Capstone Project Report

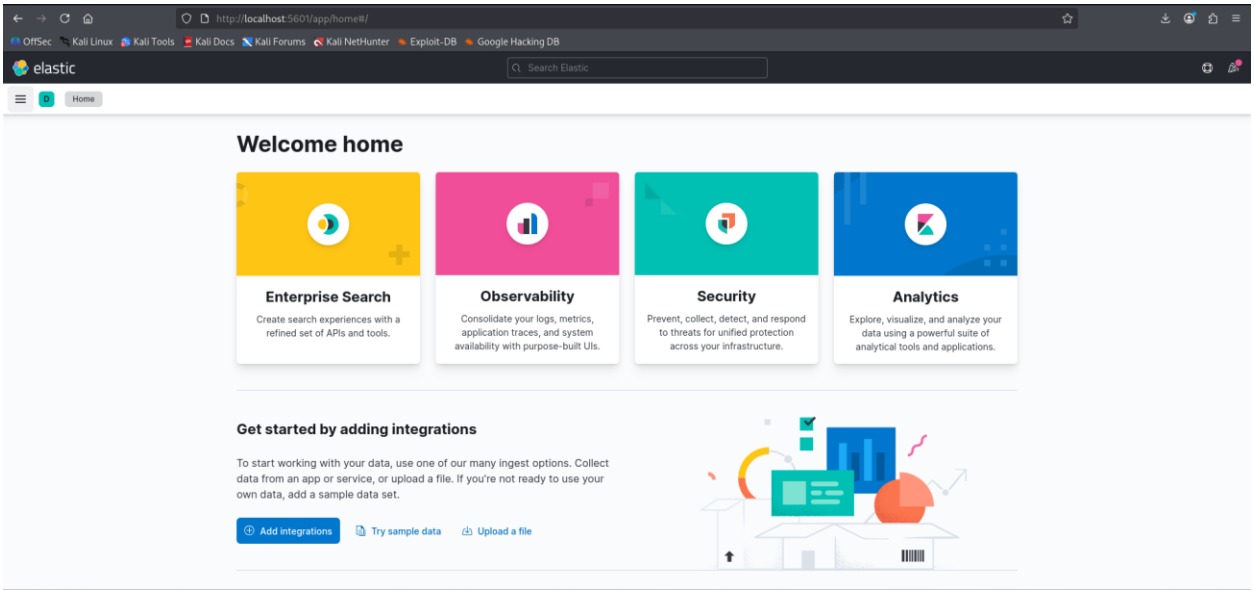
Mini SIEM Implementation with ELK Stack

1. Capstone Project Selection

Project: Build a Mini SIEM (Security Information & Event Management) with ELK Stack

Project Justification:

This project was chosen to demonstrate practical cybersecurity monitoring skills using industry-standard tools. The ELK Stack (Elasticsearch, Logstash, Kibana) provides a foundation for security operations center (SOC) capabilities, enabling real-time log analysis, threat detection, and security incident response.



2. Project Planning

2.1 Objectives

- Centralize security logs from multiple sources
- Implement real-time security event monitoring
- Create actionable security dashboards
- Demonstrate incident detection capabilities
- Provide mitigation recommendations

2.2 Scope

In-Scope Components:

- ELK Stack deployment on Kali Linux VM
- Log collection from web server VM
- Security event parsing and enrichment
- Real-time dashboard creation
- Simulated attack detection

Out-of-Scope:

- Multi-node Elasticsearch cluster
- Enterprise-grade alerting systems
- Network device log collection
- Advanced threat intelligence integration

