

# **Defensive Security Project**

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# Monitoring Environment

# Scenario

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- VSI has obtained reliable information suggesting that JobeCorp, a competitor, might be preparing to carry out a cyber assault that could adversely affect VSI's daily operations. In response, the SOC management team diligently evaluated several SIEM tools and ultimately chose Splunk as their preferred solution based on its functionalities.
- To prepare for the suspected attack, the selected tool, Splunk, was utilized to establish a baseline of the existing environment. This involved generating reports and configuring alerts that would promptly notify the SOC team of any breaches surpassing predefined thresholds.
- The baselines created for the current environment will serve as benchmarks for evaluating the efficacy of the alerts and identifying the specific type of attack that triggers the notifications.

# Number Display

# Number Display Viz

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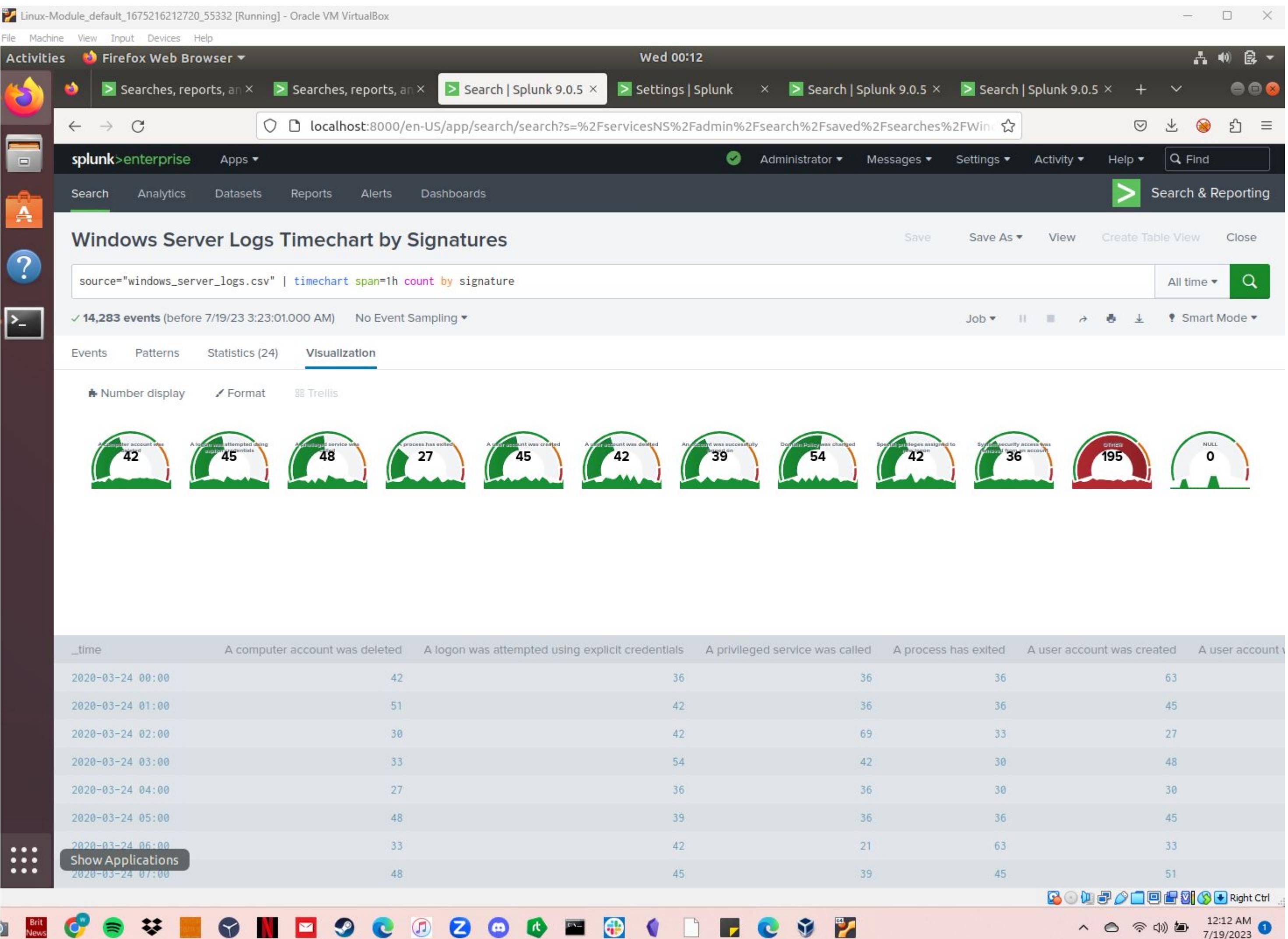
A number display add-on in Splunk can be useful for visualizing and presenting numerical data in a clear and concise manner. Number displays allow for the aggregation and summarization of numeric data, making it easier to understand key metrics at a glance. It can provide a quick snapshot of important figures such as total sales, revenue, or customer counts.

# Number Display Viz

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Number displays provide a visually appealing way to present numeric data, enhancing the overall reporting experience. Users can customize the display format, colors, and styles to suit their preferences or match their organization's branding.

# Number Display Viz



# Logs Analyzed

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1

## Windows Logs

Windows\_server\_logs and windows\_server\_attack\_logs were analyzed thoroughly to identify suspicious activities such as successful and failed logins, suspicious user accounts, deleted user accounts and to check the effectiveness of setting up an alert.

2

## Apache Logs

Apache\_logs and apache\_attack\_logs were analyzed and really focused on reviewing HTTP methods to try to determine the origins of the attacks and their overall impact.

