

# SOC Use Case Report

## UC-006: Unusual Access

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<b>Environment</b>	Home SOC Lab (VirtualBox)
<b>Primary Logs</b>	Windows Security Event Logs
<b>Target OS</b>	Windows 10

## 1. Use Case Summary

<b>Use Case ID</b>	UC-006
<b>Use Case Name</b>	Unusual Access
<b>Category</b>	Access Anomaly / Account Monitoring
<b>SOC Tier</b>	L1 (Triage + Investigation + Escalation)
<b>Severity Guideline</b>	Medium → High

Unusual access refers to legitimate credentials being used in an unexpected way, such as accessing sensitive systems, logging in at abnormal times, or accessing resources outside the user's normal role.

## 2. Scenario

- Endpoint accessed: Windows 10 (192.168.56.110)
- User account: clair
- Source system: Kali Linux (192.168.56.120)
- Access type: Remote interactive login

**SOC risk point:** Unusual access is often an early indicator of credential compromise, especially when combined with new systems, odd timing, or elevated privileges.

## 3. Telemetry and Evidence

### Primary logs

- Windows Security Event Logs

### Key Event IDs

<b>4624</b>	Successful logon
<b>4625</b>	Failed logon
<b>4672</b>	Privileged logon indicator
<b>4648</b>	Logon using explicit credentials
<b>4634</b>	Logoff event

## 4. Detection Logic

Trigger when:

- user accesses a system they do not normally access
- access occurs outside expected hours
- logon type is remote or explicit credentials are used
- privileged logon indicator appears unexpectedly

High-risk indicators:

- first-time access to sensitive host
- access followed by admin or process activity
- repeated unusual access across systems

## 5. SOC L1 Playbook

### Phase A: Triage

1. Confirm access type (interactive / remote / explicit credentials)
2. Identify user, source system, and target host
3. Determine why the access is considered unusual

### Phase B: Investigation

1. Establish user baseline (normal systems and hours)
2. Validate source system legitimacy
3. Check for failed attempts before success
4. Review post-access activity (process execution, admin changes)
5. Scope for similar access on other hosts

## 6. Evidence Timeline

Time	Event ID	Entity	Observation
01:32:14	4624	clair 192.168.56.120	/ Remote login detected
01:32:15	4672	clair	Privileged logon indicator
01:33:02	4648	clair	Explicit credentials used
01:35:18	4634	clair	Logoff observed

**Outcome:** Access observed outside baseline pattern. Activity requires validation and escalation.

## 7. False Positive Checks

- user performing approved after-hours work
- temporary access for troubleshooting
- admin-assisted activity confirmed
- system migration or maintenance

## 8. Verdict Criteria

**True Positive if:**

- access cannot be justified by user or IT
- access originates from unexpected source
- elevated privileges or follow-on activity observed

Unusual access without clear justification should be escalated for deeper compromise assessment.

## 9. SOC Response Actions

- confirm activity with user/manager

- reset credentials if compromise suspected
- enforce MFA
- review broader activity for lateral movement

## 10. Ticket Notes

**Ticket:** UC-006 Unusual Access – user clair

**Severity:** High

**Verdict:** Escalation required

### Analyst Notes

- Detected remote access by user `clair` from source 192.168.56.120 outside normal access pattern.
- Privileged logon and explicit credential usage observed.
- No authorization context available at time of investigation. Activity classified as suspicious unusual access.