SECURITY INCIDENT REPORT - WIDGET CO

Course: EAS Cybersecurity Analytics

Instructor:

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Team Profile and Case Background

Advisory Group Members:

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This report presents a detailed investigation into the **cybersecurity breach** that impacted **Widget Co.** in **October**. The breach involved unauthorized access to enterprise systems through methods such as phishing, MFA bypass, and credential compromise.

Utilizing **Splunk** as the core analysis platform, the team looked into log data from multiple systems, including **VPN**, **MFA**, **DNS**, **Password Vault**, **Cloud**, and **internal applications**. Through correlation of log events and timeline reconstruction, the team identified, attacker persistence, privilege escalation, and infrastructure evasion techniques.

The findings in this report are intended to support both technical remediation and strategic decision-making. In addition to identifying the root causes and techniques used by the attacker, the report also provides separate recommendations tailored for IT/Security Operations and Executive Leadership.

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1 Executive Summary

In October, Widget Co. experienced a cybersecurity breach that leveraged phishing, MFA bypass, and credential abuse to gain unauthorized access to critical enterprise systems. The attack originated from two exploited user accounts - BDRVLS and DDDXUB and spanned across various services, including billing software, cloud, administrative portal, and the company's password vault. This was not an isolated event, but rather a methodical, staged operation involving sustained access attempts and evolving attacker techniques.

Our investigative team used **Splunk's** robust correlation and visualization tools to analyze the dataset from multiple log sources. Through custom queries and timeline construction, we were able to trace each step of the **attacker's movement**, document **exploitation techniques**, and identify vulnerabilities in authentication mechanisms. The findings highlight the importance of cross-system visibility, real time monitoring, and organizational readiness for coordinated attack mitigation.

2 Investigation Methodology

The investigation began by reviewing **DNS logs** for signs of contact with known **malicious IOCs**. Although other phishing links may have been present earlier, the first confirmed malicious action occurred on **October 12**, when user **BDRVLS** accessed **glasslu.com**, a domain listed in the IOC dataset (see **Appendix A2**). This activity is considered the likely **point of initial compromise**, particularly because **BDRVLS** was not enrolled in **MFA**, making the account more vulnerable to **phishing-based credential theft**.

Shortly after the phishing domain access, the same **IOC IP 180.76.54.93** appeared in successful login entries to internal systems, including the Billing Software and Password Vault (See **Appendix A8** and **A13**). The Vault access on **October 13** was the first confirmed use of stolen credentials for accessing sensitive data.

The investigation then focused on **VPN logs**, where **failed login attempts** from previously unseen external IPs - including **107.175.94.203**, **158.69.59.92**, and **87.123.144.71** - were observed between **October 3** and **October 10** (See **Appendix A10** and **A11**). These attempts were likely early brute-force probes aimed at credential discovery.

On October 15, signs of a second account compromise emerged. User DDDXUB accessed the IT Admin portal from the same IOC IP with a successful result, followed shortly by an MFA "Bypass" during login to the Cloud platform (See Appendix A18). These events indicated that the attacker had escalated privileges and gained deeper access into the environment.

The attacker maintained access through **October 24** to **31**, switching infrastructure and logging in from a new IP address, 104.227.59.62, which was not flagged initially. All findings were based on provided log data, and further supporting screenshots of key queries and outputs are included in the Appendix.

3 Breach Timeline and Analysis

This section outlines the chronological progression of events that led to and followed the cybersecurity breach at Widget Co. The timeline was constructed using log data from multiple sources. The analysis captures attacker behavior from **initial contact** through to **lateral movement**, **privilege escalation**, and **sustained access** using multiple compromised accounts. By mapping each key event, this timeline provides clarity on how the breach unfolded and highlights the stages where detection and mitigation opportunities were either missed or bypassed.

