# Defensive Security Project

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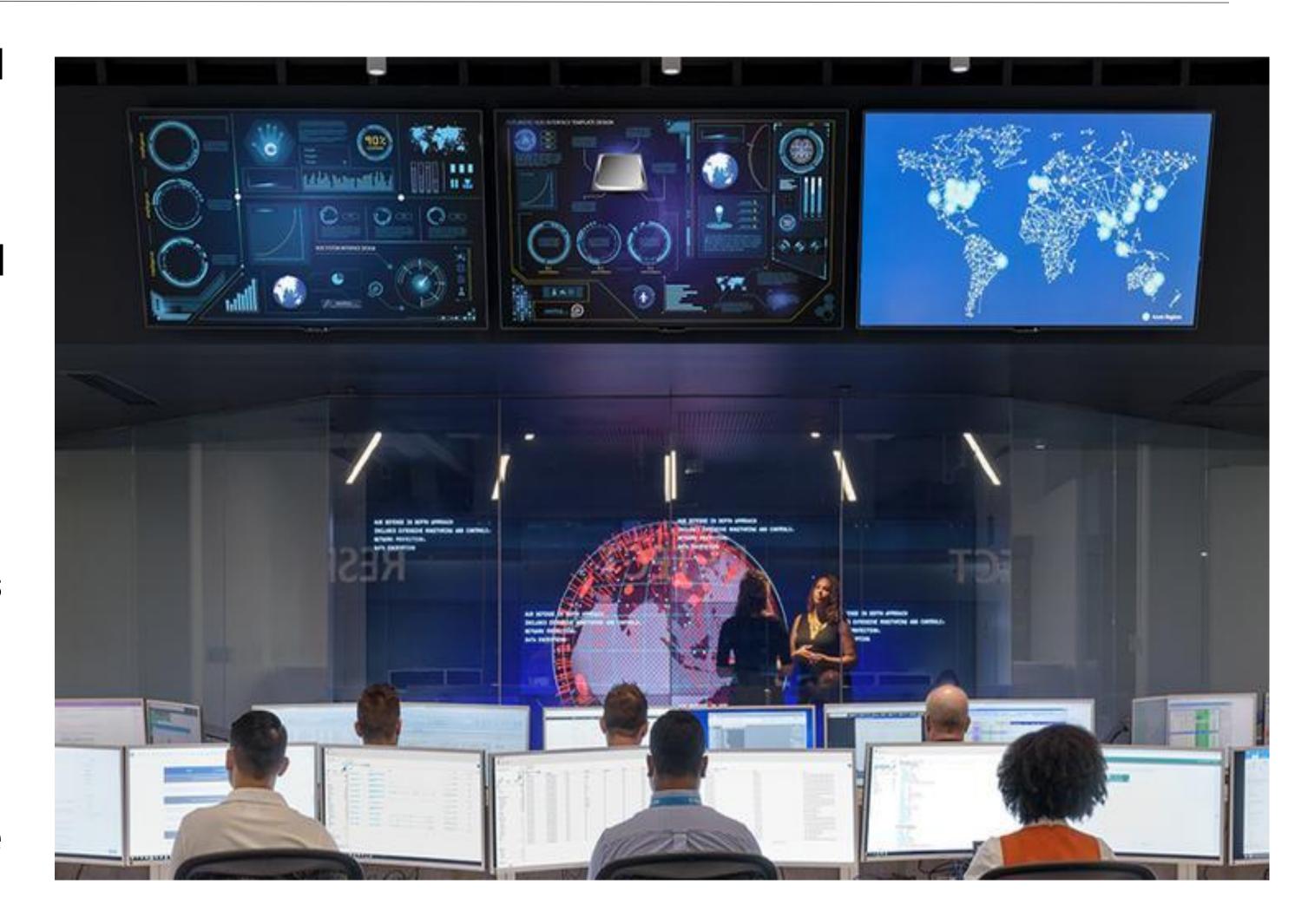
Monitoring Environment **Attack Analysis** 

Project Summary
& Future
Mitigations

# Monitoring Environment

#### Scenario

- We're a team of SOC analysts for VSI (Virtual Space Industries)
- We have been hearing rumours of a potential cyber attack intended to disrupt our companies systems.
  - Main suspect is VSI's competitor JobeCorp
- As SOC analysts, we designed reports, alerts and a dashboard to stay on top of the going's on of our systems.
- Utilising these tools, we confirmed that there was a cyberattack on our systems which will be explained shortly...



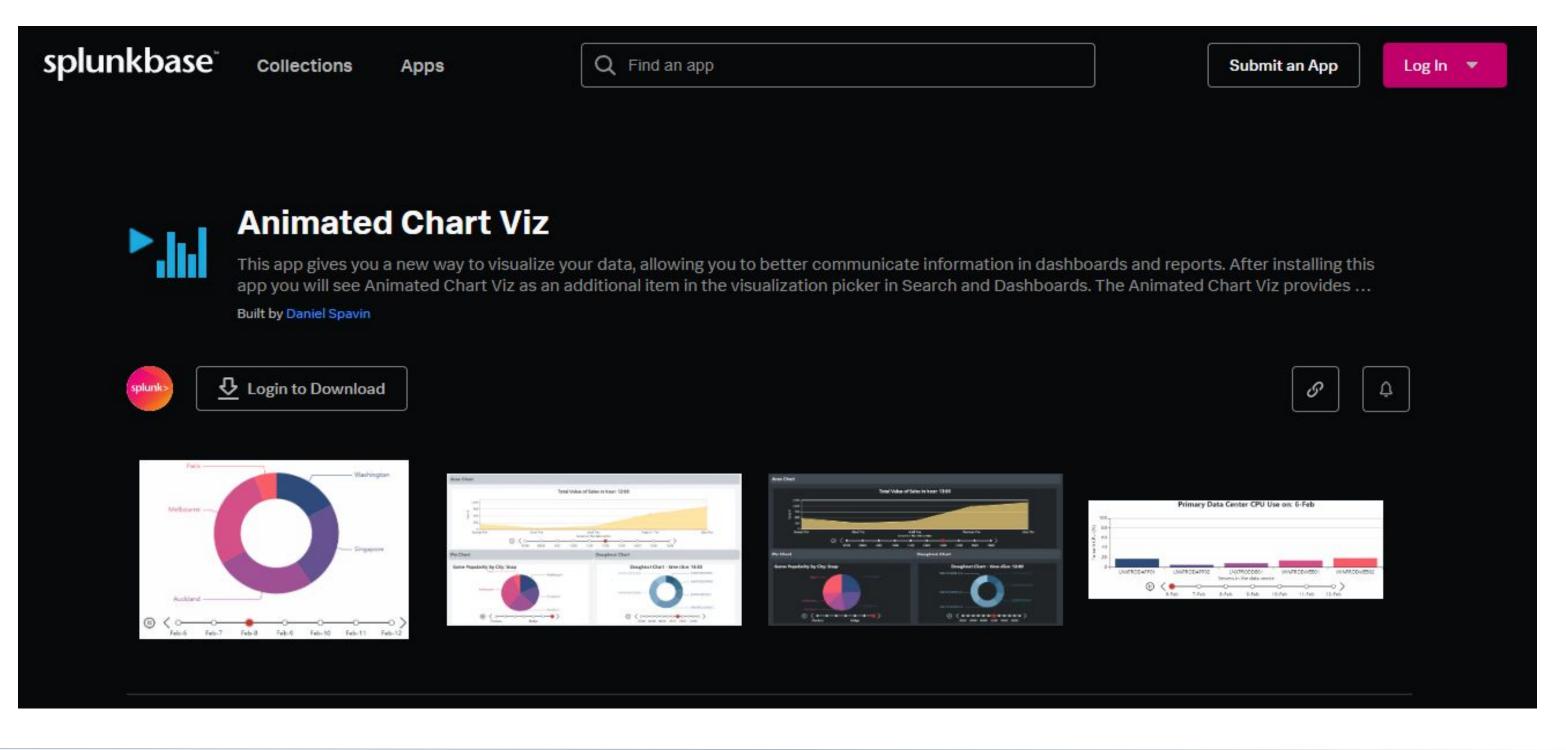
# Animated Chart Viz

#### **Animated Chart Viz**

- This app allows us to make our dashboards and reports far more interactive.
- Utilizes 'timechart' command
- Animated charts divide the time-based data into segments and displays them sequentially.
- This allows the team to keep an eye out for any suspicious activities peripherally in addition to routine checks.

