Home Lab: Basic Security Operations Center

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Project Overview

Overview:

- Set up a Windows 10 honeypot VM in Azure
- Ingest logs into Microsoft Sentinel using Log Analytics Workspace
- Perform a basic attack simulation (failed logon attempts)
- Visualize and query logs using KQL
- Enrich data with geolocation for better analysis

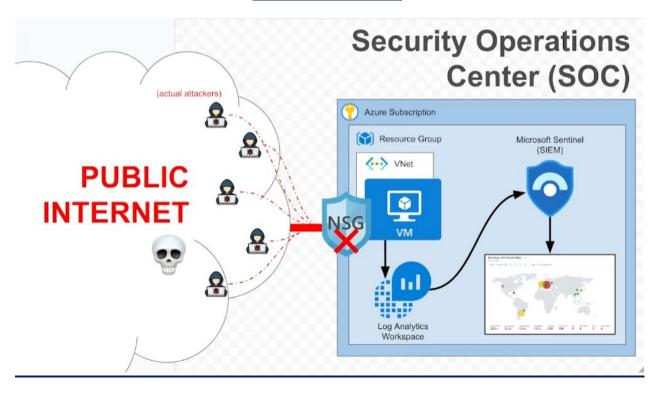
This lab simulates core SIEM tasks and it will eventually introduce the concept of integrating XDR using Microsoft Defender, which can be connected to Sentinel in future projects for extended detection and response capabilities.

Lab Goals and Objectives

My Goals for this lab:

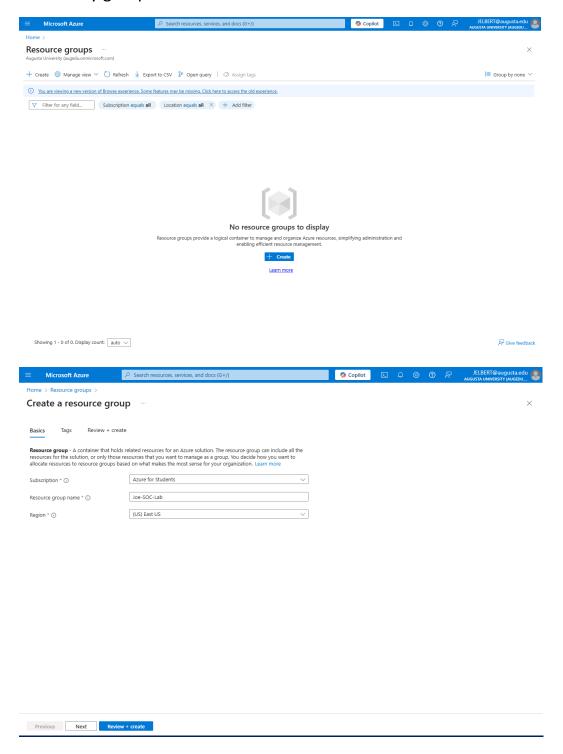
- Understand how to deploy an Azure VM for monitoring
- Set up a Log Analytics Workspace and Microsoft Sentinel
- Ingest and analyze Windows security logs
- Write and run KQL queries to investigate specific events
- Enrich logs with external geolocation data using watchlists
- Visualize alerts and log trends in an interactive dashboard

Network Map

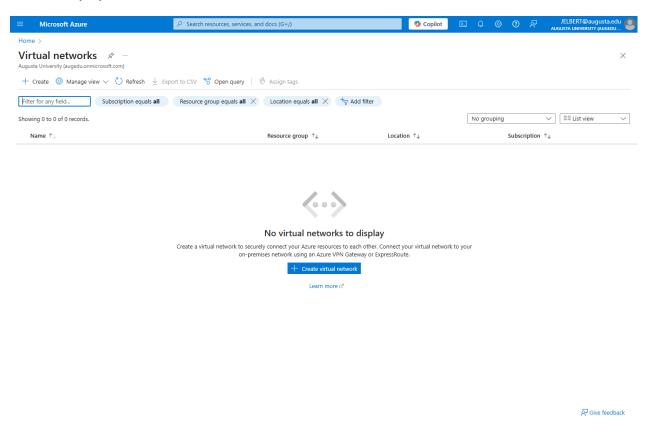


Resource Group

To begin, I will be making a resource group in order to keep all of our resources together for this project. Below is what I began with. First, I will click on create. I named my group **Joe-SOC-Lab**.



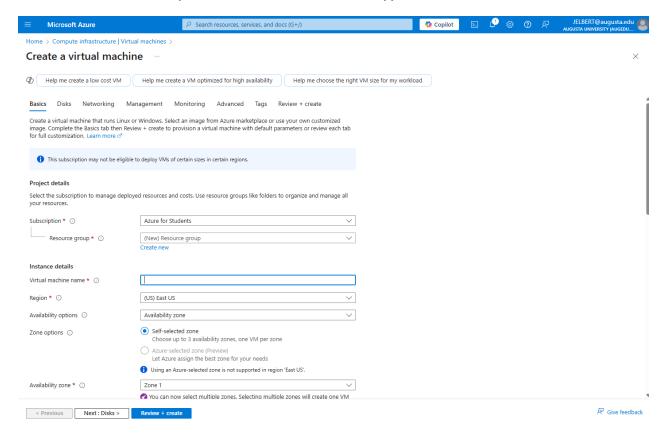
Next, I will be making a virtual network for a virtual machine honeypot and the Microsoft Sentinel instance. The honeypot will be accessible to anyone in the world, which will help me discover different types of attacks that will attempt to access my system.



