

# **Defensive Security Project**

## **by: Stephanie Ortega**

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# Monitoring Environment

# Scenario

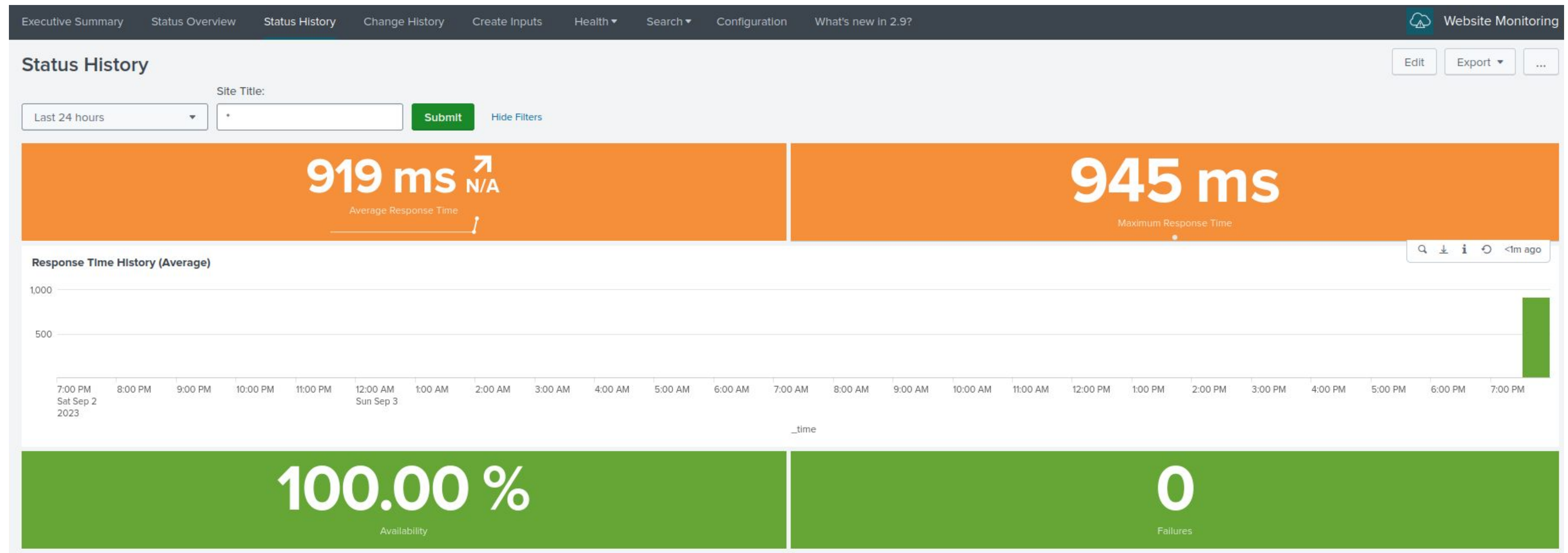
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- Virtual Space Industries (VSI) contracted us as a SOC based on rumors of an attack by the competitor JobeCorp.
- We were given normal conditions for VSI to establish baseline activities and create thresholds for potential attacks.
- Using the data VSI provided we were able to monitor a cybersecurity attack on their Windows and Apache servers.
- We were also given the attack logs which we used to analyze the attack

# Website Monitoring App

# Website Monitoring

This app monitors a website (URL inserted into a modular input) to detect downtime and performance problems. The add-on collects relevant data from websites / web applications like response times, server health, and error rates. It has pre-configured dashboards & visualizations for these values.





# Website Monitoring

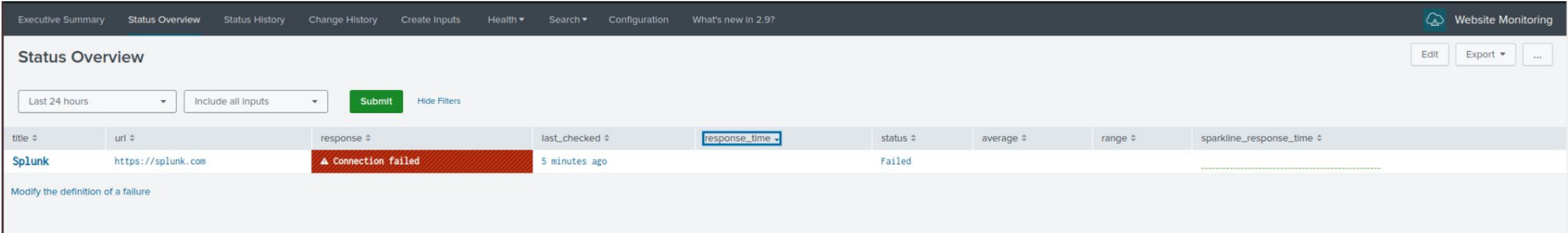
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Who benefits from Website Monitoring add-on app

- Business websites, getting performance data on your website or web app is important because you want to make sure your website is healthy and clients are able to access it.
- SLA compliance

# Website Monitoring

We can put inputs into the website monitoring add on which has many settings and fields that you can use to track more specifically what data you want to see. Here I used simply the default fields on the splunk url. This add on had many features such as dashboards





# Logs Analyzed

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1

## Windows Logs

- Account names
- Account domain
- User account controls
- Privileges
- Password attributes
- Changed attributes
- Log on information
- Security ID
- Process ID and Name
- Service Request Information
- Service Name

2

## Apache Logs

- HTTP status code
- HTTP request type
- IP address of device making request
- Date and time of request
- Size of response in bytes
- URL of page linked to request
- Browser information of user

