

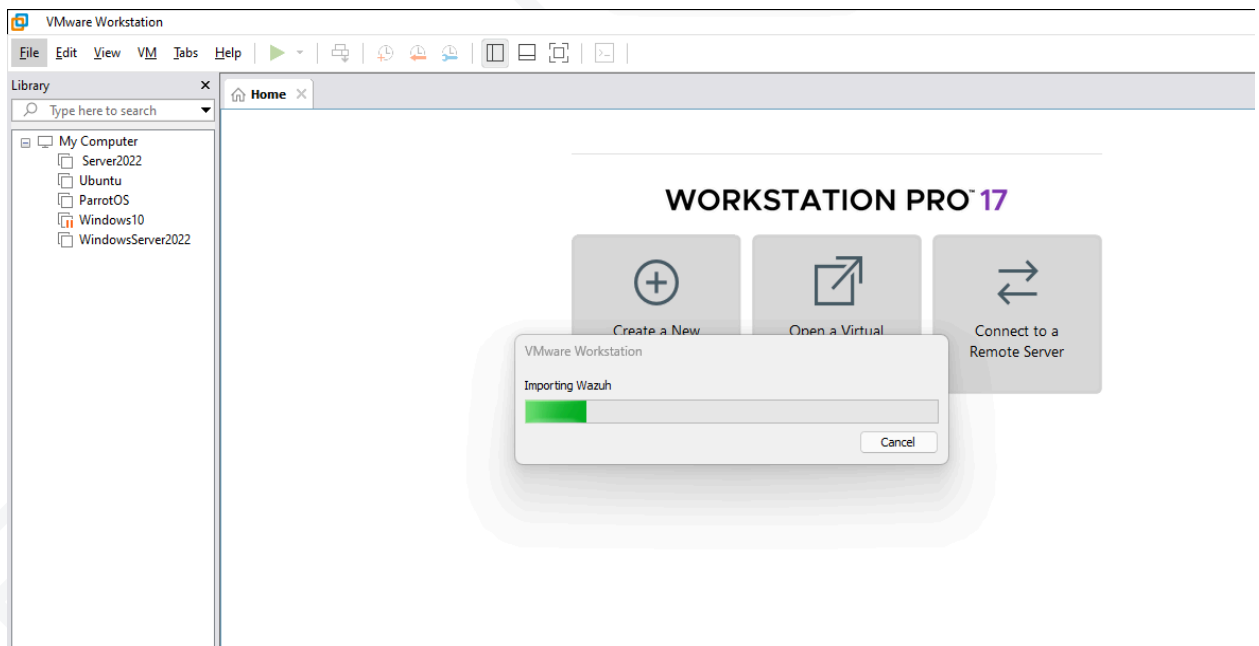
Deployment of Wazuh Agent and File Integrity Monitoring Configuration

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.

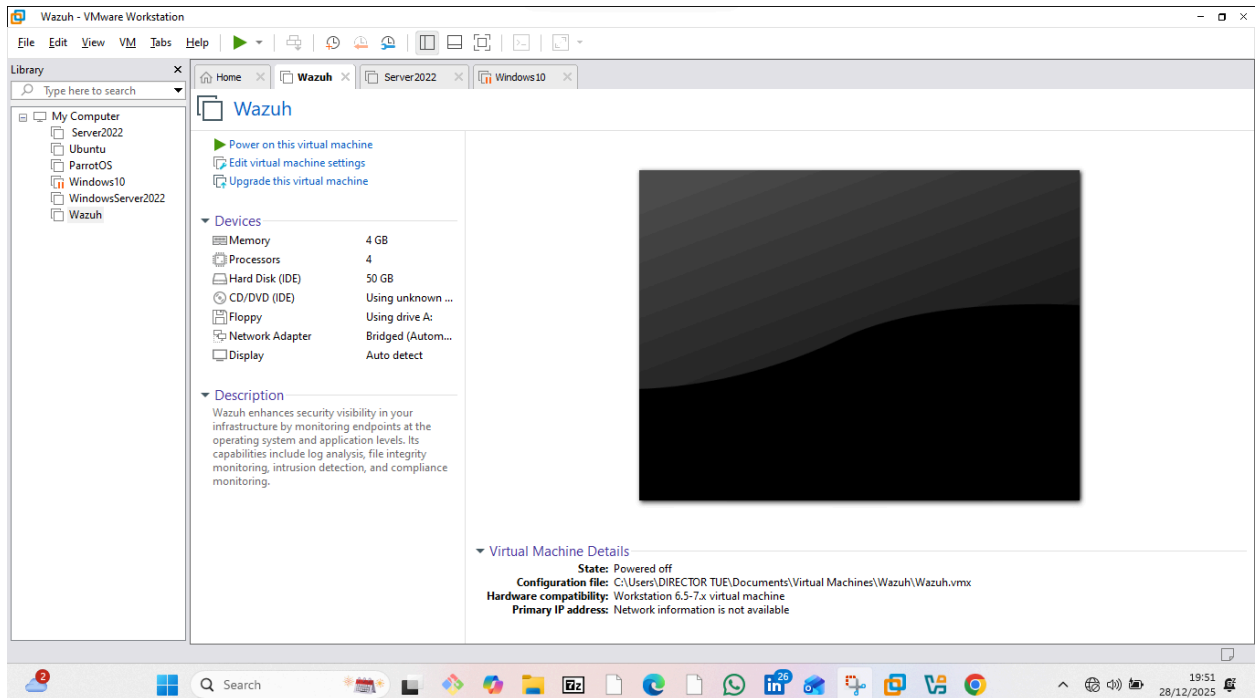
Wazuh enhances security visibility by monitoring endpoints at the operating system and application levels. Its capabilities include log analysis, file integrity monitoring, intrusion detection, and compliance monitoring.

