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#### **Table of Contents**

This document contains the following resources:

01

02

03

Monitoring Environment **Attack Analysis** 

Project Summary
& Future
Mitigations

# Monitoring Environment

#### Scenario

**Project:** Defensive Security Monitoring Environment

**Objective:** Design and implement a custom monitoring environment to protect the fictional organization from cyber attacks.

#### **Research and Design:**

Utilize Splunk to research and design a monitoring solution.

Identify and analyze potential security threats and vulnerabilities with reports.

Develop a comprehensive monitoring plan that addresses the identified threats.

#### **Testing and Evaluation:**

Implement the designed monitoring solution.

Simulate various cyberattacks and evaluate the effectiveness of the monitoring system in detecting and responding to these attacks.

Identify any gaps or weaknesses in the monitoring solution and make necessary adjustments.

# Whois XML IP Geolocation API

## Whois XML IP Geolocation API for Splunk - Summary

Whois XML IP Geolocation API is a powerful tool for identifying the geographical location of an IP address. It provides accurate and up-to-date information on the location of an IP address, including country, city, latitude, longitude, and time zone. The API can also be used to identify the ISP and ASN associated with an IP address.

The Whois XML IP Geolocation API is easy to use and can be integrated into a variety of applications such as **Splunk**. It is a valuable tool for security professionals, fraud analysts, and anyone else who needs to identify the location of an IP address.

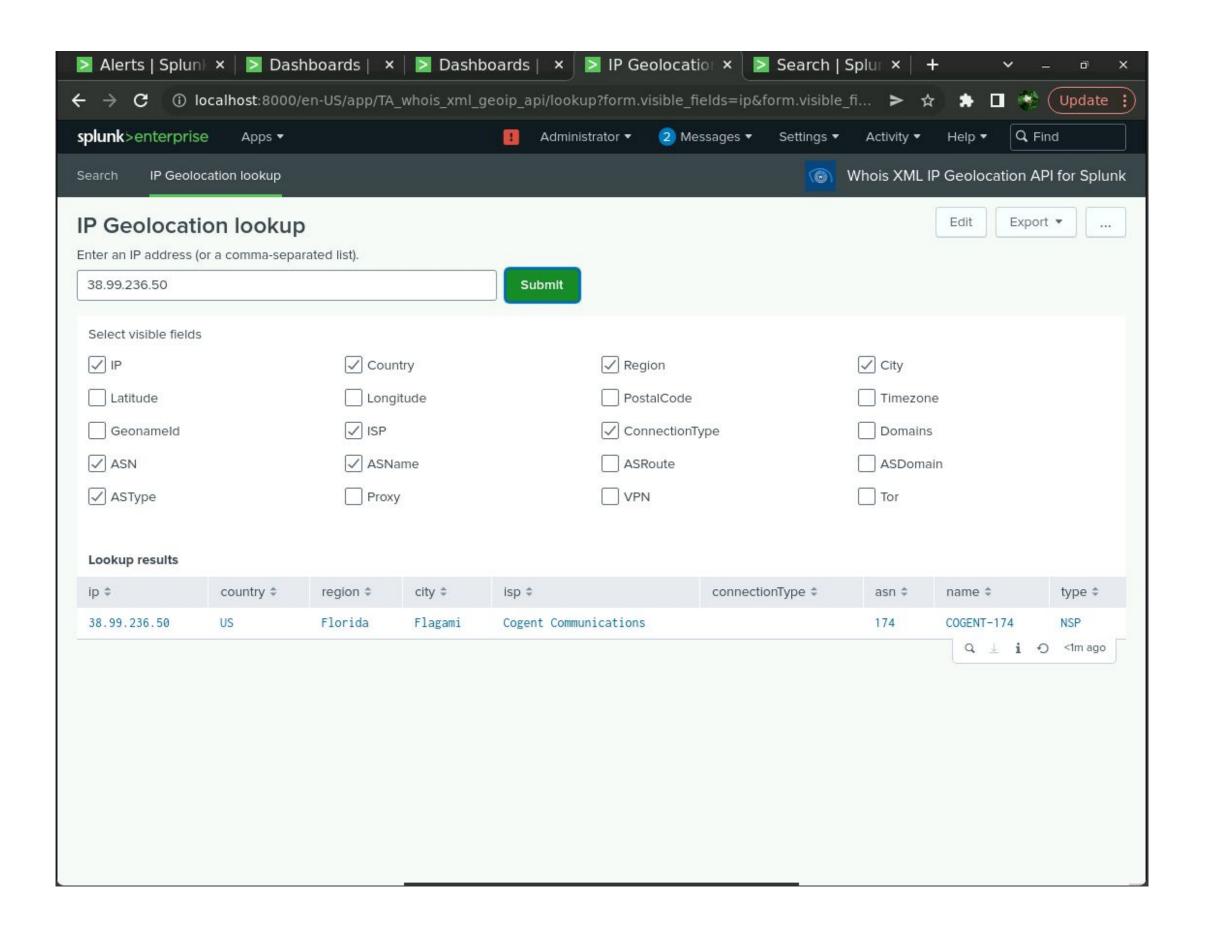
#### **Key Features of Whois XML IP Geolocation API:**

