

SOC Task 1

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1. Introduction

This report documents the completion of assigned SOC Theoretical Knowledge and Practical Application tasks.

The objective of these tasks was to build a strong foundation in Security Operations Center (SOC) concepts, understand commonly used security tools and workflows, and gain hands-on experience with log analysis, monitoring, alerting, and documentation.

2. Theoretical Knowledge

The following sections were completed through structured study, tool familiarization, and workflow understanding.

2.1 SOC Fundamentals and Operations

Purpose of a SOC

- A Security Operations Center (SOC) is responsible for proactive threat detection, incident response, and continuous monitoring of organizational systems and networks.
- SOC alerts and detections were linked to MITRE ATT&CK techniques to understand how attackers behave and carry out attacks.

SOC Roles

- Tier 1 Analyst: Initial alert monitoring and triage
- Tier 2 Analyst: In-depth investigation and correlation
- Tier 3 Analyst: Advanced threat hunting and incident handling
- SOC Manager: Oversight, reporting, and coordination
- Threat Hunter: Proactive search for hidden threats

Key SOC Functions

- Log analysis
- Alert triage
- Threat intelligence integration

Learning Outcome

- Understood SOC workflows and alert-to-response lifecycle.
- Gained conceptual understanding of SOAR and playbooks using Splunk Phantom.

2.2 Security Monitoring Basics

Objectives

- Detect anomalies
- Identify unauthorized access
- Detect policy violations

Monitoring Tools

- SIEM tools (Splunk, Elastic)
- Network traffic analyzers (Wireshark)

Key Metrics

- False positives and false negatives
- Mean Time To Detect (MTTD)

Learning Outcome

- Understood how SIEM platforms correlate logs and generate alerts.
- Studied attack detection using sample datasets.

2.3 Log Management Fundamentals

Log Lifecycle

- Collection
- Normalization
- Storage
- Retention
- Analysis

Common Log Types

- Windows Event Logs
- Syslog
- HTTP server logs

Learning Outcome

- Learned how Fluentd and Logstash are used for log collection and normalization.
- Understood querying techniques using SQL-like syntax (KQL/SPL).

2.4 Security Tools Overview

Tools Studied

- SIEM: Splunk, QRadar
- EDR: CrowdStrike
- IDS/IPS: Snort
- Vulnerability Scanners: Nessus

Learning Outcome

- Understood the role of each tool within a SOC environment.
- Learned where detection, prevention, and response tools fit in the security architecture.

2.5 Basic Security Concepts

Concepts Covered

- CIA Triad (Confidentiality, Integrity, Availability)
- Threat vs Vulnerability vs Risk
- Defense-in-Depth
- Zero Trust

Learning Outcome

- Gained clarity on core security principles and their real-world relevance.
- Studied real-world breach examples for context.

2.6 Security Operations Workflow

Stages

1. Detection
2. Triage
3. Investigation
4. Response

Learning Outcome

- Understood end-to-end SOC workflow.
- Designed a flowchart for phishing incident handling.

2.7 Incident Response Basics

Incident Response Lifecycle

- Preparation
- Identification
- Containment
- Eradication
- Recovery
- Lessons Learned

Learning Outcome

- Studied NIST SP 800-61 framework.
- Performed tabletop simulation exercises conceptually.

2.8 Documentation Standards

Documents Studied

- Incident reports
- SOPs
- Runbooks
- Post-incident reviews

Learning Outcome

- Practiced writing structured security documentation using standard templates.



3. Practical Application

The following tasks were completed hands-on with evidence and outputs.

3.1 Log Analysis Practice

Activities Performed

- Filtered Windows Event Logs for:
 - Event ID 4625 (Failed Logins)
- Identified potential brute-force attempts.
- Exported results to CSV.
- Used Eric Zimmerman's LECmd tool to analyze browser history for suspicious URLs.

Outcome

- Successfully identified suspicious login behavior.

