

Azure Project: Setting up a honeypot + Sentinel and log analysis using KQL

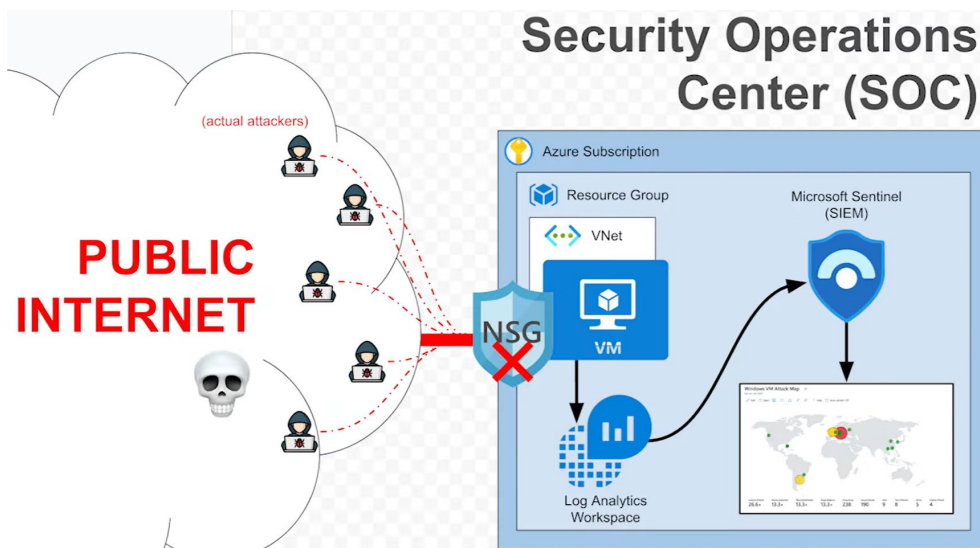
Objectives:

- Set up a honeypot to collect attack logs globally.
- Analyze and filter logs using KQL.
- Configure Microsoft Sentinel to view a comprehensive map of where the attacks are coming from.

Prerequisites:

- Azure Portal
- Azure Sentinel
- Kusto Query Language
- Network Security groups

Project Topology:



To perform this lab, an Azure subscription is mandatory.

Once the Azure subscription was acquired, proceed to create a *Resource Group*, a Virtual Network, and a Virtual Machine. As is shown in the following pictures:

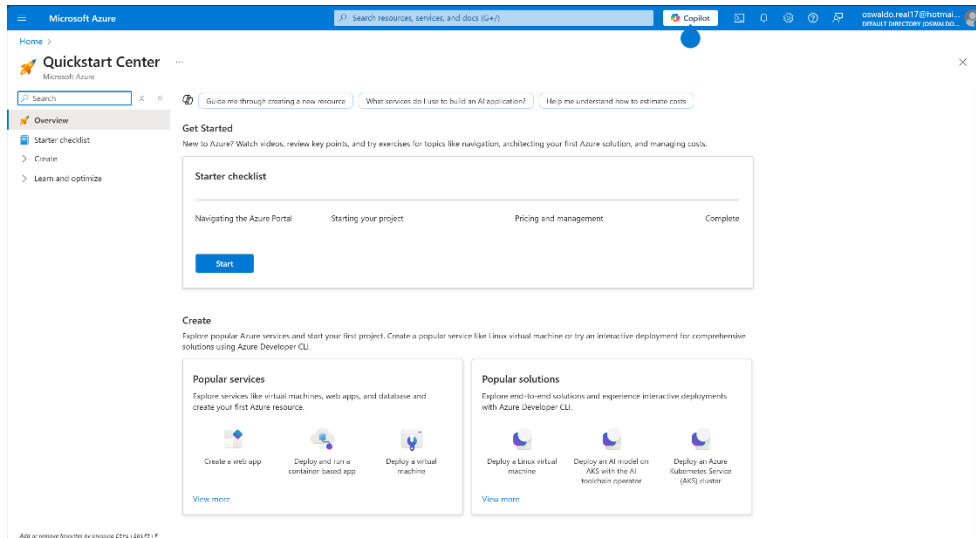


Figure1. Azure portal home page.

