

# SECURITY INCIDENT ANALYSIS REPORT

Acme Financial Services - Multi-Stage Cyberattack Investigation

Analyst: Metehan Güven | Date: November 8, 2025 | Incident: October 15, 2024

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Splunk SIEM analysis of 82 events revealed coordinated multi-stage attack exploiting documented vulnerabilities. Impact: 3 compromised employees, 16 customer accounts accessed, 245KB data exported, 8-hour detection gap.

### OWASP Top 10 2021 Mapping:

- A01:2021 Broken Access Control - API IDOR exploitation (16 accounts)
- A03:2021 Injection - SQL injection with WAF bypass
- A07:2021 Authentication Failures - No MFA (50% phishing success)
- A09:2021 Logging Failures - No real-time alerting

**Root Cause:** Documented API vulnerability ("may not verify account ownership" - API Docs p.3) remained unpatched.

Methodology: Data validation → temporal analysis → anomaly detection → threat hunting → timeline reconstruction.

**Key Finding:** Attacker IP (203.0.113.45) within scheduled pentest range (203.0.113.0/24) but attack preceded scheduled test by 5 days, indicating compromised test infrastructure.

## INVESTIGATION PROCESS

### Data Validation

Four log sources (82 events total) successfully ingested into Splunk SIEM.

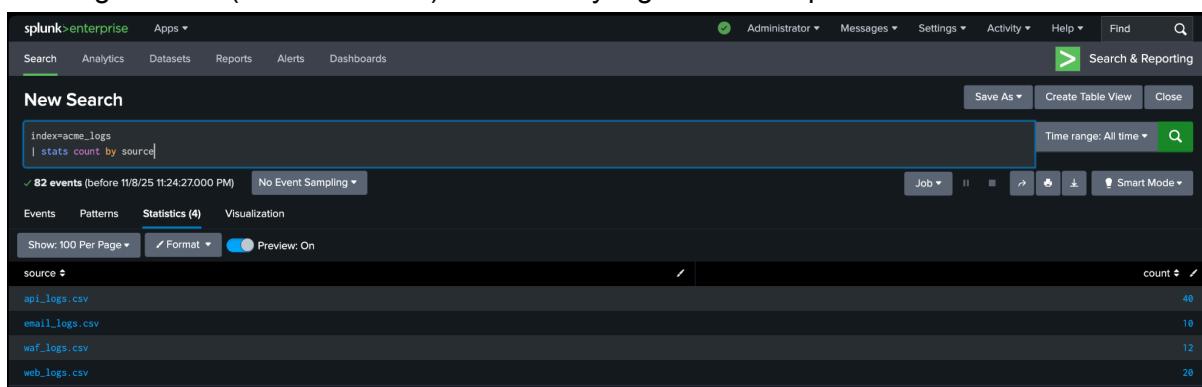


Figure 1: Email (10), WAF (12), web (20), API (40) events validated.

Temporal analysis revealed 09:00 UTC attack spike and 01:30 UTC off-hours activity.

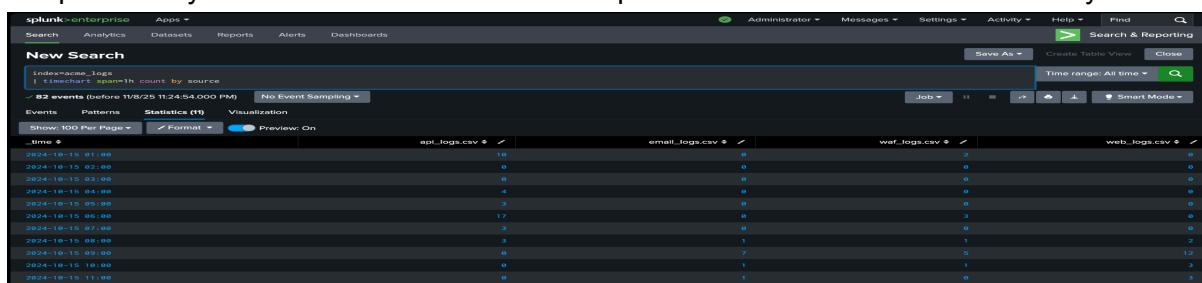


Figure 2: Timeline showing attack concentration. 01:30 activity matches scheduled Tuesday scan.

## Phishing Discovery

Email logs revealed URGENT messages from fraudulent sender (security@acme-finance.com).

Figure 3: Raw email log - external sender, urgent subject, link tracking enabled.

Query confirmed 6 targets, 3 clicked (50% success). All from IP 203.0.113.45.

Figure 4: Phishing victims (user1, user3, user5) and attacker IP. IP within pentest range but timing suspicious.

## TECHNICAL FINDINGS

### SQL Injection & WAF Bypass

Following credential compromise, attacker attempted SQL injection against web application. Raw WAF log inspection revealed multiple injection patterns.

Figure 5: Raw WAF log showing SQL injection detection.

