

SOAR

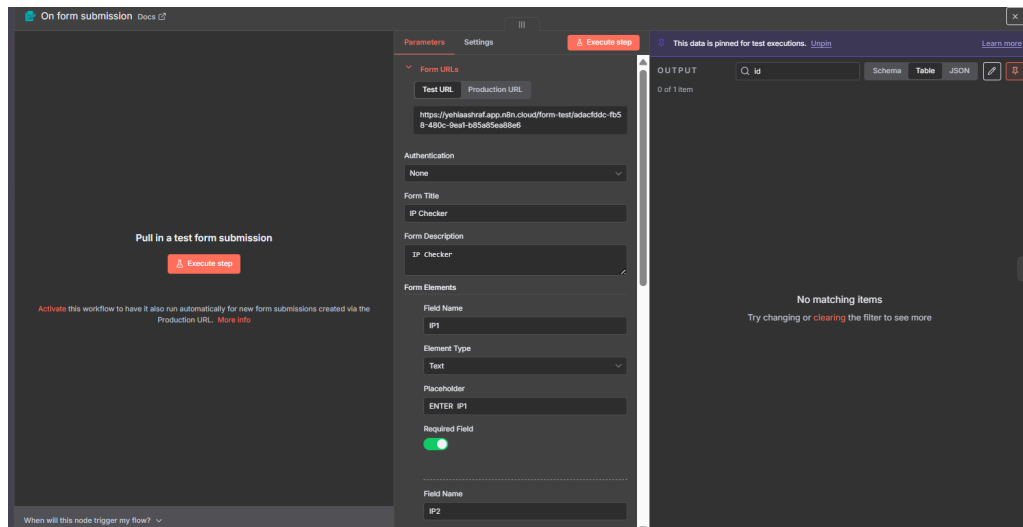
Yehia A. Mostafa

Accounts created: VirusTotal and n8n.

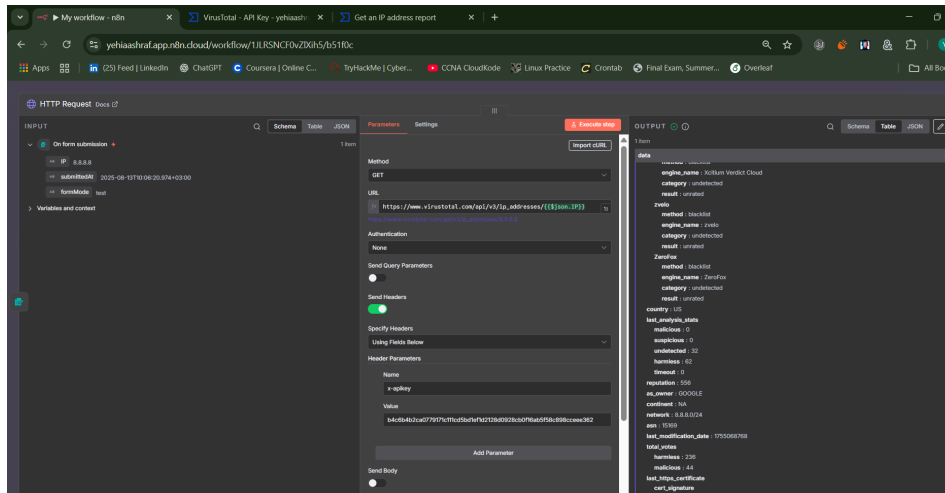
1) First Workflow — VirusTotal lookup from a form

1.1 What I built

- Created a new **workflow** in n8n.
- Added two nodes:
 - **On Form Submission** (with an **IP** field on the form).
 - **HTTP Request** (to call VirusTotal's IP intelligence endpoint).

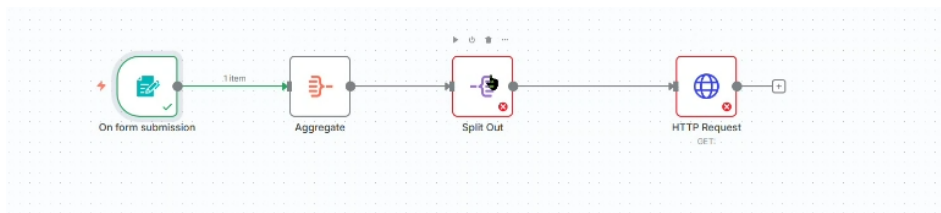


- In **HTTP Request**, added my **VirusTotal API key** (censored) and configured a **GET** request using the official documentation URL.



