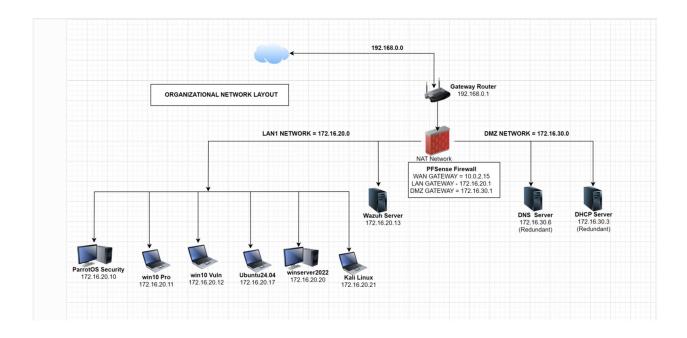
## Project title: Detecting and responding to a Brute-Force Attack

**Project Objective:** Set up and configure Wazuh or Splunk to detect brute-force login attempts. Design, Setup and configure a typical SOC station utilizing SIEM tool (Wazuh OR Splunk) for monitoring and logs collection. Detect a brute-force login attempt/attack from the logs and automated alert /notification system for effective incident response/management.

# **Project Execution Stages**

## Stage 1: Network / SOC station design and set up

- Made a network layout drawing using draw.io for comprehensive understanding of the organization network design
- Installed Virtualbox software on a host computer that has type-2 Hypervisor built-in
- Installed the following virtual machines (VMs) on the Virtualbox
  - O PFsense software firewall VM
  - Wazuh server manager
  - O Kali Linux, Ubuntu Linux desktop, Windows 10 pro and window server 2022 machines
- Installed and configured Wazuh agent on the client virtual machines for logs collection
- Ensured the windows event log, Linux Syslogs and PFsense logs are functional and actively logging events
- Integrated SLACK web-hook link in the Wazuh manager configuration file for automated alerts and notifications to the SOC team
- Logged on the PFsense web-based dashboard to confirm it is functional and logging events effectively
- Logged on to the Wazuh Server web-based dashboard to confirm communication with the installed endpoint agents and effective log collection. Also confirmed the comprehensive capabilities and effectiveness of built-in monitoring functionalities (eg: Threat intelligence and security operations functions)
- Tested the entire SOC analyst station for proper functioning and effective monitoring

