

CYBERSECURITY: SIEM

Sentinel Configuration,



14 SEPTEMBER 2025

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Introduction

In this Security Operations Centre (SOC) simulation, a Honeynet environment is deployed in an Azure subscription and using a Windows 10 virtual machine exposed to the internet. The security event logs from the system are ingested into Microsoft Sentinel for monitoring and analysis. During the simulation, a brute force attack is detected, and an incident is manually generated, assigned to a SOC analyst, and investigated.

Topology

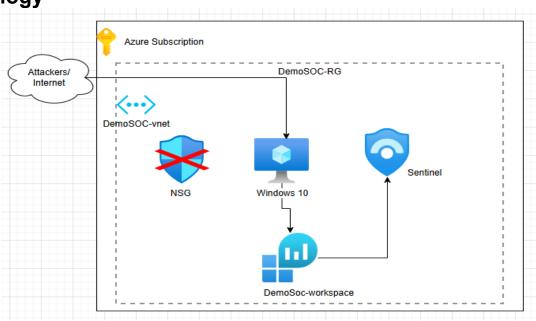


Fig 1

Configuration

What is Sentinel?

Microsoft Sentinel is a cloud-native Security Information Event Management (SIEM) system. It collects, normalises, and analyses security logs/events from across your environment (On-prem, Cloud, third party)

Sentinel is also a Security Orchestration Automation and Response (SOAR). It automates responses with playbooks, so incidents can be contained or remediated quickly without manual effort.

Create a Resource group (RG)

In an Azure account under and subscription, create a resource group. A resource group is a logical container that holds related Azure resources.

Create a resource group

Basics	Tags	Review + create		
resources fo	r the solut	ion, or only those res	lated resources for an Azure solution. The re ources that you want to manage as a group. on what makes the most sense for your org	You decide how you want to
Subscription	n * (i)		Azure subscription 1	~
Resource gr	oup name	* (i)	DemoSOC-RG	
Region * (i)			(Europe) UK South	~
			Fig 2	

Create a Virtual Network (Vnet)

A Vnet is a logically isolated network inside Azure where you can securely run and connect Azure resources. Works the same way as an on-premises network but hosted in Azure.

Eı

(

Ensure the VNet is created under	the resource group and region created in step 1
Create virtual network	
Basics Security IP addresses T	ags Review + create
Azure resources, such as Azure Virtual Mac	nental building block for your private network in Azure. VNet enables many types of hines (VM), to securely communicate with each other, the internet, and on-premise twork that you'd operate in your own data center, but brings with it additional cale, availability, and isolation.
Project details	
Select the subscription to manage deploye your resources.	d resources and costs. Use resource groups like folders to organize and manage all
Subscription *	Azure subscription 1
Resource group *	DemoSOC-RG V
	Create new
Instance details	
Virtual network name *	DemSoc-vnet
Region * ①	(Europe) UK South
	Deploy to an Azure Extended Zone $Fig \ 3$

Create a Virtual Machine (VM)

Project details

Select the subscription to manage deployed resources and costs. Use resource groups like folders to organize and manage all your resources.

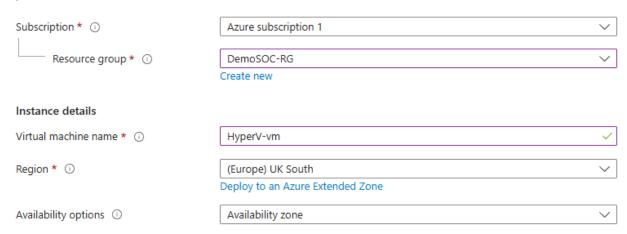
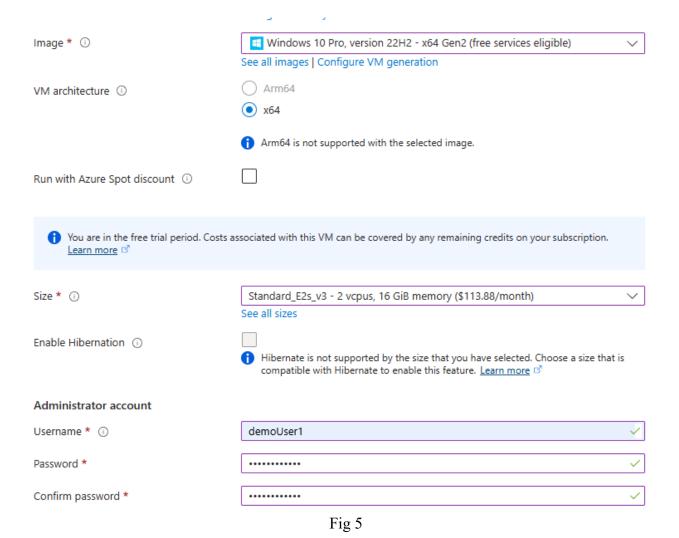


Fig 4 Create the VM in the resource group and region in Step 1



In the Size use at least 2vcpus. Anything less will be painfully slow.

Ensure to confirm you have a license; otherwise, the process will not continue.

Licensing

✓ I confirm I have an eligible Windows 10/11 license with multi-tenant hosting rights.

Review multi-tenant hosting rights for Windows 10/11 compliance of

Fig 6

In the Networking tab, select the Vnet created in the previous step.

Create a virtual machine Help me choose the right VM size for my workload Help me create a lov Monitoring Basics Disks Networking Management Advanced Tags Review + create Define network connectivity for your virtual machine by configuring network interface card (NIC) settings. You can control ports, inbound and outbound connectivity with security group rules, or place behind an existing load balancing solution. Learn more d Network interface When creating a virtual machine, a network interface will be created for you. Virtual network (1) DemSoc-vnet (DemoSOC-RG) Edit virtual network Subnet * ① (New) snet-uksouth-1 Edit subnet 10.0.1.0 - 10.0.1.255 (256 addresses)

(new) HyperV-vm-ip

Create new

) None

Advanced

Allow selected ports

Basic

()None

RDP (3389)

Fig 6

This will allow all IP addresses to access your virtual machine. This is only recommended for testing. Use the Advanced controls in the Networking tab to

create rules to limit inbound traffic to known IP addresses.

Click on Review and Create. Once the validation is passed, click create and wait for the VM to be provisioned.

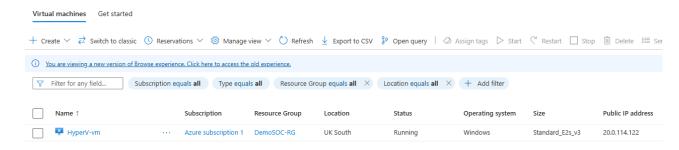


Fig 7

Public IP (1)

NIC network security group (i)

Public inbound ports * ①

Select inbound ports *

With the VM created. Navigate to Home and click on Resource group. The following resources should be listed.

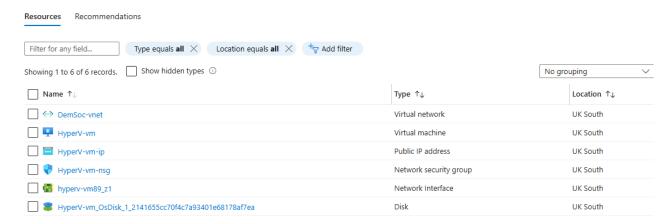


Fig 8

Two resources were automatically created with the VM – HyperV-vm-nsg and HyperV-vm89_z1. Interest is in the NSG (Network Security Group), which acts like the firewall. We need to allow inbound traffic.

Delete the inbound rule with Priority Value 300 and create a new rule allowing any traffic from any destination.