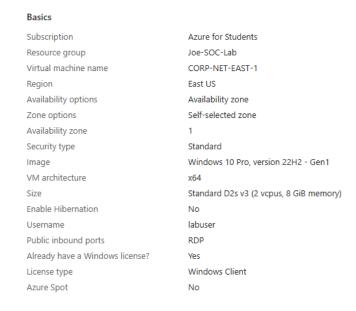
If you would like to see a tutorial on how I set up my virtual network, visit this quick video.

Creating Virtual Network.mp4

It is now time to setup the virtual machine honeypot.



These are the settings I used for my virtual machine honeypot. I will include the tabs and their required information. The tabs are down below.



Disks

OS disk size Image default
OS disk type Standard SSD LRS

 Use managed disks
 Yes

 Delete OS disk with VM
 Enabled

 Ephemeral OS disk
 No

Networking

 Virtual network
 Vnet-soc-lab

 Subnet
 default (10.0.0.0/24)

 Public IP
 (new) CORP-NET-EAST-1-ip

Accelerated networking
Place this virtual machine behind an
existing load balancing solution?

No

Delete public IP and NIC when VM is

deleted

Enabled

Management

Microsoft Defender for Cloud Basic (free) System assigned managed identity Off Login with Microsoft Entra ID Off Auto-shutdown Off Disabled Backup Site Recovery Disabled Off Enable periodic assessment Enable hotpatch Off

Patch orchestration options OS-orchestrated patching: patches will be installed by OS

Monitoring

Alerts Off
Boot diagnostics Off
Enable OS guest diagnostics Off
Enable application health monitoring Off

Advanced

 Extensions
 None

 VM applications
 None

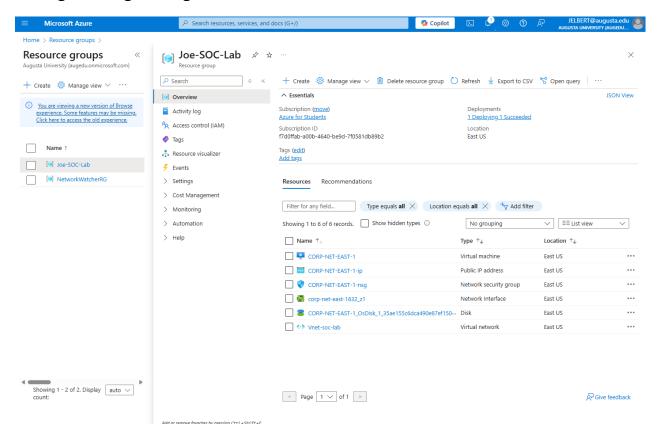
 Cloud init
 No

 User data
 No

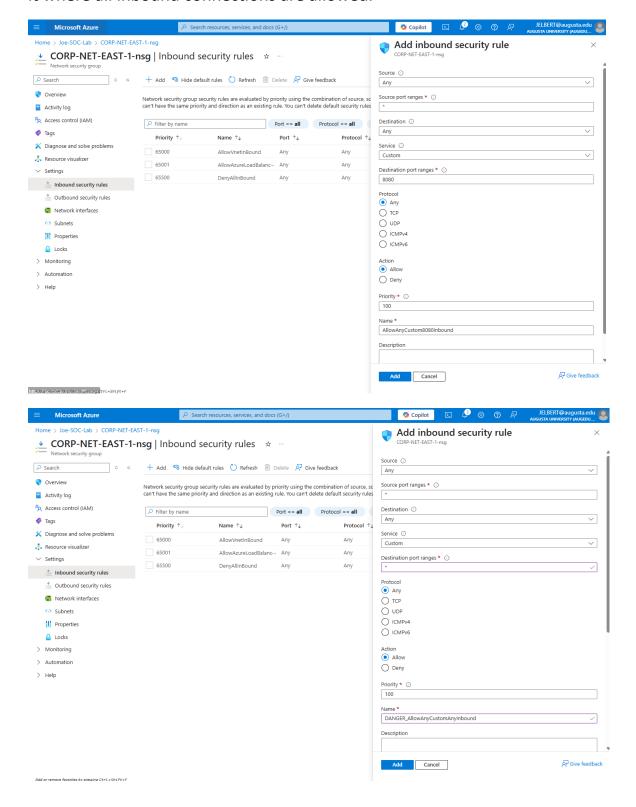
 Disk controller type

Proximity placement group None
Capacity reservation group None

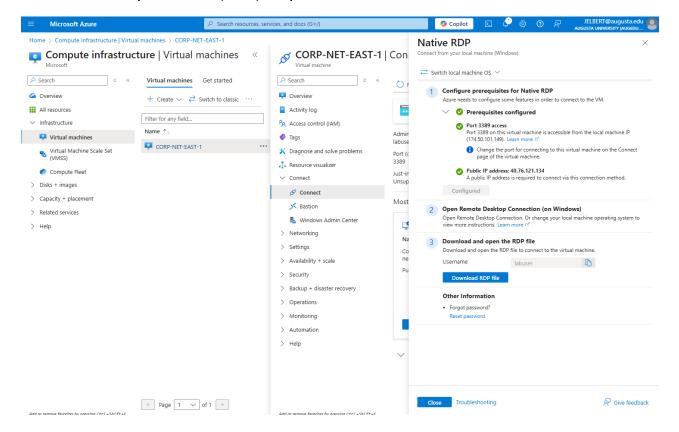
This is what my Joe-SOC-Lab network looks like after I installed the VM with the settings I configured right before this.



