

Q.What is an SIEM tool and its role in Cyber security

SIEM is a Security Information and Event Management. It is a system that aggregates log files, security alerts and intrusion prevention systems in one place. So, the security team can analyze the data more easily.

SIEM collects all the information from other security systems like endpoint security and firewall. Logs and alerts from the system need to be stored centrally so that analysts do not have to visit each individual security product to investigate.

SIEM offers powerful log search features, the ability to trigger alerts using rules and reports that organizations can provide by auditors.

SIEM solutions can generate real time compliance reports for things like general data protection regulation(GDPR), Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPPA).

SIEM can help to automate the Security Operation Center (SOC). SOC are looking to automate, make their operation more efficient and reduce their overall risk.

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## WAZUH

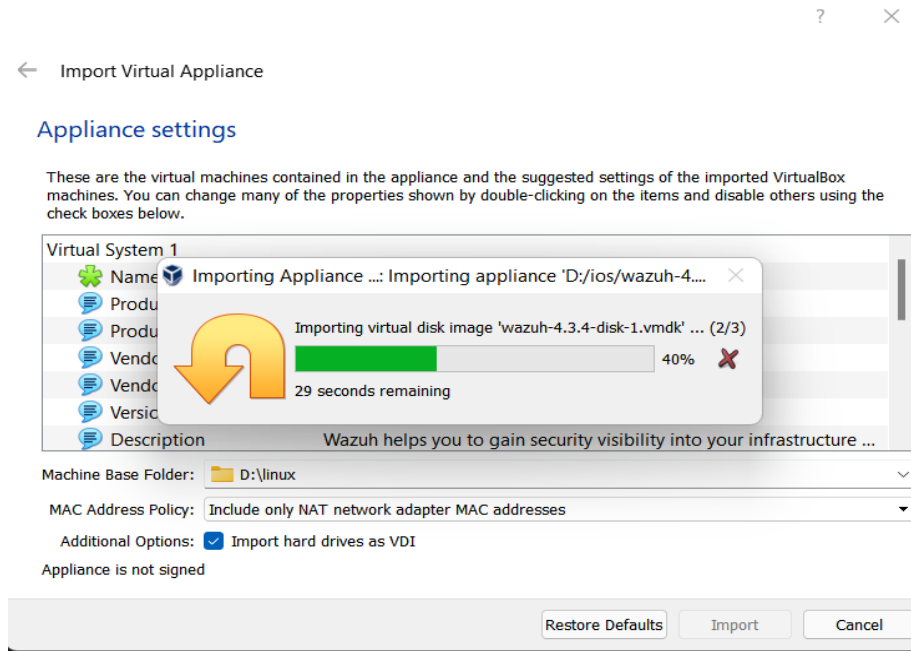
Go to <https://documentation.wazuh.com/current/deployment-options/virtual-machine/virtual-machine.html>

Click this link <https://packages.wazuh.com/4.x/vm/wazuh-4.3.4.ova> to download the virtual machine.

Open downloaded file with VirtualBox by right click and **open with VirtualBox**.

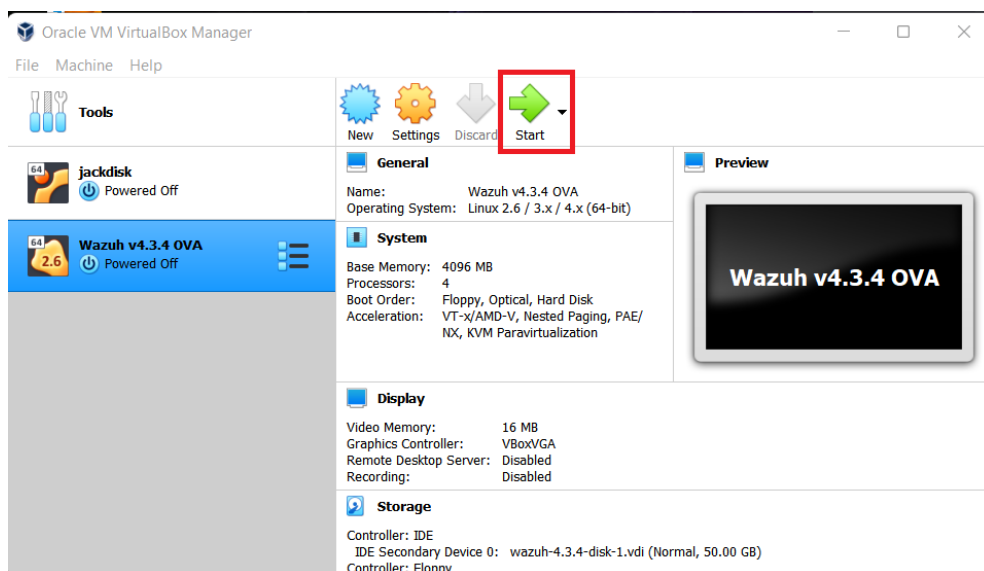
It will automatically set according to their requirement and then click on **import** to proceed.