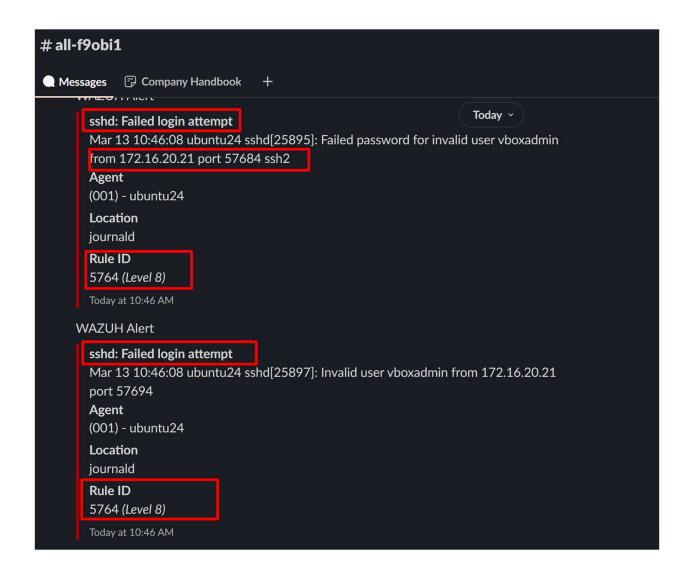


# Stage 2:

#### Preparation for attack simulation

- O Determined the VM to use in simulating the attack (Kali Linux Machine)
- O Established availability and functionality of Hydra tool to be used in brute force attack
- Established installation and functionality of Nmap network tool for network scanning, enumeration and reconnaissance
- Carried actual network scanning to determine open services that can be exploited targeting SSH service.
   Also ensured SSH ports are deliberately opened across the VMs to establish vulnerability. SEE scanned results in the image below:
- O Prepared list of possible usernames and passwords in text format

```
Wazuh v4.9.2 OVA 1 [Running] - Oracle VirtualBox
File Machine View Input Devices Help
        <update_check>yes</update_check>
      </global>
      <alerts>
        <log_alert_level>3</log_alert_level>
        <email_alert_level>12</email_alert_level>
      </alerts>
      <integration>
        <name>slack</name>
        Chook_url>https://hooks.slack.com/services/T08GKGU9RCN/B08GPTLPENR/BA5Fbxdz$
        <alert_format>json</alert_format>
      </integration>
        !-- Choose between "plain", "json", or "plain,json" for the format of intern$
      <logging>
        format>plain</log_format>
      </logging>
      <remote>
    [root@wazuh-server wazuh-user]# systemctl restart wazuh-manager
    [root@wazuh-server wazuh-user]# 📕
Wazuh v4.9.2 OVA 1 [Running] - Oracle VirtualBox
File Machine View Input Devices Help
          <id>T1110</id>
        </mitre>
        <group>authentication_failures,gdpr_IV_35.7.d,gdpr_IV_32.2,hipaa_164.312.b,$
     <rule id="5764" level="8">
        \langle if_sid \rangle 5700 \langle /if_sid \rangle
        <match>invalid user</match>
        <description>sshd: Failed login attempt</description>
        <mitre>
          <id>T1110</id>
        </mitre>
       <group>invalid_login,authentication_failed,pci_dss_10.2.4,pci_dss_10.2.5,pc$
     </rule>
    /group>
                 ^O Write Out ^W Where Is
^R Read File ^\ Replace
                                              ^K Cut Text ^J Justify
^U Uncut Text^T To Spell
                                                                           Cur Pos
Go To Line
    G Get Help
                                                              🔏 💾 📖 🔳 🔳 🚰 🥙 😻 Right Ctrl 🔒
```



```
Nmap scan report for 172.16.20.10
Host is up (0.00042s latency).
Not shown: 999 closed tcp ports (reset)
PORT STATE SERVICE
22/tcp open ssh
MAC Address: 08:00:27:68:6E:D2 (PCS Systemtechnik/Oracle VirtualBox virtual NIC)
Nmap scan report for 172.16.20.11
Host is up (0.00059s latency).
Not shown: 998 filtered tcp ports (no-response)
PORT
        STATE SERVICE
22/tcp
       open ssh
5357/tcp open wsdapi
MAC Address: 08:00:27:C8:AB:0E (PCS Systemtechnik/Oracle VirtualBox virtual NIC)
Nmap scan report for 172.16.20.13
Host is up (0.00040s latency).
Not shown: 997 closed tcp ports (reset)
       STATE SERVICE
PORT
22/tcp open ssh
111/tcp open rpcbind
443/tcp open https
MAC Address: 08:00:27:F0:ED:78 (PCS Systemtechnik/Oracle VirtualBox virtual NIC)
Nmap scan report for 172.16.20.17
Host is up (0.00041s latency).
Not shown: 996 closed tcp ports (reset)
PORT
      STATE SERVICE
22/tcp open ssh
111/tcp open rpcbind
139/tcp open netbios-ssn
445/tcp open microsoft-ds
MAC Address: 08:00:27:6A:D5:F3 (PCS Systemtechnik/Oracle VirtualBox virtual NIC)
Nmap scan report for 172.16.20.21
Host is up (0.0000020s latency).
Not shown: 999 closed tcp ports (reset)
PORT STATE SERVICE
22/tcp open ssh
Nmap done: 32 IP addresses (6 hosts up) scanned in 7.54 seconds
    root@kali)-[/home/f9obi1
```

#### Actual attack simulation

- O Executed actual hydra brute-force command on the Ubuntu Linux endpoint
- Captured all login attempts from the attacking machine (Kali Linux) with combinations of the listed usernames and passwords.
- 1# valid username/password combination found see log below
- O The valid username/password was then used to access the victim PC through an open SSH service port logon was successful
- Also monitored all the above action on the Wazuh server dashboard and logs collected. More attacks conducted on other VMs in the network with several failures and few successes

```
(root® kali)-[/home/f9obi1/Documents]

# hydra -t 4 -L users.lst -P passwds.lst ssh://172.16.20.17 -vV

Hydra v9.5 (c) 2023 by van Hauser/IHC & David Maciejak - Please do not use in military or secret ser vice organizations, or for illegal purposes (this is non-binding, these *** ignore laws and ethics a nyway).

Hydra (https://github.com/vanhauser-thc/thc-hydra) starting at 2025-03-08 17:22:09

[DATA] max 4 tasks per 1 server, overall 4 tasks, 256 login tries (l:16/p:16), ~64 tries per task

[DATA] attacking ssh://172.16.20.17:22/

[VERBOSE] Resolving addresses ... [VERBOSE] resolving done

[INFO] Testing if password authentication is supported by ssh://admini@172.16.20.17:22

[INFO] Successful, password authentication is supported by ssh://172.16.20.17:22

[ATTEMPT] target 172.16.20.17 - login "admin1" - pass "systems_2ab1" - 1 of 256 [child 0] (0/0)
```