3.1 Detailed Timeline of the Breach and Unauthorized Access Attempts

Date & Time	Event Description					
October 12, 4:57 PM	User BDRVLS accesses a malicious domain glasslu.com , flagged in the IOC list. This marks the first confirmed compromise, likely via phishing .					
October 12, 4:59 PM	Two minutes later, BDRVLS logs into Billing Software from IOC IP 180.76.54.93 . MFA result is marked N/A , suggesting MFA was not enforced.					
October 12, Evening	10+ failed login attempts to WidgetApp from the same IOC IP, indicating attacker activity.					
October 13, 9:05 AM	BDRVLS successfully accesses the Password Vault from the same IOC IP. This confirms access to sensitive data using compromised credentials.					
October 14 - 18	Multiple failed Password Vault logins occur from various IPs like 204.44.83.30 . These reflect attempts to reuse or test stolen credentials.					
October 15, 10:49 AM	User DDDXUB logs into IT Admin Portal successfully from IOC IP 180.76.54.93 . This marks the second confirmed compromise.					
October 15, 3:06 PM	Cloud access occurs from the same IOC IP. MFA result shows Bypass, indicating the attacker compromised MFA too.					
October 24	MFA bypass events continue for Cloud and IT Admin Portal, confirming ongoing attacker access using the same infrastructure.					
October 25 - 31	Attacker switches to new infrastructure using IP 104.227.59.62 (not flagged as IOC). Multiple successful and failed logins from this IP suggest persistent access attempts.					

4 Dashboard Development and Insights

As part of the breach investigation process, a series of dashboards were created in Splunk to enhance **visibility** across different stages of the attack. These dashboards were designed to guide the investigation from initial detection to deeper user activity correlation, with each dashboard serving a distinct analytical purpose.

4.1 Dashboard 1 – IOC and User Visibility Overview

The first dashboard was developed to help identify which users interacted with known malicious domains within the IOC dataset. By filtering DNS logs against known phishing and malware-related URLs, this dashboard surfaced all internal users who accessed suspicious infrastructure. It also provides timestamped access details and summarized the most frequently contacted IOCs within the environment. This dashboard served as the starting point for investigation by helping narrow down which users and endpoints warranted further analysis (See Appendix B1 and B2).

4.2 Dashboard 2 – User-Centric MFA and IP Investigation

Once potentially compromised users were identified in Dashboard 1, the second dashboard was used to dive deeper into their **authentication behavior**. This dashboard displayed **MFA activity per user**, including the result of each authentication (e.g., Pass, Fail, N/A) and the associated IP addresses. By observing inconsistencies - such as successful logins from external or IOC-tagged IPs, or repeated MFA "Bypass" results - investigators could assess whether an account had been compromised. This dashboard played a critical role in detecting **privilege escalation** and **credential misuse** (See **Appendix B3** and **B4**).

4.3 Dashboard 3 – Cross-Application Authentication Monitoring

The third dashboard provided a comprehensive view of authentication activity across all enterprise applications. It showed login attempts by **user account**, and **source IP**, allowing analysts to detect patterns of lateral movement and unauthorized access. If multiple users were logging in from the same suspicious IP address, or if a user was **authenticating** across **unrelated systems**, these anomalies could be flagged for further inspection. Additionally, usernames identified in this dashboard could be traced back to Dashboard 2 to review their MFA logs in more detail (See **Appendix B5** and **B6**).

Together, these three dashboards created a structured workflow for threat detection and incident analysis. Investigators could move from broad IOC detection to focused user activity review, and finally to comprehensive access correlation across systems. This layered approach ensured that suspicious patterns were not only detected but also contextualized, allowing for evidence-based conclusions about **user compromise**, and **persistence**.

5 Strategic Recommendations

This section outlines high-level strategic recommendations to strengthen Widget Co.'s overall security posture. These recommendations are designed to address both technical and organizational gaps that contributed to the breach. The recommendations are divided into two categories: **technical remediation** steps for the IT/Security team and **policy-level reforms** for executive leadership.