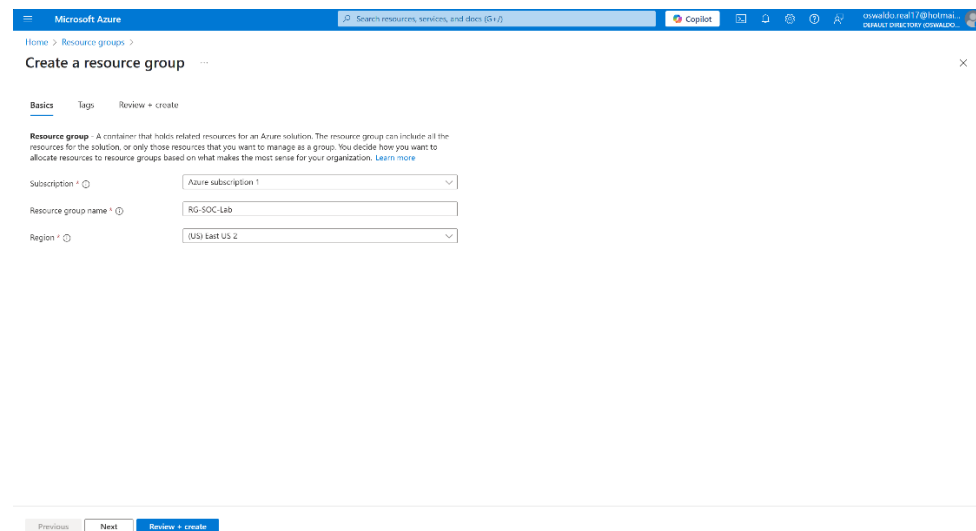


Figure2. Resource Group creation.

Microsoft Azure

Home > Virtual networks >

Create virtual network

Basics Security IP addresses Tags **Review + create**

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Basics

Subscription	Azure subscription 1
Resource Group	RG-SOC-Lab
Name	VNet-SOC-Lab
Region	East US 2

Security

Azure Bastion	Disabled
Azure Firewall	Disabled
Azure DDoS Network Protection	Disabled

IP addresses

Address space	10.0.0.0/16 (65,536 addresses)
Subnet	default (10.0.0.0/24) (256 addresses)

Tags

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Figure3. Virtual network creation.

Microsoft Azure

Home >

Create a virtual machine

Validation passed

Help me create a low cost VM Help me create a VM optimized for high availability Help me choose the right VM size for my workload

Basics Disks Networking Management Monitoring Advanced Tags **Review + create**

Price

1 X Standard B1ms by Microsoft	Subscription credits apply
	0.0208 USD/hr
	Billing for other VM sizes

TERMS

By clicking "Create", I (a) agree to the legal terms and privacy statement(s) associated with the Marketplace offering(s) listed above, (b) authorize Microsoft to bill my current payment method for the fees associated with the offering(s), with the same billing frequency as my Azure subscription, and (c) agree that Microsoft may share my contact, usage and transactional information with the provider(s) of the offering(s) for support, billing and other transactional activities. Microsoft does not provide rights for third-party offerings. See the [Azure Marketplace Terms](#) for additional details.

Name:

Preferred e-mail address:

Preferred phone number:

You have set SSH port(s) open to the internet. This is only recommended for testing. If you want to change this setting, go back to Basics tab.

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Figure4. Virtual machine creation.

After creating the virtual machine, configure it as a honeypot; the firewall rules or inbound security rules need to be changed so that any user from any location can access the instance over any protocol.