# Windows Logs

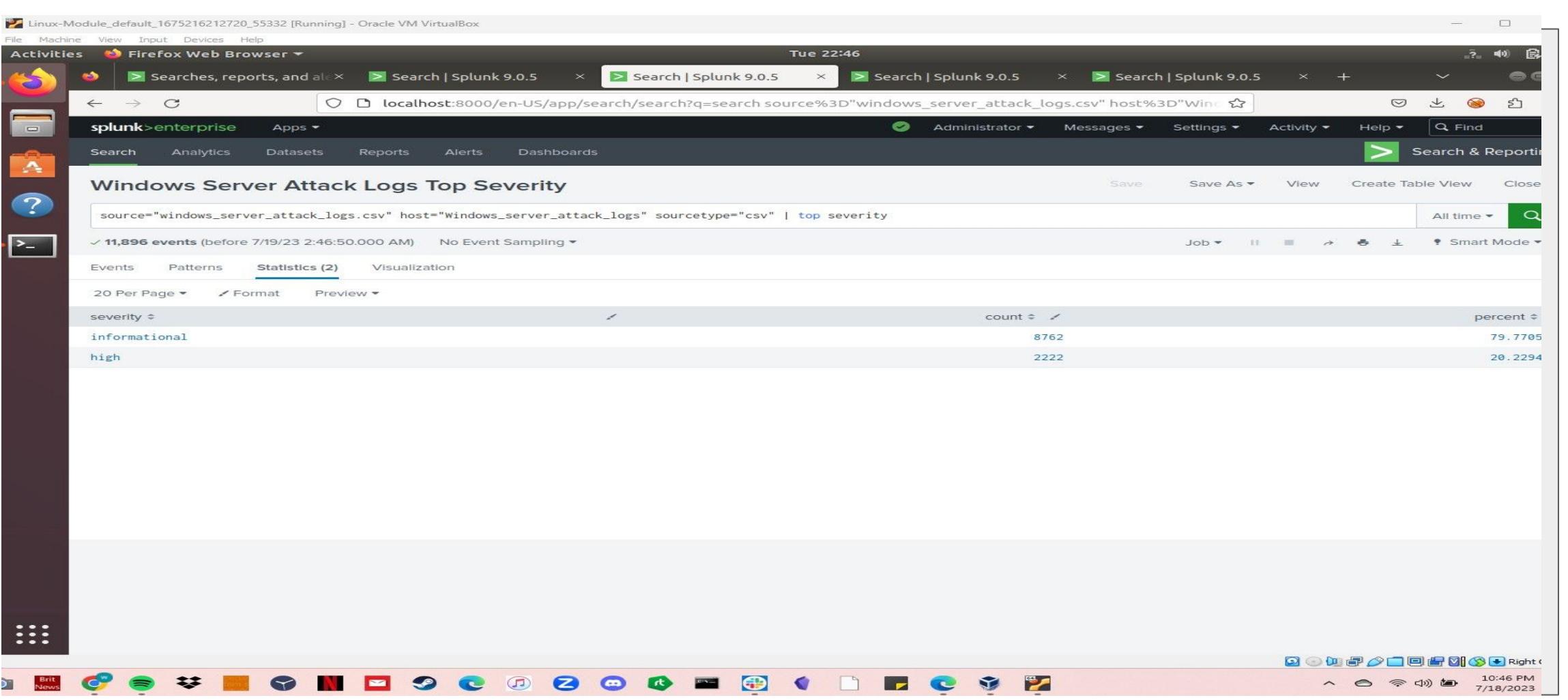
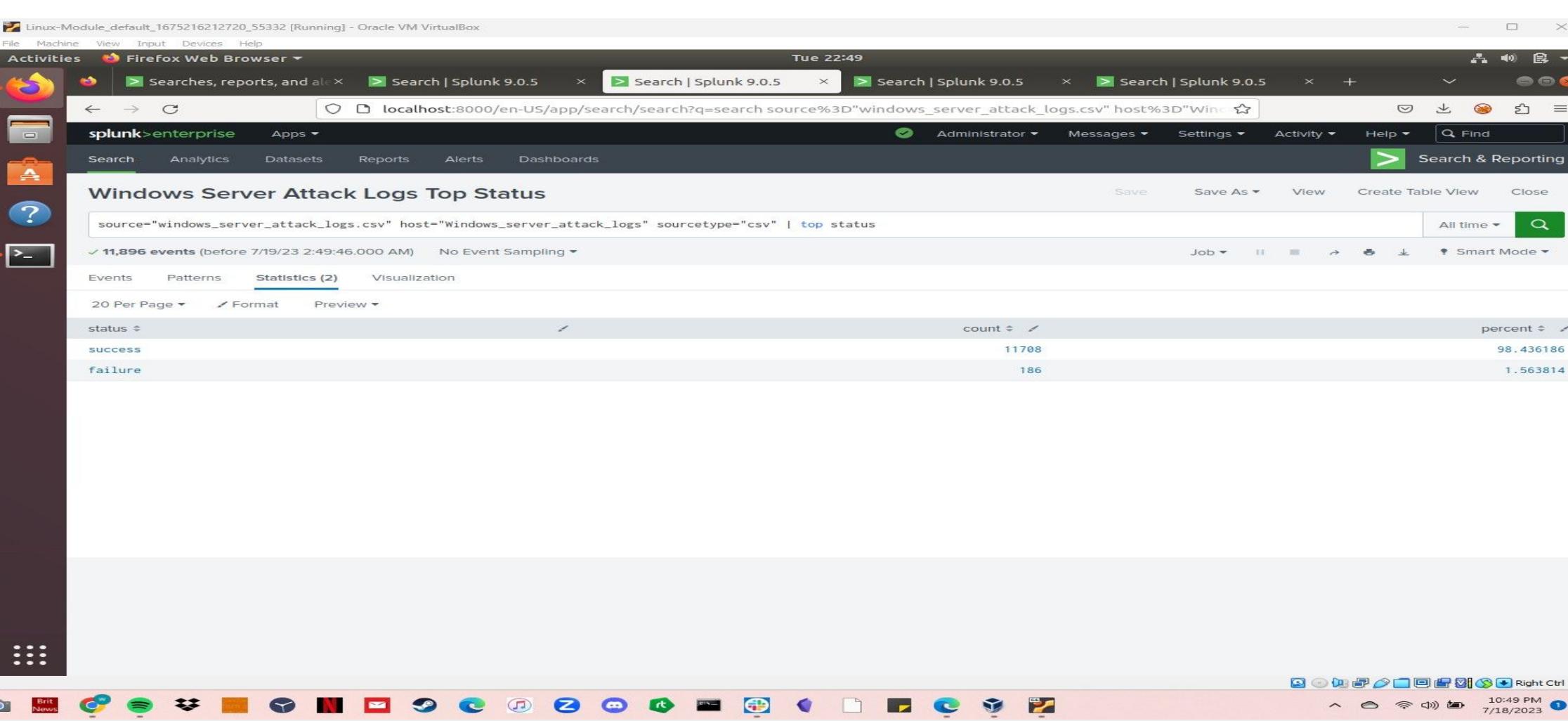
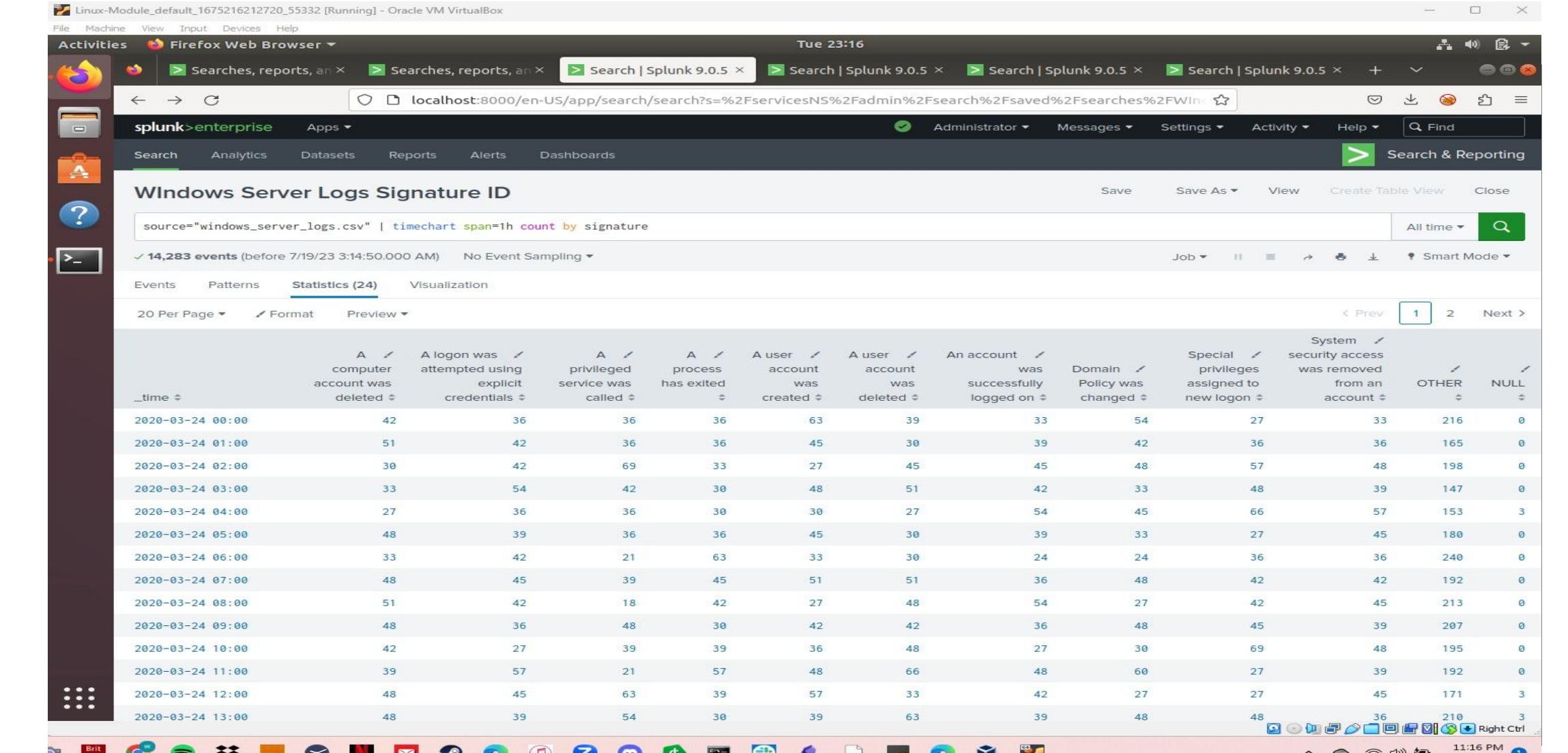
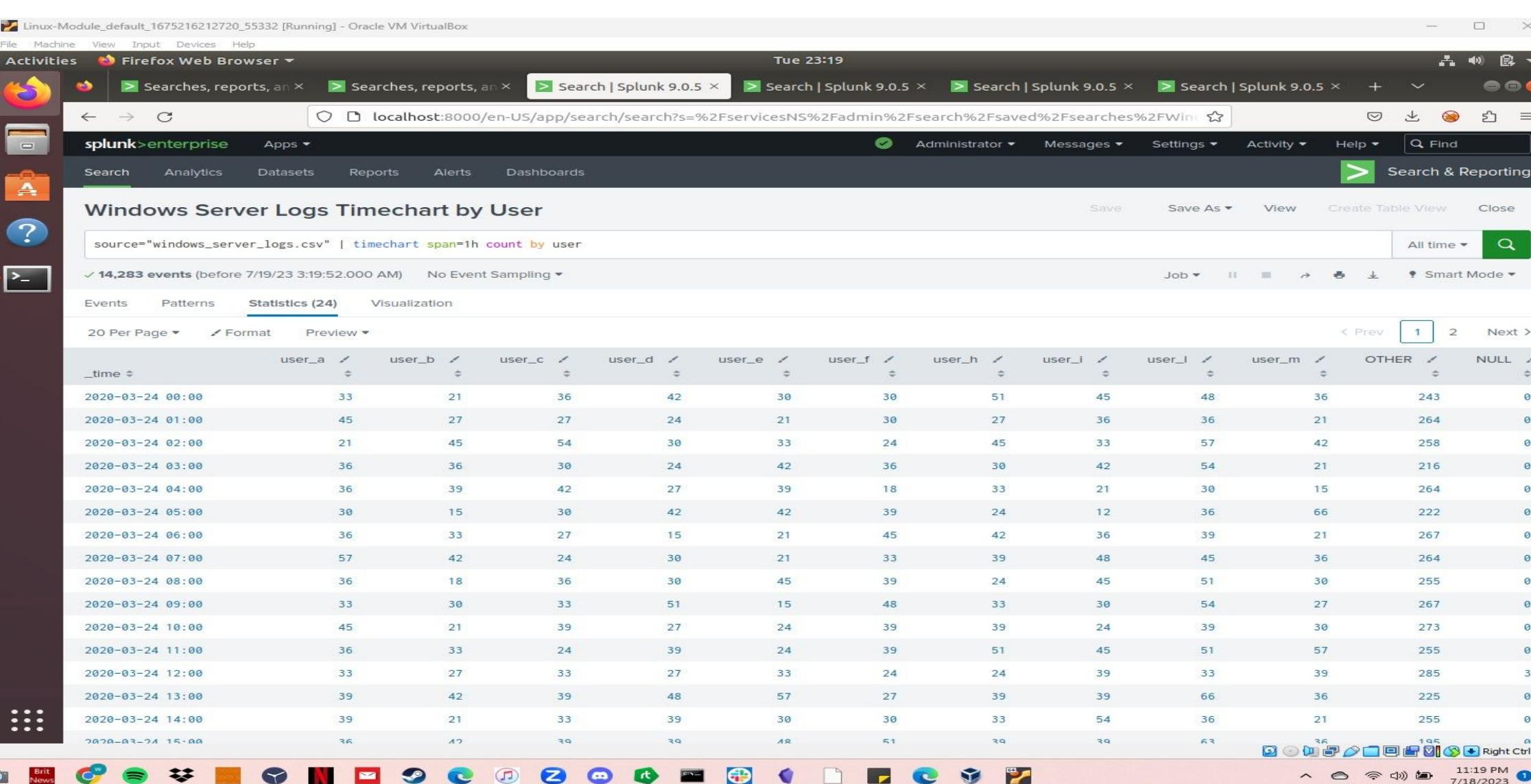
# Reports—Windows

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Designed the following reports:

<b>Report Name</b>	<b>Report Description</b>
Windows Server Logs Top Severity	Shows the count and percent of the severity
Windows Server Logs Signature ID	Shows signatures with associated Signature ID
Windows Server Logs Top Status	Shows the count and percent of the successful and failed windows activities
Windows Server Logs Timechart by User	Shows the number of events of each user that occurred per hour in windows