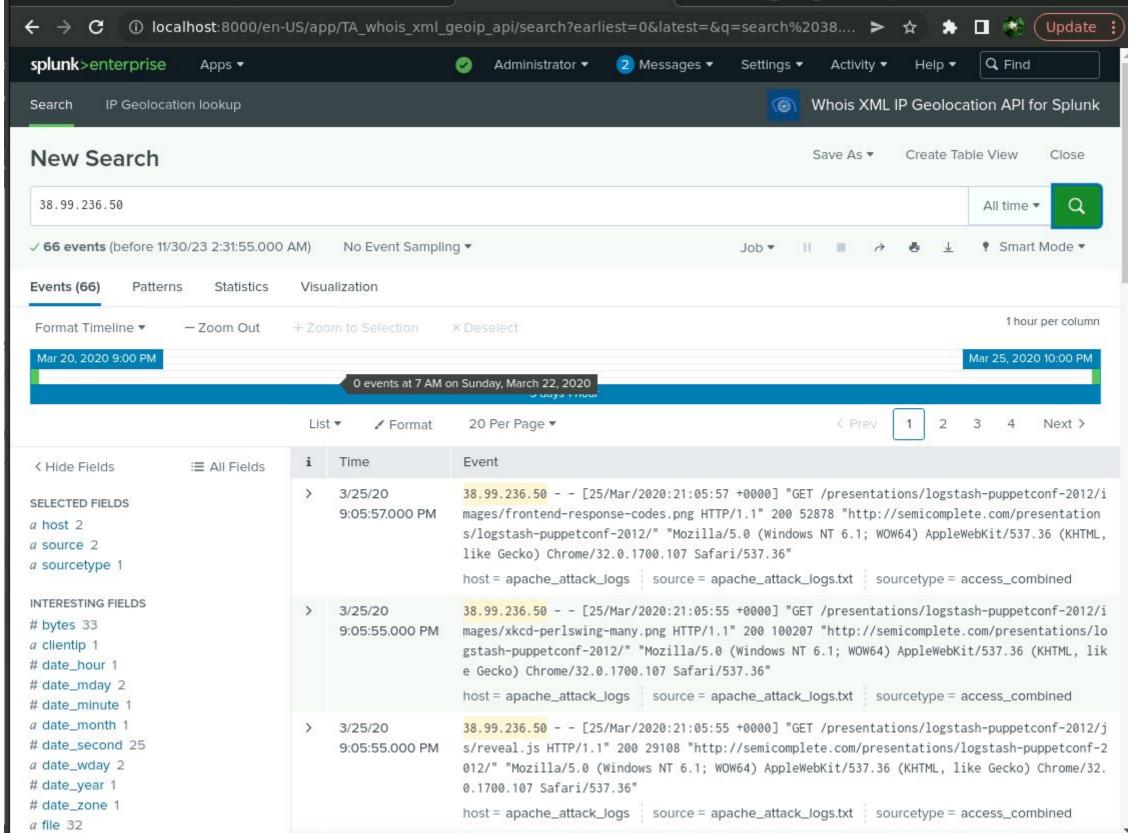
- Accurate and up-to-date IP location data
- Support for IPv4 and IPv6 addresses
- XML and JSON output formats
- Easy-to-use API
- Bulk IP geolocation support

### Whois XML IP Geolocation API for Splunk - Scenario

A scenario that this app would allow you to benefit from is if you or your company wanted to monitor where the network is being accessed from in order to determine whether or not it was valid, or detect unexpected traffic. With unexpected traffic you can identify where it's coming from and what events are occurring under that IP.

## Whois XML IP Geolocation API for Splunk - Images





#### Logs Analyzed

1

#### Windows Logs

- Signature ID- An identification number for the event that occurred.
- Signature- Description of the event that occurred.
- User- The user associated with that event.
- Status- Whether the intent of the event succeeded or failed.
- Severity- Level of severity of the event that occurred.

2

#### **Apache Logs**

- Method- HTTP method associated with the event.
- Referer Domain- Domain name involved with the event.
- Status- HTTP response code for the event.
- Client IP- IP address involved with the event.
- User agent- Web browser, email client, download manager, etc. that was used in the event.

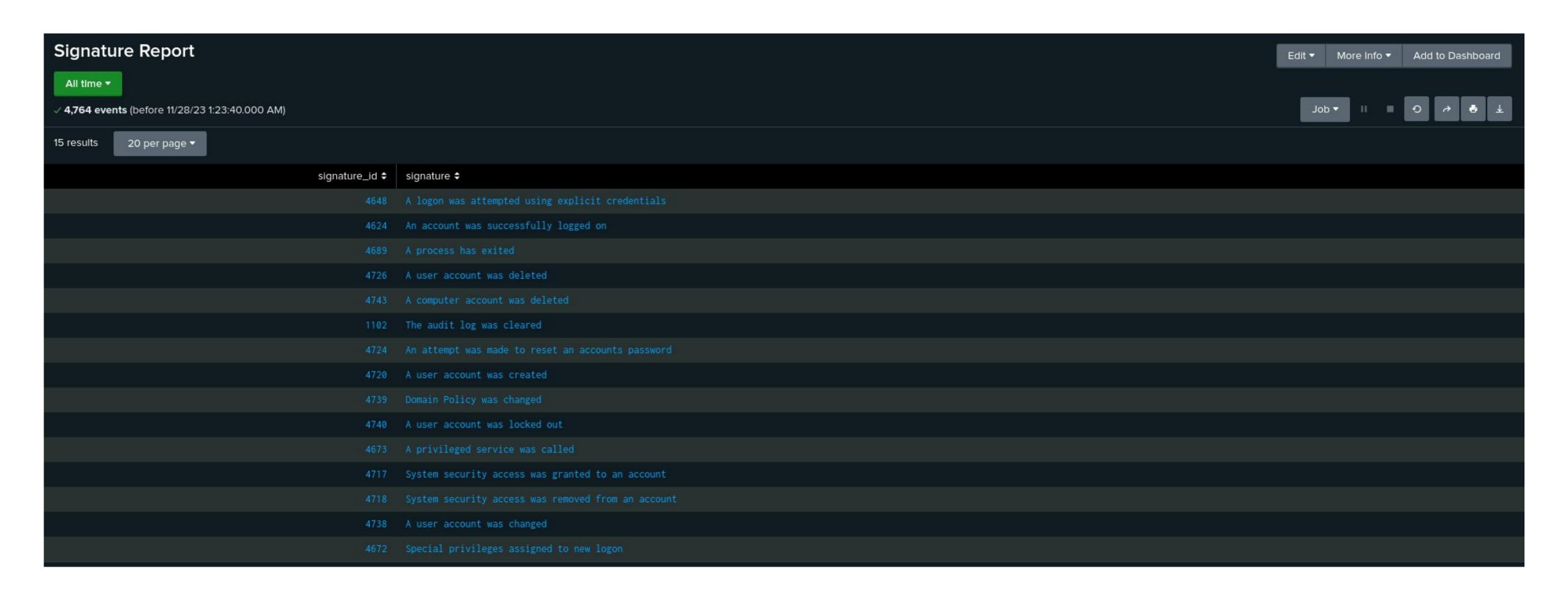
# Windows Logs

## Reports—Windows

Designed the following reports:

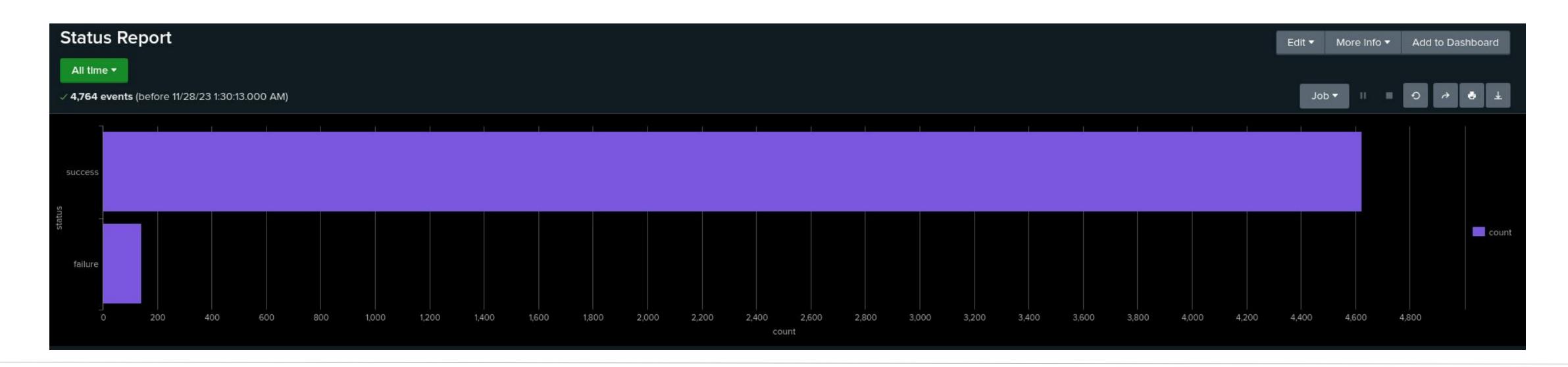
Report Name	Report Description  Shows signatures along with their respective IDs	
Signature Report		
Severity Report	Shows Informational and High Severities along with counts and percentages	
Status Report	Shows Successes and Failures of logons in the form of a bar graph	

# Images of Reports—Windows



# Images of Reports—Windows





#### **Alerts-Windows**

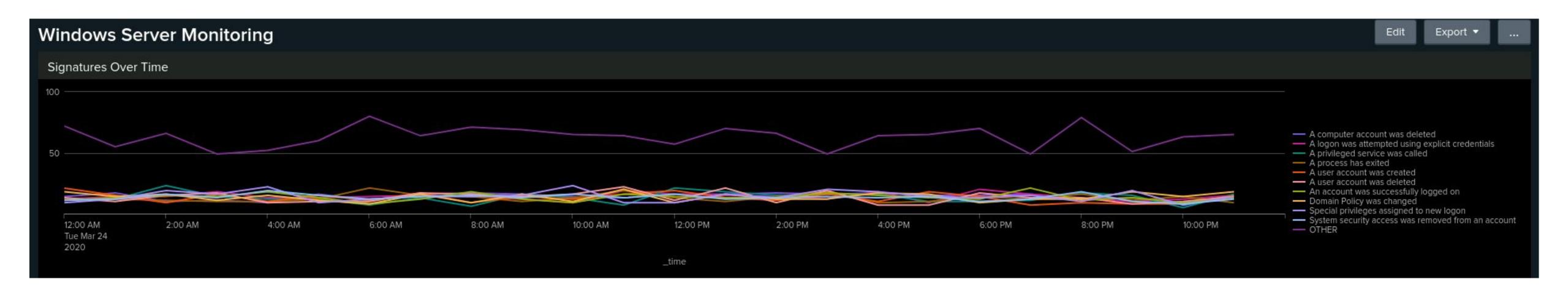
#### Designed the following alerts:

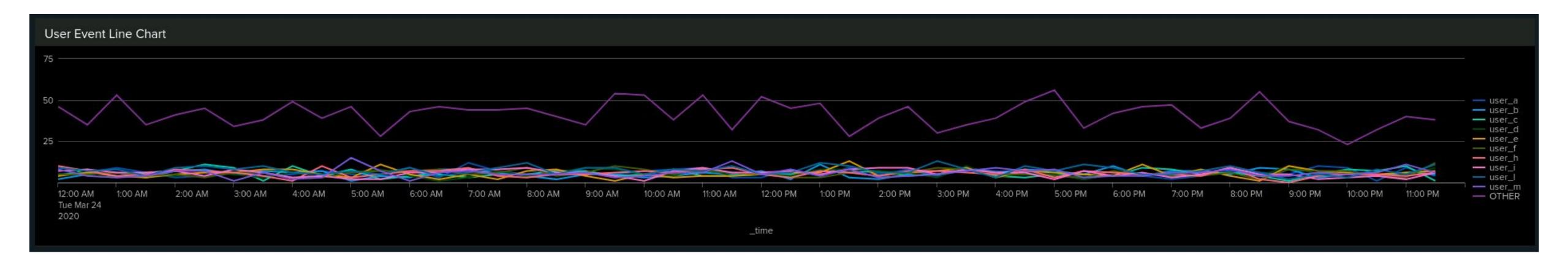
Alert Name	Alert Description	Alert Baseline	Alert Threshold
Failed Windows Activity	Send email to SOC@VSI-company.com when hourly failed activity exceeds threshold	6	15
Successful Logins	Send email to SOC@VSI-company.com when single-account login activity within an hour exceeds threshold	13	25
Accounts Deleted	Send email to SOC@VSI-company.com when number of accounts deleted within an hour exceeds threshold	14	25