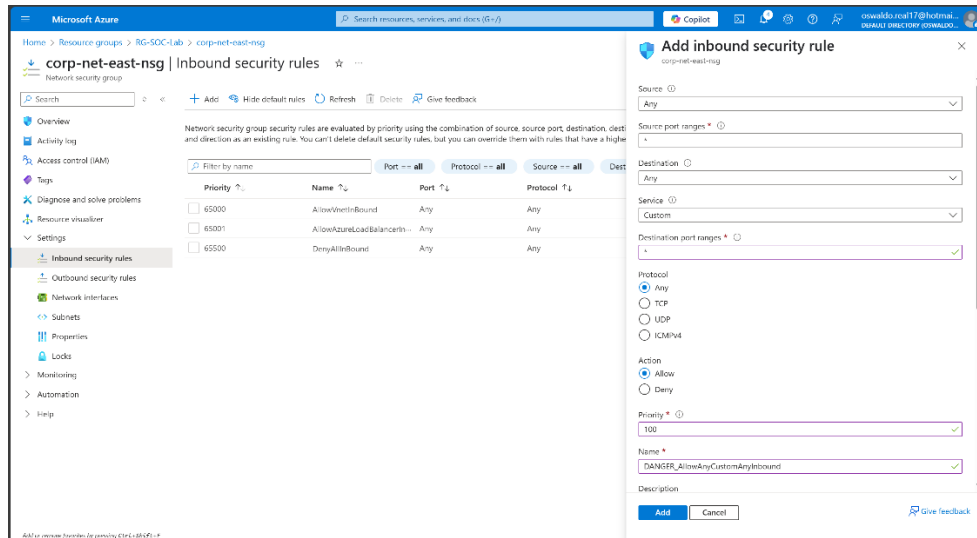


Figure5. Inbound security rules edit.

Remote Desktop Protocol is used to log on to the virtual machine that has a public IP 74.249.19.***.

To increase the likelihood of attackers on this honeypot, the firewall on the VM was shut off, and a ping was sent to prove that the new inbound security rule was applied correctly.

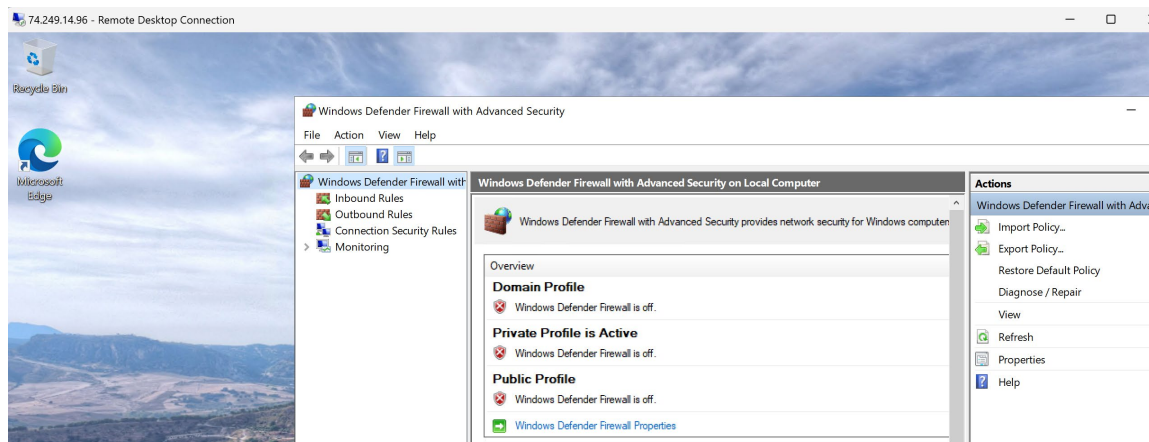


Figure6. Firewall turned off.