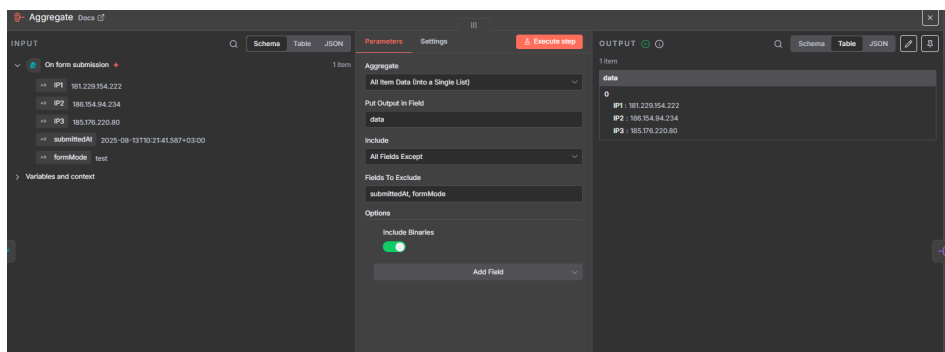
1.2 Multiple IPs (Aggregate + Split Out)

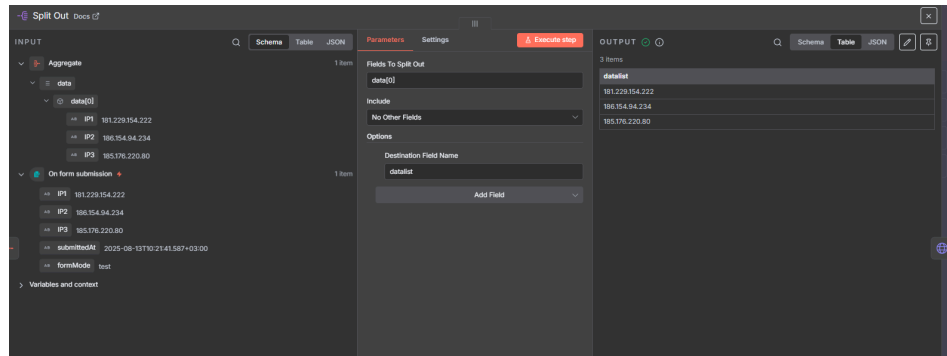
- Built another flow to accept multiple IPs.
- Used **Aggregate** to gather inputs, then **Split Out** to emit one item per IP.



1.3 Node configurations (Aggregate, Split Out, HTTP Request)

Exact configuration snapshots





Split Out configuration details

Step 1 — Fields To Split Out

- Set **Fields To Split Out** to: `data[0]`

Step 2 — Destination Field Name

- Set **Destination Field Name** to: `datalist`

This assigns each split item's value to a clean field name.

Step 3 — Verify output

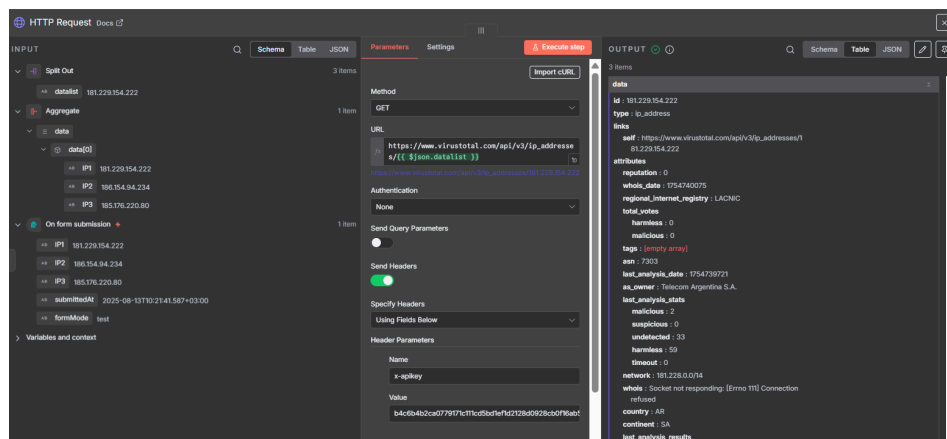
- Confirm output shows **3 items** instead of 1; each item contains one IP's data.

Step 4 — HTTP Request URL

- In **HTTP Request**, set URL to:

```
<https://www.virustotal.com/api/v3/ip_addresses/>{{ $json.datalist }}
```

Uses `$json.datalist` so each request references the individual IP.



2) Second Workflow — SIEM-LIKE API at <http://162.216.115.196:8000/docs>

Context

- The exercise used a simulated SIEM API.

POST

/auth/token

Generate API Access Token

Generates an API access token for authenticating future API requests.