5.1 Technical Remediation (IT/Security Operations)

- Enforce network-based geo-restrictions for privileged account logins.
- Enable behavioral alerting for **MFA results** and **failed logins** using Splunk or SOAR tools.
- Patch Systems to avoid MFA misconfigurations and reduce likelihood of bypass exploits.
- Revalidate user roles and reset credentials with mandatory password rotation.
- Update IOC blocklistsand threat feeds weekly.

5.2 Organizational Policy Reform (Executive Management)

- Launch mandatory employee **security awareness training** with emphasis on phishing and social engineering.
- Develop an executive-level breach **response plan** with CISO coordination.
- Integrate cybersecurity risk metrics into board-level reporting.
- Conduct red/blue team exercises to simulate incident scenarios semi-annually.

6 Conclusion

This investigation confirmed that Widget Co. was the target of an organized cyber attack. The attacker used a mix of common and stealthy techniques to break into systems. Over the course of 30 days, they were able to steal credentials, get around multi-factor authentication (MFA), and move from one system to another to gain deeper access. Each stage of this attack was carefully executed.

Splunk played a key role in helping us understand what happened. It acted as our central investigation tool. By combining data from many sources, we were able to connect the dots. We used the IOCs such as suspicious IP addresses and domains to track attacker behaviour and confirm when and where systems were accessed.

The detailed analysis revealed several areas where the company's security could be improved. Some weaknesses were technical, like allowing MFA to be bypassed or not catching unusual login behavior. Others were procedural, such as not training employees enough on how to spot phishing emails. Our recommendations include strengthening MFA policies, setting up smarter alerting for unusual behaviour, blocking known threat actors using updated threat intelligence, and conducting regular security training for staff.

By fixing these issues, Widget Co. can go beyond simply reacting to threats. Instead, the company can move toward predicting and stopping attacks before they succeed. Our goal is to improve both day-to-day defenses and long term readiness so that organization is better protected against future threats.

7 Appendix

7.1 Splunk Queries and Outputs

```
index=final_project source="dns.csv"
| eval dns_lower=lower('DNS Hit')
| lookup IOC_lookup_URL_file.csv value AS dns_lower OUTPUT value AS Matched_ioc
| where isnotnull(Matched_ioc)
| sort "Machine Assignment", "DNS Hit"
| table "Machine Assignment", Date, "DNS Hit"
```

Figure A1: DNS Log Query for IOC Matching

Machine Assignment \$	1	Date \$	1	DNS Hit \$
BDRVLS		10/12/22		https://glasslu.com
CSSDEH		10/2/22		https://kugk.ml
CVNMWA		10/3/22		http://golang666.xyz
CVNMWA		10/1/22		https://xo176.com
CYPFUK		10/2/22		https://admin102rbc.top/raiffeisen-hu/direkt/
CYPFUK		10/5/22		https://lakeuthfreddie.buzz/well-fargo-rd5em%20(2)%20(1).zip
CYPFUK		10/15/22		https://lakeuthfreddie.buzz/xbalti%20v5%20+/
DMEHYS		10/25/22		https://collinsburgh.buzz/pol/adobe2020/
DSJVOU		10/7/22		https://collab-land.exchange
DTEQNT		10/23/22		https://ectc-change.myvnc.com
DTEQNT		10/22/22		https://postofficeservices.info/

Figure A2: Matched DNS Hits with Known Malicious Domains

DTEQNT	10/30/22	https://yvonnesprings.buzz/auntmarthas/
DYHOPL	10/11/22	https://aeon.co.jp.xo176.com
ECXYIM	10/10/22	https://cliente-suporte2via.xyz
ECXYIM	10/23/22	https://ect-manage.serveirc.com
GYDTBY	10/18/22	https://ibank-nbg.info/gr/
GYDTBY	10/25/22	https://porttadsumme.buzz/bid/dds.zip
KDRDKK	10/26/22	http://postofficeservices.info/
LMZDLG	10/7/22	https://smbc.co.jp.celikcatici.com
LMZDLG	10/8/22	https://vital-ameli-assur.fr

