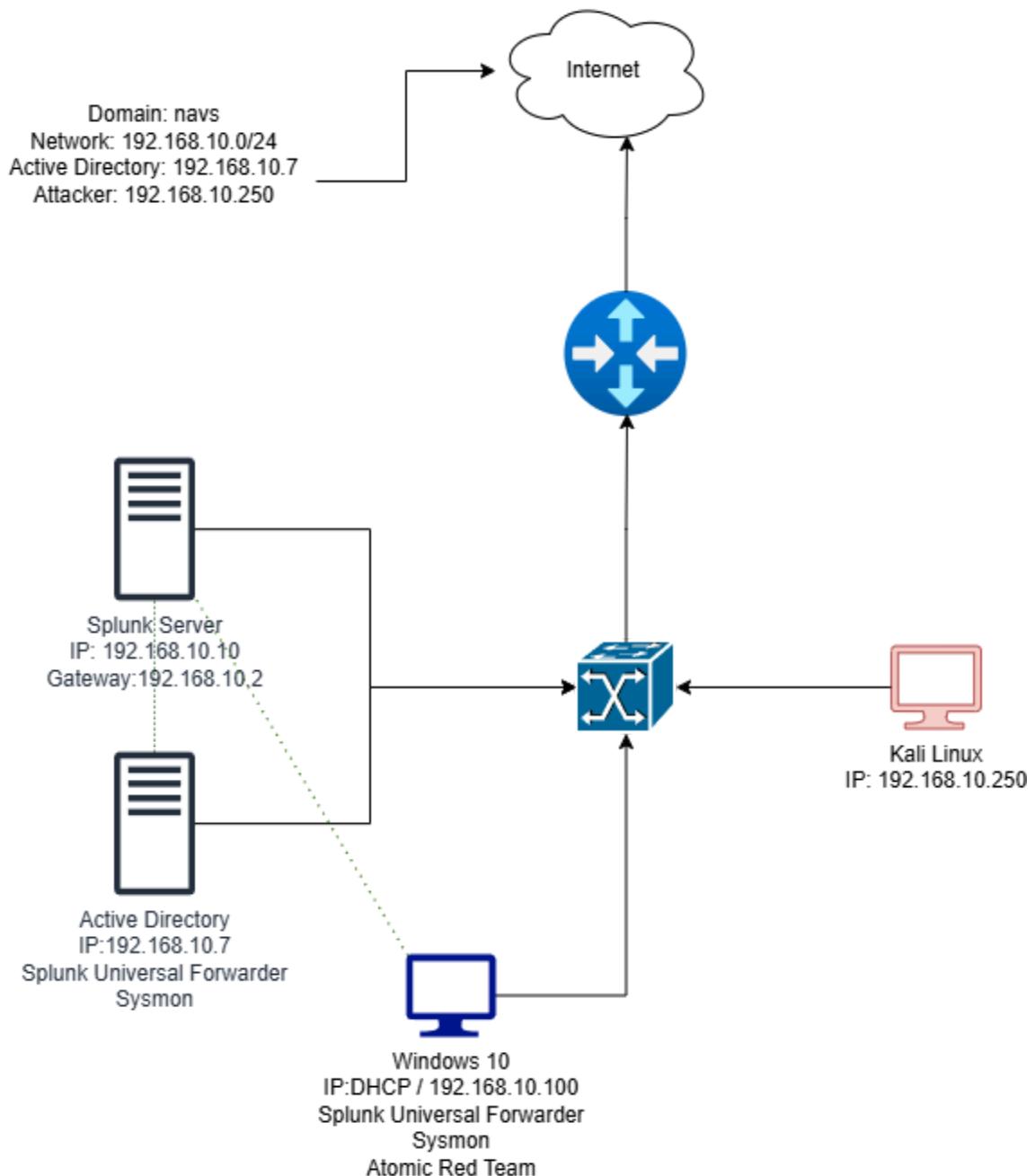


Active Directory & Attack Detection Lab

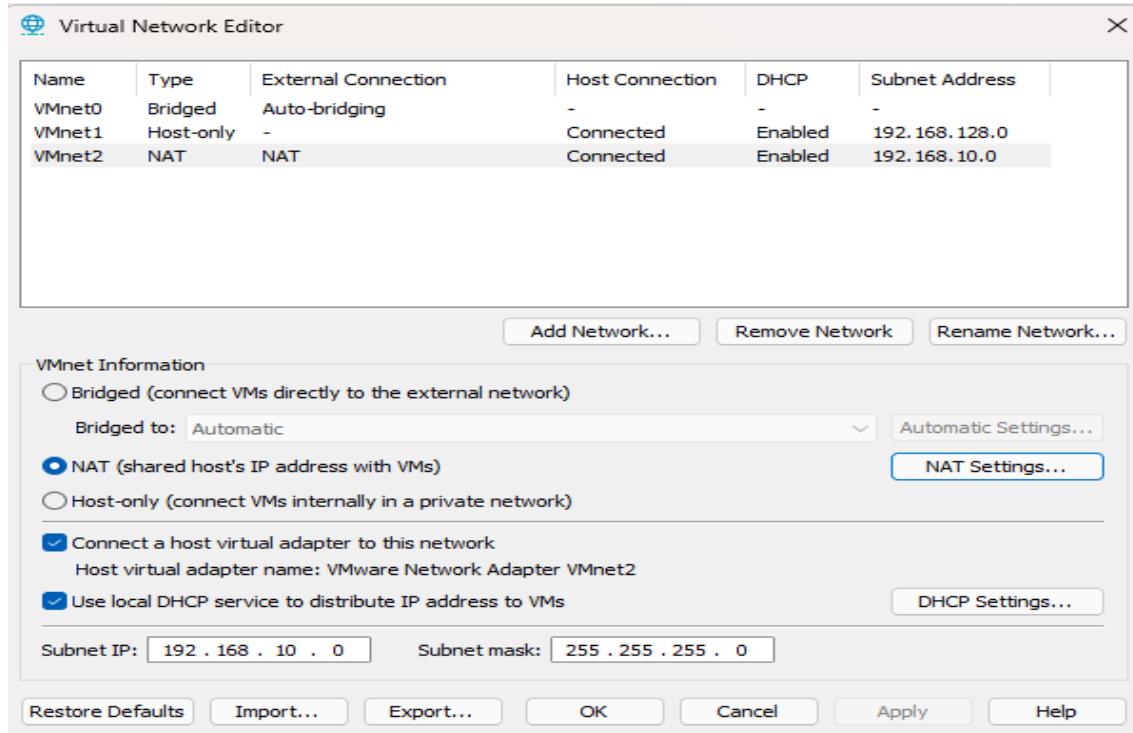
Lab Architecture

- **SIEM:** Splunk Enterprise (Ubuntu)
- **Domain Controller:** Windows Server 2022 (Active Directory DS)
- **Target:** Windows 10 (Sysmon & Splunk Universal Forwarder)
- **Attacker:** Kali Linux (Hydra)
- **Network:** Private NAT Network



#1

Used NAT for sharing IP across 4 Virtual Machines used in this project, The Network address that was used is 192.168.10.0/24



#2

Configured Sysmon with sysmonconfig.xml through Powershell and also created a inputs.conf file for SplunkForwarder in the local folder (never configure files in the default folder) The conf file below shows what Event Logs to grab and what index to put it under, this being index=endpoint. (This process was the same for the Target-PC and Windows AD Server)

```
inputs - Notepad
File Edit Format View Help
[WinEventLog://Application]
index = endpoint
disabled = false

[WinEventLog://Security]
index = endpoint
disabled = false
]

[WinEventLog://System]
index = endpoint
disabled = false

[WinEventLog://Microsoft-Windows-Sysmon/Operational]
index = endpoint
disabled = false
renderXml = true
source = XmlWinEventLog:Microsoft-Windows-Sysmon/Operations
```