# Windows Logs

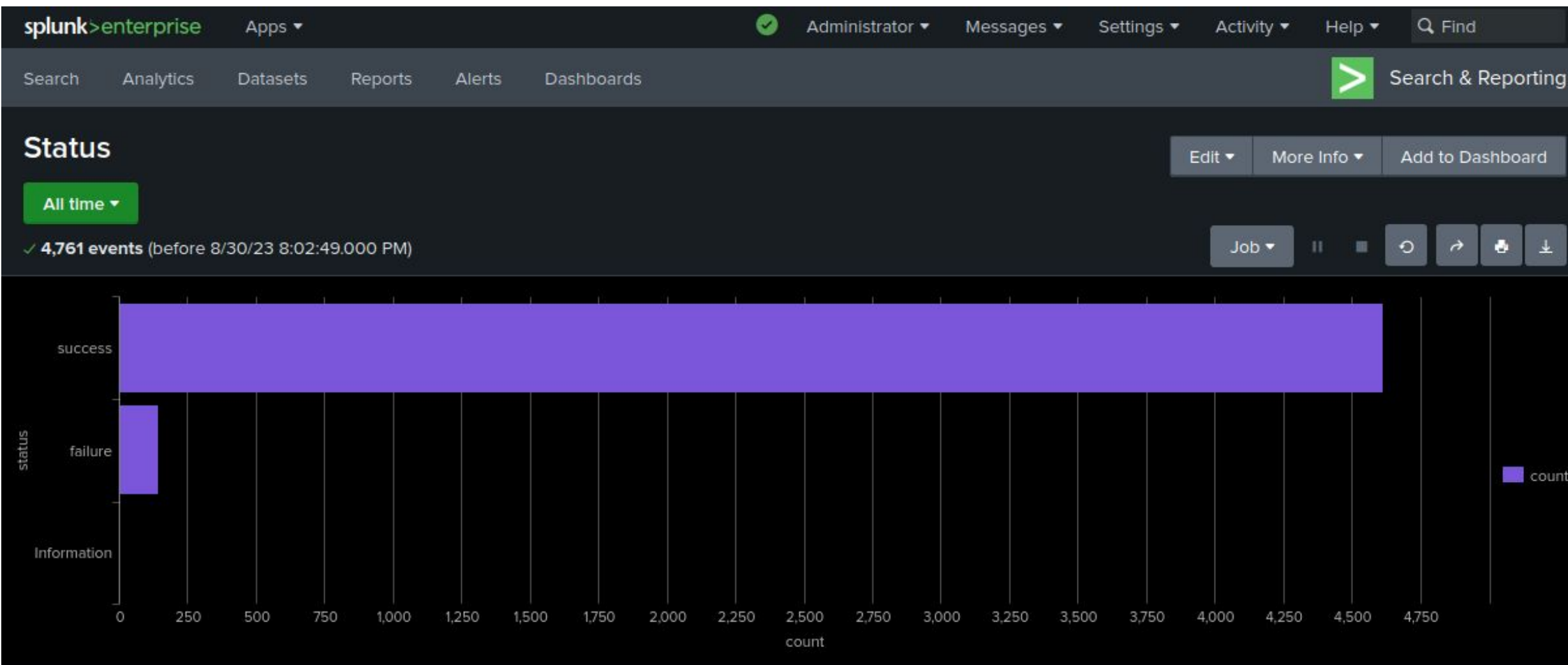
# Reports—Windows

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Designed the following reports:

Report Name	Report Description
Signature and ID	Shows the ID number of a given signature
Severity	Gives an idea of the severity outlook
Status	Shows the success and failure status
User Count	Shows count of users and their logins

# Images of Reports—Windows



splunk>enterprise Apps Administrator Messages Settings Activity Help Find

Search Analytics Datasets Reports Alerts Dashboards Search & Reporting

### signature and sig\_id

All time 4,761 events (before 8/30/23 8:11:33.000 PM)

Job Edit More Info Add to Dashboard

15 results 20 per page

signature	signature_id
A logon was attempted using explicit credentials	46
An account was successfully logged on	46
A process has exited	46
A user account was deleted	47
A computer account was deleted	47
The audit log was cleared	11
An attempt was made to reset an accounts password	47
A user account was created	47
Domain Policy was changed	47
A user account was locked out	47
A privileged service was called	46
System security access was granted to an account	47
System security access was removed from an account	47
A user account was changed	47
Special privileges assigned to new logon	46