Figure A3: Additional DNS Hits to Malicious Domains

Machine Assignment ‡	1	Date \$	1	DNS Hit \$
LPCMZW		10/19/22		https://www.celikcatici.com
MJQRQN		10/16/22		http://cflix.work/
MJQRQN		10/20/22		https://etc-wrong.myvnc.com
MJQRQN		10/3/22		https://www.eki-net-member.wd9k5td.cn
MOSNTB		10/22/22		https://www.smbc-zard.shop
ONUWQY		10/25/22		https://aeon.co.jp.gosgod.com
ORLPHK		10/25/22		https://ecr.serveirc.com
PDFUFA		10/20/22		https://admin99101938.buzz/raiffeisen/hu/
РОССИ		10/8/22		https://payment-receipt.buzz/keybank.zip
PUXGPA		10/5/22		https://manage-ect.servebeer.com
QZUROY		10/4/22		https://mairie-socx.com
RUDONQ		10/14/22		http://elitemaxx.online/elite.apk

Figure A4: Continued DNS Activity from Multiple Hosts to IOC-Flagged Domains

SBVXFQ	10/23/22	http://bridge-wallet.xyz/
SBVXFQ	10/15/22	https://gregfurturt.buzz/doc/
SHTFOY	10/27/22	https://www.paidy.clzikjf.cn
SWKJKJ	10/16/22	http://32868.port0.org/st/
TCNCHM	10/30/22	http://linkgrupwavirallhot2022.duckdns.org/
TCNCHM	10/12/22	https://inemocharlieg.buzz/viewdocs/
TCNCHM	10/14/22	https://scottwayhigh.buzz/gb/adobe2020/
TIIYAW	10/29/22	http://aaron1988.net/content/aaron_resume.docx

Figure A5: DNS Hits to Malicious Domains Continued

Machine Assignment \$	1	Date ‡	1	DNS Hit ‡
TIIYAW		10/19/22		https://metamask-recovery.site
TIIYAW		10/14/22		https://www.aeon.jp.co.glasslu.com
TNZRYD		10/30/22		https://aeon.jp.xo176.com
TNZRYD		10/20/22		https://davidgerard.co.uk
UCKIVO		10/26/22		https://www.jcb.parnknx.cn
VFMXOJ		10/28/22		https://newuthcarol.buzz/viewdocs/
LMNDMA		10/30/22		http://tradingcoinsolution.space/wallet.html
LMNDMA		10/22/22		https://mitchellre.buzz/col/file365.zip
WNPDEY		10/7/22		https://ajudacliente-2via.xyz
ХЕРННЕ		10/19/22		https://febenvi.duckdns.org:2050
ХЕРННЕ		10/25/22		https://royalpromy.site/installer/royalpro.apk
XEPHHE		10/27/22		https://smbc-nger.shop
YUQFQN		10/7/22		https://www.mb75.cn/
ZTMURG		10/25/22		https://www.dbl5pzt.cn

Figure A6: Additional Malicious Domain Hits

```
index=final_project source="mfa.csv"
Username="BDRVLS"
| eval event_time = strptime(Date." ".Time, "%m/%d/%y %I:%M:%S %p")
| eval Date_Time = strftime(event_time, "%Y-%m-%d %H:%M:%S")
| sort event_time
| table Date_Time, source, Username, Application, Result, "IP Address"
```

