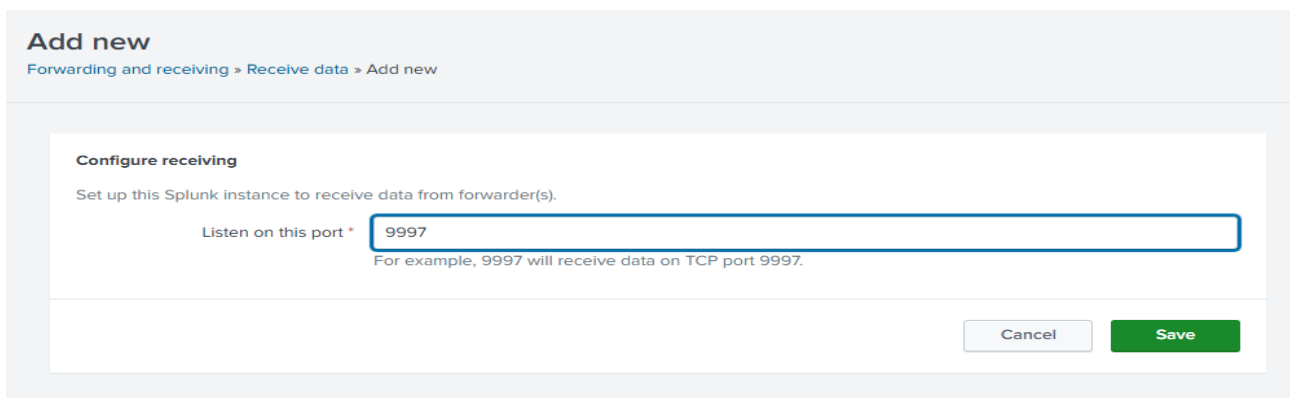


Figure 17

On the Splunk server begin a new search index=endpoint

The screenshot displays the Splunk 'New Search' interface. At the top, the search query 'index=endpoint' is entered. Below the search bar, a green checkmark indicates '9,868 events' for the time range '2/8/25 2:00:00.000 PM to 2/9/25 2:47:46.000 PM'. The 'No Event Sampling' option is selected. The interface includes tabs for 'Events (9,868)', 'Patterns', 'Statistics', and 'Visualization'. Below these tabs are controls for 'Timeline format', 'Zoom Out', 'Zoom to Selection', and 'Deselect'. A sidebar on the left shows 'SELECTED FIELDS' with 'host' selected, and 'INTERESTING FIELDS' with 'Account_Domain' and 'Account_Name'. A right-hand panel for the 'host' field shows '1 Value, 100% of events' and a table of values.

Values	Count
MIKE-PC	9,868

Figure 18

In the selected fields see 1 host value Mike-PC the name of Windows 10 PC.

Install Active Directory.

Download and install Windows Server. Once the installation is done ensure that there is an internet connection, and the server can also ping the Splunk server.

```
PS C:\Users\Administrator\Downloads\Sysmon> ping google.com

Pinging google.com [209.85.202.139] with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 209.85.202.139: bytes=32 time=31ms TTL=54
Reply from 209.85.202.139: bytes=32 time=37ms TTL=54
Reply from 209.85.202.139: bytes=32 time=32ms TTL=54
Reply from 209.85.202.139: bytes=32 time=29ms TTL=54

Ping statistics for 209.85.202.139:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 29ms, Maximum = 37ms, Average = 32ms
PS C:\Users\Administrator\Downloads\Sysmon> ^C
PS C:\Users\Administrator\Downloads\Sysmon>
PS C:\Users\Administrator\Downloads\Sysmon>
PS C:\Users\Administrator\Downloads\Sysmon>
PS C:\Users\Administrator\Downloads\Sysmon> ping 10.0.2.4

Pinging 10.0.2.4 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 10.0.2.4: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=64
Reply from 10.0.2.4: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=64
Reply from 10.0.2.4: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=64
Reply from 10.0.2.4: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=64

Ping statistics for 10.0.2.4:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 0ms, Average = 0ms
PS C:\Users\Administrator\Downloads\Sysmon>
```

Figure 19

Rename the server same steps taken when renaming the Windows 10 client in the case Mike-DC, including restarting so the changes take effect.

Install Active Directory services on the server. In the right-hand corner under Manage click on Add Roles and Features