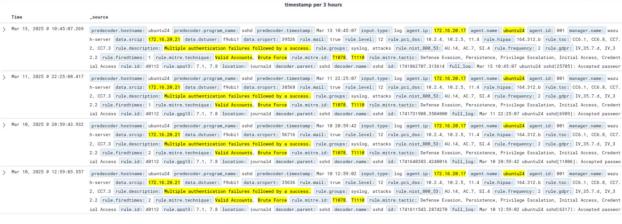
```
target 172.16.20.17
                                     login
                                             'user'
                                                       pass
                                                             euroasia_2032@Lon" - 137 of 256 [child 2]
                                                             "papastef_01" - 138 of 256 [child 3] (0/0)
"PAPAstef_01" - 139 of 256 [child 1] (0/0)
[ATTEMPT]
           target 172.16.20.17
                                            "user"
                                                       pass
                                     login
                                             "user"
[ATTEMPT]
           target 172.16.20.17 -
                                     login
                                                       pass
                                            "user" -
                                                            "CSAPr0j%ctgrp" - 140 of 256 [child 0] (0/0)
           target 172.16.20.17
[ATTEMPT]
                                     login
                                                       pass
                                                       pass "s0Cgrc@10alyT1cs" - 141 of 256 [child 2] (0/0)
           target 172.16.20.17 -
                                     login "user"
[ATTEMPT]
                                             "user"
                                                             "d0nTD1strub_1257!" - 142 of 256 [child 3] (0/0)
                                     login
[ATTEMPT]
           target 172.16.20.17 -
                                                       pass
                                                             "Ekopatak1_nija001" - 143 of 256 [child 1] (0/0)
                                            "user"
[ATTEMPT]
           target 172.16.20.17
                                     login
                                                       pass
                                            "user"
                                                       pass "p@rr0t_123#" - 144 of 256 [child 0] (0/0)
- pass "systems_2ab1" - 145 of 256 [child 2] (0/0)
[ATTEMPT]
           target 172.16.20.17
                                     login
                                             "f9obi1"
[ATTEMPT]
           target 172.16.20.17
                                     login
                                                               "pantoni@123%" - 146 of 256 [child 3] (0/0)
                                            "f9obi1" - pass
[ATTEMPT]
           target 172.16.20.17
                                     login
                                     login "f9obi1" - pass "linuxusr_001#" - 147 of 256 [child 1] (0/0)
[ATTEMPT] target 172.16.20.17
                                                               "kaliusr@25_ab3#" - 149 of 256 [child 0] (0/0)
"papastef01" - 149 of 256 [child 2] (0/0)
                                            "f9obi1"
           target 172.16.20.17
[ATTEMPT]
                                     login
                                                         pass
[ATTEMPT] target 172.16.20.17 - login
                                            "f9obi1" - pass
[22][ssh] host: 172.16.20.17 login: f9obi1 password: papastef01
                                                    - pass "systems_2ab1" - 161 of 256 [child 2] (0/0)
- pass "pantoni@123%" - 162 of 256 [child 3] (0/0)
[ATTEMPT] target 172.16.20.17 -
                                     login "kali"
[ATTEMPT]
           target 172.16.20.17 -
                                            "kali"
                                     login
                                     login "kali"
                                                             "linuxusr_001#" - 163 of 256 [child 1] (0/0)
[ATTEMPT]
           target 172.16.20.17 -
                                                       pass
                                                             "kaliusr@25_ab3#" - 164 of 256 [child 0] (0/0)
"papastef01" - 165 of 256 [child 2] (0/0)
[ATTEMPT]
           target 172.16.20.17
                                             "kali"
                                     login
                                                       pass
                                            "kali"
[ATTEMPT]
           target 172.16.20.17
                                     login
                                                       pass
                                                            "PAPAstef01" - 166 of 256 [child 3] (0/0)
[ATTEMPT]
           target 172.16.20.17
                                     login
                                                       pass
                                                             "vboxuser_002425" - 167 of 256 [child 1] (0/0)
"canUSAlagosNG_123£" - 168 of 256 [child 0] (0/0
[ATTEMPT]
           target 172.16.20.17
                                             "kali
                                     login
                                                       pass
                                            "kali"
[ATTEMPT] target 172.16.20.17 -
                                     login
                                                       pass
```

