

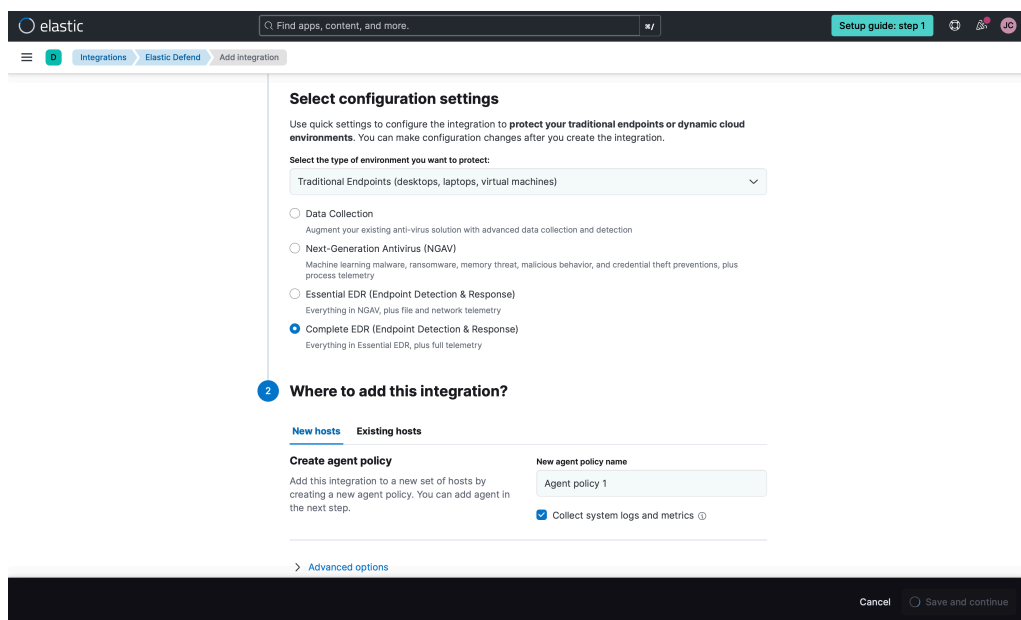
Elastic Stack Configuration and Monitoring

Introduction

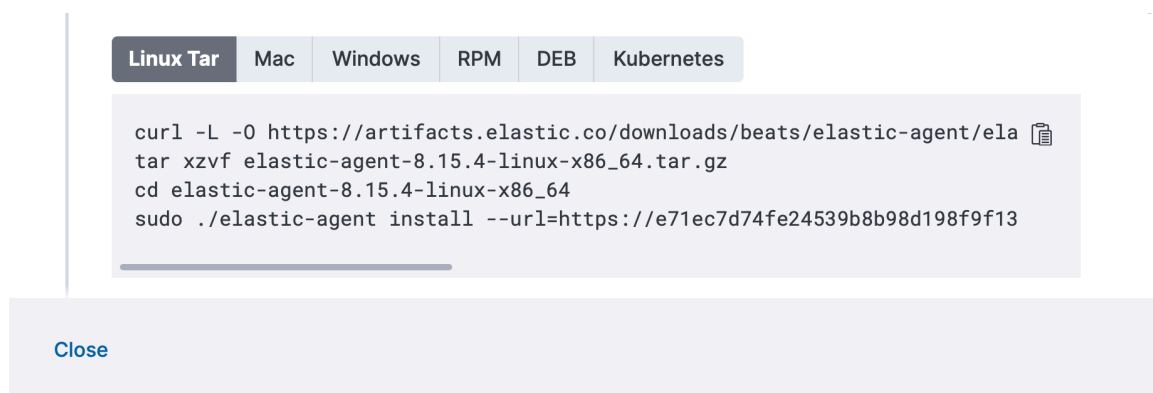
In this project, I have implemented and configured the Elastic Stack (Elasticsearch, Kibana, and Elastic Agent) to establish a centralized logging and security monitoring system. The primary objectives were to ensure seamless log collection, enhance log analysis capabilities, and enable proactive security incident response.

Steps Performed

1. Configuration and Installation



We began by installing the Elastic Stack components on a dedicated Kali Linux (VM) system using the commands in the screenshot below. Elasticsearch was configured as the centralized log storage and indexing engine, while Kibana provided the interface for log visualization and analysis.



Next, we configured the Elastic Agent on various endpoints to forward logs to Elasticsearch. The agent was set up to capture system logs, network activity, and security events.

Challenges: During the setup, connectivity issues between the Elastic Agent and Elasticsearch were resolved by modifying firewall rules and ensuring proper authentication settings.