JUSTIFICATION: When viewing the normal activity logs we saw, over a 24 hour period:

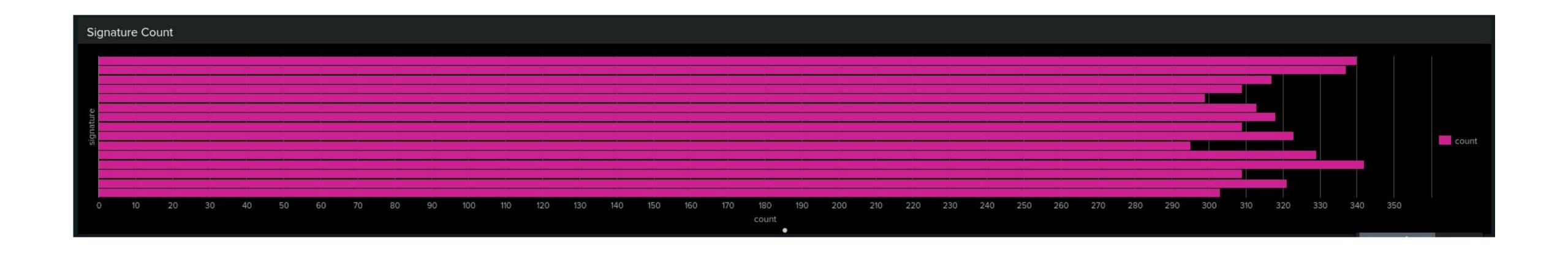
- 142 failure events (142/24=5.91 baseline)
- 323 successful login events (323/24=13.458 baseline)
- 318 account deletions (318/24=13.25 baseline)

