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Summary

- EC2 Instance: t3.micro (terminated for cost savings)
- S3 Bucket: nelson-blue-team-lab-2026
- CloudTrail: Enabled, encryption with KMS, log file validation on
- CloudWatch Logs: Connected to CloudTrail trail for real time monitoring

- IAM User
 - Nelson-admin (minimal privileges, no root usage)
 - Test- User (created for simulation, deleted)

- Threat: Unauthorized access attempt to S3 bucket
- Simulation:
 - Logged in as test-user
 - Attempted to list bucket contents – ACCESSDENIED triggered
- Detection:
 - Logged into nelson-admin/root account
 - CloudWatch Logs insights query used:

```
Fields @timestamp, eventName, sourceIPAddress,
userIdentity.arn, errorCode
```

```

| sort @timestamp desc
| limit 50

```

The screenshot shows a CloudWatch Logs Insights search results page. The search query is:

```

| sort @timestamp desc
| limit 50

```

The results table displays approximately 50 log entries from February 21, 2026. The columns include:

- #
- @timestamp
- eventName
- sourceIPAddress
- userIdentity.arn
- errorCode

Facets on the right side of the interface include:

- Facets (14) info**: Clear selection, Manage
 - Filter (1) Selected Pinned
 - Facet Name
 - awsRegion(1)
 - @data_format(1)
 - @data_source_name(1)
 - @data_source_type(1)
 - eventCategory(1)
 - eventName(100+)
 - eventSource(32)
 - eventType(3)
 - managementEvent(1)
 - readOnly(2)
 - severityText(0)
 - userAgent(5)
- Fields

Hardening Measures:

- S3: Block public access, default encryption with KMS
- CloudTrail: KMS encryption, log file validation
- IAM/Users:
 - Minimal privileges for Nelson-admin
 - Root not used for day-to-day actions
 - Test-user removed after simulation

Conclusion: This lab demonstrates the full blue team workflow

Deploy EC2 and S3, enable CloudTrail + CloudWatch, simulate suspicious activity, detect it via CloudTrail logs and CloudWatch Logs insights, Harden the environment, collect and save evidence.