

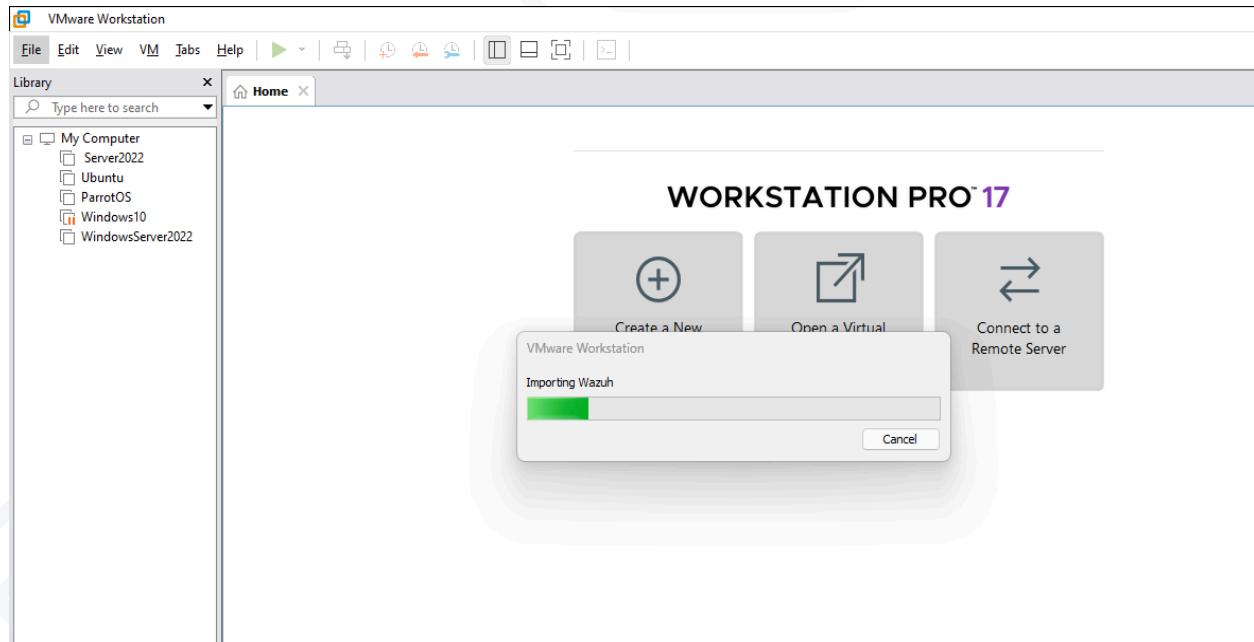
Deployment of Wazuh Agent and File Integrity Monitoring Configuration

Description: This project details the deployment of a Windows Computer as a Wazuh agent on the Wazuh platform for endpoint security, as well as the configuration of File Integrity Monitoring (FIM) to monitor file changes and report them in the Wazuh dashboard.