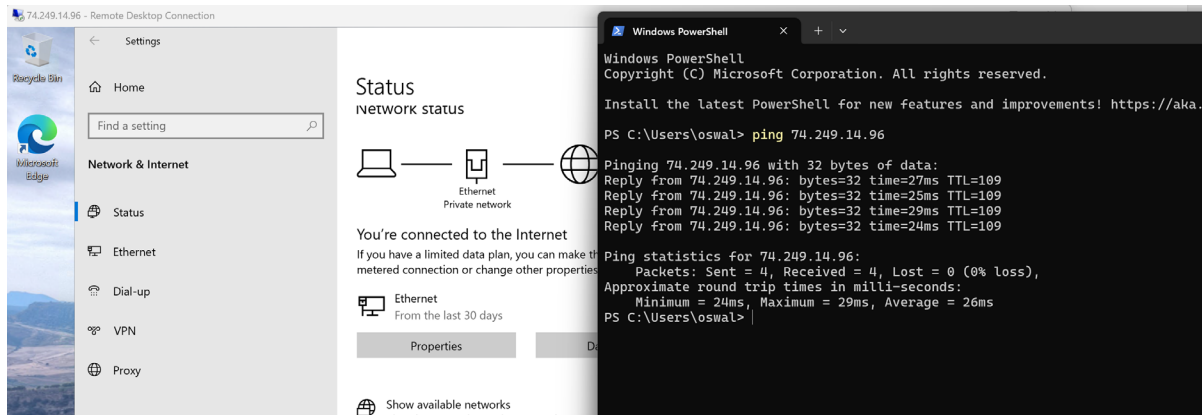


Figure7. Pinging the VM.

At this point, an intentionally insecure virtual machine has been created. It is susceptible to any attack. To gather all the attack attempts that may occur, creating a Log Analytics Workspace, which will be linked to Microsoft Sentinel, is needed. The construction of those features is shown in the images below.

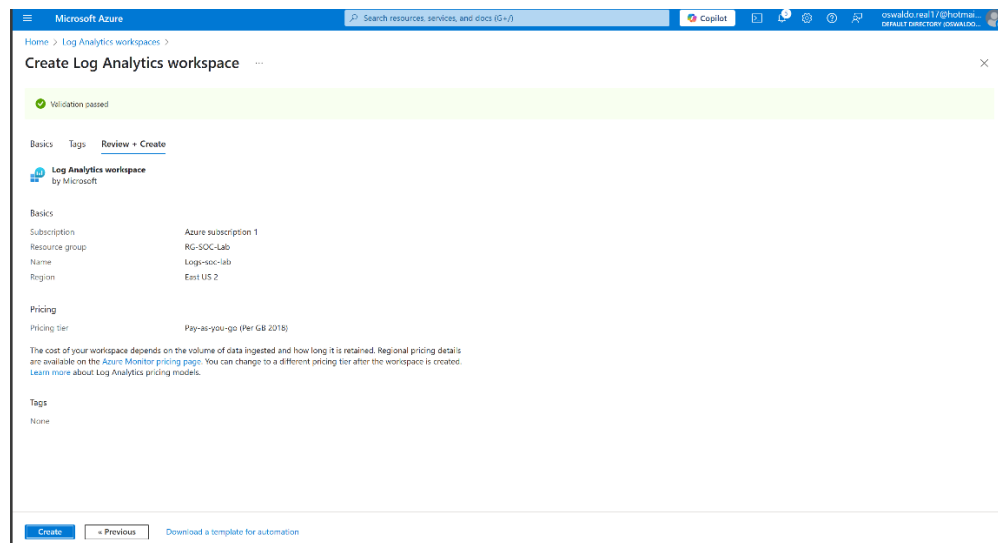


Figure8. Creation of Log Analysis Workspace.