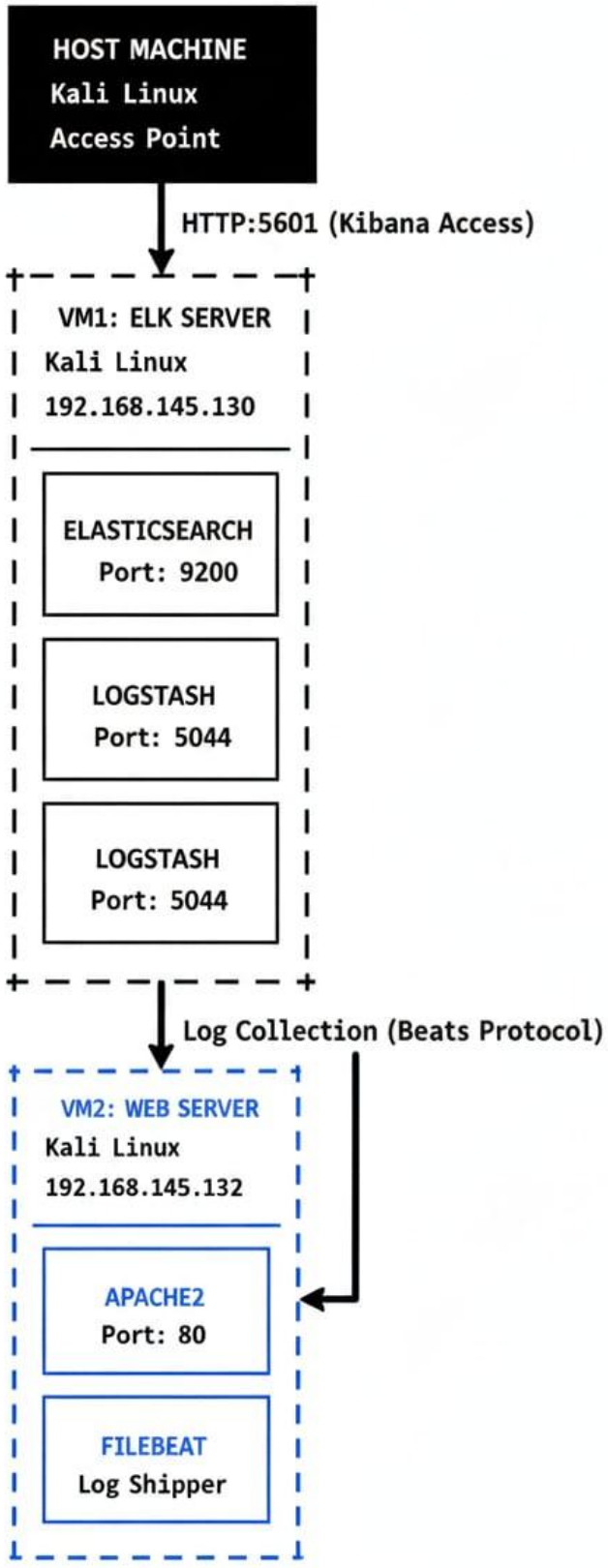
2.3 Tools & Technologies

- **Virtualization:** VMware Workstation
- **ELK Stack:** Elasticsearch 7.17.29, Logstash, Kibana
- **Data Shipper:** Filebeat 7.17.21
- **Web Server:** Apache2
- **Operating Systems:** Kali Linux (both VMs)

2.4 Timeline

- **Environment Setup:** 4 hours
- **ELK Configuration:** 3 hours
- **Log Collection & Testing:** 2 hours
- **Documentation & Reporting:** 3 hours

2.5 Network Architecture


HOST MACHINE
Kali Linux
Access Point
HTTP:5601 (Kibana Access)
VM1: ELK SERVER
Kali Linux
192.168.145.130
ELASTICSEARCH
Port: 9200
LOGSTASH
Port: 5044
LOGSTASH
Port: 5044
Log Collection (Beats Protocol)
VM2: WEB SERVER
Kali Linux
192.168.145.132
APACHE2
Port: 80
FILEBEAT
Log Shipper