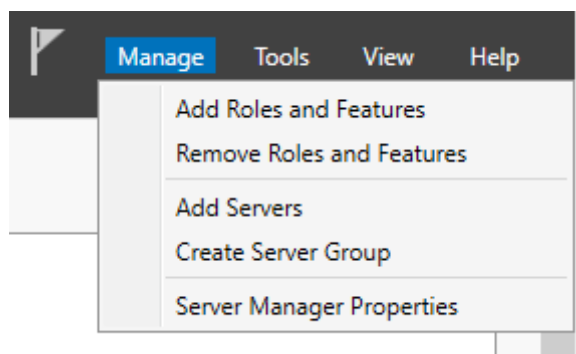


Figure 20

On the Installation type window select Role-based and feature based installation

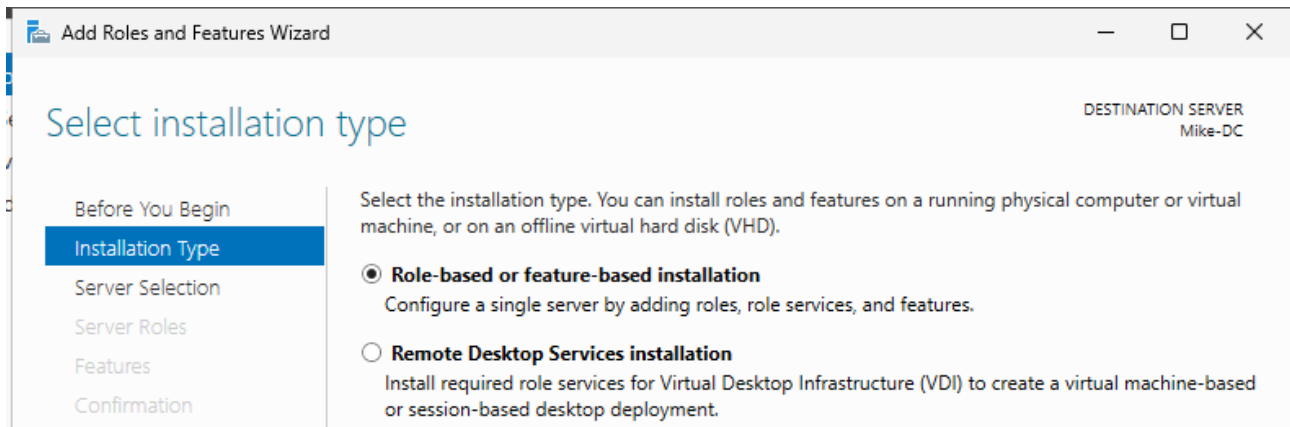


Figure 21

Let the installation complete

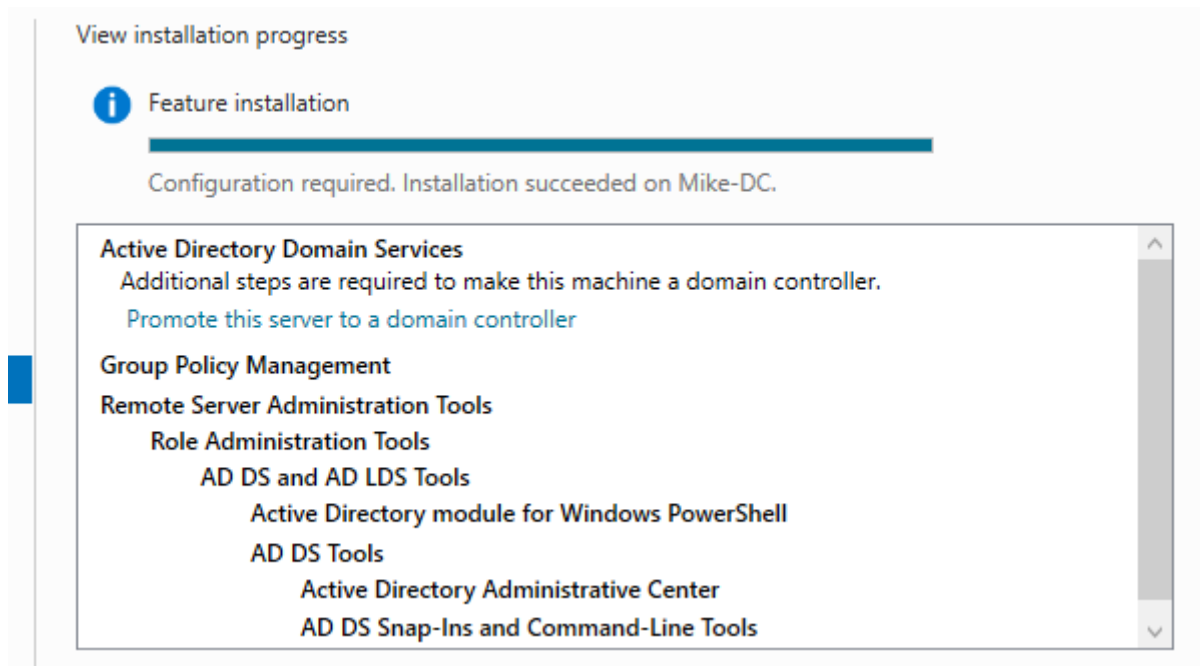


Figure 22

When the installation is complete the server needs to be promoted to Domain Controller

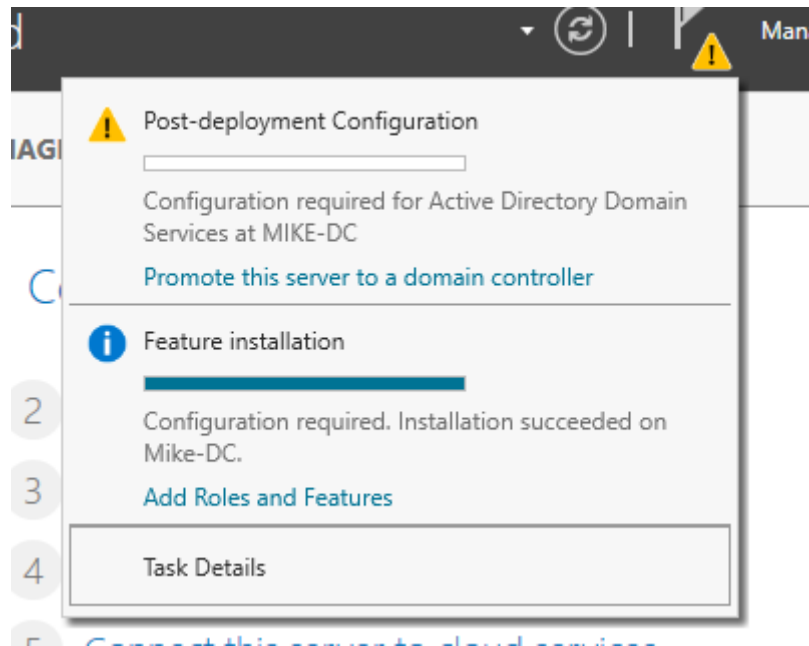


Figure 23

On restart, you can log as administrator.

