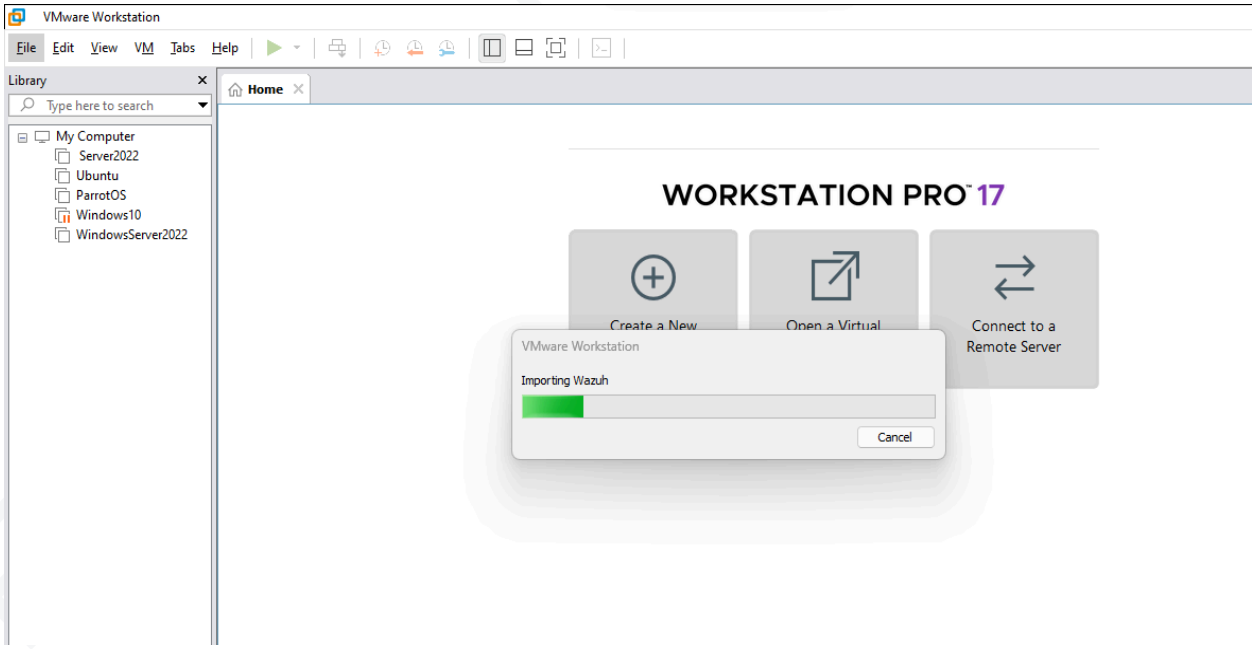
**Deployment of Wazuh Agent and File Integrity Monitoring Configuration**

**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.

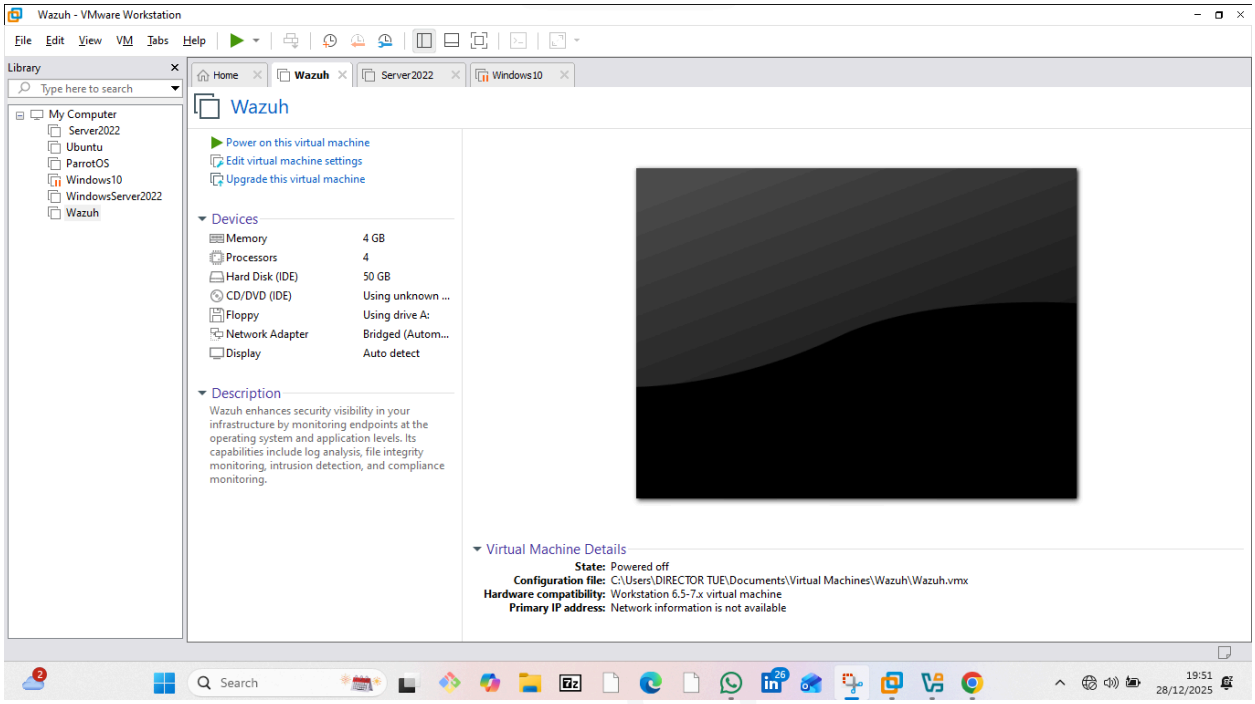
Wazuh enhances security visibility by monitoring endpoints at the operating system and application levels. Its capabilities include log analysis, file integrity monitoring, intrusion detection, and compliance monitoring.