splunk>enterprise Apps Administrator Messages Settings Activity Help Find

Search Analytics Datasets Reports Alerts Dashboards Search & Reporting

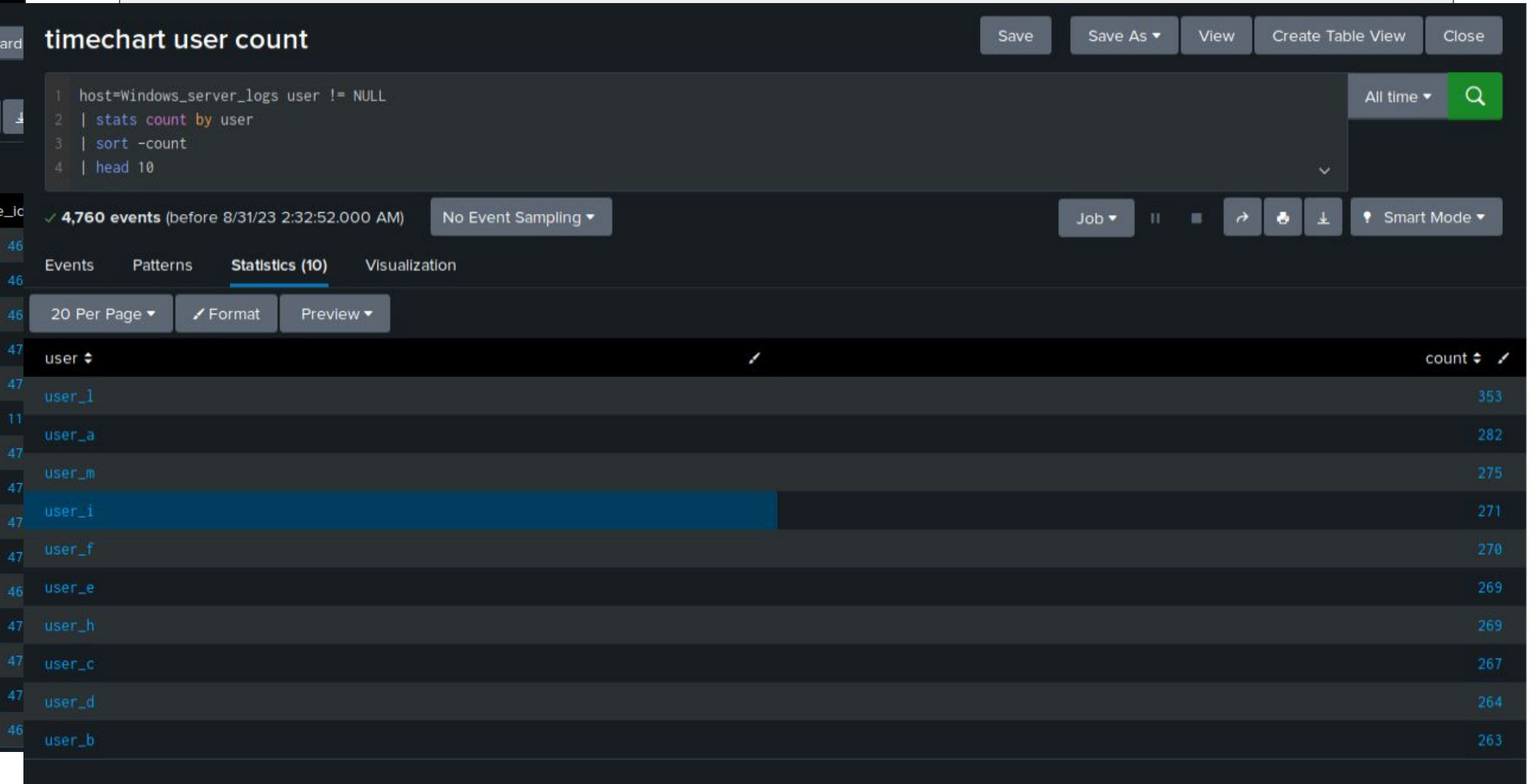
### Severity

All time 4,761 events (before 8/30/23 8:06:04.000 PM)

Job Edit More Info Add to Dashboard

2 results 20 per page

severity	count	percent
informational	4429	93.085330
high	329	6.914670





# Alerts—Windows

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Designed the following alerts:

Alert Name	Alert Description	Alert Baseline	Alert Threshold
Suspicious Activity	Looks at the number of failed status	7-8 per hour	15 per hour

**JUSTIFICATION:** Based on the column chart normal hourly activity is 5 failure status plus or minus around 2-3. Therefore, A high baseline would be 8. Doubling the high base line gave me the threshold of 15 per hour.

# Alerts—Windows

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Designed the following alerts:

Alert Name	Alert Description	Alert Baseline	Alert Threshold
Successful Login	Counts the hourly number of successfully logins	around 15 per hour	40 per hour

**JUSTIFICATION:** The majority of successful logins per hour was around 15 which was what I determined was a baseline. The highest number of successful logins was 21 which I doubled and rounded down to get a threshold of 40 per hour.



# Alerts—Windows

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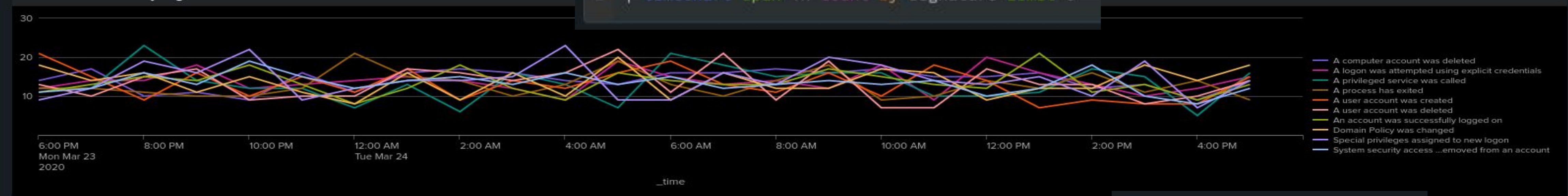
Designed the following alerts:

Alert Name	Alert Description	Alert Baseline	Alert Threshold
Signature ID 4726	An event that pertains to a user account being deleted	[11]	[17]

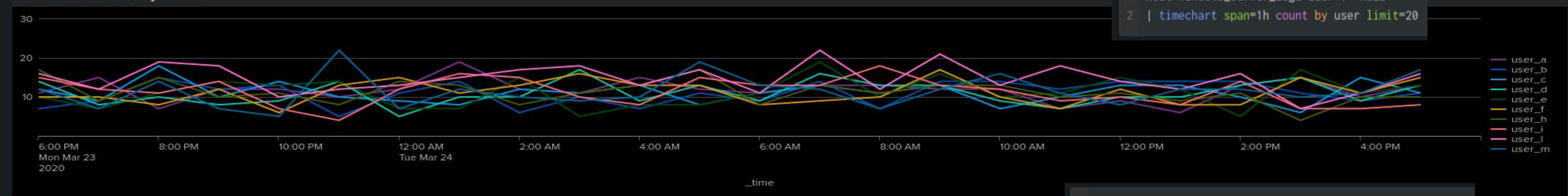
**JUSTIFICATION:** [Account deletion happened between 7-22 times and with most of them happening around 9-11 times. The highest being 22, so we set our alerts at 11 and 17.]