Fig 9

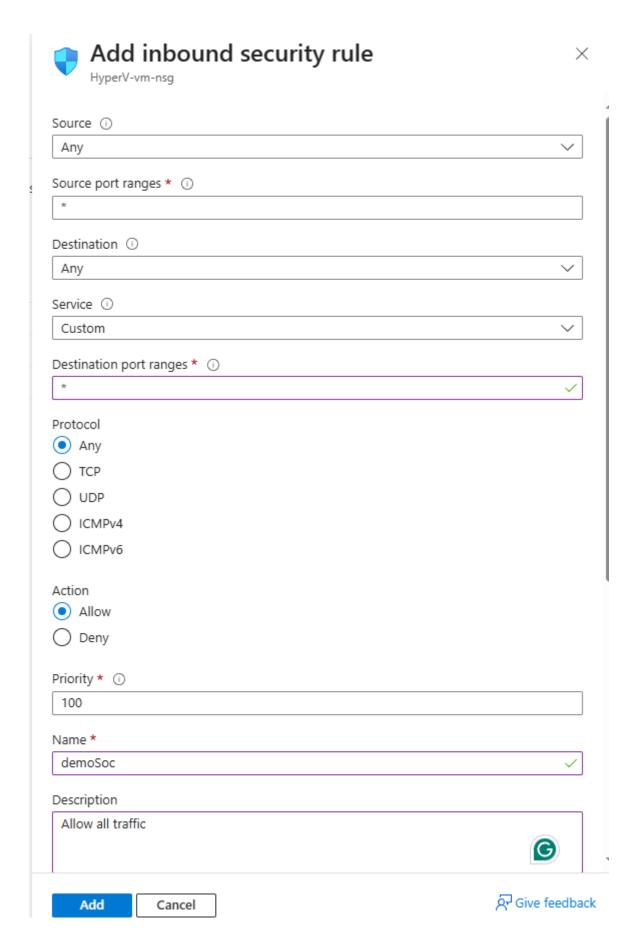


Fig 10

Log into VM

With the inbound rule in place, log in to the computer via RDP. A successful login will present a certificate as shown below.

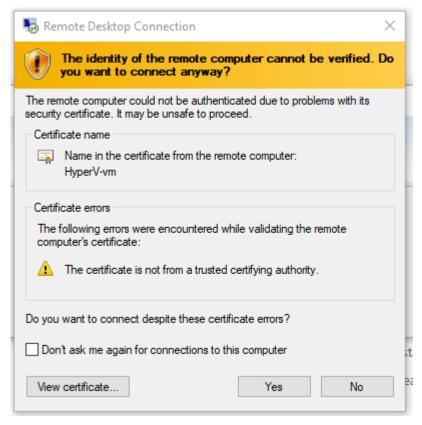


Fig 11

Click Yes on the Certificate, navigate to the Firewall settings, and deactivate the firewall. Right click on Windows Defender Firewall

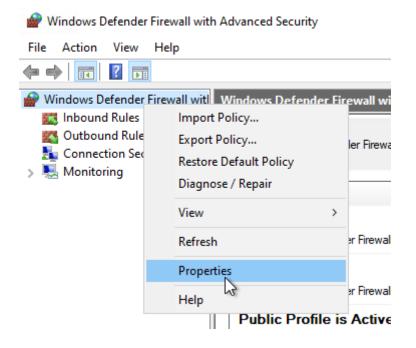


Fig 12

Disable the firewall state in all the tabs.

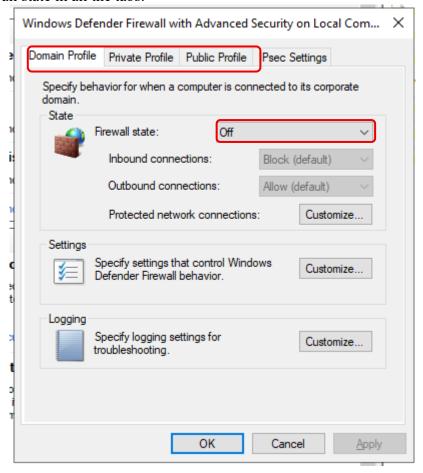


Fig 13

Test that you can reach the computer using a ping. This will show that if you can get a response, the public should be able to attack it.

```
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.19045.6216]
(c) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Users\User>ping 20.0.114.122

Pinging 20.0.114.122 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 20.0.114.122: bytes=32 time=57ms TTL=112
Reply from 20.0.114.122: bytes=32 time=45ms TTL=112
Reply from 20.0.114.122: bytes=32 time=40ms TTL=112
Reply from 20.0.114.122: bytes=32 time=42ms TTL=112

Ping statistics for 20.0.114.122:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
    Minimum = 40ms, Maximum = 57ms, Average = 46ms

C:\Users\User>
```

Fig 14

Navigate to the Event viewer. This is where the activities on the computer are logged

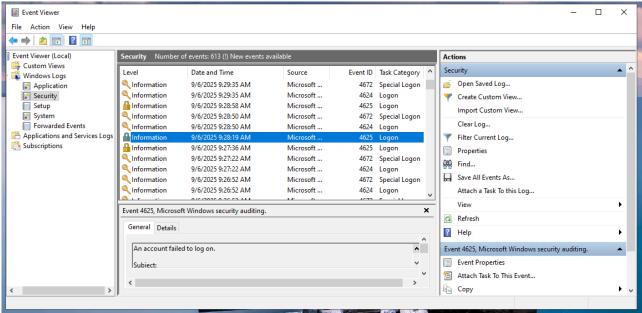


Fig 15

Under Event ID, notice different events. These are the events that will be ingested into Sentinel.

Configure Sentinel

In Azure, in the search type Log Analytics to create a workspace. Which is a requirement for Sentinel

Create Log Analytics workspace

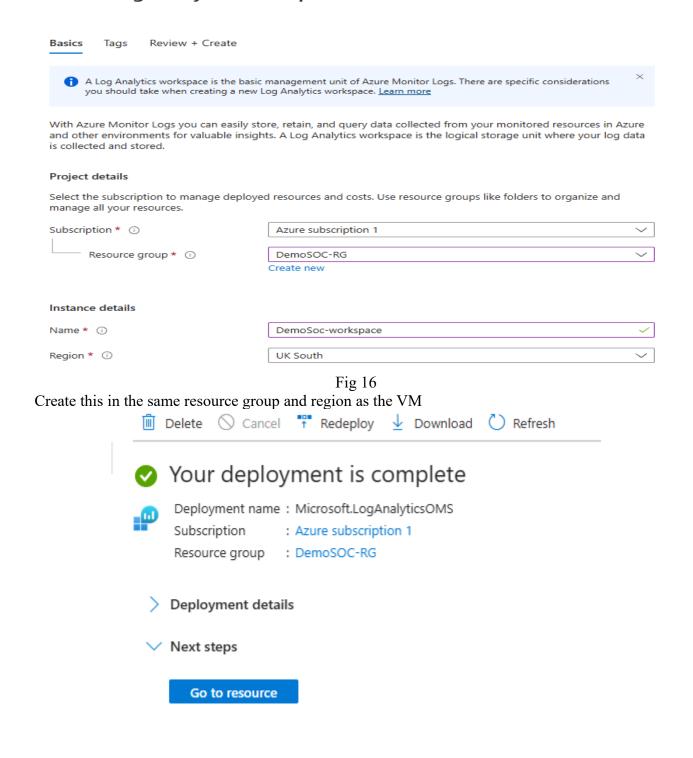
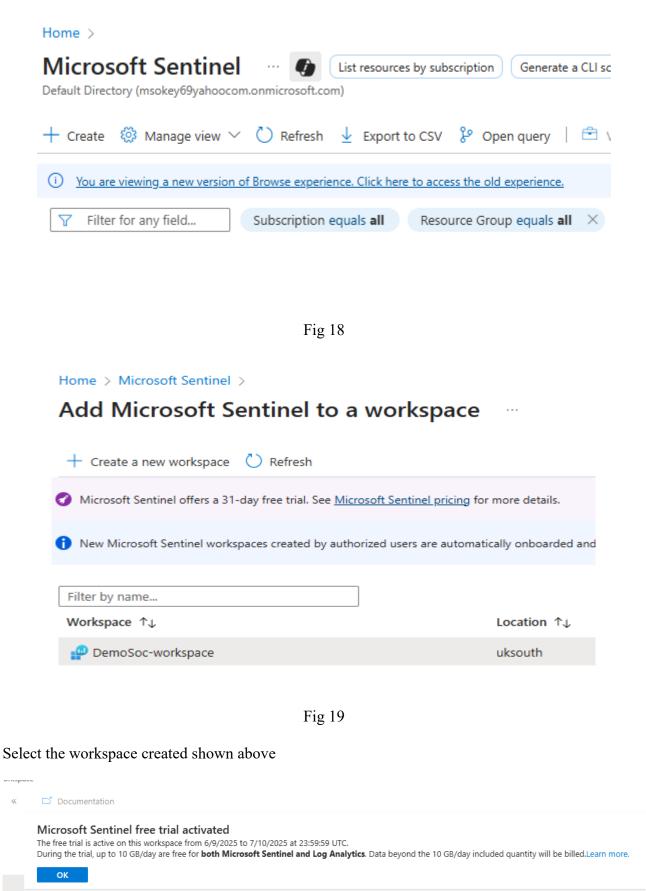


