

# Detect and Respond: Windows Server RDP Brute Force Attack

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## Overview

This lab exercise focuses on simulating a Remote Desktop Protocol (RDP) brute-force attack using Hydra from a Kali Linux machine targeting a Windows Server 2022. The exercise includes monitoring for failed login attempts using the Event Viewer, identifying suspicious behavior through Event ID 4625 logs, and applying basic incident response strategies to secure the system.

## Objective

- Simulate an RDP brute-force attack
- Detect suspicious login attempts using Event Viewer
- Respond with IP blocking and account disabling
- Understand Event ID 4625 and RDP logon type 10

## Tasks

- Configure Windows Server 2019 with RDP and test user
- Launch brute-force attack using Kali Linux and Hydra
- Monitor security logs and identify attack signatures
- Respond by blocking IP and disabling the compromised user
- Document findings and provide screenshots for submission

## Detailed Report

### Lab Setup

#### Environment setup:

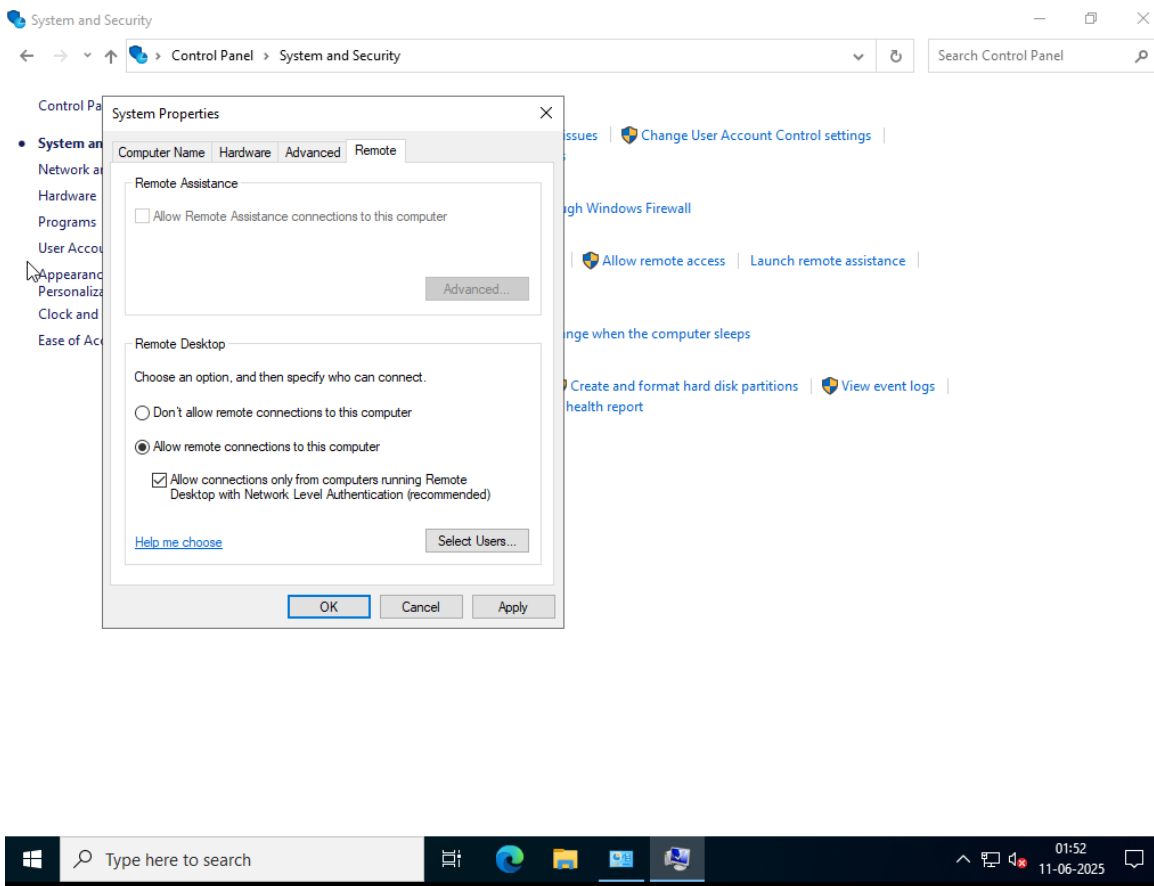
- Windows Server 2022
- Kali Linux
- Both on same NAT/Host-Only