#3

Splunk Enterprise IP address was changed to static (default gateway is 192.168.10.2) and receiving port 9997 was enabled via Splunk Web Interface so it can ingest data from Target-PC and Windows AD Server

The screenshot shows the Splunk Web interface with the URL <https://192.168.10.10:8000/en-US/manager/search/data/inputs/tcp/cooked>. The page title is "Receive data". A green button labeled "New Receiving Port" is visible. The table below shows the following data:

Listen on this port	Status	Actions
9997	Enabled Disable	Delete

#4

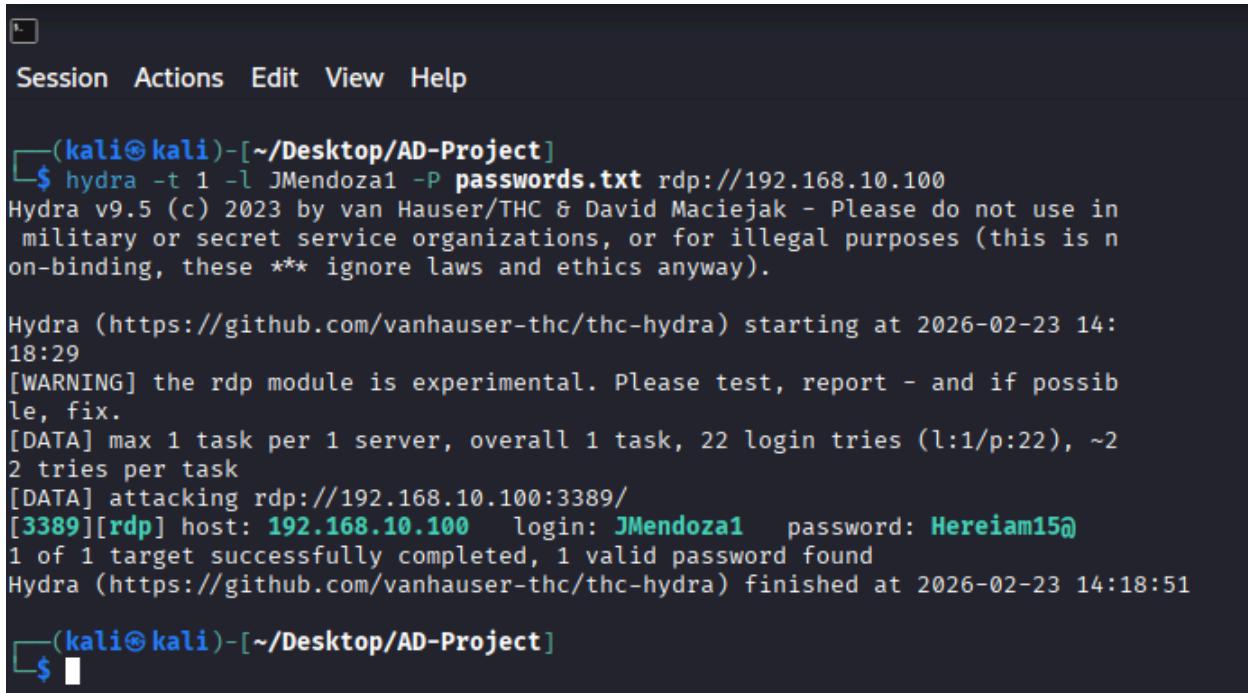
Established a nabs.local domain and created test users for the brute force attack

The screenshot shows the Windows Server Manager interface with the title bar "File and Storage Services > Servers". The left navigation pane is expanded, showing "Servers" selected, along with other options like Volumes, Disks, Storage Pools, Shares, iSCSI, and Work Folders. The main pane displays a table of servers, with one entry for "ADDC01" (IP 192.168.10.7). Below this, the "Active Directory Users and Computers" window is open. The left navigation pane for this window shows the structure: Active Directory Users and Computers > Saved Queries > nabs.local > Builtin, Computers, Domain Controllers, ForeignSecurityPrincipals, IT, Managed Service Accounts, Medical, and Users. The right pane lists users with the following details:

Name	Type	Description
Ben Johnson	User	
Michael Jackson	User	

#5

After linking the Target-PC with navs.local domain and logging into a user account, I proceeded with the Brute Force Attack using hydra on Kali Linux. After creating a password.txt file with a random generation of passwords I purposely included the password that logsins to the Victims account to see what result I would get.