**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




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


5. 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).

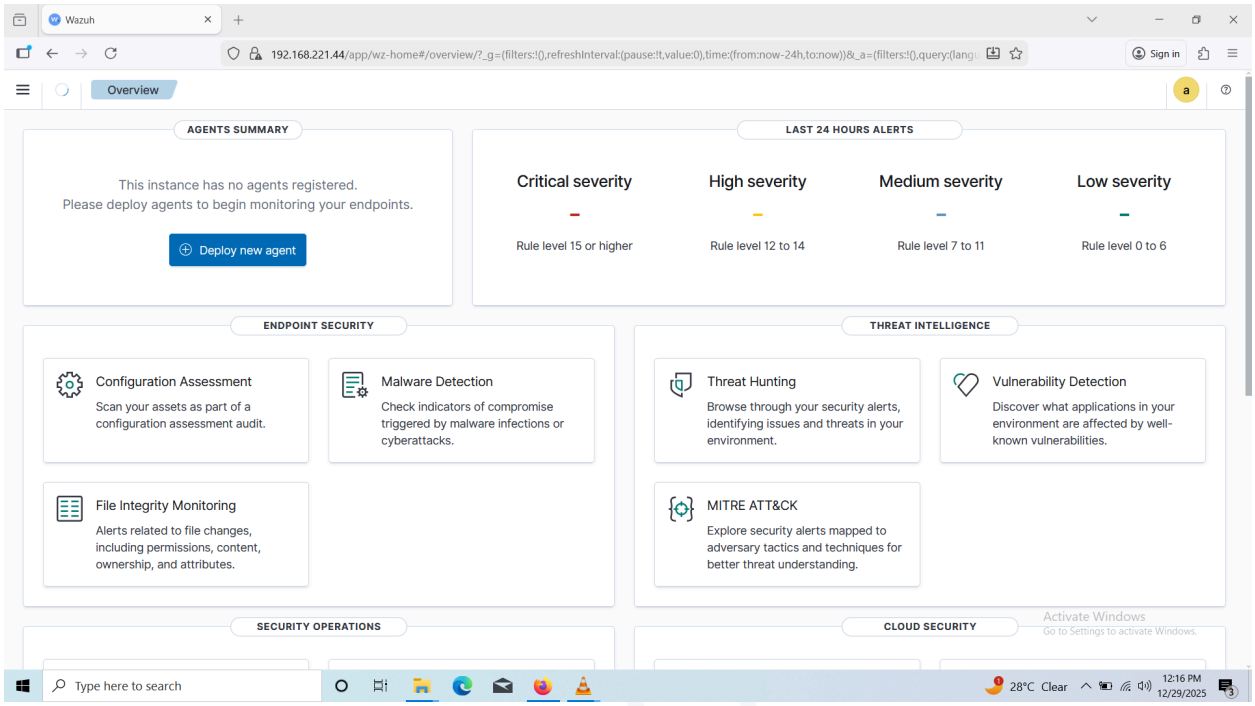
The Wazuh VM CLI login credentials are username: wazuh-user and password:wazuh

```
[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 scope host lo
       valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
    inet6 ::1/128 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 metric 1024 brd 192.168.221.255 scope global dynamic eth0
       valid_lft 3425sec preferred_lft 3425sec
    inet6 fe80::20c:29ff:fee7:637/64 scope link proto kernel_ll
       valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
[wazuh-user@wazuh-server ~]$
```