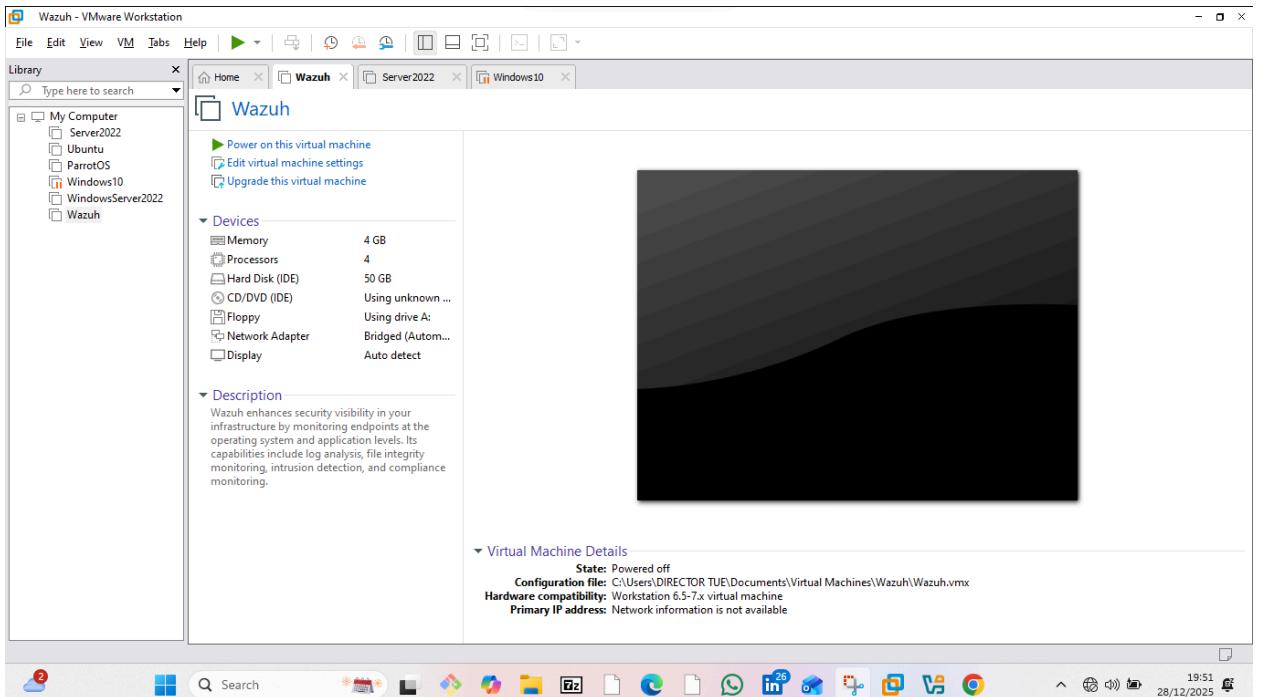
Wazuh enhances security visibility by monitoring endpoints at the operating system and application levels. Its capabilities include log analysis, file integrity monitoring, intrusion detection, and compliance monitoring.

PART 1: Deployment of Wazuh in VMware

1. Download the Wazuh OVA from the Wazuh page (<https://documentation.wazuh.com/current/deployment-options/virtual-machine/virtual-machine.html>)
2. Click on “File”, then click on Open, then import the Wazuh OVA into VMware



3. After a successful import, the Wazuh VM would be in the list of VMs with the default requirement to run the Wazuh VM



- Run and start the Wazuh VM. I run mine with a baseline requirement of 4GB RAM and 4 CPUs

