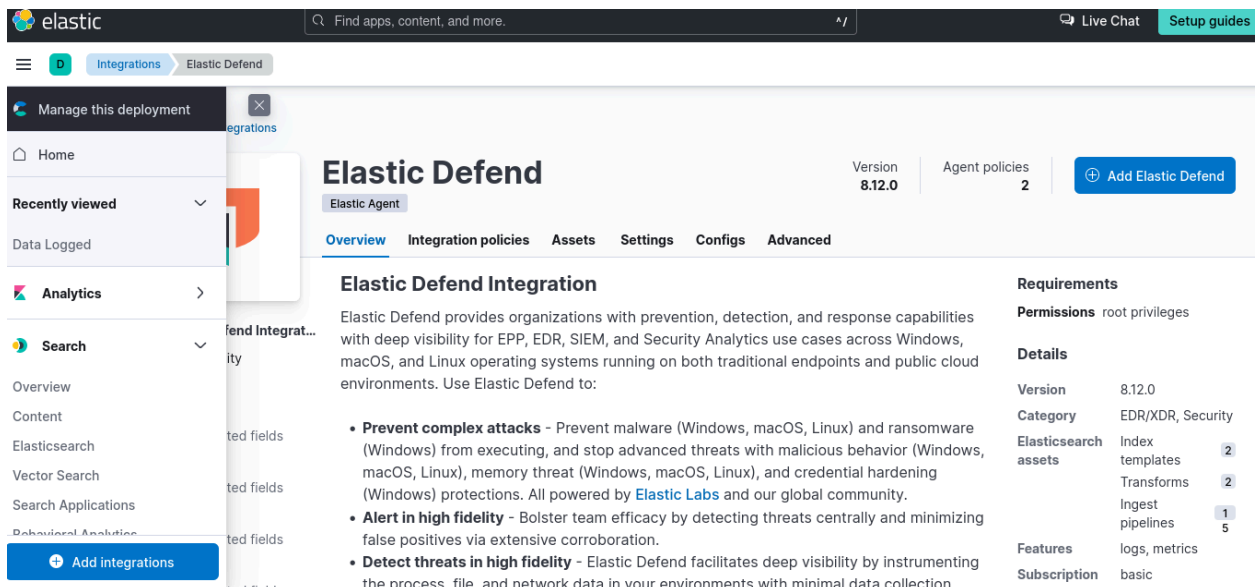


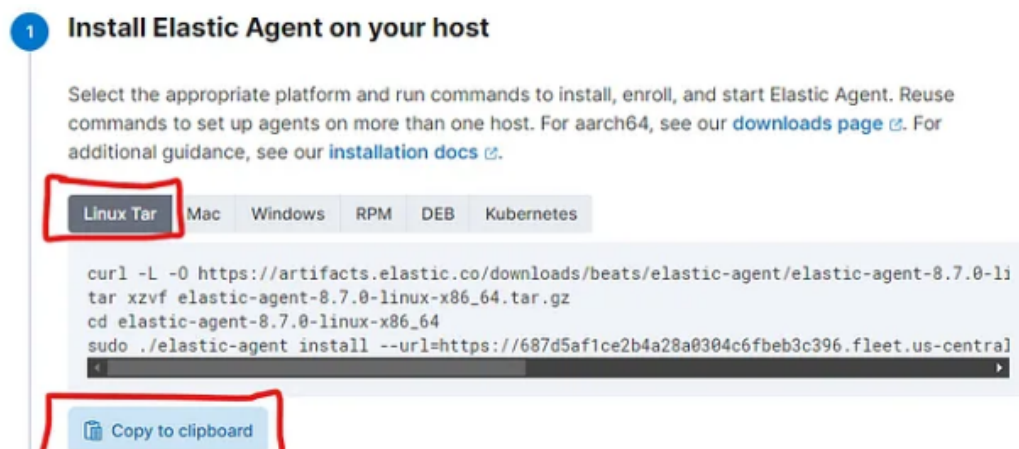
Elastic SIEM Lab

In this Home Lab I set up for Elastic Stack Security Information Event Management using the elastic web portal and Kali VM. Within this lab I was able to generate security events on Kali VM, set up an agent that forwards data to the SIEM as well as query and analyze logs in the SIEM. Very beneficial lab that continues to provide me with hands-on experience in working with different tools to help sharpen my analyst skills.