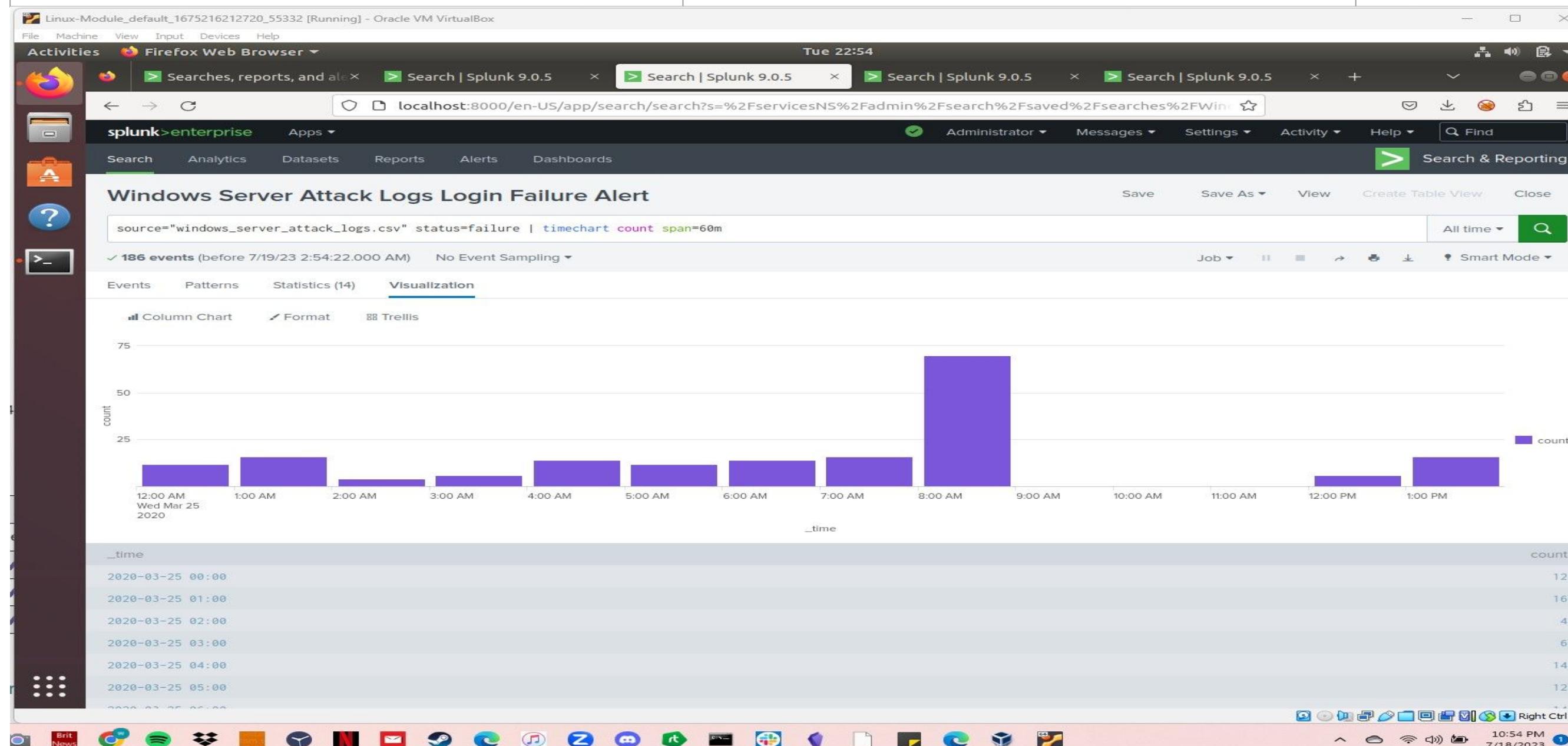
# Images of Reports—Windows



# Alerts—Windows

Designed the following alerts:

Alert Name	Alert Description	Alert Baseline	Alert Threshold
Windows Server Attack Logs Login Failure Alert	Triggered by failed windows activity and reported hourly	5	>20

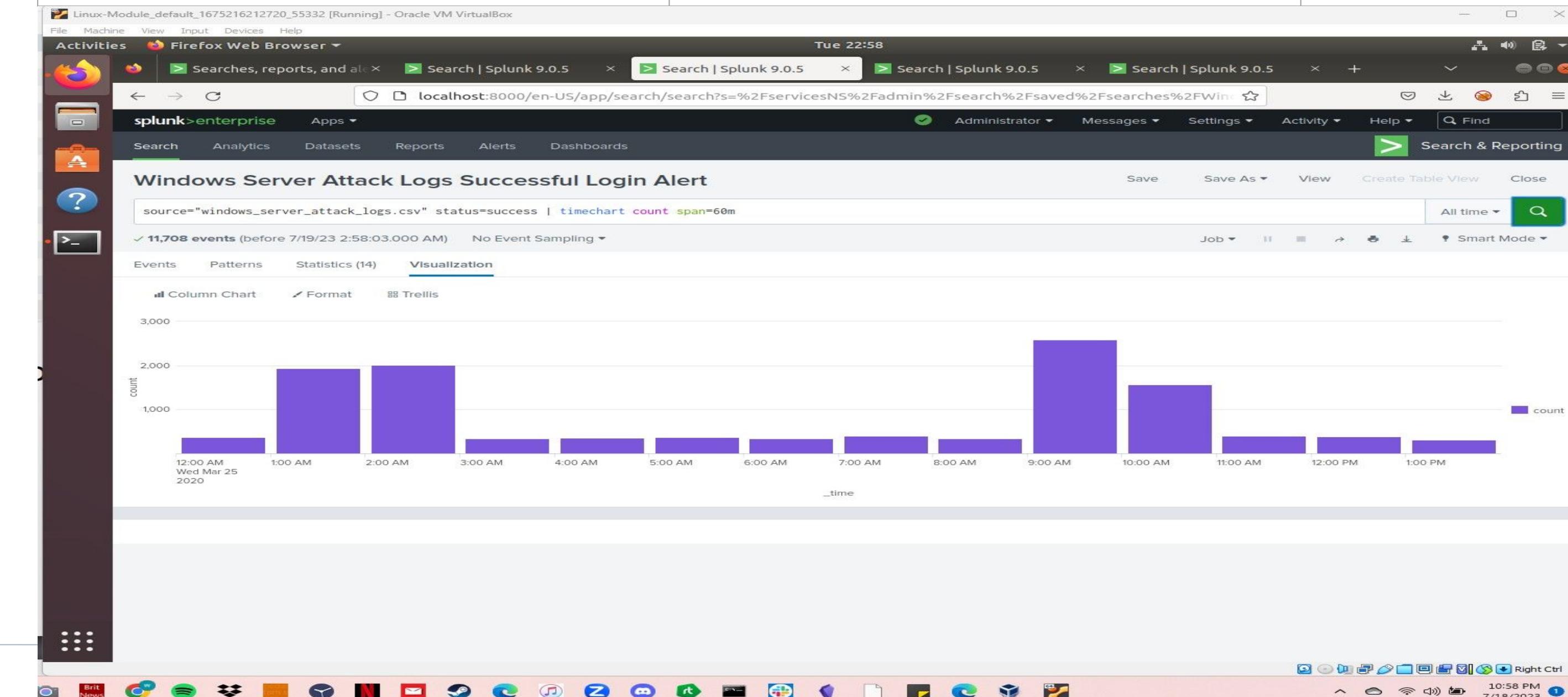


After reviewing the alerts I was able to come up with a baseline of 5 alerts per hour and a threshold of 20 alerts per hour that would make this alert effective while not spamming the SOC team

# Alerts—Windows

Designed the following alerts:

Alert Name	Alert Description	Alert Baseline	Alert Threshold
Windows Server Attack Logs Successful Login Alert	Triggered when there is a successful log in on an account when the threshold is met.	10	>30

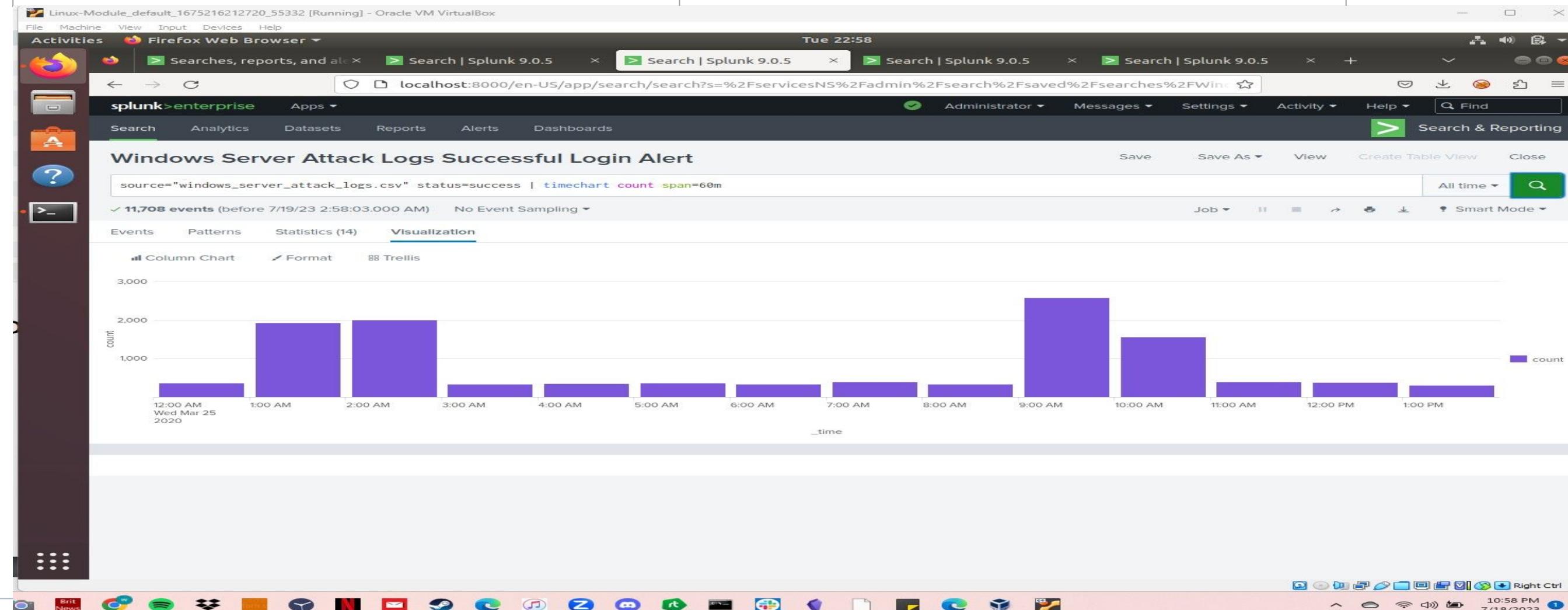


**After reviewing the alerts I was able to come up with a baseline of 10 alerts per hour which looked very consistent and a threshold of 30 alerts per hour so it wouldn't spam the SOC team and would only go off when there is a suspicious activity.**

# Alerts—Windows

Designed the following alerts:

Alert Name	Alert Description	Alert Baseline	Alert Threshold
Windows Server Logs Successful Login Alert	Triggered when there is a successful log in when the threshold is met and is reported hourly	10	>30



**After reviewing the alerts I came up with a consistent baseline of 10 alert and a threshold of 30 successful logins per hour**

# Dashboards—Windows

The image displays four Splunk search results windows arranged in a 2x2 grid, showing various dashboards for Windows Server attack logs.