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

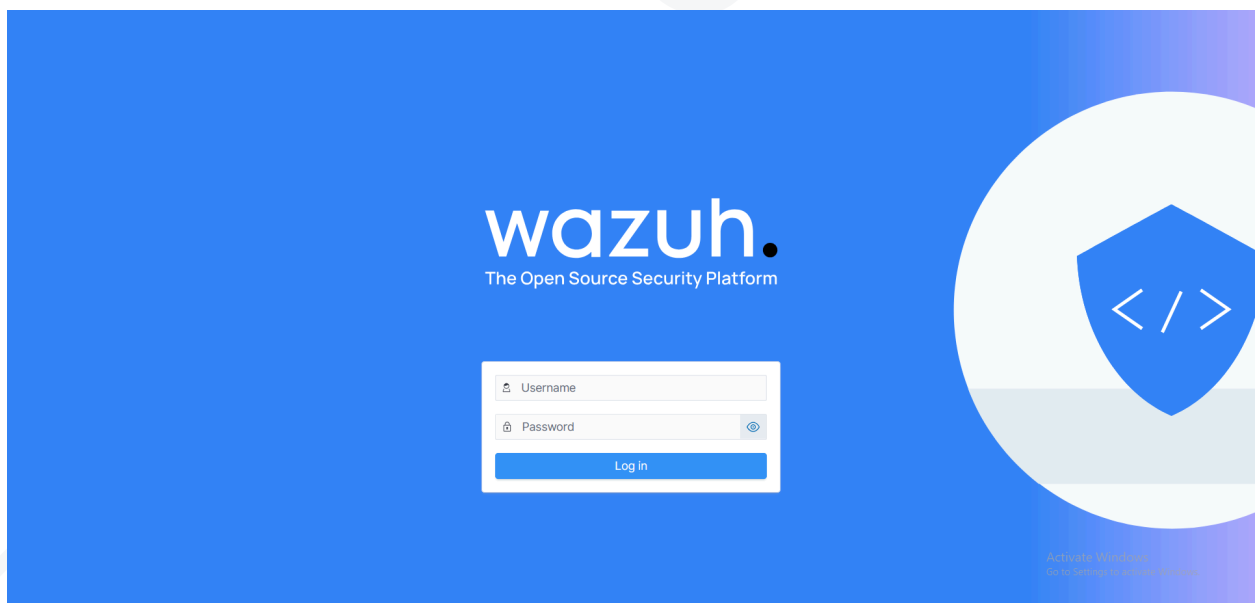


5. Check the IP allocated to the Wazuh VM to be able to access it through the browser (the network interface adapter is the bridged adapter; the IP address allocated in my case is 192.168.221.89).