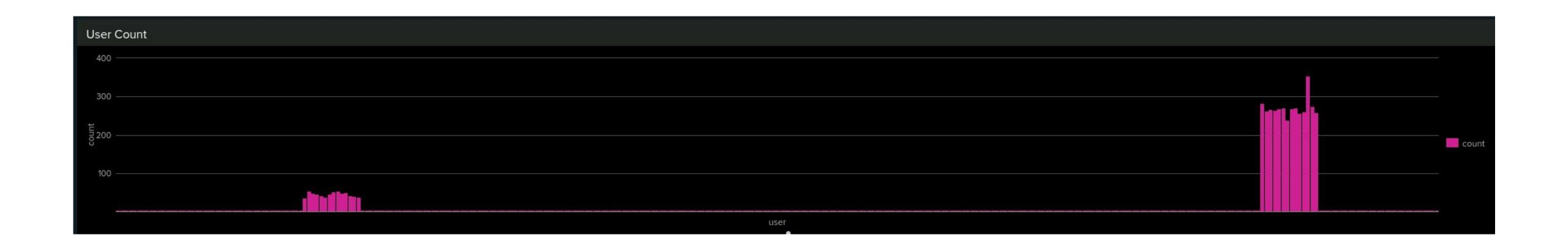
#### Dashboards—Windows





#### Dashboards—Windows





### Dashboards—Windows



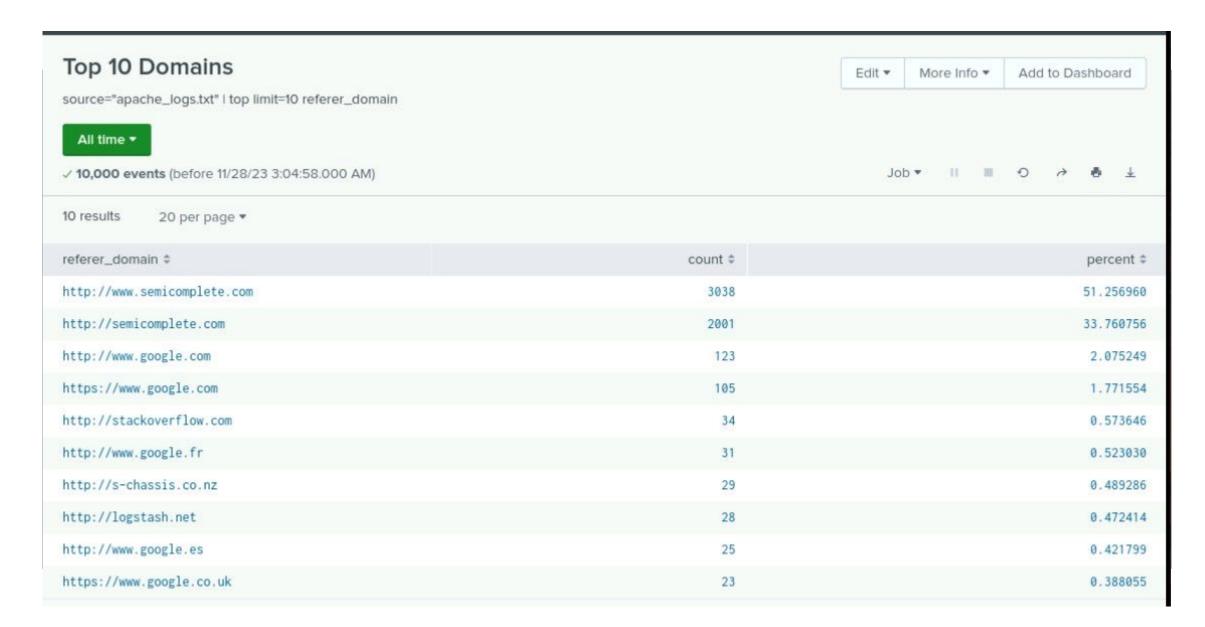
# Apache Logs

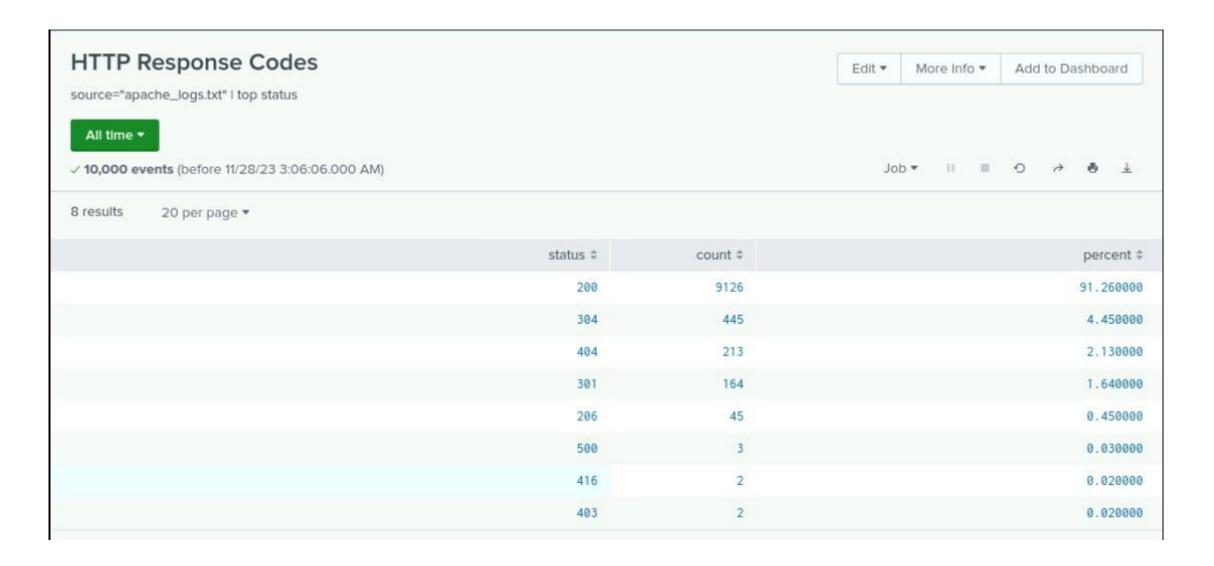
## Reports—Apache

#### Designed the following reports:

Report Name	Report Description
HTTP Methods	Report detailing the top HTTP methods (i.e. GET, POST, HEAD, OPTIONS) including the count and percentage of each method
HTTP Response Codes	Report detailing the HTTP response code statuses, counts and percentage of each code
Top 10 Domains	Report detailing the top referrer domains (i.e. <a href="http://www.semicomplete.com">http://www.semicomplete.com</a> ) including the count and percentage of each domain

## Images of Reports—Apache







## Alerts—Apache

#### Designed the following alerts:

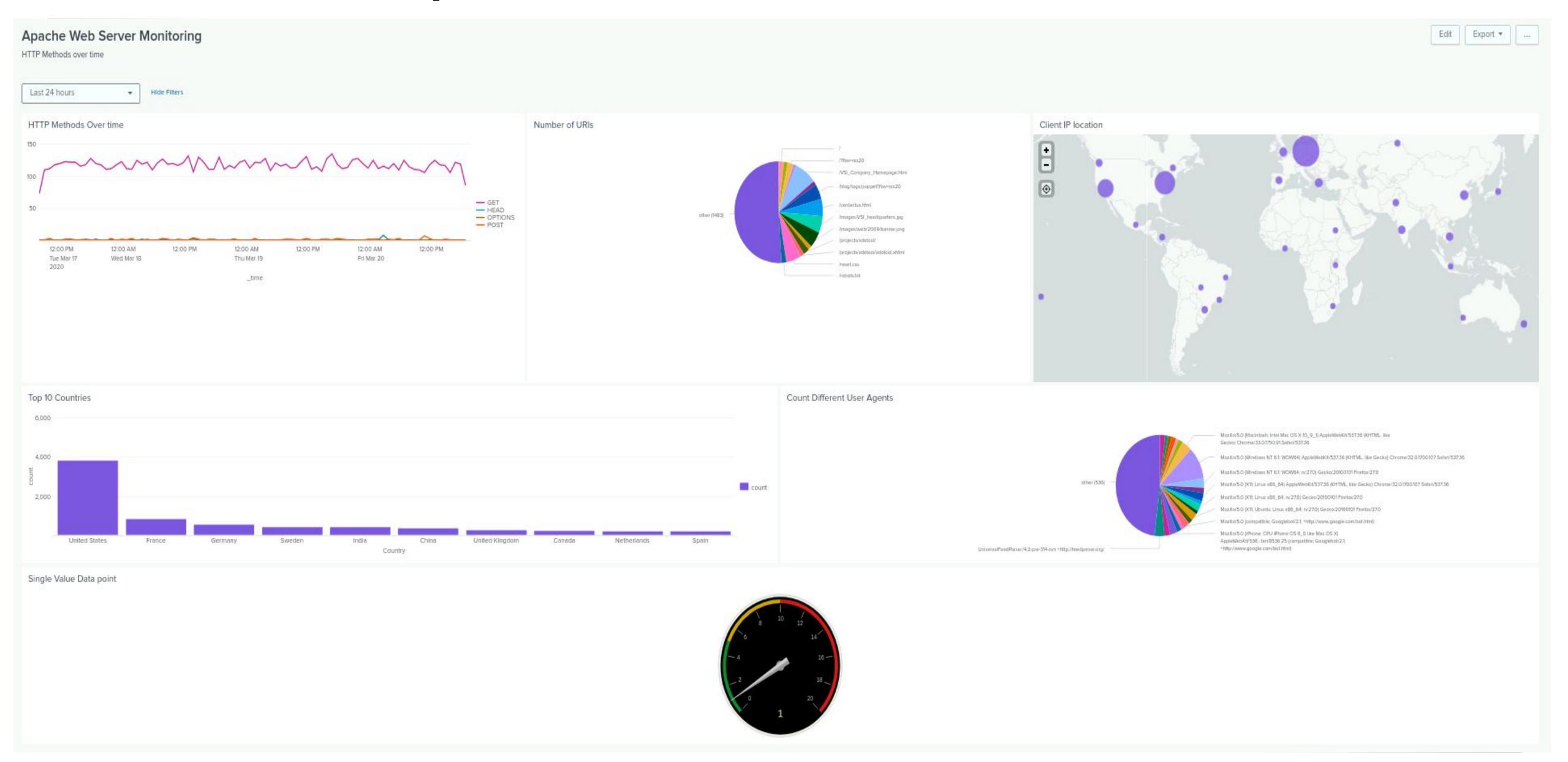
Alert Name	Alert Description	Alert Baseline	Alert Threshold
Activity Outside U.S.	An hourly alert that sends an email to SOC@VSI-company.com for suspicious activity outside of the US with over 100 events	73	100
HTTP POST Activity	An hourly alert that sends an email to SOC@VSI-company.com for suspicious POST activity resulting in over 5 events	1.277	5