**Top Left Window:** Displays the "Windows Server Attack Logs Timechart of Signatures" dashboard. The search command is: source="windows\_server\_attack\_logs.csv" | timechart span=1h count by signature. It shows 11,896 events from March 25, 2020, at 0:00 to 13:00. The table includes columns for \_time, A computer account was deleted, A privileged service was called, A process has exited, A user account was changed, A user account was deleted, A user account was locked out, An account was successfully logged on, An attempt was made to reset an accounts password, Domain Policy was changed, The audit log was cleared, OTHER, and NULL.

**Top Right Window:** Displays the "Windows Server Attack Logs Timechart by User" dashboard. The search command is: source="windows\_server\_attack\_logs.csv" | timechart span=1h count by user. It shows 11,896 events from March 25, 2020, at 0:00 to 13:00. The table includes columns for \_time, user\_a, user\_b, user\_c, user\_d, user\_e, user\_f, user\_g, user\_h, user\_i, user\_j, user\_k, user\_l, user\_m, and OTHER.

**Bottom Left Window:** Displays the "Windows Server Logs Timechart of Signatures" dashboard. The search command is: source="windows\_server\_logs.csv" | timechart span=1h count by signature. It shows 14,283 events from March 24, 2020, at 12:00 AM to 10:00 PM. The visualization is a Line Chart showing the count of events over time. The table below the chart lists various log types such as A computer account was deleted, A logon was attempted using explicit credentials, etc.

**Bottom Right Window:** Displays the "Windows Server Attack Logs Login Failure Alert" dashboard. The search command is: source="windows\_server\_attack\_logs.csv" status=failure | timechart count span=60m. It shows 186 events from March 25, 2020, at 12:00 AM to 9:00 AM. The visualization is a Column Chart showing the count of login failure events over time. The table below the chart lists specific log entries.

# Dashboards—Windows

The image displays four screenshots of Splunk dashboards, each showing different log analysis results for Windows servers.

- Top Left Dashboard:** Shows a table titled "Windows Server Logs Signature ID" with 14,283 events. The table includes columns for various log entries such as account deletion, logon attempts, privilege service calls, process exits, user account creation, account deletion, successful logins, domain policy changes, and system access removal. The data spans from March 24, 2020, to March 25, 2020.
- Top Right Dashboard:** Shows a line chart titled "Windows Server Attack Logs Excessive Successful Lo..." with 280 events. The chart tracks user activity over time, showing spikes in activity around 2:00 AM on March 25, 2020. The legend lists users: user\_a, user\_b, user\_c, user\_d, user\_e, user\_f, user\_g, user\_h, user\_i, user\_j, user\_k, user\_l, user\_m, user\_n, and OTHER.
- Bottom Left Dashboard:** Shows a bar chart titled "Windows Server Attack Logs Successful Login Alert" with 11,708 events. The chart shows the count of successful logins per hour on March 25, 2020. The highest peak is at 9:00 AM with approximately 2,000 logins.
- Bottom Right Dashboard:** Shows a trellis visualization titled "Windows Server Logs Timechart by Signatures" with 14,283 events. The visualization consists of 14 separate charts, each representing a different log signature. Each chart displays the count of events for that specific signature over time.

# Apache Logs

# Reports—Apache

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Designed the following reports:

<b>Report Name</b>	<b>Report Description</b>
Apache Logs HTTP Reports Table	Shows reports for methods
Apache Logs Top Domains Referred	Shows reports for referred domains
Apache Logs Response Codes	Shows reports for response codes
Apache Logs Non-US Activity	Shows reports for activities outside of US

# Images of Reports—Apache

The image displays four screenshots of the Splunk 9.0.5 interface, each showing a different report generated from Apache logs.

- Top Left Screenshot:** Shows the "Apache Logs HTTP Reports Table" report. The search query is: `source="apache_logs.txt" host="Apache_logs" sourcetype="access_combined" | top method`. The results show 30,000 events. The table includes columns for method (GET, POST, HEAD, OPTIONS), count, and percent. The most common method is GET at 98.510000%.

method	count	percent
GET	29553	98.510000
POST	318	1.060000
HEAD	126	0.420000
OPTIONS	3	0.010000

- Top Right Screenshot:** Shows the "Apache Attack Logs Top Domains R..." report. The search query is: `source="apache_attack_logs.txt" host="Apache_attack_logs" sourcetype="access_combined" | top limit=10 referer_domain`. The results show 13,491 events. The table lists the top domains with their counts and percentages.

referer_domain	count	percent
http://www.semicomplete.com	2292	49.226804
http://semicomplete.com	1716	36.855670
http://www.google.com	111	2.384021
https://www.google.com	75	1.610825
http://stackoverflow.com	45	0.966495
https://www.google.com.br	18	0.386598
https://www.google.co.uk	18	0.386598
http://tuxradar.com	18	0.386598
http://logstash.net	18	0.386598
http://www.google.de	15	0.322165

- Bottom Left Screenshot:** Shows the "Apache Logs Response Codes" report. The search query is: `source="apache_logs.txt" host="Apache_logs" sourcetype="access_combined" | top status`. The results show 30,000 events. The table includes columns for status (200, 304, 404, 301, 206, 500, 416, 403), count, and percent. The most common status is 200 at 91.260000%.

status	count	percent
200	27378	91.260000
304	1335	4.450000
404	639	2.130000
301	492	1.640000
206	135	0.450000
500	9	0.030000
416	6	0.020000
403	6	0.020000

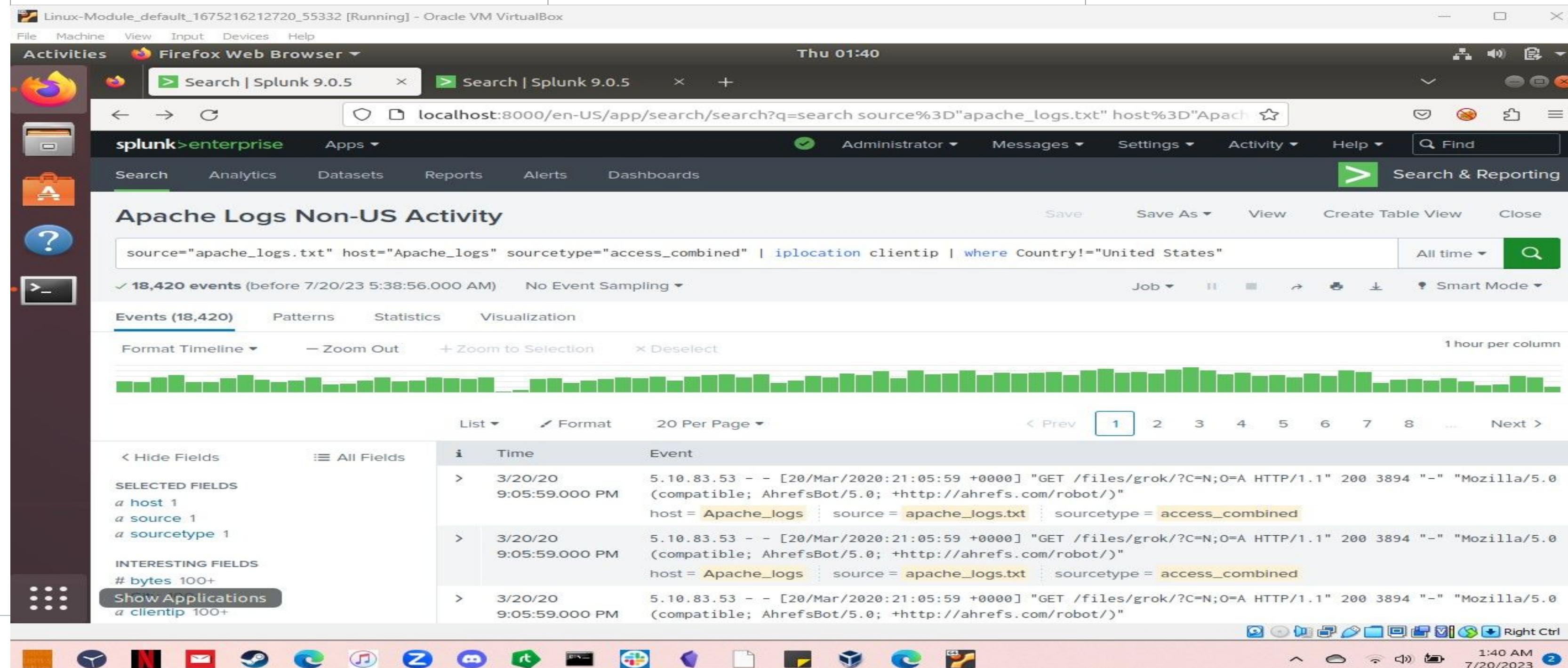
- Bottom Right Screenshot:** Shows the "Apache Logs Non-US Activity" report. The search query is: `source="apache_logs.txt" host="Apache_logs" sourcetype="access_combined" | iplocation clientip | where Country!="United States"`. The results show 15,156 events. The interface includes a timeline visualization showing activity over time, and a table of specific log entries.

