ELK Setup, Log Ingestion & Attack Detection WE Innovate X Zero\$ploit

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Required Tasks



- Installing & configuring Elasticsearch
- Installing & configuring Kibana
- Connecting Elasticsearch with kibana
- Installing & configuring Fluentbit
- Installing & Configuring Winlogbeat
- Writing detection rules & simulating a suspicious activity





Requirements

- VMware / Virtual Box
- Windows 10/11 ISO Ubuntu (20.0/22.0/24.0) ISO
- 16 GB RAM 60 GB Disk Space
- 4 CPU Cores

Ubuntu Machine

Setting	Recommended
RAM	5-6 GB
Disk	20-30 GB
CPU	2-3 Cores
Network	NAT

Windows Machine

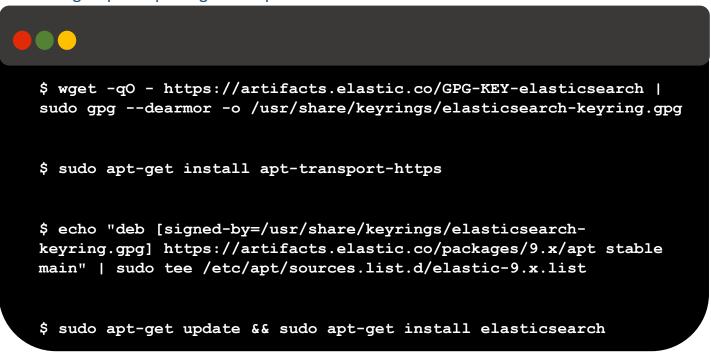
Setting	Recommended
RAM	2-3 GB
Disk	30-40 GB
CPU	1-2 Cores
Network	NAT

PHASE 1: Installing & configuring Elasticsearch

Updating Ubuntu packages



Installing required packages & dependencies



Configuring elasticsearch.yml



Lines to be uncommented: Network.host & http.port

Lines to be added:

discovery.type: single-node

Enabling & starting the Elasticsearch service

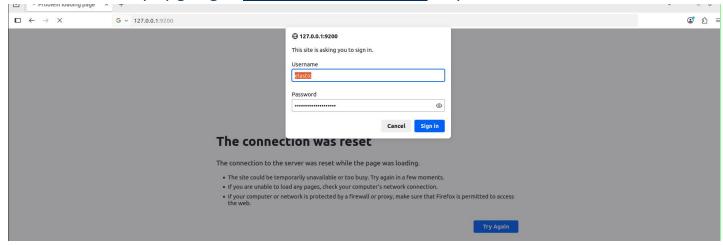


If you receive active(running) then everything is working

Restarting the elasticsearch service



Check connectivity by going to https://127.0.0.1:9200/ on your web browser on Ubuntu.



On the first go it should ask you about a username & password, the default username is **elastic, the password should be reset** using the following command.

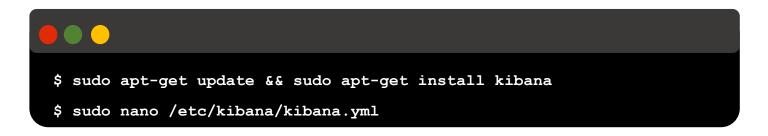


Then you can save your password in a txt file for later use, you can now login into elasticsearch using username elastic & the password displayed in the terminal when you reset it.