Figure A7: MFA Log Query for USer BDRVLS

Date_Time ‡	1	source ‡	1	Username ‡	1	Application \$	1	Result \$	1	IP Address ‡
2022-10-01 15:10:05		MFA.csv		BDRVLS		Billing Software		N/A		70.107.95.217
2022-10-02 08:26:53		MFA.csv		BDRVLS		Productivity Suite		N/A		70.107.95.217
2022-10-02 10:01:55		MFA.csv		BDRVLS		Productivity Suite		N/A		70.107.95.217
2022-10-03 15:28:48		MFA.csv		BDRVLS		Billing Software		N/A		70.107.95.217
2022-10-06 13:04:48		MFA.csv		BDRVLS		Productivity Suite		N/A		70.107.95.217
2022-10-12 16:59:59		MFA.csv		BDRVLS		Billing Software		N/A		180.76.54.93
2022-10-13 09:06:12		MFA.csv		BDRVLS		Productivity Suite		N/A		180.76.54.93
2022-10-15 18:00:00		MFA.csv		BDRVLS		Productivity Suite		N/A		70.107.95.217
2022-10-22 13:24:58		MFA.csv		BDRVLS		Billing Software		N/A		70.107.95.217
2022-10-25 17:31:12		MFA.csv		BDRVLS		Billing Software		N/A		70.107.95.217
2022-10-26 12:31:41		MFA.csv		BDRVLS		Widget Application		N/A		70.107.95.217
2022-10-28 09:20:10		MFA.csv		BDRVLS		Widget Application		N/A		70.107.95.217
2022-10-31 13:49:26		MFA.csv		BDRVLS		Billing Software		N/A		70.107.95.217

Figure A8: MFA Log Events for User BDRVLS

```
index=final_project source="vpn.csv" Username="BDRVLS"
| eval Date_Time = strftime(strptime(Date." ".Time, "%m/%d/%y %I:%M:%S %p"), "%Y-%m-%d %H:%M:%S")
| sort Date_Time
| table Date_Time, Username, Source_IP, Result
```

Figure A9: VPN Log Query for User BDRVLS



Figure A10: Login Attempts for User BDRVLS with Multiple External IP

2022-10-17 12:57:36	BDRVLS	70.107.95.217	LOGIN
2022-10-19 14:28:19	BDRVLS	96.45.169.106	FAIL
2022-10-20 14:52:48	BDRVLS	70.107.95.217	LOGIN
2022-10-21 09:41:46	BDRVLS	70.107.95.217	LOGIN
2022-10-24 09:40:19	BDRVLS	70.107.95.217	LOGIN
2022-10-26 10:22:05	BDRVLS	113.193.77.6	FAIL
2022-10-28 08:03:50	BDRVLS	45.95.11.34	FAIL
2022-10-28 12:10:05	BDRVLS	115.144.69.8	FAIL
2022-10-29 14:06:43	BDRVLS	70.107.95.217	LOGIN

Figure A11: VPN Login Activity for User BDRVLS

```
index=final_project source="passwordvault.csv" Username="BDRVLS"
    | eval Date_Time = strftime(strptime(Date." ".Time, "%m/%d/%y %I:%M:%S %p"), "%Y-%m-%d %H:%M:%S")
    | table Date_Time, Date, Time, Src_IP, Username, Authentication
    | sort Date_Time
```

Figure A12: Password Vault Log Query for User BDRVLS



Figure A13: Password Vault Access Attempts for User BDRVLS

2022-10-22 10:00:29	10/22/22	10:00:29 AM	108.166.201.112	BDRVLS	Fail
2022-10-22 11:09:36	10/22/22	11:09:36 AM	1.117.152.37	BDRVLS	Fail
2022-10-24 11:32:38	10/24/22	11:32:38 AM	70.107.95.217	BDRVLS	Fail
2022-10-25 13:06:14	10/25/22	1:06:14 PM	70.107.95.217	BDRVLS	Success
2022-10-25 13:22:05	10/25/22	1:22:05 PM	70.107.95.217	BDRVLS	Success
2022-10-26 11:28:19	10/26/22	11:28:19 AM	70.107.95.217	BDRVLS	Fail
2022-10-28 12:00:00	10/28/22	12:00:00 PM	119.136.24.157	BDRVLS	Fail