1. Set up agent “Elastic Defend” that will collect logs from my Kali VM and push data to Elastic SIEM



Next was to copy command to enter into Linux terminal



Entered and successfully installed Elastic agent into Linux VM

```

{"@version":1,"message":"Successfully triggered restart on running ELK","ecs.version":"1.6.0"}
Successfully enrolled the Elastic Agent.
[ ==] Done [5m1s]
Elastic Agent has been successfully installed.

```

After installing Elastic agent next I was able to generate Security events on Kali VM, this was done using Network analyzer Nmap so I ran the following commands to generate security events:

```

(kali@kali)-[~]
$ nmap -p- localhost
Starting Nmap 7.94SVN ( https://nmap.org ) at 2024-02-21 02:14 EST
Nmap scan report for localhost (127.0.0.1)
Host is up (0.000044s latency).
Other addresses for localhost (not scanned): ::1
Not shown: 65532 closed tcp ports (conn-refused)
PORT      STATE SERVICE
6788/tcp  open  smc-http
6789/tcp  open  ibm-db2-admin
6791/tcp  open  hnm
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 2.19 seconds

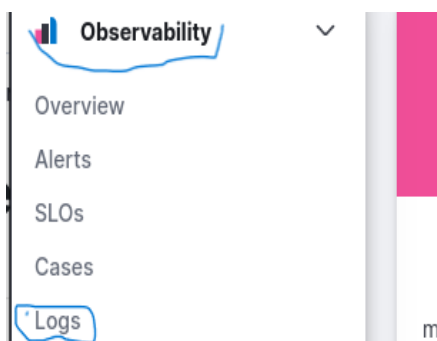
```

```

(kali@kali)-[~]
$ nmap -sT localhost
Starting Nmap 7.94SVN ( https://nmap.org ) at 2024-02-21 12:45 EST
Nmap scan report for localhost (127.0.0.1)
Host is up (0.000072s latency).
Other addresses for localhost (not scanned): ::1
Not shown: 998 closed tcp ports (conn-refused)
PORT      STATE SERVICE
6788/tcp  open  smc-http
6789/tcp  open  ibm-db2-admin
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 0.25 seconds

```

Now I have forwarded data from kali VM to the SIEM im able to query and analyze logs within the SIEM



Next was to enter search query to filter the logs that was generated with our scans

Feb 21, 2024	event.dataset	Message
	process	
02:04:54.443	endpoint.events.p	Endpoint process event
	process	
02:04:54.561	endpoint.events.p	Endpoint process event
	process	
02:04:54.561	endpoint.events.p	Endpoint process event
	process	
02:04:54.561	endpoint.events.p	Endpoint process event
	process	

With Security events on display I was able to gather details on Security events giving me more details on the events.