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

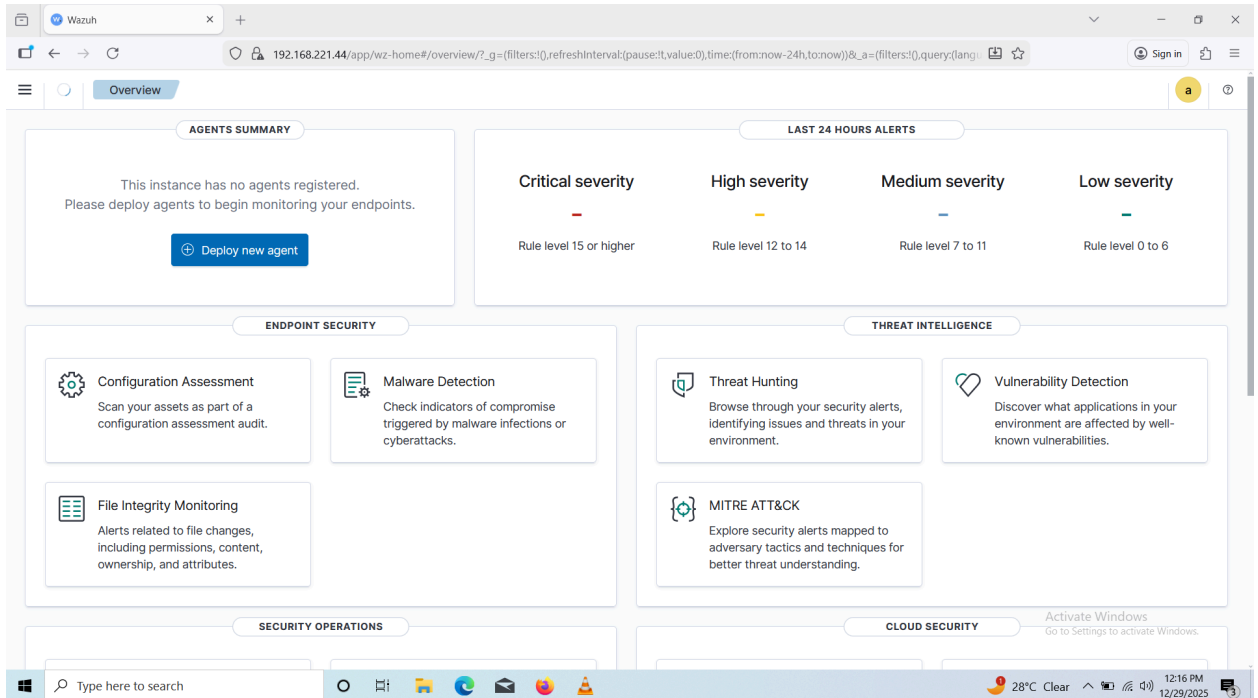
```
[wazuh-user@wazuh-server ~]$ ip a
1: lo: <LOOPBACK,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 65536 qdisc noqueue state UNKNOWN group default qlen 1000
    link/loopback 00:00:00:00:00:00 brd 00:00:00:00:00:00
    inet 127.0.0.1/8 scope host lo
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
    inet6 ::1/128 scope host noprefixroute