#### App supports:

- Pie charts
- Bar Charts
- Line Charts
- Area Charts
- Doughnut Charts



## Logs Analyzed

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#### **Windows Logs**

- Windows servers running VSI's back-end systems.
- Severity Levels in the form of % and counts hourly
- Signatures of events on an hourly basis
- Users active during attack
- Status of activities (whether successful or unsuccessful)

2

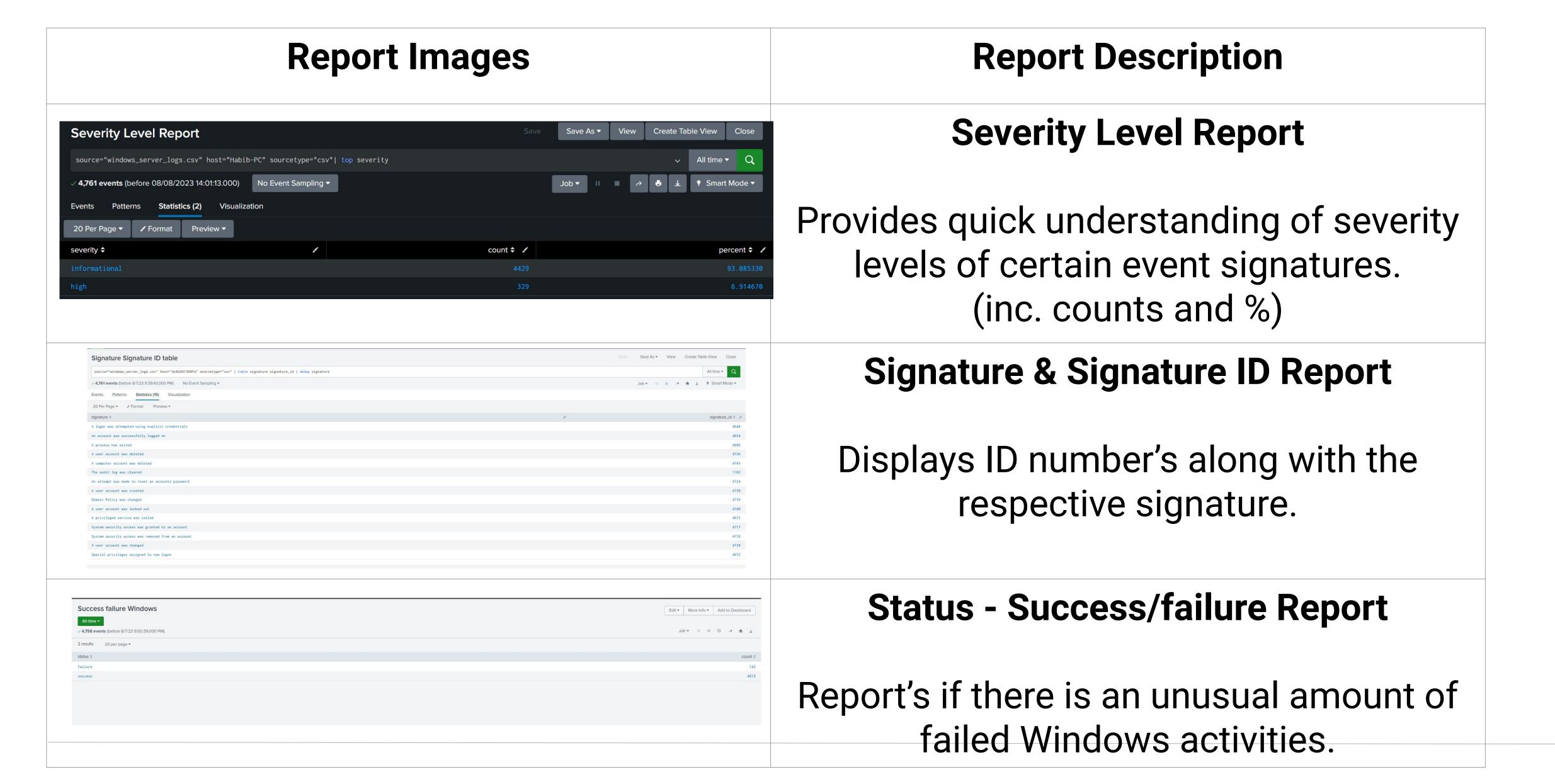
#### **Apache Logs**

- Apache web servers hosting VSI's web application.
- Useragents (Particular web browsers used)
  - + Clients IP
- Methods
  - + Status of HTTP responses

-

# Windows Logs

# Reports—Windows



# !!ALERTS!!

#### **Alerts—Windows**

Alert Name	<b>Alert Description</b>	Baseline	Threshold
Failed_Windows_Acti vity	Alert sent to SOC email after 15 failed	10	15
windows activities	windows activities.	Failed Windows Activity  Enabled:	Trigger Condition: Number of Results is > 15. Edit Actions: ∨1 Action Edit  Send email
HICTICIONI.		There are no fired events for this alert.	

#### JUSTIFICATION:

BASELINE: After reviewing the count of failed windows activities on a regular day, we concluded 10 is the average.

THRESHOLD: Low enough to detect an attack and high enough to allow room for human error or outliers. This also makes sure we aren't unaware of unusual spikes.

- Such a spike occurred on the 25th; 35 failed activities between 8am-9am.

#### **Alerts—Windows**

#### Designed the following alerts:

Alert Name	<b>Alert Description</b>	Alert Baseline	Alert Threshold
Successful_logins	Email sent to SOC team when threshold is triggered when successful logins hourly threshold is surpassed.	20	25

#### JUSTIFICATION:

BASELINE: After reviewing business logs on a regular day, we concluded the average was 20.

THRESHOLD: We then raised the threshold to 25 to allow room for regular user accounts.

- An alert was triggered on the 25th; at 11am the count peaked at 196, far exceeding the threshold.

#### **Alerts-Windows**

Alert Name	<b>Alert Description</b>	Alert Baseline	Alert Threshold
Windows_Account_ was_deleted	Triggers alert when threshold of deleted accounts is met. Email sent to SOC team.	15	25

#### JUSTIFICATION:

BASELINE: After reviewing activities on regular business days, we saw the average was 15.

THRESHOLD: We then gave it a threshold of 25 deleted accounts to allow room, however, we didn't raise it too high as having the wrong accounts deleted could be detrimental.

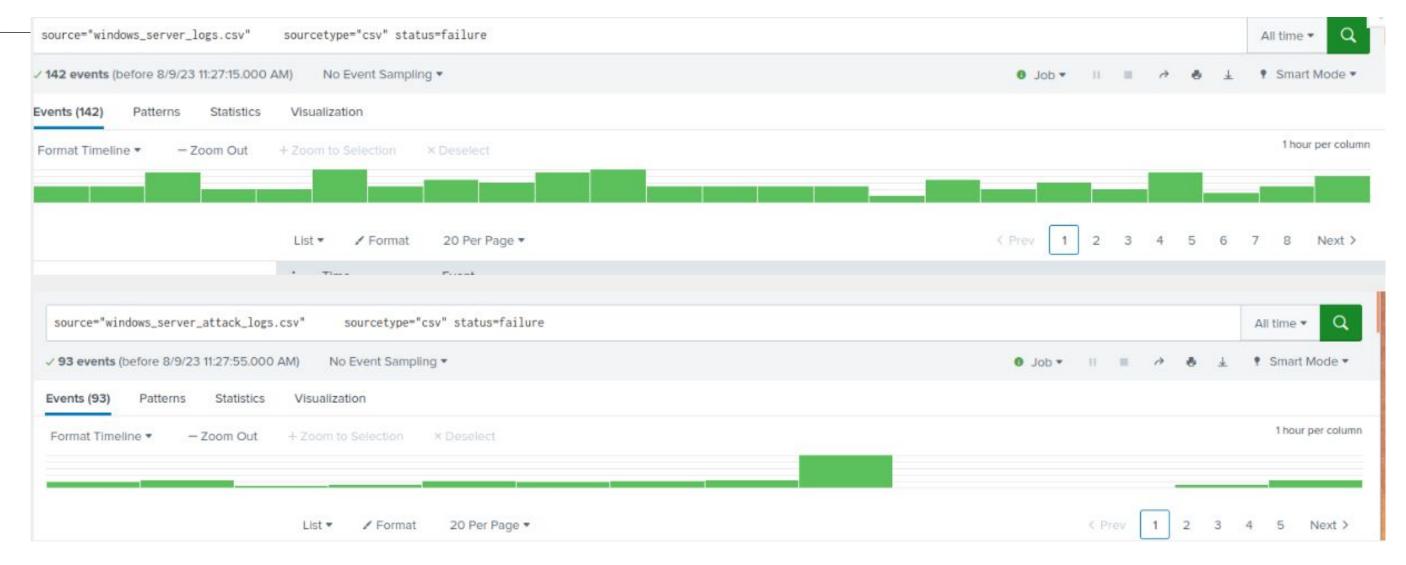
- However, this may result in alert fatigue as the gap is narrow; set to be reviewed by SOC team.