After logging in



PHASE 2: Installing & configuring Kibana

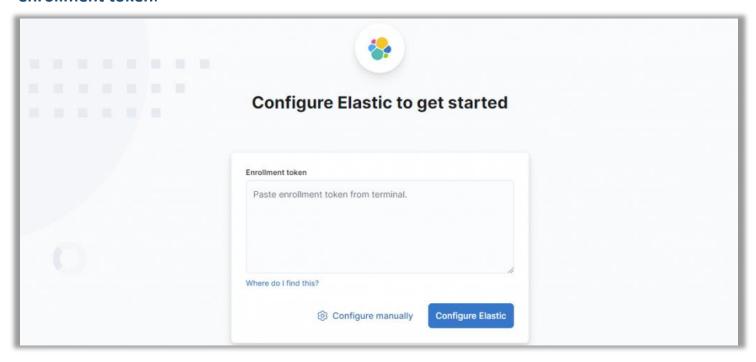


Only uncomment the server.port & server.host

Enabling & starting the kibana.service



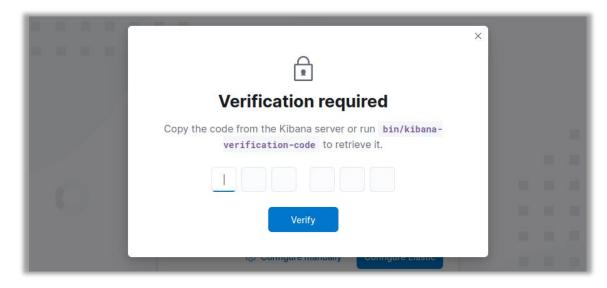
To check connectivity go to http://127.0.0.1:5601, and your will then be asked for an enrollment token.



PHASE 3: Connecting elasticsearch with kibana

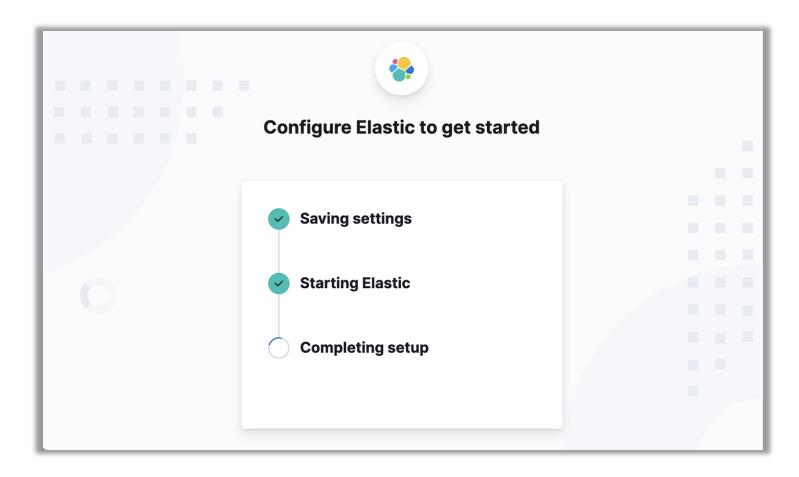


After getting your token and inserting it into Kibana, a verification code will be created

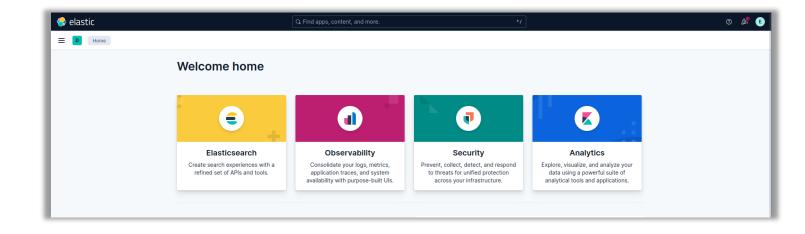


Getting verification code







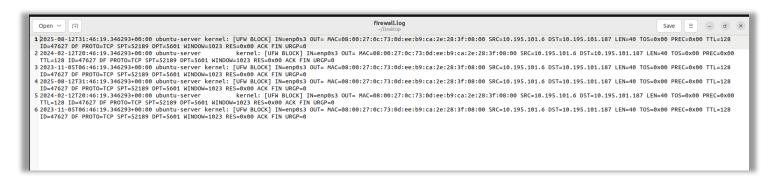


PHASE 4: Installing & Configuring Fluentbit & sending logs



For a simple simulation of logs

Create a .log file for example firewall.log and add a few logs to that file and then save it.