        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:fe7:637/64 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

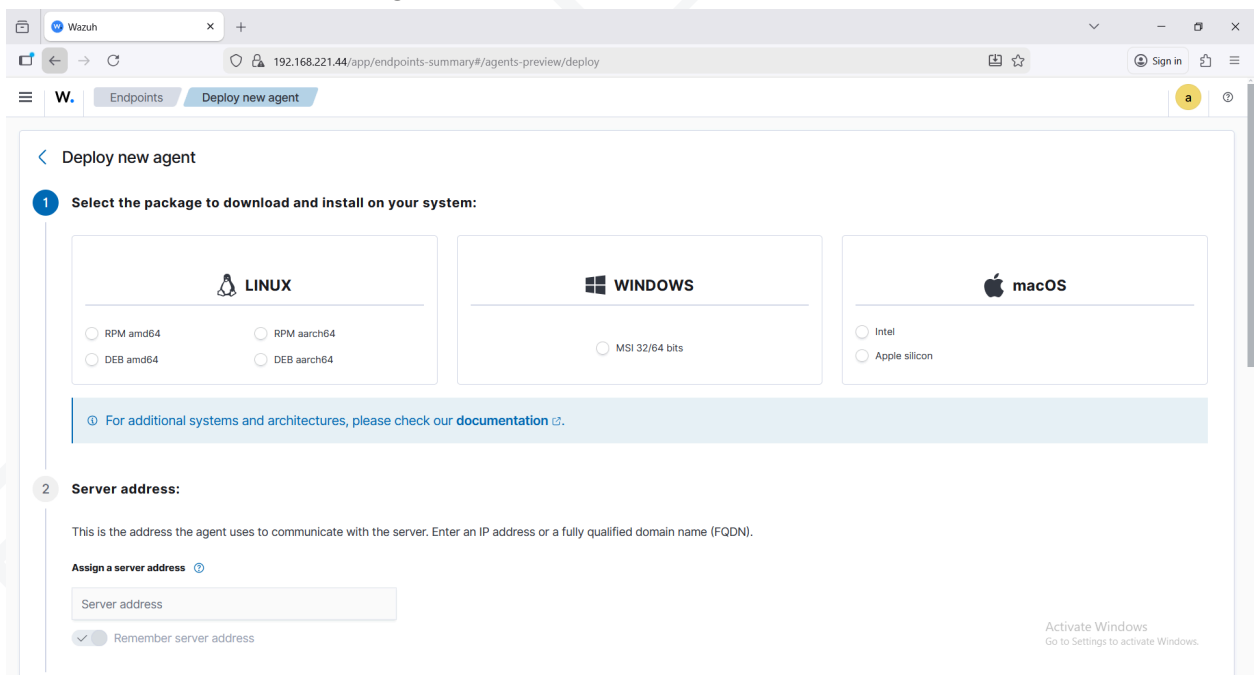


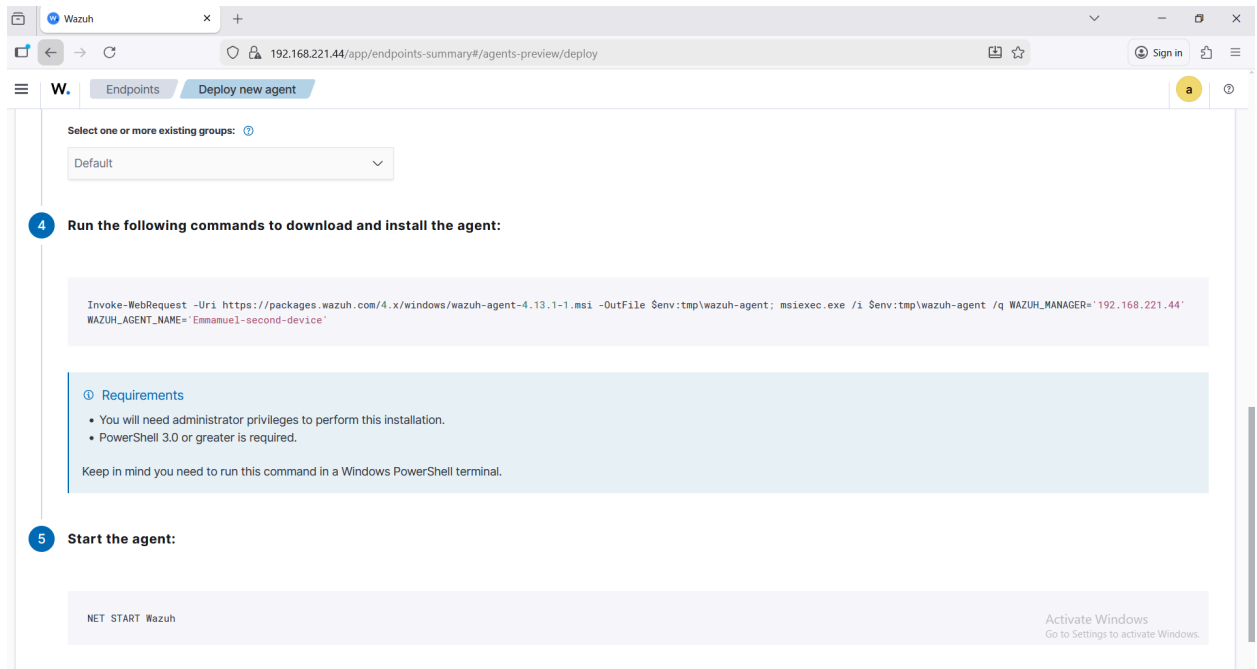
Part 2: Agent Deployment

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; msixec.exe /i $env:tmp\wazuh-agent /q WAZUH_MANAGER='192.168.221.44'  
WAZUH_AGENT_NAME='Emmanuel-second-device'
```