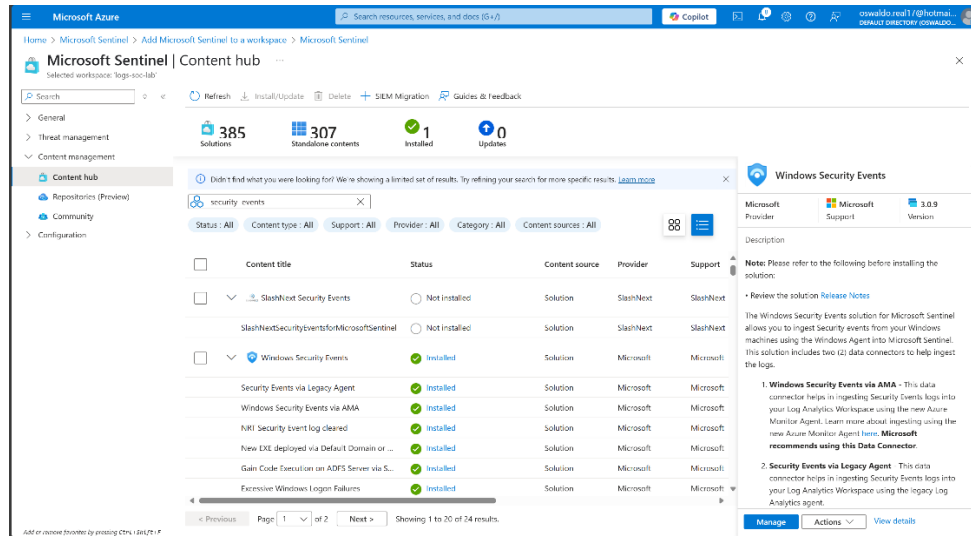


Figure9. Connection hub in Microsoft Sentinel.

The desired topology involves connecting the VM to the Log Analytics Workspace, which is done by creating a connection hub via Azure Monitoring Agent. This can be seen in the image above.

Once the topology is running, in the Log Analytics Workspace, KQL can be used to perform advanced searches on the logs.

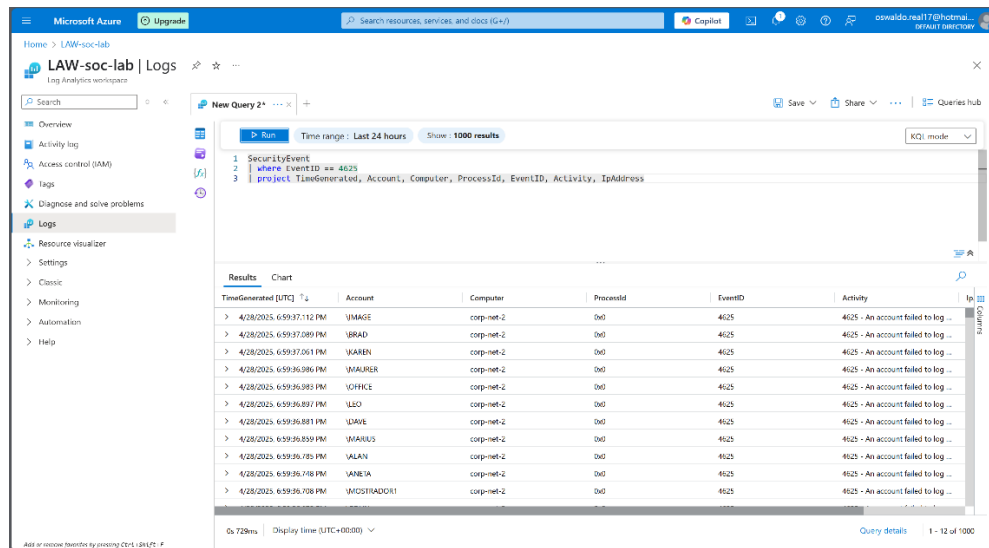


Figure10. Query to see the security events with the ID 4625

Since the logs gathered by the VM do not have any geographical information, an external file with all the needed geographical information was uploaded onto the Sentinel Watchlist.