Configuring the fluent-bit.conf file



Allow these configurations but only change the path to the **path** where you stored the logs , change the **http_passwd** value to your current elastic password and modify the **index** as you wish.

```
name tail
tag ufw_logs
path /home/omar/Desktop/firewall.log
name
                    es
match
                    127.0.0.1
host
port
                    my-ufw-logs
index
http_user
http_passwd
                    4XLiS00mq6IpYMx349mW
tls.verify
                    0ff
trace_output
                    0n
suppress_type_name On
```

MAKE SURE THE WORDS ARE ALIGNED TO AVOID ANY SYNTAX ERROR AS THIS IS A SENSITIVE FILE

Configuring the parsers.conf file



Now we have to create a parser for our log using this syntax

Parser is different from one log to another so find your format To create & test your own regex against your logs <u>click here</u>.

```
GNU nano 6.2
                                                                 /etc/fluent-bit/parsers.conf
  Name
               ufw-firewall
  Format
               гедех
               ^(?<event_timestamp>\d{4}-\d{2}-\d{2}T\d{2}:\d{2}:\d{2}\.\d+\+\d{2}:\d{2}).*SRC=(?<from_ip>\d+\.\d+\.\d+\.\d+\\s+DST=(?<to_ip>\d+\.\d+\
  Regex
  Time_Key
              time
  Time_Format %Y-%m-%dT%H:%M:%S.%L%z
Time_Keep On
  Name
         apache
  Format regex

Regex ^(?<host>[^ ]*) [^ ]* (?<user>[^ ]*) \[(?<time>[^\]]*)\] "(?<method>\S+)(?: +(?<path>[^\"]*?)(?: +\S*)?)?" (?<code>[^ ]*) (?<size>[^ ]*)(?: >
  Time_Key time
  Time_Format %d/%b/%Y:%H:%M:%S %z
        apache2
  Name
  Format regex

Regex ^(?<host>[^ ]*) [^ ]* (?<user>[^ ]*) \[(?<time>[^\]]*)\] "(?<method>\S+)(?: +(?<path>[^ ]*) +\S*)?" (?<code>[^ ]*) (?<size>[^ ]*)(?: "(?<ref>
  Time_Key time
  Time_Format %d/%b/%Y:%H:%M:%S %z
        apache error
  Name
  Format regex
  Regex ^\[[^ ]* (?<time>[^\]]*)\] \[(?<level>[^\]]*)\](?: \[pid (?<pid>[^\]]*)\])?( \[client (?<client>[^\]]*)\])? (?<message>.*)$
```

Check you configuration

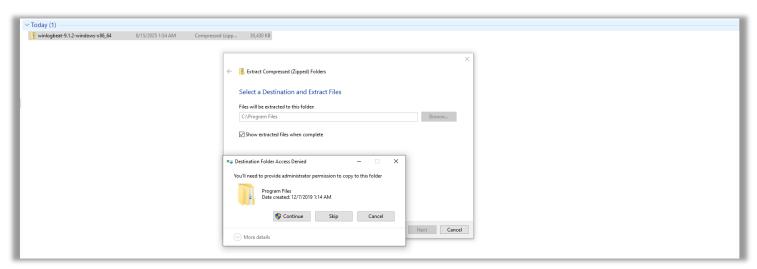


Everything works and you can't view the logs in Kibana? try adding more logs or copy & pasting the same ones to simulate a real log update



PHASE 5: Installing & Configuring Winlogbeat & sending logs

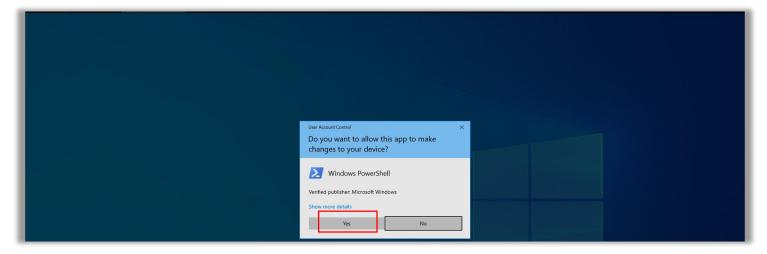
Download winlogbeat zip file from here & then extract to "C:\Program files"



Preferably rename the folder to winlogbeat instead of winlogbeat.version



Run Powershell as Administrator and grant permissions to edit the winlogbeat.yml file