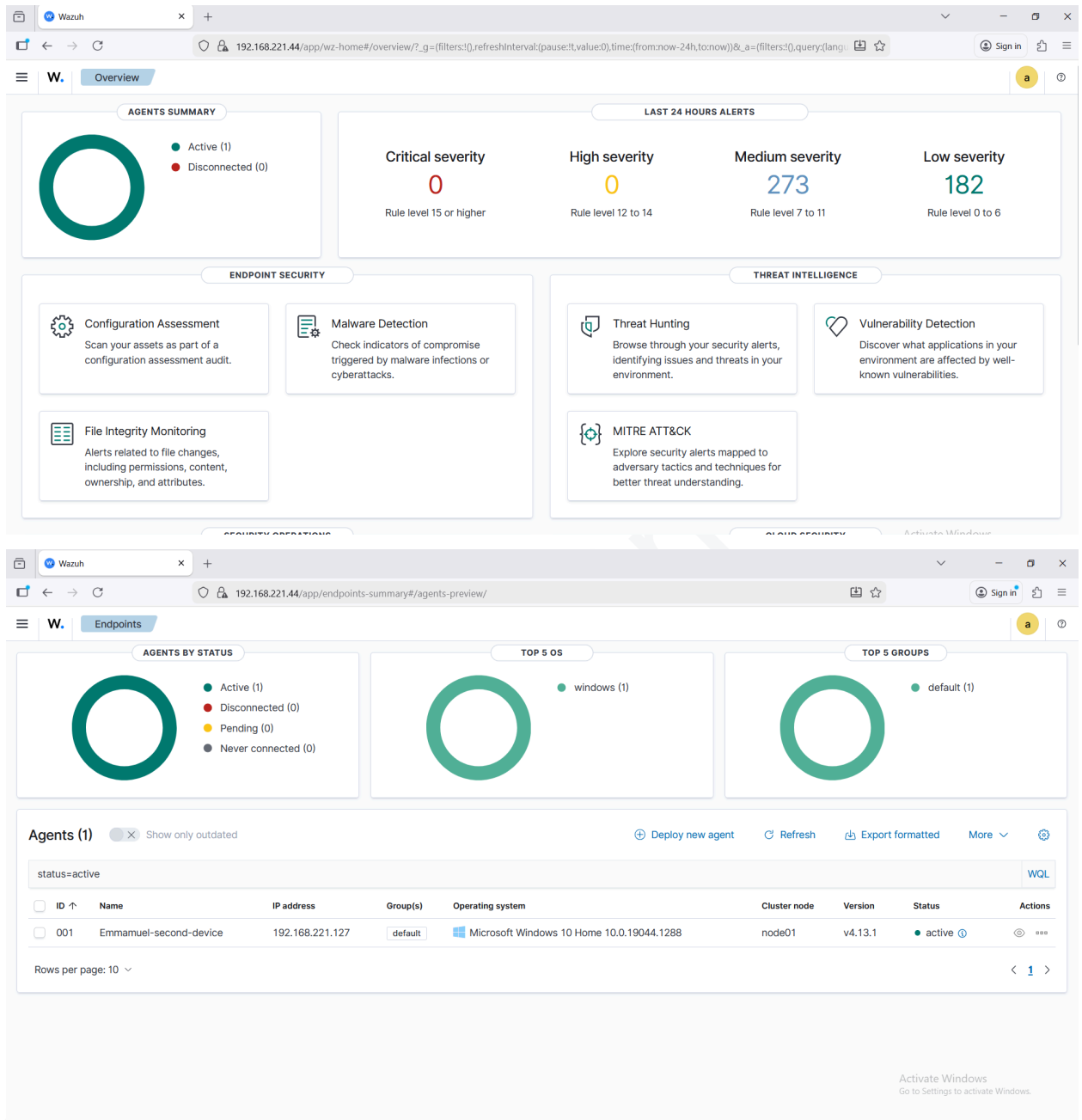
```
PS C:\Windows\system32> Invoke-WebRequest -Uri https://packages.wazuh.com/4.x/windows/wazuh-agent-4.13.1-1.msi -OutFile $env:tmp\wazuh-agent; msixec.exe /i $env:tmp\wazuh-agent /q WAZUH_MANAGER='192.168.221.44' WAZUH_AGENT_NAME='Emmanuel-second-device'  
PS C:\Windows\system32>
```