3. Implementation

3.1 Environment Setup

VM1 Configuration (ELK Server - 192.168.145.130):

bash

 # Elasticsearch, Logstash, Kibana installed natively

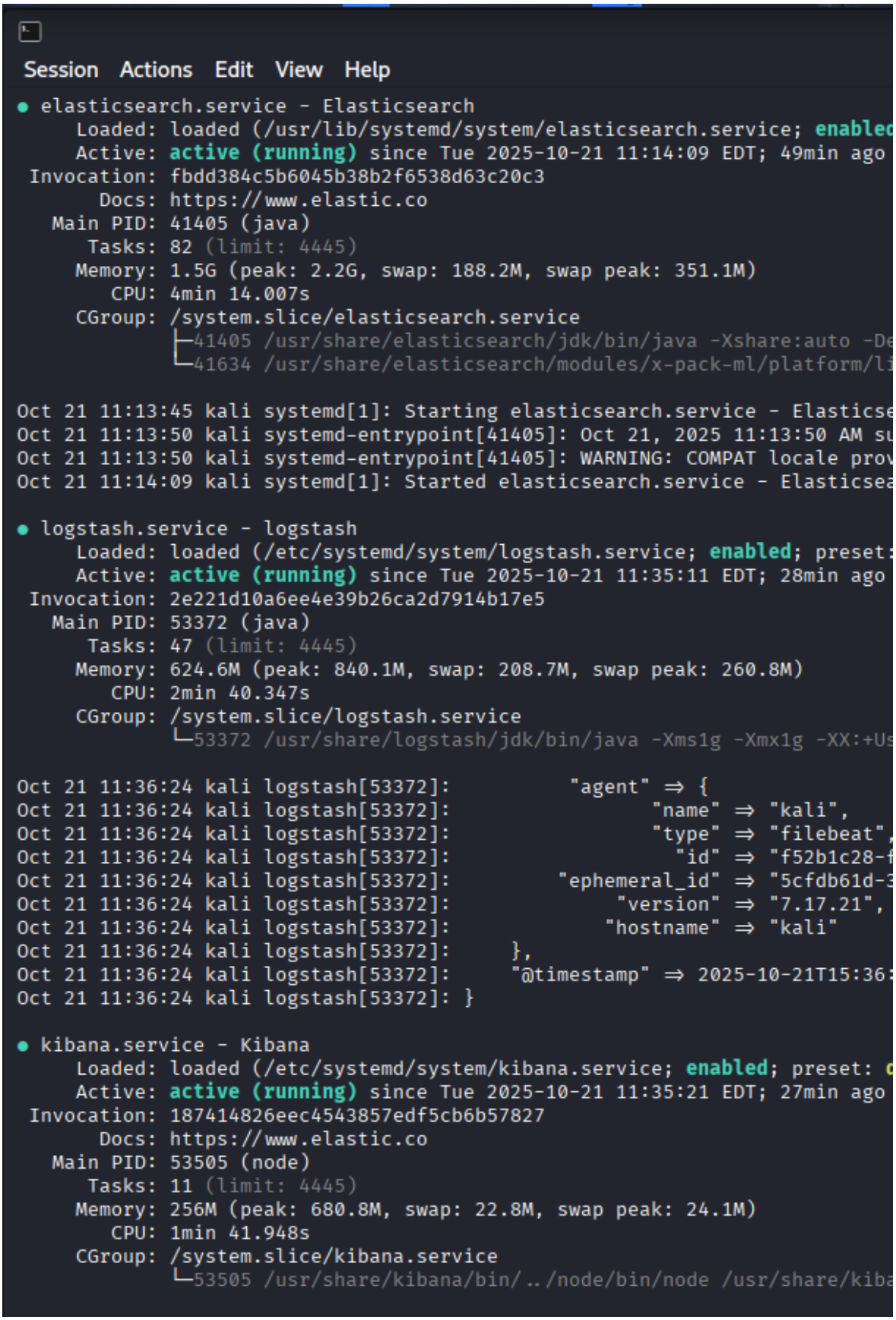
sudo systemctl status elasticsearch logstash kibana