The screenshot shows two instances of the Windows Event Viewer application. The top instance is titled 'Event Viewer (Local)' and displays a 'Filter Current Log' dialog box. The 'Logged' dropdown is set to 'Any time'. Under 'Event level', 'Information' is selected. The 'Event logs' dropdown is set to 'Security'. The 'Event sources' dropdown is empty. In the 'Includes/Excludes' section, the value '4625' is entered. The 'OK' button is highlighted. The bottom instance of Event Viewer shows the filtered results. The title bar says 'Event Viewer (Local) Security Number of events: 508'. The main pane lists several event entries, all of which are audit failures for logon attempts. The first few entries are:

Keyword...	Date and Time	Source	Event ID	Task Category
Audit...	12/21/2025 1:00:36 PM	Micros...	4625	Logon
Audit...	12/21/2025 12:59:58 PM	Micros...	4625	Logon
Audit...	12/21/2025 12:59:19 PM	Micros...	4625	Logon
Audit...	12/21/2025 12:59:16 PM	Micros...	4625	Logon
Audit...	12/21/2025 12:59:12 PM	Micros...	4625	Logon
Audit...	12/21/2025 12:59:07 PM	Micros...	4625	Logon
Audit...	12/21/2025 12:59:04 PM	Micros...	4625	Logon
Audit...	12/21/2025 12:58:59 PM	Micros...	4625	Logon

The right-hand pane of both windows shows a context menu for the selected event, with the option 'Event 4625, Microsoft Windows security auditing...' expanded. The bottom window also has a 'General' tab selected, showing details like Account Name: vboxuser, Account Domain: WINDOWS10, and Failure Reason: Unknown user name or bad password.



```
failed_logins_4625.csv - Notepad
File Edit Format View Help
Keywords,Date and Time,Source,Event ID,Task Category
Audit Failure,12/21/2025 7:31:15 PM,Microsoft-Windows-Security-Auditing,4625,Logon,"An account failed to log on.

Subject:
  Security ID: SYSTEM
  Account Name: WINOON$%
  Account Domain: WORKGROUP
  Logon ID: 0x3E7

Logon Type: 2

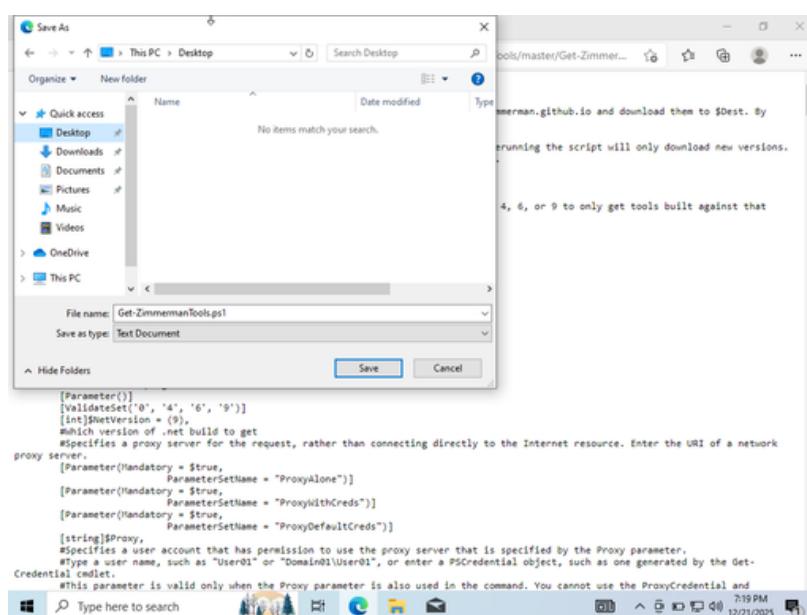
Account For Which Logon Failed:
  Security ID: NULL SID
  Account Name: vboxuser
  Account Domain: WINOON$%

Failure Information:
  Failure Reason: Unknown user name or bad password.
  Status: 0x00000060
  Sub Status: 0x0000006A

Process Information:
  Caller Process ID: 0x98
  Caller Process Name: C:\Windows\System32\svchost.exe

Network Information:
  Workstation Name: WINOON$%
  Source Network Address: 127.0.0.1
  Source Port: 0

Detailed Authentication Information:
  Logon Process: User32
  Authentication Package: Negotiate
  Transited Services: -
  Package Name (NTLM only): -
  Key Length: 0
```



```
Windows PowerShell
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Try the new cross-platform PowerShell https://aka.ms/pscore6
PS C:\Users\vboxuser\Desktop> .\LECmd.exe -f "C:\Users\vboxuser\Desktop\History" --csv output
App: C:\Users\vboxuser\Desktop\NET9\LECmd.exe
Architecture: x64
App host version: 9.0.0
.NET location: Not found
Learn more: https://aka.ms/dotnet/app-launch-failed
Download the .NET runtime: https://aka.ms/dotnet-core-applaunch?missing_runtime=true&arch=x64&rid=win-x64&os=win10&apphost_version=9.0.0
PS C:\Users\vboxuser\Desktop> net9
```