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

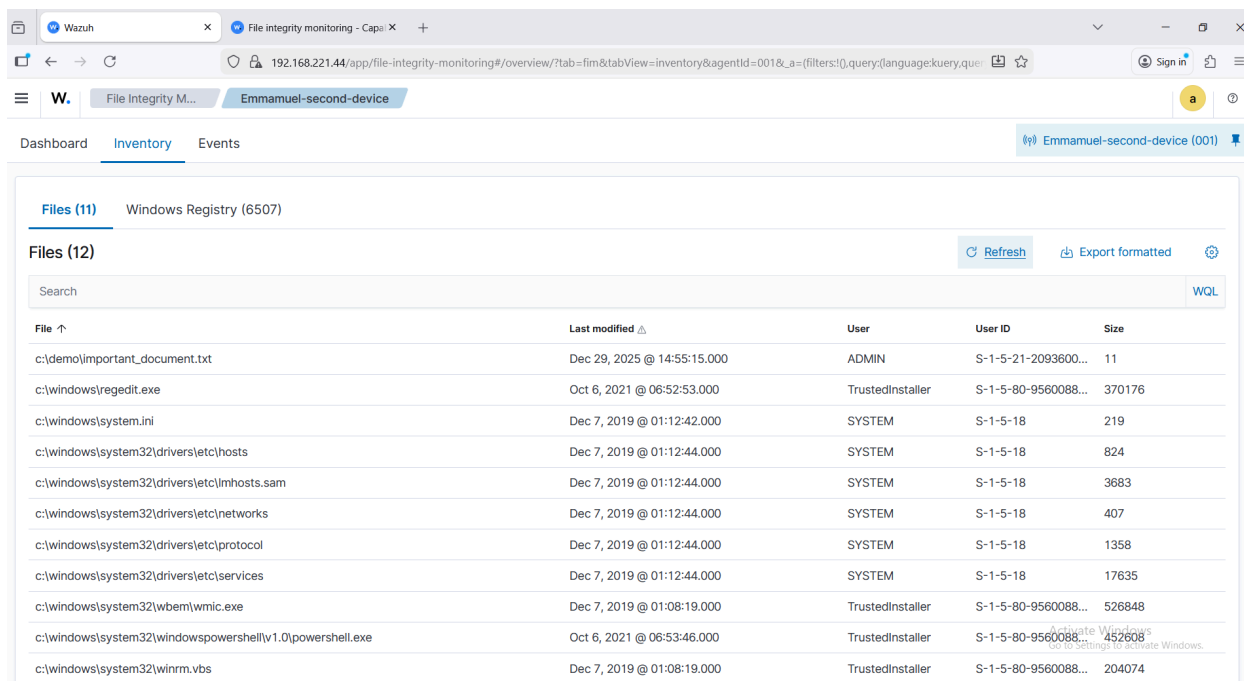


Part 3: File Integrity Monitoring Configuration

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

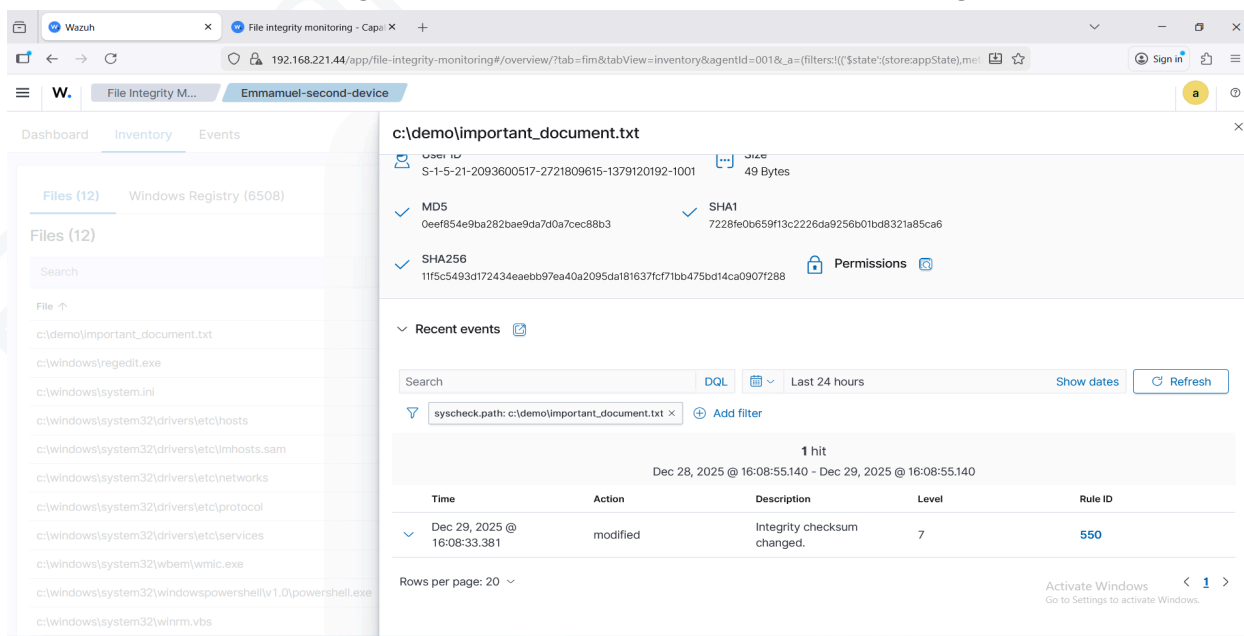
new directories tag to contain the file to be monitored with attributes **"check_all = "yes""** under the **"syscheck"** block