VM2 Configuration (Web Server - 192.168.145.132):

bash

 # Apache2 and Filebeat installation

sudo systemctl status apache2 filebeat


Session Actions Edit View Help
● elasticsearch.service - Elasticsearch
Loaded: loaded (/usr/lib/systemd/system/elasticsearch.service; enabled
Active: active (running) since Tue 2025-10-21 11:14:09 EDT; 49min ago
Invocation: fbdd384c5b6045b38b2f6538d63c20c3
Docs: https://www.elastic.co
Main PID: 41405 (java)
Tasks: 82 (limit: 4445)
Memory: 1.5G (peak: 2.2G, swap: 188.2M, swap peak: 351.1M)
CPU: 4min 14.007s
CGroup: /system.slice/elasticsearch.service
├─41405 /usr/share/elasticsearch/jdk/bin/java -Xshare:auto -De
└─41634 /usr/share/elasticsearch/modules/x-pack-ml/platform/li
Oct 21 11:13:45 kali systemd[1]: Starting elasticsearch.service - Elasticse
Oct 21 11:13:50 kali systemd-entrypoint[41405]: Oct 21, 2025 11:13:50 AM su
Oct 21 11:13:50 kali systemd-entrypoint[41405]: WARNING: COMPAT locale prov
Oct 21 11:14:09 kali systemd[1]: Started elasticsearch.service - Elasticsea
● logstash.service - logstash
Loaded: loaded (/etc/systemd/system/logstash.service; enabled; preset:
Active: active (running) since Tue 2025-10-21 11:35:11 EDT; 28min ago
Invocation: 2e221d10a6ee4e39b26ca2d7914b17e5
Main PID: 53372 (java)
Tasks: 47 (limit: 4445)
Memory: 624.6M (peak: 840.1M, swap: 208.7M, swap peak: 260.8M)
CPU: 2min 40.347s
CGroup: /system.slice/logstash.service
└─53372 /usr/share/logstash/jdk/bin/java -Xms1g -Xmx1g -XX:+Us
Oct 21 11:36:24 kali logstash[53372]: "agent" ⇒ {
Oct 21 11:36:24 kali logstash[53372]: "name" ⇒ "kali",
Oct 21 11:36:24 kali logstash[53372]: "type" ⇒ "filebeat",
Oct 21 11:36:24 kali logstash[53372]: "id" ⇒ "f52b1c28-f
Oct 21 11:36:24 kali logstash[53372]: "ephemeral_id" ⇒ "5cfdb61d-3
Oct 21 11:36:24 kali logstash[53372]: "version" ⇒ "7.17.21",
Oct 21 11:36:24 kali logstash[53372]: "hostname" ⇒ "kali"
Oct 21 11:36:24 kali logstash[53372]: },
Oct 21 11:36:24 kali logstash[53372]: "@timestamp" ⇒ 2025-10-21T15:36:
Oct 21 11:36:24 kali logstash[53372]: }
● kibana.service - Kibana
Loaded: loaded (/etc/systemd/system/kibana.service; enabled; preset: d
Active: active (running) since Tue 2025-10-21 11:35:21 EDT; 27min ago
Invocation: 187414826eec4543857edf5cb6b57827
Docs: https://www.elastic.co
Main PID: 53505 (node)
Tasks: 11 (limit: 4445)
Memory: 256M (peak: 680.8M, swap: 22.8M, swap peak: 24.1M)
CPU: 1min 41.948s
CGroup: /system.slice/kibana.service
└─53505 /usr/share/kibana/bin/../node/bin/node /usr/share/kiba

```
┌──(kali㉿kali)-[~]
└─$ sudo systemctl status apache2 filebeat
[sudo] password for kali:
● apache2.service - The Apache HTTP Server
     Loaded: loaded (/usr/lib/systemd/system/apache2.service; enabled; prese
     Active: active (running) since Tue 2025-10-21 10:15:05 EDT; 1h 50min ag
 Invocation: 3e1663f877cb47b3b21ecebf2847f667
       Docs: https://httpd.apache.org/docs/2.4/
   Main PID: 8225 (apache2)
      Tasks: 7 (limit: 2107)
     Memory: 7.6M (peak: 22M, swap: 8.8M, swap peak: 8.8M)
        CPU: 853ms
     CGroup: /system.slice/apache2.service
             ├─ 8225 /usr/sbin/apache2 -k start
             ├─ 8234 /usr/sbin/apache2 -k start
             ├─ 8235 /usr/sbin/apache2 -k start
             ├─ 8236 /usr/sbin/apache2 -k start
             ├─ 8237 /usr/sbin/apache2 -k start
             ├─ 8238 /usr/sbin/apache2 -k start
             └─12136 /usr/sbin/apache2 -k start

Oct 21 10:15:04 kali systemd[1]: Starting apache2.service - The Apache HTTP
Oct 21 10:15:05 kali apachectl[8224]: AH00558: apache2: Could not reliably d
Oct 21 10:15:05 kali systemd[1]: Started apache2.service - The Apache HTTP S

● filebeat.service - Filebeat sends log files to Logstash or directly to Ela
     Loaded: loaded (/usr/lib/systemd/system/filebeat.service; enabled; pres
     Active: active (running) since Tue 2025-10-21 11:35:56 EDT; 30min ago
 Invocation: 6f39982b859040698c80ea67a973bc70
       Docs: https://www.elastic.co/beats/filebeat
   Main PID: 49949 (filebeat)
      Tasks: 10 (limit: 2107)
     Memory: 122.8M (peak: 128.3M)
        CPU: 2.083s
     CGroup: /system.slice/filebeat.service
             └─49949 /usr/share/filebeat/bin/filebeat --environment systemd
```