3.2 Document Security Events

Task:

- Created a security event documentation template with:
 - Date/Time
 - Source IP
 - Event ID
 - Description
 - Action Taken

Event Documentation Template

Date/Time	Source IP	Event ID	Description	Action Taken
21-12-2025 07:30:39 pm	127.0.0.1	4625	Multiple failed login attempts detected indicating possible brute-force activity	Activity monitored and no successful unauthorized access observed

- Multiple failed login attempts were detected on a Windows system using Event ID 4625. This activity may indicate incorrect credential usage or a possible brute-force attempt.



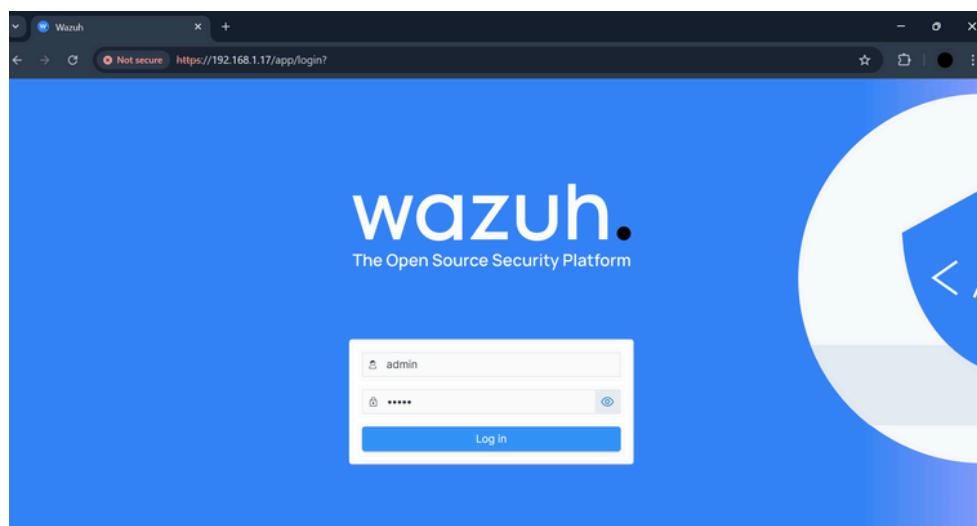
3.3 Set Up Monitoring Dashboards (Using Wazuh)