- RDP port 3389 open and accessible

## Configuration Steps on Windows Server

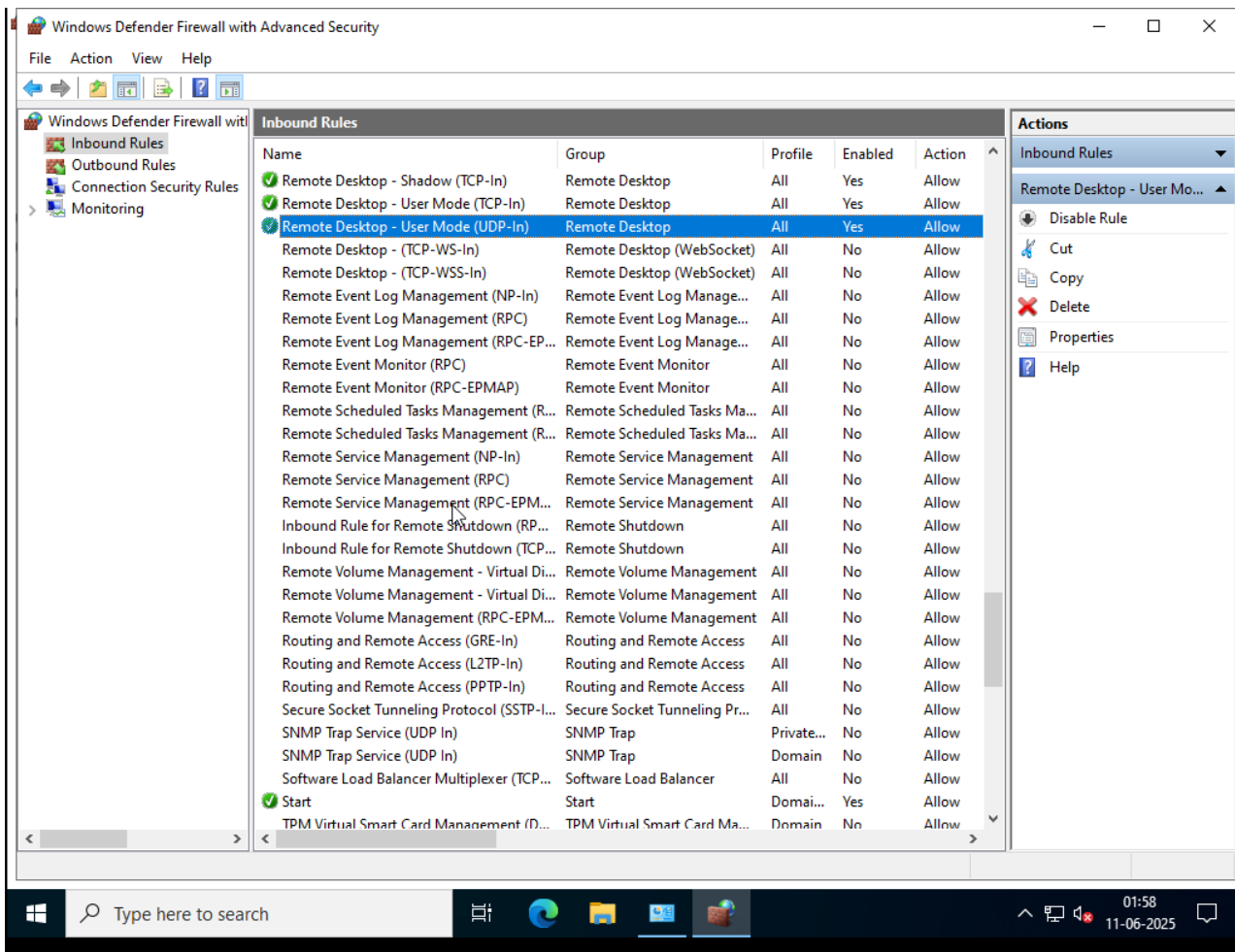
### 1. Enable Remote Desktop

Control Panel → System → Remote Settings → Enable Remote Desktop



### 2. Allow RDP in Windows Firewall

Windows Defender Firewall → Advanced Settings → Enable “Remote Desktop (TCP-In)”



