



## **SOC Task 1**

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**Date : 26/12/2025**

## 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.

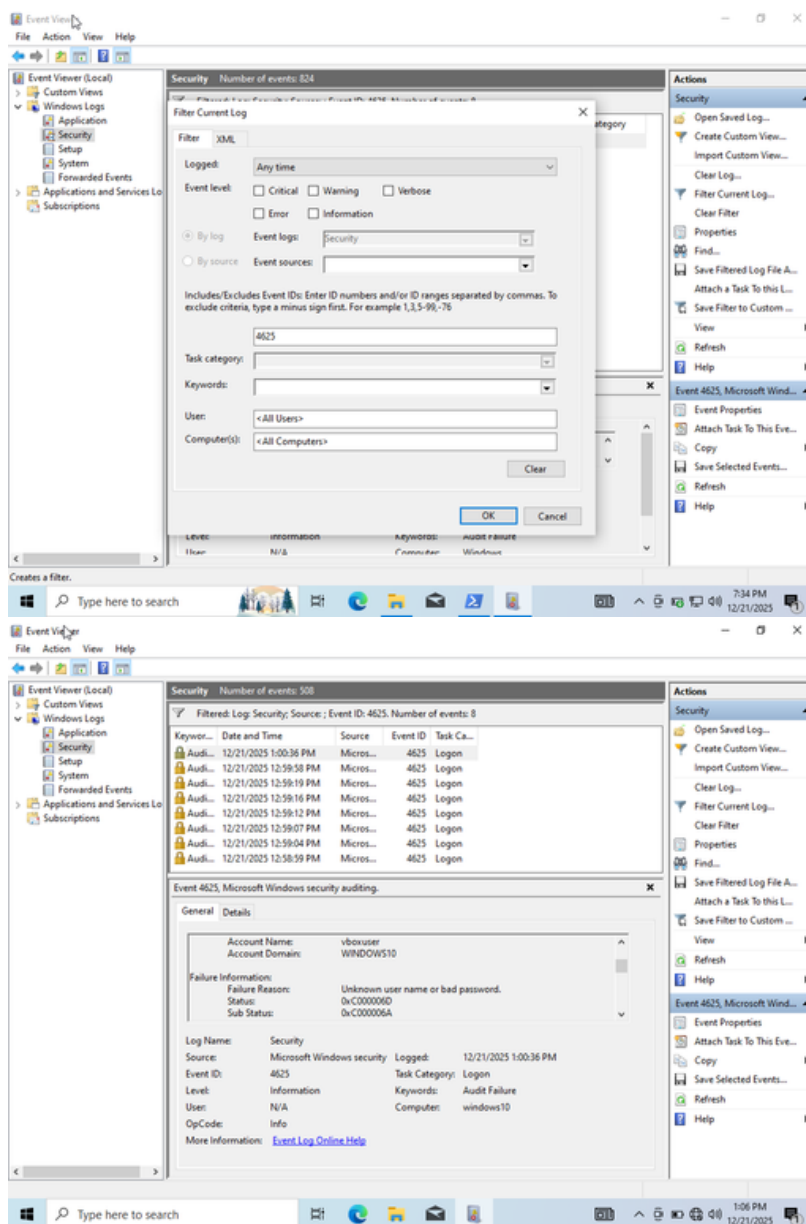
### 3.1 Log Analysis Practice

#### 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.





```
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: WINDOWS$
  Account Domain: WORKGROUP
  Logon ID: 0x3E7

Logon Type: 2

Account For Which Logon Failed:
  Security ID: NULL SID
  Account Name: vboxuser
  Account Domain: WINDOWS

Failure Information:
  Failure Reason: Unknown user name or bad password.
  Status: 0xC000006D
  Sub Status: 0xC000006A

Process Information:
  Caller Process ID: 0x598
  Caller Process Name: C:\Windows\System32\svchost.exe

Network Information:
  Workstation Name: WINDOWS
  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
```

```
Save As
This PC > Desktop
File name: Get-ZimmermanTools.ps1
Save as type: Text Document

[Parameter()]
[ValidateSet('0', '4', '6', '9')]
[int]$NetVersion = (9),
which version of .net build to get
#Specifies a proxy server for the request, rather than connecting directly to the Internet resource. Enter the URI of a network
proxy server.