Time	Event
3/20/20 9:05:59.000 PM	5.10.83.53 - [20/Mar/2020:21:05:59 +0000] "GET /files/grok/?C=N;O=A HTTP/1.1" 200 3894 "-" "Mozilla/5.0 (compatible; AhrefsBot/5.0; +http://ahrefs.com/robot/)" host = Apache_logs   source = apache_logs.txt   sourcetype = access_combined
3/20/20 9:05:59.000 PM	5.10.83.53 - [20/Mar/2020:21:05:59 +0000] "GET /files/grok/?C=N;O=A HTTP/1.1" 200 3894 "-" "Mozilla/5.0 (compatible; AhrefsBot/5.0; +http://ahrefs.com/robot/)" host = Apache_logs   source = apache_logs.txt   sourcetype = access_combined
3/20/20 9:05:59.000 PM	5.10.83.53 - [20/Mar/2020:21:05:59 +0000] "GET /files/grok/?C=N;O=A HTTP/1.1" 200 3894 "-" "Mozilla/5.0 (compatible; AhrefsBot/5.0; +http://ahrefs.com/robot/)" host = Apache_logs   source = apache_logs.txt   sourcetype = access_combined

# Alerts—Apache

Designed the following alerts:

Alert Name	Alert Description	Alert Baseline	Alert Threshold
Apache Logs Non-US Activity	Alert for suspicious activities outside of US	150	215

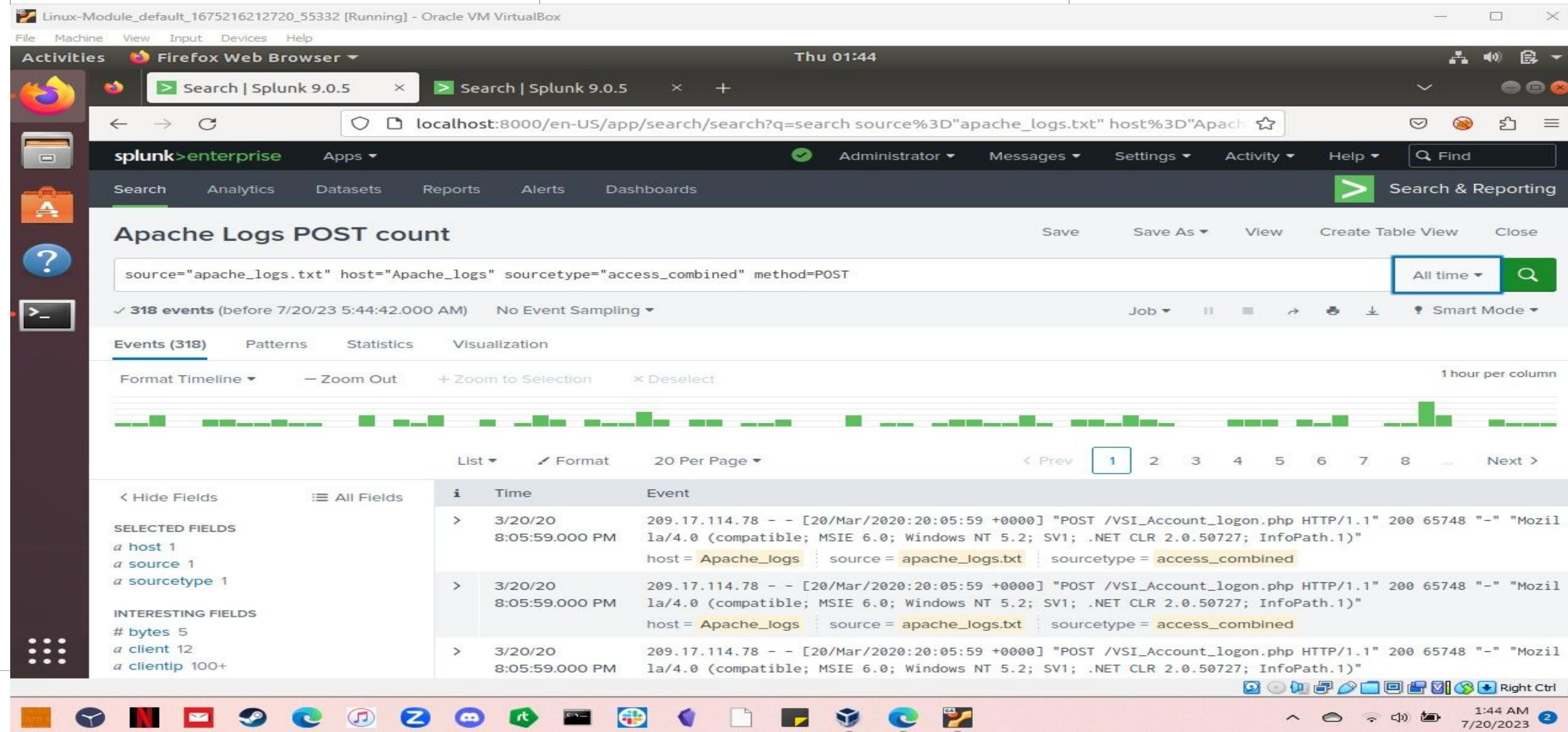


After reviewing the alerts I came up with a baseline of 150 alerts and a threshold of 215 alerts which will notify the SOC team.

# Alerts—Apache

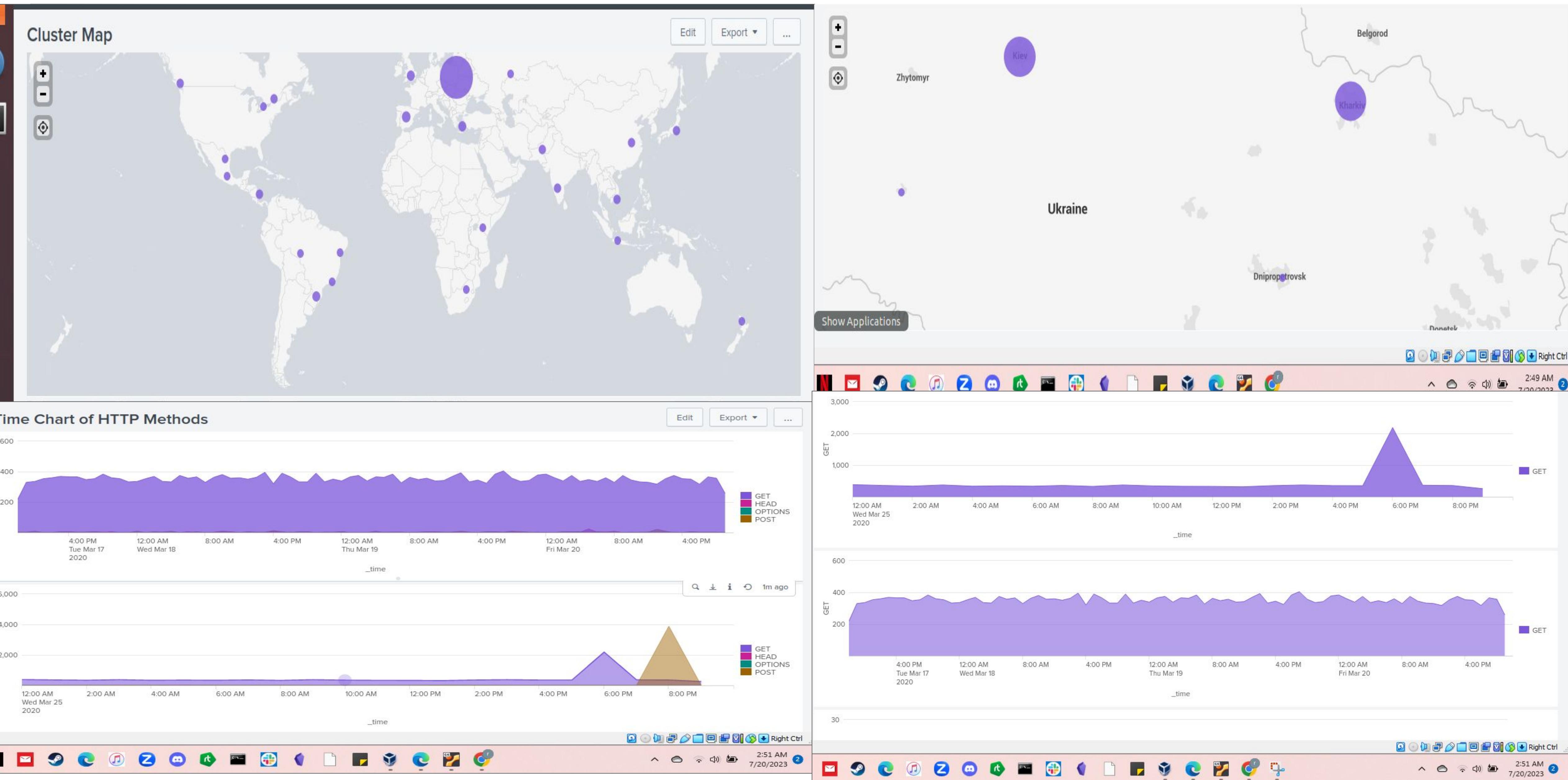
Designed the following alerts:

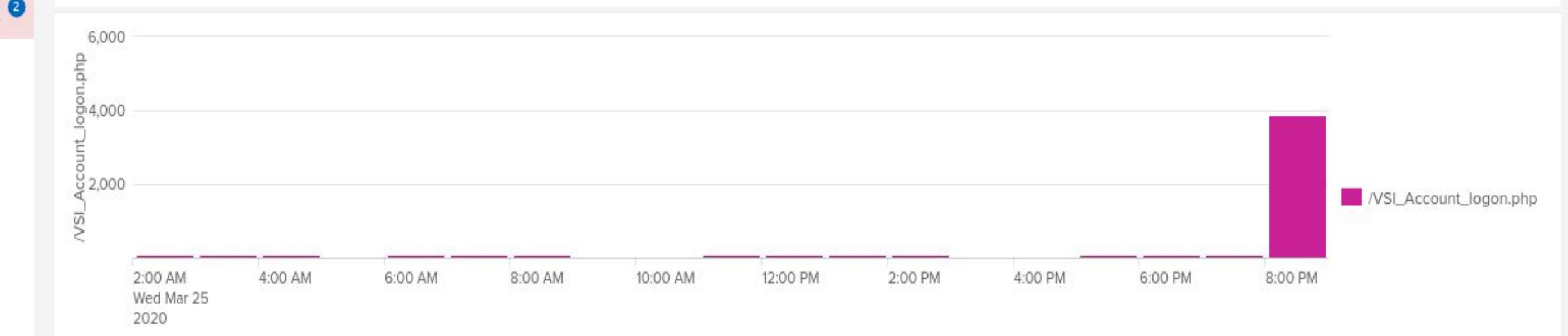
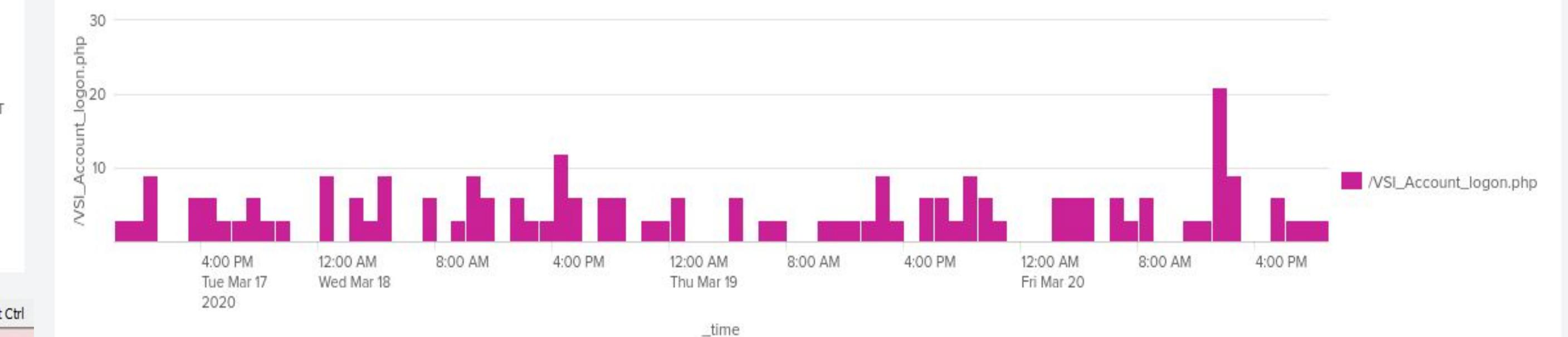
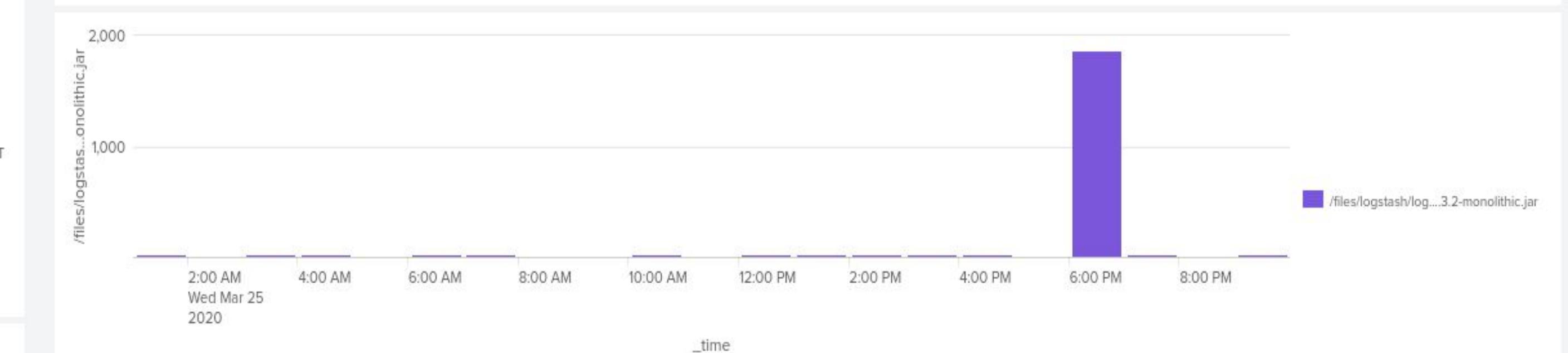
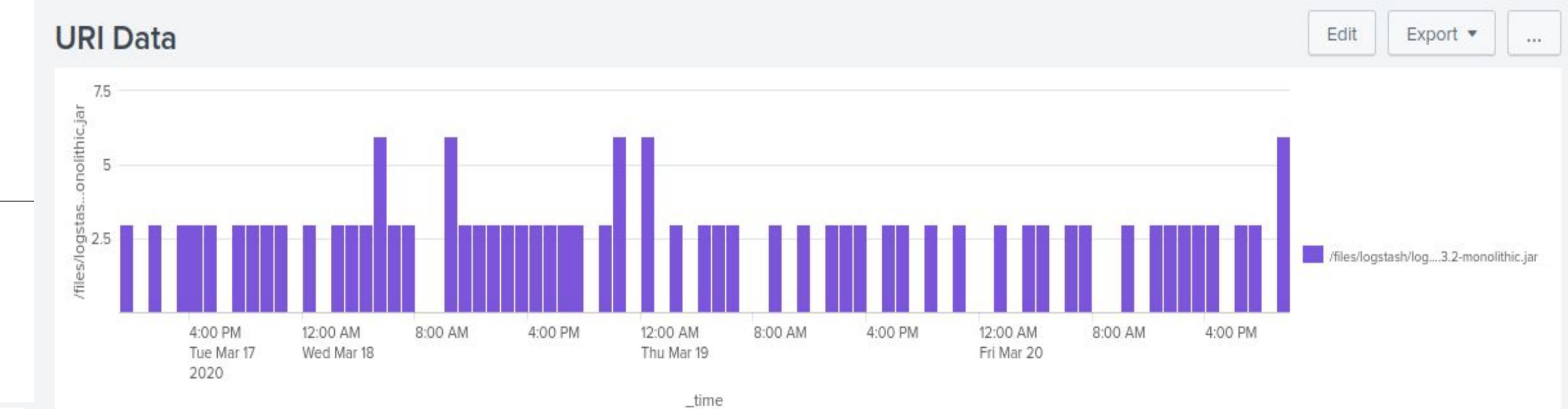
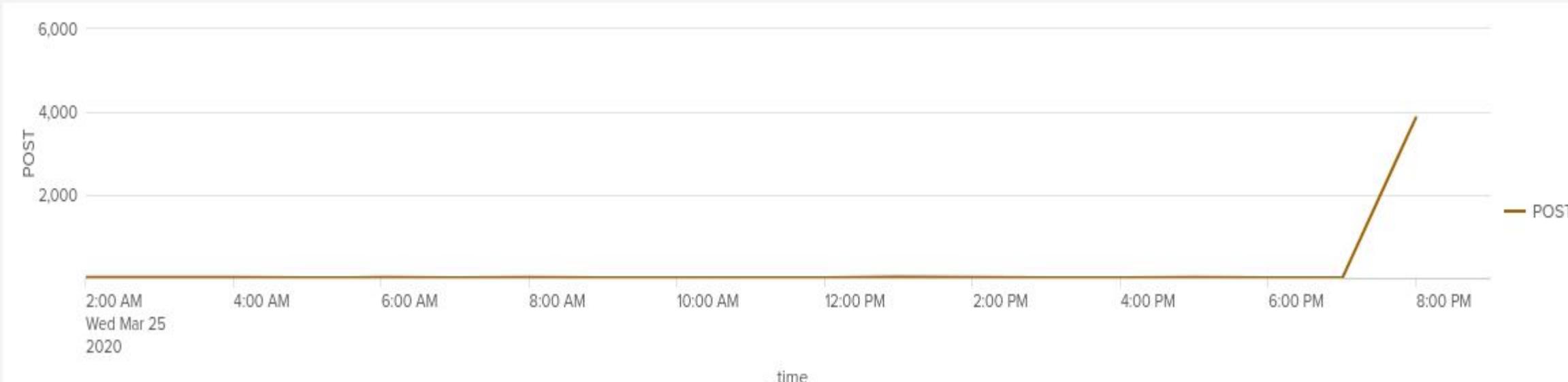
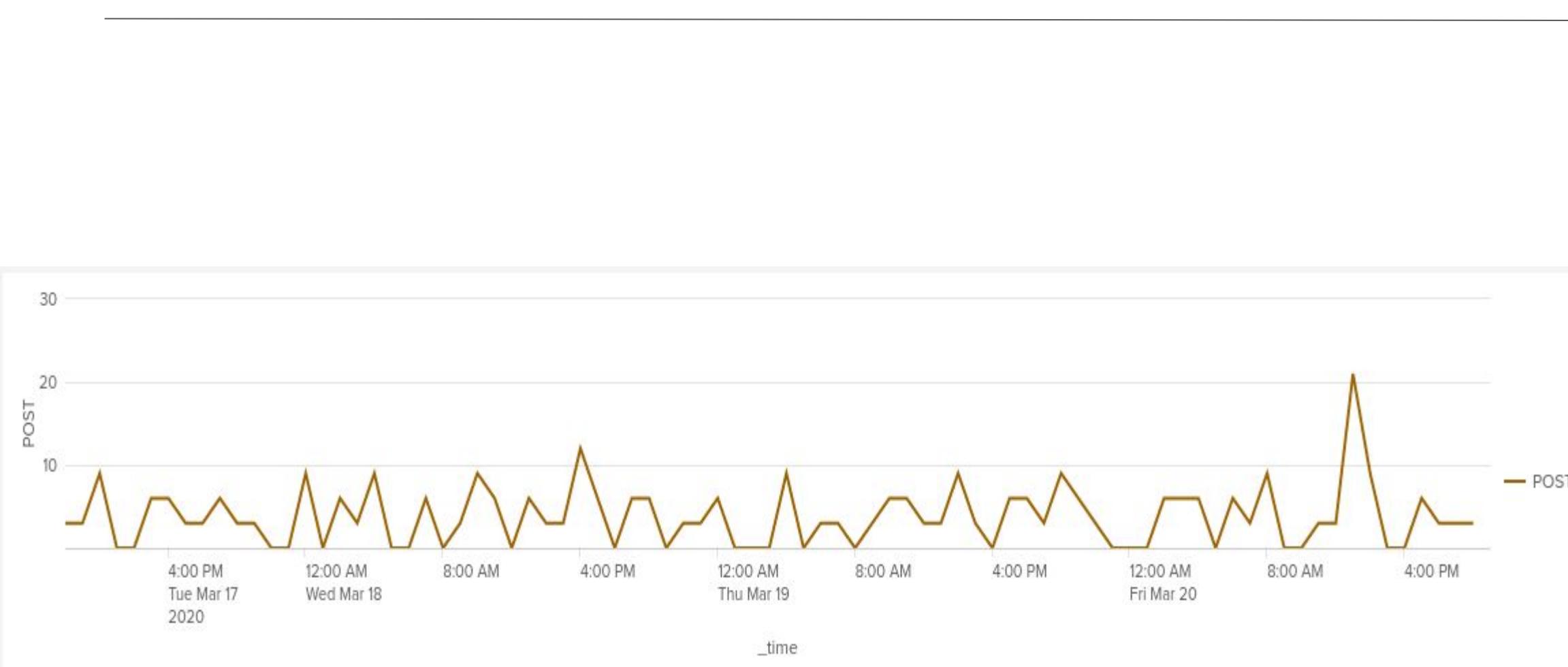
Alert Name	Alert Description	Alert Baseline	Alert Threshold
Apache Logs POST count	Alert of HTTP POST count per hour	11	20



After reviewing the alerts I was able to come up with a baseline of 11 and a threshold of 20 alerts which will notify the SOC team.

# Dashboards—Apache





# Attack Analysis

# Attack Summary—Windows

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Summarize your findings from your reports when analyzing the attack logs.

- During the log file analysis, we noticed instances of account deletions and several other activities, such as account creation and modifications with granted access.
- Moreover, some accounts were granted special privileges, and successful logons were recorded. The changes made to account management password policies during the attack raised concerns, warranting further investigation.
- Additionally, we observed excessive user account lockouts and attempted password resets. An alarming discovery was that a user account was deleted during the attack, and the audit logs were cleared. This suggests an attempt by the attacker to cover their tracks. Furthermore, we noticed that special privileges were assigned to a newly created login account after its creation.

# Attack Summary—Windows

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Summarize your findings from your alerts when analyzing the attack logs. Were the thresholds correct?