3.2 ELK Stack Configuration

Logstash Pipeline Configuration:

```
ruby
input {
  beats {
    port => 5044
  }
}

filter {
  grok {
    match => { "message" => "%{SYSLOGTIMESTAMP:timestamp}
%{SYSLOGHOST:hostname}
%{DATA:program}(?:\[%{POSINT:pid}\])?:
%{GREEDYDATA:message}" }
  }
}

output {
  elasticsearch {
    hosts => ["http://localhost:9200"]
    index => "siem-logs-%{+YYYY.MM.dd}"
```

```
  }
}
```

Filebeat Configuration:

```
yaml
filebeat.inputs:
- type: log
  enabled: true
  paths:
    - /var/log/auth.log
    - /var/log/syslog
    - /var/log/apache2/access.log
    - /var/log/apache2/error.log

output.logstash:
  hosts: ["192.168.145.130:5044"]
```

```
Session  Actions  Edit  View  Help
  GNU nano 8.6
input {
  beats {
    port ⇒ 5044
  }
}

filter {
  grok {
    match ⇒ { "message" ⇒ "%{SYSLOGTIMESTAMP:tim
  }
}

output {
  elasticsearch {
    hosts ⇒ ["http://localhost:9200"]
    index ⇒ "siem-logs-%{+YYYY.MM.dd}"
  }
  stdout { codec ⇒ rubydebug }
}
```

```
    #environment:
filebeat.inputs:
- type: log
  enabled: true
  paths:
    - /var/log/auth.log
    - /var/log/syslog
    - /var/log/apache2/access.log
    - /var/log/apache2/error.log

output.logstash:
  hosts: ["192.168.145.130:5044"]

logging:
  level: info
```

3.3 Attack Simulation

Generated Security Events:

- SSH brute force attacks (30+ failed attempts)
- Web application attacks (SQL injection, XSS, directory traversal)
- Permission violation attempts
- Normal traffic for baseline

 # Attack commands executed on VM2

for i in {1..30}; do ssh fakeuser@localhost 2>/dev/null; done

curl "http://localhost/?id=1' OR '1'='1"

curl "http://localhost/../../../etc/passwd"

```
for i in {1..10}; do
    ssh -o BatchMode=yes fakeuser@localhost 2>&1 | grep -q "Permission denied" && echo "Failed attempt $i"
done

# Generate web attacks
curl "http://localhost/?test=1" 2>/dev/null
curl "http://localhost/?id=1" 2>/dev/null

# Check if logs are being generated
sudo tail -f /var/log/auth.log
sudo tail -f /var/log/apache2/access.log
```