[Parameter(Mandatory = $true,
  ParameterSetName = "ProxyAlone")]
[Parameter(Mandatory = $true,
  ParameterSetName = "ProxyWithCreds")]
[Parameter(Mandatory = $true,
  ParameterSetName = "ProxyDefaultCreds")]
[string]$Proxy,
#Specifies a user account that has permission to use the proxy server that is specified by the Proxy parameter.
#Type a user name, such as "User01" or "Domain01\User01", or enter a PSCredential object, such as one generated by the Get-
Credential cmdlet.
#This parameter is valid only when the Proxy parameter is also used in the command. You cannot use the ProxyCredential and
```

```
Windows PowerShell
Windows PowerShell
Copyright (C) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

Try the new cross-platform PowerShell https://aka.ms/powershell

PS C:\Users\vboxuser\Desktop\net9> .\LECmd.exe -f "C:\Users\vboxuser\Desktop\History" --csv output
You must install .NET to run this application.

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_ver
sion=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.





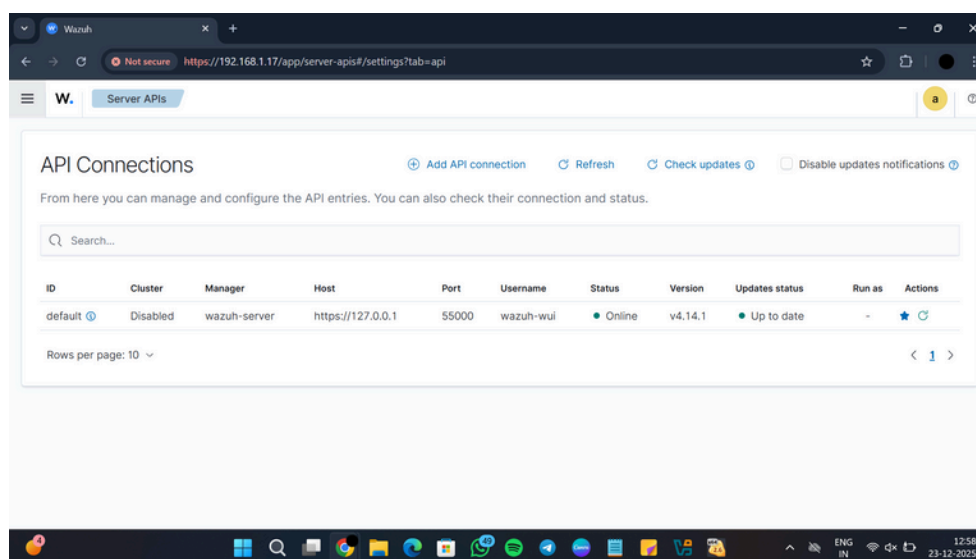
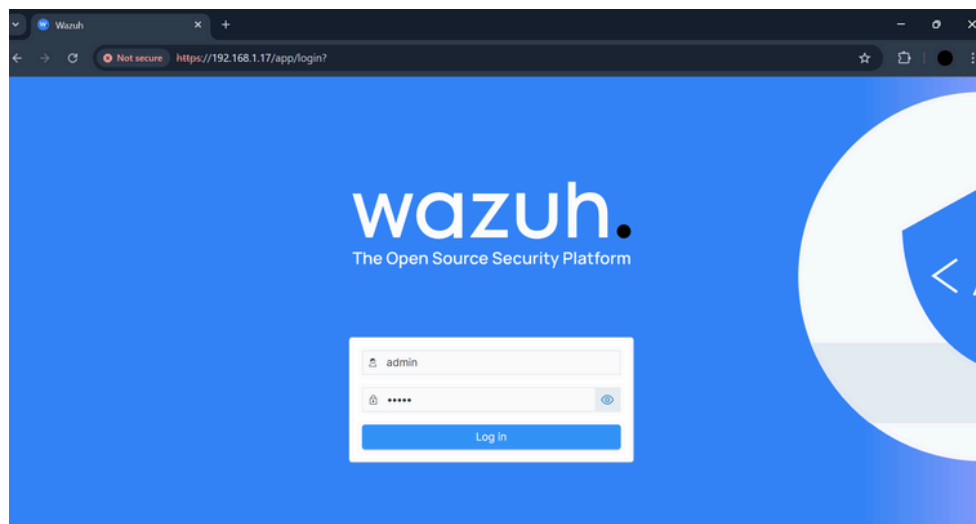
### 3.3 Set Up Monitoring Dashboards (Using Wazuh)

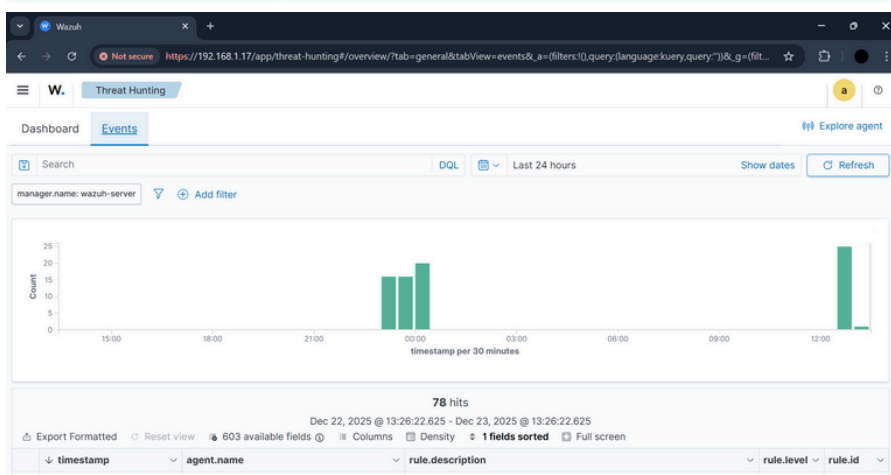
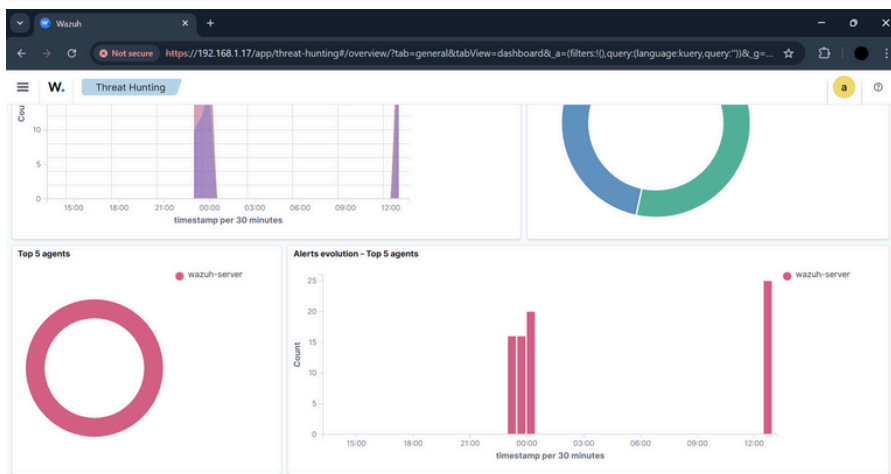
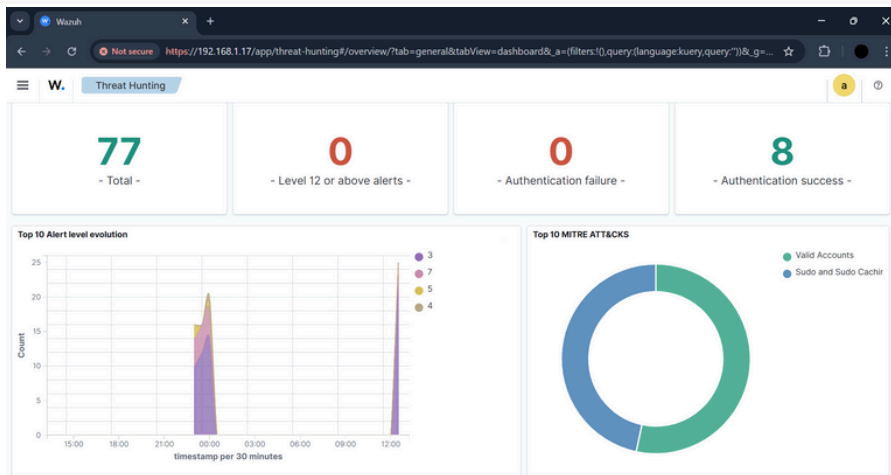
#### Activities Performed

- 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.