# Dashboards—Windows

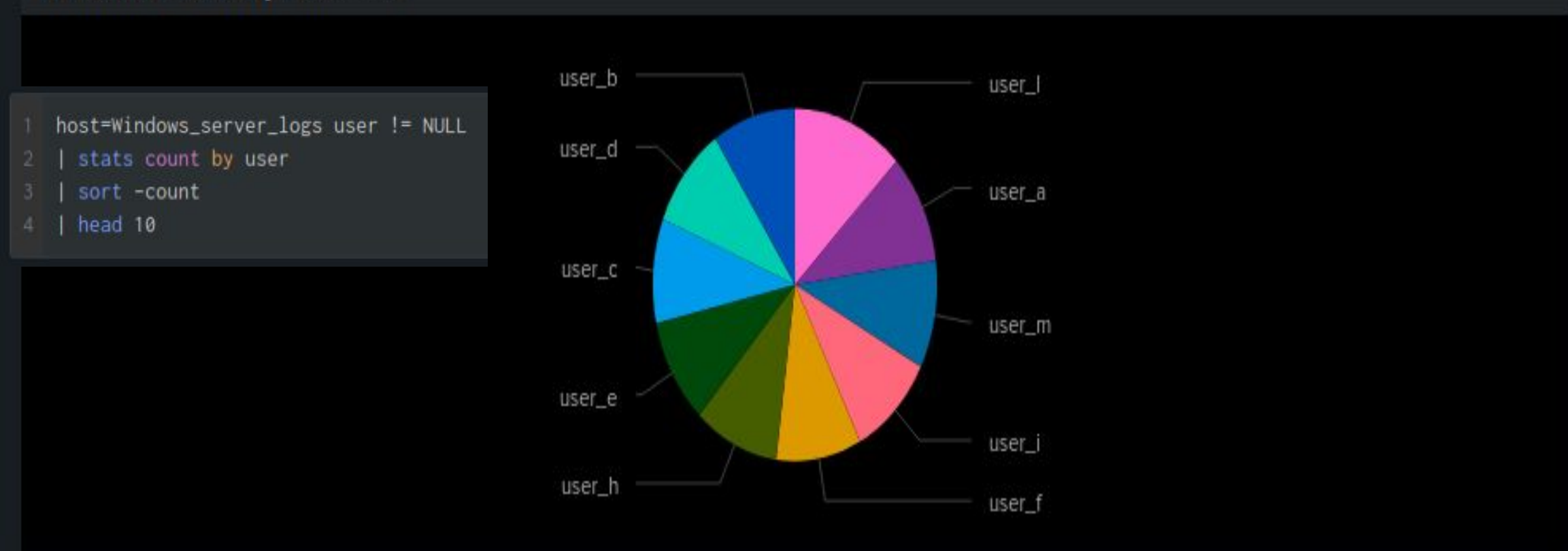
Windows Events by Signature



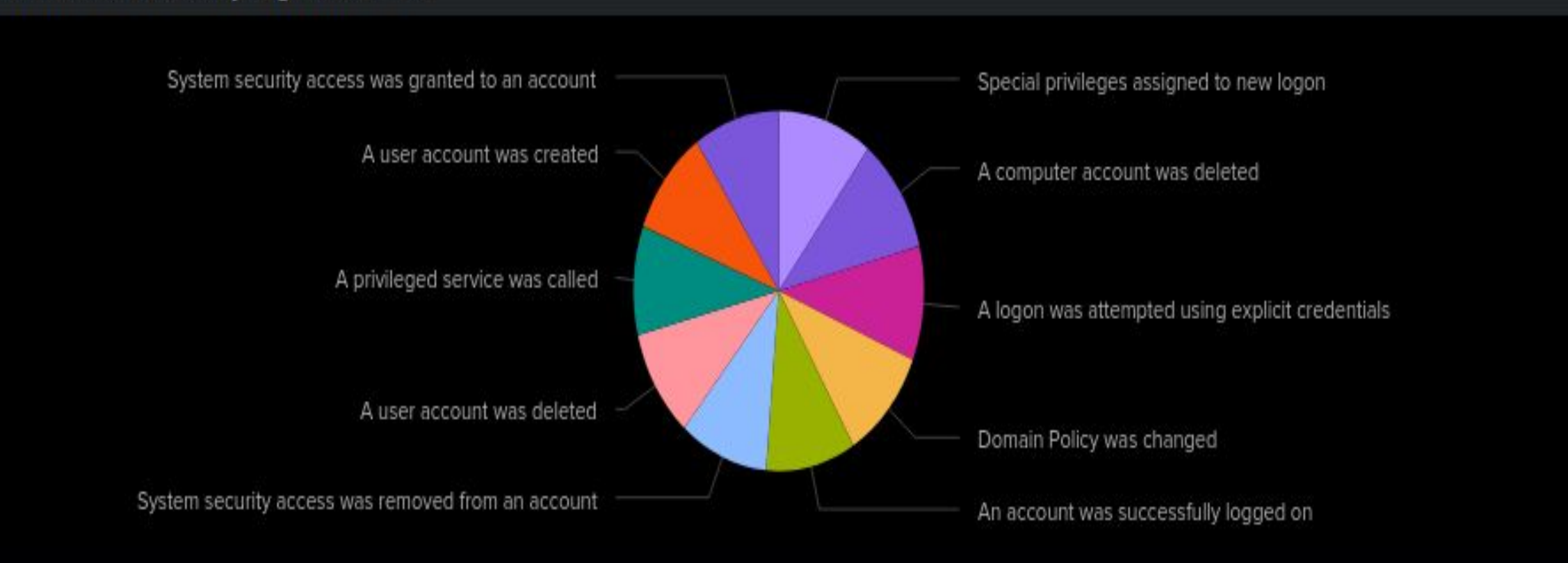
Windows Events by User



Windows Events by User - Pie



Windows Events by Signature - Pie



Windows Events by User - Table



# Dashboards—Windows

```
1 host=Windows_server_logs user != NULL
2 | stats count by user
3 | sort -count
4 | head 10
```



Windows Events by User - Table		
user ↕	count ↕	percent ↕
user_l	353	7.415966
user_a	282	5.924370
user_m	275	5.777311
user_i	271	5.693277
user_f	270	5.672269
user_h	269	5.651261
user_e	269	5.651261
user_c	267	5.609244
user_d	264	5.546218
user_b	263	5.525210

# Apache Logs

# Reports—Apache

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Designed the following reports:

Report Name	Report Description
HTTP Methods	Gives insight into the different HTTP request activity against the web server.
HTTP Response Code Count	Shows any abnormal counts of HTTP responses.
Top 10 Domains	This report shows the top 10 domains that referred to the VSI website.