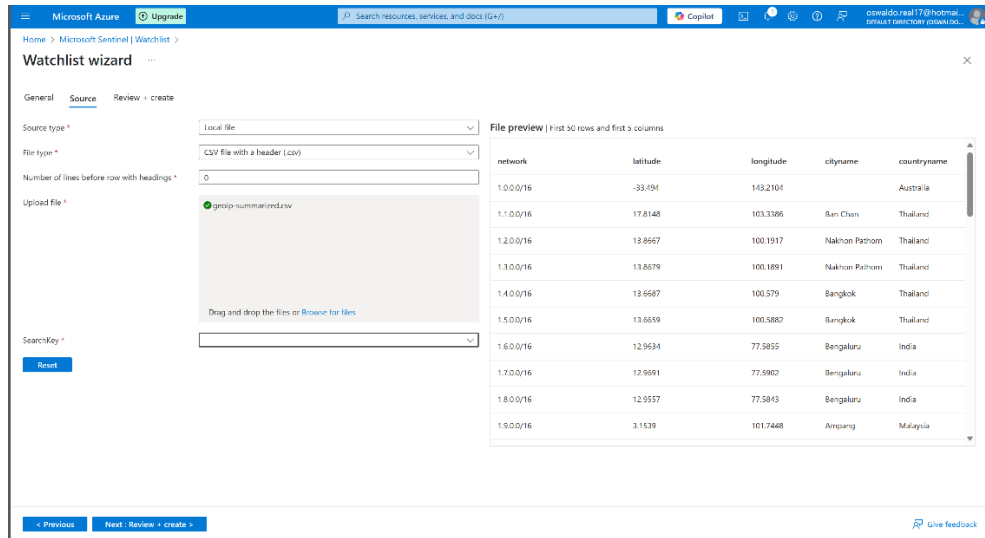


Figure11. Geographical information uploaded.

All the information in that file could now be used in the Log Analytics Section query to have a better understanding of the attempts that have already occurred.

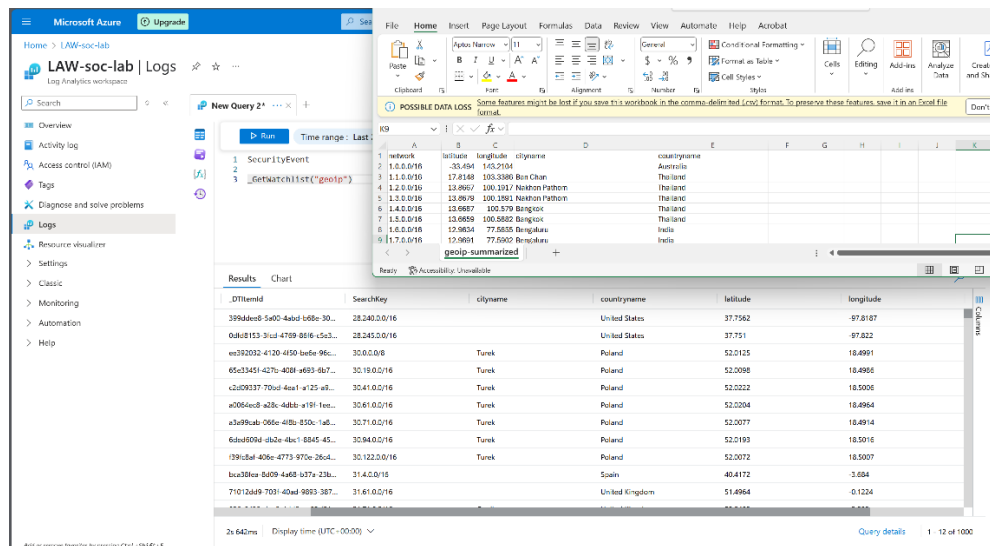


Figure12. KQL using geographical information.

Lastly, to visualize all this information on a world map, a new workbook within Sentinel needs to be created. This workbook will contain the code provided in Appendix A.