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



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\windowspowershell\v1.0\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 top screenshot displays the 'Inventory' view for the file `c:\demo\important_document.txt`. It shows the file's SHA256 hash, permissions, and a list of recent events. The events table is as follows:

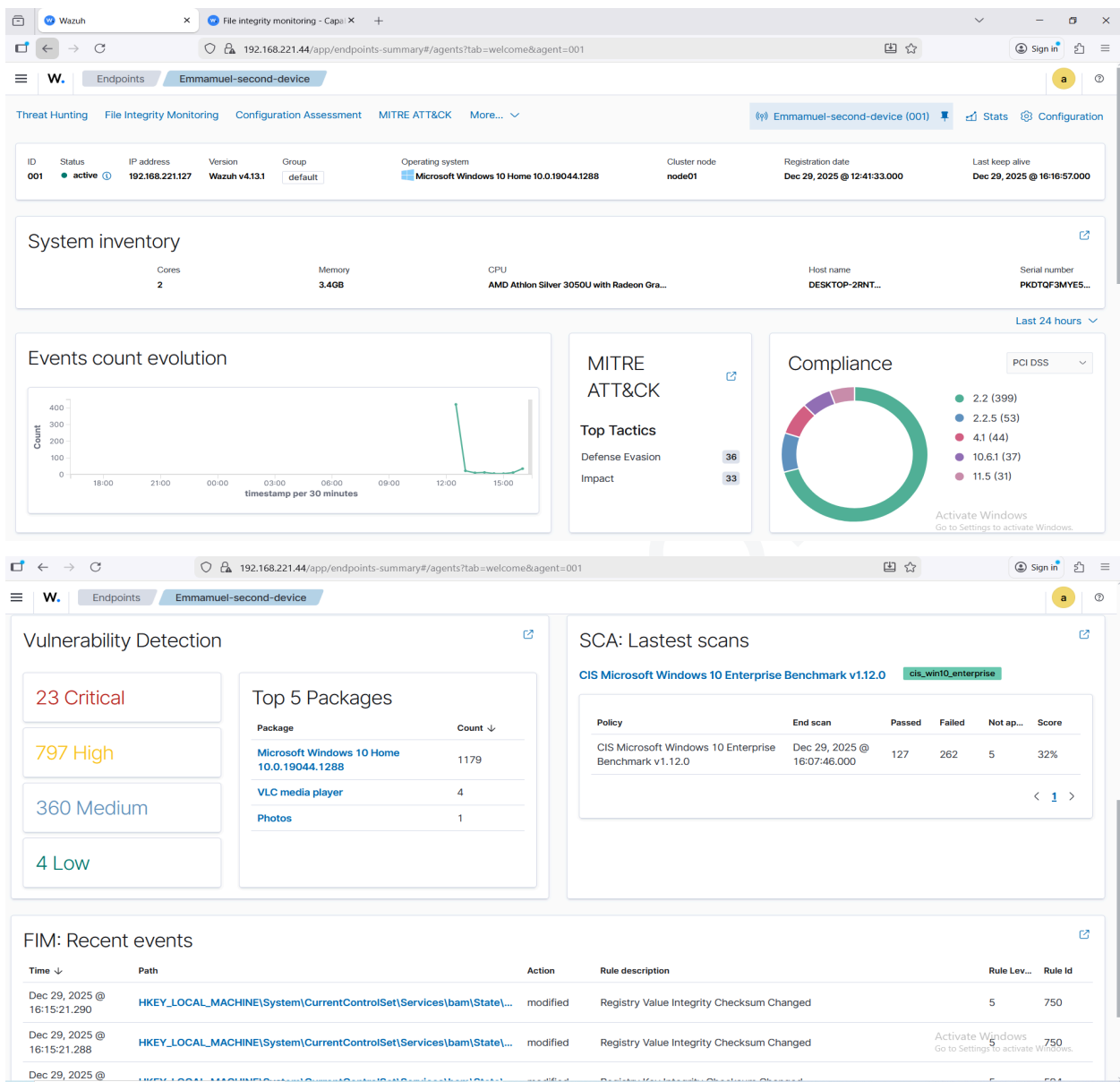
Time	Action	Description	Level	Rule ID
Dec 29, 2025 @ 16:11:15.737	deleted	File deleted.	7	553
Dec 29, 2025 @ 16:09:56.552	modified	Integrity checksum changed.	7	550
Dec 29, 2025 @ 16:08:33.381	modified	Integrity checksum changed.	7	550