Parameters

No parameters

Request body required

application/json

Example Value

Schema

```
{
  "email": "string",
  "password": "string"
}
```

Responses

Code	Description	Links
200	Token generated successfully	No links

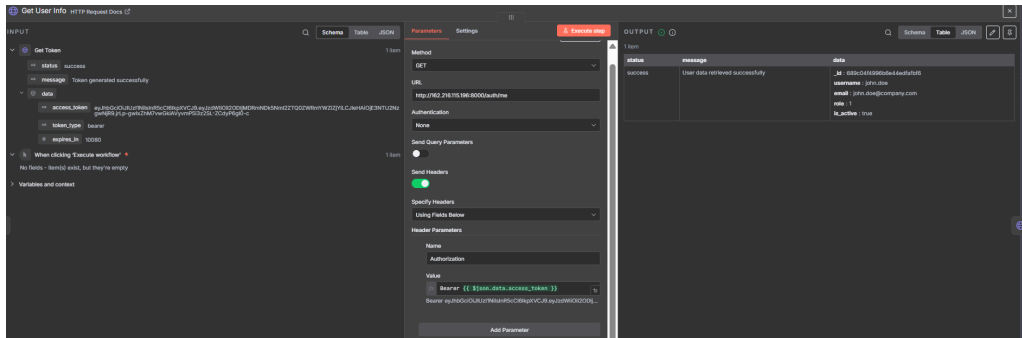
- We **authenticate** with **email + password** to obtain a **token**. Example creds used to generate a token:
 - **Email:** john.doe@company.com
 - **Password:** Test123!

The screenshot displays the REST Client application interface. On the left, the 'Variables and context' section is visible. The main area shows the configuration for a REST client named 'Token'. The 'Method' is set to 'POST', the 'URL' is 'http://192.168.1.100:8000/auth/token', and the 'Authentication' is set to 'None'. The 'Body Content Type' is set to 'JSON'. The 'Body' is a JSON object with 'username' and 'password' fields. The 'Headers' section is empty. The 'Body Parameters' section is also empty. The 'Send' button is visible at the bottom. On the right, the 'OUTPUT' section shows the response from the server, which is a JSON object with 'access_token' and 'refresh_token' fields.

- The token can be used to get user info (this was only to demonstrate authorization; **not strictly required** for the rest of the task).

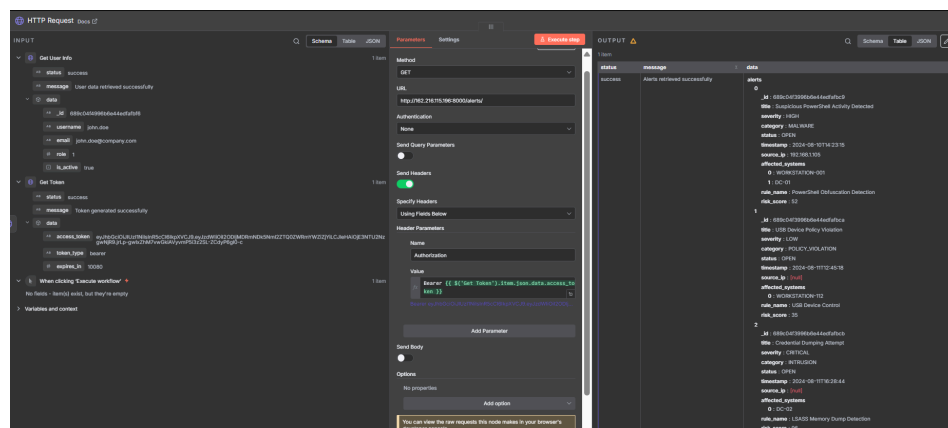
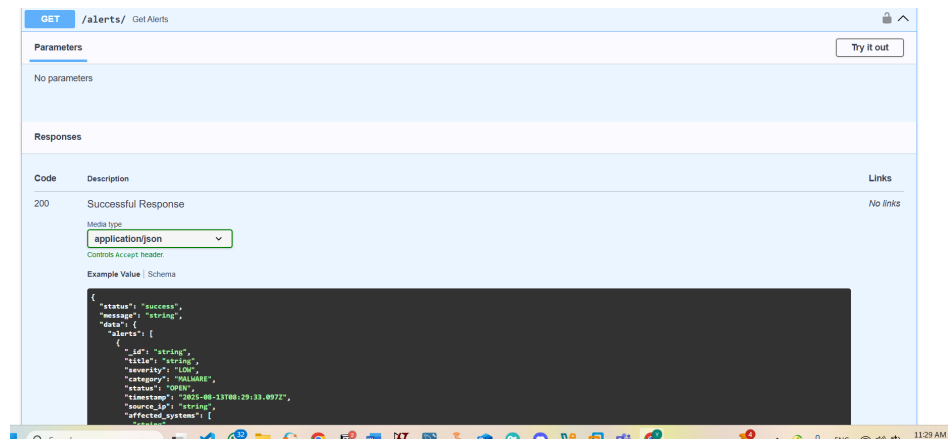
2.1 Authorization elaboration

GET	/auth/me Get Current User Details
Retrieves the profile information of the currently authenticated user.	
Authentication Required: This endpoint requires a valid access token in the Authorization header.	
Header Format:	
<code>Authorization: Bearer <your_access_token></code>	
How to get a token:	
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. First, call the <code>/auth/token</code> endpoint with your credentials2. Copy the <code>access_token</code> from the response3. Include It in the Authorization header for this request	



2.2 Getting alerts (/alerts) and headers

- To fetch alerts, call the `/alerts` index and **authorize using headers** as per documentation.
- Observation: I **still needed authorization**, even when that part of the docs didn't explicitly mention it (**documentations aren't always 100% precise**). I followed the documented header approach to access it.