JUSTIFICATION: When viewing the normal activity logs we saw, over a 84 hour period:

- 6,140 foreign IP events (6,140/84 hours=73.095 baseline)
- 106 POST events (106/83 hours=1.277 baseline\*)

<sup>\*</sup>Method search had a timeline of 83 hours instead of the normal 84)

## Dashboards—Apache



# Attack Analysis

#### Attack Summary—Windows

Summarize your findings from your reports when analyzing the attack logs.

- For the report regarding signatures, there was a significant increase in account lockout and password reset attempts with a slight increase in successful logins
- For the report regarding severity-level analysis, the percentage of 'high' level severity event percentage increased from 6.906%-20.222% between the original 'windows\_server\_logs.csv' to the 'windows\_server\_attack\_logs.csv'.
- For the report regarding failed activity, there was a higher level of overall activity, but not an increase in failed activity.

### Attack Summary—Windows

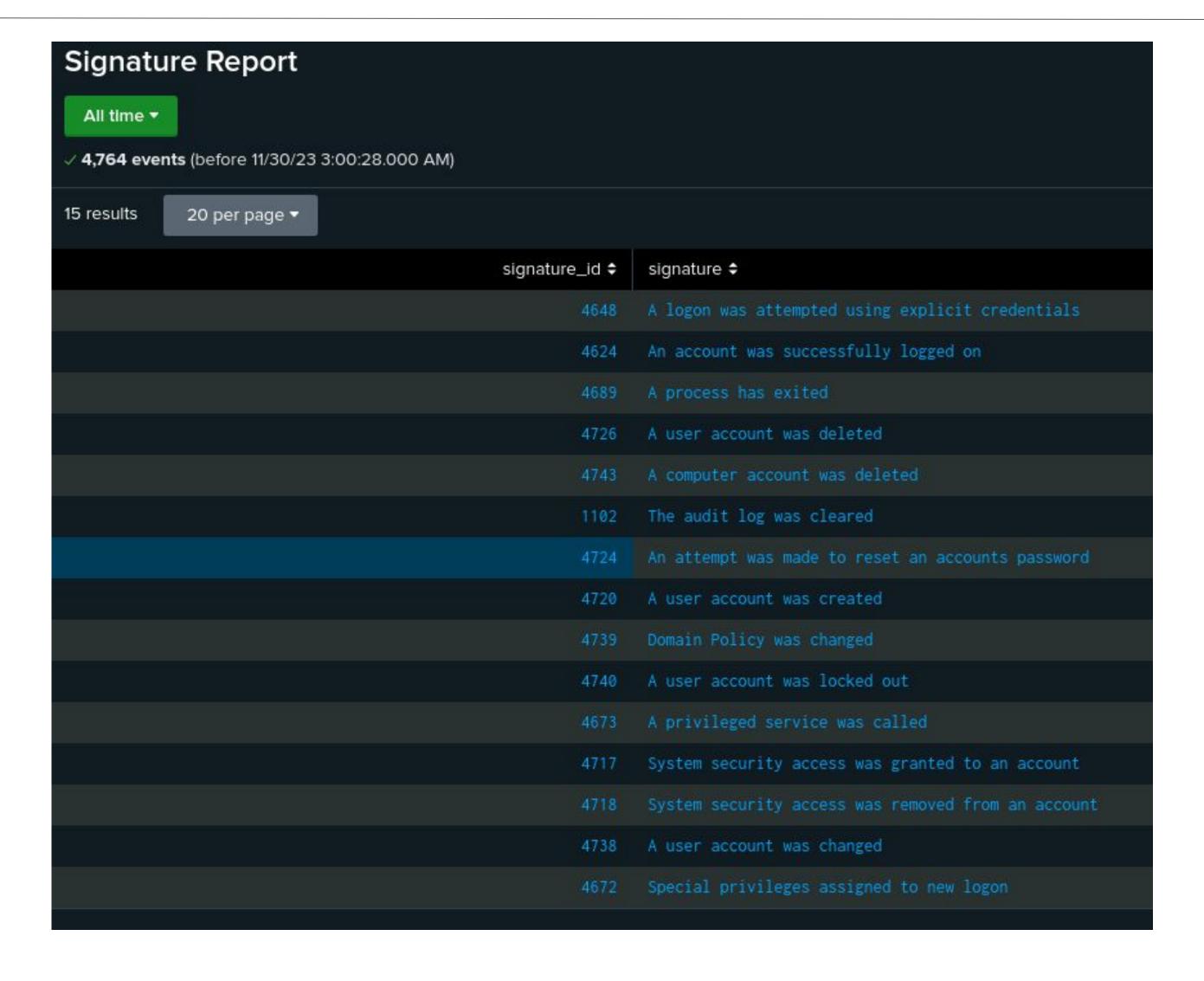
Summarize your findings from your alerts when analyzing the attack logs. Were the thresholds correct?