Four attempts (09:20-09:23): 3 blocked, 1 bypassed via pattern obfuscation.

_time	source_ip	url	signature	blocked	severity
2024-10-15 09:20:30.981	203.0.113.45	/dashboard/search	SQL Injection Attempt - OR 1=1	yes	HIGH
2024-10-15 09:21:15.981	203.0.113.45	/dashboard/search	SQL Injection - DROP TABLE	yes	CRITICAL
2024-10-15 09:22:00.981	203.0.113.45	/dashboard/search	SQL Injection - UNION SELECT	yes	HIGH
2024-10-15 09:23:45.981	203.0.113.45	/dashboard/search	Suspicious SQL Pattern	no	MEDIUM

Figure 6: Three blocked (OR 1=1, DROP TABLE, UNION SELECT), one bypassed (Suspicious SQL Pattern, 09:23:45).

## API Broken Access Control

Sequential enumeration of 16 accounts (1523-1538), all returning 200 OK. Confirms documented vulnerability: "may not verify account ownership" (API Docs p.3).

_time	endpoint	account_id	response_code
2024-10-15 09:46:38	/api/v1/portfolio/1523	1523	200
2024-10-15 09:47:15	/api/v1/portfolio/1524	1524	200
2024-10-15 09:47:18	/api/v1/portfolio/1525	1525	200
2024-10-15 09:47:21	/api/v1/portfolio/1526	1526	200
2024-10-15 09:47:24	/api/v1/portfolio/1527	1527	200
2024-10-15 09:47:27	/api/v1/portfolio/1528	1528	200
2024-10-15 09:47:30	/api/v1/portfolio/1529	1529	200
2024-10-15 09:47:33	/api/v1/portfolio/1530	1530	200
2024-10-15 09:47:36	/api/v1/portfolio/1531	1531	200
2024-10-15 09:47:39	/api/v1/portfolio/1532	1532	200
2024-10-15 09:47:42	/api/v1/portfolio/1533	1533	200
2024-10-15 09:47:45	/api/v1/portfolio/1534	1534	200
2024-10-15 09:47:48	/api/v1/export/1535	1535	200
2024-10-15 09:47:51	/api/v1/portfolio/1536	1536	200
2024-10-15 09:47:54	/api/v1/portfolio/1537	1537	200
2024-10-15 09:47:57	/api/v1/portfolio/1538	1538	200

Figure 7: All 16 API requests succeeded - IDOR vulnerability confirmed.

Internal IP 192.168.1.100 at 01:30 matches scheduled scan. Admin activity (245KB export at 08:55) requires investigation - timing 3 hours before phishing.

_time	user_id	endpoint	response_code	response_size_bytes
2024-10-15 08:55:00	admin_5678	/admin/users/export	200	15673
2024-10-15 08:56:30	admin_5678	/admin/download/user_export.csv	200	245890

Figure 8: Admin exported 245KB user data before attack.

# ARCHITECTURE ANALYSIS

## Current Architecture Vulnerabilities

Analysis of existing architecture identified critical security gaps enabling the attack:

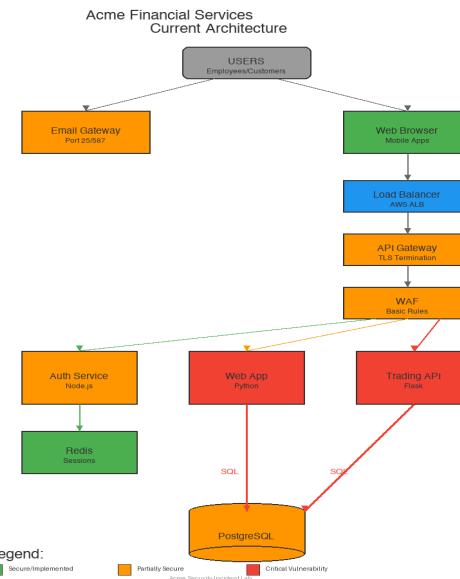


Figure 9: Current architecture showing critical vulnerabilities.

- WAF: Basic signature rules bypassed via obfuscation
- API Gateway: No authorization validation on portfolio endpoints
- Web App: Direct SQL queries, no parameterization
- Email Gateway: No SPF/DMARC enforcement
- Monitoring: No real-time alerting, 8-hour detection gap
- Authentication: No MFA implementation

## Improved Security Architecture

Proposed defense-in-depth architecture addresses identified weaknesses:

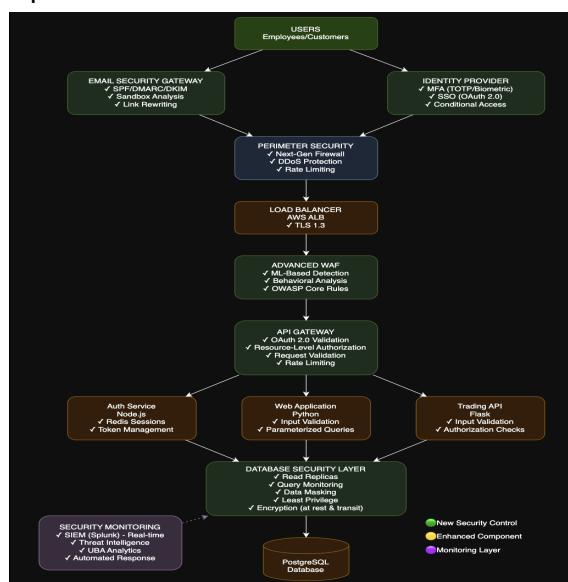


Figure 10: Improved security architecture implementing defense-in-depth strategy. Green components represent new security controls addressing identified vulnerabilities. Key enhancements include email security gateway (anti-phishing), MFA enforcement, ML-based WAF, resource-level API authorization, and real-time SIEM monitoring.

# RESPONSE AND REMEDIATION

## Attack Timeline

The screenshot displays a SIEM search interface with the following details:

- Search Query:** index=acme\_logs | eval stage=case(\_source="api\_logs.csv" AND response\_code=401, "1-Recon", \_source="api\_logs.csv" AND response\_code=200 AND match(endpoint, "portfolio"), "2-API Enumeration", \_source="web\_logs.csv" AND user\_id="admin\_5678", "3-Admin Export", \_source="email\_logs.csv" AND link\_clicked="yes", "4-Phishing", \_source="waf\_logs.csv" AND match(signature, "SQL"), "5-SQL Injection", !=1, "Other") | search stage!="Other" | eval attacker\_ip=coalesce(ip\_address, source\_ip) | table \_time, stage, attacker\_ip, endpoint, signature, response\_code | sort \_time
- Results:** 39 events (before 11/9/25 3:20:51.000 PM)
- Statistics:** 39 events
- Timeline Data:** The table shows the following events:

_time	stage	attacker_ip	endpoint	signature	response_code
2024-10-15 01:30:15.000	1-Recon	192.168.1.100	/api/v1/portfolio/1000		401
2024-10-15 01:30:16.000	1-Recon	192.168.1.100	/api/v1/portfolio/1001		401
2024-10-15 01:30:17.000	1-Recon	192.168.1.100	/api/v1/portfolio/1002		401
2024-10-15 01:30:18.000	1-Recon	192.168.1.100	/api/v1/portfolio/1003		401
2024-10-15 01:30:19.000	1-Recon	192.168.1.100	/api/v1/portfolio/1004		401
2024-10-15 01:45:10.000	2-API Enumeration	10.0.0.50	/api/v1/portfolio/5001		200
2024-10-15 01:45:15.000	2-API Enumeration	10.0.0.50	/api/v1/portfolio/5002		200
2024-10-15 01:45:20.000	2-API Enumeration	10.0.0.50	/api/v1/portfolio/5003		200
2024-10-15 01:45:25.000	2-API Enumeration	10.0.0.50	/api/v1/portfolio/5004		200
2024-10-15 01:45:30.000	2-API Enumeration	10.0.0.50	/api/v1/portfolio/5005		200
2024-10-15 04:16:15.000	2-API Enumeration	98.213.45.122	/api/v1/portfolio/2347		200
2024-10-15 05:31:30.000	2-API Enumeration	172.89.15.67	/api/v1/portfolio/3891		200
2024-10-15 06:46:30.000	2-API Enumeration	203.0.113.45	/api/v1/portfolio/1523		200
2024-10-15 06:47:15.000	2-API Enumeration	203.0.113.45	/api/v1/portfolio/1524		200

Figure 11: Chronological attack timeline showing: reconnaissance (01:30), test enumeration (01:45), random probes (04:16-08:21), attacker's targeted enumeration (06:46-06:47, 16 accounts), admin export (08:55, 245KB), phishing (09:00, 3 victims), SQL injection (09:20-09:23, 1 bypass). Primary threat actor: 203.0.113.45.

## Immediate Actions (0-24h)

- Revoke compromised credentials (user1, user3, user5) + force password reset with MFA
- Block attacker IP 203.0.113.45, isolate accounts 1523-1538
- Deploy emergency WAF rules, investigate admin\_5678 activity
- Audit pentest infrastructure security - verify test credentials not stolen
- Review all access to test IP range 203.0.113.0/24

## Short-Term (1-2 weeks)

- Implement API authorization middleware, parameterized queries
- Configure SPF/DMARC/DKIM email security
- Enable real-time SIEM alerts, phishing awareness training

## Long-Term (1-3 months)

- ML-based WAF, zero-trust architecture, database security layer - Threat intelligence integration, automated response - Quarterly pentesting, SOC 2 compliance preparation

## MITRE ATT&CK Mapping

T1566.002 (Phishing), T1078 (Valid Accounts), T1190 (Exploit Public-Facing App), T1087 (Account Discovery), T1530 (Data Exfiltration)

**Compliance:** Incident requires disclosure under breach notification laws (GDPR, PCI-DSS).