Fig 17

With the workspace created in the search space type Sentinel, click create



Collect and analyze data from any source, cloud or on-premises, in any format, at cloud scale. With AI on your side, find, investigate, and respond to real thresperience

Fig 20

Navigate to the Content hub in Sentinel and search for security events

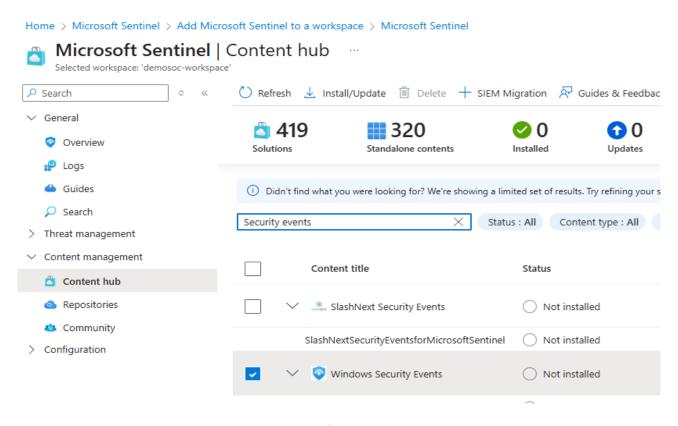


Fig 21

Select Windows Security Events. At the bottom of the page, on the right-hand click on the install button.

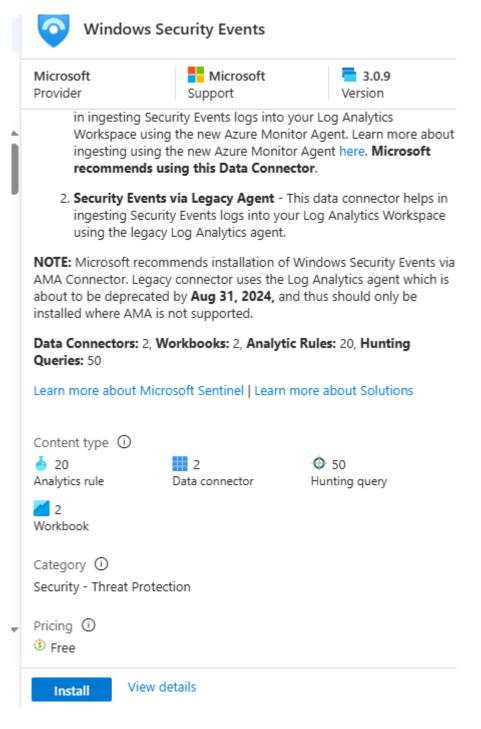


Fig 22

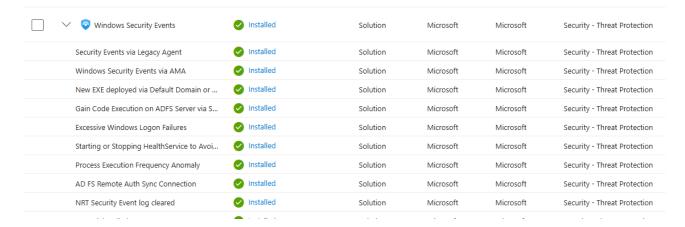


Fig 23

Click on Manage

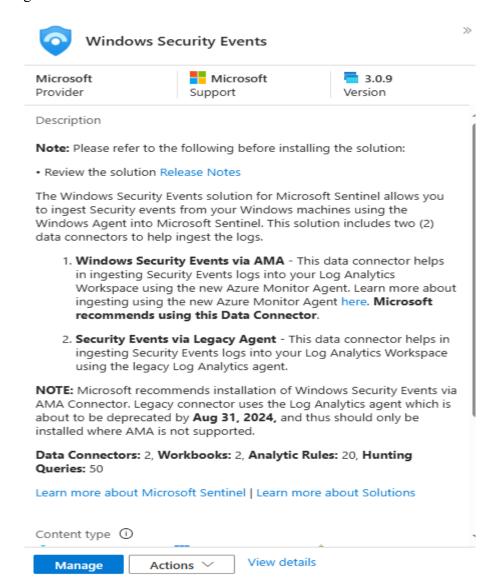


Fig 24



Fig 25

Configure the collection rule.

Click on Create data collection rule. This rule instructs the VM to forward the Event logs to the log analytics workspace

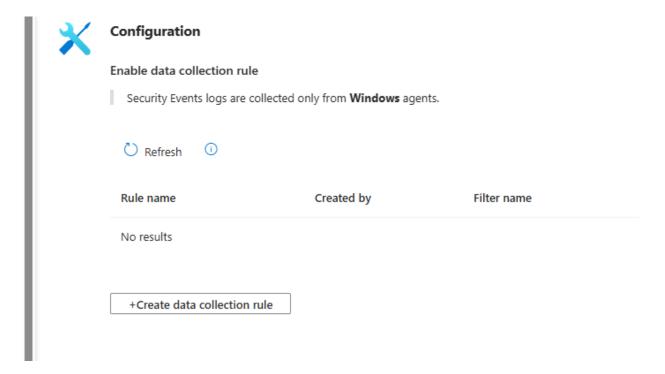


Fig 26

Give the collection rule a name. select the resource group

Create Data Collection Rule

Data collection rule management

– Resource group * 🛈

Basic Resources Collect Review + create

Select the subscription to manage deployed resources and costs. Use resource groups like folders to organize and manage all of your resources.

Rule details

Rule name *

Data-Collection

Azure subscription 1

Fig 27

DemoSOC-RG

Select the device whose event log will be ingested

Create Data Collection Rule Data collection rule management Basic Resources Collect Review + create Choose a set of machines to collect data from. This set of machines will replace any previous selection, make sure to re-select any you'd like to keep. The Azure Monitor Agent will automatically be installed. This will also enable System Assigned Managed Identity on these machines, in addition to existing User Assigned Identities (if any). Note: Unless specified in the request, the machine will default to using System Assigned Identity for all other applications. Learn more Subscriptions Resource Groups Resource Types Locations Selected: All Selected: All Selected: All Selected: All Search to filter items... **Show Selected** Scope Resource Type Location Azure subscription 1 ✓ [i] DemoSOC-RG HyperV-vm microsoft.compute/virtualmachines **UK South**

Fig 28

Ensure All security radio is checked.