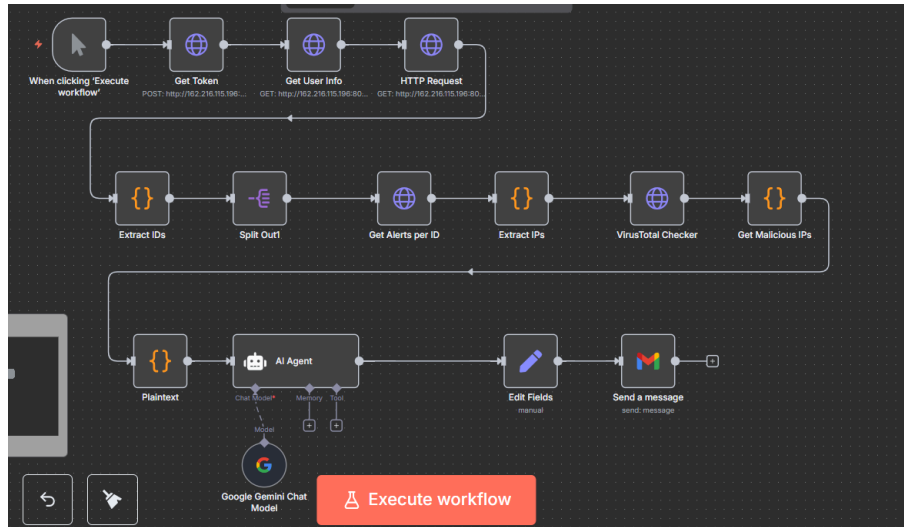


2.3 Task requirements

- Get **all** alerts.
- Get **each alert individually** (use the **Get Alert by ID** API; do **not** just split the list response).
- Extract** the IPs from the alerts.
- Remove duplicates**.

5. **Check IP reputation** on VirusTotal.
6. **Filter malicious** IPs.
7. **Send** malicious IPs to **Gemini** to generate a **report**.

Solution overview



2.3.1 Extract all alert IDs from `/alerts`

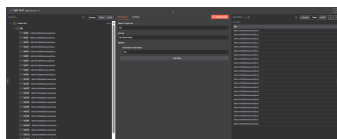
- Upstream nodes up to `/alerts` already discussed.
- Used this **JavaScript** in a **Code** node to extract all `_id` values and emit them in a single item for later splitting:

```
// Extract all _id values from the alerts array
const alerts = $input.first().json.data.alerts;
const ids = alerts.map(alert => alert._id);

return [{ json: { ids: ids } }];
```

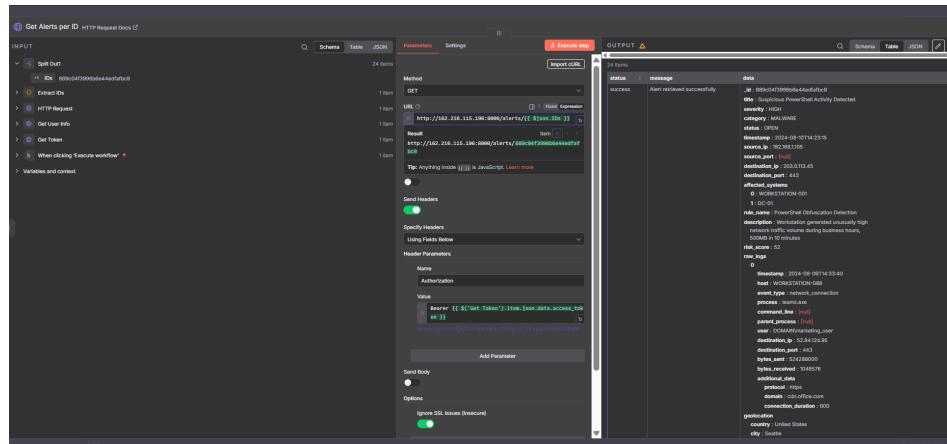
2.3.2 Split IDs into individual items

- Split Out** produced **24** items (24 IDs).



2.3.3 Get alerts per ID

- Node **Get Alerts per ID** fetched all **24 alerts** individually.