Figure A14: Continued Password Vault Access Attempts

```
index=final_project source="widgetapp.csv" User="BDRVLS"
| eval Date_Time = strftime(strptime(Date." ".Time, "%m/%d/%y %I:%M:%S %p"), "%Y-%m-%d %H:%M:%S")
| table Date_Time, IP_Add, User, Auth
| sort Date_Time
```

Figure A15: WidgetApp Log Query for User BDRVLS

Date_Time ‡	1	IP_Add \$	1	User ‡	1	Auth \$
2022-10-04 17:49:55		40.121.241.79		BDRVLS		Fail
2022-10-04 17:49:55		40.121.241.79		BDRVLS		Fail
2022-10-12 17:03:02		180.76.54.93		BDRVLS		Fail
2022-10-12 17:03:02		180.76.54.93		BDRVLS		Fail
2022-10-12 17:05:02		180.76.54.93		BDRVLS		Fail
2022-10-12 17:05:02		180.76.54.93		BDRVLS		Fail
2022-10-12 17:05:29		180.76.54.93		BDRVLS		Fail
2022-10-12 17:05:29		180.76.54.93		BDRVLS		Fail
2022-10-12 17:05:41		180.76.54.93		BDRVLS		Fail
2022-10-12 17:05:41		180.76.54.93		BDRVLS		Fail
2022-10-12 17:05:59		180.76.54.93		BDRVLS		Fail
2022-10-12 17:05:59		180.76.54.93		BDRVLS		Fail
2022-10-26 12:31:41		70.107.95.217		BDRVLS		Pass
2022-10-26 12:31:41		70.107.95.217		BDRVLS		Pass
2022-10-28 09:20:10		70.107.95.217		BDRVLS		Pass
2022-10-28 09:20:10		70.107.95.217		BDRVLS		Pass

Figure A16: WidgetApp Authentication Attempts for User BDRVLS

```
index=final_project source="mfa.csv"
Username="DDDXUB"
| eval event_time = strptime(Date." ".Time, "%m/%d/%y %I:%M:%S %p")
| eval Date_Time = strftime(event_time, "%Y-%m-%d %H:%M:%S")
| sort event_time
| table Date_Time, source, Username, Application, Result, "IP Address"
```

Figure A17: MFA Log Query for User DDDXUB

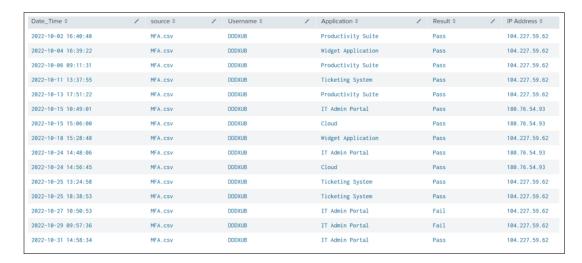


Figure A18: MFA Log Activity for User DDDXUB

```
index=final_project source="vpn.csv" Username="DDDXUB"
| eval Date_Time = strftime(strptime(Date." ".Time, "%m/%d/%y %I:%M:%S %p"), "%Y-%m-%d %H:%M:%S")
| sort Date_Time
| table Date_Time, Username, Source_IP, Result
```

Figure A19: VPN Log Query for User DDDXUB

Date_Time ‡	1	Username ‡	1	Source_IP \$	1	Result \$
2022-10-01 13:49:26		DDDXUB		104.227.59.62		LOGIN
2022-10-02 10:50:53		DDDXUB		107.175.64.68		FAIL
2022-10-03 12:01:26		DDDXUB		104.227.59.62		LOGIN
2022-10-06 08:13:55		DDDXUB		104.227.59.62		LOGIN
2022-10-07 16:24:58		DDDXUB		34.82.215.174		FAIL
2022-10-11 11:57:07		DDDXUB		104.227.59.62		LOGIN
2022-10-15 14:51:22		DDDXUB		104.227.59.62		LOGIN
2022-10-16 13:12:00		DDDXUB		104.227.59.62		LOGIN
2022-10-19 16:22:05		DDDXUB		107.174.64.49		FAIL
2022-10-23 10:24:58		DDDXUB		31.44.184.187		FAIL
2022-10-23 14:02:24		DDDXUB		104.227.59.62		LOGIN
2022-10-23 16:36:29		DDDXUB		104.227.59.62		LOGIN
2022-10-25 11:22:34		DDDXUB		104.227.59.62		LOGIN
2022-10-25 17:22:34		DDDXUB		202.61.137.79		FAIL
2022-10-26 17:54:14		DDDXUB		104.227.59.62		LOGIN
2022-10-28 16:48:00		DDDXUB		104.227.59.62		LOGIN