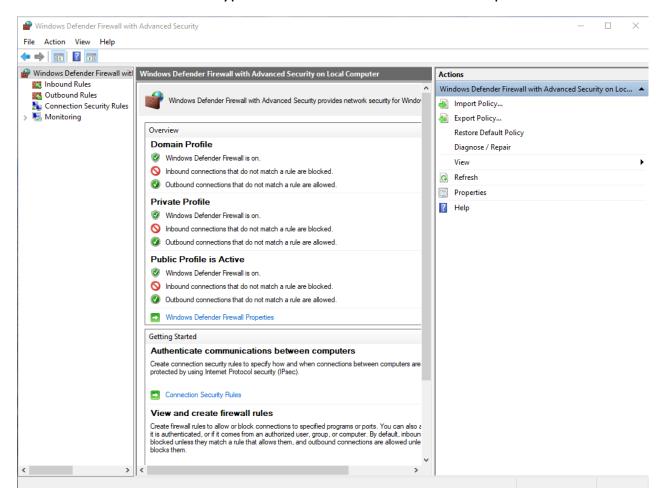
Now, its time to configure the firewall so anyone can attacker this VM on the internet. This makes this a honeypot. I went to the inbound security rules and set it where all inbound connections are allowed.



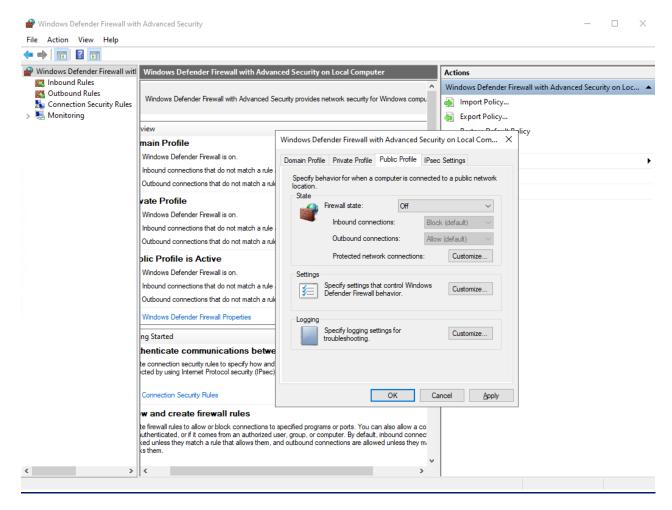
The virtual machine is ready. We can now connect to the virtual machine via Remote Desktop Protocol (RDP) on port 3389.



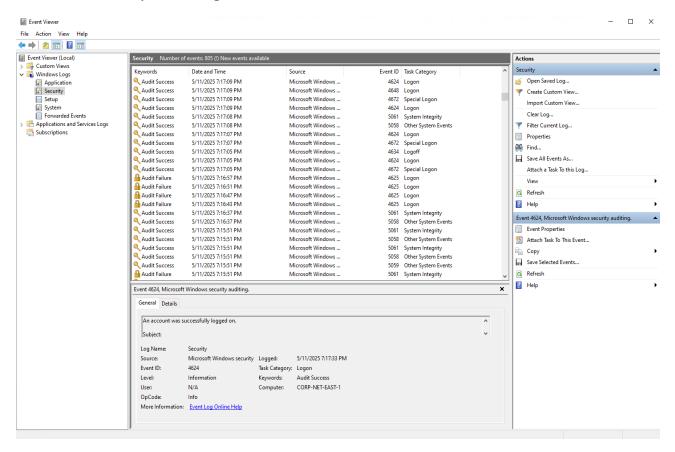
Once logged into the virtual machine, it is time to open the Windows Defender Firewall settings. We need to do this in order to make it a honeypot for remote attackers to connect to it. Type in the search bar: "wf.msc" to open this menu.



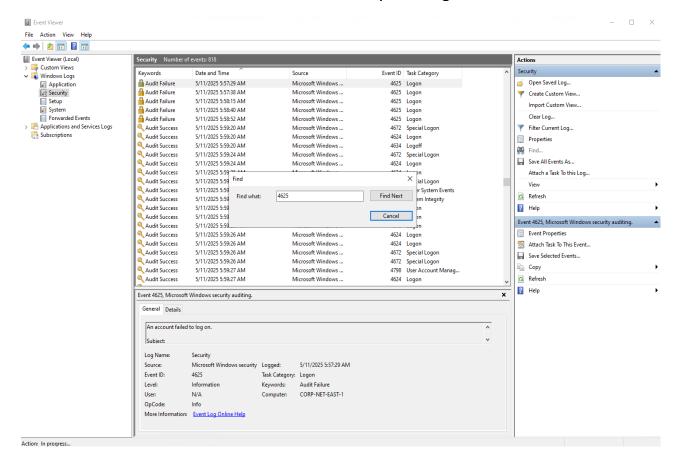
In the middle of the screen, go to "Windows Defender Firewall Properties" and you should see the box below pop up. On the first 3 tabs, press the "o" key to turn all of the settings off on each of the tabs. Click apply and then exit out.



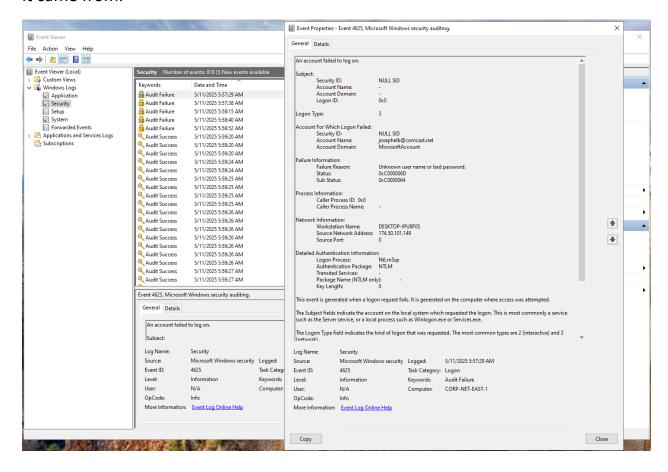
Now, its time to go into Event Viewer to learn about system logs. Once in Event Viewer, go to the "Windows Logs" folder. Then go to the "Security" tab to view windows security event logs.