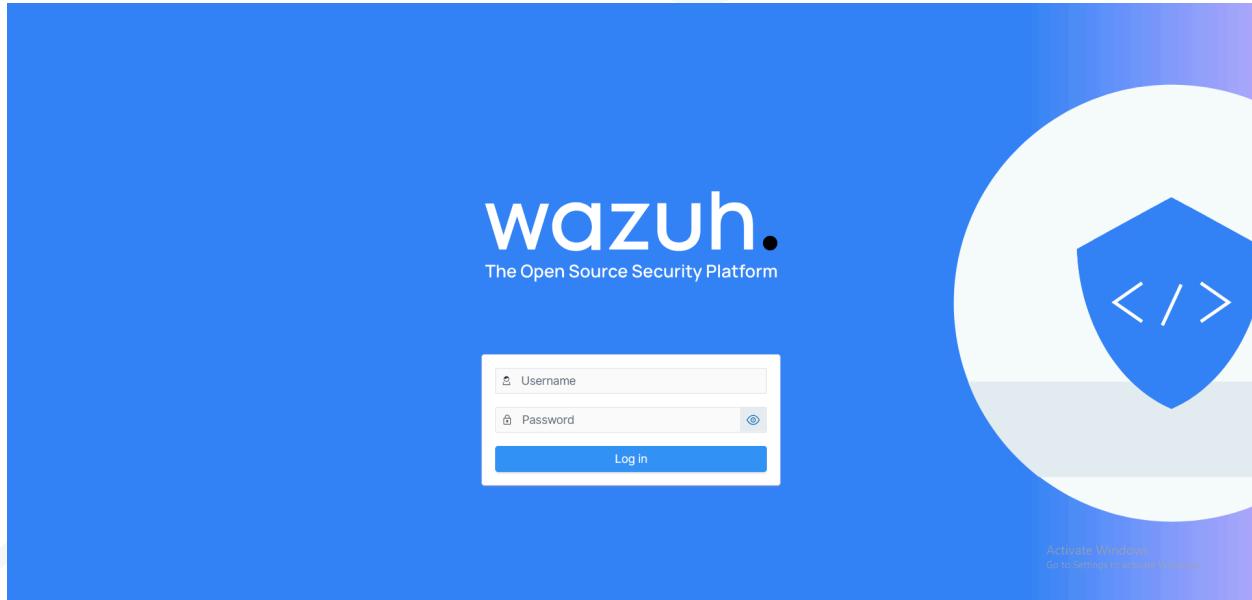


- Check the IP allocated to the Wazuh VM to be able to access it through the browser (the network interface adapter is the bridged adapter; the IP address allocated in my case is 192.168.221.89).

The Wazuh VM CLI login credentials are username: wazuh-user and password:wazuh

```
[wazuh-user@wazuh-server ~]$ ip a
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 brd 0.0.0.0 scope host lo
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
    inet6 ::1/128 brd 0.0.0.0 scope host noprefixroute
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
2: eth0: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc fq_codel state UP group default qlen 1000
    link/ether 00:0c:29:e7:06:37 brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
    altname enp2s0
    altname ens32
    inet 192.168.221.89/24 brd 192.168.221.255 metric 1024 brd 192.168.221.255 scope global dynamic eth0
        valid_lft 3425sec preferred_lft 3425sec
    inet6 fe80::20c:29ff:fe7:637/64 brd fe80::ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff scope link proto kernel ll
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
[wazuh-user@wazuh-server ~]$
```

6. Access the Wazuh Dashboard through the browser using the IP address allocated to the Wazuh VM and logging in with the username: admin and password: admin



Part 2: Agent Deployment

1. On the Wazuh Dashboard, click on the "**Deploy new agent**", which would bring up the prompt to determine the OS on which the agent would be installed on

This screenshot shows the Wazuh Overview page. At the top, there's a summary stating "This instance has no agents registered. Please deploy agents to begin monitoring your endpoints." Below this is a section for "LAST 24 HOURS ALERTS" with severity levels: Critical (Rule level 15 or higher), High (Rule level 12 to 14), Medium (Rule level 7 to 11), and Low (Rule level 0 to 6). The main content area is divided into several sections: "ENDPOINT SECURITY" (Configuration Assessment, Malware Detection, File Integrity Monitoring), "THREAT INTELLIGENCE" (Threat Hunting, MITRE ATT&CK), and "SECURITY OPERATIONS". A search bar at the bottom left and a system status bar at the bottom right are also visible.

2. For my own case, I clicked on the “**Windows OS**” as it is the OS that the agent would deploy on, then used the PowerShell command to install the Wazuh agent

This screenshot shows the "Deploy new agent" wizard. Step 1, "Select the package to download and install on your system:", offers options for Linux (RPM amd64, DEB amd64, RPM aarch64, DEB aarch64) and Windows (MSI 32/64 bits). Step 2, "Server address:", asks for the server address (IP or FQDN) and includes a "Remember server address" checkbox. A note at the bottom says "For additional systems and architectures, please check our documentation." A system status bar at the bottom right indicates "Activate Windows Go to Settings to activate Windows."