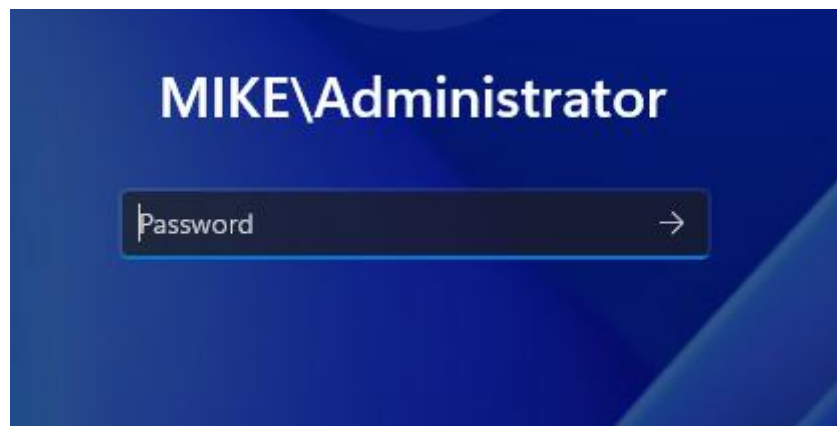


Figure 24

Create users who will log on the Windows 10 client device which will in turn be joined to the domain MIKE.LOCAL