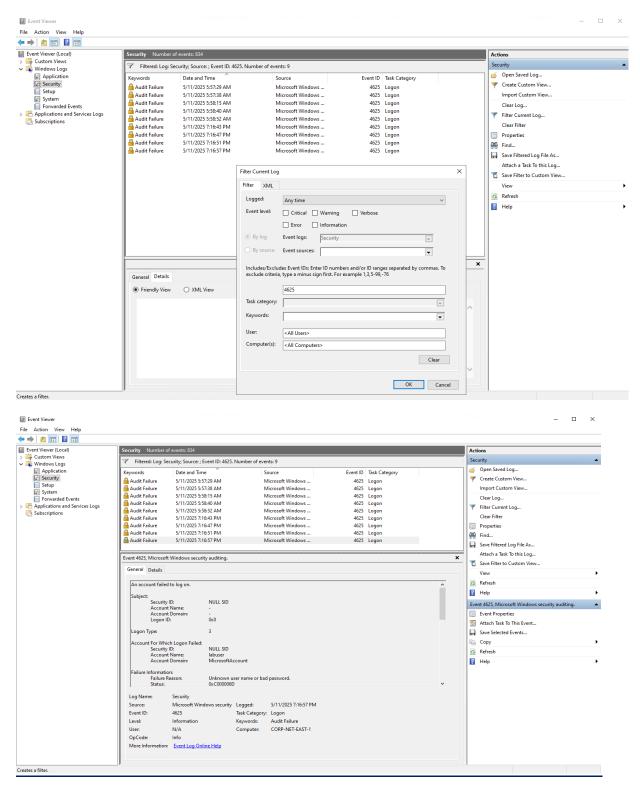
Press "ctrl + f" in order to search for certain EventID numbers. The EventID below is 4625 and it has to do with events related to system logon's.



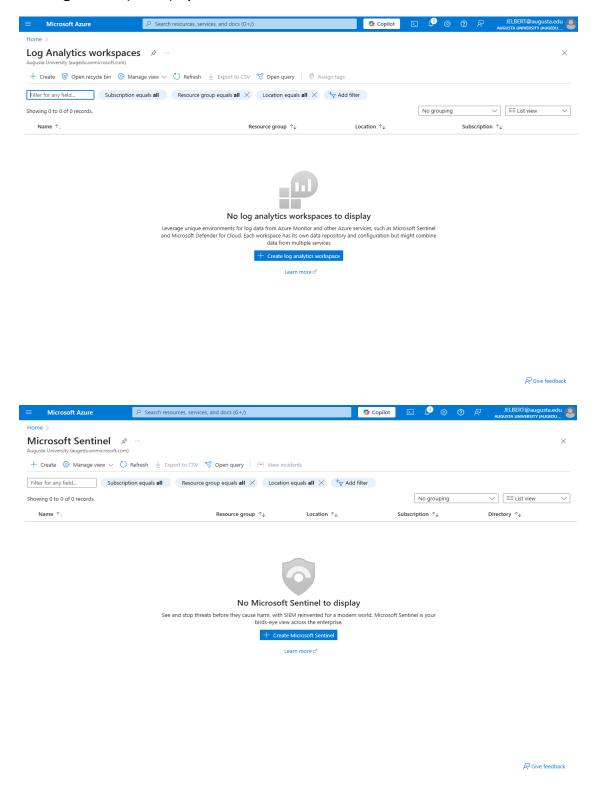
Click on any file and you will be able to see all of the information for the security event log. You can see things like account name, failure reason, and the IP address it came from.



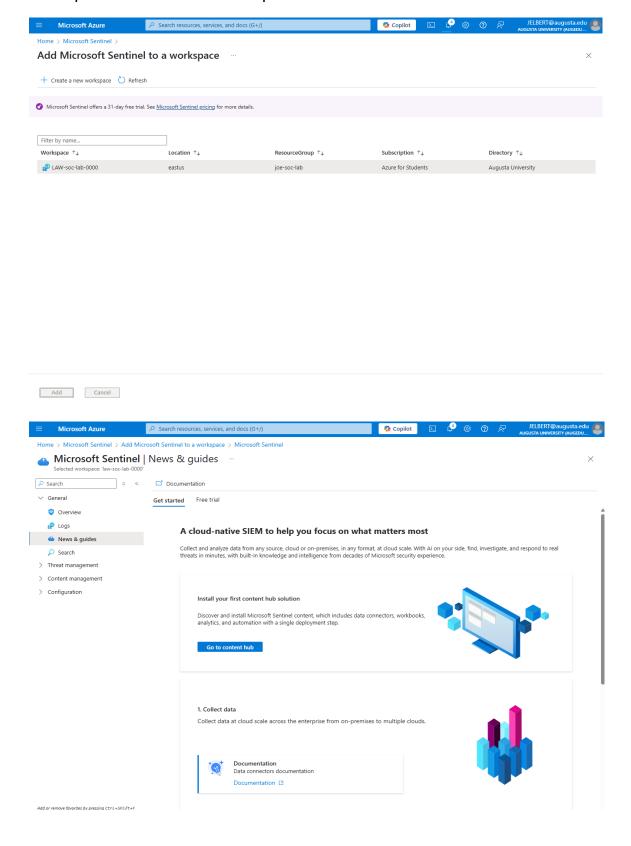
You can also filter the list of logs based on the currently selected log. You do this in order to see logs that have the same exact EventID, which can help map attack patterns.