Create Data Collection Rule

Data collection rule management

Basic Resources Collect Review + create

Select which events to stream. (i)

All Security Events Common Minimal Custom

Fig 29

Review and create the rule.

Create Data Collection Rule

Data collection rule management

✓ Val	lidation passed				
Basic Basi	Resources	Collect	Review + cre	eate	
Da	ta rule name		Da	ata-Collection	
Sul	bscription		Az	rure subscription 1	
Res	Resource Group DemoSOC-RG				
Sele	ected resources				Wa
N	ame			Туре	
hy	/perv-vm			microsoft.compute/virtualmachines	
	ected events vents				

Fig 30

Give the provisioning of the agent time to complete.

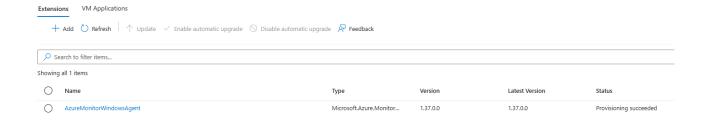


Fig 31

On the Log Analytics workspace page, click on Logs. In the right-hand corner of the drop-down menu, select KQL query

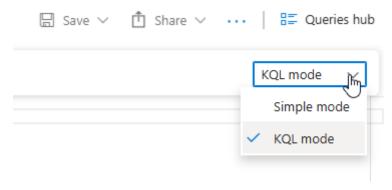


Fig 32

Write a query to display failed logins on the VM:

SecurityEvent | where EventID == 4625

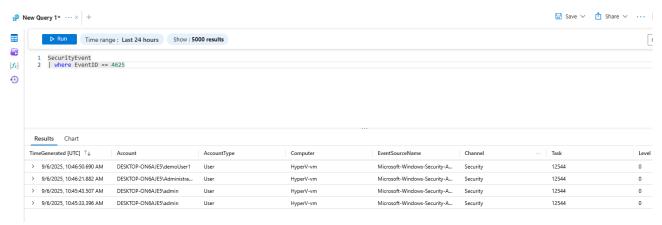


Fig 33

Run a few more queries to make sure the data is being ingested.

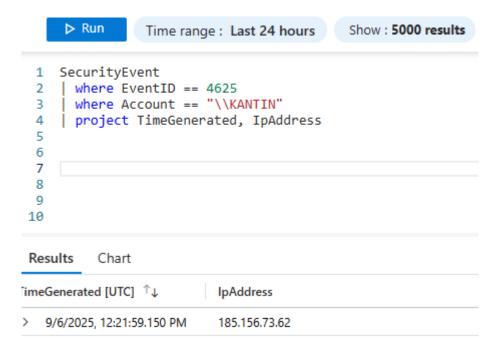


Fig 34

Plotting the IP address on a Map

To plot the IP address of the general area these IPs are originating from, we need to create a Watchlist.

Click on the Sentinel instance, under configure, click on Watchlist



Navigate to this GitHub, download the CSV file to your local device

https://raw.githubusercontent.com/joshmadakor1/lognpacific-public/refs/heads/main/misc/geoip-summarized.csv
The CSV file helps map the IP location of the

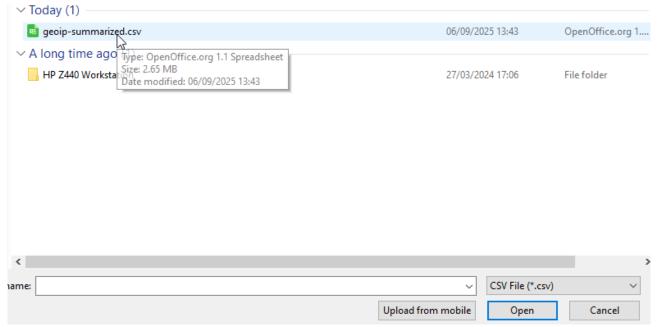


Fig 36

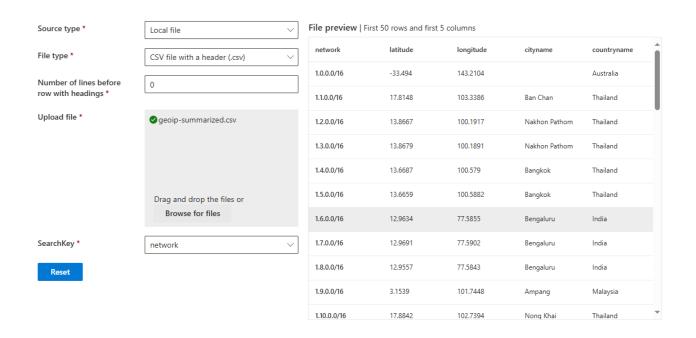


Fig 37

In the watchlist, click on the geoip. Wait for the CSV to be ingested into azure

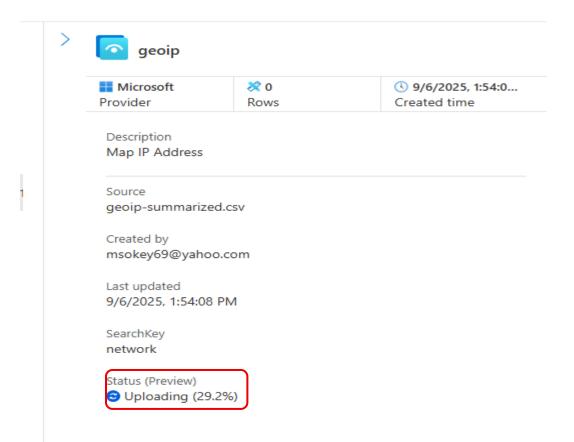


Fig 38

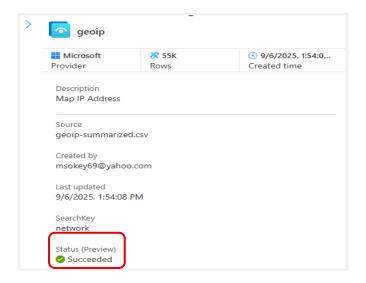


Fig 39

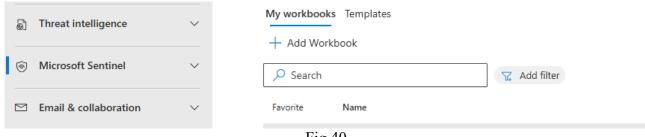


Fig 40

On the right hand side click on edit remove all the contents in the workbook.



Fig 41

Fig 42

Click on Open in Azure. Click on edit. Select advanced query. Copy and paste the map.json contents.