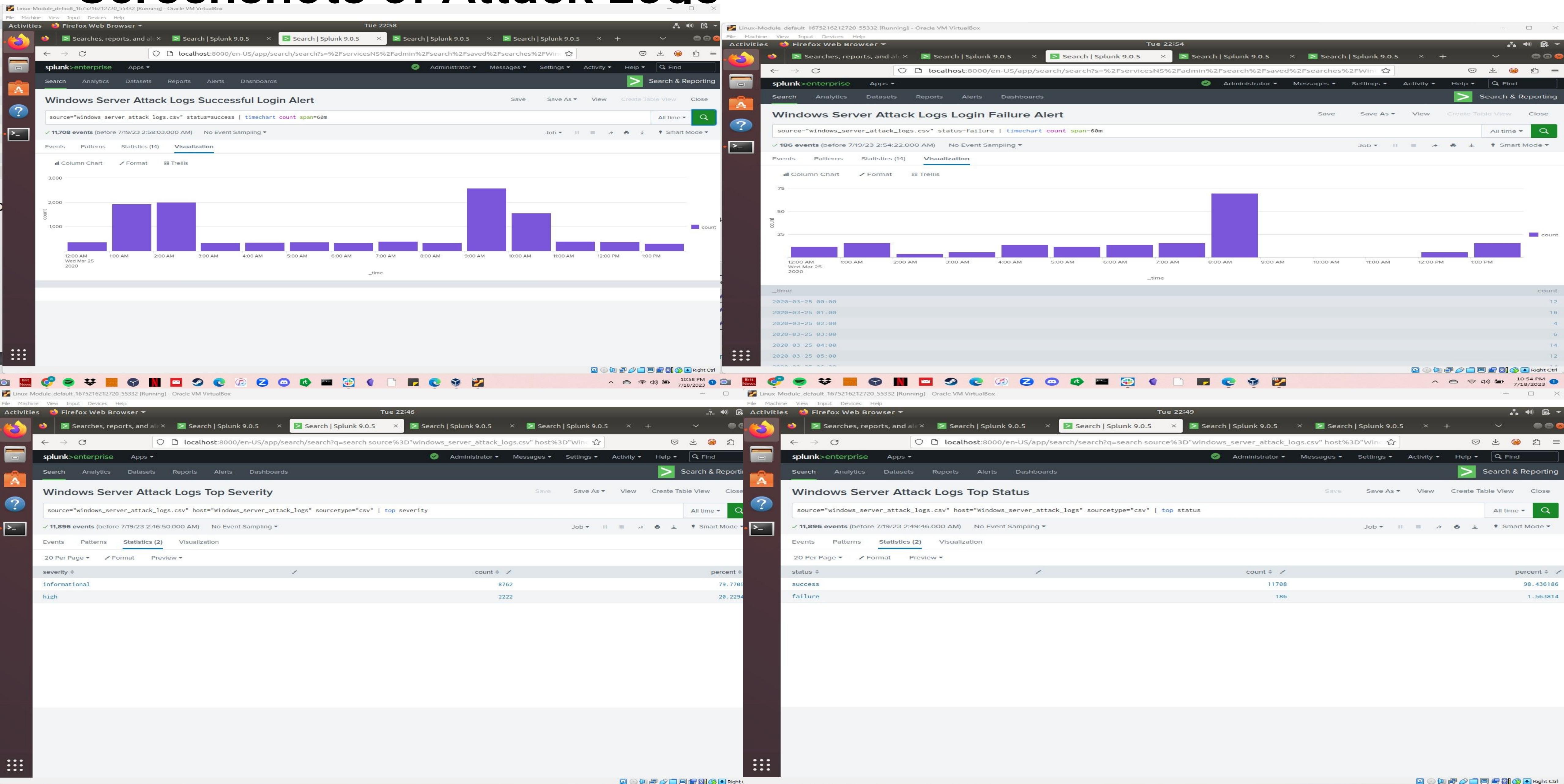
- During the incident, occurring at specific intervals on March 24th and 25th, 2020, the Security Operations Center (SOC) team received notifications about unusual network activities. These activities were identified as multiple failed login attempts, surpassing approximately 35 attempts per hour. The alerts configured in our Security Information and Event Management (SIEM) tool promptly notified the SOC team, as the alert thresholds were set to detect such suspicious behavior. After careful observation, we are confident in the effectiveness of these thresholds and do not intend to make any modifications.

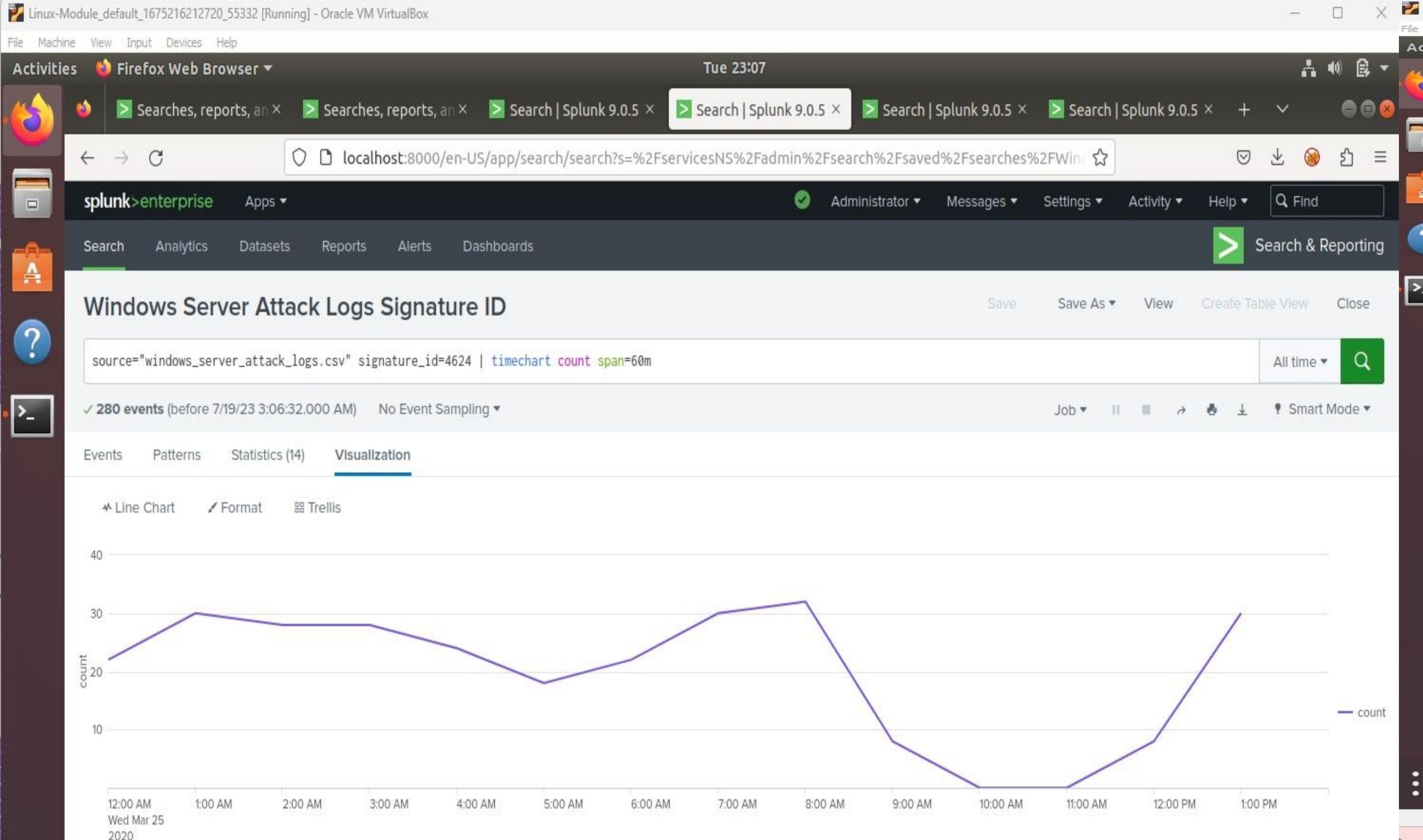
# Attack Summary—Windows

Summarize your findings from your dashboards when analyzing the attack logs.

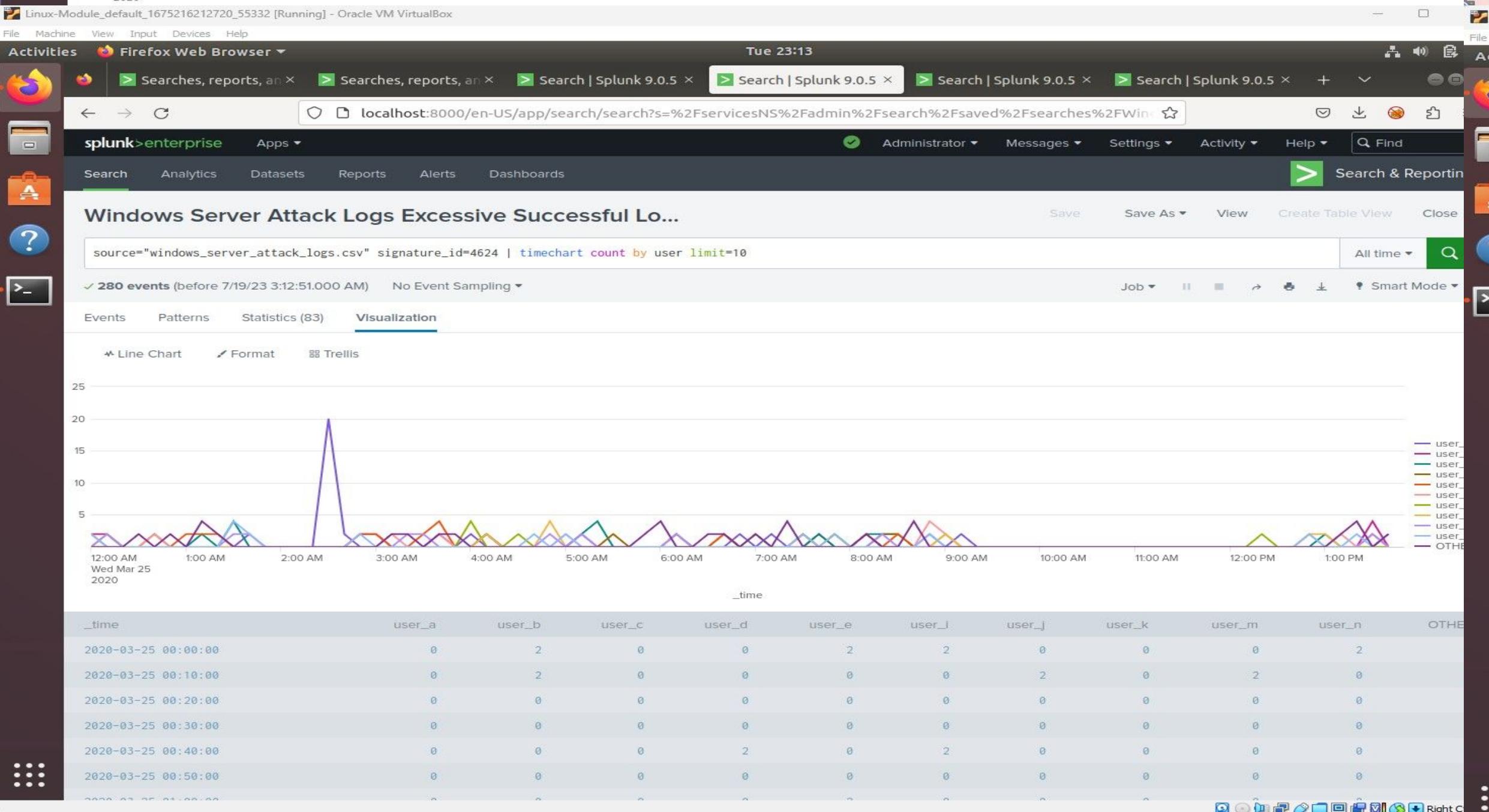
- The comprehensive dashboards provided valuable evidence. Through the reports and alerts, we successfully pinpointed the precise time and date of the attack. Around 8 pm on Tuesday, March 24th, 2020, the attacker exploited the "user\_a" account to gain unauthorized access to network resources. The attacker attempted a thousand logins through this specific user, indicating a brute force attack, specifically the credential stuffing technique. The corresponding alert triggered was labeled "A user account was locked out."
- Following the attack, network activity returned to normal until 4 am on Wednesday, March 25th, 2020. During this time, there was a sudden spike in activity under the "user\_k" account, with approximately twelve hundred (1200) attempts to change the account password. Such activity at this hour is highly suspicious, as staff members aren't required to be logged in at that time. This evidence strengthens our suspicions that the attacker gained access to the network and was trying to secure a legitimate account that would allow them to later traverse and log in without alerting the SOC team.