# Images of Reports—Apache

```
1 source="apache_logs.txt"
2 | stats count by method
```

method	count
GET	9851
HEAD	42
OPTIONS	1
POST	106

```
1 source="apache_logs.txt"
2 | stats count by status
```

status	count
200	9126
206	45
301	164
304	445
403	2
404	213
416	2
500	3

```
1 source="apache_logs.txt"
2 | top limit=10 referer_domain
```

10 results 20 per page

referer_domain	count
http://www.semicomplete.com	3038
http://semicomplete.com	2001
http://www.google.com	123
https://www.google.com	105
http://stackoverflow.com	34
http://www.google.fr	31
http://s-chassis.co.nz	29
http://logstash.net	28
http://www.google.es	25
https://www.google.co.uk	23



# Alerts—Apache

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Designed the following alerts:

Alert Name	Alert Description	Alert Baseline	Alert Threshold
HTTP POST Count	Counts the number of HTTP POST requests.	0-8 per hour	<10 per hour

**JUSTIFICATION:** After analyzing the linear timeline on `apache_logs.txt`, it was determined that there was a normal range of anywhere between 0 and 8 events in a given hour, by setting the threshold to 10 we can assume that anything at or above would be considered irregular activity.

# Alerts—Apache

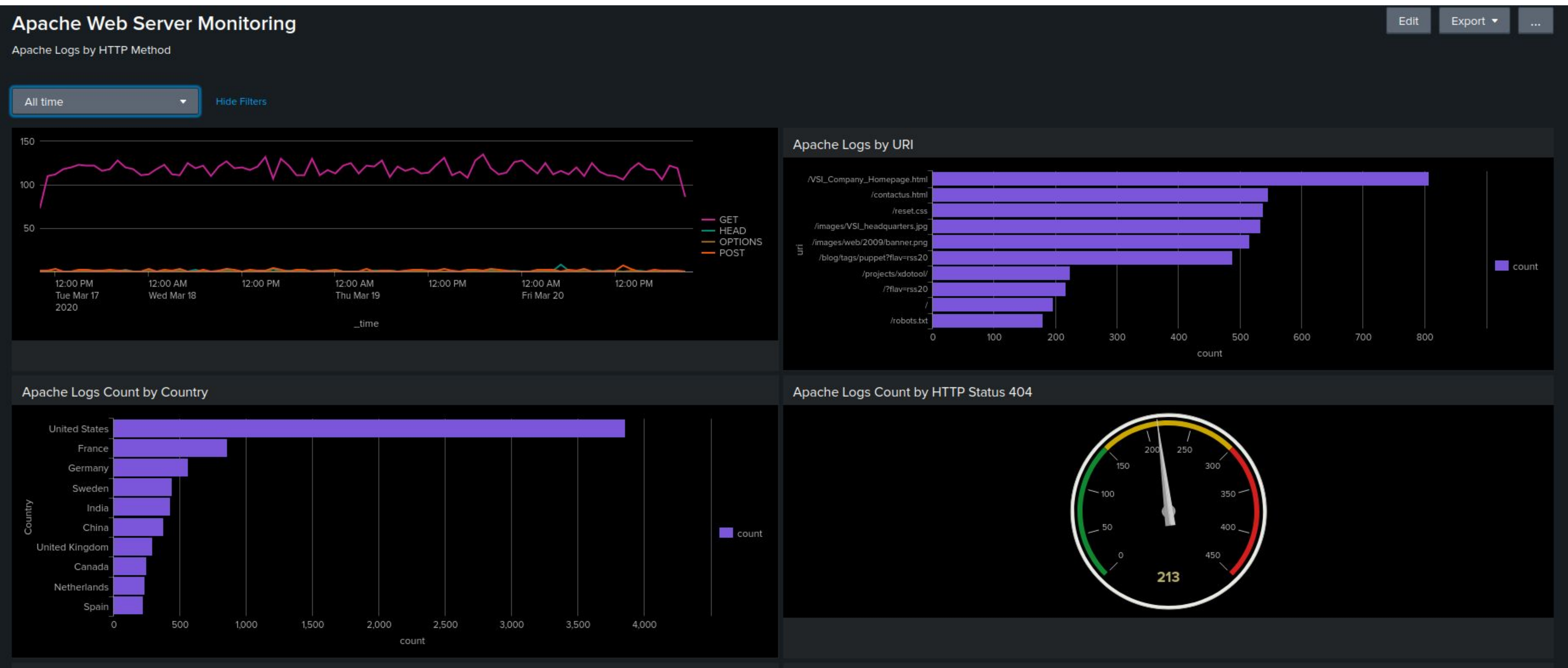
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Designed the following alerts:

Alert Name	Alert Description	Alert Baseline	Alert Threshold
Hourly Activity Outside US	Counts hourly activity from a country other than the United States.	60-120 per hour	<150 per hour