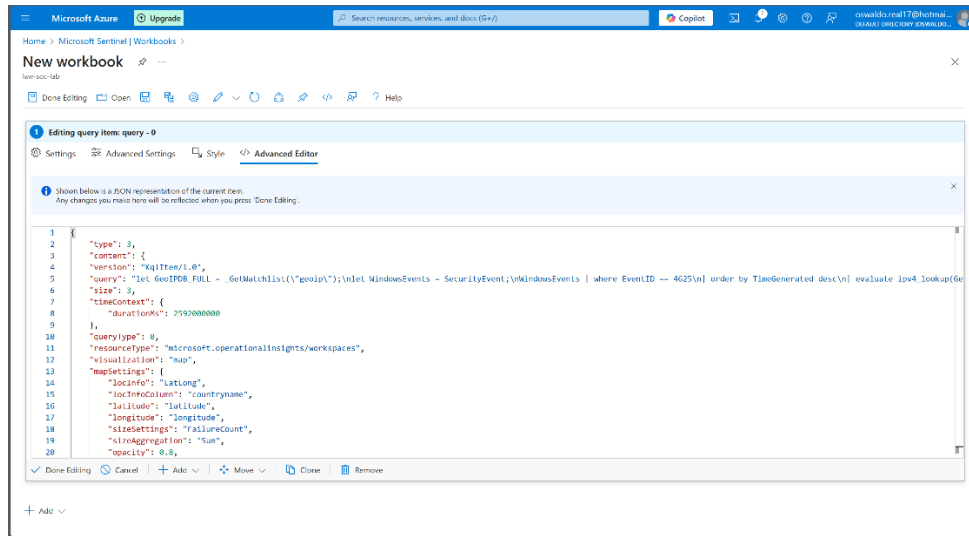


Figure13. Edit a workbook within Sentinel.

Once saved, the workbook displays a world map highlighting attack sources.

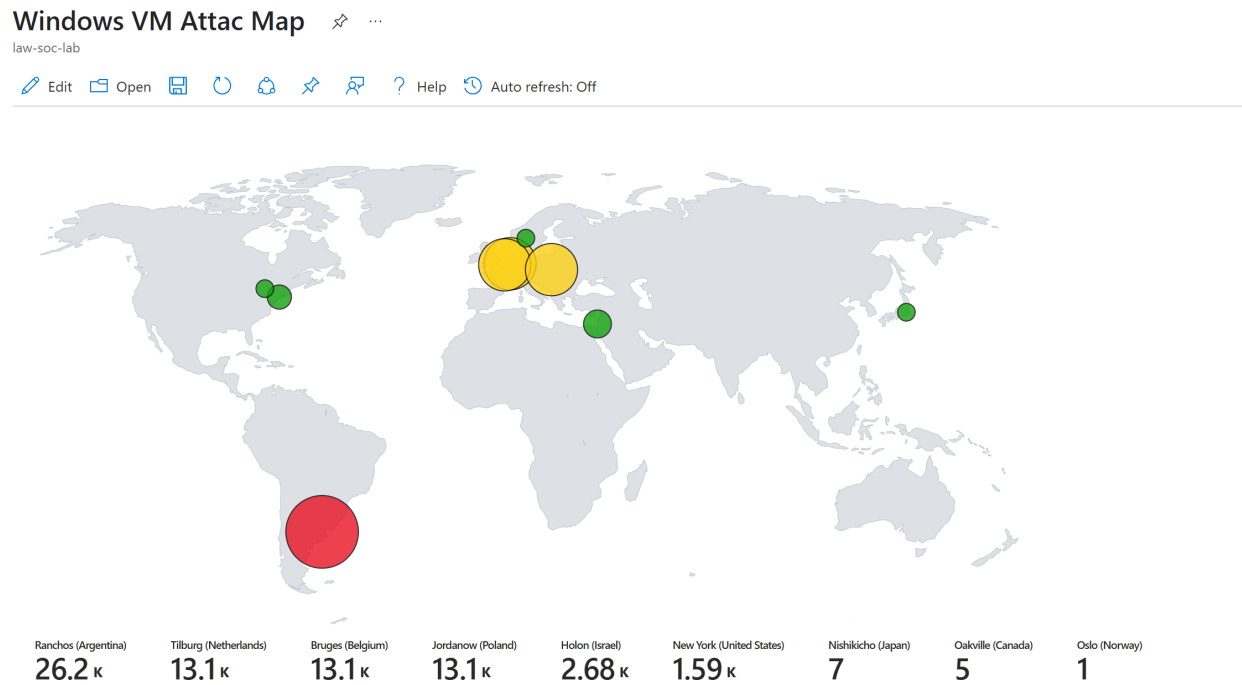


Figure14. Attack Visualization in Microsoft Sentinel.