Join the Windows 10 Client to the Domain

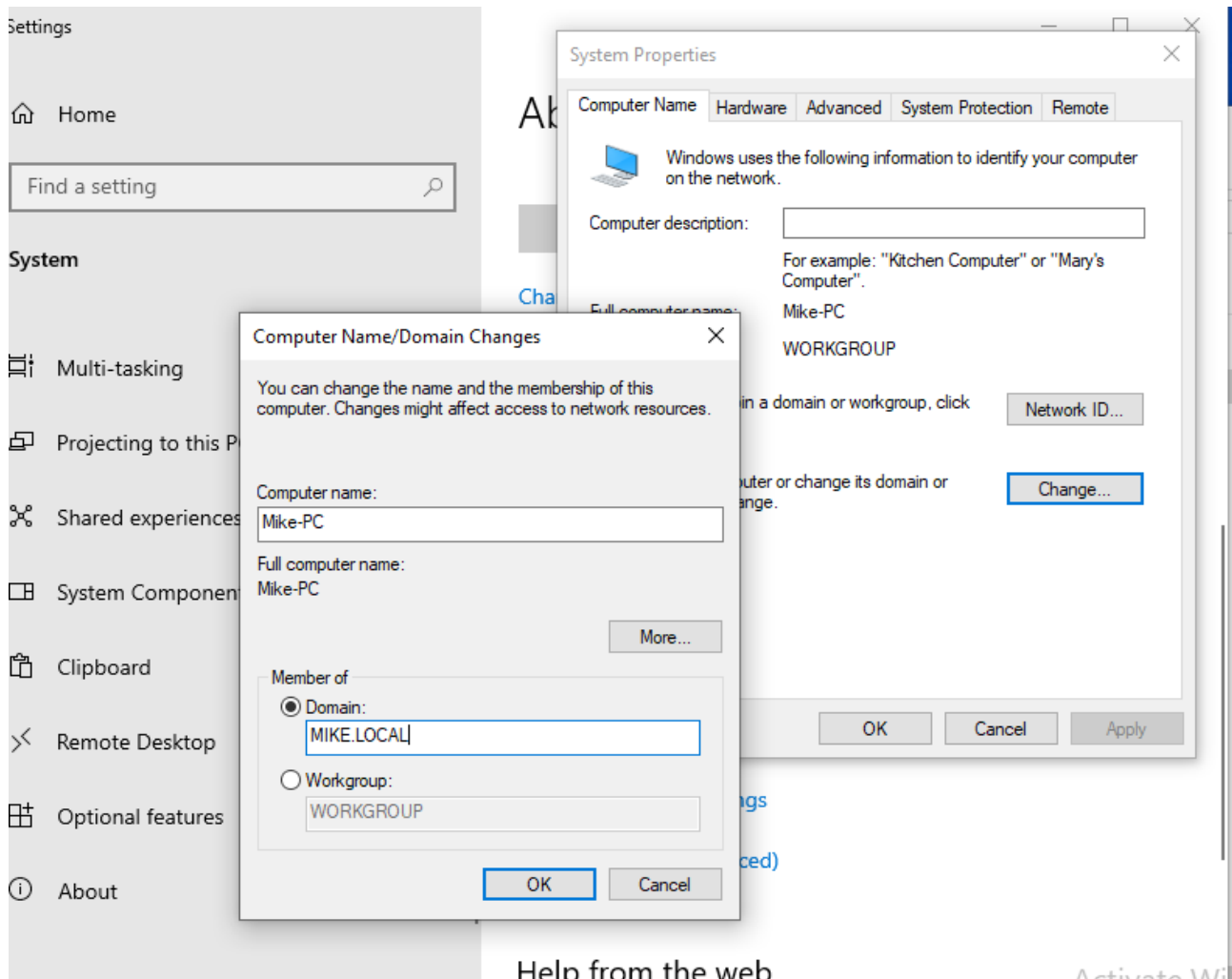


Figure 25

Enter the administrator password to allow the client to join the domain

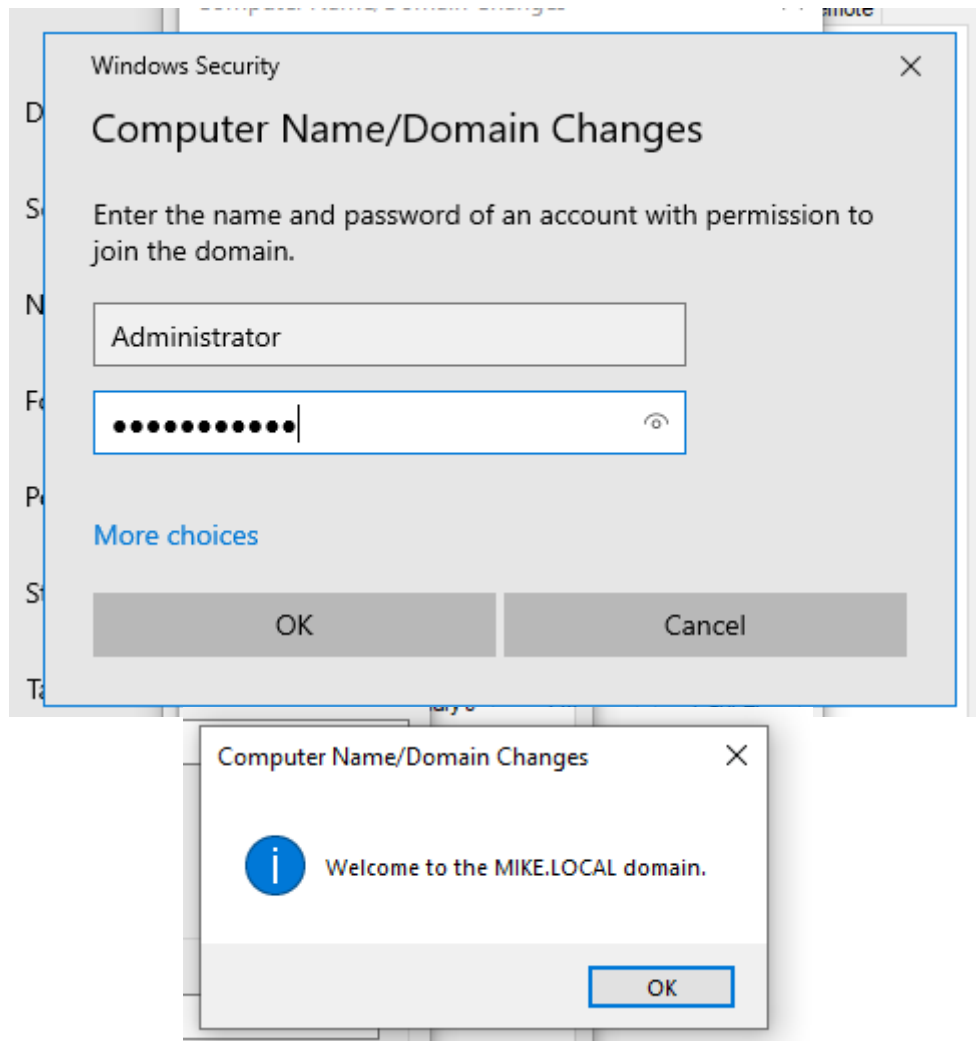


Figure 26

Restart the Windows 10 client.

Use the credentials of one of the users created in the previous step to log into the Windows 10 client

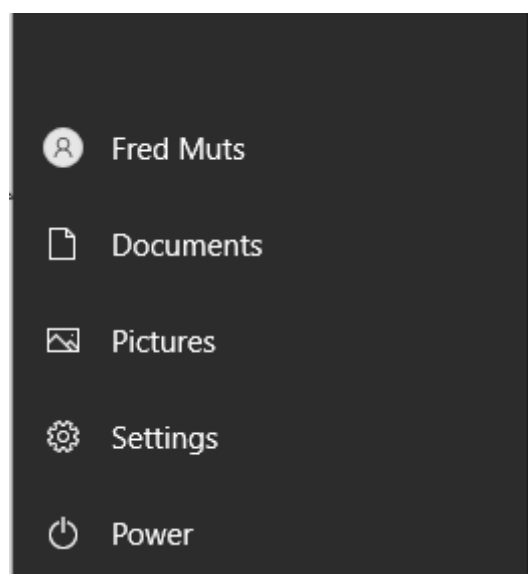


Figure 27

Install Splunk Forwarder and Sysmon. follow the same steps as on the Windows 10 client.

Check on the Splunk server to ensure there 2 hosts are listed

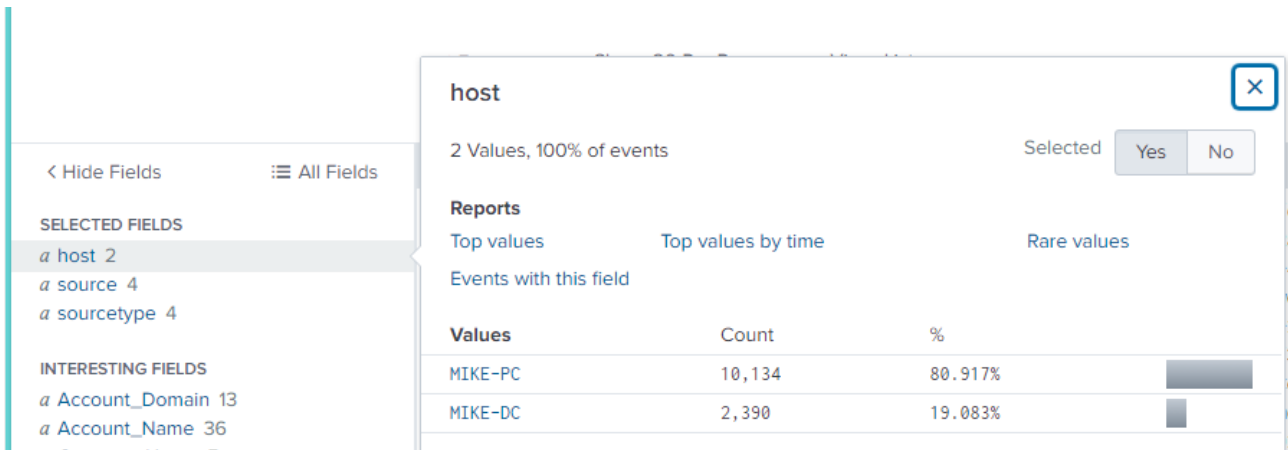


Figure 28

To conduct a brute force test remote login needs to be enabled for a few users On the Windows 10 client device in the properties Add a few users in the remote tab