After installing, the machine has to be started.

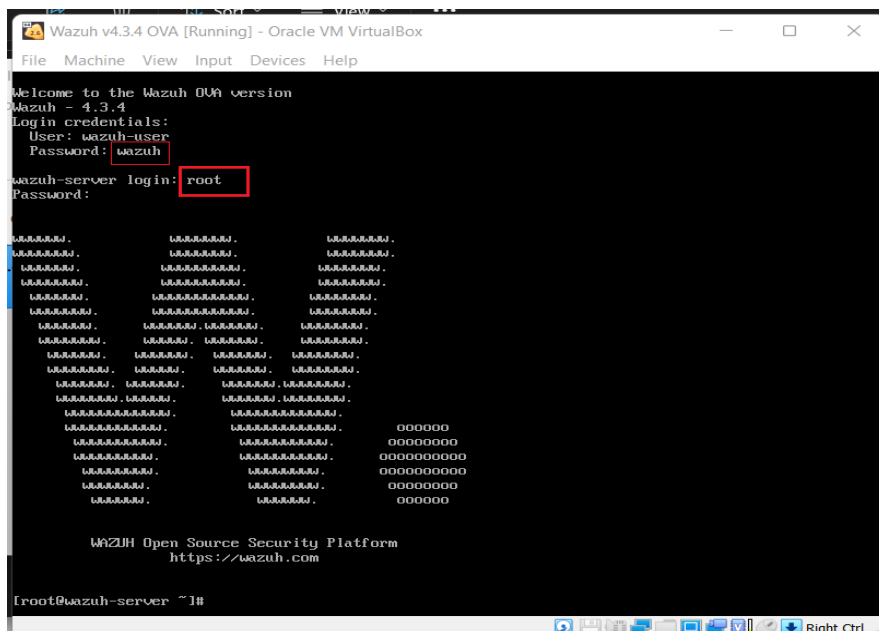


Let's start to see the machine terminal and determine the IP where we will reach wazuh web interface.

So the virtual machine is booting up.



The wazuh-server login is ' root' and the password is ' wazuh ' which was mentioned in the documentation.