Takeown /F "C:\Program Files\Winlogbeat\winlogbeat.yml" /A

Icacls "C:\Program Files\Winlogbeat\winlogbeat.yml" /Grant "Administrators:F" /T

```
PS C:\Windows\System32> Takeown /F "C:\Program Files\Winlogbeat\winlogbeat.yml" /A

SUCCESS: The file (or folder): "C:\Program Files\Winlogbeat\winlogbeat.yml" now owned by the administrators group.

PS C:\Windows\system32> Icacls "C:\Program Files\Winlogbeat\winlogbeat.yml" /Grant "Administrators:F" /T

processed file: C:\Program Files\Winlogbeat\winlogbeat.yml

Successfully processed 1 files; Failed processing 0 files

PS C:\Windows\system32>
```

Now editing the winlogbeat.yml file inside the winlogbeat folder (using notepad)

Uncomment the host field under kibana and modify your IP address

```
# Kibana Host
# Kibana Host of the Kibana space into which the dashboards should be loaded. By default,
# Ribana Space ID
# Starting with Bace will be used.
# Space_id:
# Starting with Bace version 6.8.0, the dashboards are loaded via the Kibana API.
# This requires a Kibana endpoint configuration.

# Kibana Host
# Kibana Host
# Scheme and port can be left out and will be set to the default (http and 5601)
# In case you specify and additional path, the scheme is required: http://localhost:5601/path
# IPV6 addresses should always be leftined as: https://[2001:db8::1]:5601
# Kibana Space ID
# ID of the Kibana Space into which the dashboards should be loaded. By default,
# the Default Space will be used.
# space_id:
```

Uncomment the host field under Elasticsearch Output and modify your IP address, uncomment the protocol (Only If you used https in Elasticsearch), uncomment the username & password and adjust them, and finally add this part:

```
ssl:
    enabled: true
    certificate_authorities: ["C:/Program Files/Winlogbeat/http_ca.crt"]
```

If you don't have ssl enabled in elasticsearch then change "enabled: true "-> "enabled: false"

Adding the http_ca.crt to allow connection with elasticsearch (SKIP THIS PART IF SSL IS DISABLED)

To get the certificate go to Ubuntu, go to /etc/elasticseach/certs and there you will find http_ca.crt, you can copy the content inside that file then paste it into a txt file on your windows machine and change the extension to .crt to transfer it using a USB, after that add it to C:/Program Files/Winlogbeat

MAKE SURE ELASTICSEARCH & KIBANA ARE RUNNING

.\winlogbeat.exe test config -c .\winlogbeat.yml -e

.\winlogbeat.exe setup -e

```
""."ervice.name":"minoghest","es.version":"1.6.0")
("ig. level":"info","etimestamp":"2025-08-16708:04:03:142-0700","log.loggen":"template","log.origin":("function":"github.com/elastic/beats/v7/libbeat/template.("templateBui ider).buildbody","file.name":"template/load.go","file.line":262),"message":"template-loader","log.origin":("function":"github.com/elastic/beats/v7/libbeat/template.("ESLO ader).load?mplate","info","9timestamp":"2025-08-16700:04:03:090-0700","log.loggen":"template-loader","log.origin":("function":"github.com/elastic/beats/v7/libbeat/template.("ESLO ader).load?mplate","file.name":"template/load.go","file.line":176),"message":"Try loading template winlogbeat-9.1.2 to Elasticsearch","service.name":"winlogbeat","ecs.version":"1.6.0")
("log.level":"info","6timestamp":"2025-08-16700:04:04.078-0700","log.loggen":"template-loader","log.origin":("function":"github.com/elastic/beats/v7/libbeat/template.("ESLO ader).load":"time.name:"template/load.go","file.line":133),"message":"template-loader","log.origin":("function":github.com/elastic/beats/v7/libbeat/template.("ESLO ader).load":"time.name:"template/load.go","file.line":133),"message":"template-loader","log.origin":("function":github.com/elastic/beats/v7/libbeat/template.("ESLO ader).load":"time.name:"template/load.go","file.line":1493,"message":"template-loader","log.origin":("function":github.com/elastic/beats/v7/libbeat/template.("ESLO ader).load":"time.name:"implate/load.go","file.line":1493,"message":"template-loader","log.origin":("function":github.com/elastic/beats/v7/libbeat/template.("ESLO ader).load:ng.der).load:ng.der).log.origin":("function":github.com/elastic/beats/v7/libbeat/template.("index.ename":minogheat","res.version":"1.6.0")
("log.level":info","file.name:"implate/load.go","file.line":1393,"message":"kabana unl: http://392.168.126.158.5501",service.name":"winlogbeat","cs.version":"1.6.0")
("log.level":info","gitimestamp":"2025-08-16700:04:04.04.199-0700","log.loggen":"kibana","file.name":"kibana/client.go","file.line":1392."http:
```