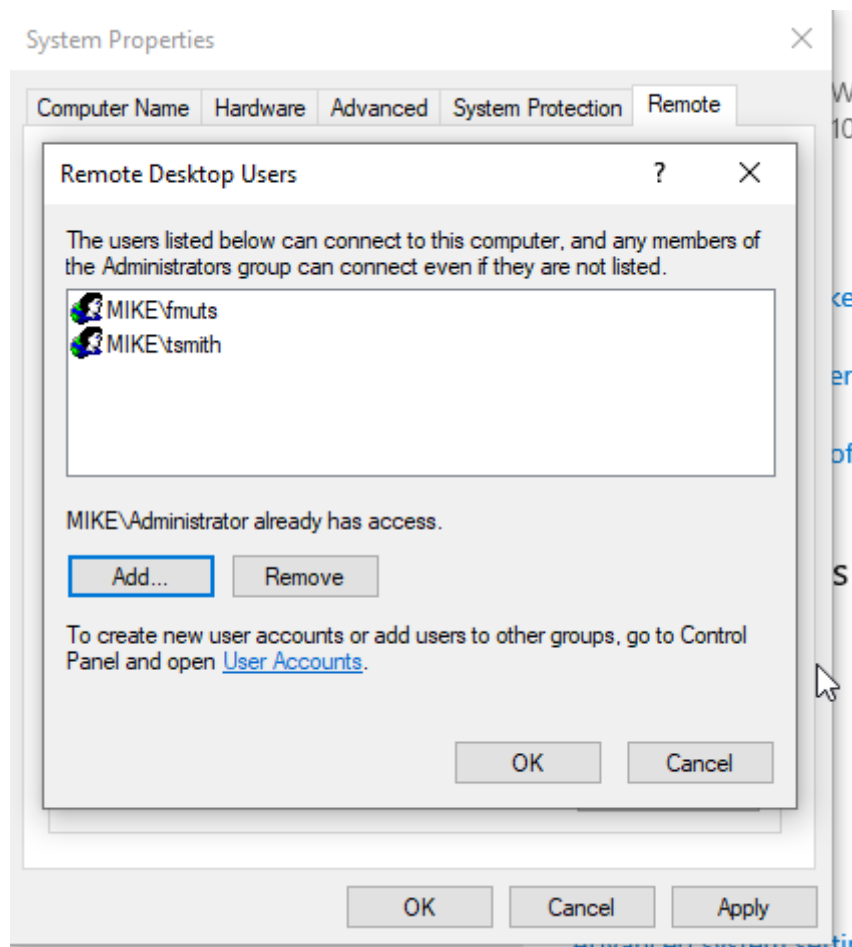
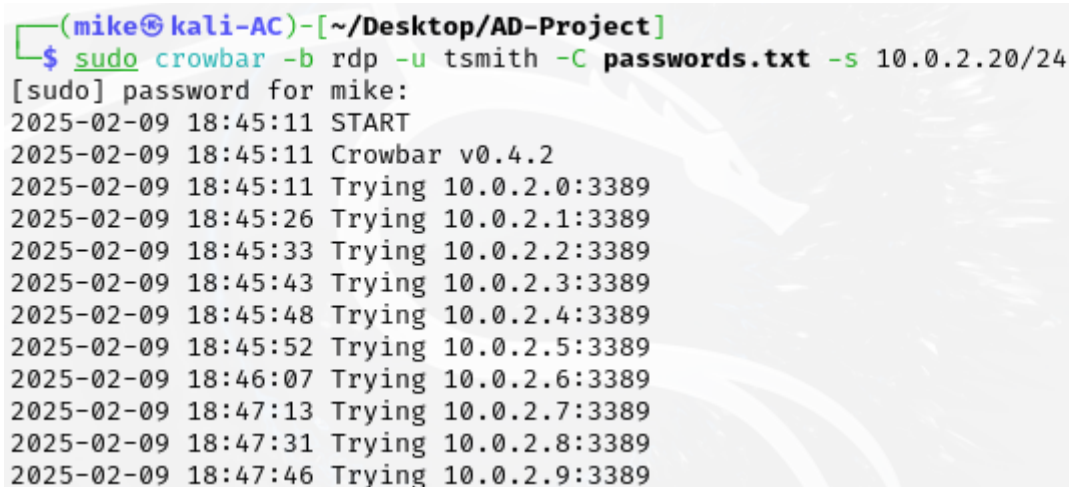


Figure 29

Brute Force Attack

On the Kali Linux device install crowbar. With crowbar installation complete and a text file with common passwords available. -b (service rdp) -u (user tsmith) -s IP address range.

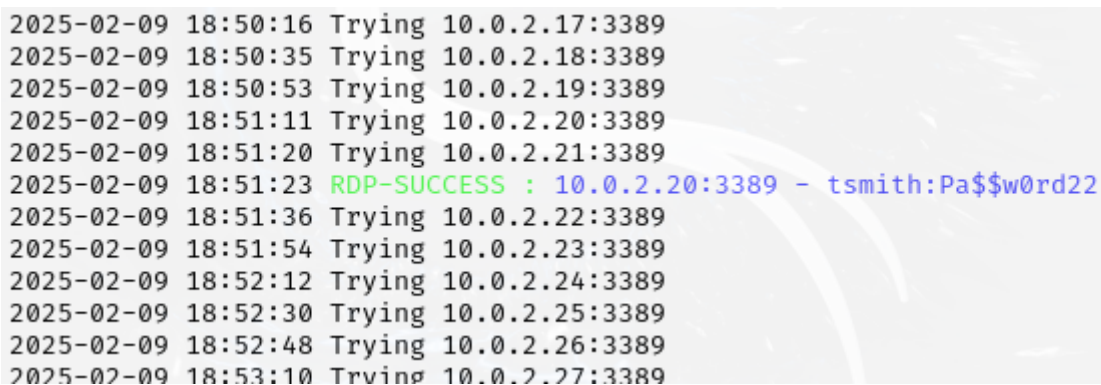


```
(mike@kali-AC)-[~/Desktop/AD-Project]
$ sudo crowbar -b rdp -u tsmith -C passwords.txt -s 10.0.2.20/24
[sudo] password for mike:
2025-02-09 18:45:11 START
2025-02-09 18:45:11 Crowbar v0.4.2
2025-02-09 18:45:11 Trying 10.0.2.0:3389
2025-02-09 18:45:26 Trying 10.0.2.1:3389
2025-02-09 18:45:33 Trying 10.0.2.2:3389
2025-02-09 18:45:43 Trying 10.0.2.3:3389
2025-02-09 18:45:48 Trying 10.0.2.4:3389
2025-02-09 18:45:52 Trying 10.0.2.5:3389
2025-02-09 18:46:07 Trying 10.0.2.6:3389
2025-02-09 18:47:13 Trying 10.0.2.7:3389
2025-02-09 18:47:31 Trying 10.0.2.8:3389
2025-02-09 18:47:46 Trying 10.0.2.9:3389
```

Figure 30

Crowbar will use the provided list of passwords and iterate through the IP range provided in this case /24 = 253 IP address. It will take some time.