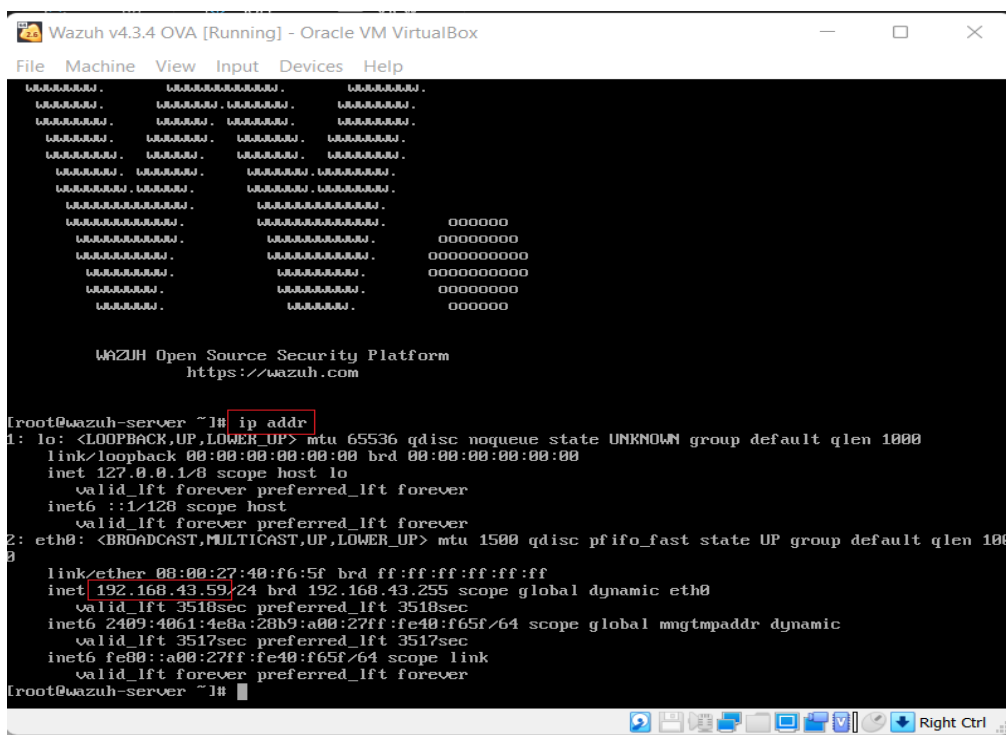


The screenshot shows a terminal window titled 'Wazuh v4.3.4 OVA [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox'. The terminal displays the following text:

```
Welcome to the Wazuh OVA version
Wazuh - 4.3.4
Login credentials:
User: wazuh-user
Password: wazuh
wazuh-server login: root
Password:
```

The terminal then displays a large ASCII art logo for Wazuh, followed by the text 'WAZUH Open Source Security Platform' and 'https://wazuh.com'. The prompt is '[root@wazuh-server ~]#'.

Once logged in we can determine the IP address of the system by typing in ' ip addr '. I note that the IP address in this case will be ' 192.168.43.59 '

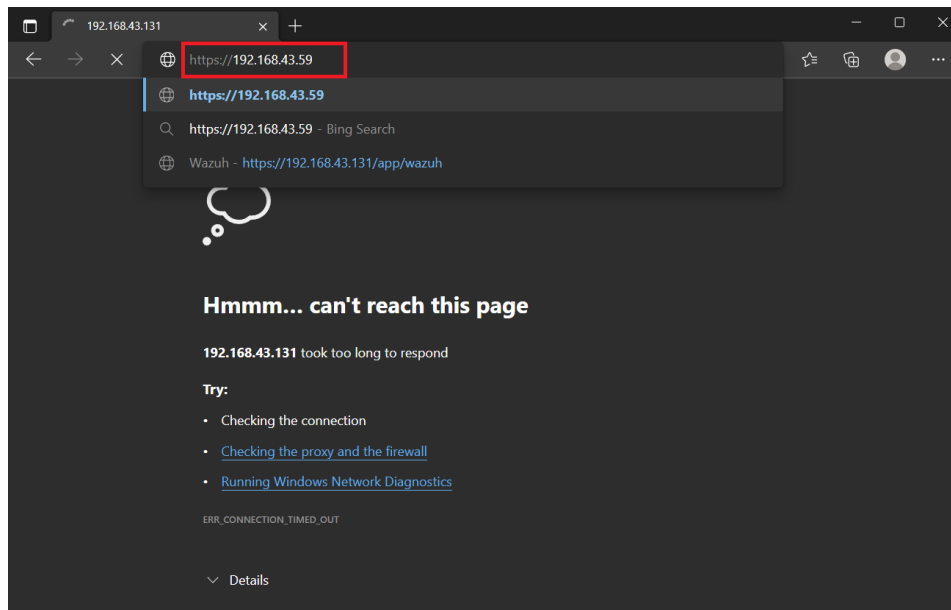


The screenshot shows the same terminal window as before, but now the command 'ip addr' has been entered and executed. The output is as follows:

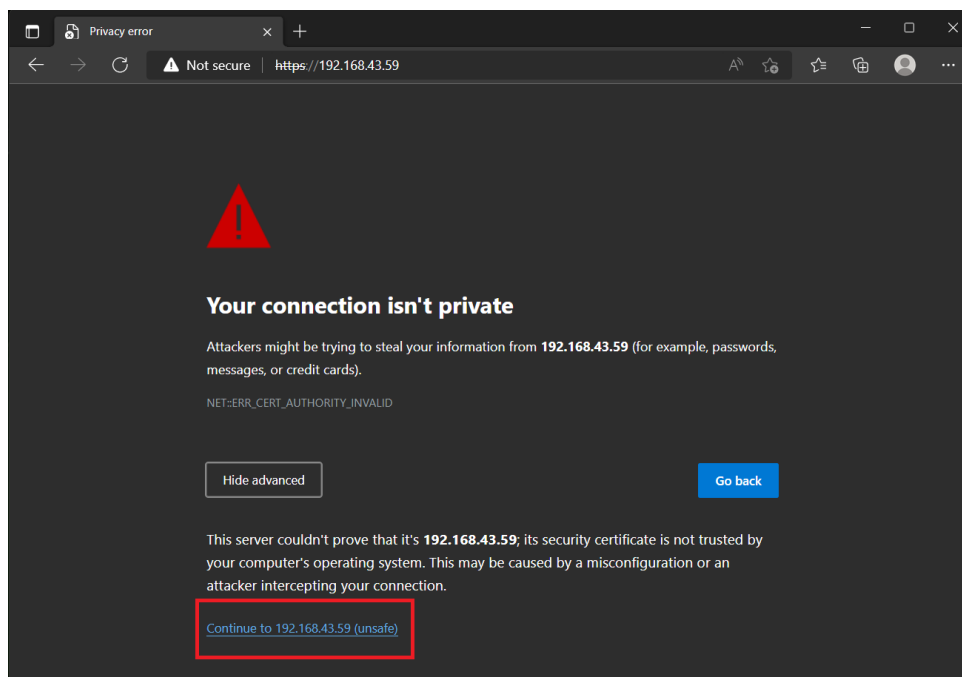
```
[root@wazuh-server ~]# ip addr
1: lo: <LOOPBACK,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 65536 qdisc noqueue state UNKNOWN group default qlen 1000
    link/loopback 00:00:00:00:00:00 brd 00:00:00:00:00:00
    inet 127.0.0.1/8 scope host lo
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
    inet6 ::1/128 scope host
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
2: eth0: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc pfifo_fast state UP group default qlen 1000
    link/ether 08:00:27:40:f6:5f brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
    inet 192.168.43.59/24 brd 192.168.43.255 scope global dynamic eth0
        valid_lft 3518sec preferred_lft 3518sec
    inet6 2409:4061:4e8a:28b9:a00:27ff:fe40:f65f/64 scope global mngtmpaddr dynamic
        valid_lft 3517sec preferred_lft 3517sec
    inet6 fe80:a00:27ff:fe40:f65f:64 scope link
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
```

The IP address '192.168.43.59' is highlighted in the output.

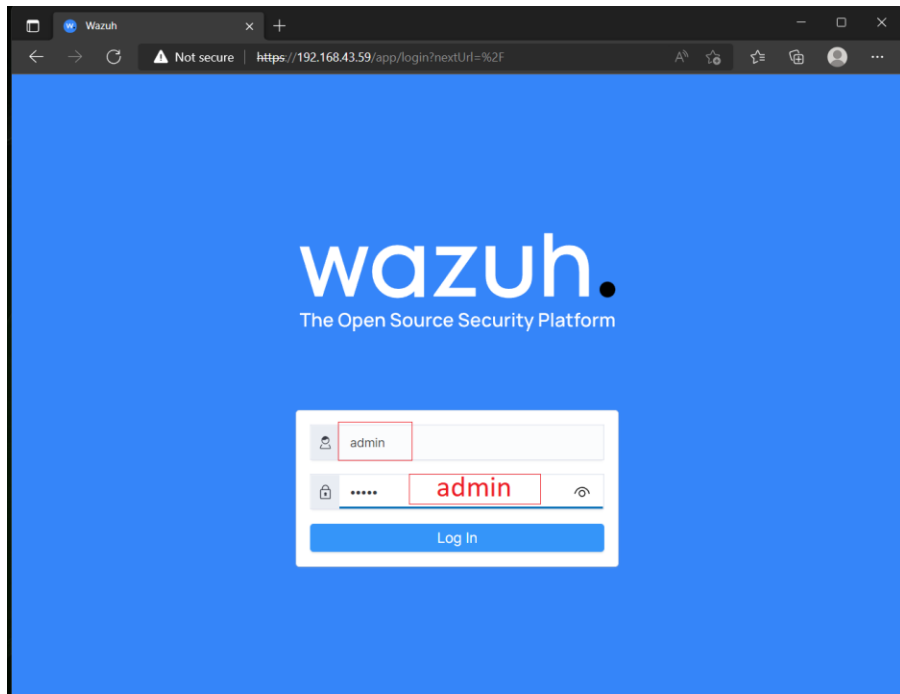
Then we need to press the right control key to release our mouse pointer. We can then direct our browser to access the Web Interface at ' <https://192.168.43.59> '.