Navigate to this website

https://drive.google.com/file/d/1ErlVEK5cQjpGyOcu4T02xYy7F31dWuir/view?usp =drive link and copy the map.json content to the advanced query and click done editing

```
{
        "type": 3,
       "content": {
       "version": "KqlItem/1.0",
       "query": "let GeoIPDB FULL = GetWatchlist(\"geoip\");\nlet
WindowsEvents = SecurityEvent; \nWindowsEvents | where EventID == 4625\n|
order by TimeGenerated desc\n| evaluate ipv4 lookup(GeoIPDB FULL, IpAddress,
network) \n | summarize FailureCount = count() by IpAddress, latitude,
longitude, cityname, countryname\n| project FailureCount, AttackerIp =
IpAddress, latitude, longitude, city = cityname, country =
countryname, \nfriendly location = strcat(cityname, \" (\", countryname,
\")\");",
       "size": 3,
       "timeContext": {
               "durationMs": 2592000000
       },
        "queryType": 0,
        "resourceType": "microsoft.operationalinsights/workspaces",
        "visualization": "map",
        "mapSettings": {
               "locInfo": "LatLong",
               "locInfoColumn": "countryname",
               "latitude": "latitude",
               "longitude": "longitude",
               "sizeSettings": "FailureCount",
               "sizeAggregation": "Sum",
               "opacity": 0.8,
               "labelSettings": "friendly_location",
               "legendMetric": "FailureCount",
               "legendAggregation": "Sum",
               "itemColorSettings": {
               "nodeColorField": "FailureCount",
               "colorAggregation": "Sum",
               "type": "heatmap",
               "heatmapPalette": "greenRed"
       }
        "name": "query - 0"
}
```

A map showing the general area from which the attacking Ips are originating will be displayed.

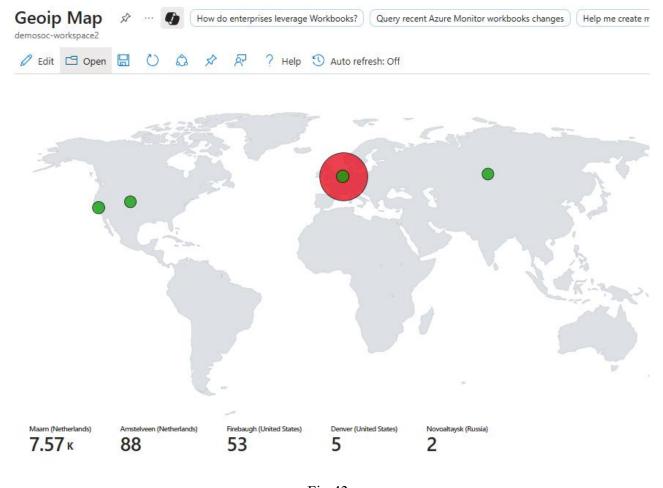


Fig 43

To get a variety of results, the VM needs to run for a period of time of more than 24 hrs at least.

With the results obtained, we can create an incident rule that will generate an alert. For the SOC to investigate and resolve.

To achieve this, we need to create a scheduled rule that will run, interrogate the logs, compare them to the rule, and if anything fails, an alert is generated.

On the Sentinel page, click on configuration. The new Sentinel page will direct you to the Microsoft Defender page. Under configuration, click on Analytics

Create a Scheduled Query.

Navigate to the analytics tab

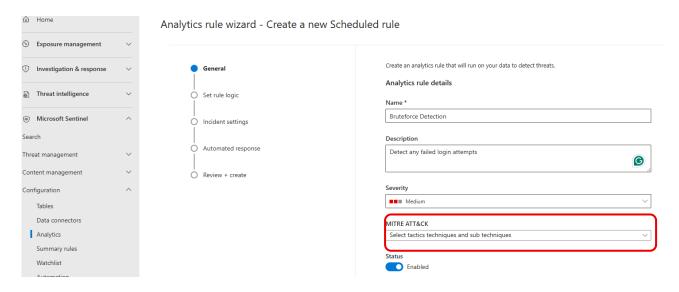


Fig 44

Write the query that will determine if the rule has been violated by the event in the logs.

```
Rule query

Any time details set here will be within the scope defined below in the Query scheduling fields.

SecurityEvent
| where EventID == 4625
| project TimeGenerated, EventID, Computer, IpAddress, Account, LogonType
| extend AccountEntity = Account
| extend IPEntity = IpAddress
```

Fig 45

Query Explained

SecurityEvent

- This specifies the table you're querying.
- In Azure Log Analytics, SecurityEvent contains Windows security event logs.
- These include things like logon attempts, privilege use, account management, etc.

| where EventID == 4625

- Filters the data to only include rows (events) where EventID is 4625.
- 4625 is the Windows Event ID for a failed logon attempt (due to a bad password, unknown user, etc.).

project TimeGenarated, EventID, Computer, IpAddress, Account, LogonType

- This selects (projects) only the specific columns you want to see in the results:
 - o TimeGenerated: When the event was logged.

- EventID: Should be 4625 in every row.
- o Computer: Name of the machine where the event was logged.
- o IpAddress: IP address from where the login was attempted.
- o Account: The user account name used in the attempt.
- o LogonType: Indicates the type of logon (e.g., interactive, remote, network).

| extend AccountEntity = Account

- Creates a new column called AccountEntity and copies the value from the Account column into it
- This is often done for entity mapping in Microsoft Sentinel, where AccountEntity can be linked to identity analytics.

| extend IPEntity = IpAddress

• Similar to the above: creates a new column IPEntity with the same values as IpAddress.

This is for linking with network entity analytics, IP investigations, etc.

In the set rule logic, under the MITRE attack section, see fig 44, select the tactics, techniques, and sub-techniques. See fig 44

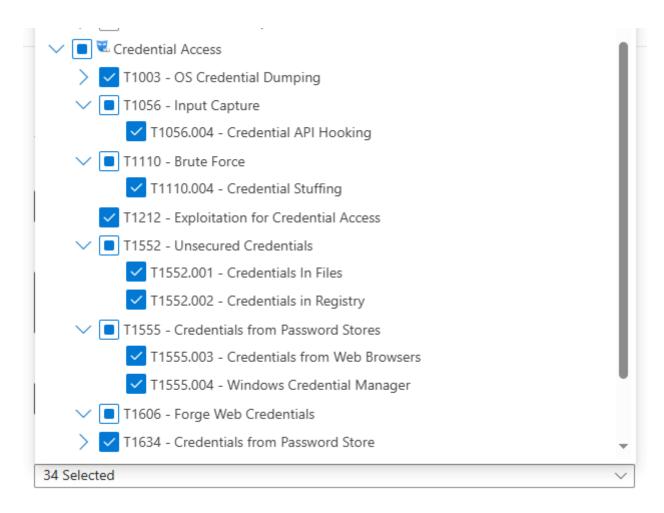


Fig 46

Set how often the rule will run.