In case it finds a password that matches



```
2025-02-09 18:50:16 Trying 10.0.2.17:3389
2025-02-09 18:50:35 Trying 10.0.2.18:3389
2025-02-09 18:50:53 Trying 10.0.2.19:3389
2025-02-09 18:51:11 Trying 10.0.2.20:3389
2025-02-09 18:51:20 Trying 10.0.2.21:3389
2025-02-09 18:51:23 RDP-SUCCESS : 10.0.2.20:3389 - tsmith:Pa$$w0rd22
2025-02-09 18:51:36 Trying 10.0.2.22:3389
2025-02-09 18:51:54 Trying 10.0.2.23:3389
2025-02-09 18:52:12 Trying 10.0.2.24:3389
2025-02-09 18:52:30 Trying 10.0.2.25:3389
2025-02-09 18:52:48 Trying 10.0.2.26:3389
2025-02-09 18:53:10 Trying 10.0.2.27:3389
```

Figure 31

The IP address of the Windows 10 Client the user **tsmith** and user's password.

On the Splunk server, this attempt can be seen in event ID 4625

i	Time	Event
>	09/02/2025 18:51:21.000	02/09/2025 06:51:21 PM ... 20 lines omitted ... Account For Which Logon Failed: Security ID: S-1-0-0 Account Name: tsmith Account Domain: Show all 61 lines EventCode = 4625 host = MIKE-PC source = WinEventLog:Security sourcetype = WinEventLog:Security
>	09/02/2025	02/09/2025 06:51:21 PM

Figure 32

Look up what event ID 4625 on Microsoft help page. It is associated with a failed log on

[...](#) / [Advanced security audit policies](#) / [Advanced security auditing FAQ](#) / [Audit Account Lockout](#) /

4625(F): An account failed to log on.

Article • 01/03/2022 • 1 contributor

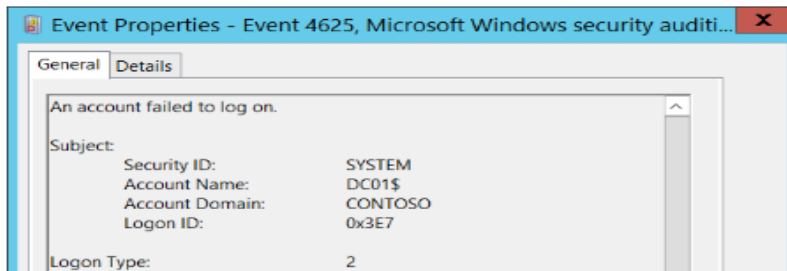


Figure 33

Account For Which Logon Failed:

Security ID: S-1-0-0
Account Name: tsmith
Account Domain:

Failure Information:

Failure Reason: Unknown user name or bad password.
Status: 0xC000006D
Sub Status: 0xC000006A

Process Information:

Caller Process ID: 0x0
Caller Process Name: -

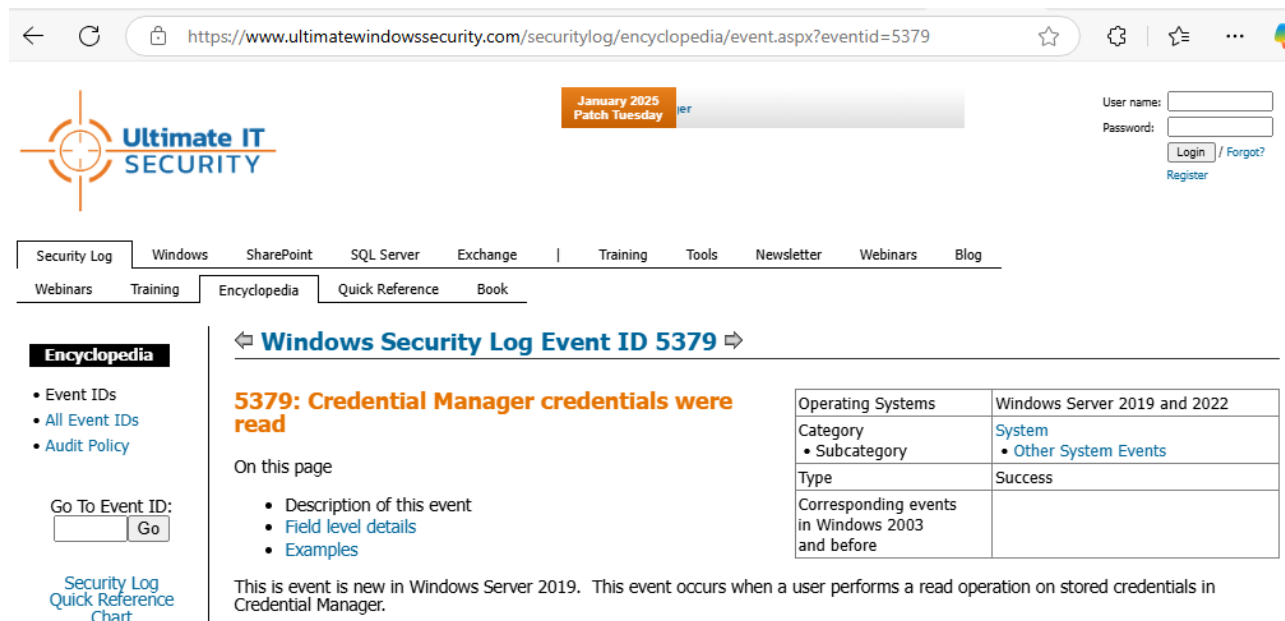
Network Information:

Workstation Name: kali-AC
Source Network Address: 10.0.2.7
Source Port: 0

Figure 34

Expanding the event, it is noticed that the reason for the logon failure is an Unknown username or bad password, and the source IP address is the Kali Linux

And event ID 5379. When searched on Google this event is described as Credential manger were read.