A terminal window titled 'Session Actions Edit View Help' showing the output of a hydra RDP attack. The command used was \$ hydra -t 1 -l JMendoza1 -P passwords.txt rdp://192.168.10.100. Hydra v9.5 (c) 2023 by van Hauser/THC & David Maciejak - Please do not use in military or secret service organizations, or for illegal purposes (this is non-binding, these *** ignore laws and ethics anyway). Hydra (https://github.com/vanhauser-thc/thc-hydra) starting at 2026-02-23 14:18:29 [WARNING] the rdp module is experimental. Please test, report - and if possible, fix. [DATA] max 1 task per 1 server, overall 1 task, 22 login tries (l:1/p:22), ~2 tries per task [DATA] attacking rdp://192.168.10.100:3389/ [3389][rdp] host: 192.168.10.100 login: JMendoza1 password: Hereiam15@ 1 of 1 target successfully completed, 1 valid password found Hydra (https://github.com/vanhauser-thc/thc-hydra) finished at 2026-02-23 14:18:51

After enabling RDP for this type of attack it was able to return the correct password which would then compromise the victims account

The command used was

hydra -t 1 -l JMendoza1 -P passwords.txt rdp://192.168.10.100

#6

Going onto the detection part of this project I will be querying for **index=endpoint** alongside the user who was attacked **Account_Name="JMendoza1"**, I will also search for Event ID of 4625 (Failed Login) and Event ID of 4624 (Successful Login) which will show us how many times the brute force attack failed to login before successfully getting the password correct.

New Search

```
index=endpoint Account_Name="JMendoza1" EventCode=4625
```

i	Time	Event
>	2/23/26 10:59:38.961 PM	02/23/2026 02:59:38.961 PM LogName=Security EventCode=4625 EventType=0 ComputerName=Target-PC.navs.local Show all 61 lines host = Target-PC source = WinEventLog:Security sourcetype = WinEventLog:Security
>	2/23/26 10:59:37.945 PM	02/23/2026 02:59:37.945 PM LogName=Security EventCode=4625 EventType=0 ComputerName=Target-PC.navs.local Show all 61 lines host = Target-PC source = WinEventLog:Security sourcetype = WinEventLog:Security
>	2/23/26 10:59:36.923 PM	02/23/2026 02:59:36.923 PM LogName=Security EventCode=4625 EventType=0 ComputerName=Target-PC.navs.local Show all 61 lines host = Target-PC source = WinEventLog:Security sourcetype = WinEventLog:Security
>	2/23/26 10:59:35.905 PM	02/23/2026 02:59:35.905 PM LogName=Security EventCode=4625 EventType=0 ComputerName=Target-PC.navs.local Show all 61 lines host = Target-PC source = WinEventLog:Security sourcetype = WinEventLog:Security
>	2/23/26 10:59:34.888 PM	02/23/2026 02:59:34.888 PM LogName=Security EventCode=4625 EventType=0 ComputerName=Target-PC.navs.local Show all 61 lines host = Target-PC source = WinEventLog:Security sourcetype = WinEventLog:Security

The images above show events which have a time difference of a few milliseconds, which is a key indicator of a potential brute force attack as it is trying to use multiple passwords at the same time.

#7

This shows that when searching for Event ID 4624 (Successful Login) will also show how many times it occurs along the IP address so we can see if it's coming from the **attacker's IP address (192.168.10.250)** or the **Victims (192.168.10.100)**.