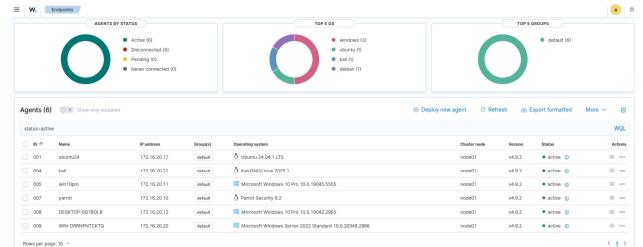
## Stage 3:

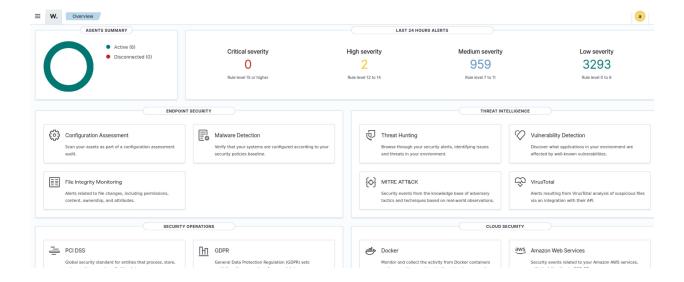
#### • Log collection and analysis

- Collected all logs from the PFsense firewall database and Wazuh server dashboard for a more detailed analysis
- O Identified the source IP address, workstation ID, username & password used
- O Identified the Destination system IP address, workstation ID and user
- O Identified the technique/tactics used by the threat actor brute-force password attack
- Observed other Wazuh dashboard data analytics for insight into threat intelligence and security operations/GRC information
- Received several alerts from Wazuh dashboard into the SLACK web-hook alert automation system already integrated
- O Initiated detailed incident investigation and reporting as will be seen the report below.

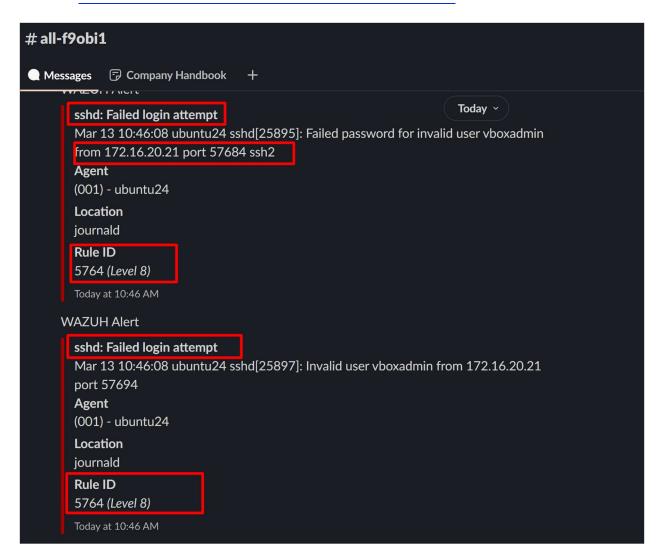








## SLACK APPLICATION WEB-HOOK ALERT



## Stage 4: Incident investigation, analysis and reporting

## **Diamond Gems Inc. Incident Report**

## **Executive Summary**

- Incident ID: CSA-SOC-MAR-2025-001
- Incident Severity: HIGH(Threat actor successfully accessed the corporate network with elevated privilege)
- **Incident Status:** Contained, eradicated and fully resolved.

#### **Incident Overview:**

Diamond Gems Inc., a mid-sized company, recently observed a suspicious access /

intrusion on its network. On further investigation, it was noticed that an external threat actor gained unauthorized access to one of their Linux Ubuntu desktop systems with administrative privilege. Attempts were made on some other systems almost at the same time with no success The affected endpoint was immediately shutdown and isolated from the network. No harm was done to the organization, no payload delivery, no data exfiltration as attack was stopped in time. Further check revealed the username and the password used by the attacker and a more detailed investigation was immediately initiated. This report details the attack lifecycle, detection mechanisms, and response actions taken to secure affected assets.