2.3.4 Extract public, non-redundant, non-null, non-documentation/test IPv4s

- Used this **JavaScript** to:
 - Traverse all items.
 - Only capture from `source_ip` and `destination_ip` fields.
 - Validate IPv4 format and range.
 - Exclude private ranges (10.0.0.0/8, 172.16.0.0/12, & 192.168.0.0/16), loopback, link-local, multicast/reserved, and **RFC5737 documentation/test** blocks.
 - Remove duplicates.

```
function isValidPublicIp(ip) {
  if (!ip || typeof ip !== 'string') return false;

  // quick IPv4 shape check
  if (!/^(?:\d{1,3}\.){3}\d{1,3}$/.test(ip)) return false;

  const parts = ip.split('.').map(Number);
  if (parts.length !== 4 || parts.some(n => n < 0 || n > 255)) return false;

  const [a, b, c] = parts;

  // RFC1918 private ranges
  if (a === 10) return false; // 10.0.0.0/8
  if (a === 172 && b >= 16 && b <= 31) return false; // 172.16.0.0/12
  if (a === 192 && b === 168) return false; // 192.168.0.0/16

  // Loopback, link-local, multicast/reserved
  if (a === 127) return false; // 127.0.0.0/8
  if (a === 169 && b === 254) return false; // 169.254.0.0/16
  if (a >= 224) return false; // 224.0.0.0/4 and up

  // RFC5737 documentation/test CIDRs
  if (a === 192 && b === 0 && c === 2) return false; // 192.0.2.0/24
  if (a === 198 && b === 51 && c === 100) return false; // 198.51.100.0/24
  if (a === 203 && b === 0 && c === 113) return false; // 203.0.113.0/24

  return true;
}
```

```

}

function collectPublicIpsFromObject(obj, set) {
  if (!obj || typeof obj !== 'object') return;

  if (Array.isArray(obj)) {
    for (const v of obj) collectPublicIpsFromObject(v, set);
    return;
  }

  for (const [key, value] of Object.entries(obj)) {
    // Only capture from source_ip / destination_ip fields
    if ((key === 'source_ip' || key === 'destination_ip') && typeof value === 'string') {
      if (isValidPublicIp(value)) set.add(value);
    }
  }

  if (value && typeof value === 'object') collectPublicIpsFromObject(value, set);
}

// n8n: read all input items, walk each, collect unique public IPs
const inputItems = $input.all();
const ips = new Set();

for (const item of inputItems) {
  const payload = (item.json && item.json.data) ? item.json.data : item.json;
  collectPublicIpsFromObject(payload, ips);
}

// Return in n8n items format
return Array.from(ips).map(ip => ({ json: { ip } }));

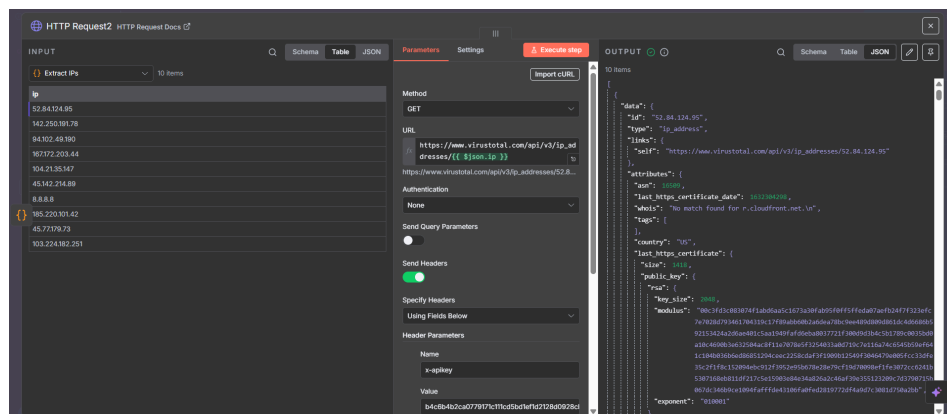
```

2.4.5 Check IP reputation on VirusTotal

- **HTTP Request** node with GET:

```
<https://www.virustotal.com/api/v3/ip_addresses/>{{ $json.ip }}
```

- Include **API Key** authentication on every request.