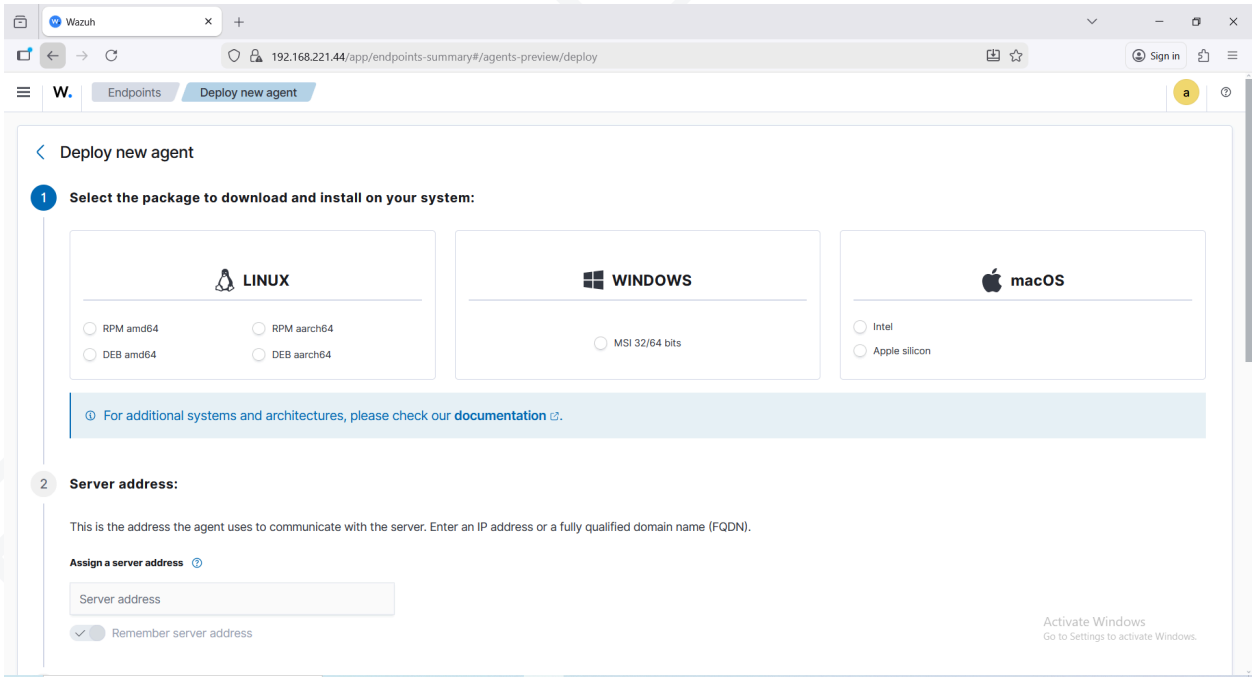
6. Access the Wazuh Dashboard through the browser using the IP address allocated to the Wazuh VM and logging in with the username: admin and password: admin

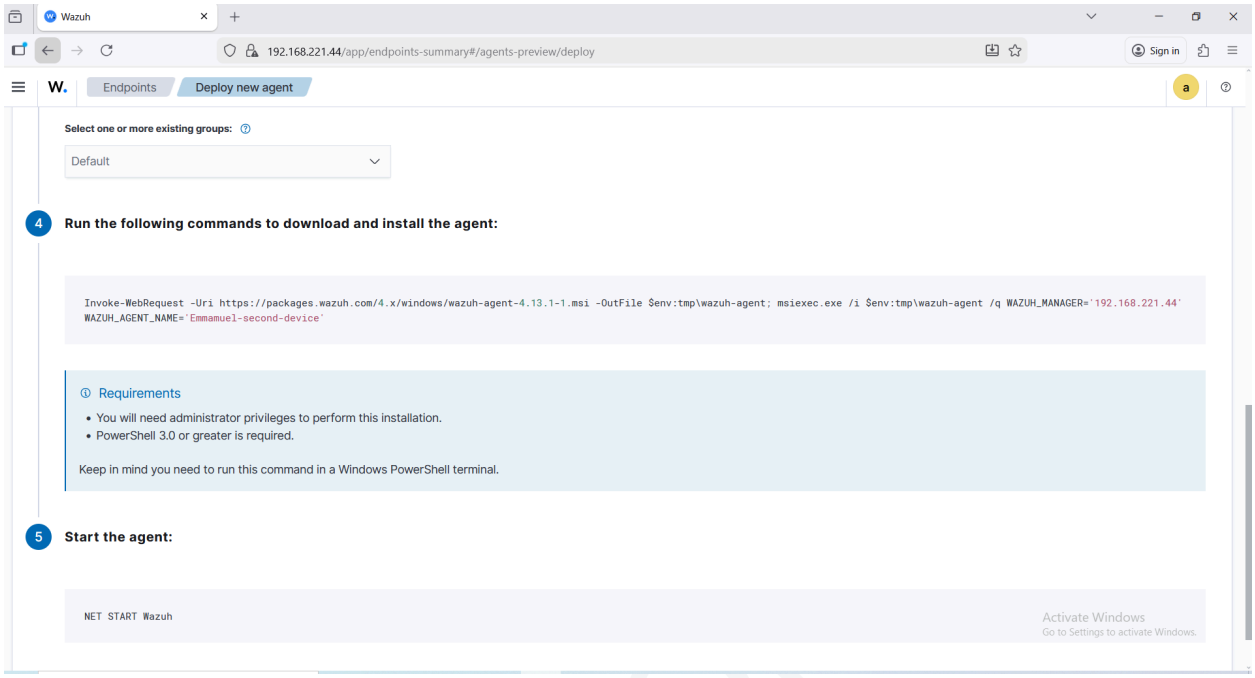

**Part 2: Agent Deployment**

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



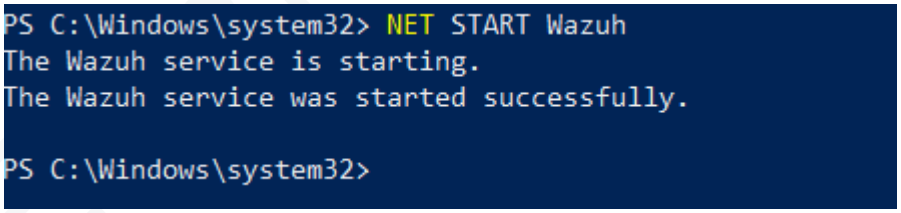

2. For my own case, I clicked on the ***"Windows OS"*** as it is the OS that the agent would deploy on, then used the PowerShell command to install the Wazuh agent