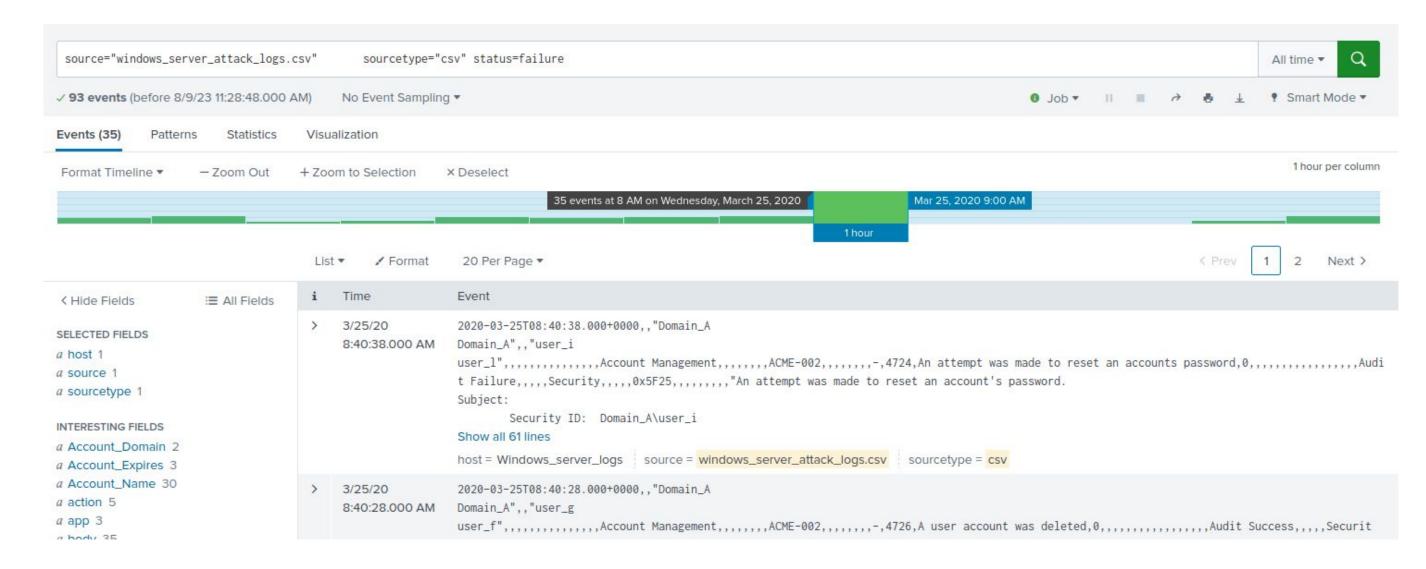
# Summary of Windows Attack

#### Failed windows activity-

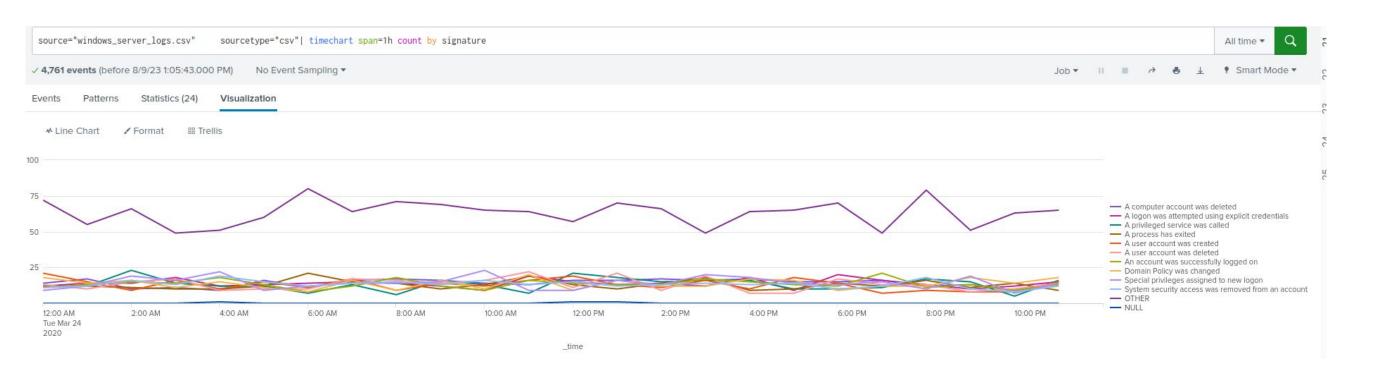
- There was an attack initiated against our systems on the 25th of March 2020.
  - -Although there is a lower level of overall failed windows activity, there is a spike of 35 at 9:00am March 25th

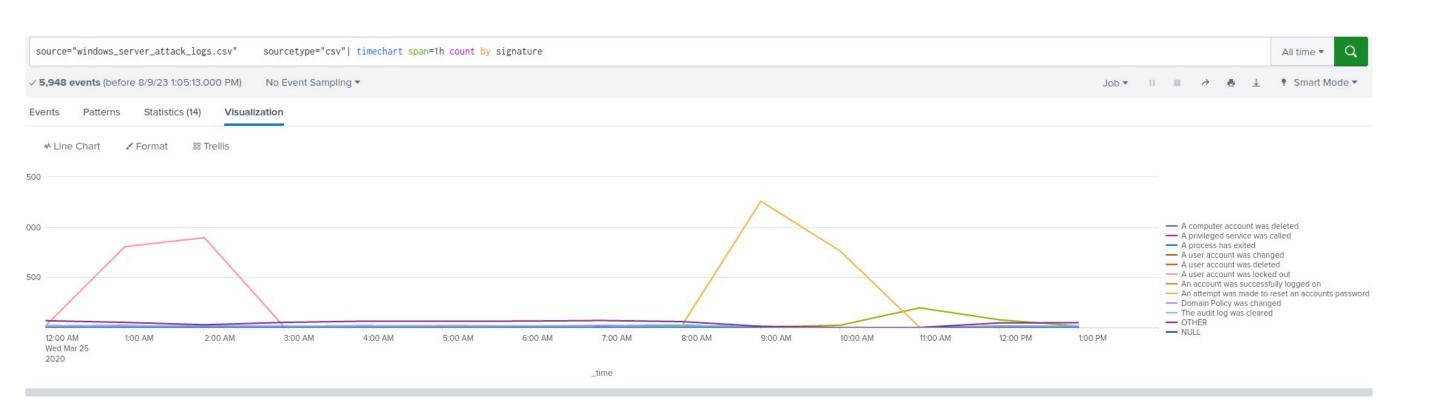
we wouldve received an alert for Windows failed login activities because the alert is set to be triggered when the number of failed logins exceeds 15 within an hour





# Windows time chart of signatures





in the windows events by signature, the time chart shows significant increases in:

- -Account password reset attempt
- A user account was locked out

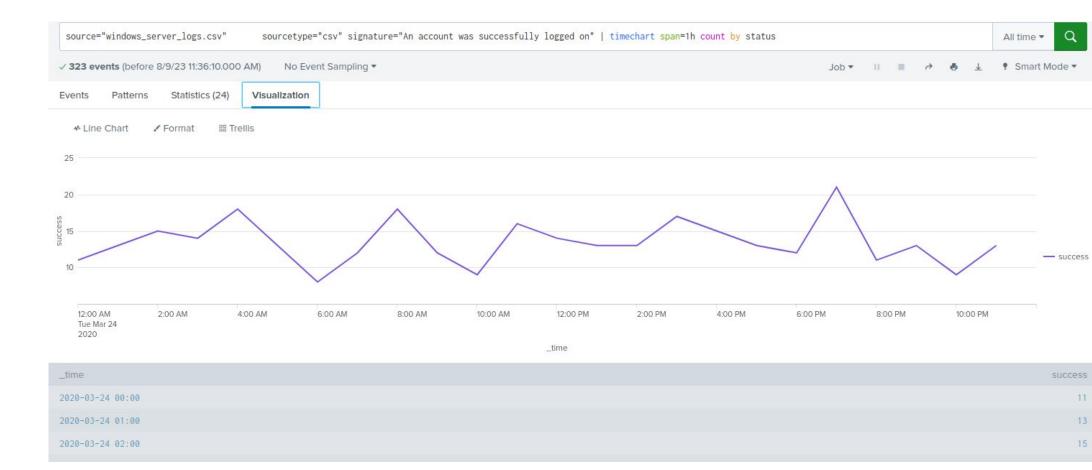
The user account locked down attack began around 1:00 AM and ended at 3:00 AM on March 25, 2020 with a peak count of 896. Where password reset attack started at 9:00 AM and was carried out till 11:00 AM on March 25, 2020. The peak for password reset attempts was 1258,