# Screenshots of Attack Logs





A screenshot of a Linux desktop environment titled "Linux-Module\_default\_1675216212720\_55332 [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox". The desktop has a dark theme. In the top panel, there are icons for Machine, View, Input, Devices, Help, and a system tray. A window titled "Activities" is open, showing a list of running applications including "Firefox Web Browser", "Searches, reports, an", "Search | Splunk 9.0.5", and several other Splunk search results. The main application window is a Splunk search interface titled "Windows Server Attack Logs Signature ID". It shows a search command: "source='windows\_server\_attack\_logs.csv' signature\_id=4624 | timechart count span=60m". Below the search bar, it says "280 events (before 7/19/23 3:08:52.000 AM) No Event Sampling". The "Statistics (14)" tab is selected, showing a table of event counts by hour on March 25, 2020. The table is as follows:



Windows Server Attack Logs Timechart of Signatures															
<code>source="windows_server_attack_logs.csv"   timechart span=1h count by signature</code>															
✓ 11,896 events (before 7/19/23 3:17:39.000 AM) No Event Sampling															
Events	Patterns	Statistics (14)	Visualization												
20 Per Page	Format	Preview													
_time	A computer account was deleted	A privileged service was called	A process has exited	A user account was changed	A user account was deleted	A user account was locked out	An account was successfully logged on	An attempt was made to reset an accounts password	Domain Policy was changed	The audit log was cleared	OTHER	NULL			
2020-03-25 00:00	38	28	16	20	28	32	22	20	20	24	136	0			
2020-03-25 01:00	24	40	26	14	14	1610	30	22	32	32	102	0			
2020-03-25 02:00	18	6	32	18	10	1792	28	6	34	16	54	0			
2020-03-25 03:00	26	26	24	32	18	20	28	12	32	28	102	0			
2020-03-25 04:00	24	36	16	22	28	24	24	22	20	32	126	0			
2020-03-25 05:00	22	28	24	32	34	38	18	16	28	20	124	0			
2020-03-25 06:00	18	28	24	34	26	6	22	28	16	26	128	0			
2020-03-25 07:00	30	16	30	34	22	22	30	32	40	14	140	2			
2020-03-25 08:00	34	26	46	22	22	32	32	24	22	32	118	0			
2020-03-25 09:00	10	4	2	6	6	2	8	2516	0	8	24	0			
2020-03-25 10:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	46	1522	0	0	0	0			
2020-03-25 11:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	392	0	0	0	0	0			
2020-03-25 12:00	14	18	14	22	26	12	154	12	12	18	92	0			
2020-03-25 13:00	8	16	14	18	26	32	30	24	30	34	96	0			

# Attack Summary—Apache

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Summarize your findings from your reports when analyzing the attack logs.

- During the initial attack, we observed notable alterations in the HTTP methods, specifically GET and POST requests. Both types of requests experienced a substantial increase in their counts, as evidenced in the report. This spike in counts showed a strong correlation with another alert we had configured for the "referrer\_domain." Notably, a single domain appeared to be the primary source behind the high number of alerts recorded in the report.

# Attack Summary—Apache

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Summarize your findings from your alerts when analyzing the attack logs. Were the thresholds correct?

- On Wednesday, March 25th, 2020, between 4:30 pm and 6:30 pm, we observed a significant spike in HTTP method GET events originating from international addresses. The event count reached 939 during this two-hour period, with the peak activity recorded at 6:00 pm, where the event count reached thirty-eight (38). Subsequently, there was a rapid decline back to normal levels by 6:30 pm. Similarly, we detected analogous activities with the HTTP method POST, where the event count surged to 1,296 events on the same day, between 6:30 pm and 8:30 pm. These findings align with our previous analysis of HTTP methods.

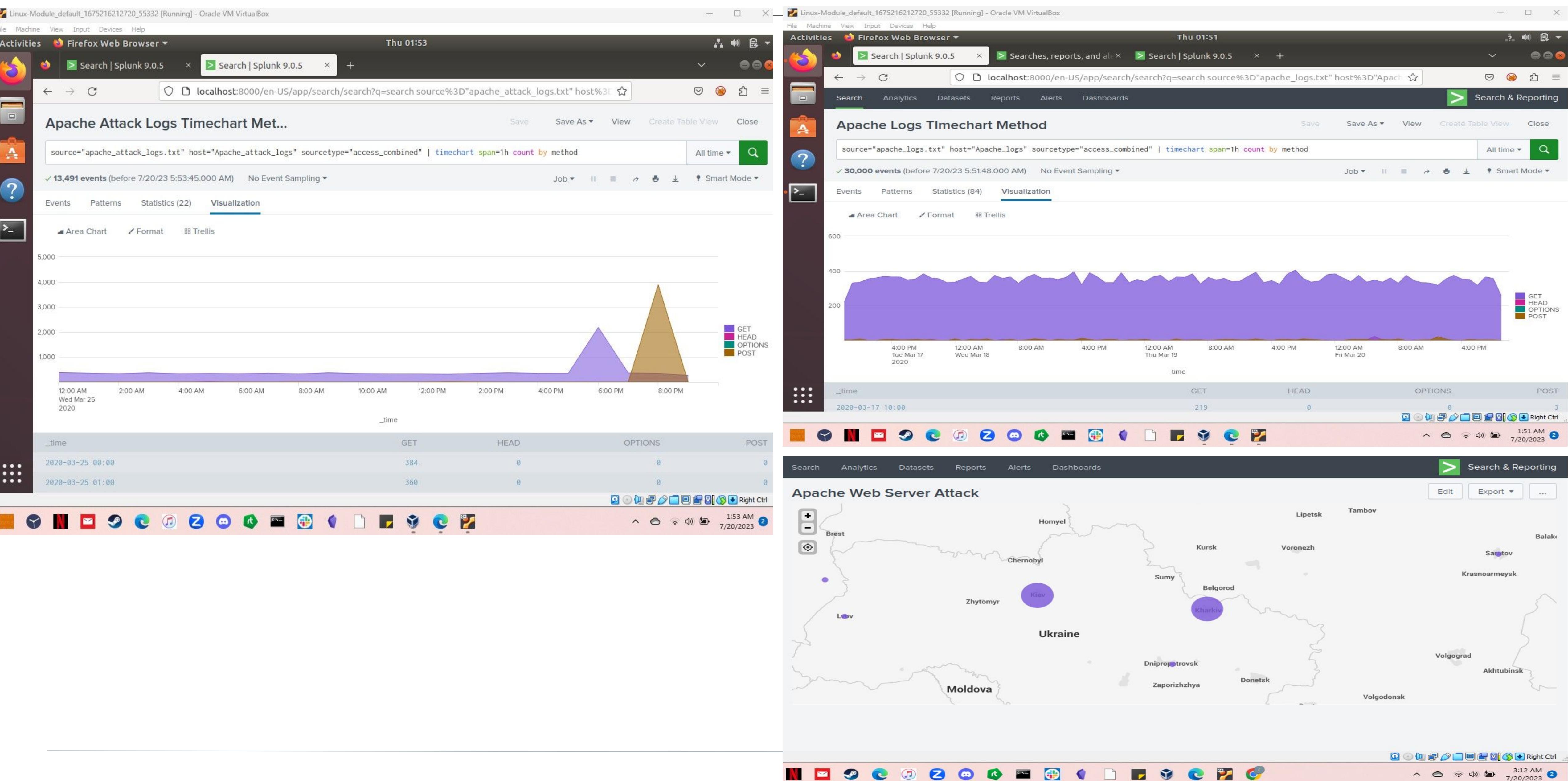
# Attack Summary—Apache

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Summarize your findings from your dashboards when analyzing the attack logs.

- From our Time Chart analysis of HTTP methods, we discovered a notable increase in both POST and GET methods. Suspicious POST events were observed between 7:00 pm and 9:00 pm, amounting to a total event count of 1,296. Additionally, suspicious GET events occurred between 5:00 pm and 7:00 pm, totaling 729 events. Utilizing the Cluster Map, we identified that the majority of this activity originated from Ukraine, with Kharkiv registering 433 events and Kyiv reporting 439 events during the attack. Based on the collected information, our analysis led us to conclude that it was a brute force attack targeting the VSI logon page.

# Screenshots of Attack Logs



# Summary and Future Mitigations

# Project 3 Summary

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- What were your overall findings from the attack that took place?

There were brute force and hijack reconnaissance activities going on.

- To protect VSI from future attacks, what future mitigations would you recommend?

Enhance firewall parameters. Use two-step authentication. Make users change their passwords every couple of months. Set a limit to failed login attempts that will temporarily block out the user until an IT specialist checks and clears the situation.