02:04:54.443

process

endpoint.events.p

Endpoint process event

02:04:54.561

process

endpoint.events.p

Endpoint process event

View details

Details for log entry

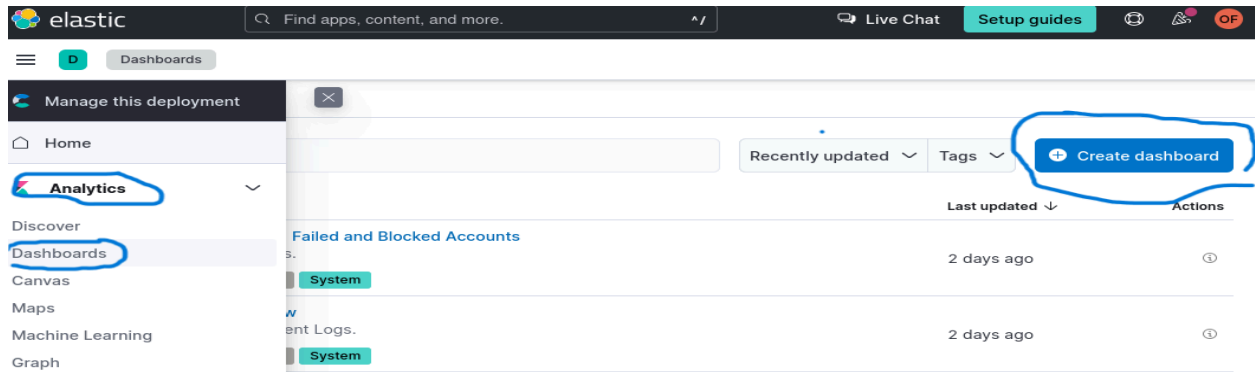
gt97yo0B0q4YczYmlyfi

From index .ds-logs-endpoint.events.process-default-2024.02.21-000001

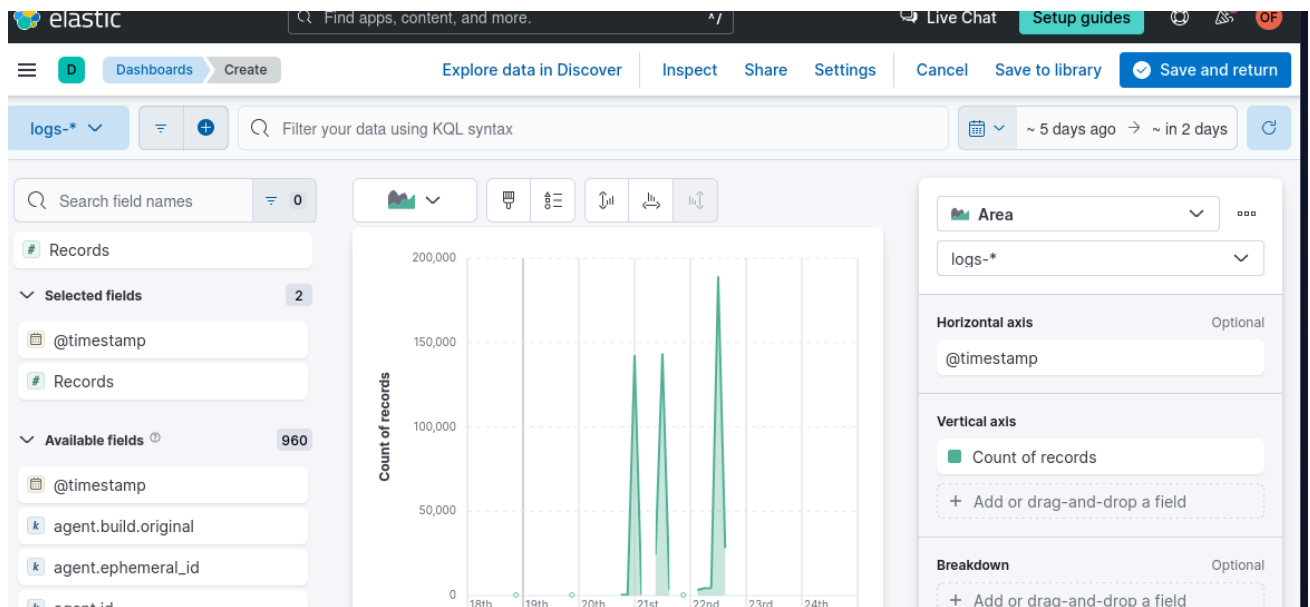
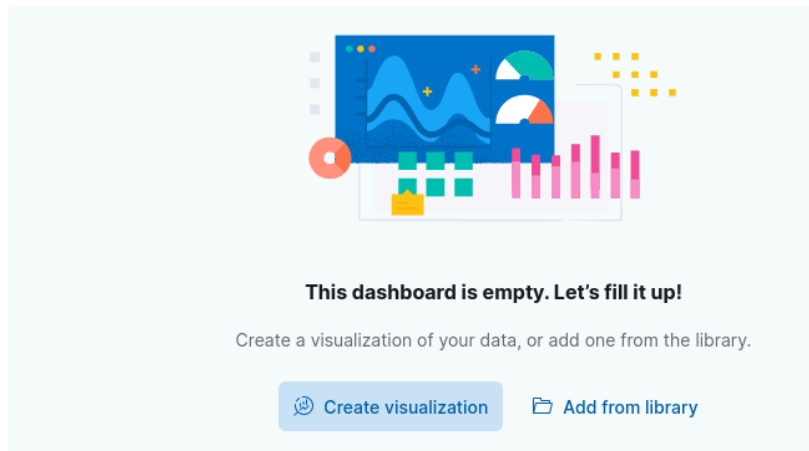
Investigate