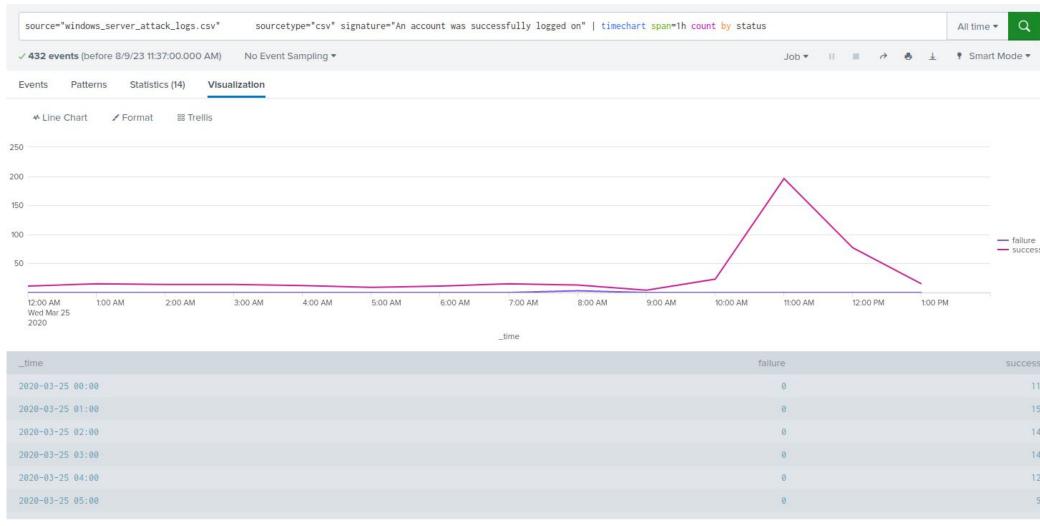
# Analysis for Successful Logins

The data shows an increase in the total number an account was successfully logged on. The usual data shows a top of 21, whereas during the day of the attack, we can see it exceeding our threshold of 25 and peaking at 196 allowing our alert to be sent

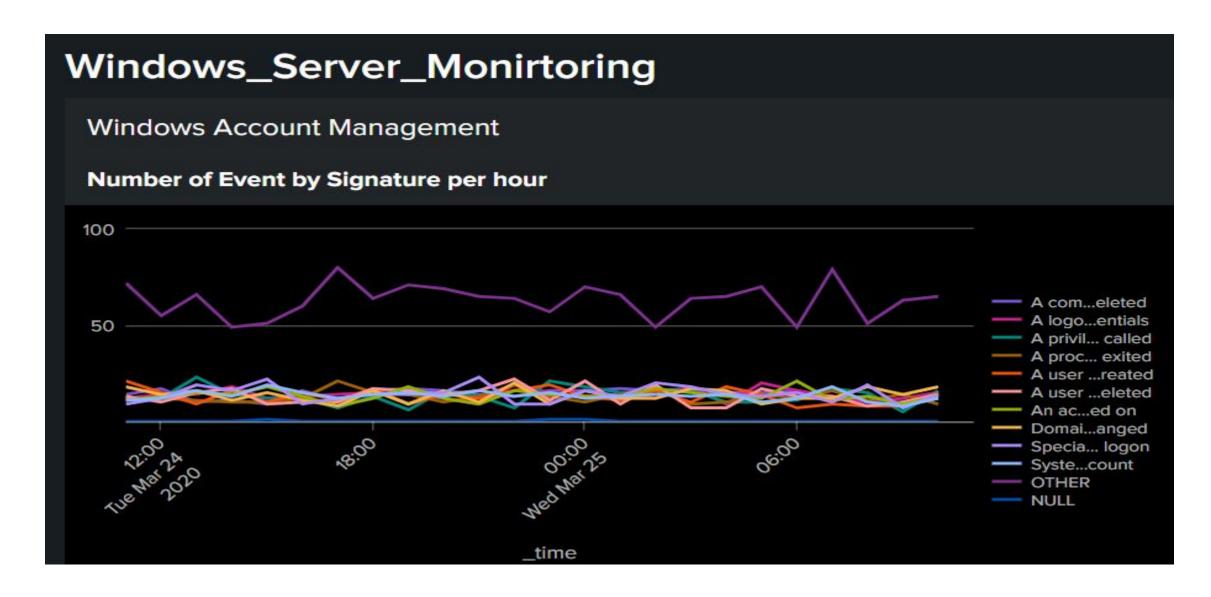
the primary user logging during the spike @11am was user\_j