2.4.6 Keep only malicious IPs

- **Code** node "Get Malicious IP" filters to IPs with `last_analysis_stats.malicious > 0` and returns one item per malicious IP with a summary string:

```
// Get all n8n input items (VirusTotal API results)
const inputData = $input.all();

// Store results
const maliciousIps = [];

for (const item of inputData) {
  const data = item.json.data;

  if (data && data.attributes && data.attributes.last_analysis_stats) {
    const stats = data.attributes.last_analysis_stats;

    // Only keep IPs where malicious count > 0
    if (stats.malicious && stats.malicious > 0) {
      maliciousIps.push({
        json: {
          ip: data.id,
          category: `malicious: ${stats.malicious}, harmless: ${stats.harmless || 0}, undetected: ${stats.undetected || 0}`,
        },
      });
    }
  }
}

// Return one item per malicious IP
return maliciousIps;
```

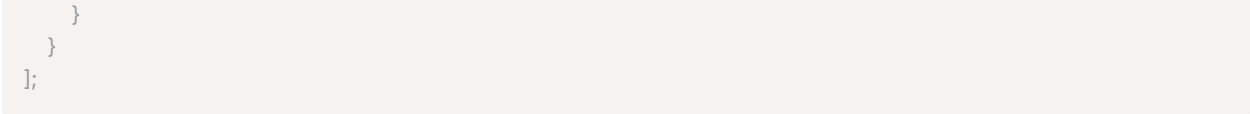
2.4.7 Convert JSON items to plain text (for AI input)

- **Code** node "Plaintext" converts items to newline-separated text like `IP (category)` to make it readable for **Gemini**

```
// Get all input items from previous node
const items = $input.all();

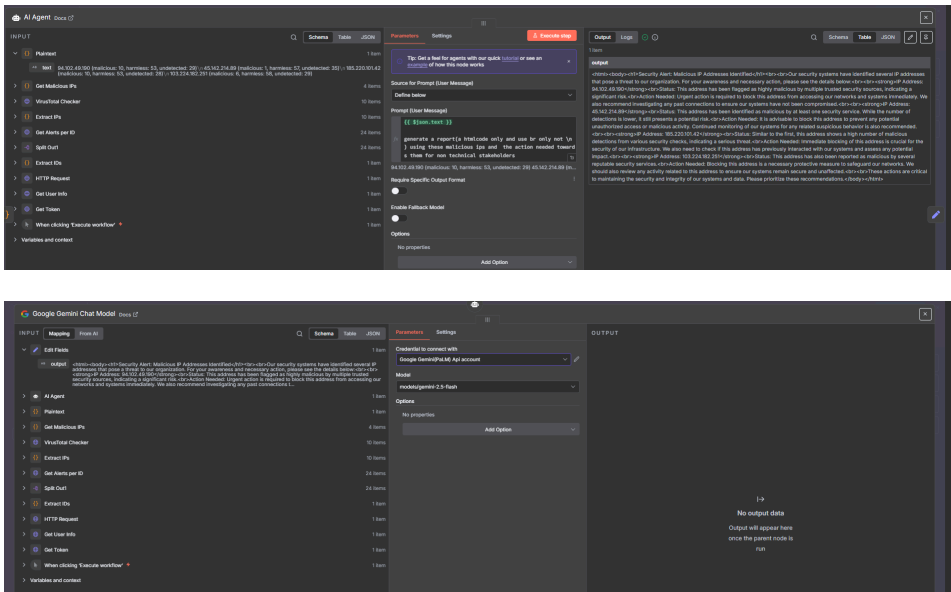
// Convert to plain text paragraph
const paragraph = items
  .map(item => {
    const ip = item.json.ip || "";
    const category = item.json.category || "";
    return `${ip} (${category})`;
  })
  .join("\n"); // Or use ' ' for a single-line paragraph

// Return as single string in a JSON object
return [
  {
    json: {
      text: paragraph
    }
  }
];
```



2.4.8 AI Agent (Google Gemini) to generate a report

- AI Agent Node configured to **Google Gemini Chat Model**.



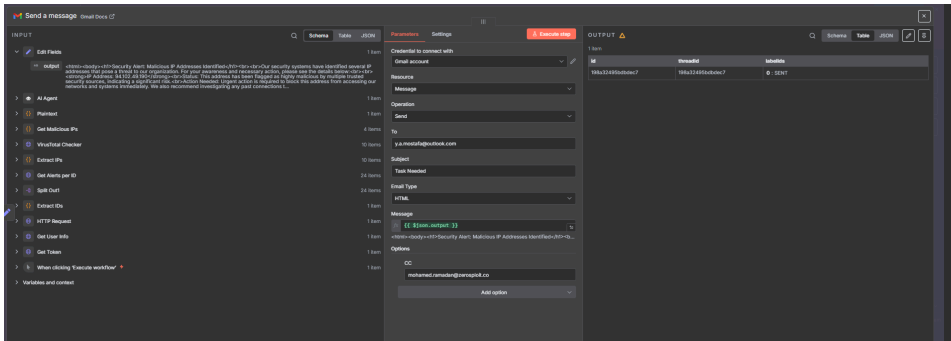
- Requires a Google **Developer API Key** from https://aistudio.google.com/apikey?_gl=1*jujgno*_up*MQ_.&gclid=CjwKCAjw7_DEBhAeEiwAWKICC-wdEY7LYDlp3uTTdjR9ORCe3PvAlfQHMKz31eOBgwwpKkzPQJiwtxCWsoQAvD_BwE&gclidsrc=aw.ds&gbraid=0AAAAACn
- Prompt: `{{ $json.text }}` generate a report(a htmlcode only and use br only not \n) using these malicious ips and the action needed towards them for non technical stakeholders