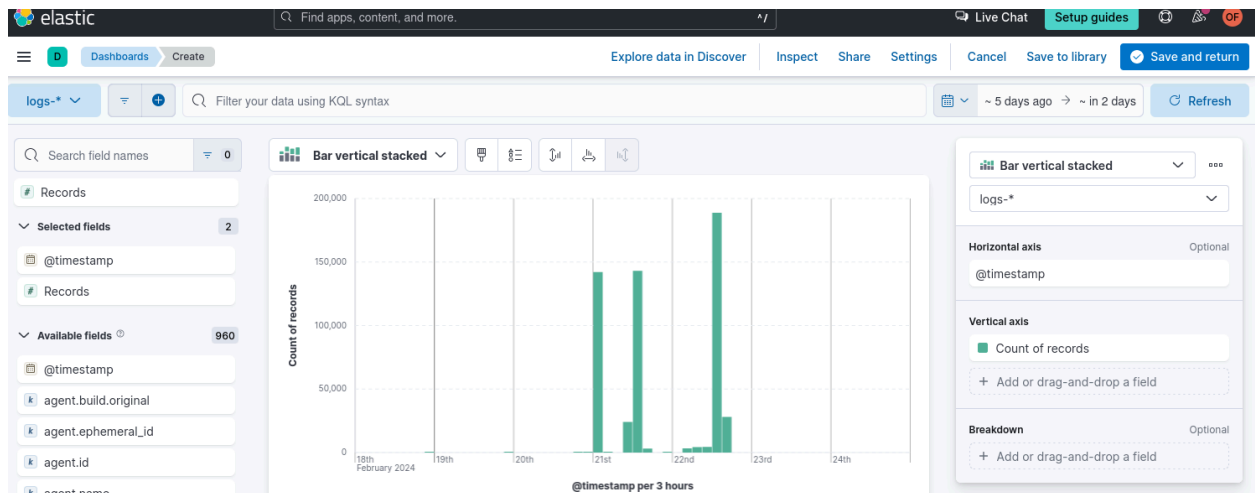
host.os.full.caseless	unknown version
host.os.full.text	Unknown Distribution Unknown Version
host.os.kernel	
host.os.name	Linux
host.os.name.caseless	linux
host.os.name.text	Linux

Next tasks was to create dashboards and visualizations within the SIEM to further analyze logs and identify if they may be patterns to be aware of data that's just not of the norm.



Next I added Visualization to the dashboard to help see a visual of the data of events





The next task was to create an alert which can be a critical feature used to detect security incidents and being able to respond in a timely manner, and can be configured to trigger specific actions when conditions of alert are met.