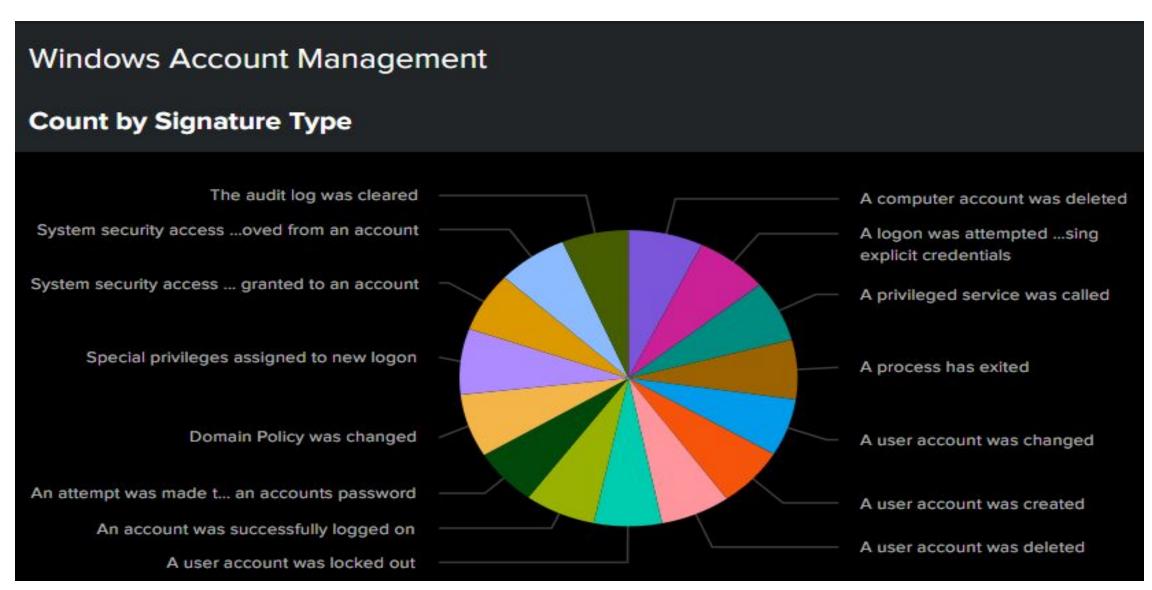


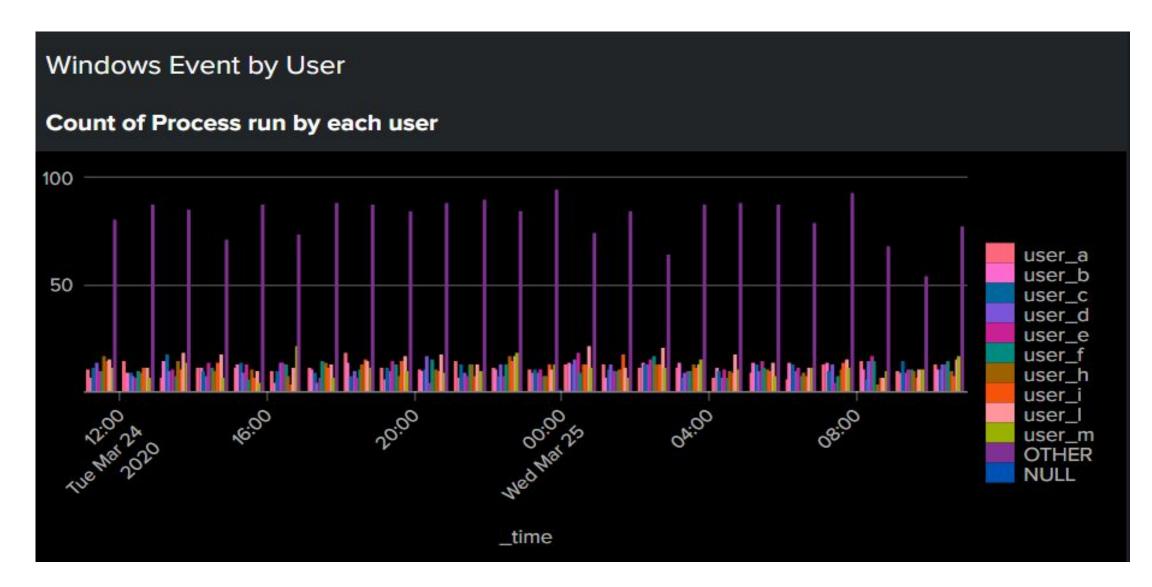


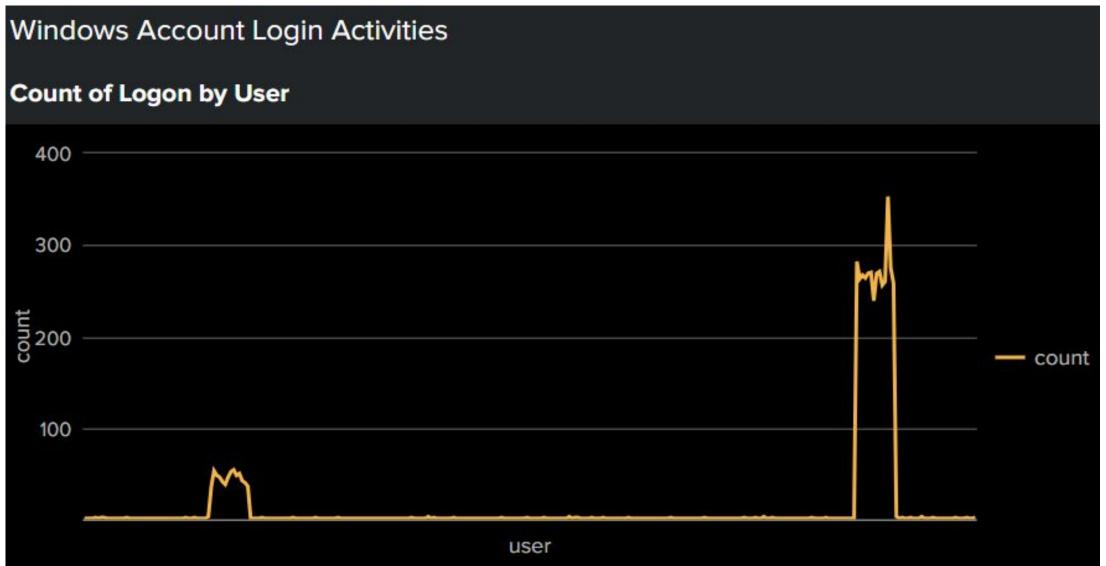


#### Dashboards—Windows



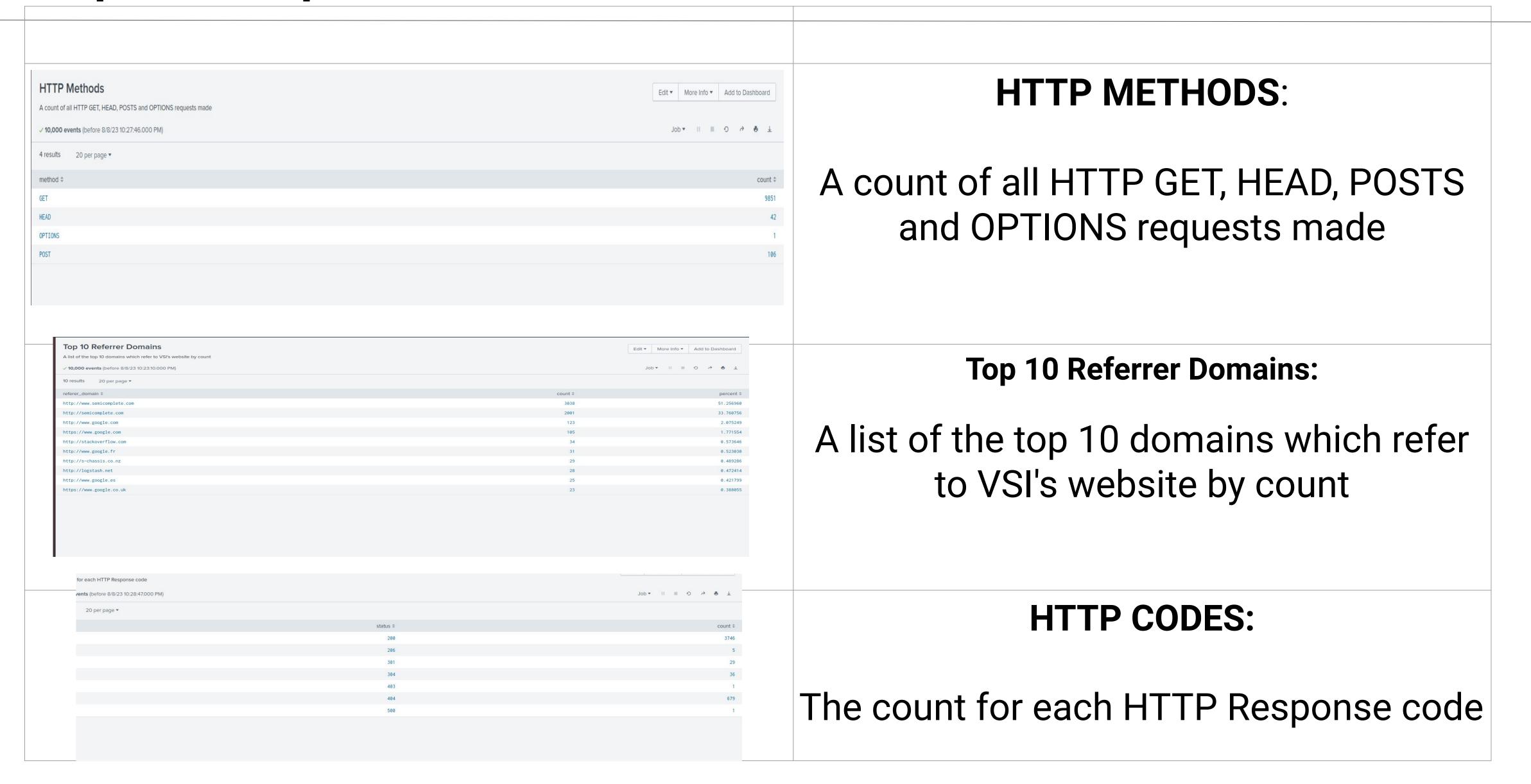






# Apache Logs

# Reports—Apache



# Alerts—Apache

#### Designed the following alerts:

Alert Name	<b>Alert Description</b>	Alert Baseline	<b>Alert Threshold</b>
Global level alert	Check hourly activity from outside of the US in order to determine potential cyber attacks	75	150

#### **JUSTIFICATION:**

Baseline: Mean is calculated at 73, so baseline has been rounded up (to nearest five) to 75

Threshold: 150 was selected in order to allow some room for natural variations that may occur in global activity. An alert would run if the thresholds conditions are met.

# **Alerts—Apache**

Alert Name	<b>Alert Description</b>	Alert Baseline	Alert Threshold
HTTP Post Alert	Monitor for suspicious levels of HTTP POST requests	1.3	10

#### JUSTIFICATION:

Baseline: Average count of POST is 1.28, so baseline has been rounded up to nearest decimal place.

Threshold: It has been set to 10 to account for the count of 7 at 1:05PM which seems to be an outlier. .