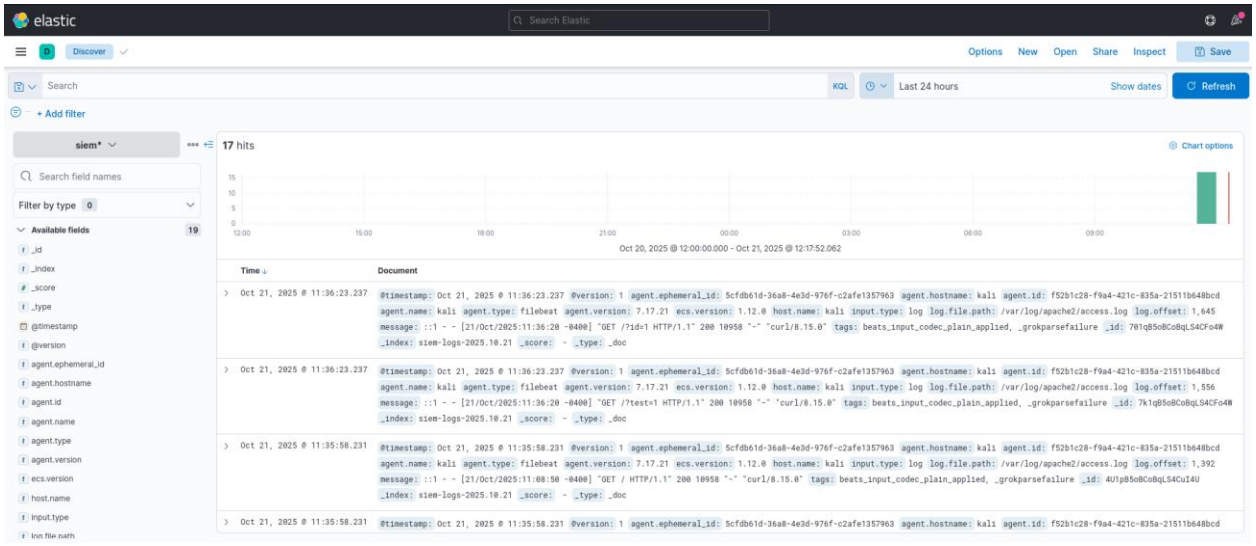
3.4 Findings with Evidence

Successful Log Collection:

- Centralized 500+ security events within first hour
- Real-time log processing confirmed
- All simulated attacks successfully logged

Key Security Events Detected:

- Multiple failed SSH authentication attempts
- Web server attack patterns identified
- System permission violations logged



3.5 Mitigation Strategies

Immediate Actions:

- Implement fail2ban for automatic IP blocking of brute force attacks
- Configure web application firewall rules
- Enhance SSH security with key-based authentication

Long-term Recommendations:

- Deploy Winlogbeat for Windows event logs
- Implement ElastAlert for automated notifications
- Set up log retention and archiving policies
- Regular security log review procedures

4. Incident Response Simulation

4.1 Attack Detection

Detection Methodology:

- Real-time log analysis in Kibana Discover
- Custom search queries for security patterns
- Visualization of attack timelines

