TASK - 2

SOC Incident Response Summary

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Technology Stack: ELK (Elasticsearch, Logstash, Kibana)

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1. Overview

This document outlines the results of a simulated SOC monitoring and incident handling exercise using the ELK Stack. The exercise demonstrated the end-to-end flow of collecting event logs, identifying abnormal patterns, classifying them by severity, and proposing mitigation strategies.

Key monitoring activities included:

- Aggregating and parsing security logs into ELK.
- Detecting anomalies and potential threats.
- Mapping alerts to severity categories.
- Suggesting defense measures based on findings.

2. Aim of the Exercise

The task focused on strengthening incident response skills within a SOC environment. The main objectives were:

- Utilize the ELK Stack as a SIEM platform to track and analyze alerts.
- Extract malicious or suspicious activity from raw log data.
- Document incidents in a structured report format.
- Provide practical recommendations to reduce exposure to attacks.

3. Environment & Configuration

- Platform Used: ELK Stack (Elasticsearch, Logstash, Kibana)
- Log Source: Simulated SOC sample logs (SOC Task2 Sample Logs)
- **Host System:** Windows 10 VM

Implementation Steps:

- 1. **Elasticsearch Setup** Configured as the core log repository and search engine.
- 2. Logstash Configuration Input pipelines created to ingest .log files.
- 3. **Kibana Interface** Deployed for dashboards and log exploration.
- 4. **Log Ingestion** Authentication, malware, and traffic logs were parsed.

- 5. **Indexing** Defined patterns soc-logs-* for structured querying.
- 6. **Dashboards** Built visual panels for:
 - o Frequency of failed logins
 - o IPs generating the most alerts
 - o Malware detection trends
 - o GeoIP visualization of external connections

4. Threat Detection Workflow

A structured process was followed to extract meaningful alerts:

- 1. **Filtering Events** Narrowed logs to failed authentication, malware warnings, and unusual traffic flows.
- 2. **Time-Based Analysis** Applied 24-hour time ranges for precise tracking.
- 3. **Source IP Review** Flagged high-volume access attempts from external, non-trusted geolocations.
- 4. **Incident Correlation** Mapped repeated login failures against concurrent malware alerts to strengthen threat intelligence.

1. Incident Details

Timestamp (UTC)	Event Description	Source IP	Priority
2025-08-14 10:28:45	Failed login attempt (multiple in short span)	185.223.19.55	High
2025-08-14 10:26:12	Unusual outbound traffic spike (possible exf	It4ra5t.i6o7n.)89.101	Medium
2025-08-14 10:26:50	Malware alert triggered by endpoint security	185.223.19.55	High
2025-08-14 10:28:05	Unauthorized database access detected	185.223.19.55	High

2. Impact Assessment

- Possible data exfiltration to external IP. - Compromised user credentials via brute-force attempts. - Unauthorized access to sensitive database records.

3. Recommendations

- Immediately block IP 185.223.19.55 and other flagged addresses. - Reset affected user credentials. - Run malware scan across all potentially compromised endpoints. - Apply stricter firewall rules to limit outbound traffic. - Enable multi-factor authentication (MFA) on critical accounts.

4. Conclusion

This exercise demonstrated the use of ELK Stack for SOC monitoring and incident response. Timely identification and classification of alerts allowed for a quick and effective simulated response to reduce security risks.

9. ELK Dashboard Screenshots

Below are simulated Kibana dashboard screenshots showing failed login attempts, malware alert timelines, and GeoIP maps.