The highlighted parts below show the victims account name and the source.

Targets Machine

i	Time	Event																																	
▼	2/23/26 10:46:34.220 PM	<p>02/23/2026 02:46:34.220 PM LogName=Security EventCode=4624 EventType=0 ComputerName=ADDC01.navs.local Show all 70 lines</p> <p>Event Actions ▾</p> <table><thead><tr><th>Type</th><th><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Field</th><th>Value</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Selected</td><td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> host ▾</td><td>ADDC01</td></tr><tr><td></td><td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> source ▾</td><td>WinEventLog:Security</td></tr><tr><td></td><td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> sourcetype ▾</td><td>WinEventLog:Security</td></tr><tr><td>Event</td><td><input type="checkbox"/> Account_Name ▾</td><td>- JMendoza1</td></tr><tr><td></td><td><input type="checkbox"/> Message ▾</td><td>An account was successfully logged in (S-1-5-21-1252493999-2771870793-34561-1000) information: Process ID: 0x0 Process Name: Winlogon.exe (LM only); - Key Length: 0 This event is generated by a local process such as Winlogon.exe when a user logs on. The network fields indicate the user's authentication information and the package name indicates which sub-package was used to handle the logon request.</td></tr><tr><td></td><td><input type="checkbox"/> Source_Network_Address ▾</td><td>192.168.10.100</td></tr><tr><td>Time</td><td><input type="checkbox"/> _time ▾</td><td>2026-02-23T22:46:34.220+00:00</td></tr><tr><td>Default</td><td><input type="checkbox"/> index ▾</td><td>endpoint</td></tr><tr><td></td><td><input type="checkbox"/> linecount ▾</td><td>70</td></tr><tr><td></td><td><input type="checkbox"/> splunk_server ▾</td><td>su1</td></tr></tbody></table>	Type	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Field	Value	Selected	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> host ▾	ADDC01		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> source ▾	WinEventLog:Security		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> sourcetype ▾	WinEventLog:Security	Event	<input type="checkbox"/> Account_Name ▾	- JMendoza1		<input type="checkbox"/> Message ▾	An account was successfully logged in (S-1-5-21-1252493999-2771870793-34561-1000) information: Process ID: 0x0 Process Name: Winlogon.exe (LM only); - Key Length: 0 This event is generated by a local process such as Winlogon.exe when a user logs on. The network fields indicate the user's authentication information and the package name indicates which sub-package was used to handle the logon request.		<input type="checkbox"/> Source_Network_Address ▾	192.168.10.100	Time	<input type="checkbox"/> _time ▾	2026-02-23T22:46:34.220+00:00	Default	<input type="checkbox"/> index ▾	endpoint		<input type="checkbox"/> linecount ▾	70		<input type="checkbox"/> splunk_server ▾	su1
Type	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Field	Value																																	
Selected	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> host ▾	ADDC01																																	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> source ▾	WinEventLog:Security																																	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> sourcetype ▾	WinEventLog:Security																																	
Event	<input type="checkbox"/> Account_Name ▾	- JMendoza1																																	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Message ▾	An account was successfully logged in (S-1-5-21-1252493999-2771870793-34561-1000) information: Process ID: 0x0 Process Name: Winlogon.exe (LM only); - Key Length: 0 This event is generated by a local process such as Winlogon.exe when a user logs on. The network fields indicate the user's authentication information and the package name indicates which sub-package was used to handle the logon request.																																	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Source_Network_Address ▾	192.168.10.100																																	
Time	<input type="checkbox"/> _time ▾	2026-02-23T22:46:34.220+00:00																																	
Default	<input type="checkbox"/> index ▾	endpoint																																	
	<input type="checkbox"/> linecount ▾	70																																	
	<input type="checkbox"/> splunk_server ▾	su1																																	