Activities Performed

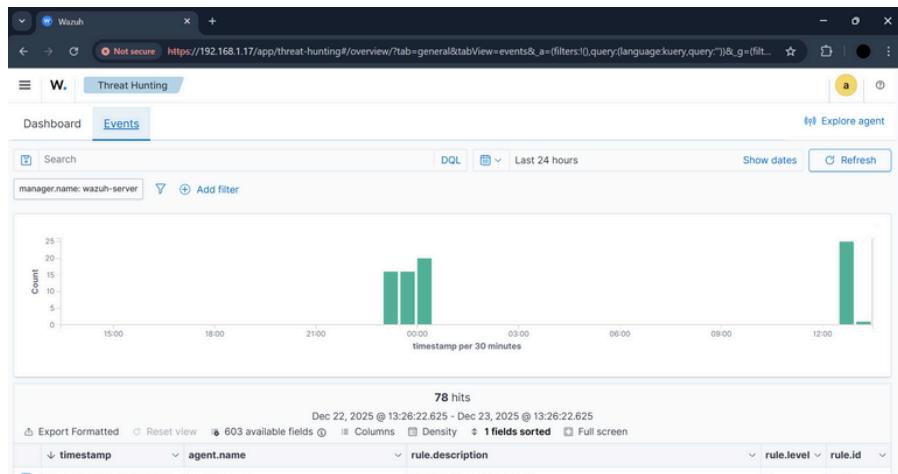
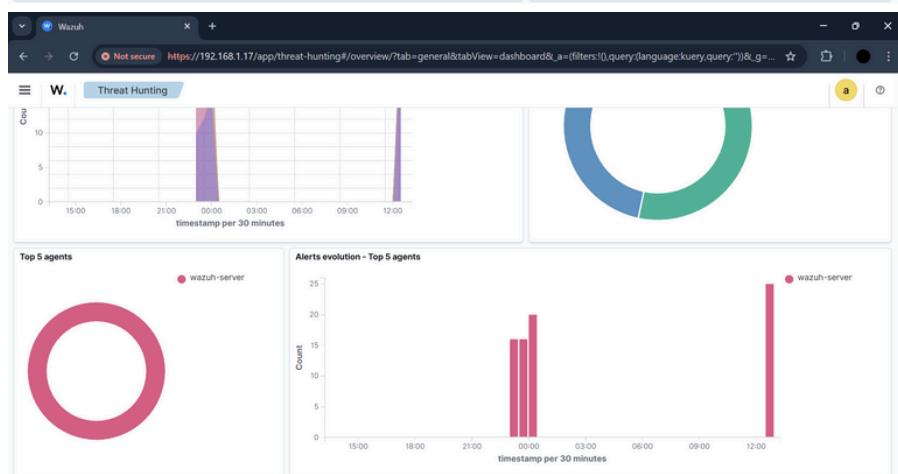
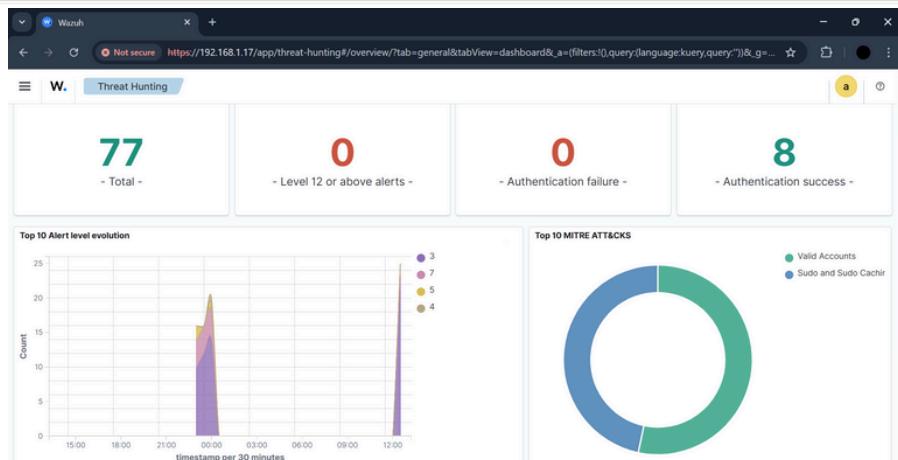
- Used the Wazuh Dashboard to monitor security events.
- Created and reviewed visualizations for:
 - Top source IP addresses generating alerts
 - Frequency of critical security event IDs
- Analyzed alert trends and severity levels to understand SOC visibility.

Outcome

- Gained hands-on experience with dashboard-based security monitoring.
- Understood how Wazuh dashboards help SOC analysts quickly identify suspicious activity and prioritize alerts.