## **Key Findings:**

- Unauthorized access on Linux system with an escalated privilege.
- Brute-force tactic was used through an open SSH service port (MITRE ATT&CK tactic T1110)
- Multiple login failures followed by a success (MITRE ATT&CK tactic T1110)
- The SIEM tool was able to capture the attacker's IP address, username and password as well as the workstation used.

## **Technical Analysis**

#### Affected Systems & Data:

Ubuntu Linux desktop station: Access gained through brute-force on a misconfigured SSH service

### **Evidence Sources & Analysis**

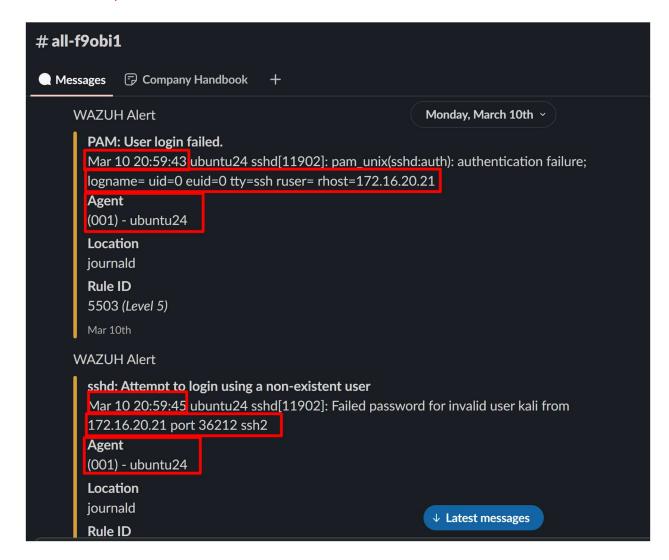
vulnerable.bluebird.com (Linux server hostname)

On the evening of March 10, 2025 @ 20:59:43, Diamond Gem's Security Operations Center (SOC) identified unauthorized access within the internal network. This was detected via an SSH connection to one of Organization's endpoints assigned to an employee, as shown on the screenshots below

## Wazuh dashboard logs



#### **Slack Alert / Notification**



#### **NMAP Scan Result**

```
Nmap scan report for 172.16.20.10
Host is up (0.00042s latency).
Not shown: 999 closed tcp ports (reset)
PORT STATE SERVICE
22/tcp open ssh
MAC Address: 08:00:27:68:6E:D2 (PCS Systemtechnik/Oracle VirtualBox virtual NIC)
Nmap scan report for 172.16.20.11
Host is up (0.00059s latency).
Not shown: 998 filtered tcp ports (no-response)
PORT
         STATE SERVICE
22/tcp open ssh
5357/tcp open wsdapi
MAC Address: 08:00:27:C8:AB:0E (PCS Systemtechnik/Oracle VirtualBox virtual NIC)
Nmap scan report for 172.16.20.13
Host is up (0.00040s latency).
Not shown: 997 closed tcp ports (reset)
PORT STATE SERVICE
22/tcp open ssh
111/tcp open rpcbind
443/tcp open https
MAC Address: 08:00:27:F0:ED:78 (PCS Systemtechnik/Oracle VirtualBox virtual NIC)
Nmap scan report for 172.16.20.17
Host is up (0.00041s latency).
Not shown: 996 closed tcp ports (reset)
PORT STATE SERVICE
22/tcp open ssh
111/tcp open rpcbind
139/tcp open netbios-ssn
445/tcp open microsoft-ds
MAC Address: 08:00:27:6A:D5:F3 (PCS Systemtechnik/Oracle VirtualBox virtual NIC)
Nmap scan report for 172.16.20.21
Host is up (0.0000020s latency).
Not shown: 999 closed tcp ports (reset)
PORT STATE SERVICE
22/tcp open ssh
Nmap done: 32 IP addresses (6 hosts up) scanned in 7.54 seconds
    root® kali)-[/home/f9obi1
```

## **Indicators of Compromise (IoCs)**

- 1. Source IP: IP address (172.16.20.21) for a Kali Linux machine used by the attacker
- 2. Destination IPs: IP Address 172.16.20.17 for Ubuntu Linux (victim) machine used by a staff
- 3. Tools and Techniques: Nmap, Hydra and SSH brute-forcing

#### **Indications Of Attack (IoAs):**

- 1. Multiple login failures followed by a Success
- 2. Password guessing as shown on the SIEM logs

### **Causal factors / Root Cause Analysis**

The compromise resulted from:

- 1. Open SSH service ports due to misconfiguration
- 2. Previous vulnerability assessment did capture errors / misconfigurations in the system
- 3. Inadequate manpower coverage at the SOC station led to delayed response
- 4. Firewall logs not transmitted to SIEM dashboard as it is an agentless device.