The screenshot shows the Ultimate IT Security website. The main content area displays the Windows Security Log Event ID 5379. The event title is "5379: Credential Manager credentials were read". Below the title, there is a table with the following details:

Operating Systems	Windows Server 2019 and 2022
Category	System
Subcategory	Other System Events
Type	Success
Corresponding events in Windows 2003 and before	

Below the table, there is a text box stating: "This event is new in Windows Server 2019. This event occurs when a user performs a read operation on stored credentials in Credential Manager."

The sidebar on the left contains a search bar labeled "Go To Event ID:" and a "Go" button. Below the search bar, there is a link to "Security Log Quick Reference Chart".

Figure 35

These two events in the real world would trigger further investigation.

AtomicRedTeam & MITRE ATT&CK

For further testing on the alerts that can be generated on Splunk a tool Atomic Red Team can be used to run scripts to test the security of a device.

AtomicRedTeam is an open-source framework that provides a library of small independent tests referred to as "atomic tests" designed to simulate adversary techniques based on the MITRE ATT&CK framework. These tests allow security teams to

- Validate Security Controls: Emulate real-world attack behaviours to assess and improve detection, response and mitigation capabilities
- Enhance Threat Hunting: Identify gaps in the current security monitoring and fine tune defences against known attack tactics, techniques and procedures
- Streamline Testing: Easily integrate into existing workflows to run consistent and repeatable tests across various environments.

The C drive will need to be excluded in the Microsoft Defender settings otherwise some of the scripts will be removed.

Exclusions

Add or remove items that you want to exclude from Microsoft Defender anti-Virus scans.

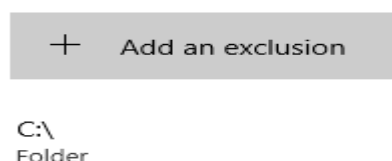
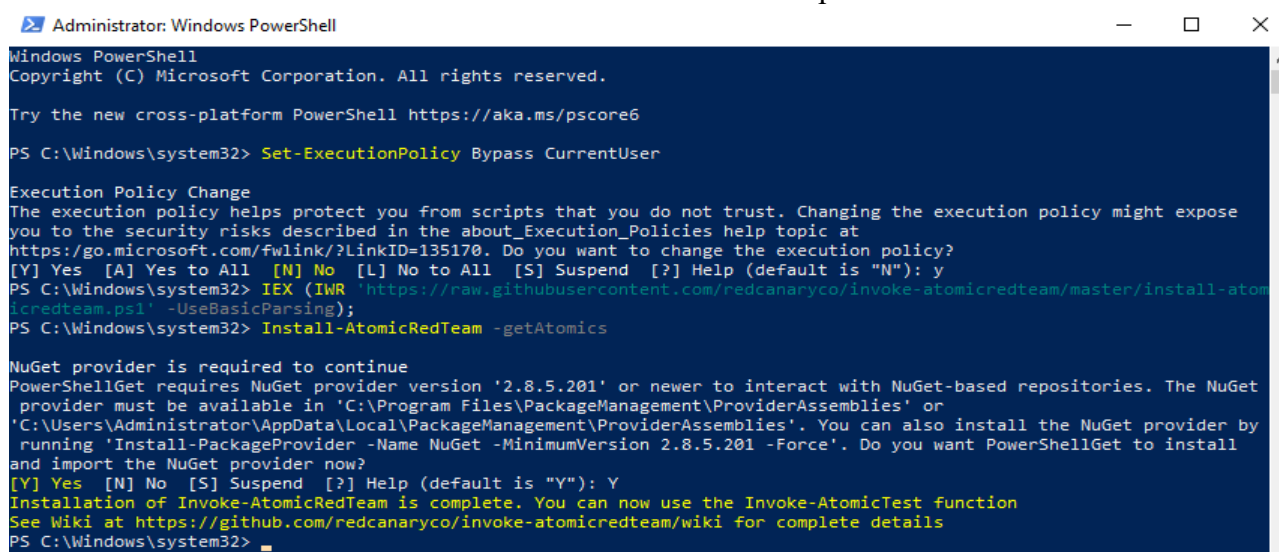