The screenshot shows a web browser window with a blue header bar. The address bar displays "Not secure https://192.168.1.17/app/server-apis#settings?tab=api". The main content area is titled "API Connections" and includes a sub-header: "From here you can manage and configure the API entries. You can also check their connection and status." Below this is a search bar labeled "Search...". A table lists API connections with columns: ID, Cluster, Manager, Host, Port, Username, Status, Version, Updates status, Run as, and Actions. One entry is shown: "default" (Cluster: Disabled, Manager: wazuh-server, Host: https://127.0.0.1, Port: 55000, Username: wazuh-wui, Status: Online, Version: v4.14.1, Updates status: Up to date). At the bottom, there are buttons for "Add API connection", "Refresh", "Check updates", and "Disable updates notifications". The footer shows a Windows taskbar with various icons and system status information.



This dashboard displays a detailed list of events from Dec 23, 2025. The table includes columns for timestamp, agent.name, rule.description, rule.level, and rule.id. The data is identical to the previous table, listing various PAM and sudo events.

timestamp	agent.name	rule.description	rule.level	rule.id
Dec 23, 2025 @ 13:23:21.0...	wazuh-server	PAM: Login session closed.	3	5502
Dec 23, 2025 @ 12:57:13.3...	wazuh-server	Successful sudo to ROOT executed.	3	5402
Dec 23, 2025 @ 12:57:13.3...	wazuh-server	PAM: Login session opened.	3	5501
Dec 23, 2025 @ 12:57:07.3...	wazuh-server	Listened ports status (netstat) changed (new port opened or closed).	7	533
Dec 23, 2025 @ 12:56:51.3...	wazuh-server	PAM: Login session closed.	3	5502
Dec 23, 2025 @ 12:55:47.2...	wazuh-server	Successful sudo to ROOT executed.	3	5402
Dec 23, 2025 @ 12:55:47.2...	wazuh-server	PAM: Login session opened.	3	5501
Dec 23, 2025 @ 12:55:39.1...	wazuh-server	PAM: Login session closed.	3	5502
Dec 23, 2025 @ 12:55:35.1...	wazuh-server	Successful sudo to ROOT executed.	3	5402
Dec 23, 2025 @ 12:55:35.1...	wazuh-server	PAM: Login session opened.	3	5501
Dec 23, 2025 @ 12:55:23.1...	wazuh-server	PAM: Login session closed.	3	5502
Dec 23, 2025 @ 12:55:19.1...	wazuh-server	Successful sudo to ROOT executed.	3	5402
Dec 23, 2025 @ 12:52:58.7...	wazuh-server	Successful sudo to ROOT executed.	3	5402

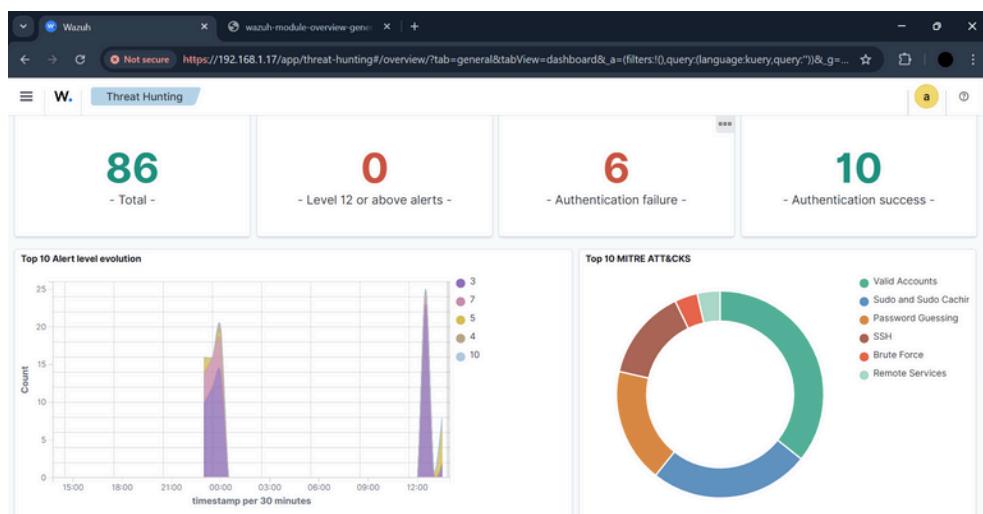
3.4 Configure Alert Rules (Using Wazuh)