Attackers Machine

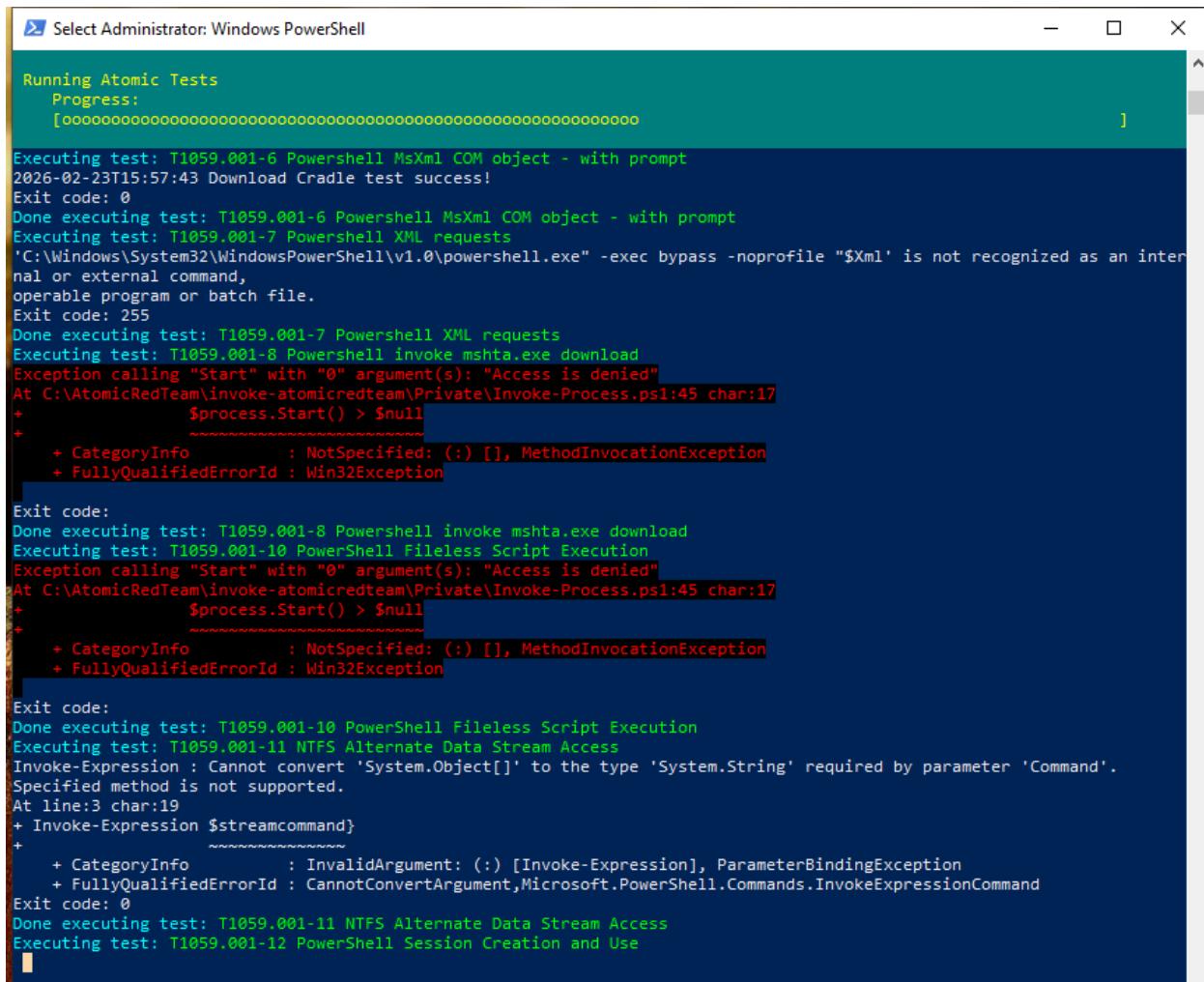
i	Time	Event
▼	2/23/26 10:59:39.981 PM	02/23/2026 02:59:39.981 PM LogName=Security EventCode=4624 EventType=0 ComputerName=Target-PC.navs.local Show all 70 lines