3. Open PowerShell and run the command displayed by Wazuh to install the Windows agent and start the Wazuh agent

In my case, the command is

Invoke-WebRequest -Uri

```
https://packages.wazuh.com/4.x/windows/wazuh-agent-4.13.1-1.msi
-OutFile $env:tmp\wazuh-agent; msieexec.exe /i
$env:tmp\wazuh-agent /q WAZUH_MANAGER='192.168.221.44'
WAZUH_AGENT_NAME='Emmanuel-second-device'
```

```
PS C:\Windows\system32> Invoke-WebRequest -Uri https://packages.wazuh.com/4.x/windows/wazuh-agent-4.13.1-1.msi -OutFile $env:tmp\wazuh-agent; msieexec.exe /i $env:tmp\wazuh-agent /q WAZUH_MANAGER='192.168.221.44' WAZUH_AGENT_NAME='Emmanuel-second-device'
```

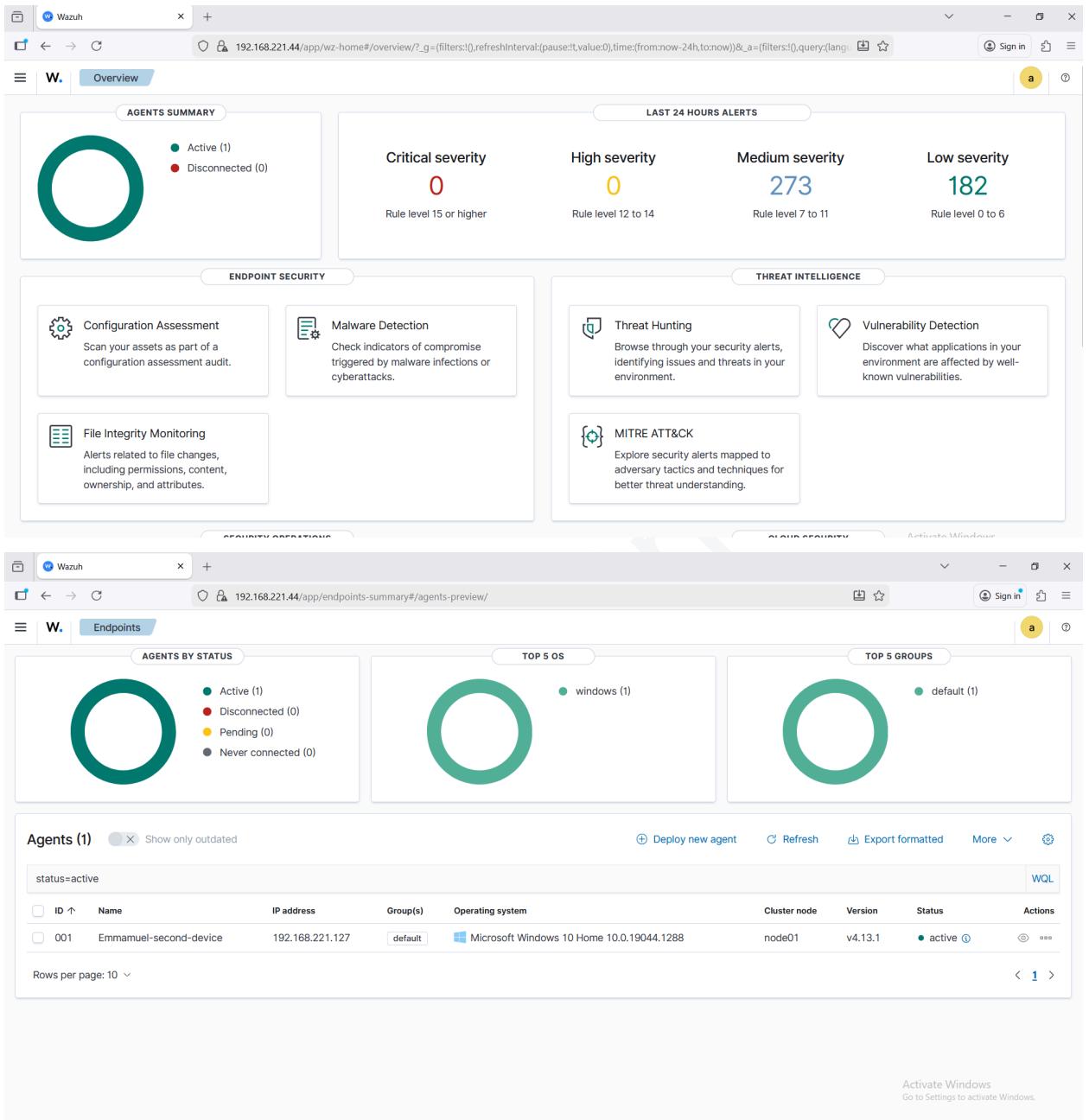
4. Start the Wazuh agent using the command “**NET START Wazuh**”

```
PS C:\Windows\system32> NET START Wazuh
The Wazuh service is starting.
The Wazuh service was started successfully.

PS C:\Windows\system32>
```