2. Simulating Activity to Generate Logs

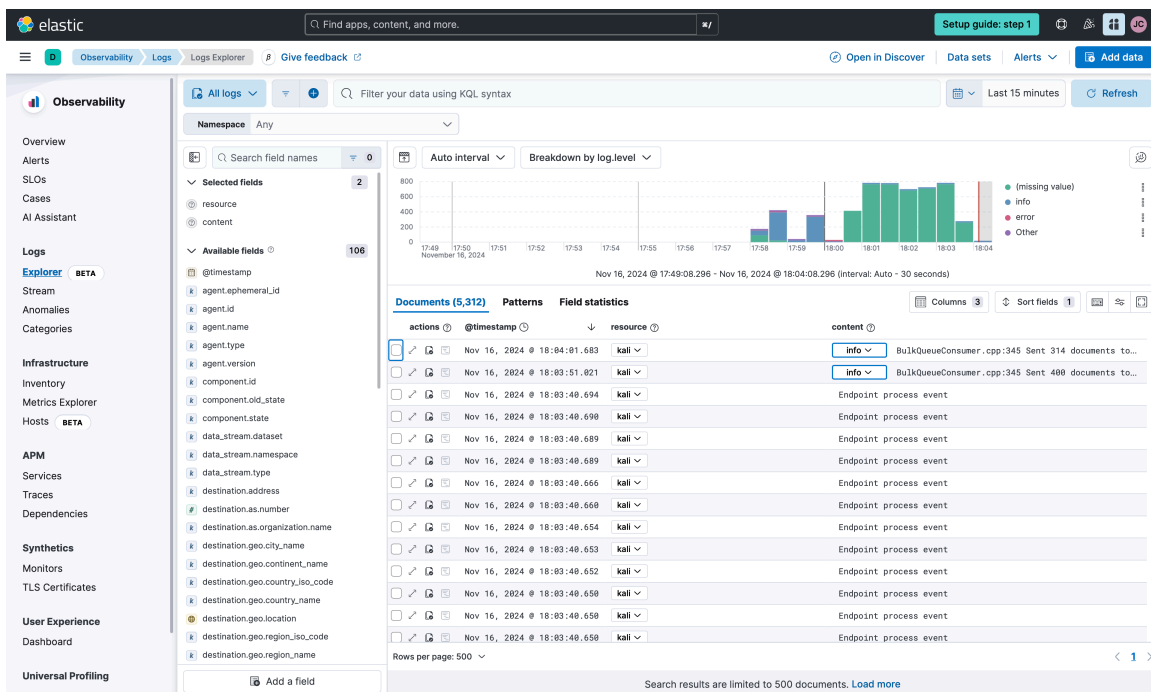
To validate the Elastic Stack's configuration, I used the ***nmap -p- localhost*** command to simulate network activity. This full port scan of the localhost generated significant traffic and security events, mimicking real-world scenarios of system probing and reconnaissance.

```
(kali@kali)-[~]
$ nmap -p- localhost
Starting Nmap 7.94 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2024-11-16 18:06 EST
Nmap scan report for localhost (127.0.0.1)
Host is up (0.0092s latency).
Other addresses for localhost (not scanned): ::1
Not shown: 65533 closed tcp ports (conn-refused)
PORT      STATE SERVICE
6789/tcp  open  ibm-db2-admin
6791/tcp  open  hnm

Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 105.73 seconds

(kali@kali)-[~]
$
```

The activity was instrumental in verifying that the Elastic Agent successfully captured and forwarded log data to Elasticsearch. The logs were then visualized in Kibana, showcasing the seamless integration and functionality of the setup. By utilizing Kibana Query Language (KQL), I could efficiently filter logs to analyze specific events or activities. For instance, querying with ***process.args: "<process_name>"*** allowed me to pinpoint logs associated with a particular process, streamlining the investigation process and enhancing log analysis precision



This ability to filter and search logs using relevant KQL syntax ensures the system's utility in monitoring and responding to targeted activities, significantly improving the effectiveness of threat detection and response workflows.

2. Log Indexing and Custom Filters

To improve log analysis, we developed and deployed custom log filters tailored to specific use cases. The filters enable precise categorization and tagging of logs, facilitating easier search and analysis. This page can be found by navigating the menu under Security > Rules.

The screenshot shows the 'Create new rule' interface in the Elastic Security console. The left sidebar contains a 'Security' menu with options like Dashboards, Rules, Alerts, Attack discovery, Findings, Cases, Timelines, Intelligence, and Explore. The main area is divided into two sections: 'Define rule' and 'About rule'. In the 'Define rule' section, 'Index patterns' are listed as 'apm-*transaction*', 'auditbeat-*', 'endgame-*', 'filebeat-*', 'logs-*', 'packetbeat-*', 'traces-apm*', 'winlogbeat-*', and '*elastic-cloud-logs-*'. The 'Custom query' is set to 'component.dataset: "elastic_agent.endpoint_security"'. The 'Rule type' is 'Query' and the 'Timeline template' is 'None'. The 'About rule' section shows the rule name 'EndPoint Security', a description 'Limits the logs to only those related to endpoint security, ensuring your filter only captures security-relevant data.', and a default severity of 'Low'. A 'Rule preview' panel on the right shows the current configuration and a 'Refresh' button. At the bottom, there's a status bar with 'Untitled timeline' and 'Unsaved'.

Additionally, indices were optimized to handle high volumes of data efficiently. This included setting up log rotation to prevent storage overload.

3. Alerting Mechanism

Automated email alerts were configured for critical security events. For instance, alerts were triggered for unauthorized access attempts, unusual network traffic patterns, or high CPU usage. This ensured timely detection and response to potential incidents.

The screenshot shows the 'Rule actions' configuration page in the Elastic Security console. The left sidebar is the same as the previous screenshot. The main area is titled 'Rule actions' and shows a list of actions. The first action is 'Elastic-Cloud-SMTP (preconfigured)'. It has an 'Email connector' set to 'Elastic-Cloud-SMTP'. The 'Action frequency' is set to 'Summary of alerts'. There are two radio buttons: 'If alert matches a query' (selected) and 'If alert is generated during timeframe'. The 'To' field contains the email address 'joychopda@me.com'. The 'Subject' field contains 'EndPoint Security Event Alert'. The 'Message' field contains a template: 'Rule {{context.rule.name}} generated {{state.signals_count}} alerts'. At the bottom, there's a status bar with 'Untitled timeline' and 'Unsaved'.

Conclusion

The Elastic Stack project successfully demonstrated our ability to set up a robust log collection and monitoring system. Through this experience, we gained practical knowledge of Elastic Stack configuration, troubleshooting, and advanced log analysis.