[Event Actions ▾](#)

Type	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Field	Value
Selected	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> host ▾	Target-PC
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> source ▾	WinEventLog:Security
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> sourcetype ▾	WinEventLog:Security
Event	<input type="checkbox"/> Account_Name ▾	-
	<input type="checkbox"/> Message ▾	JMendoza1
	<input type="checkbox"/> Source_Network_Address ▾	An account was successfully logged on. -1-5-21-1252493999-2771870793-3466 ion: Process ID: 0x0 Process Name: - NTLM V2 Key Length: 128 This event is e, or a local process such as Winlogon at was logged on. The network fields i authentication information fields provide st. - Package name indicates which sul
	<input type="checkbox"/> _time ▾	192.168.10.250
Time	<input type="checkbox"/> _time ▾	2026-02-23T22:59:39.981+00:00
Default	<input type="checkbox"/> index ▾	endpoint
	<input type="checkbox"/> linecount ▾	70
	<input type="checkbox"/> splunk_server ▾	su1

#8

Lastly I installed AtomicRedTeam to simulate a MITRE ATT&CK T1059.001(Malicious Powershell Command Executions) and verified the telemetry within Splunk.



```
Select Administrator: Windows PowerShell

Running Atomic Tests
Progress:
[oooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooo]

Executing test: T1059.001-6 Powershell MsXml COM object - with prompt
2026-02-23T15:57:43 Download Cradle test success!
Exit code: 0
Done executing test: T1059.001-6 Powershell MsXml COM object - with prompt
Executing test: T1059.001-7 Powershell XML requests
'C:\Windows\System32\WindowsPowerShell\v1.0\powershell.exe' -exec bypass -noprofile "$Xml" is not recognized as an internal or external command,
operable program or batch file.
Exit code: 255
Done executing test: T1059.001-7 Powershell XML requests
Executing test: T1059.001-8 Powershell invoke mshta.exe download
Exception calling "Start" with "0" argument(s): "Access is denied"
At C:\AtomicRedTeam\invoke-atomicredteam\Private\Invoke-Process.ps1:45 char:17
+                 $process.Start() > $null
+
+ CategoryInfo          : NotSpecified: () [], MethodInvocationException
+ FullyQualifiedErrorId : Win32Exception

Exit code:
Done executing test: T1059.001-8 Powershell invoke mshta.exe download
Executing test: T1059.001-10 PowerShell Fileless Script Execution
Exception calling "Start" with "0" argument(s): "Access is denied"
At C:\AtomicRedTeam\invoke-atomicredteam\Private\Invoke-Process.ps1:45 char:17
+                 $process.Start() > $null
+
+ CategoryInfo          : NotSpecified: () [], MethodInvocationException
+ FullyQualifiedErrorId : Win32Exception

Exit code:
Done executing test: T1059.001-10 PowerShell Fileless Script Execution
Executing test: T1059.001-11 NTFS Alternate Data Stream Access
Invoke-Expression : Cannot convert 'System.Object[]' to the type 'System.String' required by parameter 'Command'.
Specified method is not supported.
At line:3 char:19
+ Invoke-Expression $streamcommand
+
+ CategoryInfo          : InvalidArgument: () [Invoke-Expression], ParameterBindingException
+ FullyQualifiedErrorId : CannotConvertArgument,Microsoft.PowerShell.Commands.InvokeExpressionCommand
Exit code: 0
Done executing test: T1059.001-11 NTFS Alternate Data Stream Access
Executing test: T1059.001-12 PowerShell Session Creation and Use
```

#9

Splunk shows how this Telemetry test was displayed in the events section, it shows T1059.001 which is a type of abuse of powershell for malicious execution, in this instance there was nothing malicious related but it shows key things like asmi.dll which is used when bypassing security scanning to run scripts.