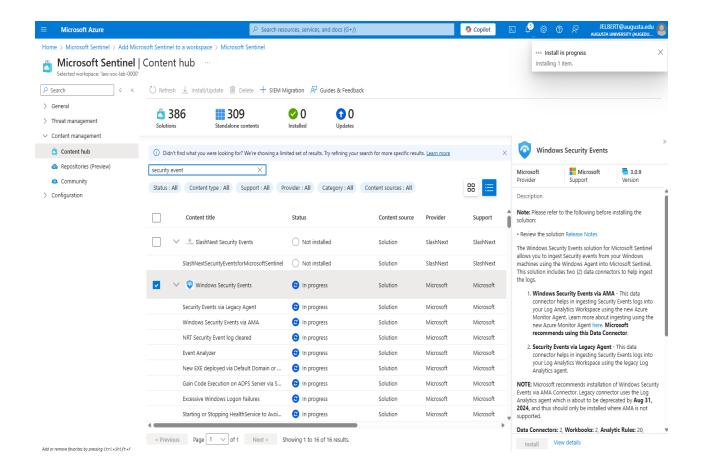
Next, it is time to create a log analytics workspace. This is needed in order to connect our VM to our Microsoft Sentinel Security Information and Event Management (SIEM) system.



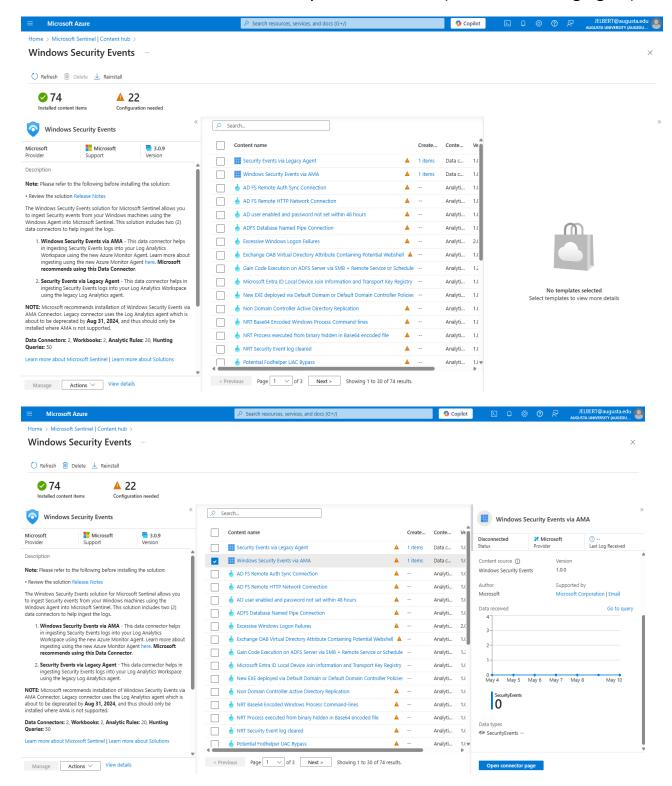
Here, I will be linking the Microsoft Sentinel instance to my Log analytics workspace: LAW-soc-lab workspace.

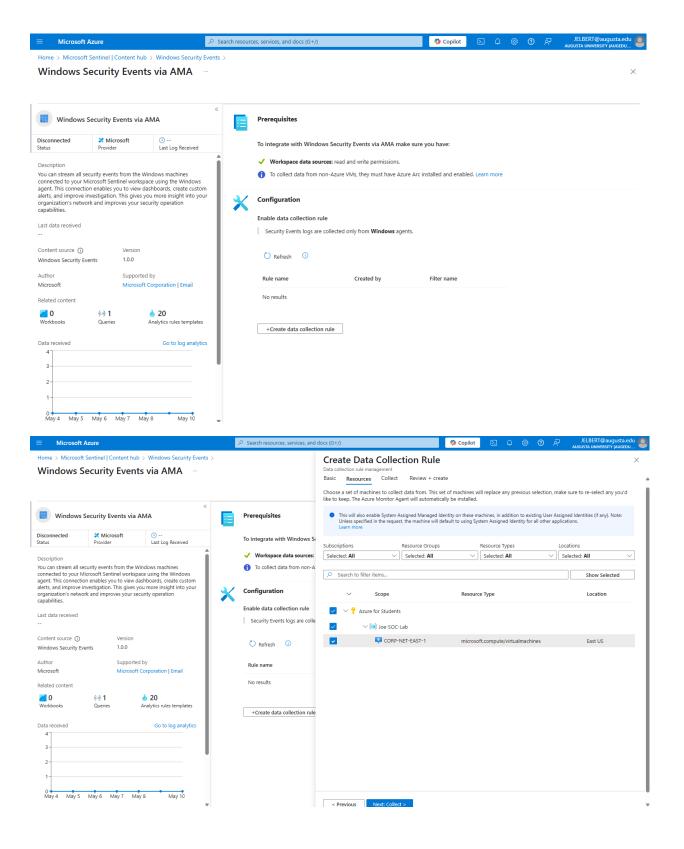


Once Microsoft Sentinel was connected, it was time to install some addons. I needed to add Windows Security Events to the Microsoft Sentinel instance. Here, you can also add other things like **Cisco Umbrella**, **Amazon Web Services (AWS)**, **Log4j Vulnerability Detection**, and many other Microsoft integrations.