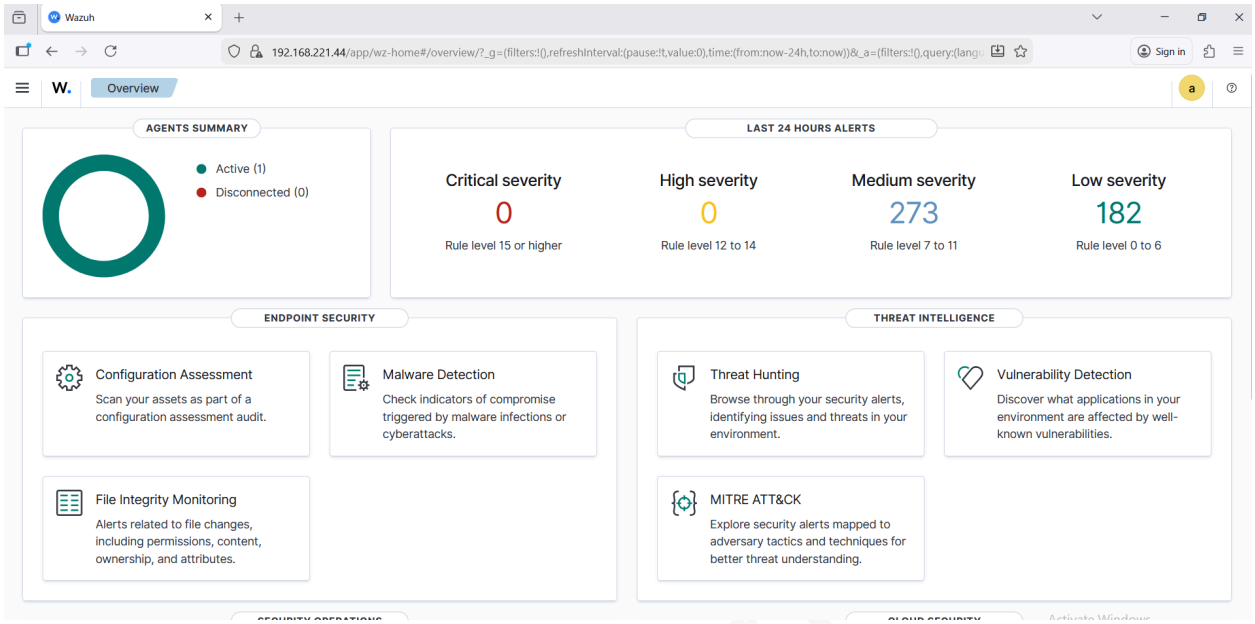

3. Open PowerShell and run the command displayed by Wazuh to install the Windows agent and start the Wazuh agent
   In my case, the command is
   ***Invoke-WebRequest -Uri https://packages.wazuh.com/4.x/windows/wazuh-agent-4.13.1-1.msi -OutFile $env:tmp\wazuh-agent; msiexec.exe /i $env:tmp\wazuh-agent /q WAZUH_MANAGER='192.168.221.44' WAZUH_AGENT_NAME='Emmamuel-second-device'***