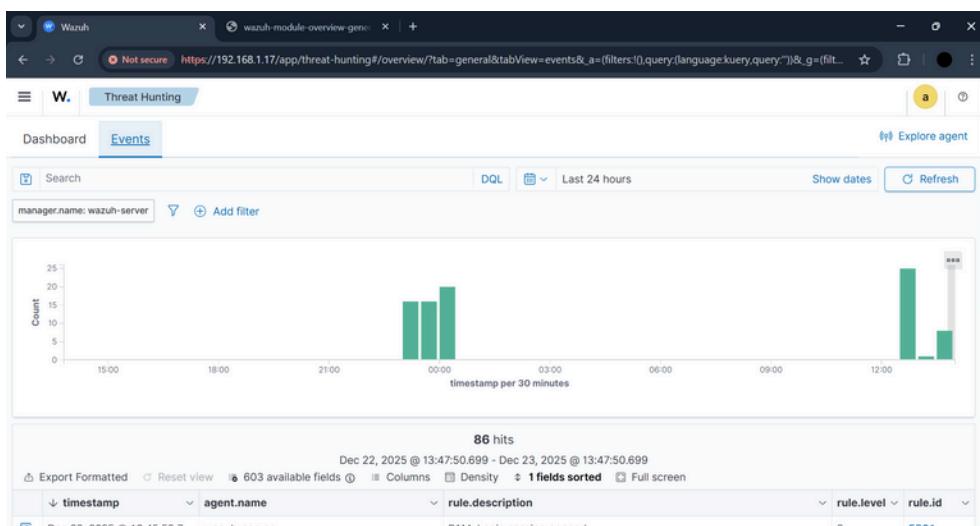
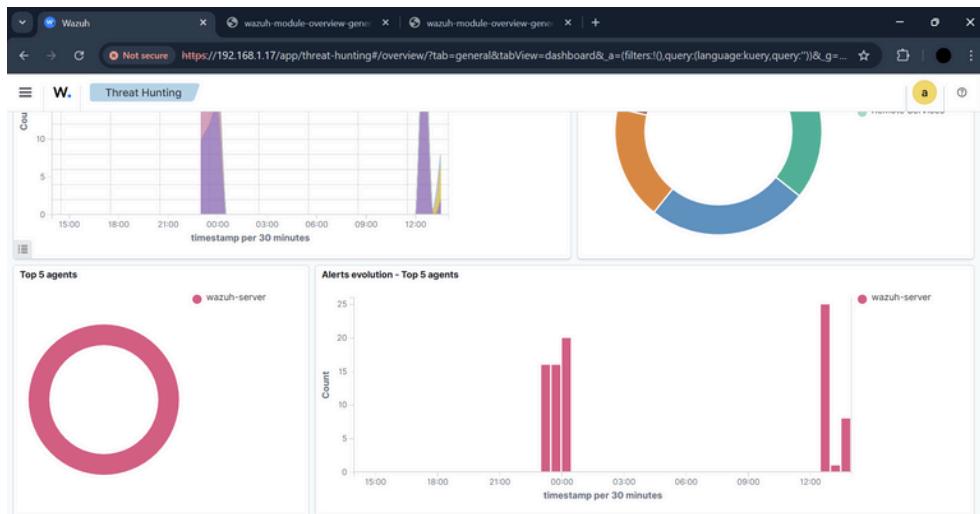
Activities Performed

- Configured alert rules in Wazuh SIEM to detect multiple failed login attempts.
 - Simulated failed authentication attempts to trigger alerts.
 - Verified alert generation in the Wazuh dashboard.
 - Reviewed alert details such as rule ID, severity level, and source information.