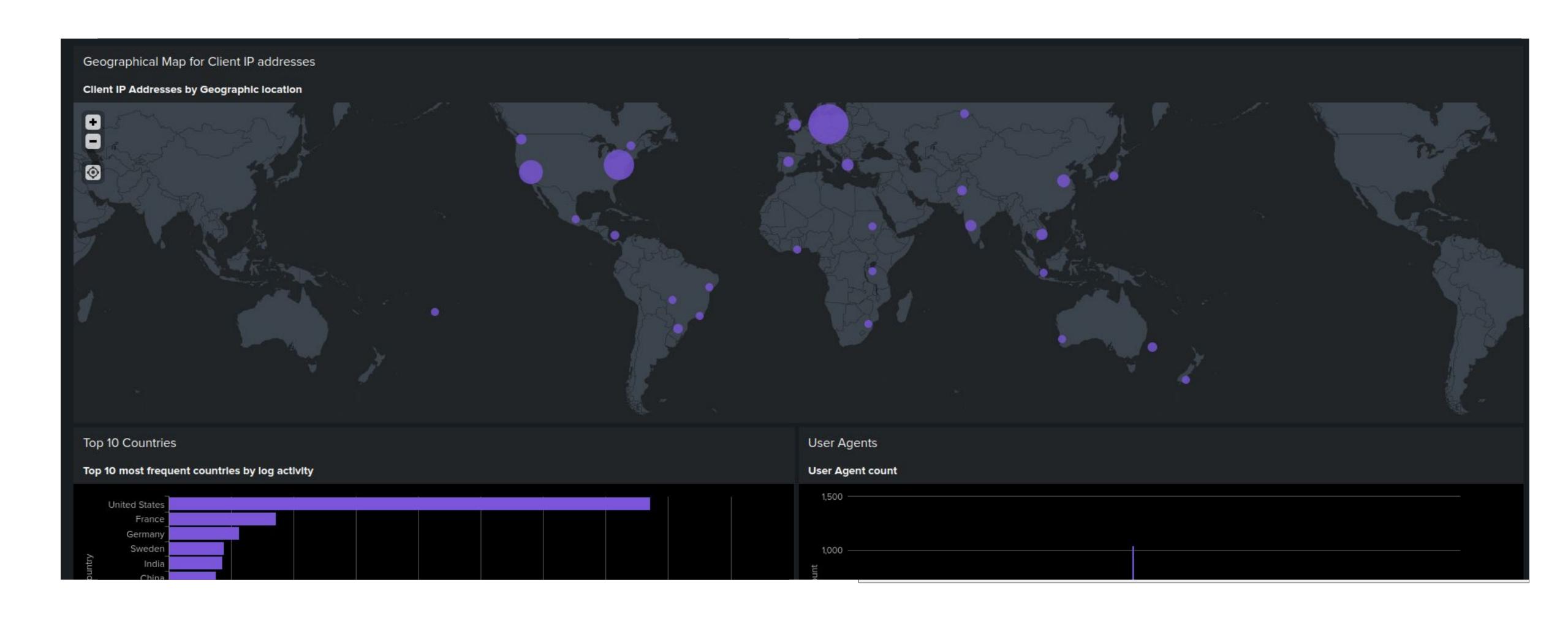
However, since all activity prior to the attack is considered as non-suspicious, we have set the threshold at higher than 7 while giving additional 'flexibility' before alerts are emailed to the SOC team

# Attack Summary—Apache

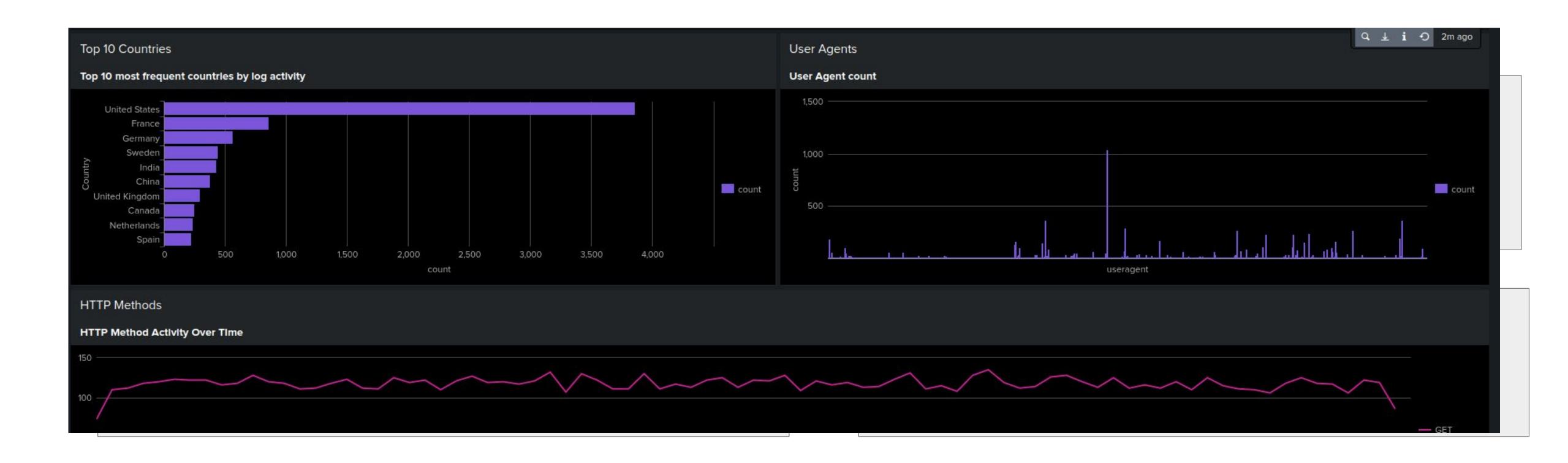
#### Were the thresholds correct?

- The global threat alert reveals that the brute force attack came from the Ukraine with an equal number of counts from the cities of Kyiv and Kharkiv.
   The threshold count was chosen at 150 to avoid alert fatigue and potential false positives. As this attack shows, the threshold was accurate.
- The HTTP POST alert threshold was set to 10.
  - When VSI experienced a brute force attack at 8:05 PM on March 25 of 2020, the alert would have been successfully triggered since the count of POST activity far surpassed the set threshold

# Dashboards—Apache



# Dashboards—Apache



# Dashboards—Apache

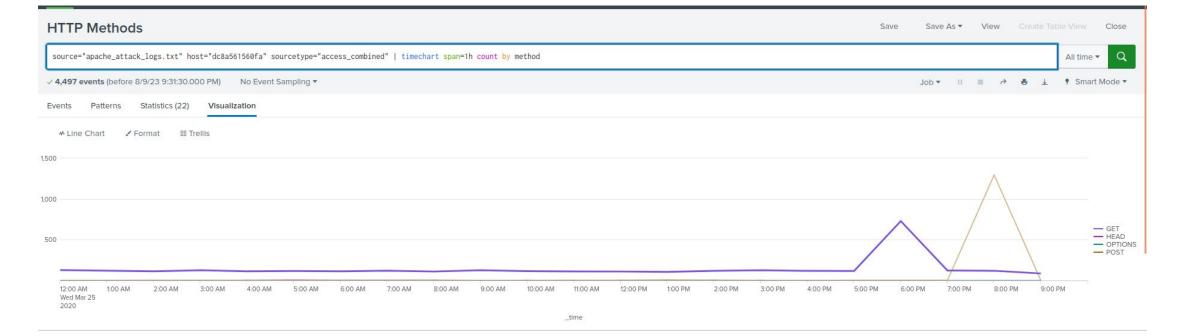


# Attack Summary—Apache

Summary of findings from reports analyzing the attack logs:

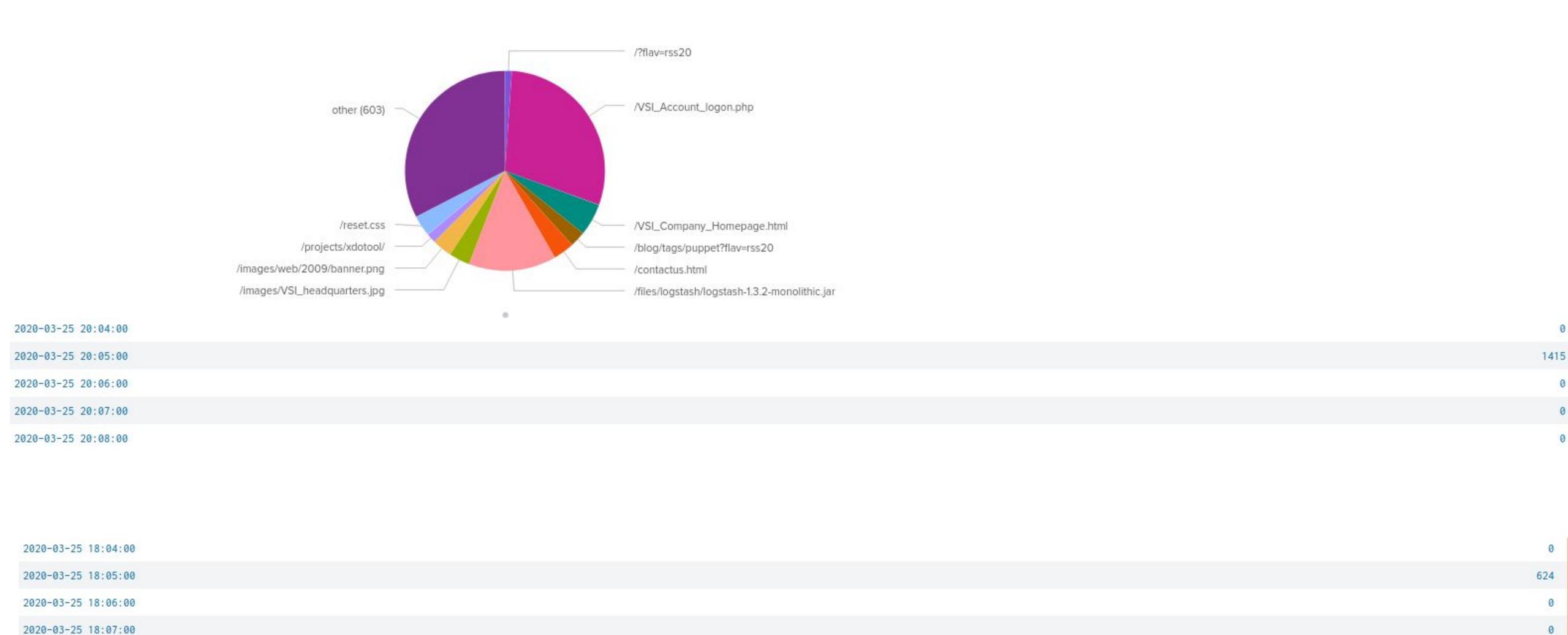
When looking at the line chart for HTTP count activity, there are two clear spikes.
 One is at 6pm which corresponds to GET requests and the other at 8pm,

corresponding to POST requests.