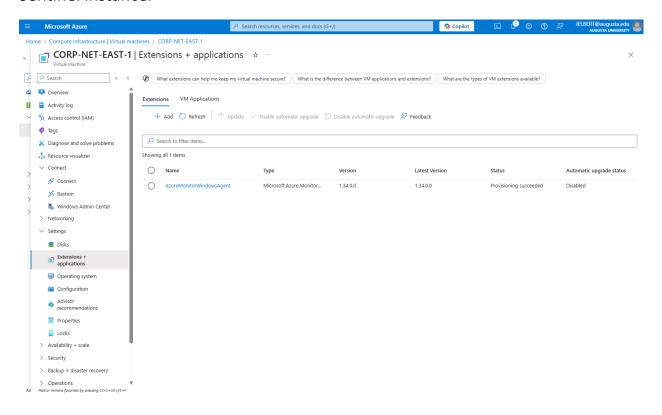


It is now time to configure the windows security events I just installed. The one that I edited was the Windows Security Events via AMA (Azure Monitoring Agent).

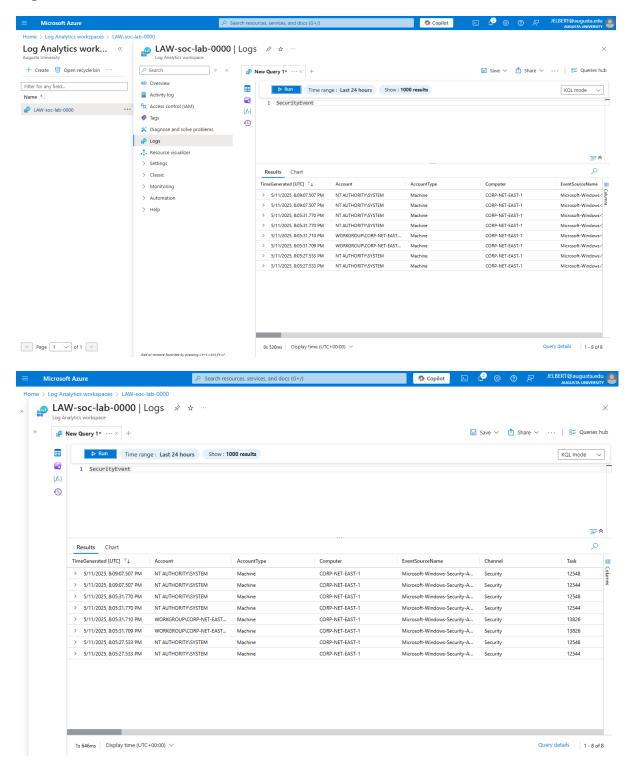




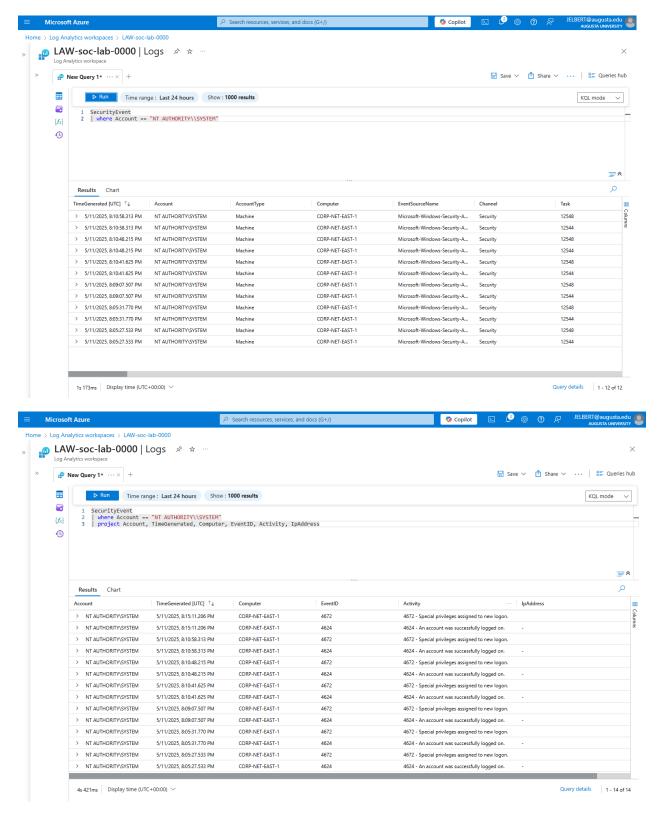
I went into my VM and I needed to install an Azure monitoring agent in order for the logs to be sent to the Log Analytics Workspace, and then to the Microsoft Sentinel instance.



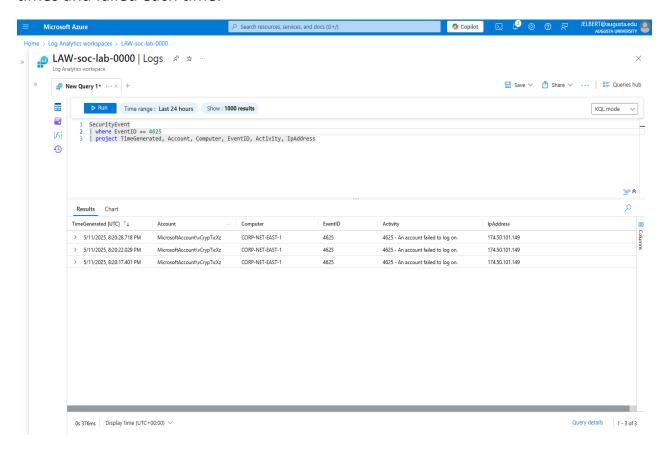
Once it was connected, I had to wait like 5-10 minutes in order to receive my first set of logs. Microsoft Sentinel uses KQL which is similar to SQL (The language I am familiar with), and it helps query the results of the logs in order to find specific logs easier.