Outcome

- Successfully validated alert logic and detection accuracy.
 - Understood how SIEM alert rules support real-time detection and incident response.





A detailed table listing log entries from December 23, 2025. The columns include timestamp, agent name, rule description, rule level, and rule ID. The table shows various system activity such as PAM sessions, SSHD attempts, and sudo executions.

timestamp	agent.name	rule.description	rule.level	rule.id
Dec 23, 2025 @ 13:45:58.7...	wazuh-server	PAM: Login session opened.	3	5501
Dec 23, 2025 @ 13:45:58.7...	wazuh-server	sshd: authentication success.	3	5715
Dec 23, 2025 @ 13:43:46.6...	wazuh-server	sshd: Attempt to login using a non-existent user	5	5710
Dec 23, 2025 @ 13:43:46.6...	wazuh-server	syslog: User missed the password more than one time	10	2502
Dec 23, 2025 @ 13:43:34.5...	wazuh-server	sshd: Attempt to login using a non-existent user	5	5710
Dec 23, 2025 @ 13:43:28.5...	wazuh-server	sshd: Attempt to login using a non-existent user	5	5710
Dec 23, 2025 @ 13:43:26.5...	wazuh-server	PAM: User login failed.	5	5503
Dec 23, 2025 @ 13:43:16.5...	wazuh-server	sshd: Attempt to login using a non-existent user	5	5710
Dec 23, 2025 @ 13:23:21.0...	wazuh-server	PAM: Login session closed.	3	5502
Dec 23, 2025 @ 12:57:13.3...	wazuh-server	Successful sudo to ROOT executed.	3	5402
Dec 23, 2025 @ 12:57:13.3...	wazuh-server	PAM: Login session opened.	3	5501
Dec 23, 2025 @ 12:57:07.3...	wazuh-server	Listened ports status (netstat) changed (new port opened or closed).	7	533
Dec 23, 2025 @ 12:56:51.3...	wazuh-server	PAM: Login session closed.	3	5502
Dec 23, 2025 @ 12:55:47.2...	wazuh-server	Successful sudo to ROOT executed.	3	5402
Dec 23, 2025 @ 12:55:47.2...	wazuh-server	PAM: Login session opened.	3	5501

4.Key Learnings

- Gained a clear understanding of SOC roles, responsibilities, and workflows, including alert detection, triage, investigation, and response.
- Learned how SIEM platforms collect, correlate, and analyze security logs to detect suspicious activity.
- Developed hands-on experience in log analysis by investigating Windows Event IDs such as 4625 (failed login) and identifying potential brute-force attempts.
- Understood the importance of accurate security event documentation and practiced recording incidents using a structured template.
- Acquired practical exposure to monitoring dashboards using Wazuh, enabling quick visibility into alert trends, source IPs, and event severity.
- Learned how to configure and validate alert rules in a SIEM by simulating failed login attempts and confirming alert generation.
- Osquery was studied conceptually as part of endpoint visibility in a SOC, though hands-on execution was not performed in this task.
- Gained awareness of tool dependencies and environmental limitations, such as .NET runtime compatibility issues encountered while using LECmd.
- Improved understanding of incident response processes and the significance of timely detection and proper escalation in a SOC environment.
- Learned how theoretical security concepts (CIA triad, threat vs risk, defense-in-depth) connect to real-world SOC operations.

5.Conclusion

This task provided a strong foundation in Security Operations Center (SOC) concepts and practices. Through a combination of theoretical learning and hands-on practical activities, I gained valuable insight into how security events are monitored, analyzed, documented, and responded to in a SOC environment.

The practical tasks, particularly log analysis, dashboard monitoring, and alert configuration using Wazuh SIEM, helped translate theoretical knowledge into real-world application. Challenges encountered during tool execution were documented and used as learning opportunities to better understand system dependencies and troubleshooting in security operations.

Overall, this experience enhanced my analytical skills, improved my familiarity with industry-standard security tools, and strengthened my understanding of SOC workflows, preparing me for further hands-on roles in cybersecurity and security operations.