 HTTP 200 status code drops from 9126 to 3746 but a closer examination into the attack logs reveal 1415 counts at 8:05 PM on the day of the attack. There is a major increase in the occurrence of 404 error codes during the time of attack and a closer look reveals that 624 counts of 404 status codes were retrieved at 6:05 PM

# Screenshots of Attack Logs



# Attack Summary—Apache

Summary of our findings from the dashboard when analyzing the attack logs:

- When analyzing the top URI hits, there are two major deviations from the baseline (period prior to attack).
- 6:05pm: The resource /files/logstash/logstash-1.3.2-monolithic.jar returns a count of 624.
- 8:05pm: VSI's login portal returns 1,296 hits. The first is a GET request and the second a POST request. This explains the concerning counts for both HTTP methods during the timeframe of the attack.
  - The threat group have launched a brute force attack against VSI's server using logstash 1.3.2 to collect user details such as usernames.
  - Analyzing the user agents report from the dashboard reveals that the attackers used Mozilla 4.0 browser on a Windows Server 2003 OS.

# Summary and Future Mitigations

# How the attacker got access to VSI Domain?

Three user accounts are used for the attack:

user\_a, user\_k, and user\_j

# user\_k logs

Bad account configuration by admin at the time of account creation.

```
2020-03-24T23:59:53.000+0000,,"Domain_A
Domain_A",2020-03-24 23:59:53 PM, user_k
user_m",,,,server_2/computer_b,,,,,,,,,Account Management,,,,,,,ACME-002,,aaa,,,,,-,4720,A user account was created,0,,,,,,\a\g,A:,,,,,Audit Succe
ss,,,,,Security,,,,All,0xBAC3,,,,"SAM Account Name: user_h
        Display Name: aaa
        User Principal Name: ddd@BBB.local
        Home Directory: \a\g
        Home Drive: A:
        Script Path: \a
        Profile Path: \f
        User Workstations: AAA
        Password Last Set: <never>
        Account Expires: 2020-03-24 23:59:53 PM
        Primary Group ID: 805
        Allowed To Delegate To: server_2/computer_b
        Old UAC Value: 296488C
        New UAC Value: 8B9F746
        User Account Control: TRUSTED_TO_AUTH_FOR_DELEGATION - Disabled
        User Parameters: <value not set>
        SID History: Domain_b/bbb
        Logon Hours: All",,,,,"A User account was created.
Subject:
        Security ID: Domain_A\user_k
        Account Name: user_k
```

## user\_a privilege escalation

#### To Domain System Administrator

```
Talking: Basnir, Hudayta
2020-03-25T02:49:43.000+0000, SeNetworkLogonRight, Domain_A,, "ACME-002
6,,,,,,,"System security access was granted to an account.
Subject:
      Security ID:
                       Domain_A\SYSTEM
      Account Name:
                       ACME-002
      Account Domain:
                       Domain_A
      Logon ID:
                       0x4D76
Account Modified:
      Account Name:
                       Domain_A\user_n
Access Granted:
                       Access Right:
hentication Policy Change,,,,Information,,,,,,,,,,"03/25/2020 02:49:43 AM
LogName=Security
SourceName=Microsoft Windows security auditing.
EventCode=4717
EventType=0
Type=Information
ComputerName=ACME-002
TaskCategory=Authentication Policy Change
OpCode=Info
RecordNumber=900908720
Keywords=Audit Success
Message=System security access was granted to an account.
Subject:
      Security ID:
                       Domain_A\SYSTEM
      Account Name:
                       ACME-002
      Account Domain:
                       Domain_A
```

# user\_a logs

Security ID:

#### Account has been deleted

Domain\_A\user\_a

```
Target Computer:
     Security ID:
                     Domain_A\user_a
     Account Name:
                     user_a
     Account Domain:
                     Domain_A
Additional Information:
               Privileges:
LogName=Security
SourceName=Microsoft Windows security auditing.
EventCode=4743
EventType=0
Type=Information
ComputerName=ACME-002
TaskCategory=Computer Account Management
OpCode=Info
RecordNumber=839870313
Keywords=Audit Success
Message=A computer account was deleted.
Subject:
     Security ID:
                     Domain_A\user_h
     Account Name:
                     user_h
     Account Domain:
                     Domain_A
                     0xA19C
     Logon ID:
Target Computer:
```

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# **Project 3 Summary**

- What were your overall findings from the attack that took place?
- It is clear our systems were attacked on the 25th of March.
  - To protect VSI from future attacks, what future mitigations would you recommend?

#### Window Domain Risk Mitigation Strategies

- Regular Patching and Updates
- Least Privilege Principle
- Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA)
- Secure Administrative Accounts

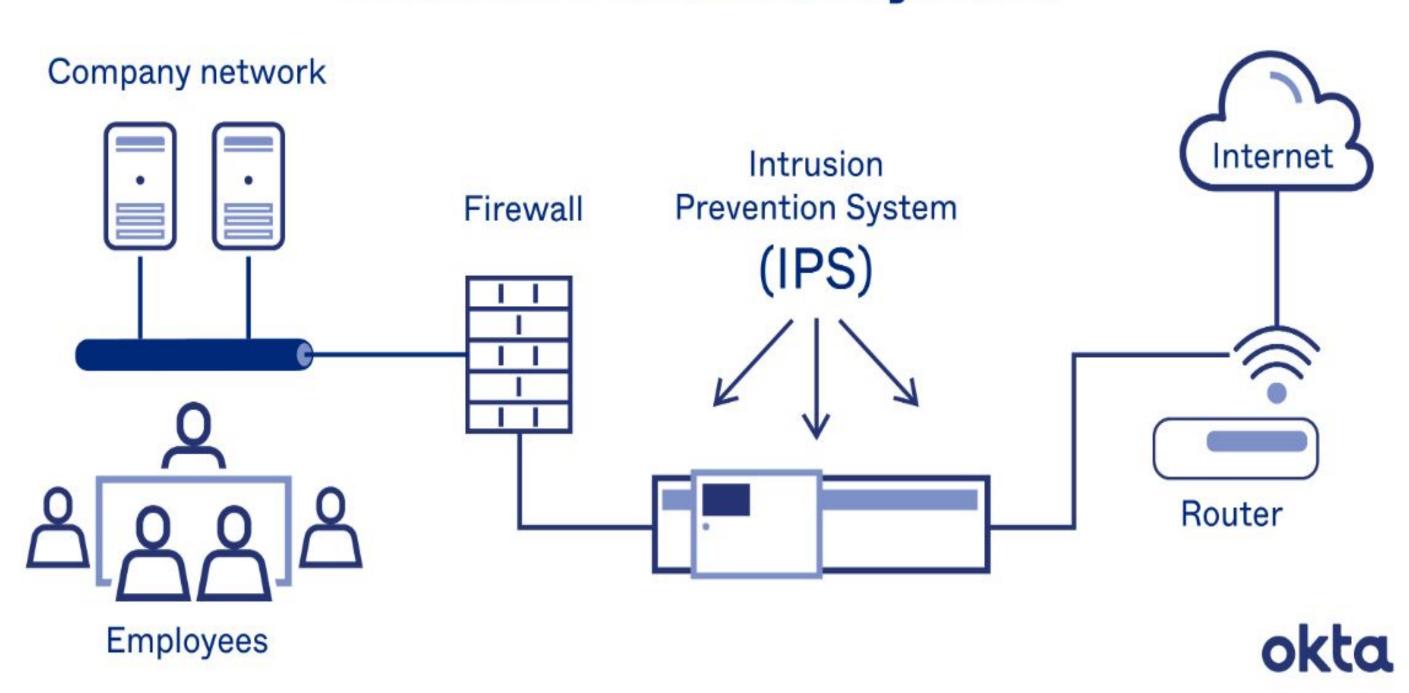


## **Future Mitigation**

#### Window Domain

- Credential Management
- Audit and Monitoring
- Network Segmentation
- Password Policies
- Group Policy Security
- Secure DNS Configuration
- Regular Backups
- Firewall and Intrusion Detection
- Privilege Escalation Mitigation
- Secure Replication
- Regular Security Assessments