Query scheduling

Fig 47

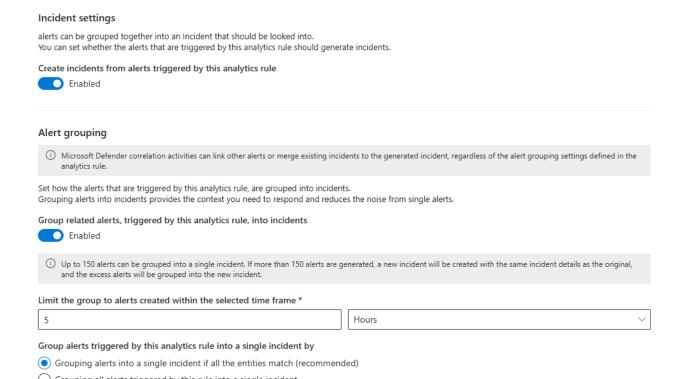


Fig 48

Enable Alert grouping

After a while, an Incident will be created

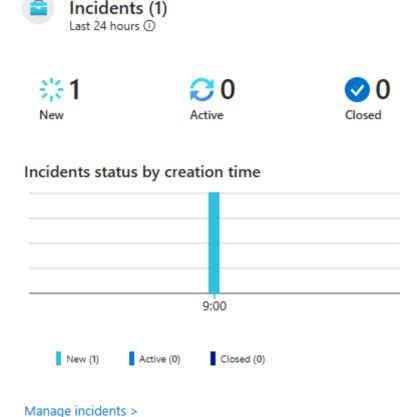


Fig 49

Incidents

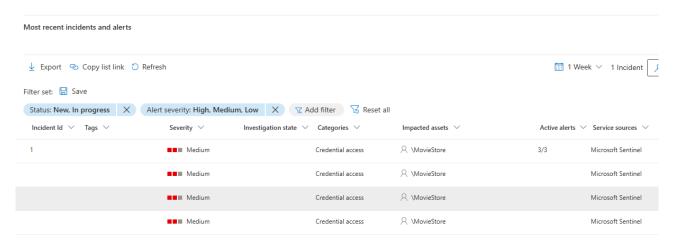


Fig 50

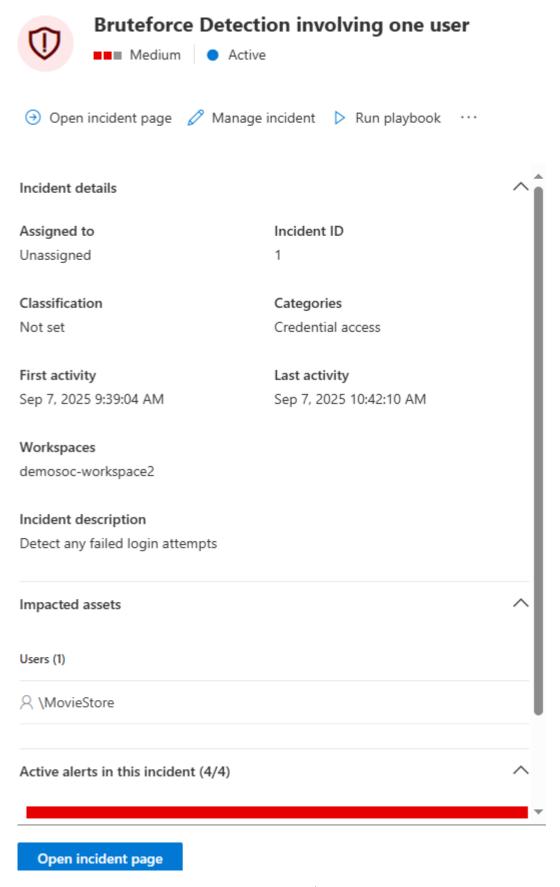


Fig 51

Click on the Open Incident page, see fig 51 to manage the indent. Assign the incident to one of the Analysts.

Manage incident

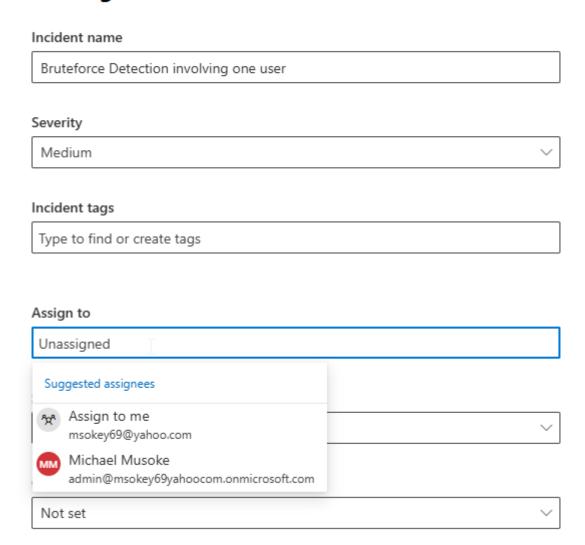


Fig 52

Bruteforce Detection involving one user

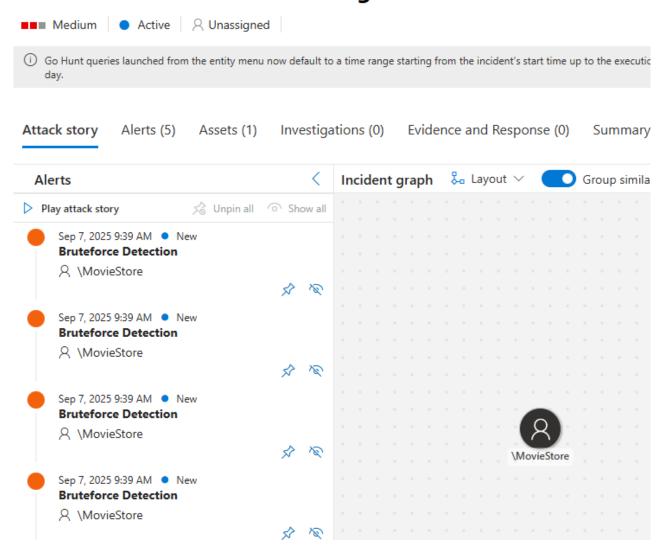


Fig 54

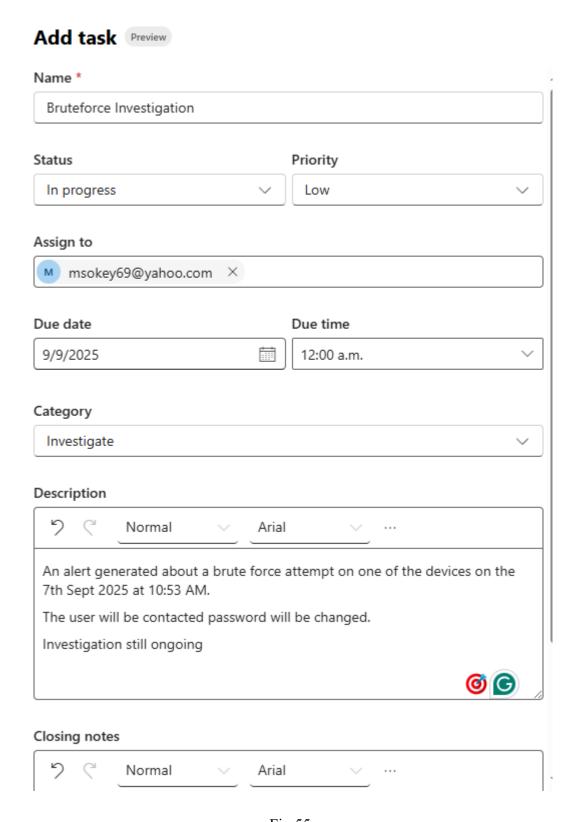


Fig 55

Choose case to link to

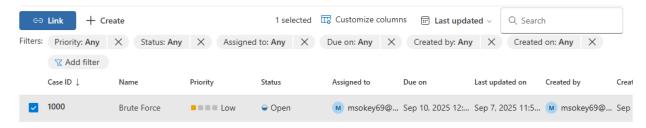


Fig 56

The analyst will investigate the incident to completion and resolve the incident giving a brief report of what was done. If the incident needs to be escalated, then the analyst will include reasons why otherwise, the case can be closed.

Threat Intelligence

Threat Intelligence (TI) refers to the collection, analysis, and application of data about existing and emerging threats. This includes information on malicious IP addresses, domains, malware hashes, attack techniques, and threat actor behavior. The goal of threat intelligence is to provide actionable insights that help security teams anticipate, identify, and respond to cyber threats more effectively. In the context of a Security Operations Center (SOC), threat intelligence is a critical capability for the following reasons:

1. Enhanced Detection Accuracy

By enriching alerts and logs with threat intelligence feeds, SOC analysts can determine whether suspicious activity is linked to known malicious actors or infrastructure. This reduces false positives and ensures alerts carry meaningful context.

2. Proactive Defense

Threat intelligence allows SOCs to stay ahead of attackers by identifying emerging tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTPs) based on frameworks such as MITRE ATT&CK. This enables proactive measures before an attack fully develops.