### 3. Create a Test User

```
net user attackerlab Password123 /add
```

```

C:\> Administrator: Command Prompt
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.20348.587]
(c) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Users\Administrator>net user attackerlab Password123 /add
The command completed successfully.

C:\Users\Administrator>

```

### 4. Open Event Viewer

- Windows Logs → Security → Filter Event ID: 4625

## Simulating the Attack

### On Kali Linux (Hydra Command)

1. Install Hydra (if not already installed):

`sudo apt update && sudo apt install hydra`

```
(kali@kali)-[~]  
$ hydra -version  
Hydra v9.5 (c) 2023 by van Hauser/THC & David Maciejak - Please do not use in military or secret service organizations, or for illegal purposes (this is not a binding, these ** ignore laws and ethics anyway).
```

2. Run RDP brute-force attack:

`hydra -l attackerlab -P /usr/share/wordlists/rockyou.txt rdp://192.168.1.23`

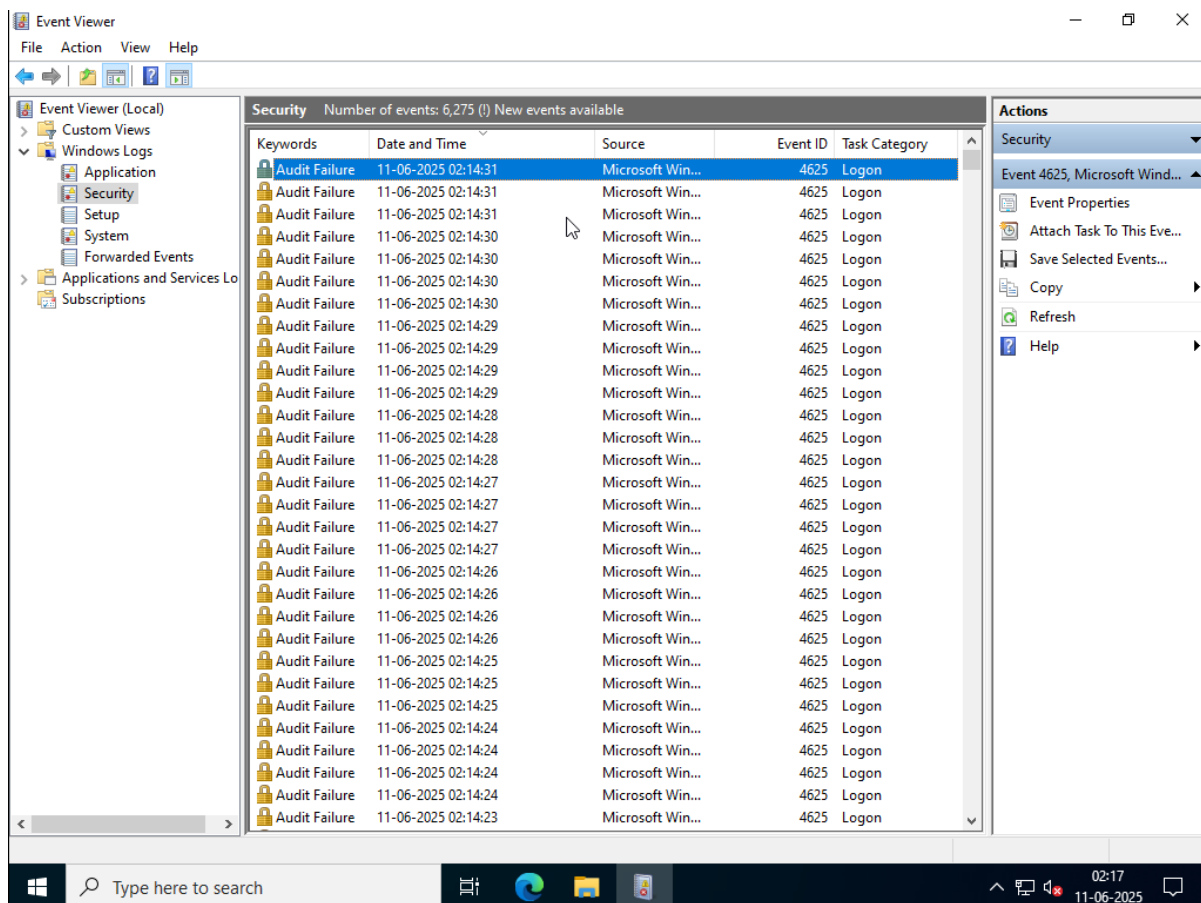
```
(kali@kali)-[/usr/share/wordlists]  
$ hydra -l attackerlab -P /usr/share/wordlists/rockyou.txt rdp://192.168.1.23  
Hydra v9.5 (c) 2023 by van Hauser/THC & David Maciejak - Please do not use in military or secret service organizations, or for illegal purposes (this is not a binding, these ** ignore laws and ethics anyway).  
  
Hydra (https://github.com/vanhauser-thc/thc-hydra) starting at 2025-06-11 05:13:06  
[WARNING] rdp servers often don't like many connections, use -t 1 or -t 4 to reduce the number of parallel connections and -W 1 or -W 3 to wait between connections to allow the server to recover  
[INFO] Reduced number of tasks to 4 (rdp does not like many parallel connections)  
[WARNING] the rdp module is experimental. Please test, report - and if possible, fix.  
[DATA] max 4 tasks per 1 server, overall 4 tasks, 14344399 login tries (l:1/p:14344399), ~3586100 tries per task  
[DATA] attacking rdp://192.168.1.23:3389/
```