Figure A20: VPN Login Activity for User DDDXUB with IOC IP Usage

```
index=final_project source="passwordvault.csv" Username="DDDXUB"
| eval Date_Time = strftime(strptime(Date." ".Time, "%m/%d/%y %I:%M:%S %p"), "%Y-%m-%d %H:%M:%S")
| table Date_Time, Date, Time, Src_IP, Username, Authentication
| sort Date_Time
```

Figure A21: Password Vault Log Query for User DDDXUB



Figure A22: Password Vault Access Attempts

2022-10-17 09:01:26	10/17/22	9:01:26 AM	144.202.49.189	DDDXUB	Fail
2022-10-20 08:18:14	10/20/22	8:18:14 AM	8.211.138.50	DDDXUB	Fail
2022-10-22 09:15:50	10/22/22	9:15:50 AM	107.175.94.203	DDDXUB	Fail
2022-10-24 10:49:26	10/24/22	10:49:26 AM	103.140.150.196	DDDXUB	Fail
2022-10-25 11:34:05	10/25/22	11:34:05 AM	104.227.59.62	DDDXUB	Success
2022-10-25 12:33:07	10/25/22	12:33:07 PM	159.75.249.102	DDDXUB	Fail
2022-10-25 15:56:10	10/25/22	3:56:10 PM	104.227.59.62	DDDXUB	Success
2022-10-26 09:10:05	10/26/22	9:10:05 AM	104.227.59.62	DDDXUB	Success
2022-10-31 15:04:19	10/31/22	3:04:19 PM	155.94.228.110	DDDXUB	Fail

Figure A23: Continued Password Vault Access Attempts for User DDDXUB

```
index=final_project source="ticketing.csv" Username="DDDXUB"
| eval event_time=strptime(Date." ".Time, "%m/%d/%y %I:%M:%S %p")
| eval Date_Time=strftime(event_time, "%Y-%m-%d %H:%M:%S")
| sort event_time
| table Date_Time, Username, Src_IP, Result
```

Figure A24: Ticketing System Log Query for DDDXUB

Date_Time \$	Username \$	1	Src_IP ‡	1	Result \$
2022-10-02 15:38:53	DDDXUB		96.43.94.227		Fail
2022-10-09 11:41:17	DDDXUB		150.158.214.246		Fail
2022-10-11 13:37:55	DDDXUB		104.227.59.62		Success
2022-10-25 13:24:58	DDDXUB		104.227.59.62		Success
2022-10-25 18:38:53	DDDXUB		104.227.59.62		Success

Figure A25: Ticketing System Access Attempts

```
index=final_project source="widgetapp.csv" User="DDDXUB"
| eval Date_Time = strftime(strptime(Date." ".Time, "%m/%d/%y %I:%M:%S %p"), "%Y-%m-%d %H:%M:%S")
| table Date_Time, IP_Add, User, Auth
| sort Date_Time
```