5. Verification of the Agent being active

After the agent is deployed, we can confirm the deployment status on the dashboard



Part 3: File Integrity Monitoring Configuration

- To configure File Integrity Monitoring, we would need to modify the ossec.conf configuration file in the agent. For Windows, open Notepad in administrator mode, then navigate to the wazuh-agent file, then to the ossec.conf, and then scroll to the section that details File Monitoring, then change the frequency tags to 60 (this ensures faster results when observing change), and create a

new directories tag to contain the file to be monitored with attributes “**check_all = “yes”**” under the “**syscheck**” block

2. The “**Inventory**” session of the File Integrity Monitoring dashboard shows that the “**c/demo/important_document.txt**” file has been added to be monitored

File	Last modified	User	User ID	Size
c:\demo\important_document.txt	Dec 29, 2025 @ 14:55:15.000	ADMIN	S-1-5-21-2093600...	11
c:\windows\regedit.exe	Oct 6, 2021 @ 06:52:53.000	TrustedInstaller	S-1-5-80-9560088...	370176
c:\windows\system.ini	Dec 7, 2019 @ 01:12:42.000	SYSTEM	S-1-5-18	219
c:\windows\system32\drivers\etc\hosts	Dec 7, 2019 @ 01:12:44.000	SYSTEM	S-1-5-18	824
c:\windows\system32\drivers\etc\lmhosts.sam	Dec 7, 2019 @ 01:12:44.000	SYSTEM	S-1-5-18	3683
c:\windows\system32\drivers\etc\networks	Dec 7, 2019 @ 01:12:44.000	SYSTEM	S-1-5-18	407
c:\windows\system32\drivers\etc\protocol	Dec 7, 2019 @ 01:12:44.000	SYSTEM	S-1-5-18	1358
c:\windows\system32\drivers\etc\services	Dec 7, 2019 @ 01:12:44.000	SYSTEM	S-1-5-18	17635
c:\windows\system32\wbem\wmic.exe	Dec 7, 2019 @ 01:08:19.000	TrustedInstaller	S-1-5-80-9560088...	526848
c:\windows\system32\windowpowershellv1.0\powershell.exe	Oct 6, 2021 @ 06:53:46.000	TrustedInstaller	S-1-5-80-9560088...	452608
c:\windows\system32\winrm.vbs	Dec 7, 2019 @ 01:08:19.000	TrustedInstaller	S-1-5-80-9560088...	204074

3. The document in the file was modified and deleted to observe and verify the configuration of the file integrity monitoring setup, and Policies matching rule 550 and 553 observed a change

Time	Action	Description	Level	Rule ID
Dec 29, 2025 @ 16:08:33.381	modified	Integrity checksum changed.	7	550

The screenshots illustrate the Wazuh File Integrity Monitoring (FIM) feature. The top screenshot shows a detailed view of a specific file, `c:\demo\important_document.txt`, with its SHA256 hash (6a75492bd7f66f98d12cde03d426fce1d3b32a5557f1f6fa2e88a129fe06680). It displays a table of recent events over the last 24 hours, showing three hits where the file was deleted, modified, or its integrity checksum changed. The bottom screenshot shows a broader dashboard view with sections for most active users, file actions (added, modified, deleted), and event counts over time.