winlogbeat test output

```
Administrator Windows PowerShell

PS C:\Program files\winlogbeat> .\winlogbeat.exe test output
elasticsearch: https://192.168.126.158:9200...

parse url... 0x

connection...

parse host... 0x

dns lookup... 0x

addresses: 192.168.126.158

dial up... 0x

TLS...

security: server's certificate chain verification is enabled
handshake... 0x

TLS version: TLSv1.3

dial up... 0x

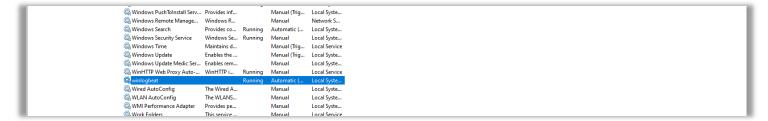
talk to server... 0x

version: 9.1.2

PS C:\Program files\winlogbeat> ___
```

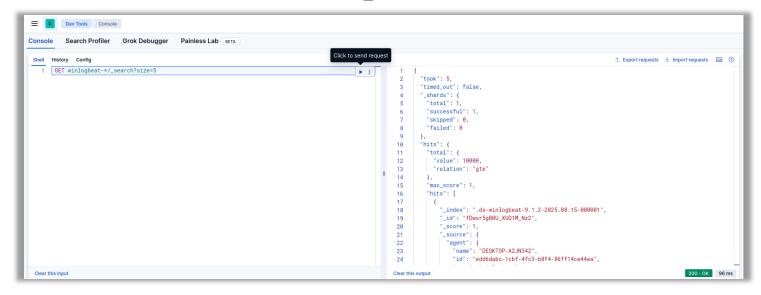
Start-Service winlogbeat

And then you can check if it's running using sevices.msc or Get-Service winlogbeat

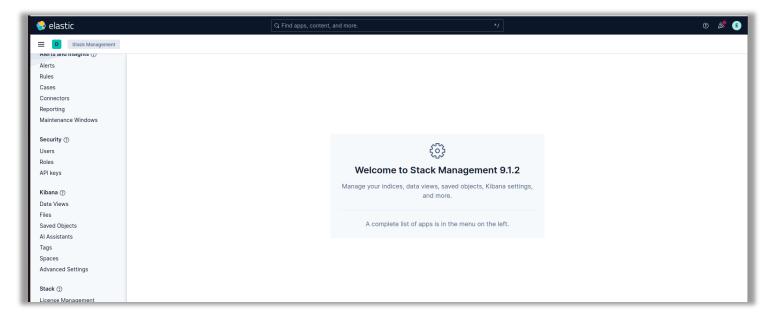


Viewing the logs using kibana dashboard

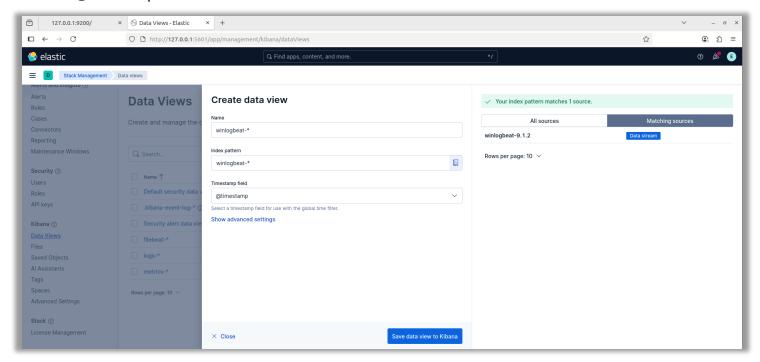
Testing first using Dev tools: GET winlogbeat-*/ search?size=5