Figure 36

Install AtomicRedTeam on the device in this case Windows 10 pc.



```
Administrator: Windows PowerShell
Windows PowerShell
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Try the new cross-platform PowerShell https://aka.ms/pscore6

PS C:\Windows\system32> Set-ExecutionPolicy Bypass CurrentUser

Execution Policy Change
The execution policy helps protect you from scripts that you do not trust. Changing the execution policy might expose
you to the security risks described in the about_Execution_Policies help topic at
https://go.microsoft.com/fwlink/?LinkID=135170. Do you want to change the execution policy?
[Y] Yes [A] Yes to All [N] No [L] No to All [S] Suspend [?] Help (default is "N"): y
PS C:\Windows\system32> IEX (IWR 'https://raw.githubusercontent.com/redcanaryco/Invoke-AtomicRedTeam/master/install-atom
icredteam.ps1' -UseBasicParsing);
PS C:\Windows\system32> Install-AtomicRedTeam -getAtomics

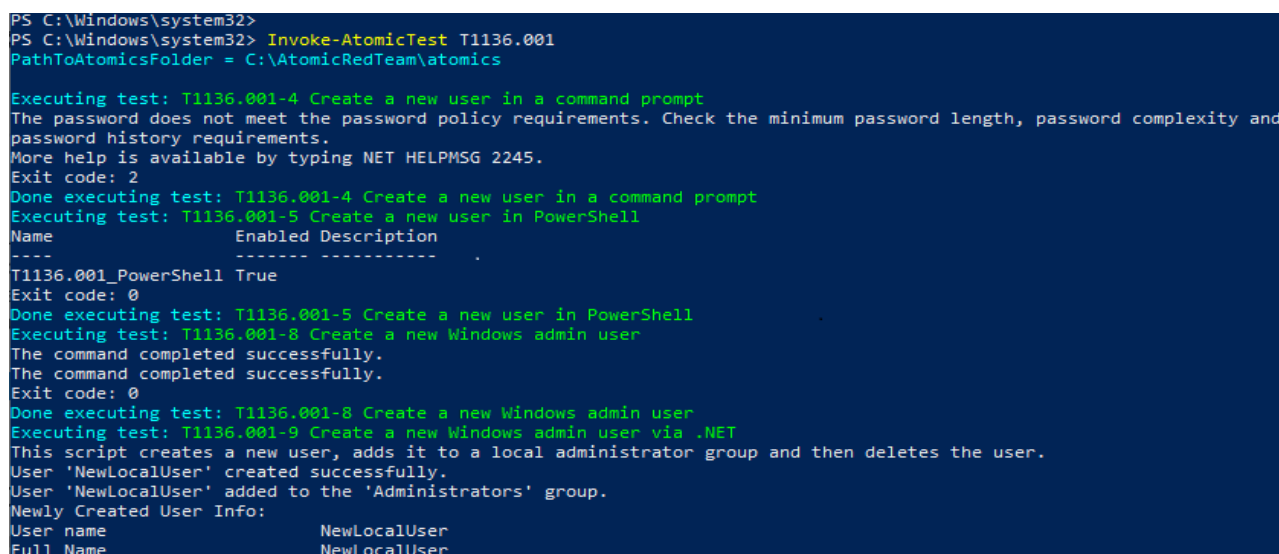
NuGet provider is required to continue
PowerShellGet requires NuGet provider version '2.8.5.201' or newer to interact with NuGet-based repositories. The NuGet
provider must be available in 'C:\Program Files\PackageManagement\ProviderAssemblies' or
'C:\Users\Administrator\AppData\Local\PackageManagement\ProviderAssemblies'. You can also install the NuGet provider by
running 'Install-PackageProvider -Name NuGet -MinimumVersion 2.8.5.201 -Force'. Do you want PowerShellGet to install
and import the NuGet provider now?
[Y] Yes [N] No [S] Suspend [?] Help (default is "Y"): Y
Installation of Invoke-AtomicRedTeam is complete. You can now use the Invoke-AtomicTest function
See Wiki at https://github.com/redcanaryco/Invoke-AtomicRedTeam/wiki for complete details
PS C:\Windows\system32>
```

Figure 37

Navigate to C:\AtomicRedTeam\atomics to ensure the files exist.

On the MITRE ATT&CK select a tactic to test, ensure that it has a corresponding code number in the atomics

For example, T1136.001 is a script that will test creating a user on the local system



```
PS C:\Windows\system32>
PS C:\Windows\system32> Invoke-AtomicTest T1136.001
PathToAtomicsFolder = C:\AtomicRedTeam\atomics

Executing test: T1136.001-4 Create a new user in a command prompt
The password does not meet the password policy requirements. Check the minimum password length, password complexity and
password history requirements.
More help is available by typing NET HELPMSG 2245.
Exit code: 2
Done executing test: T1136.001-4 Create a new user in a command prompt
Executing test: T1136.001-5 Create a new user in PowerShell
Name Enabled Description
----
T1136.001_PowerShell True
Exit code: 0
Done executing test: T1136.001-5 Create a new user in PowerShell
Executing test: T1136.001-8 Create a new Windows admin user
The command completed successfully.
The command completed successfully.
Exit code: 0
Done executing test: T1136.001-8 Create a new Windows admin user
Executing test: T1136.001-9 Create a new Windows admin user via .NET
This script creates a new user, adds it to a local administrator group and then deletes the user.
User 'NewLocalUser' created successfully.
User 'NewLocalUser' added to the 'Administrators' group.
Newly Created User Info:
User name NewLocalUser
Full Name NewLocalUser
```

Figure 38

When the script completes, Log on the Splunk server to check the activity

The screenshot displays the Splunk search interface. At the top, the search bar contains 'index=endpoint NewLocalUser' and a time range of 'Last 60 minutes'. Below the search bar, a status bar indicates '12 events (2/14/25 3:14:00.000 PM to 2/14/25 4:14:24.000 PM)'. The main content area shows a list of events. The first event is expanded, showing details for a security event on 2/14/25 at 04:11:55 PM. The event details include a Security ID, Account Name (NewLocalUser), and Account Domain (MIKE-PC). The interface also shows a sidebar with 'SELECTED FIELDS' and 'INTERESTING FIELDS'.

i	Time	Event
>	2/14/25 4:11:55.000 PM	02/14/2025 04:11:55 PM ... 19 lines omitted ... Security ID: S-1-5-21-762575037-3882605242-2191253074-1005 Account Name: NewLocalUser Account Domain: MIKE-PC Show all 26 lines host = MIKE-PC source = WinEventLog:Security sourcetype = WinEventLog:Security

Figure 39

Conclusion

Implementing Splunk to monitor activities on the domain demonstrated how effective centralised logging and real-time alerting can be in detecting anomalies such as brute force attempts. Using AtomicRedTeam further highlights the importance of monitoring, MITRE ATT&CK helps fill the gaps that the tactic finds in the monitoring rules. This helps in detection and facilitates prompt incident response.

Lessons Learned

1. Installation of Active Directory and promotion of Domain Services.
2. Installation of Splunk, configuration of the inputs files, and searching of events.
3. Using AtomicRedTeam and MITRE ATT&CK to test the security of a device.