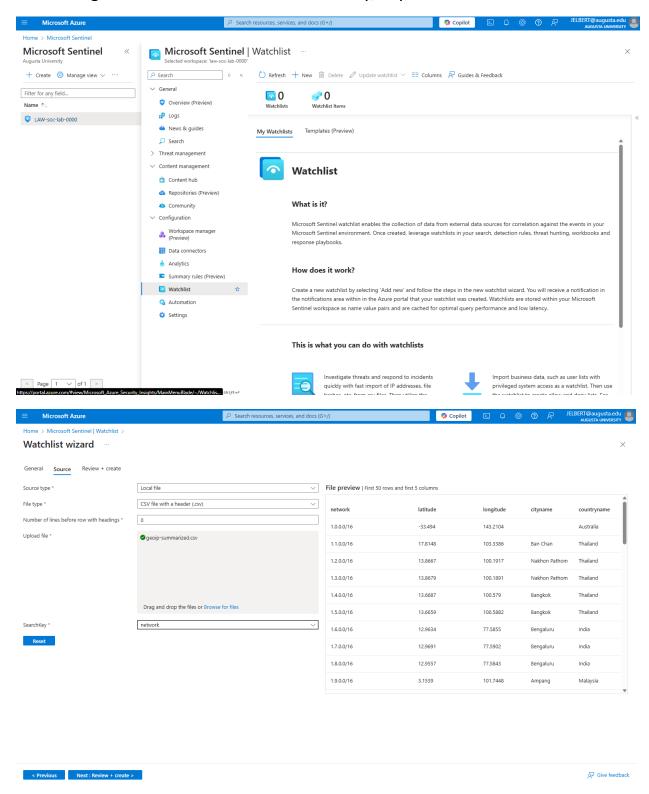
This was my first official KQL query. It searches the SecurityEvent logs table and has parameters that are specified with each | character.

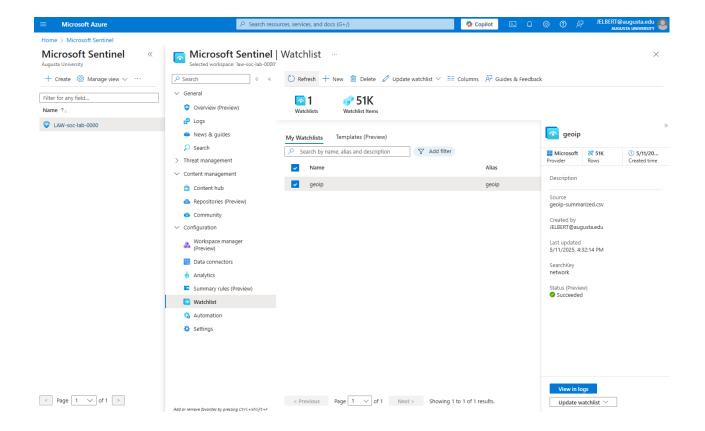


This query lets me use "**project**" in order to only show columns in the query results that I want to see. This shows that a user tried to logon to the system 3 times and failed each time.

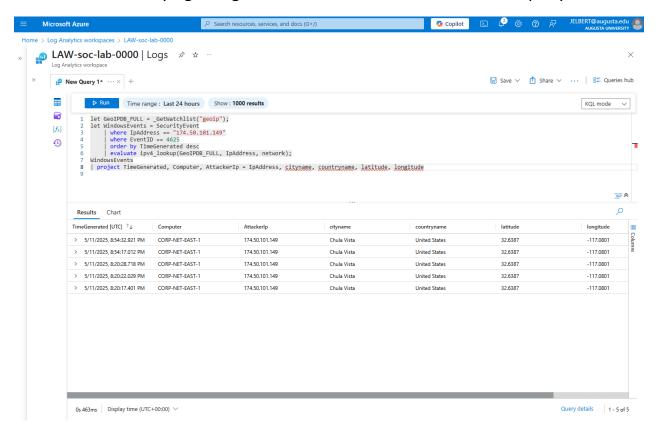


Now, I need to setup a watchlist to make it easier to see where IP addresses are connecting from. Information like their country, city, and coordinates.