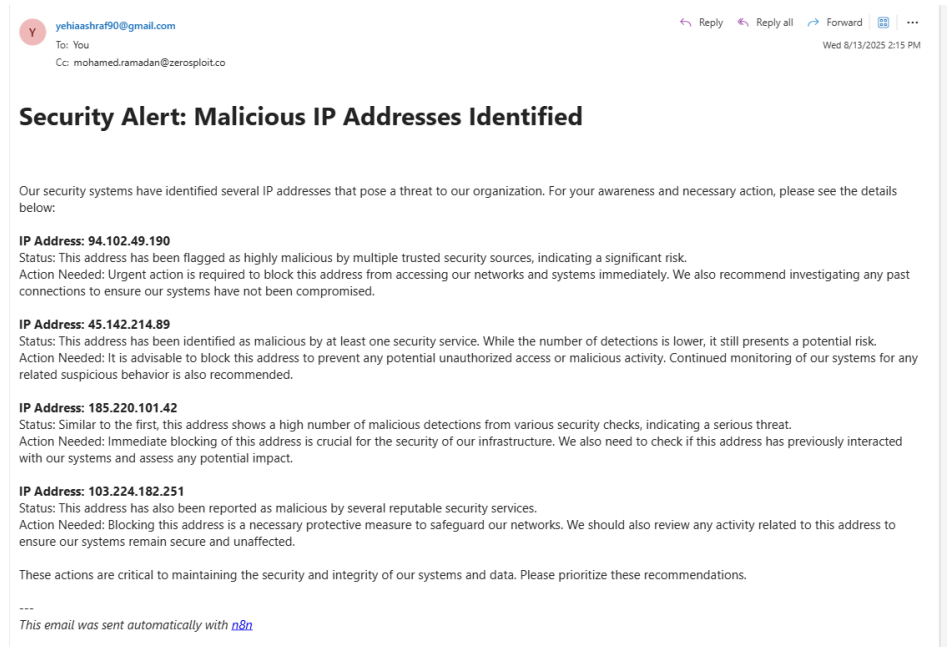
2.4.9 Clean the AI output into valid HTML

- Add an **Edit Fields** node that transforms the output by removing code extras (AI Error) and the leading `'''` & `html\n`: `{{ $json.output.replaceAll("'''", "").replace("html\n", "") }}`

2.4.10 Email the report via Gmail

- Use a **GMAIL** node to send the generated HTML report.