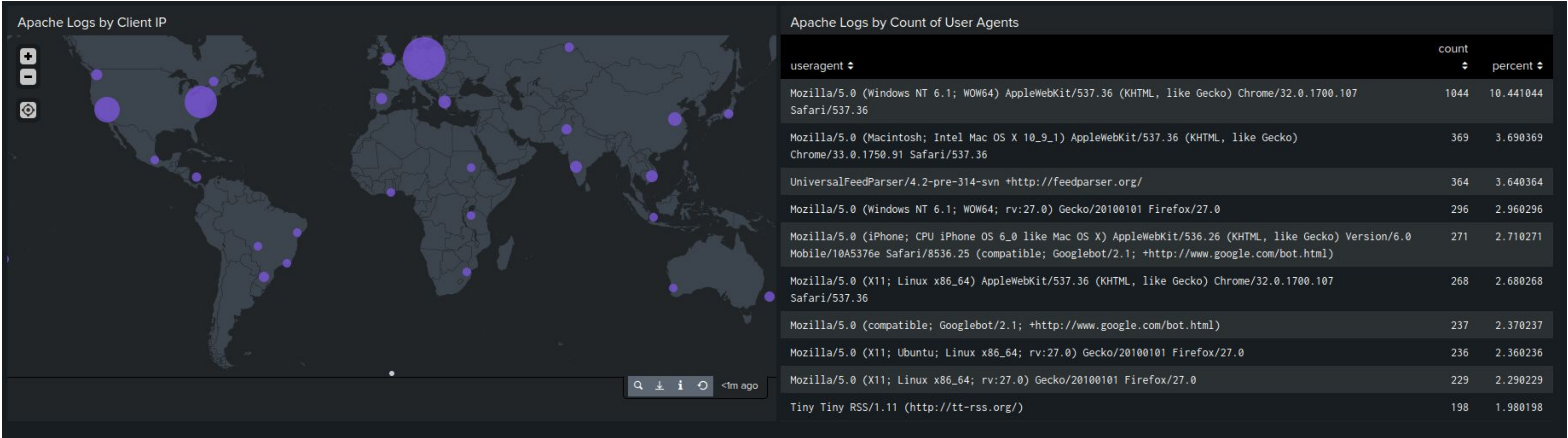
**JUSTIFICATION:** After analyzing the linear timeline on `apache_logs.txt`, it was determined that the average activity per hour was anywhere from 60-120. Allowing for a slight variance in activity, the alert threshold was established at 150 to trigger any abnormal activity above that value.

# Dashboards—Apache





# Dashboards—Apache (continued)



# Attack Analysis

# Attack Summary—Windows

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

- The percentage of events with a high severity flag went from 6.9% to 20.2%
- The ratio of failed action to successful ones surprisingly decreased from 0.03 on the 24 to 0.0158 on the 25 (Day of the Attack)
- The number of events in general on the 25 did increase by 1189



# Attack Summary—Windows

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

- The Alert for failed windows activities was set for 15 in an hour, this would trigger at 8 am on the 25th with 35 failed activities
- Alert for successful logins was set for 40, this alert would trigger at 11:00 am when there were 196 successful logins
- Alert for deleted user accounts was set for 40, this alert would not have been triggered

# Attack Summary—Windows

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

- There was a spike in events where an attempt was made to lock a user account from 12:00 am to 3:00 am on the 25th
- suspicious amount of attempts to reset account passwords were made from 8:00 am to 11:00 am on the 25th
- suspiciously high user activity was reported from user\_a, user\_k, and user\_j
- The timecharts for users activities and windows activities line up to show that user\_a was locking account, user\_k was attempting to reset account passwords, and user\_j was logging in to user accounts at a suspicious rate.

# Attack Dashboard Screenshots 24th





# Windows Server Monitoring

Global Time Range

Mar 23, 2020 8:00 P... ▾

Number Of Users

User	Count (approx)
user_k	3500
user_a	2500
user_l	1000
user_e	800
user_m	500
user_j	400
user_i	300

Action Totals

Action	Count (approx)
A c...ted	100
A lo...tials	100
A pr...lled	100
A pr...ited	100
A us...ged	100
A us...ted	100
A us...ted	100
A us... out	2000
An ... on	500
An ...ord	2000
Do...ged	100
Spe...gon	100
Syst...unt	100
Syst...unt	100
The ...red	100