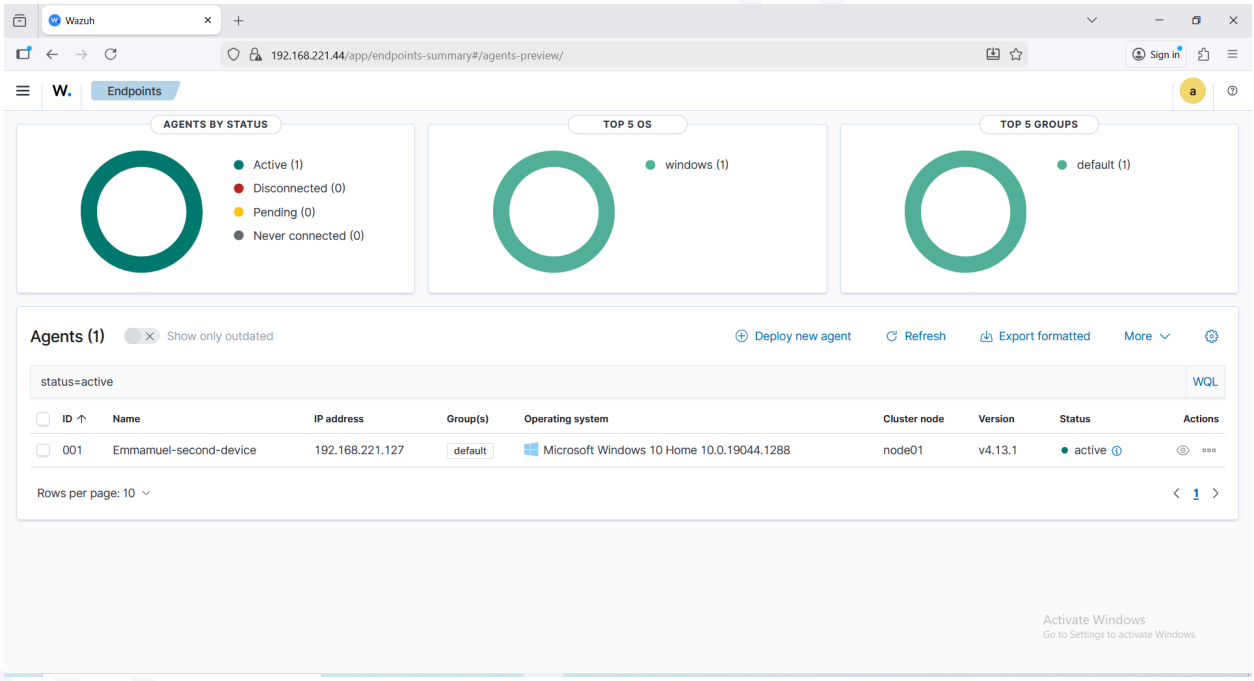

4. Start the Wazuh agent using the command ***"NET START Wazuh"***




5. Verification of the Agent being active

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



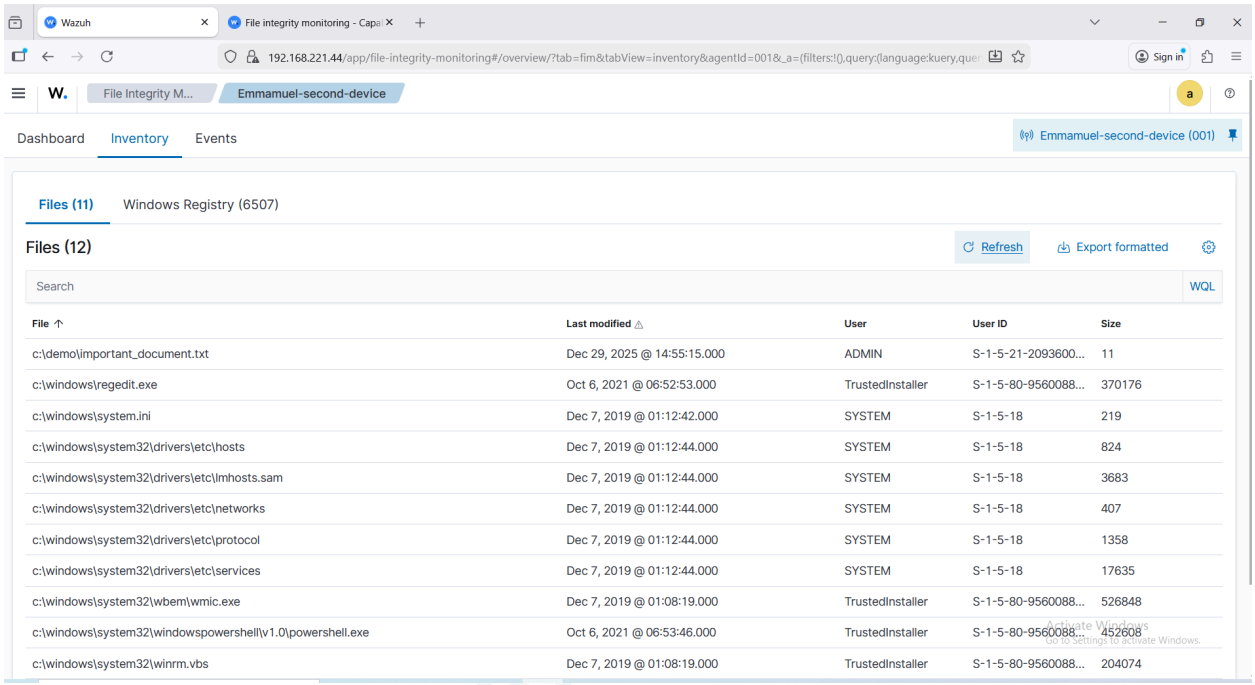




## Part 3: File Integrity Monitoring Configuration

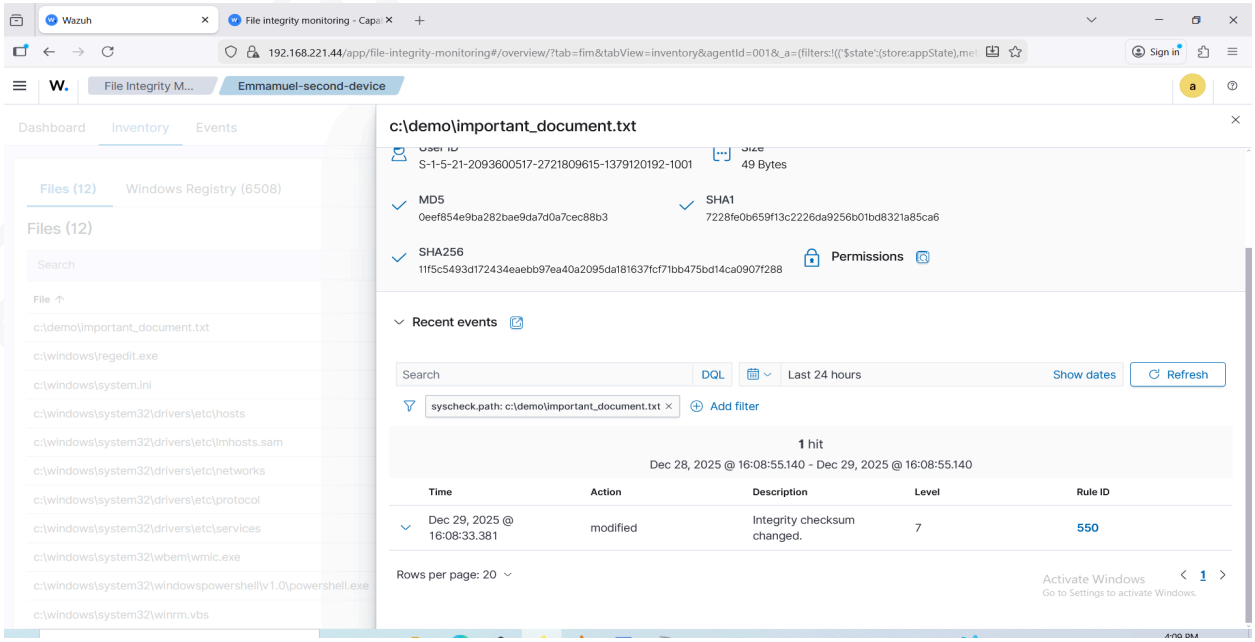
1. To configure File Integrity Monitoring, we would need to modify the ossec.conf configuration