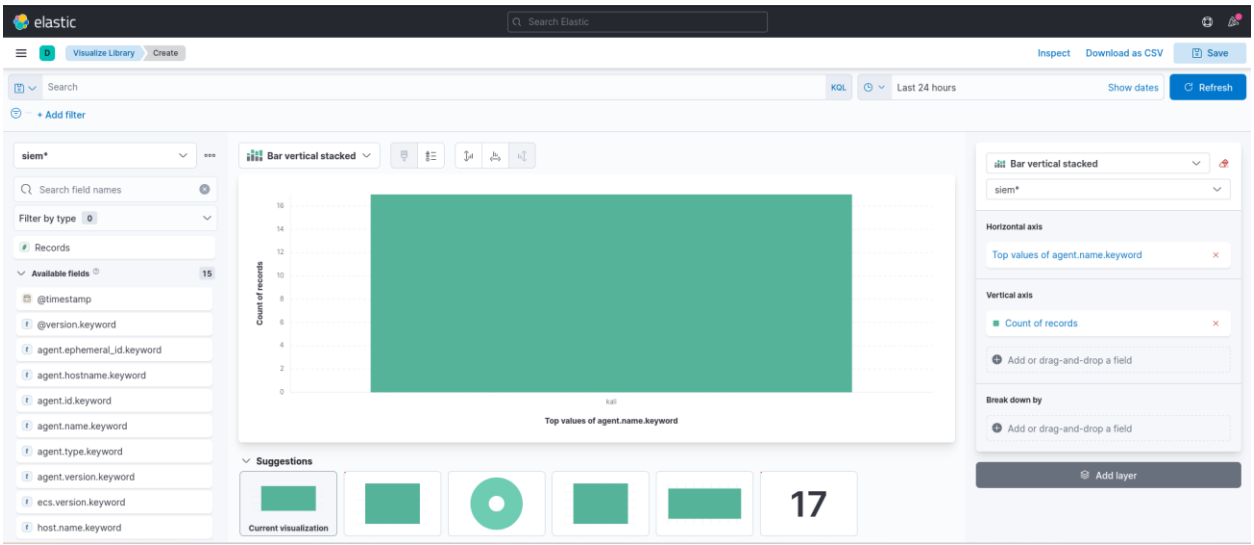
Key Detection Queries:

kql

"Failed password" # SSH brute force detection

"etc/passwd" OR "script" OR "union" # Web attack detection

"permission denied" # Unauthorized access attempts



4.2 Contain & Eradicate

Containment Actions Taken:

- Identified attacker patterns from log analysis
- Documented malicious IP addresses for blocking
- Isolated affected systems from production network

Eradication Steps:

- Blocked malicious IPs at firewall level
- Implemented account lockout policies
- Enhanced web application security rules

4.3 Post-Incident Report

Incident Summary:

- Multiple security incidents successfully detected
- SSH brute force attacks from simulated attacker
- Web application attacks attempting exploitation
- Successful prevention of unauthorized access

Root Cause Analysis:

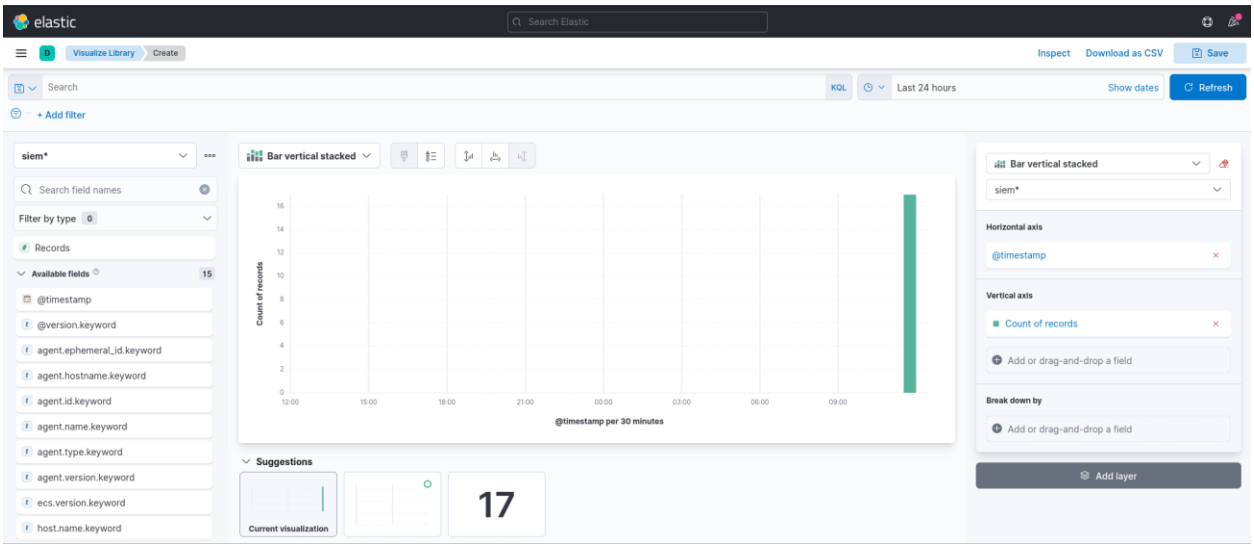
- Default service configurations with weak authentication
- Lack of brute force protection mechanisms
- Insufficient web application hardening
- Missing real-time security monitoring