3. Faster Incident Response

When an incident occurs, threat intelligence provides context about indicators of compromise (IoCs), helping analysts quickly prioritize and respond to critical threats. For example, knowing that an IP address is part of a botnet can speed up containment decisions.

4. Strategic Insights

Beyond day-to-day detection, threat intelligence informs long-term security strategy by highlighting adversary groups targeting the industry, common attack vectors, and gaps in the organization's defenses.

5. Integration with SOC Tools

Modern SIEM and SOAR platforms like Microsoft Sentinel and Microsoft Defender XDR integrate directly with threat intelligence sources (e.g., Pulsedive, MISP). This seamless integration ensures that real-time threat data strengthens automated detection, hunting, and response capabilities.

Ingesting Pulsedive Data

Under Data connectors, select Content hub and search for Threatintelligence

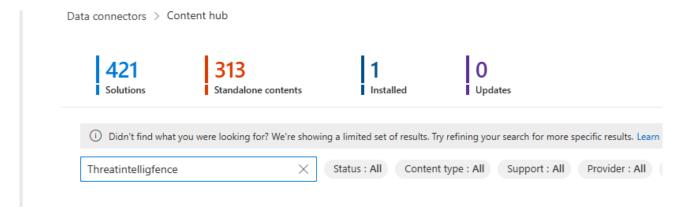


Fig 57

Select the first instance of Threat Intelligence

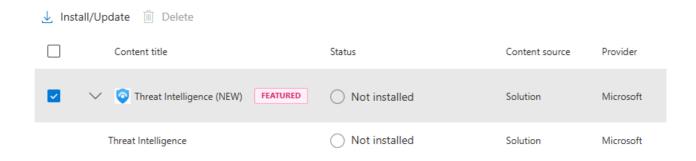
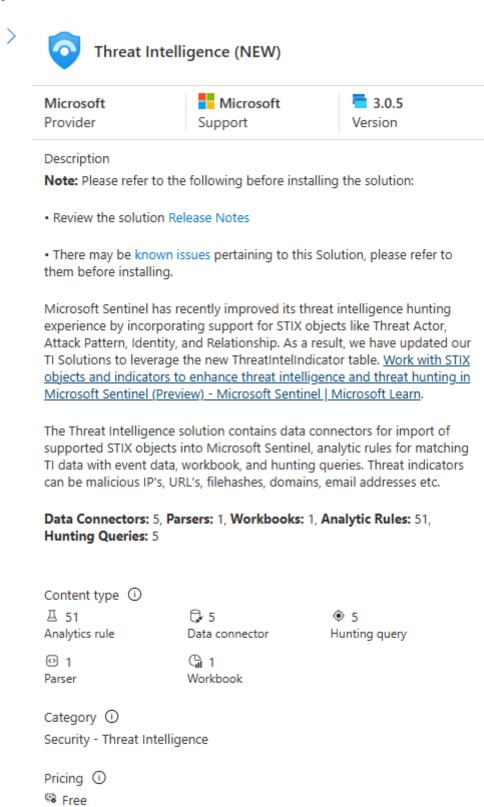


Fig 58

On the right-hand side of the screen, click on Install for the connector to be installed



View details <a>□

Install

Click on Manage after the installation is completed

Microsoft Support Support Version

Description

Hunting Queries: 5

Note: Please refer to the following before installing the solution:

- · Review the solution Release Notes
- There may be known issues pertaining to this Solution, please refer to them before installing.

Microsoft Sentinel has recently improved its threat intelligence hunting experience by incorporating support for STIX objects like Threat Actor, Attack Pattern, Identity, and Relationship. As a result, we have updated our TI Solutions to leverage the new ThreatIntelIndicator table. Work with STIX objects and indicators to enhance threat intelligence and threat hunting in Microsoft Sentinel (Preview) - Microsoft Sentinel | Microsoft Learn.

The Threat Intelligence solution contains data connectors for import of supported STIX objects into Microsoft Sentinel, analytic rules for matching TI data with event data, workbook, and hunting queries. Threat indicators can be malicious IP's, URL's, filehashes, domains, email addresses etc.

Data Connectors: 5, Parsers: 1, Workbooks: 1, Analytic Rules: 51,

Content type ① C 5 • 5 Analytics rule Data connector Hunting query G 1 O 1 Parser Workbook Category ① Security - Threat Intelligence Pricing ① Free View details <a>□ Actions V Manage

Fig 60

Content hub > Threat Intelligence (NEW)

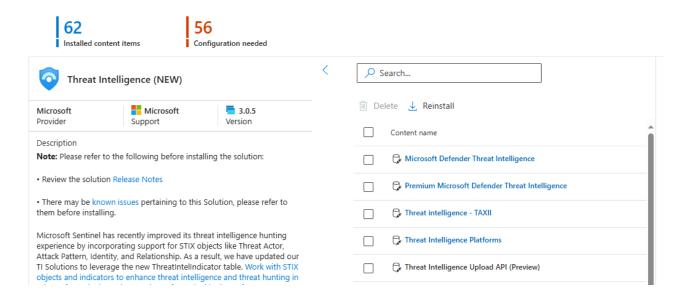


Fig 61

On a new web page, open an account with Pulsedive. Threat Intelligence - Pulsedive

To receive data from Pulsedive and account is required.

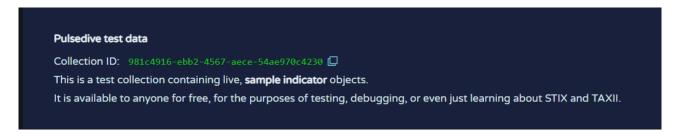


Fig 63

Server Information						
Your TAXII client may	Your TAXII client may ask for only one of these values.					
Discovery URL	https://pulsedive.com/taxii2/ 📮					
API Root URL	https://pulsedive.com/taxii2/api/ 🖵					
Authentication						
Username	taxii2 📮					
Password Your API key						
Collection IDs						
Test collection FOR TESTING ONLY	981c4916-ebb2-4567-aece-54ae970c4230 📮					
Indicator collection	a5cffbfe-c0ff-4842-a235-cb3a7a040a37 📮					
Threat collection	dc9ecfa5-7769-4cf3-b699-38a9776b431d 📮					

Fig 64

On the Threat intelligence page, click on Open connector page

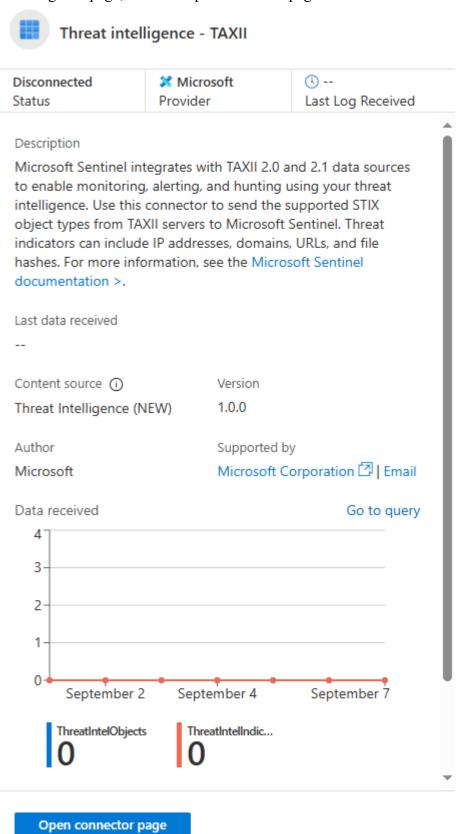


Fig 62

Configuration

Configure TAXII servers to stream STIX 2.0 or 2.1 STIX objects to Microsoft Sent You can connect your TAXII servers to Microsoft Sentinel using the built-in TAXII connec Enter the following information and select Add to configure your TAXII server.