## Detection and Visualization

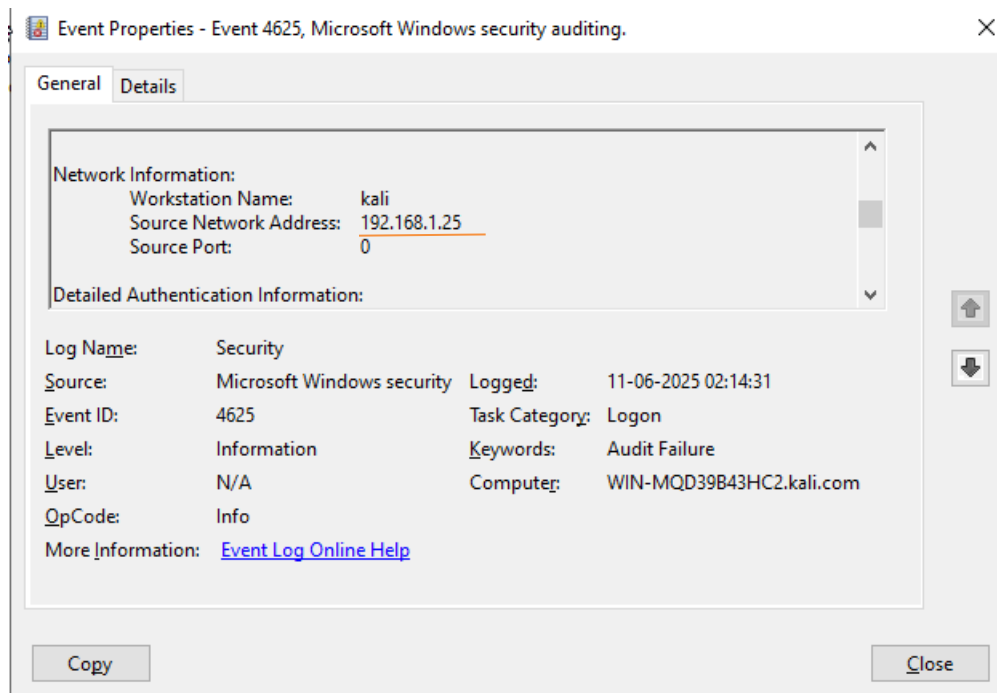
### 🔍 On Windows Server

Open Event Viewer > Windows Logs > Security

Look for Event ID: 4625