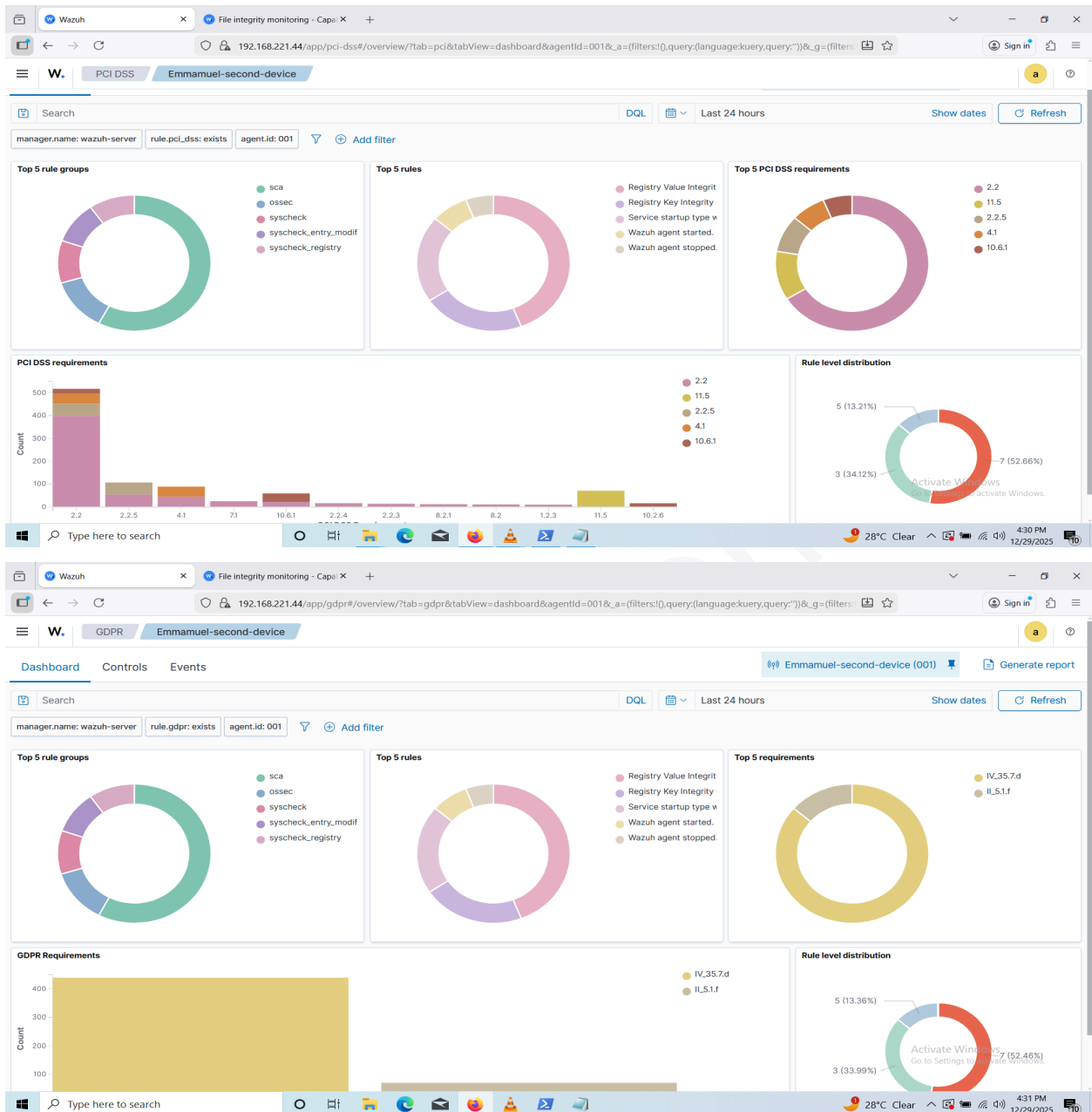
The bottom screenshot shows the 'Dashboard' view, which includes a search bar, filters, and several charts. The 'Most active users' chart shows ADMIN (100%). The 'Actions' chart shows deleted (33.33%) and modified (66.67%). The 'Events' chart shows a line graph of events over time. The 'Files added' chart shows 'No results found'. The 'Files modified' chart shows `c:\demo\important_do`. The 'Files deleted' chart shows `c:\demo\important_do`.

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 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).