Friendly name (for server) *
PulseDive
API root URL *
https://pulsedive.com/taxii2/api/
Collection ID *
981c4916-ebb2-4567-aece-54ae970c4230
Username
taxii2
Password
Import indicators:
At most one day old
Polling frequency
Once an hour
Add

Fig 65

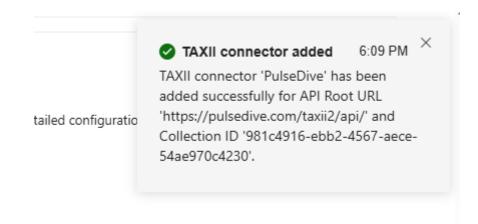


Fig 66

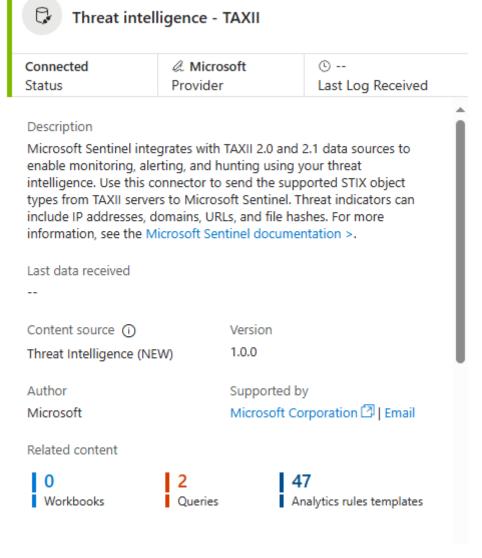


Fig 67

Indicators (88,948) Attack patterns (0) Identities (1) Threat actors (0) Relationships (0)									
+ Ne	+ New ∨ ♦ Add tags ÎÎ Delete Delete Columns								
	Values	Name	Types	Source	Confidence	Alerts	Tags		
	89.108.74.206	Detection Pattern	<→ IPv4 address	PulseDive		0			
	88.218.76.108	Detection Pattern	⟨··›⟩ IPv4 address	PulseDive		0			
	88.166.135.112	Detection Pattern	↔ IPv4 address	PulseDive		0			
	86.98.152.111	Detection Pattern	↔ IPv4 address	PulseDive		0			
	85.9.108.9	Detection Pattern	⟨··›⟩ IPv4 address	PulseDive		0			
	hls.tazieh.ir	Detection Pattern	Domain name	PulseDive		0			
<u>~</u>	dl.tazieh.ir	Detection Pattern	Domain name	PulseDive		0			
	back.tazieh.ir	Detection Pattern	Domain name	PulseDive		0			
	87.237.226.247	Detection Pattern	⟨··›⟩ IPv4 address	PulseDive		0			
	87.225.40.249	Detection Pattern	↔ IPv4 address	PulseDive		0			
	07 205 4 407	Dataction Pattern	A.A ID.A = 44	0.1.00		0			

Fig 68

Data connectors

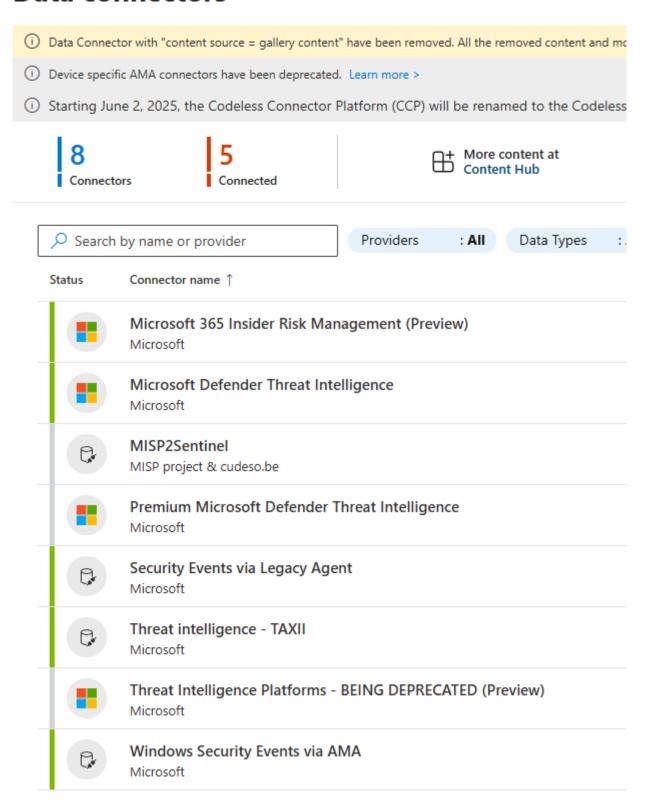


Fig 69

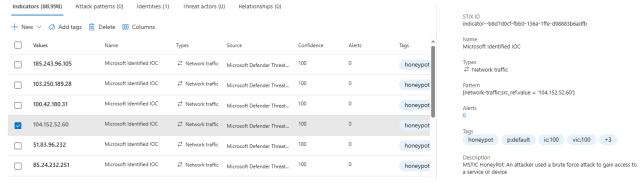


Fig 70

Conclusion:

The SOC simulation successfully demonstrated the process of detecting and responding to a brute force attack within a cloud-hosted environment. By deploying a Honeynet in Azure and integrating security telemetry into Microsoft Sentinel, the exercise highlighted the effectiveness of centralized log collection, monitoring, and incident management. The manual creation and assignment of an incident ticket reinforced the critical role of SOC analysts in the investigation workflow.

Additionally, configuring Pulsedive as a threat intelligence data connector provided valuable enrichment capabilities. This integration enhanced the detection process by correlating observed indicators with external threat intelligence, thereby improving the accuracy and context of incident analysis.

Overall, the simulation illustrated how cloud-native SOC tools and threat intelligence can be combined to strengthen proactive defense and incident response capabilities.

Key Learnings & Recommendations

Key Learnings

- 1. Value of Centralized Monitoring: Forwarding logs from the Honeynet to Microsoft Sentinel provided a unified view of system activity, demonstrating the importance of centralized monitoring for rapid threat detection.
- 2. **Detection of Real-World Threats:** The successful identification of a brute force attack emphasized Sentinel's capability to detect common adversarial techniques when properly configured.
- 3. **Role of Threat Intelligence:** Integrating Pulsedive enriched the investigation process by mapping observed indicators of compromise (IOCs) against external threat feeds, adding context and confidence to detections.
- 4. **Incident Handling Workflow:** The manual creation and assignment of incidents reinforced the structured workflow SOC analysts follow, from detection to investigation and resolution.
- 5. Cloud-Native Security Advantage: Leveraging Azure services showcased the flexibility and scalability of cloud-based SOC operations compared to traditional on-premises setups.

Recommendations

- Automate Incident Response: Implement automation playbooks in Sentinel (via Logic Apps) to reduce manual effort in ticket creation and response.
- **Expand Threat Intelligence Sources:** In addition to Pulsedive, connect other threat intelligence feeds (such as MISP or ThreatConnect) to further strengthen IOC enrichment.
- **Enable Continuous Hunting:** Establish scheduled queries to automatically detect repeated attack patterns rather than relying solely on manual hunting.
- **Broaden Honeynet Scope:** Consider deploying additional VM types or operating systems to simulate a more diverse attack surface and capture a wider range of threats.

•	Refine Alert Tuning: Adjust analytics rules to reduce false positives while ensuring that genuine threats are escalated effectively.