After 24 hours the map highlighting attack sources look like the image below.

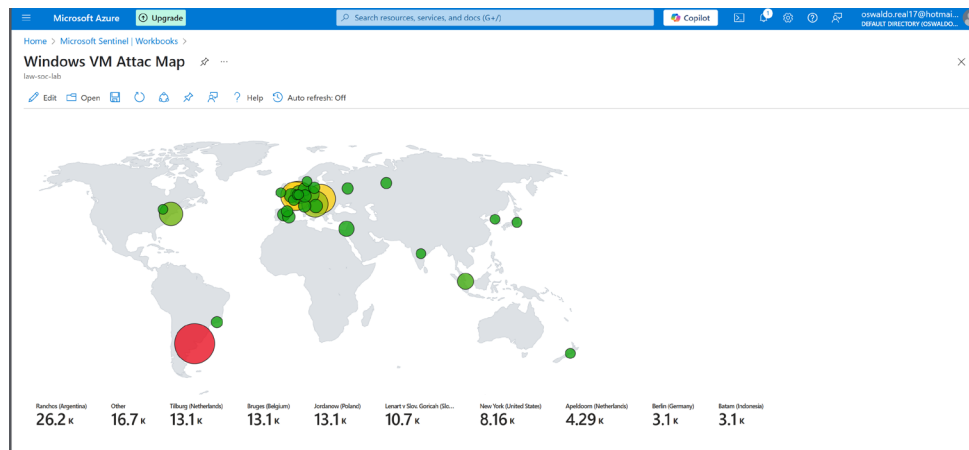


Figure15. Attack Visualization in Microsoft Sentinel.

Results

By setting up an intentionally vulnerable virtual machine (honeypot) in Azure, I successfully attracted and collected malicious login attempts from external attackers. The logs were gathered using a Log Analytics Workspace linked to Microsoft Sentinel and enriched with geographic data through a custom Watchlist. Using KQL queries, I was able to analyze security events, correlate them with attacker locations, and visualize the origin of attack attempts on a global map within a Sentinel workbook. This project demonstrated the ability to configure cloud-based honeypots, perform log analysis, enhance security data with external intelligence, and build interactive threat visualizations.

Appendix A:

```
{
  "type": 3,
  "content": {
    "version": "KqlItem/1.0",
    "query": "let GeolPDB_FULL = _GetWatchlist(\"geoip\");\nlet WindowsEvents = SecurityEvent;\nWindowsEvents | where EventID == 4625\n| order by TimeGenerated desc\n| evaluate ipv4_lookup(GeolPDB_FULL, IpAddress, network)\n| summarize FailureCount = count() by IpAddress, latitude, longitude, cityname, countryname\n| project FailureCount, AttackerIp = IpAddress, latitude, longitude, city = cityname, country = countryname,\nfriendly_location = strcat(cityname, \" (\", countryname, \")\");",
    "size": 3,
    "timeContext": {
      "durationMs": 2592000000
    },
    "queryType": 0,
    "resourceType": "microsoft.operationalinsights/workspaces",
    "visualization": "map",
    "mapSettings": {
      "locInfo": "LatLong",
      "locInfoColumn": "countryname",
      "latitude": "latitude",
      "longitude": "longitude",
      "sizeSettings": "FailureCount",
      "sizeAggregation": "Sum",
      "opacity": 0.8,
      "labelSettings": "friendly_location",
      "legendMetric": "FailureCount",
      "legendAggregation": "Sum",
      "itemColorSettings": {
        "nodeColorField": "FailureCount",
        "colorAggregation": "Sum",
        "type": "heatmap",
        "heatmapPalette": "greenRed"
      }
    }
  },
  "name": "query - 0"
}
```

Code to create the graphical view of a world map with the adversaries from all over the world in it.