file in the agent. For Windows, open Notepad in administrator mode, then navigate to the wazuh-agent file, then to the ossec.conf, and then scroll to the section that details File Monitoring, then change the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

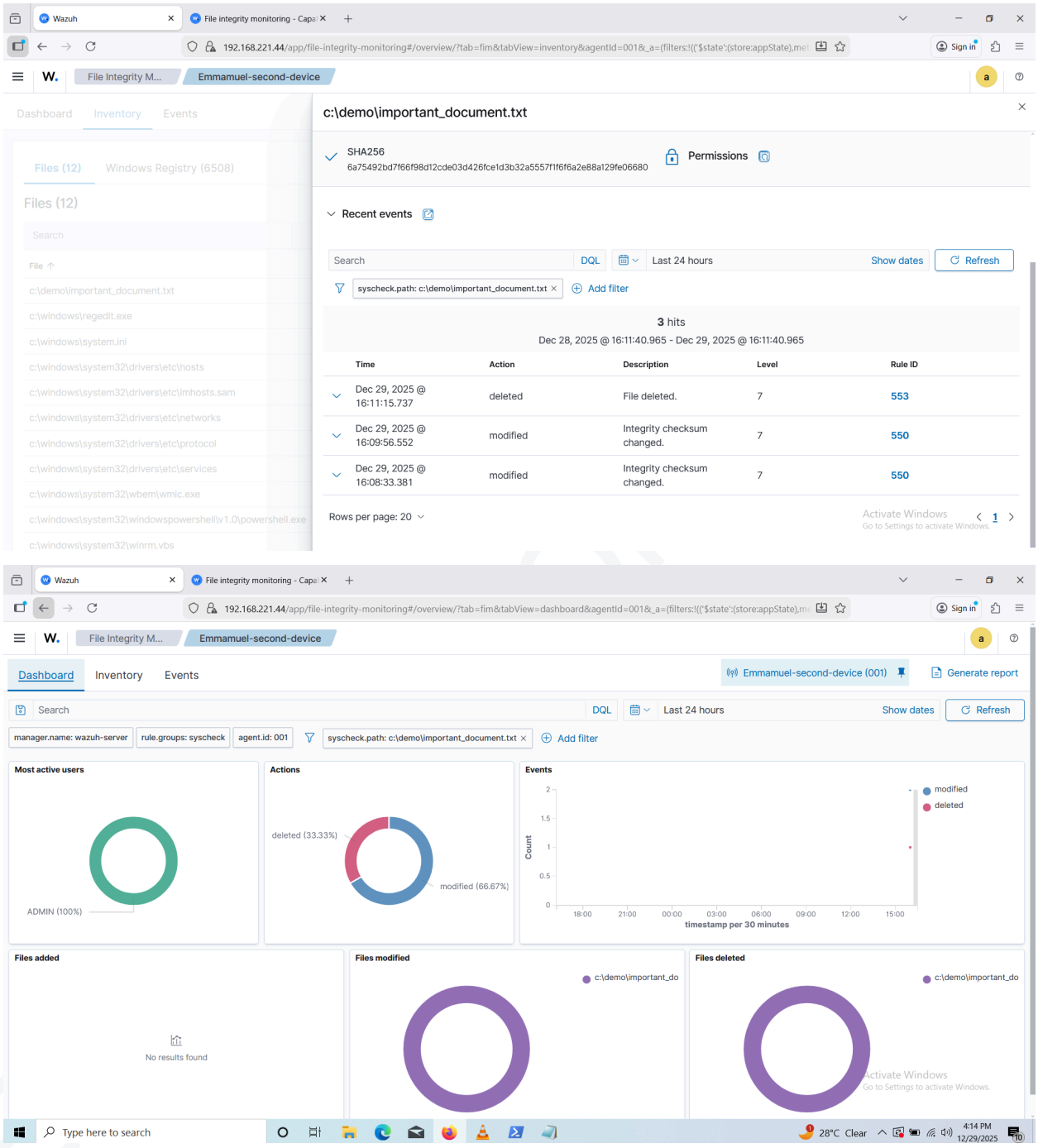
new directories tag to contain the file to be monitored with attributes ***“check_all = “yes””*** under the ***“syscheck”*** block