#### **Technical Timeline:**

- 1. **Enumeration:** Attacker conducted Nmap scans, identifying open SSH, HTTP & HTTPS ports.
- 2. **Brute Force Attack**: Hydra brute-forcing on SSH succeeded, enabling unauthorized access.
- 3. No malicious actions were observed, after the unauthorized access as attack was terminated on time

#### Nature of the Attack:

The attacker used nmap for enumeration, Hydra for credential brute-forcing, and SSH client to connect to the Linux desktop station.

#### **Impact Analysis**

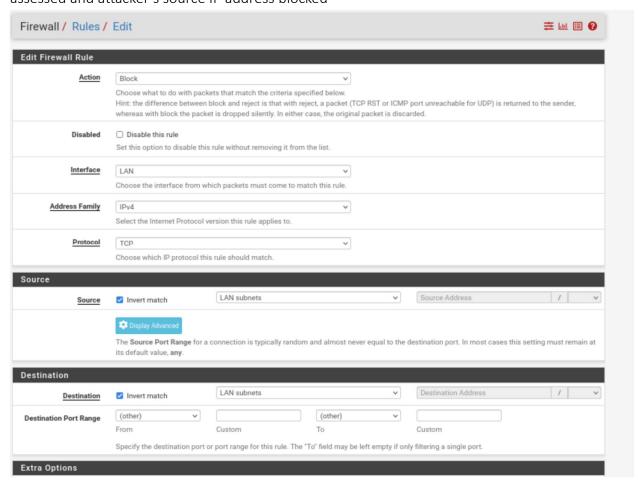
- 1. **Internal Systems**: Unauthorized access posed risks to sensitive data and operational integrity, especially regarding potential payload delivery, data exfiltration attempts and possible Ransomware attack
- 2. **Business Continuity**: The organizations business activities was not impacted as attacker did not have time to carry out further malicious action

3. User of the affected computer given another well configured PC to reduce productivity downtime

#### Response and Recovery Analysis:

#### **Immediate Response Actions**

- 1. **Isolation**: The attacked endpoint was immediately shutdown and isolated from the network.
- 2. **Credential Reset**: Comprehensive network scanning done using nmap, identified misconfigured services were corrected to remove vulnerabilities
- 3. Monitoring and Logging: Wazuh continued to actively log and detect further activities.
- 4. **Firewall implementation**: Firewall configuration for service effectiveness was immediately assessed and attacker's source IP address blocked



## **Eradication Measures**

- 1. **Firewall Implementation**: Attacker's malicious IP address was blocked / fenced out using the PFsense firewall service
- 2. **System Hardening**: Ensured all open / misconfigured SSH services are closed. Also remediated by using public and private keys for SSH connections, as opposed to username and password.

### **Recovery Steps**

- 1. System Restoration: Reviewed and revalidated systems for integrity.
- 2. **System Hardening**: Ensured the misconfigured SSH service have been remediated by using public and private keys for SSH connections, as opposed to username and password.

## **Post-Incident Actions:**

#### **Monitoring Enhancements:**

Behavioral analytics have been introduced to detect deviations from baseline activity, coupled with improved SIEM correlation rules.

#### **Lessons Learned:**

- 1. **Firewall Implementation**: Ensure effective subnet segmentation and port restrictions.
- 2. **Log Collection**: configure the agentless service on the firewall device to transmit local logs to the SIEM manager dashboard for improved monitoring
- 3. Access Controls: Implement strengthened SSH access policies, including use of multifactor authentication (MFA) for secure connection, where possible.
- 4. **Vulnerability assessment:** The need to conduct thorough vulnerability assessment regularly that will capture adequate network and endpoints misconfigurations and remediate them in a timely manner
- 5. **Communication:** Share lessons learned from the incident with other stakeholders and endpoint user in the organization