Figure A26: WidgetApp Log Query for User DDDXUB

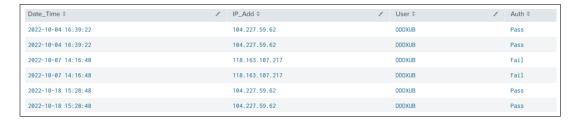


Figure A27: WidgetApp Access Events for User DDDXUB

```
index=final_project source="itadmin.csv" Username="DDDXUB"
| eval Date_Time = strftime(strptime(Date." ".Time, "%m/%d/%y %I:%M:%S %p"), "%Y-%m-%d %H:%M:%S")
| table Date_Time, IP, Username, "Login Status"
| sort Date_Time
```

Figure A28: IT Admin Portal Log Query for User DDDXUB



Figure A29: IT Admin Portal Login Events for User DDDXUB

7.2 Dashboards and Insights

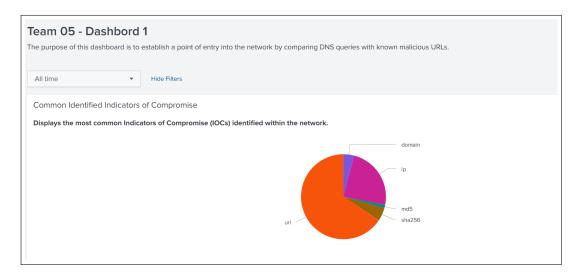


Figure B1: Dashboard 01 – Entry Point Identification via DNS IOC Correlation



Figure B2: Dashboard 01 - Table of Machines Accessing Known Malicious URLs

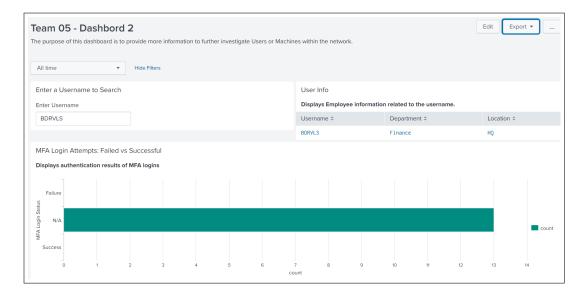


Figure B3: Dashboard 02 - MFA Login Results for User BDRVLS

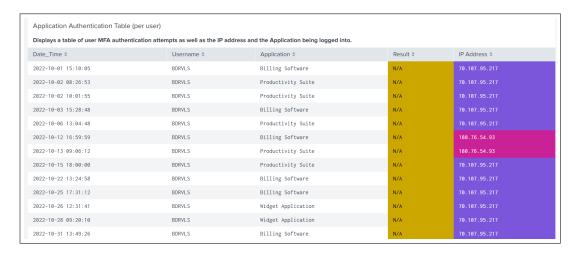


Figure B4: Dashboard 02 - Authentication Activity for User BDRVLS

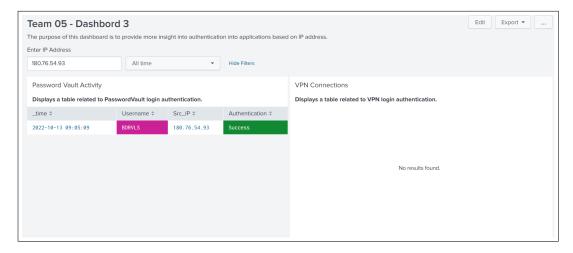


Figure B5: Dashboard 03 - Password Vault Login from IOC-Tagged IP

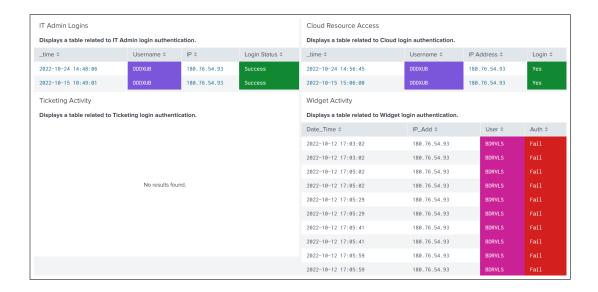


Figure B6: Dashboard 03 - Correlation of IOC-Tagged IP Across Multiple Services