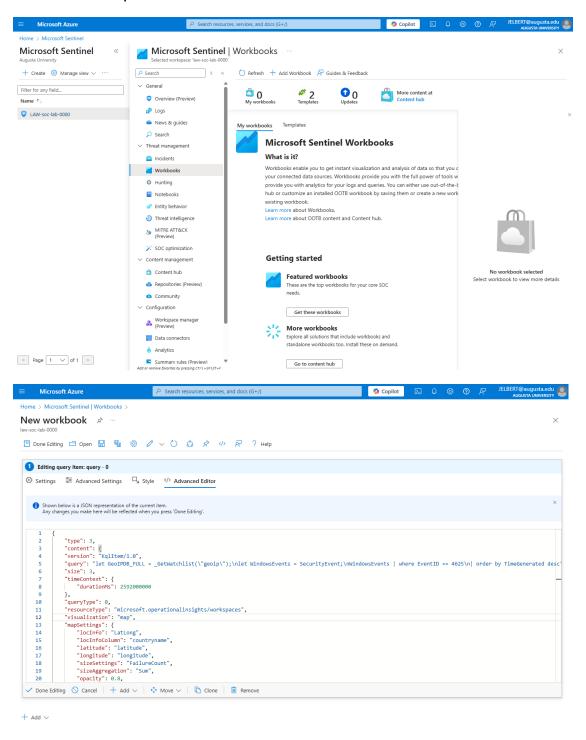




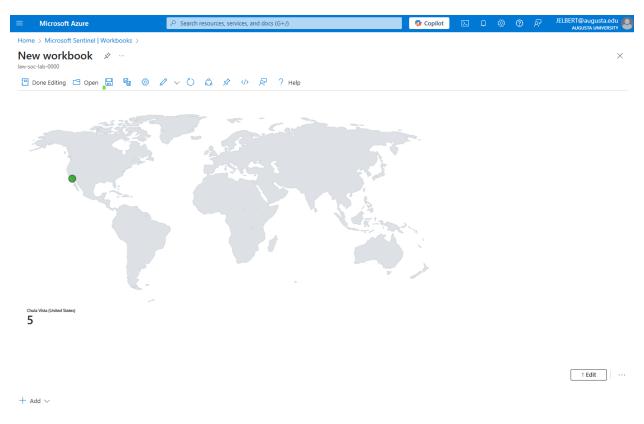
The watchlist is uploaded, so now I can filter through the logs again to find exactly where the user is trying to login from. This is a more advanced KQL query.



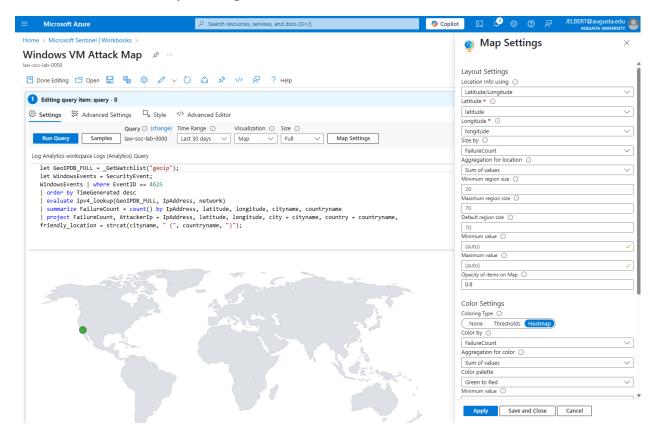
After running that query to confirm that the watchlist was successfully uploaded. I then had to make a workbook in order to help me map the attacks. In the workbook advanced editor, I pasted some JSON that will help draw a map on the screen and help me visualize the attacks.



Since I don't have many attackers connecting to my VM honeypot, I only have one attacker that has tried to logon to my system so far. It is displayed on the map below. Once more attackers try to logon or attack my VM honeypot, more circles will start to appear. The circles will be colored based on the severity of the attack. Green will be the lowest, yellow medium is a medium rating, and red will be a critical rating.



I can also edit the map settings even further if I wanted to.



Future Goals

Optional Integration: Microsoft Defender for Cloud:

Although Defender for Cloud was not connected during this lab, Microsoft Sentinel can be integrated with Defender to enable **SIEM + XDR** functionality. This allows for correlation of Defender alerts, asset risk scoring, and cross-platform visibility across cloud workloads and endpoints.

The main future improvement I want to add are automated alerts or setting detection thresholds for alerts. I also want to configure plans for incidents as well.

Key Outcomes and Lessons Learned

- Built Cloud Infrastructure from Scratch: Successfully configured an Azure-based virtual environment using best practices around resource groups, VMs, NSGs, and agent installation.
- Gained Experience with Microsoft Sentinel SIEM: Explored Sentinel's capabilities including data connectors, event ingestion, querying, enrichment, and dashboarding.
- Mastered KQL Basics for Log Analysis: Practiced querying large sets of security event data to filter, project, and sort log entries using SecurityEvent logs and Event ID filters (e.g., 4625 - failed logins).
- Learned Log Enrichment through Watchlists: Imported a GeoIP dataset to enrich logs with geographic information, allowing correlation between attack origin and event type.
- Visualized Security Data in Workbooks: Created a dynamic workbook and customized JSON queries to map attack attempts in a visual format, simulating analyst reporting techniques.

 Learned the Role of SIEM in Modern SOCs: Understood how SIEMs fit into the broader detection and response ecosystem, and the value of future XDR integrations with tools like Microsoft Defender.

Conclusion

This lab gave me hands-on experience with **real-world cloud security operations** by deploying and managing a basic SIEM solution using **Microsoft Sentinel** in **Azure**. I configured an open honeypot to simulate live attack scenarios, practiced querying logs using **Kusto Query Language (KQL)**, enriched raw log data with geolocation context using a **Sentinel watchlist**, and visualized events using **workbooks** and **custom dashboards**.

Through this experience, I gained firsthand understanding of how SIEM tools ingest and correlate data, how security analysts monitor activity, and how incident detection workflows are built in modern cloud environments. I also learned how to transform raw logs into actionable intelligence—a skill that's critical for **SOC** analysts, cybersecurity engineers, and threat hunters.

This lab has not only improved my technical skills but also prepared me to contribute meaningfully to a **Security Operations Center (SOC)** or a **cloud security team** by demonstrating:

- Basic Cloud infrastructure setup (Azure)
- Security event ingestion and correlation (Sentinel + Log Analytics)
- Basic threat detection through log analysis
- · SIEM dashboard creation for visibility and reporting

This project sets a strong foundation for more advanced work in incident response, threat detection, and SIEM/XDR integration in my studies.