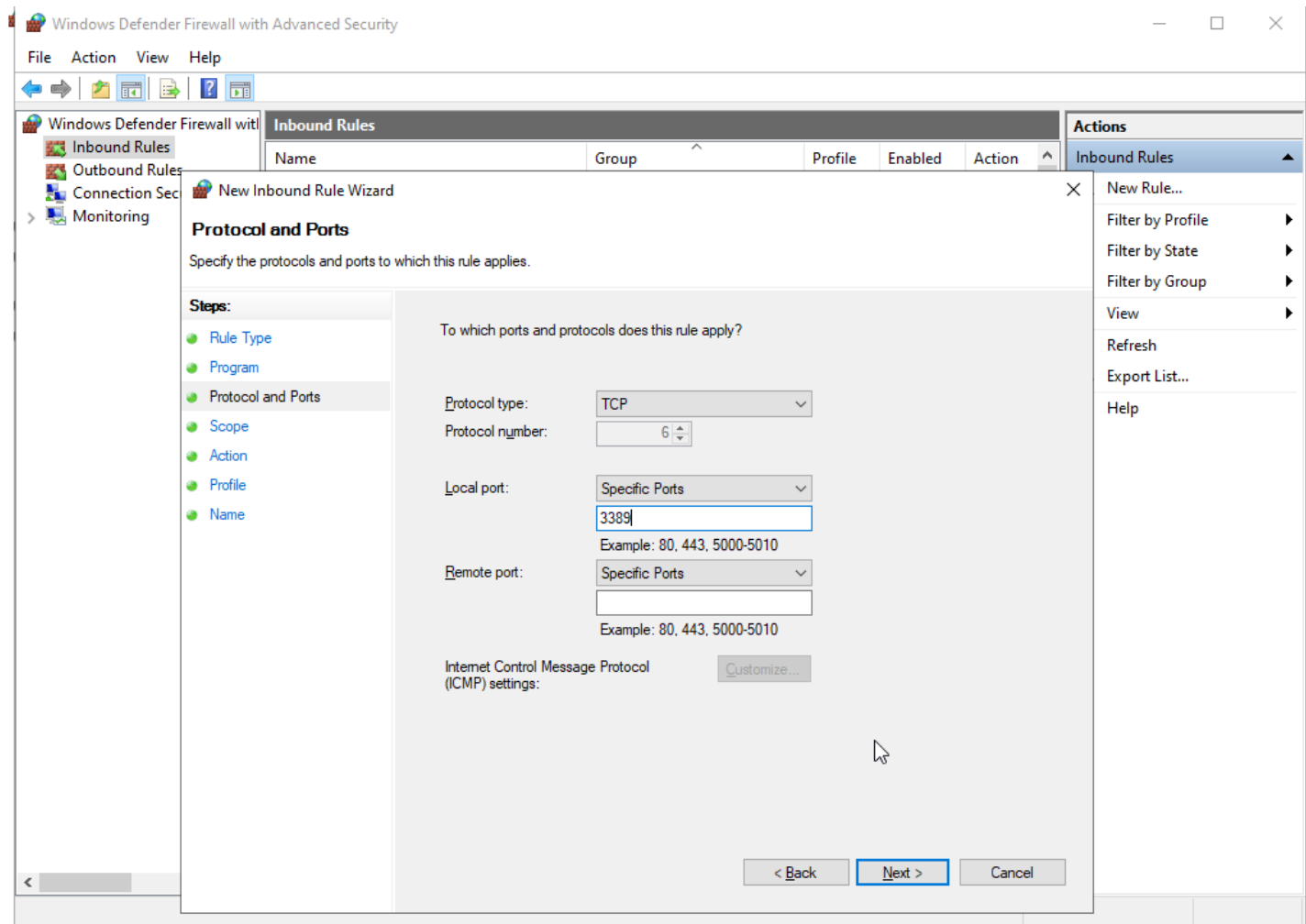
- Logon Type: 10 (RemoteInteractive)
- Failure Reason: "Unknown user name or bad password"
- Source IP: Kali Linux IP Address