Compliance Monitoring in Wazuh

Wazuh provides the capability to monitor compliance with various standards and regulations, such as PCI DSS and GDPR, through its compliance dashboard, allowing users to observe and generate compliance reports. Snippet below shows how FIM processes comply with

PCI DSS and GDPR; this report can then be used to understand how to be compliant

Screenshot of the Wazuh web interface showing endpoint monitoring and compliance reporting.

Endpoint Summary:

ID	Status	IP address	Version	Group	Operating system	Cluster node	Registration date	Last keep alive
001	active	192.168.221.127	Wazuh v4.13.1	default	Microsoft Windows 10 Home 10.0.19044.1288	node01	Dec 29, 2025 @ 12:41:33.000	Dec 29, 2025 @ 16:16:57.000

System inventory:

Cores	2	Memory	3.4GB	CPU	AMD Athlon Silver 3050U with Radeon Gra...	Host name	DESKTOP-2RNT...	Serial number	PKD7QF3MYE5...
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Events count evolution: A line chart showing event counts over time. The count drops sharply from approximately 400 at 12:00 to near zero by 15:00.

MITRE ATT&CK: A dashboard showing Top Tactics (Defense Evasion, Impact) and a score of 36/33.

Compliance: A donut chart showing PCI DSS compliance status across five categories: 2.2 (399), 2.2.5 (53), 4.1 (44), 10.6.1 (37), and 11.5 (31). A message to "Activate Windows" is displayed.

Vulnerability Detection: Summary of critical, high, medium, and low vulnerabilities.

23 Critical
797 High
360 Medium
4 Low

Top 5 Packages:

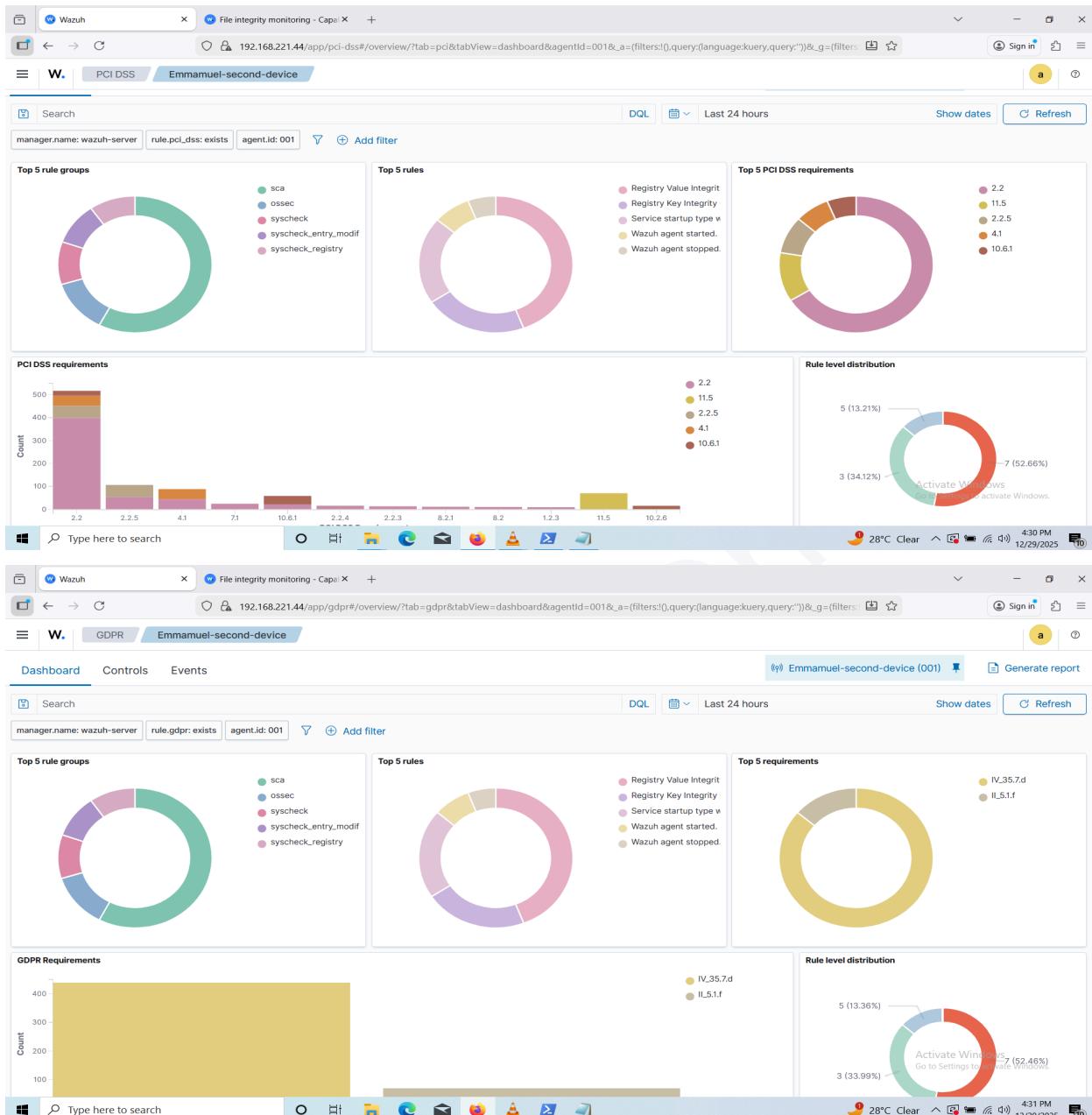
Package	Count
Microsoft Windows 10 Home 10.0.19044.1288	1179
VLC media player	4
Photos	1

SCA: Lastest scans: CIS Microsoft Windows 10 Enterprise Benchmark v1.12.0 (cis_win10_enterprise).

Policy	End scan	Passed	Failed	Not ap...	Score
CIS Microsoft Windows 10 Enterprise Benchmark v1.12.0	Dec 29, 2025 @ 16:07:46.000	127	262	5	32%

FIM: Recent events:

Time	Path	Action	Rule description	Rule Lev...	Rule Id
Dec 29, 2025 @ 16:15:21.290	HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\System\CurrentControlSet\Services\bam\State...	modified	Registry Value Integrity Checksum Changed	5	750
Dec 29, 2025 @ 16:15:21.288	HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\System\CurrentControlSet\Services\bam\State...	modified	Registry Value Integrity Checksum Changed	5	750
Dec 29, 2025 @ 16:15:21.286	HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\System\CurrentControlSet\Services\bam\State...	modified	Registry Value Integrity Checksum Changed	5	750



Summary: This project successfully deployed a Windows Wazuh agent and configured File Integrity Monitoring (FIM). Wazuh was set up in a VMware environment, and the agent was installed on a Windows OS using PowerShell. FIM was then configured by modifying the `ossec.conf` file on the agent to monitor specific files (`c/demo/important_document.txt`). The modifications (edit and deletion) of the monitored file were successfully detected and reported on the Wazuh dashboard, confirming the FIM setup. The document also briefly highlights Wazuh's compliance monitoring capabilities (PCI DSS, GDPR).