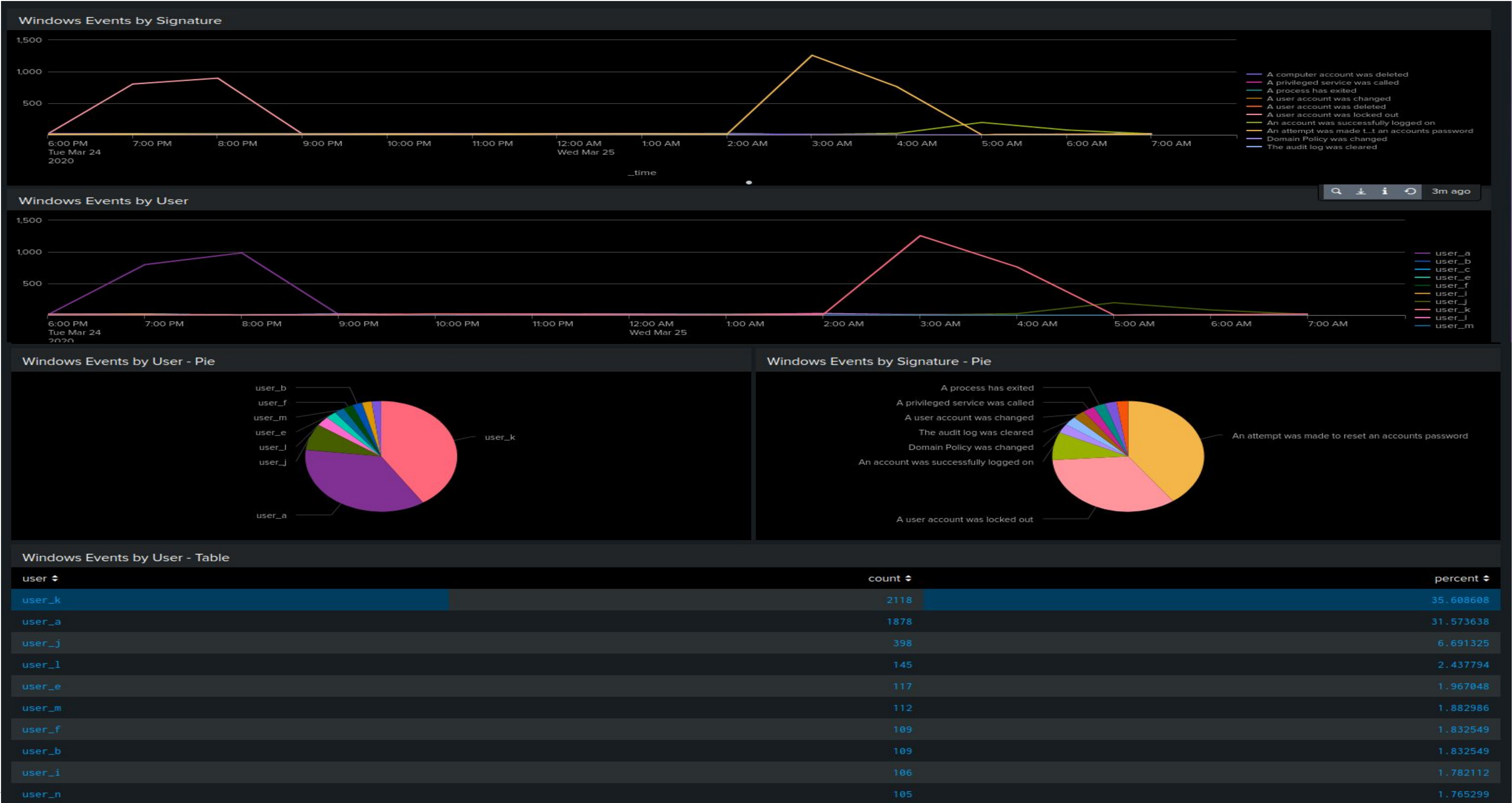
Windows Account Activity

Time	Activity 1 (approx)	Activity 2 (approx)
Tue Mar 24 12:00 AM	0	0
Tue Mar 24 4:00 AM	0	0
Tue Mar 24 8:00 AM	0	0
Tue Mar 24 12:00 PM	0	0
Tue Mar 24 4:00 PM	0	0
Tue Mar 24 8:00 PM	0	0
Wed Mar 25 12:00 AM	1000	0
Wed Mar 25 4:00 AM	0	0
Wed Mar 25 8:00 AM	0	1200
Wed Mar 25 12:00 PM	0	0
Wed Mar 25 4:00 PM	0	0
Wed Mar 25 8:00 PM	0	0
Thu Mar 26 12:00 AM	0	0
Thu Mar 26 4:00 AM	0	0
Thu Mar 26 8:00 AM	0	0
Thu Mar 26 12:00 PM	0	0
Thu Mar 26 4:00 PM	0	0
Thu Mar 26 8:00 PM	0	0

User Activity

Time	User_a (approx)	User_b (approx)	User_c (approx)	User_d (approx)	User_e (approx)
Wed Mar 25 12:00 AM	0	0	0	0	0
Wed Mar 25 2:00 AM	1000	0	0	0	0
Wed Mar 25 4:00 AM	0	0	0	0	0
Wed Mar 25 6:00 AM	0	0	0	0	0
Wed Mar 25 8:00 AM	0	0	0	0	1200
Wed Mar 25 10:00 AM	0	0	0	0	800
Wed Mar 25 12:00 PM	0	0	0	0	0
Wed Mar 25 2:00 PM	0	0	0	0	0
Wed Mar 25 4:00 PM	0	0	0	0	0
Wed Mar 25 6:00 PM	0	0	0	0	0
Wed Mar 25 8:00 PM	0	0	0	0	0
Wed Mar 25 10:00 PM	0	0	0	0	0
Thu Mar 26 12:00 AM	0	0	0	0	0
Thu Mar 26 2:00 AM	0	0	0	0	0
Thu Mar 26 4:00 AM	0	0	0	0	0
Thu Mar 26 6:00 AM	0	0	0	0	0
Thu Mar 26 8:00 AM	0	0	0	0	0
Thu Mar 26 10:00 AM	0	0	0	0	0

# Screenshots of Attack Logs



# Attack Summary—Apache (Reports)

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- Post requests (ex: logging onto a website, making a comment, uploading a document) increased from 1% of HTTP methods used to 29.4%.
- 404 response codes increased from 2.1% of requests to 15% of requests.
- 304 responses went down from 4.45% to 0.8%
- There was no significant difference in the referrer domains used.



# Attack Summary—Apache (Alerts)

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- There was a suspicious spike in international traffic around 8:00PM that would've set off our alert. There is no need to change the threshold since activity for the rest of the day was within the established baseline.
- Also at 8:00PM HTTP POST request activity spiked to 1,296 requests in an hour. There is no need to change the threshold of 10 requests in an hour as the activity for the rest of the day was within the set baseline of 0-8 requests an hour.

# Attack Summary—Apache (Dashboards)

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- The number of GET requests to the server spikes at 6:00PM with a total of 729 requests. The GET requests at 5:00PM and 7:00PM were below the established threshold. The number of POST requests spikes at 8:00PM with a total of 1296 requests. The POST requests at 7:00PM and 9:00PM are below the established threshold.
- Activity within Ukraine spikes on the day of the attack, mostly in the cities of Kiev and Kharkiv. Activity from Kiev spikes from 30 to 439. In Kharkiv it spikes from 35 to 432.
- Based off this information it can be inferred that attackers from Ukraine attempted a brute force attack on the website between the hours of 7:00 and 9:00PM.