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




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**

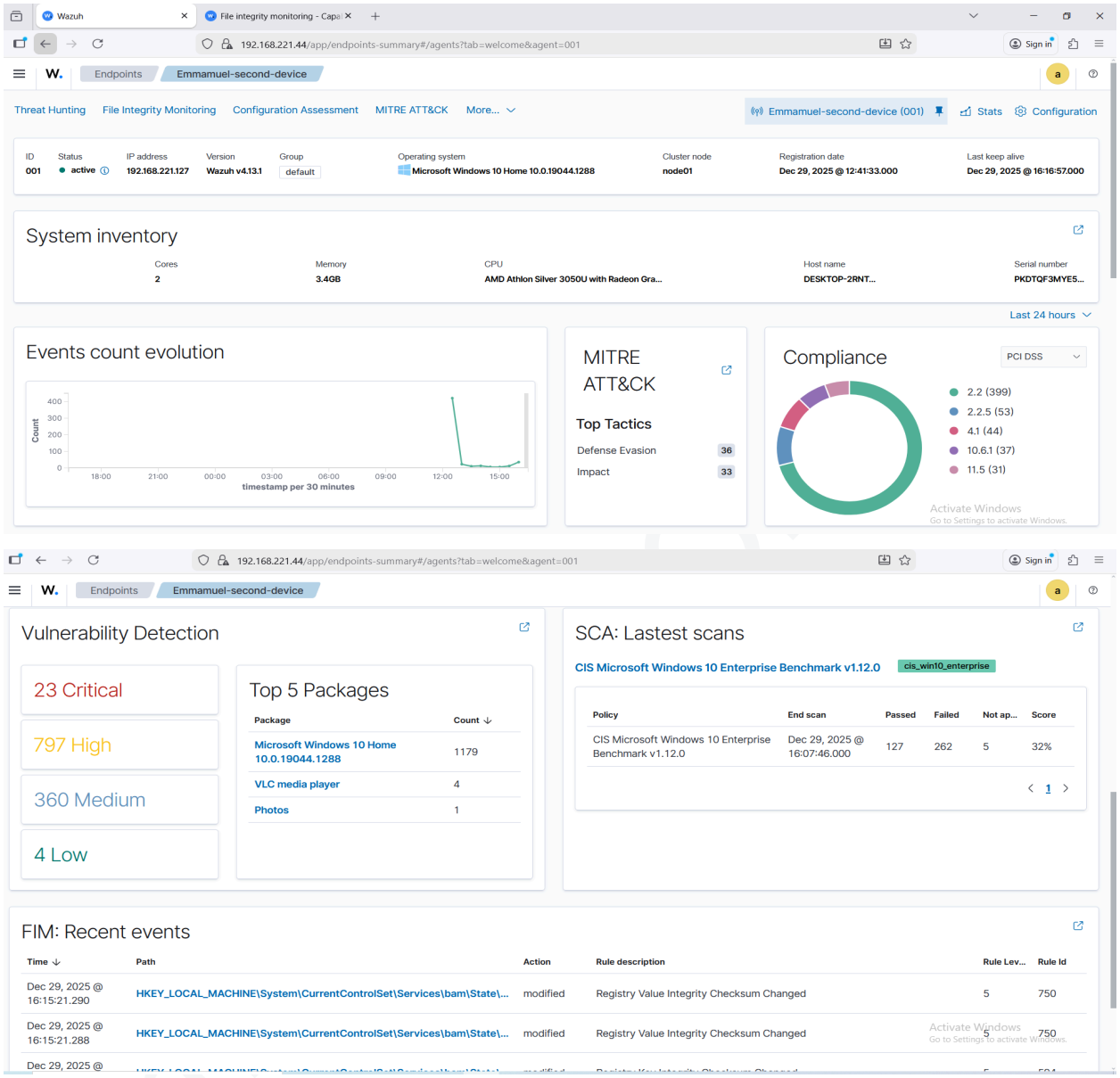


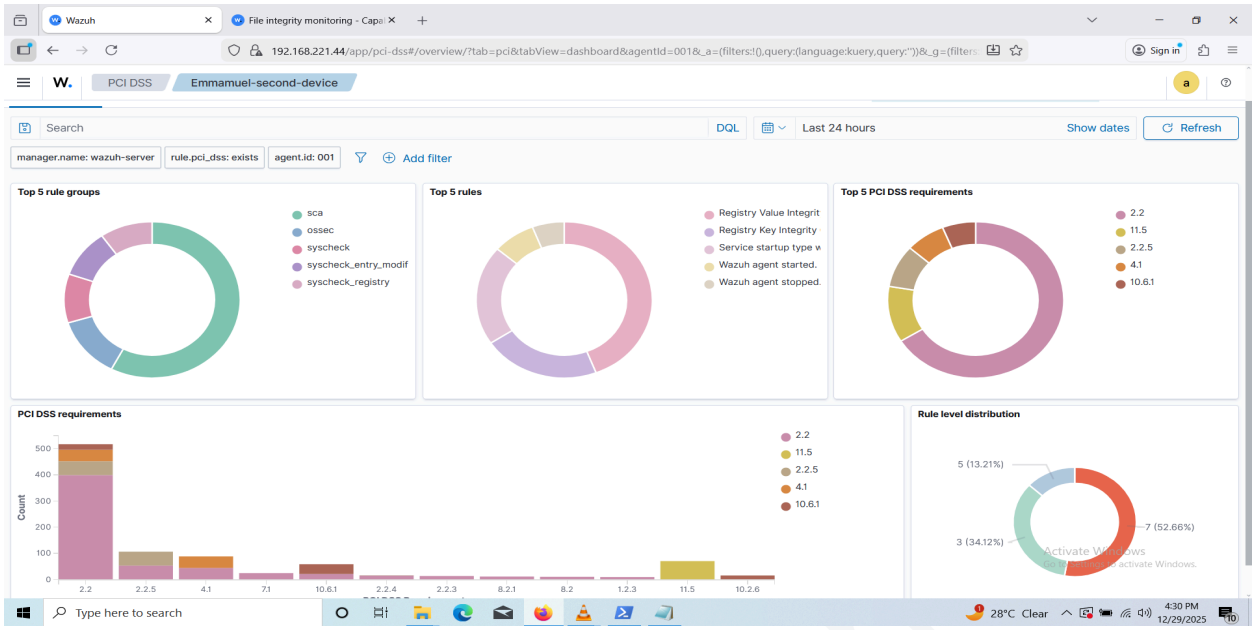


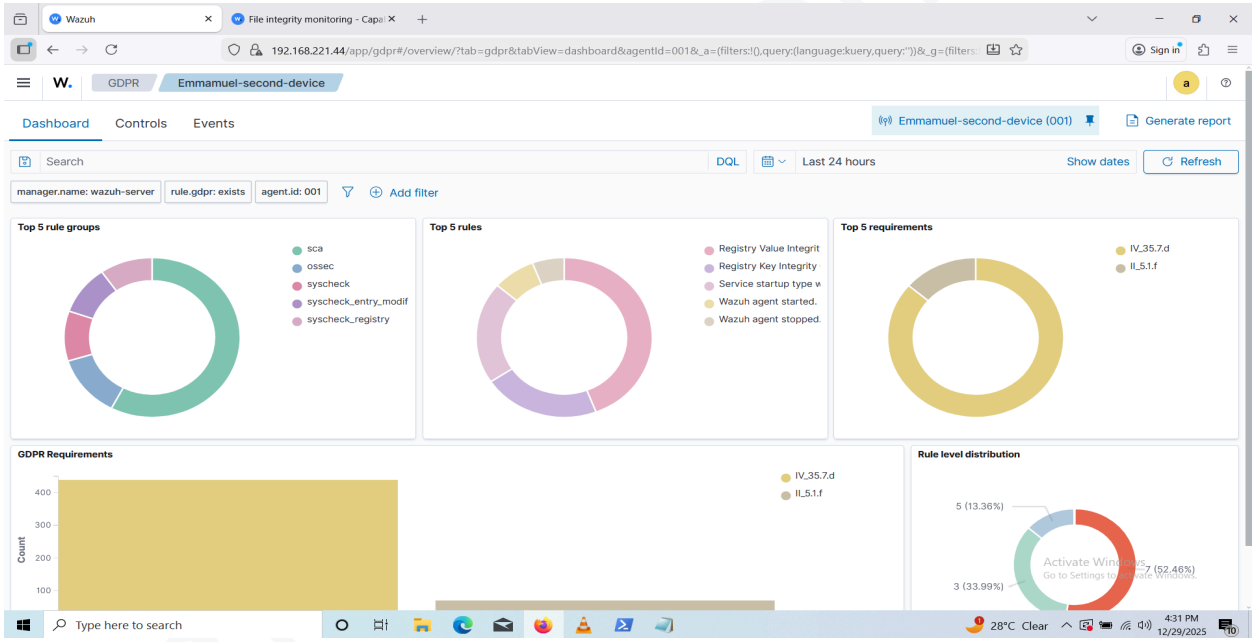

## Compliance Monitoring in Wazuh

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






**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 fi le 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).