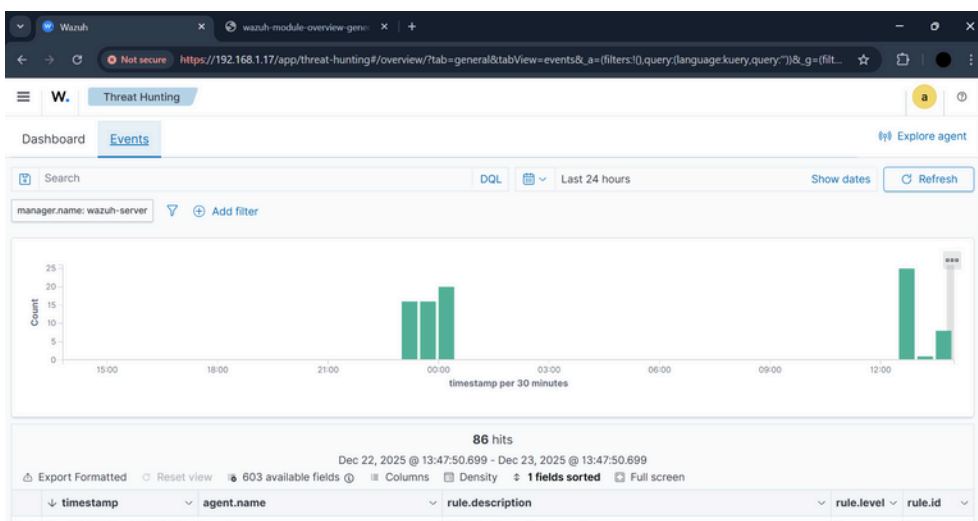
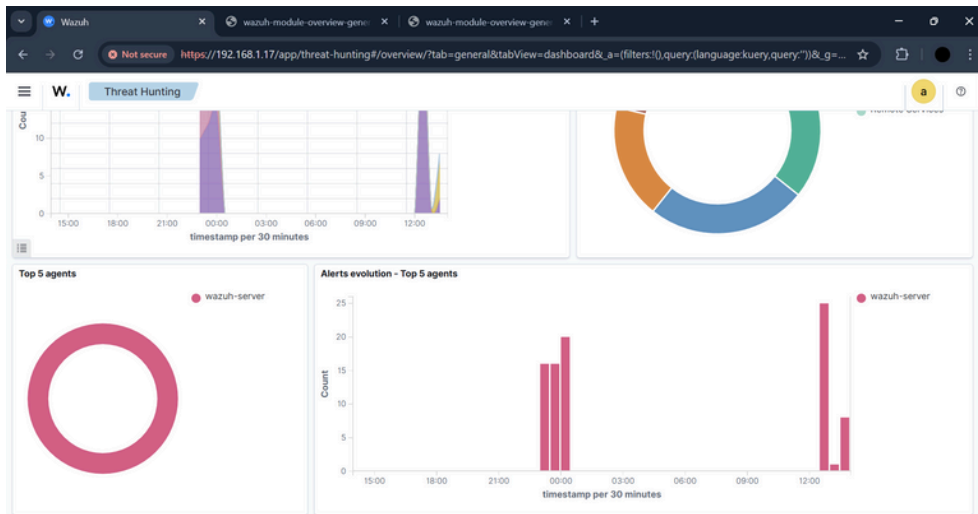


Wazuh Threat Hunting

Export Formatted Reset view 603 available fields Columns Density 1 fields sorted Full screen

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	PAM: Login session opened.	3	5501
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





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.