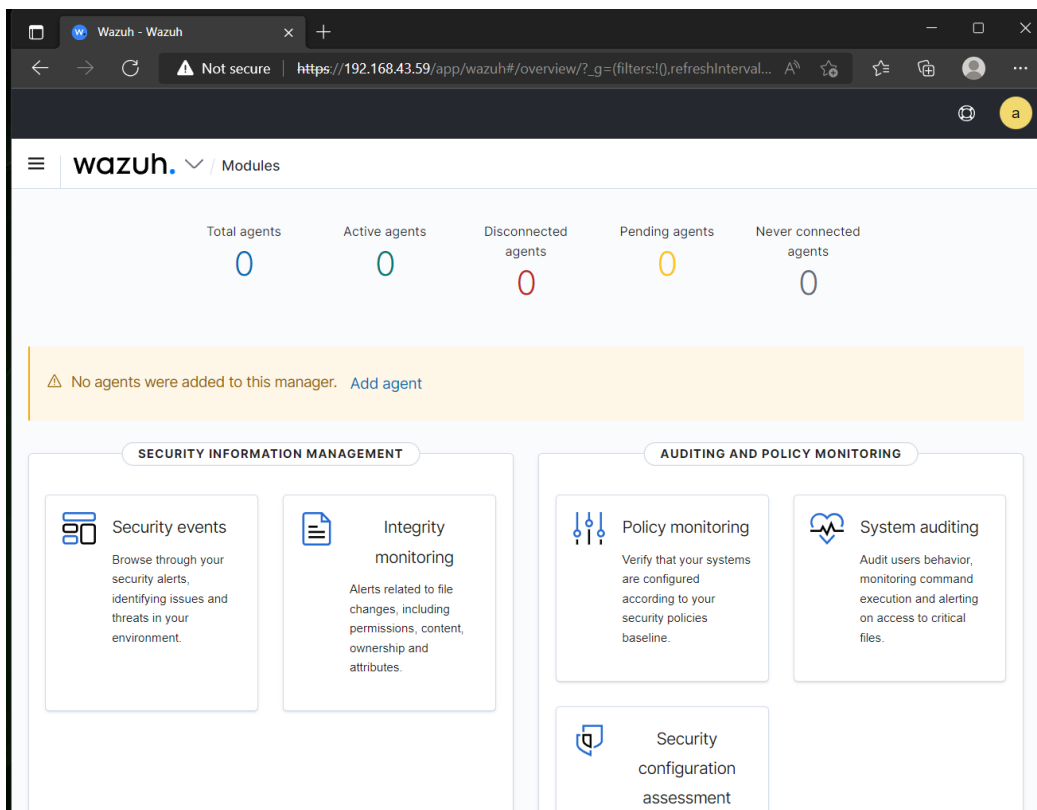
There will be a warning that the certificate used by the OVA is not signed by a trusted authority. We ignore and **continue to 192.168.43.59(unsafe)** for testing purposes.



Then here on the web page, we will have to give the user ID and password.  
User id - **admin** and Password- **admin**.



The web page will now load the Kibana Web Interface and on the left-hand column, we will find the Wazuh icon that will take us to the Wazuh Web Interface with Kibana.



There we will have access to the dashboard of the Wazuh. We can see that no agents have been registered to this manager. If we click on the **Add agents** link or on the Agent tab. We will be directed to the interface which will provide guidance on how to deploy Wazuh agents on several operating systems .

Wazuh - Wazuh

Not secure https://192.168.43.59/app/wazuh#/agents-preview/?\_g={filters:[],refreshInterval:(pause:{t,value:0},time:(from:now-24h,to:now))}&a={columns:[t\_source],...}

wazuh. Agents

### Deploy a new agent

Refresh

- 1 Choose the Operating system**  
Red Hat / CentOS Debian / Ubuntu **Windows** MacOS
- 2 Wazuh server address**  
This is the address the agent uses to communicate with the Wazuh server. It can be an IP address or a fully qualified domain name (FQDN).  
192.168.43.59
- 3 Assign the agent to a group**  
Select one or more existing groups  
default x
- 4 Install and enroll the agent**

We can select Windows and provide the IP address where we can find the Wazuh manager. This will provide us with a command that we can copy and paste onto our systems to download, install, register and configure the Wazuh agent without any further interaction.