# Screenshots of Attack Logs

Alerts

e="apache\_attack\_logs.txt" host="apache\_attack\_logs" sourcetype="access\_combined" | top limit=20 method

▼

All time

Q

✓ 4,497 events (before 8/31/23 1:54:32.000 AM)

No Event Sampling ▼

Job ▼

||

■

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⬇

Smart Mode ▼

Events

Patterns

Statistics (4)

Visualization

20 Per Page ▼

Format

Preview ▼

method	count	percent
GET	3157	70.202357
POST	1324	29.441850
HEAD	15	0.333556
OPTIONS	1	0.022237

1 source="apache\_attack\_logs.txt" host="apache\_attack\_logs" sourcetype="access\_combined" | top limit=10 referer\_domain

▼

All time

Q

✓ 4,497 events (before 8/31/23 2:02:22.000 AM)

No Event Sampling ▼

Job ▼

||

■

↗

📄

⬇

Smart Mode ▼

Events

Patterns

Statistics (10)

Visualization

20 Per Page ▼

Format

Preview ▼

referer_domain	count	percent
http://www.semicomplete.com	764	49.226804
http://semicomplete.com	572	36.855670
http://www.google.com	37	2.384021
https://www.google.com	25	1.610825
http://stackoverflow.com	15	0.966495
https://www.google.com.br	6	0.386598
https://www.google.co.uk	6	0.386598
http://tuxradar.com	6	0.386598
http://logstash.net	6	0.386598
http://www.google.de	5	0.322165

1 source="apache\_attack\_logs.txt" host="apache\_attack\_logs" sourcetype="access\_combined" | top limit=20 status

▼

All time

Q

✓ 4,497 events (before 8/31/23 2:06:52.000 AM)

No Event Sampling ▼

Job ▼

||

■

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📄

⬇

Smart Mode ▼

Events

Patterns

Statistics (7)

Visualization

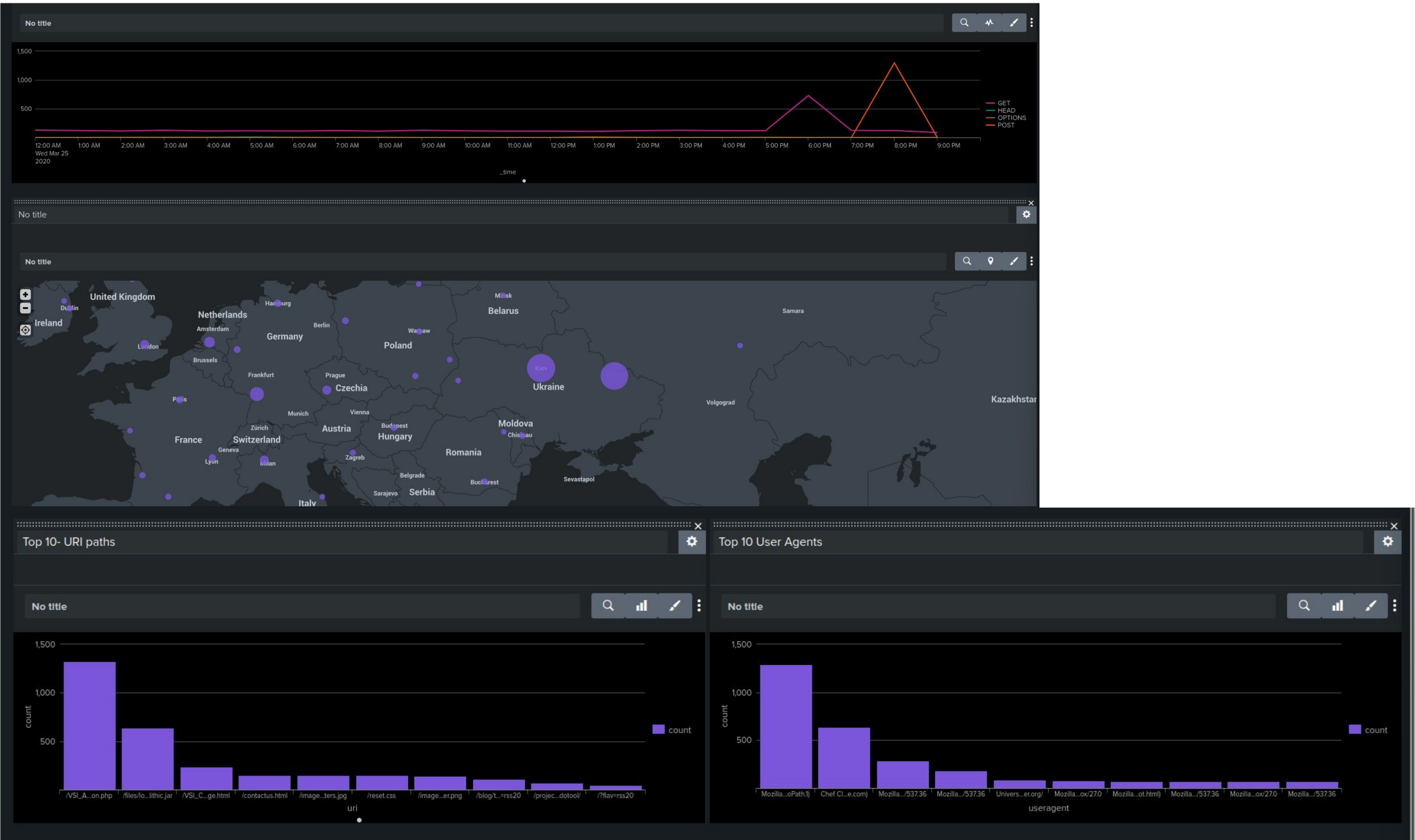
20 Per Page ▼

Format

Preview ▼

status	count	percent
200	3746	83.299978
404	679	15.098955
304	36	0.800534
301	29	0.644874
206	5	0.111185
500	1	0.022237
403	1	0.022237

# 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?

It looks like an attack happened with the attack coming from Ukraine, potential brute force or cross site scripting.

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

Set a limit for failed logins so that it times out for them or temporarily blocking them if they continuously fail to login. Implemented a Web Application Firewall that then you could potentially consider blocking certain IP addresses coming from Ukraine this would help with cross site scripting as well. Also ensuring strong passwords are used.