- For the alert regarding failed activity, there was a spike in activity on Wednesday, March 25, 2020 at 8AM resulting in an occurrence of 35 events.
   Our priorly created threshold would have been triggered for this event.
- For the alert regarding successful login activity, there was a spike in activity on Wednesday, March 25, 2020 at 11AM resulting in 196 events with the most common signature ID being 4624, and the most common user being user\_j. Our alert threshold would've been met and triggered by this event.
- For the alert regarding deleted account events, there was not a suspicious amount of deleted accounts. The alert threshold would not have been triggered for these events.

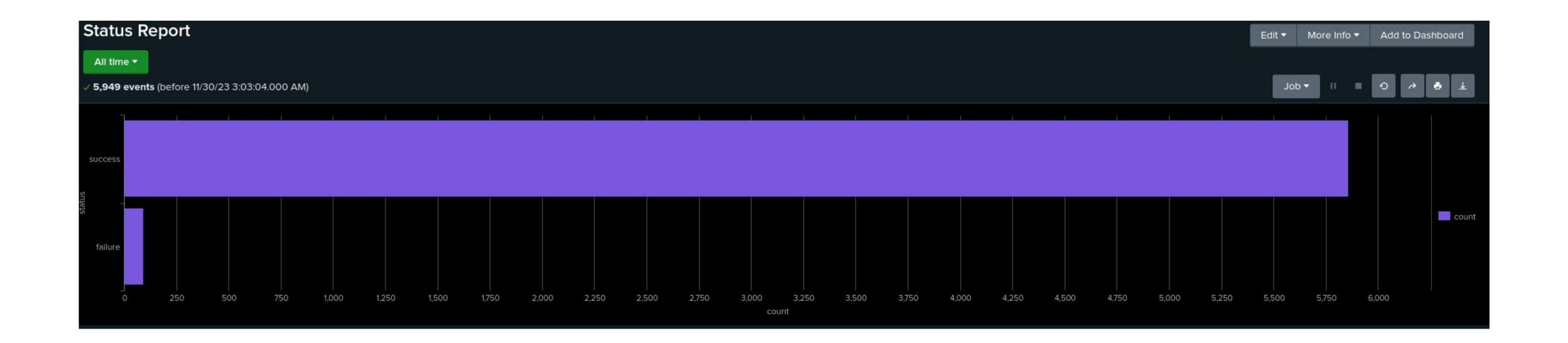
### Attack Summary—Windows

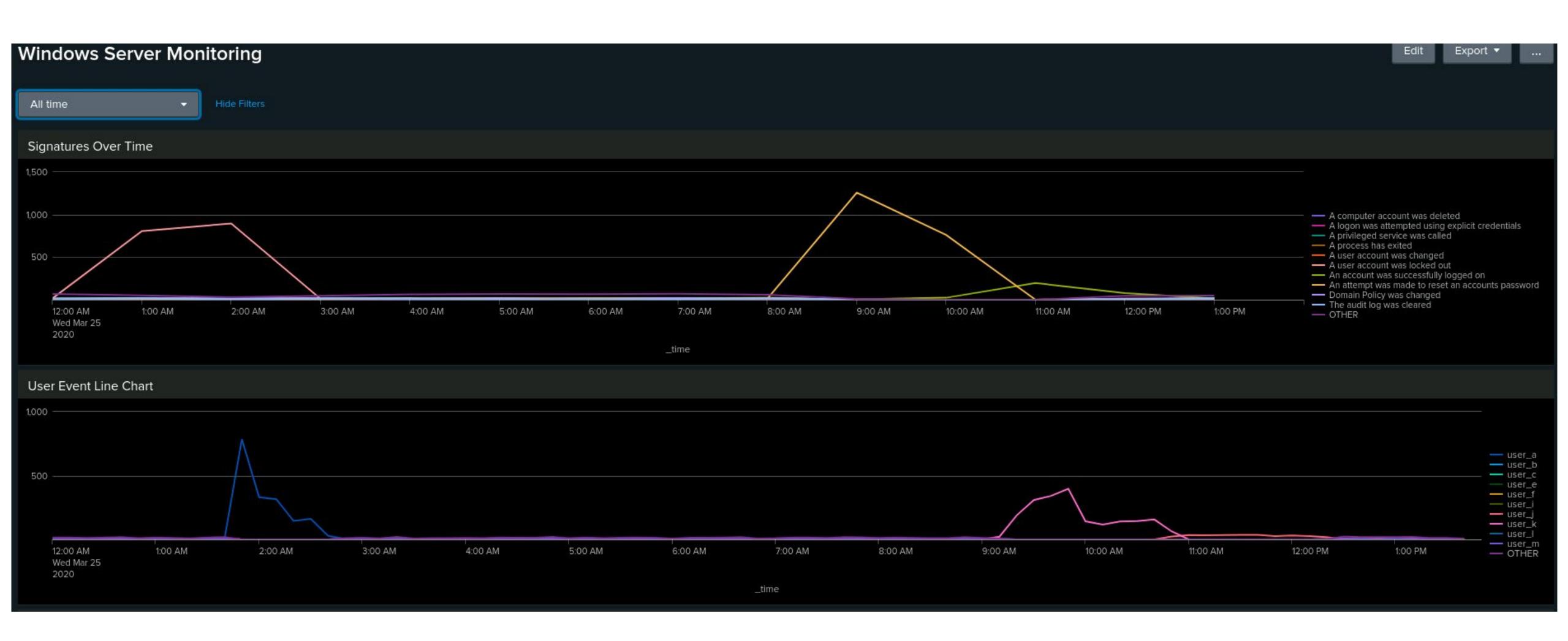
Summarize your findings from your dashboards when analyzing the attack logs.