Wazuh - Wazuh

Not secure https://192.168.43.59/app/wazuh#/agents-preview/?\_g={filters:[],refreshInterval:(pause:{t,value:0},time:(from:now-24h,to:now))}&a={columns:[t\_source],...}

wazuh. Agents

### 4 Install and enroll the agent

You can use this command to install and enroll the Wazuh agent in one or more hosts.

① If the installer finds another Wazuh agent in the system, it will upgrade it preserving the configuration.

① Requirements

- You will need administrator privileges to perform this installation.
- PowerShell 3.0 or greater is required.

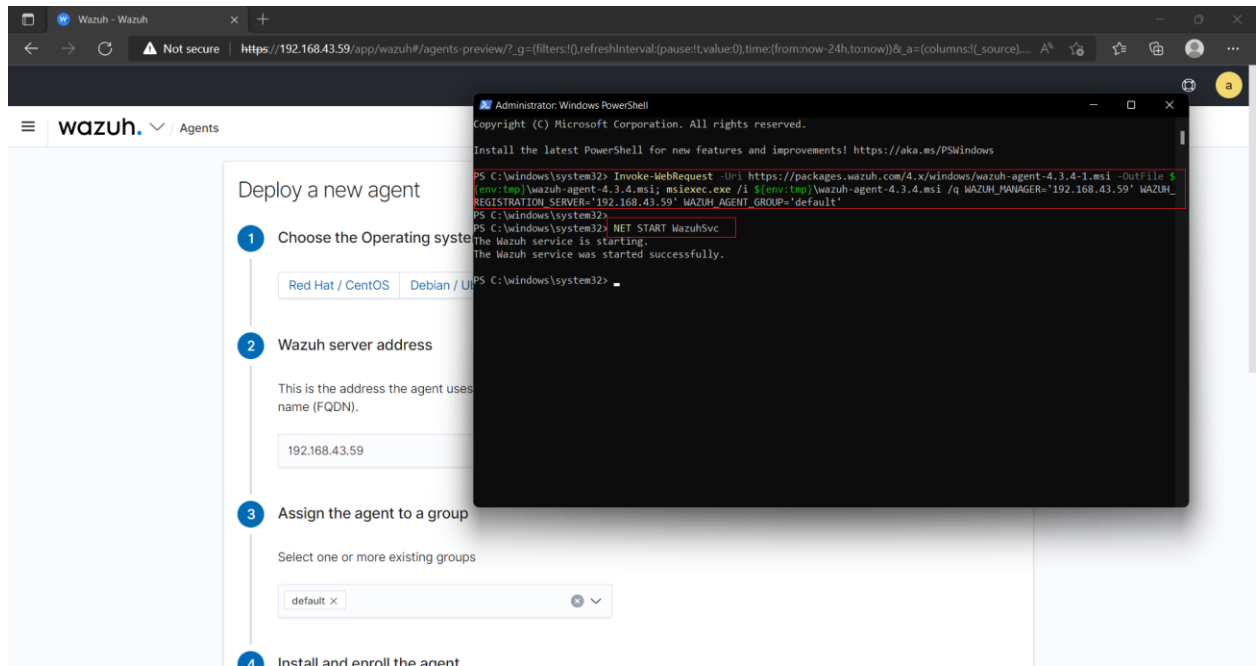
Keep in mind you need to run this command in a Windows PowerShell terminal.

```
Invoke-WebRequest -Uri https://packages.wazuh.com/4.x/windows/wazuh-agent-4.3.4-1.msi -OutFile $(env:tmp)\wazuh-agent-4.3.4.msi; msixec.exe /i $(env:tmp)\wazuh-agent-4.3.4.msi /q WAZUH_MANAGER="192.168.43.59" WAZUH_REGISTRATION_SERVER="192.168.43.59" WAZUH_AGENT_GROUP="default"
```