The screenshot shows the Elastic Security Alerts page. The left sidebar has 'Security' selected, with 'Alerts' highlighted. The main view is titled 'Alerts' and shows a list of alerts. The 'Status' filter is set to 'open'. The 'Severity' filter is set to 'Med...'. The 'User' filter is set to 'War...'. The 'Host' filter is set to 'host.name'. The 'Summary' tab is selected. The 'Severity levels' section shows a bar chart. The 'Alerts by name' section shows a table with columns 'Rule name' and 'Count'. The 'Top alerts by' section shows a table with columns 'host.name' and 'Count'. The 'Manage rules' button is highlighted.

The screenshot shows the Elastic Security Rules page. The left sidebar has 'Security' selected, with 'Rules' highlighted. The main view is titled 'Rules' and shows a list of rules. The 'Add Elastic rules' button is highlighted. The 'Create new rule' button is highlighted. The 'Installed Rules' section shows a table with columns: Rule, Risk score, Severity, Last run, Last response, Last updated, Notify, and Enabled. The table lists four rules: 'Container Workload Protection', 'Endpoint Security', 'System Shells via Services', and 'Remote System Discovery Com...'. The 'Container Workload Protection' rule has a risk score of 47, severity of 'Med...', last run of '3 minutes ago', last response of 'War...', last updated of 'Feb 21, 202...', and is enabled. The 'Endpoint Security' rule has a risk score of 47, severity of 'Med...', last run of '3 minutes ago', last response of 'War...', last updated of 'Feb 21, 202...', and is enabled. The 'System Shells via Services' rule has a risk score of 47, severity of 'Med...', last run of '3 minutes ago', last response of 'War...', last updated of 'Feb 21, 202...', and is disabled. The 'Remote System Discovery Com...' rule has a risk score of 21, severity of 'Low', last run of '3 minutes ago', last response of 'War...', last updated of 'Feb 21, 202...', and is disabled.

Next step was create new rule within the custom query selection to detect all Nmap scan events

Create new rule

1 Define rule

Rule type

Custom query

Use KQL or Lucene to detect issues across indices.

✓ Selected

Machine learning

Select a machine learning model to detect anomalies in your data.

Custom query

event.action: "nmap_scan"

Import query from saved timeline

Next leading up to final tasks we defined the rule

Create new rule

[Rule preview](#)

✓ Define rule

Edit

Index patterns

apm-*transaction* auditbeat-*
endgame-* filebeat-* logs-*
packetbeat-* traces-apm* winlogbeat-*
-*elastic-cloud-logs-*

Custom query

event.action: "nmap_scan"

Rule type

Query

Timeline template

None

The last few steps before finalizing the rule was to give my rule a name and description and notify me by email once the alert is triggered.

Actions

▼ Elastic-Cloud-SMTP (preconfigured) ⊖

Email connector Add connector

Elastic-Cloud-SMTP ▼

Action frequency

Summary of alerts ▼ Per rule run ▼

☐ If alert matches a query

☐ If alert is generated during timeframe

To Cc Bcc

oafadahunsi@icloud.com ×

Before the final task was to create name and description of the rule along with the severity of importance which will help prioritize what needs to be done

▼ ✓ About rule Edit

Name Nmap Scan Detection

Description Nmap Scan Detection

Severity High

Risk score 73

Final task is to click create and enable the rule button to finally create the rule.

Create rule without enabling it Create & enable rule

Once a rule is created it will monitor logs for Nmap scan events if an alert is triggered the selected action that is chosen will be implemented.

In this Lab, I was able to set up a home lab using Elastic SIEM and a Kali VM. The data was forwarded from the Kali VM to the SIEM using the Elastic agent, generated

security events on the Kali VM using Nmap, queried and analyzed the logs in the SIEM using the Elastic web interface. Also I created a dashboard to visualize security events and then create an alert to detect security events.

This home lab provided me with a valuable environment for learning and practicing the skills necessary for effective security monitoring and incident response using Elastic SIEM.