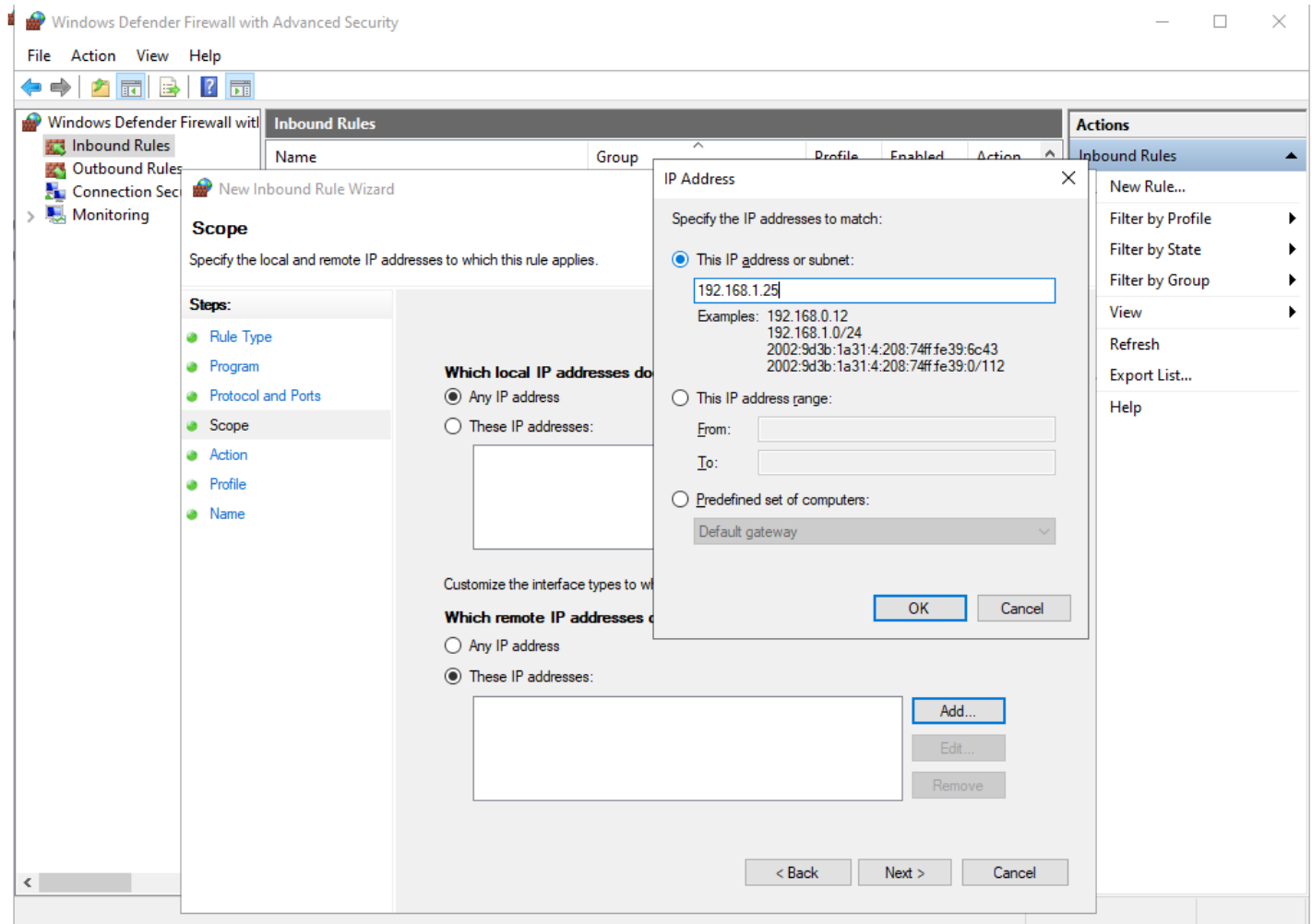


## Incident Response Steps

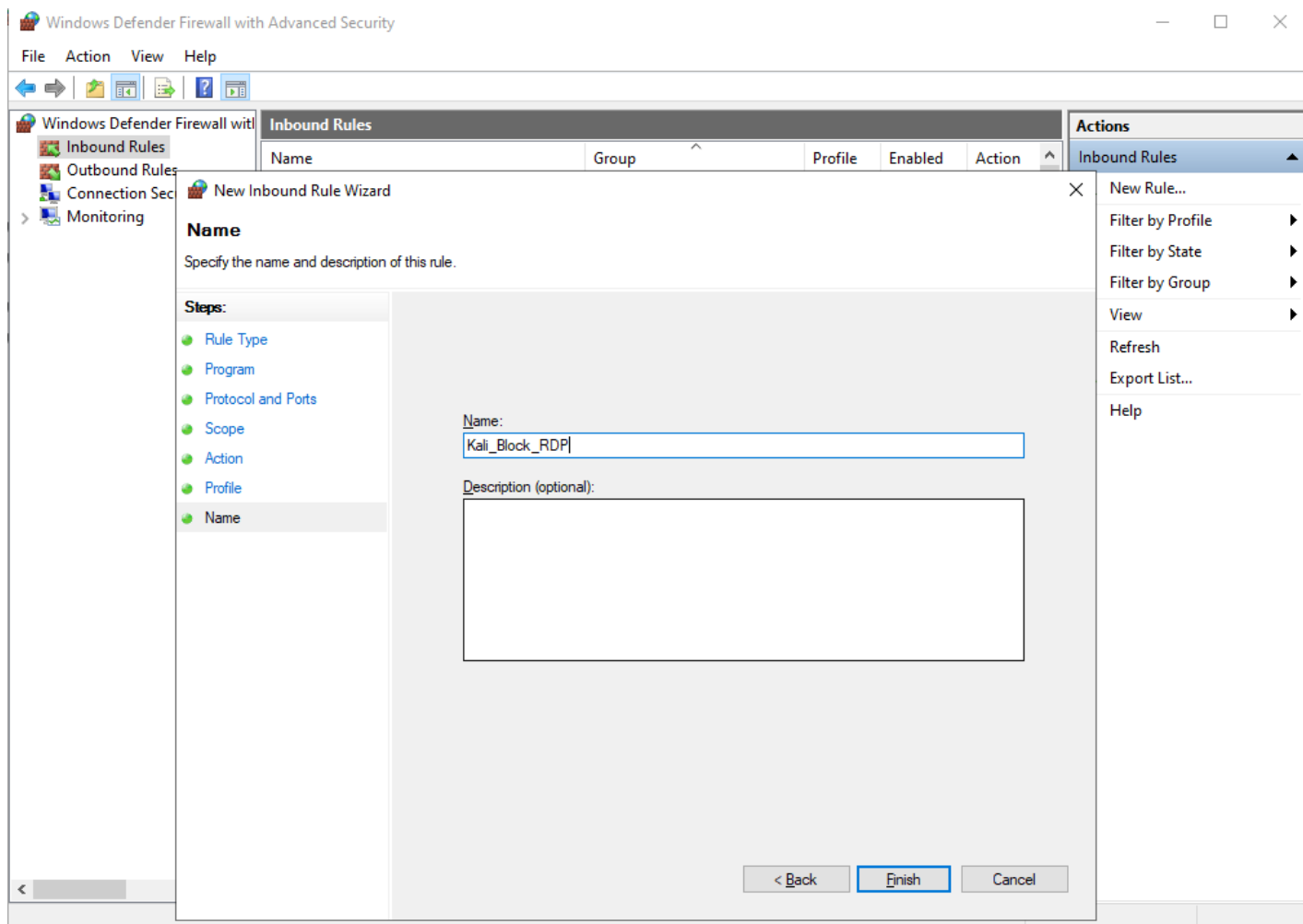
1. Identify Repeated Failures - Event ID 4625 with same source IP and logon type 3
2. Disable the User Account: `net user attackerlab /active:no`
3. Block Attacker's IP:

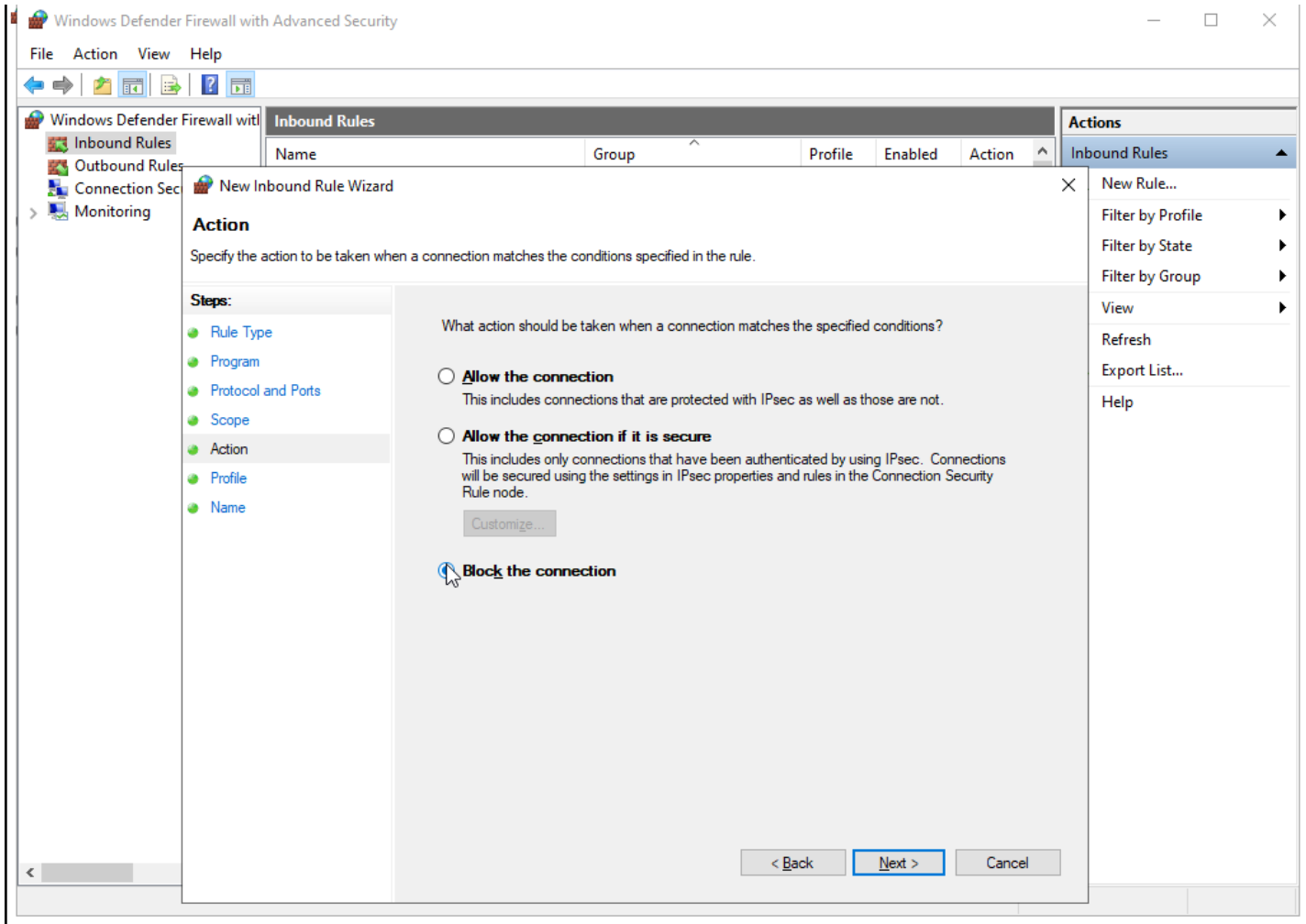
`New-NetFirewallRule -DisplayName "Block Attacker" -Direction Inbound -RemoteAddress 192.168.1.25 -Action Block`











## Progress

- Environment setup - Completed
- RDP attack simulation - Completed
- Detection via Event Viewer - Completed
- IP blocking & account disable - Completed

## Challenges and Solutions

- Firewall blocking RDP: Enabled TCP-In rule manually
- Too many log entries: Filtered using Event ID and IP
- Delay in attack: Adjusted Hydra thread setting (-t 4)

## Next Steps

- Automate detection with PowerShell or SIEM integration
- Extend monitoring using Sysmon or ELK stack
- Implement account lockout policies

## Conclusion

This task successfully demonstrated a simulated brute-force attack and its detection using Windows security features. By identifying Event ID 4625 log entries and analyzing attack behavior, the lab reinforced key cybersecurity response skills relevant for enterprise environments.