#### **Intrusion Prevention Systems**



## Windows Domain

#### Mitigation Strategies

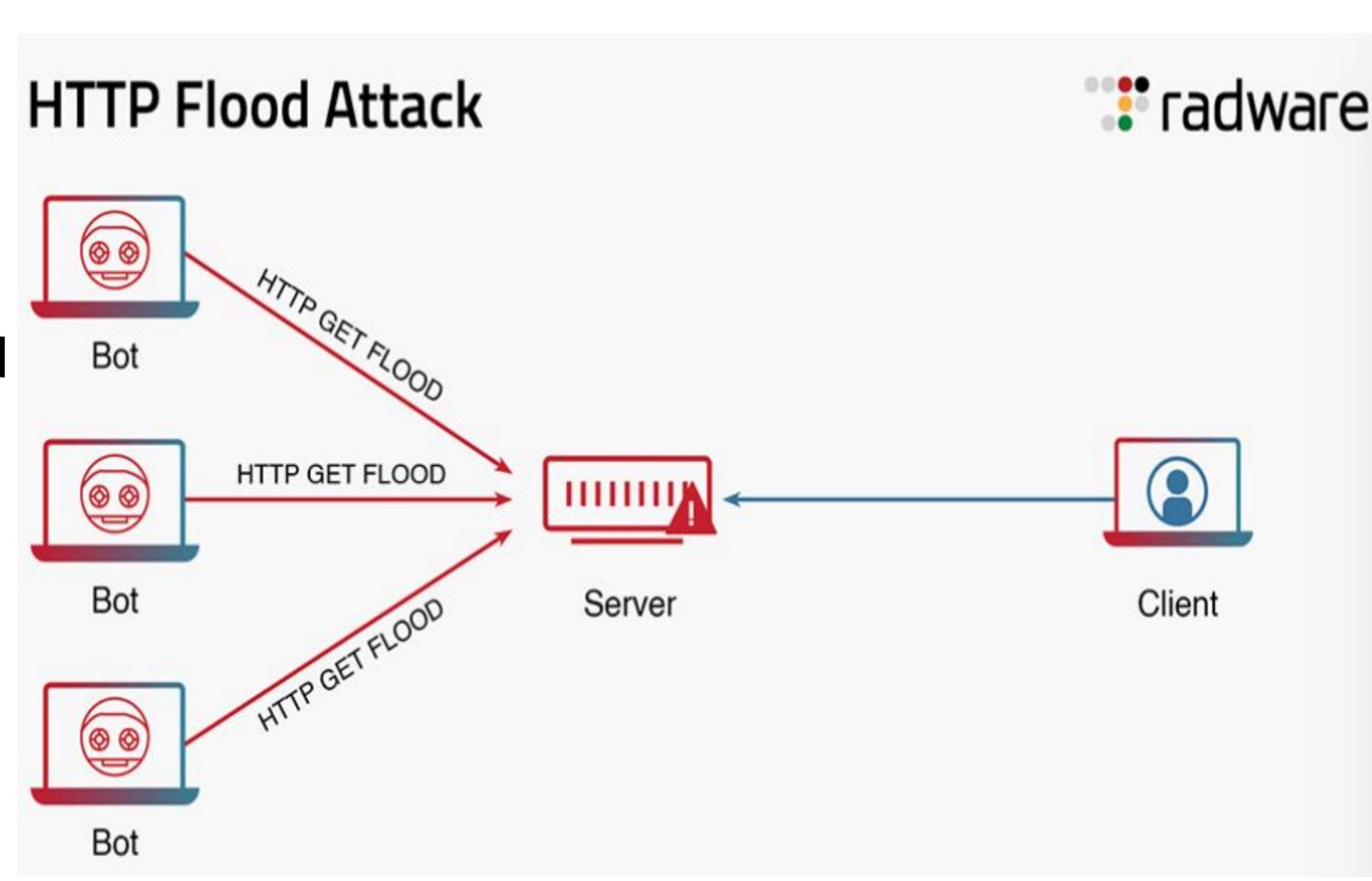
- Employee Training and Awareness
- Disable Unused Protocols and Services
- Implementing Security Baselines



# Apache Web Server Attack

#### Some Highlighted One

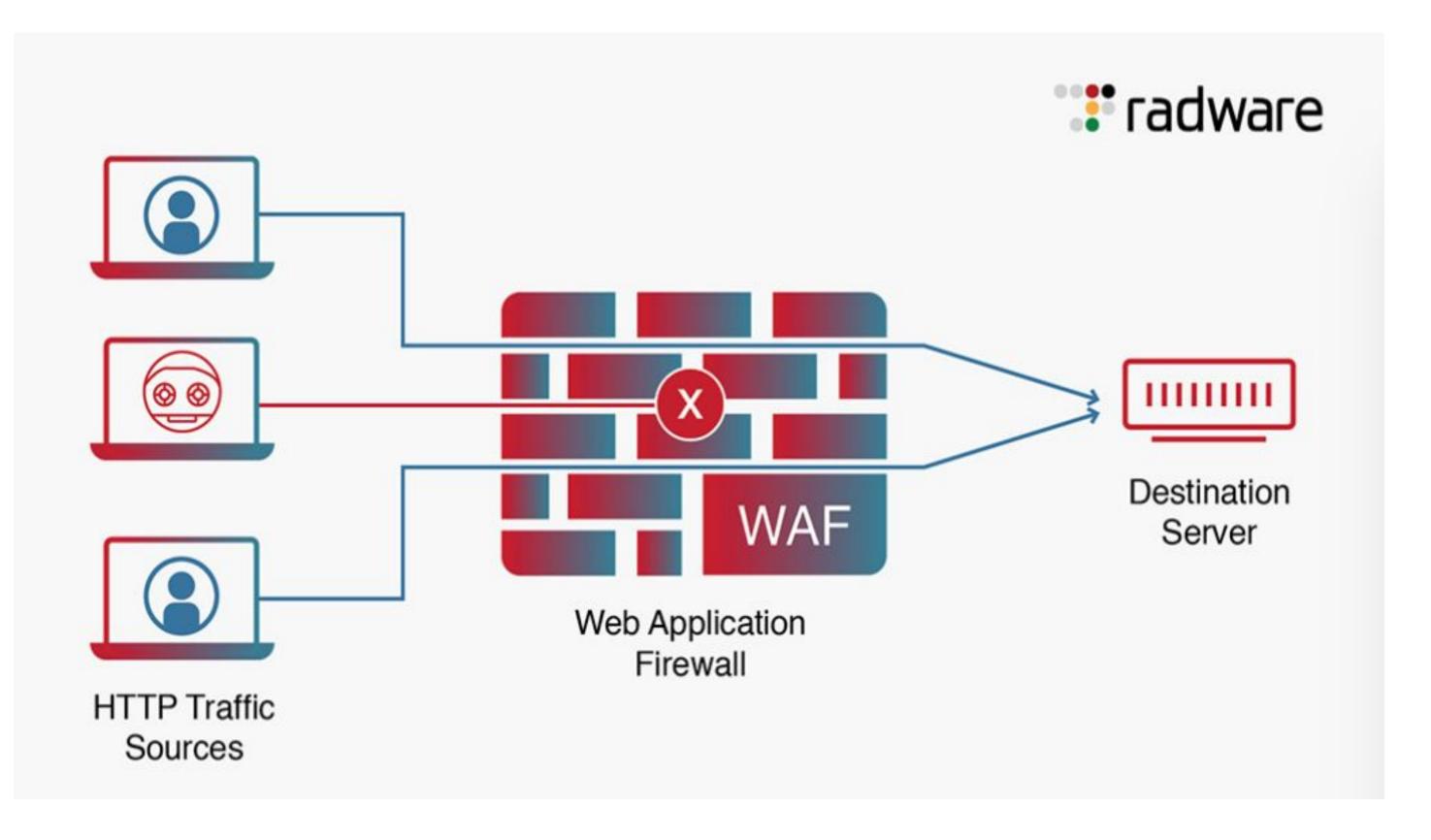
- HTTP Flood Attack
- Page Not found 404
- Regional base Access
- Mozilla Browser Outdated



# Apache Web Server

#### Mitigation Strategies

- Content Delivery Network (CDN)
- Rate Limiting and Traffic Shaping
- Web Application Firewall (WAF)
- IP Whitelisting and Blacklisting
- Load Balancing
- Server Resources Management
- CAPTCHA and Challenge Pages



# Apache Web Server

#### Mitigation Strategies

- Traffic Monitoring and Anomaly Detection
- DNS Protection
- Geolocation Filtering
- Emergency Response Plan
- Cloud-Based Protection Services
- Network Level Protection
- Regular Updates and Patches
- Redundancy and Failover