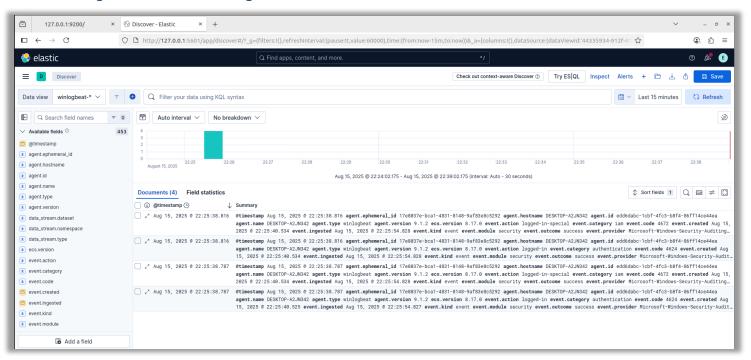
Stack Management > Data View



Index Pattern: winlogbeat-* Select @timestamp as the time filter



Confirm logs and select the winlogbeat-* index

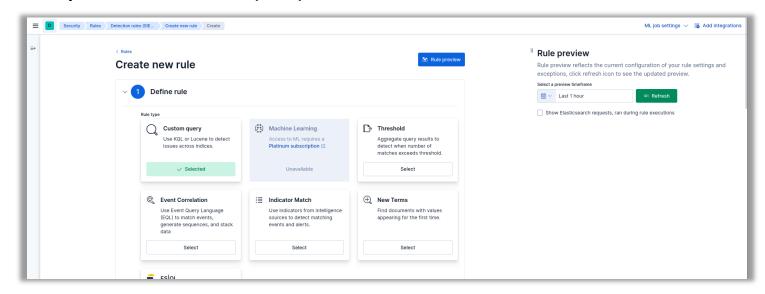


PHASE 6: Threat detection rules & simulating suspicious activity

To demonstrate how security monitoring works, we'll simulate a basic but suspicious activity: an attacker disabling the Linux firewall (UFW).

In real-world scenarios, detection rules are far more sophisticated, incorporating behavioral analysis, anomaly detection, and threat intelligence. But this simplified example helps illustrate the core principles.

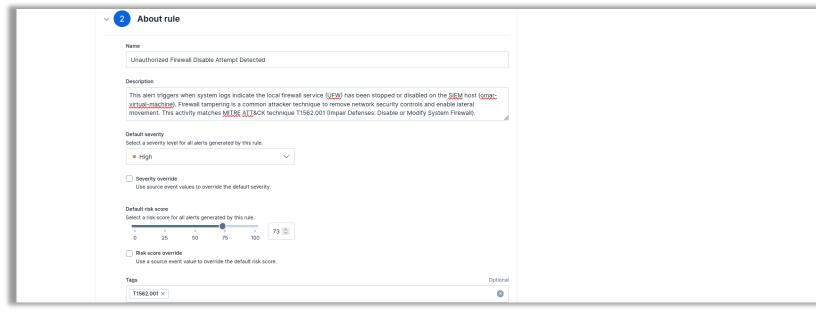
Security>rules>detection rules (SIEM) > create new rule



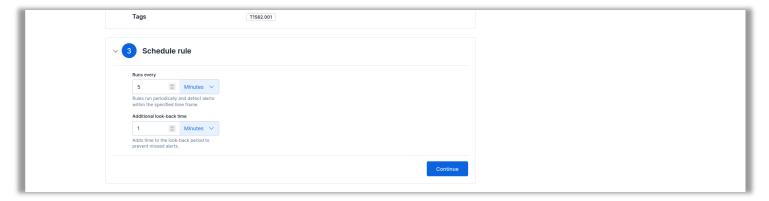
Choosing the wanted index pattern and writing our custom query (KQL) to detect the disabling of ufw firewall, make sure to test your query in discover first.



Specifying a name, description, selecting the severity and risk score



Leave on Default



Testing using the command : sudo ufw disable



View alerts through security>alerts