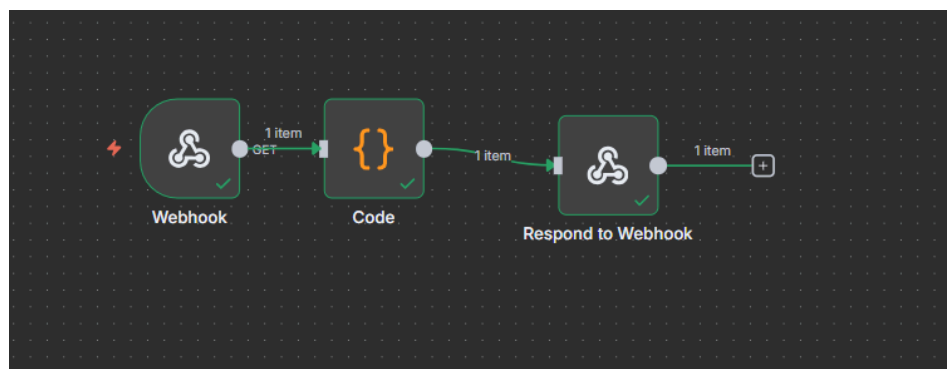
success

3) Third Workflow — Simulate an API via Webhook in n8n

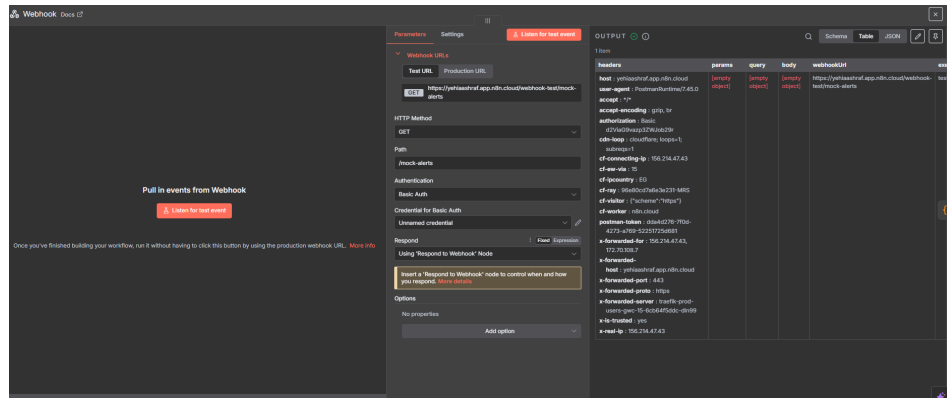
Requirements

1. API uses authentication (**Basic user/password** or **token header**).
2. API replies with **mock data** of all alerts in the system.

3.1 Workflow structure



- **Webhook** node: exposes an endpoint (configure security as needed: **Basic Auth** user/pass or header-based token).



- **Code** node: acts as the handler that returns mock **alerts** data (as if it were a real GET to a backend). Exact code used:

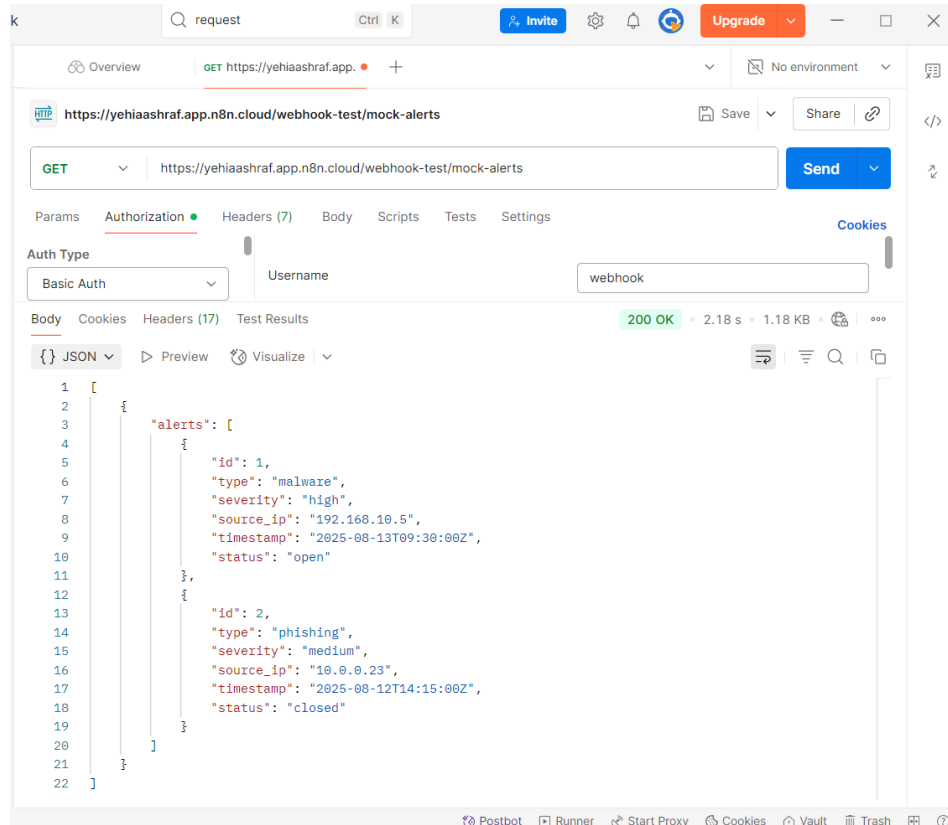
```
return [
  {
    json: {
      alerts: [
        {
          id: 1,
          type: "malware",
          severity: "high",
          source_ip: "192.168.10.5",
          timestamp: "2025-08-13T09:30:00Z",
          status: "open"
        },
        {
          id: 2,
          type: "phishing",
          severity: "medium",
          source_ip: "10.0.0.23",
          timestamp: "2025-08-12T14:15:00Z",
          status: "closed"
        }
      ]
    }
  }
];
```

- **Respond to Webhook** node: ensures the **Webhook** does **not** respond until this node executes, so the response contains the output from **Code**.
 - **Important:** configure the **Webhook** node **not to respond immediately**, but to **respond using the "Respond to Webhook" node**.

3.2 Testing with Postman

- Open the workflow URL in Postman:
 - **Ctrl + T** → **New Request** → paste the **webhook URL**.
 - In **Authorization**, set **Basic Auth** with:
 - **Username:** `webhook`

- Password: `webhook`
- Send **GET**.



success

Key Highlights

- VirusTotal calls: always include your **API key** with **each HTTP request**.
- The SIEM docs example showed that you may **still need authorization** on endpoints even when the page doesn't explicitly call it out.