- Regarding the analysis for time chart of signatures, there were two signatures that mainly stood out which were "a user was locked out" and "an attempt was made to reset an account password" as well as another signature that seemed relevant to the first two being "an account was successfully logged on". The first signature's spike was between 12 and 3AM with the event count being 896, the second's was 8 to 11AM with a count of 1,258, and the third's was from 10AM to 1PM with a count of 196.
- Regarding the analysis for users, there were two users that stood out the most, with a third having less activity, but more than the average user. The first most-occurring user was user\_k, second was user\_a and last was user\_j. User\_a had the most activity between 12-3AM with peak event count of 984, the second was most active between 8-11AM with a count of 1,256, and the last user was active between 10AM-1PM with a count of 196.
- Regarding the analysis for signatures with the multiple visualizations, there was suspicious activity that was visible in these graphs/charts that was reflective of the activity we were seeing in the time charts.
- Regarding the analysis for users with statistical charts, advantages would be that it's easy to identify top contributors and their values due to the table style of data. Metrics are also easily readable. A disadvantage would be that it may be more difficult to understand the data as a whole in this format, as opposed to a visualization that is fitting for the data that could help to showcase different aspects that may not necessarily be apparent in a different format.



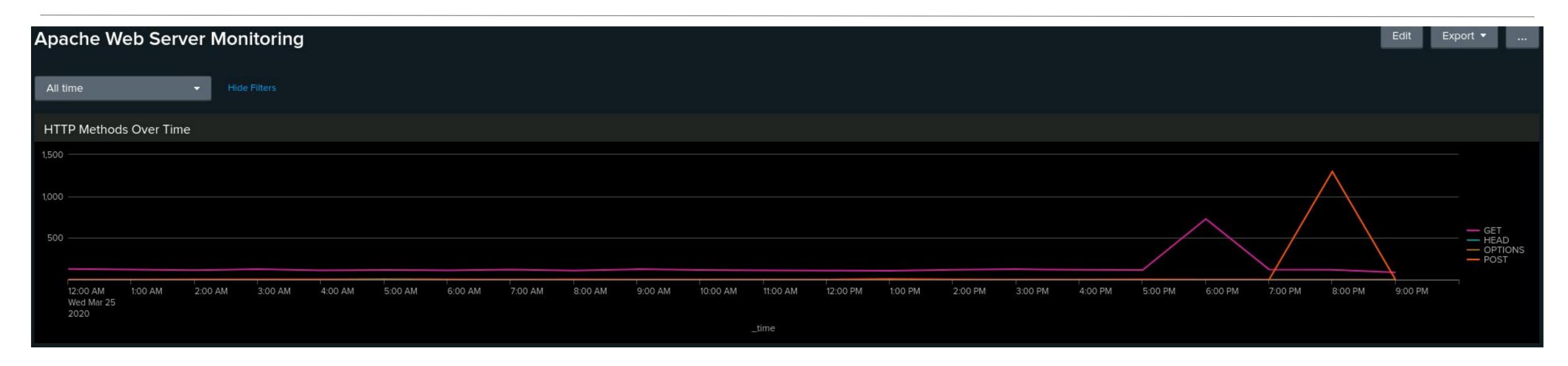


















### Attack Summary—Apache

Summarize your findings from your reports when analyzing the attack logs.

- We detected sudden decreases in all of the activities within the referrer domains.
- We detected suspicious changes within the HTTP Response code as well; number of 200 responses greatly decrease, while number of 404 responses increased.
- Reports for methods, we found an increase count in HTTP POST that appeared suspicious with 1,296 events on March 25th, 2020 at 8PM.
- We detected suspicious volume of international activity with the highest count of 937 events on March 25th, 2020 at 8PM.

### Attack Summary—Apache

# Summarize your findings from your alerts when analyzing the attack logs. Were the thresholds correct?

On March 25, 2020, a suspicious volume of international activity and HTTP POST activity was detected. The count of international events was 937 at 8:00 PM, and the count of HTTP POST events was 1,296 at 8:00 PM. The alert threshold for international activity will not be changed, but the alert threshold for HTTP POST activity will be increased to 20 to avoid false alerts.

#### **Recommendations:**

Investigate the source of the suspicious international activity.

Monitor HTTP POST activity for further suspicious activity.

#### **Additional Notes:**

The suspicious activity may be the result of a coordinated attack.

The increased alert threshold for HTTP POST activity may result in some legitimate activity being missed.

### Attack Summary—Apache

Summarize your findings from your dashboards when analyzing the attack logs.

- Regarding the analysis for Cluster Map, we detected high volumes of activity from Ukraine.
   Further investigation leads to its city, Kiev, with the highest count of 439.
- Regarding the analysis for Time Chart of HTTP methods, we could see a rise in POST events from 7pm to 9pm with a peak of 1,296 events
- Regarding the analysis for URI data, we saw an unusually high percentage with VSI\_Account\_Logon.php which suggests a brute force attack

# Summary and Future Mitigations

### **Project 3 Summary**

- What were your overall findings from the attack that took place?
  - VSI has experienced a series of attacks on its Windows and Apache servers. The attacks have involved spamming the servers with requests and using brute force methods to attempt to gain unauthorized access.
  - The reports that VSI had, helped to identify the attack patterns.
  - The alerts with optimal threshold did fire alerts to SOC.
- To protect VSI from future attacks, what future mitigations would you recommend?
  - Implement rate limiting: Rate limiting can be used to limit the number of requests that a single IP address can make to a server within a given time period. This can help to prevent attackers from flooding the server with requests.
  - Implement strong password policies: Strong password policies can help to prevent attackers from guessing user passwords. These policies should require users to create passwords that are at least 8 characters long and that contain a mix of upper and lowercase letters, numbers, and symbols.