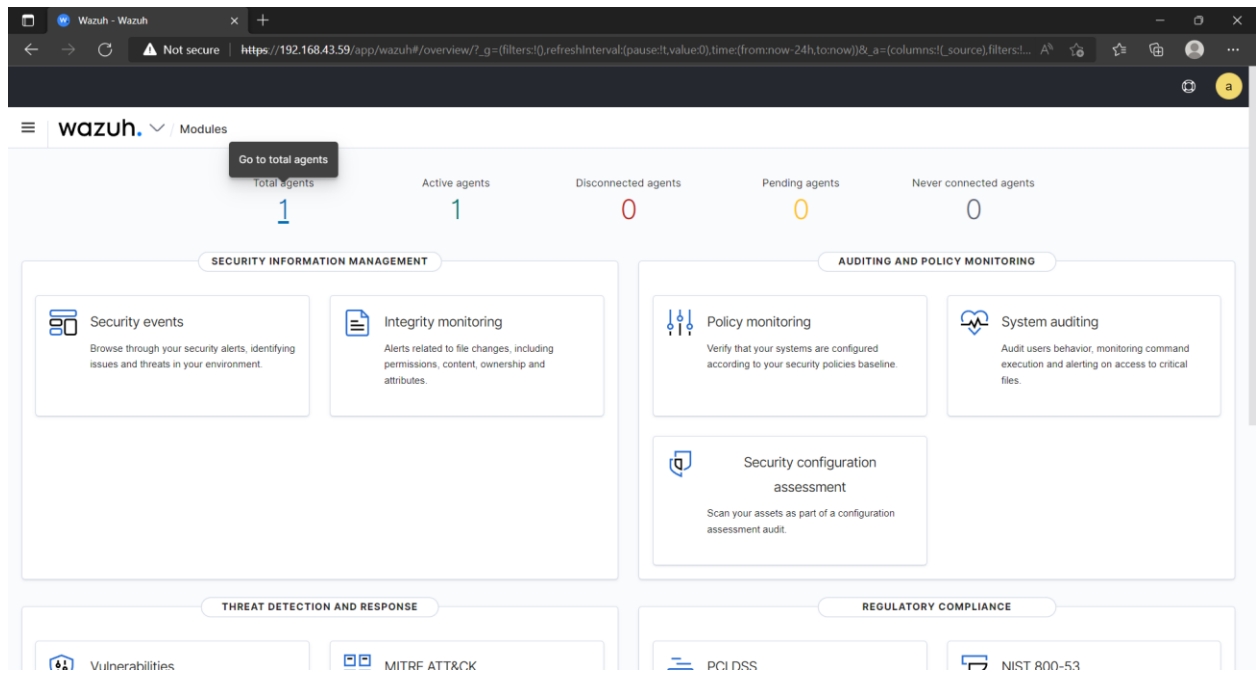
### 5 Start the agent

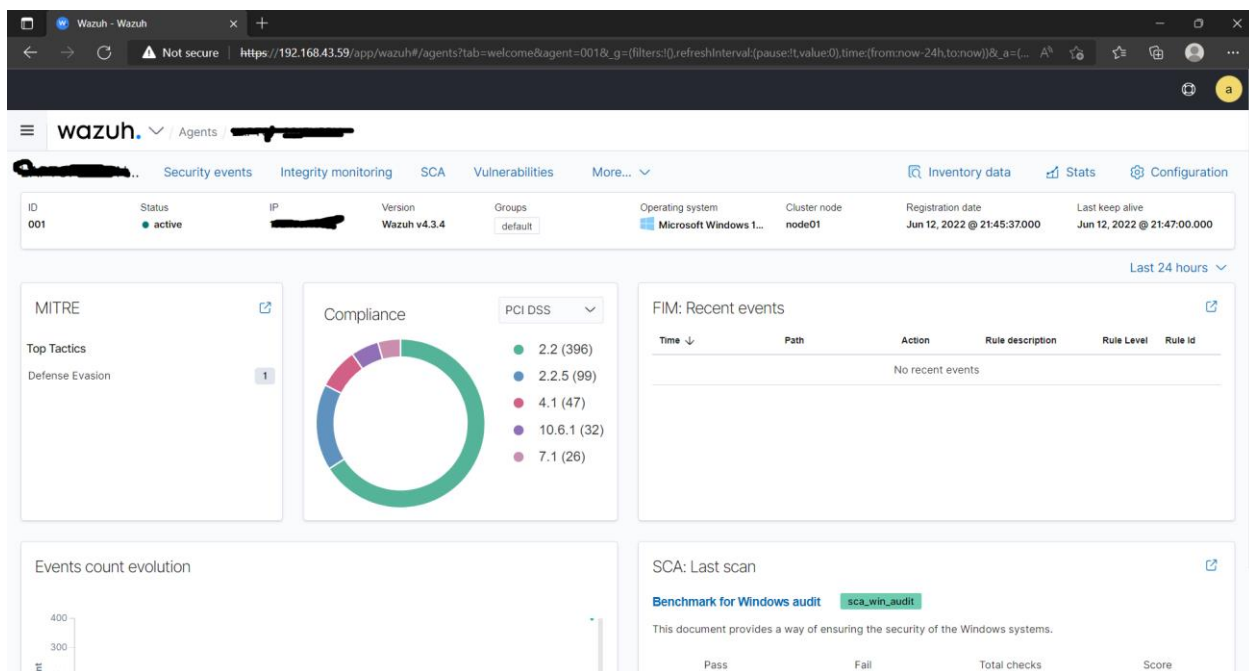
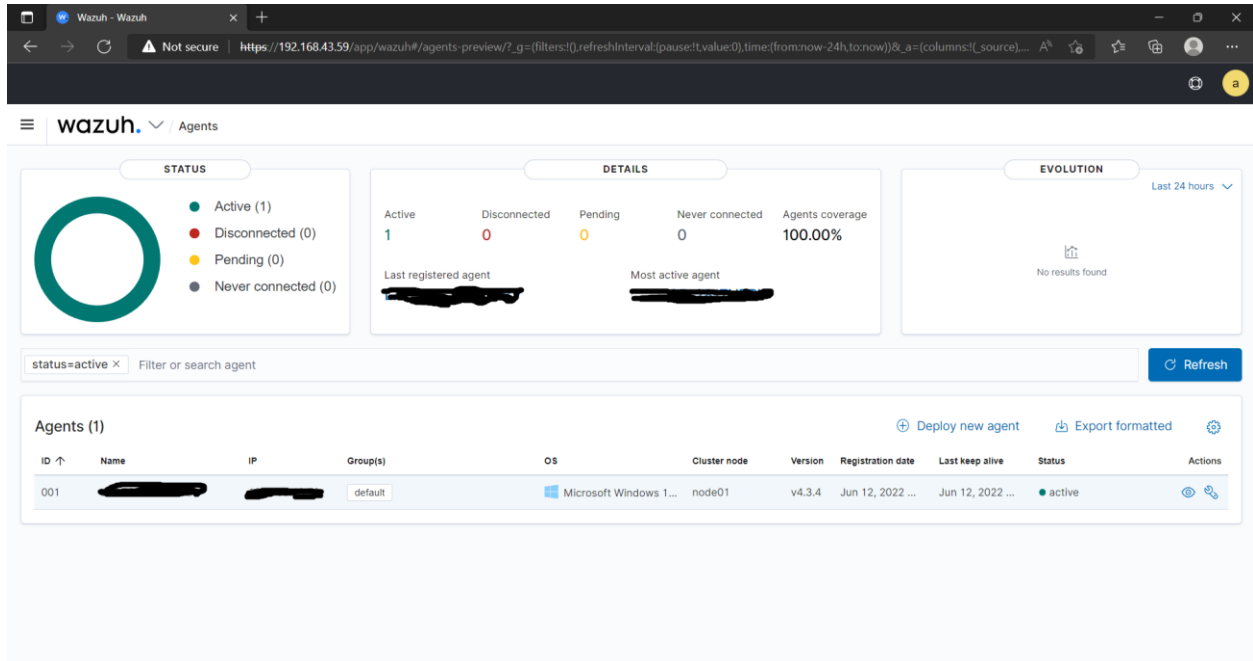
```
NET START WazuhSvc
```

Let's bring a terminal with Windows11 machine and paste that command into it to see how it works. Just hit enter and confirm the action, it's as simple as that.



This works not only on Windows but also on CentOS, MacOS, another Linux system. We can now reload the agents tab to see our newly registered endpoint being monitored.





We can then explore the interfaces by going on to overview and select a dashboard to visualize the events being logged by the system. If we go to discover more we may see all the details of any of the registered events.

Click "Agents" to view your agents.

Click "Overview" and then click "Security Events" to view the agent's monitoring events.

Click "Discover" to review any registered events.