Security incident report

Section 1: Identify the network protocol involved in the incident
DNS and HTTP

Section 2: Document the incident
The attacker first of all gains access to the web host using brute force attack, then made a DNS resolution request to the DNS server to access the actual website and it replied successfully. Then, the attacker made a connection request to the destination who acknowledged it. The communication continues for two minutes, then the attacker request data from the website with the GET method to put a malicious file in the website. Lastly, the attacker makes another DNS resolution request so that customers will a spoofed website with a new IP address showing the recipes.

Section 3: Recommend one remediation for brute force attacks
Put strong password policies.