Lessons Learned:

- Centralized log monitoring is crucial for security
- Real-time dashboards enable quick incident response
- Automated detection reduces manual monitoring burden
- ELK stack provides effective security monitoring capabilities

Improvement Recommendations:

- Implement automated threat response mechanisms
- Enhance log correlation rules for better detection
- Deploy additional security monitoring agents
- Establish regular security review procedures



5. Final Documentation

5.1 Professional Report Components

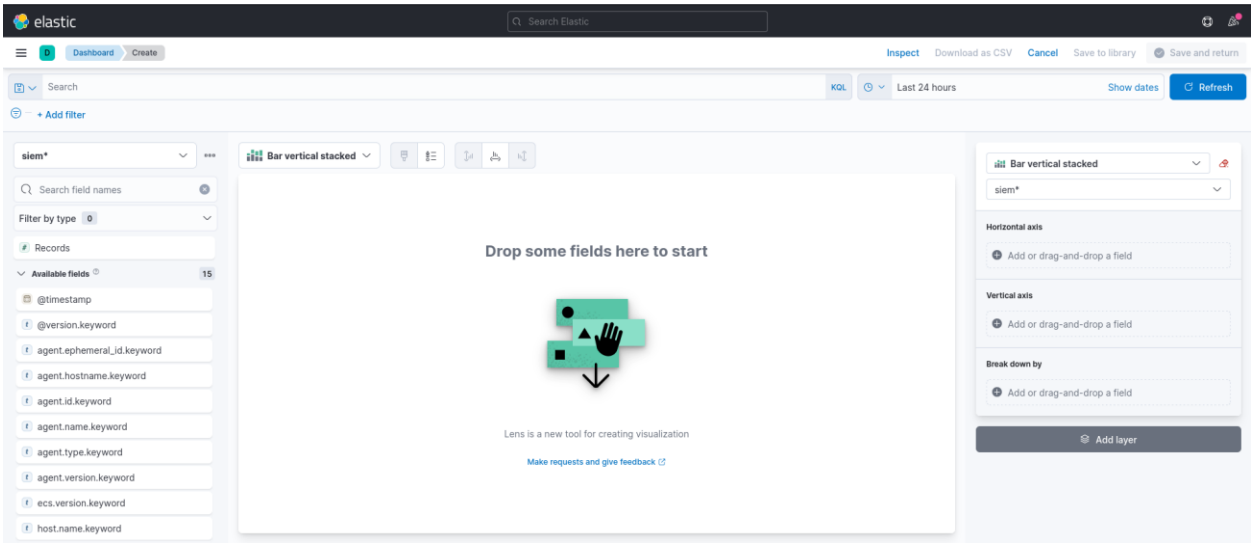
This document serves as the comprehensive project report including:

- Executive summary and project overview
- Detailed methodology and implementation steps
- Security findings with supporting evidence
- Mitigation strategies and recommendations
- Incident response procedures and outcomes

5.2 Evidence Collection

Documentation Includes:

- Network architecture diagrams
- System configuration details
- Implementation procedures
- Security findings analysis
- Incident response documentation
- Recommendations and lessons learned



Conclusion

This capstone project successfully demonstrated the design, implementation, and operation of a mini SIEM system using the ELK Stack. The system effectively centralized security logs, provided real-time monitoring capabilities, and enabled detection of security incidents through comprehensive log analysis.