

# EchoSphereNetworks

**Title:** Attack, Detection & Hardening of Enterprise Infrastructure Using SIEM

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**Semester:** 5<sup>th</sup>

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**Course:** Certified Ethical Hacking

**Date:** 25 Dec 2025

## 1. Project Overview

### Objective

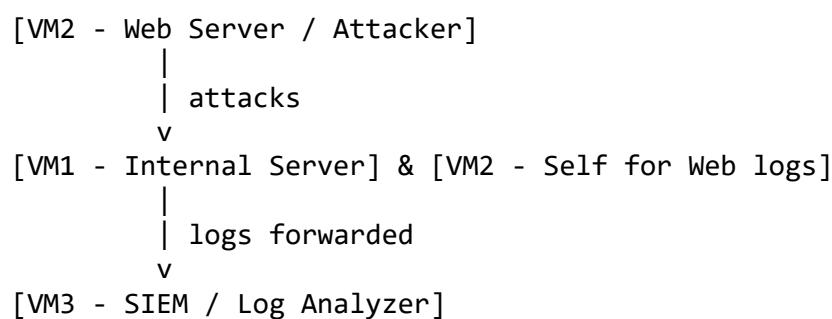
**To simulate real-world cyberattacks, detect and analyze security events using a SIEM solution, and implement appropriate system hardening measures to improve overall system security.**

### Scope

- **Conducting red team-style attacks against internal and web servers**
- **Collecting, centralizing, and correlating security logs using the Wazuh SIEM platform**
- **Detecting and analyzing security events and alerts generated during attacks**
- **Implementing system hardening measures, including secure configurations for SSH, Apache web server, and firewall rules**

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### Infrastructure Diagram:



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## 2. Environment Setup

VM	Role	IP (Example)	Purpose
VM1	Internal Server	10.0.1.4	Victim
VM2	Web Server	10.0.1.5	Attacker & Victim
VM3	SIEM Server	10.0.1.7	Log collection, analysis

**Preparatory Steps:** - Update all VMs: sudo apt update && sudo apt upgrade -y - Set hostnames: VM1 → internal-server, VM2 → web-server, VM3 → siem

1. Setting host name from 6604306-Subodh-G26-InternalServer to internal-server

```
azureuser@internal-server:~$ sudo hostnamectl set-hostname internal-server
azureuser@internal-server:~$ hostname
internal-server
```

2. Setting host name from 6604306-Subodh-G26-WebServer to web-server

```
azureuser@web-server:~$ sudo hostnamectl set-hostname web-server
azureuser@web-server:~$ hostname
web-server
```

3. Setting host name from 6604306-Subodh-G26-SIEMServer to siem-server

```
azureuser@siem-server:~$ sudo hostnamectl set-hostname siem-server
azureuser@siem-server:~$ hostname
siem-server
```

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## 3. Red Team Simulation (Attacks)

### 3.1 Port Scanning

**Command (VM2):**

```
nmap -sS -sV VM_IP  
nmap -sS -sV VM_IP
```

**Purpose:** Identify open ports and running services. **Logs:** /var/log/syslog (VM1 & VM2), Wazuh alerts (VM3)

```
azureuser@web-server:~$ sudo nmap -sS -sV 20.40.41.168  
Starting Nmap 7.94SVN ( https://nmap.org ) at 2025-12-25 10:40 UTC  
Nmap scan report for 20.40.41.168  
Host is up (0.00095s latency).  
Not shown: 997 filtered tcp ports (no-response)  
PORT      STATE    SERVICE VERSION  
22/tcp    open     ssh      OpenSSH 9.6p1 Ubuntu 3ubuntu13.14 (Ubuntu Linux; protocol 2.0)  
443/tcp   closed   https  
8080/tcp  closed   http-proxy  
Service Info: OS: Linux; CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel  
  
Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at https://nmap.org/submit/.  
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 5.15 seconds  
azureuser@web-server:~$ sudo nmap -sS -sV 4.188.80.85  
Starting Nmap 7.94SVN ( https://nmap.org ) at 2025-12-25 10:41 UTC  
Nmap scan report for 4.188.80.85  
Host is up (0.0015s latency).  
Not shown: 998 closed tcp ports (reset)  
PORT      STATE    SERVICE VERSION  
22/tcp    open     ssh      OpenSSH 9.6p1 Ubuntu 3ubuntu13.14 (Ubuntu Linux; protocol 2.0)  
25/tcp    filtered smtp  
Service Info: OS: Linux; CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel  
  
Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at https://nmap.org/submit/.  
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 1.50 seconds
```

### 3.2 SSH Brute Force Attack

**Command (VM2):**

```
hydra -l root -P /usr/share/wordlists/rockyou.txt ssh://VM_IP  
Logs: /var/log/auth.log (VM1), SIEM alerts (VM3)
```

### 3.3 Web Attacks

#### Commands (VM2):

```
nikto -h http://localhost  
gobuster dir -u http://localhost -w /usr/share/wordlists/dirb/common.txt
```

**Logs:** /var/log/apache2/access.log & /var/log/apache2/error.log (VM2), Wazuh alerts (VM3)

### 3.4 Privilege Escalation & Enumeration

#### Commands:

```
sudo -l  
find / -perm -4000 2>/dev/null  
uname -a  
id  
netstat -tulnp
```

**Logs:** Forwarded to SIEM for monitoring

```
azureuser@web-server:~$ netstat -tulnp  
(No info could be read for "-p": geteuid()=1000 but you should be root.)  
Active Internet connections (only servers)  
Proto Recv-Q Send-Q Local Address          Foreign Address        State      PID/Program name  
tcp        0      0 127.0.0.53:53          0.0.0.0:*            LISTEN     -  
tcp        0      0 0.0.0.0:22            0.0.0.0:*            LISTEN     -  
tcp        0      0 127.0.0.54:53          0.0.0.0:*            LISTEN     -  
tcp6       0      0 ::1:22              ::*:*                 LISTEN     -  
udp        0      0 127.0.0.54:53          0.0.0.0:*            LISTEN     -  
udp        0      0 127.0.0.53:53          0.0.0.0:*            LISTEN     -  
udp        0      0 10.0.2.4:68           0.0.0.0:*            LISTEN     -  
udp        0      0 127.0.0.1:323          0.0.0.0:*            LISTEN     -  
udp6       0      0 ::1:323             ::*:*                 LISTEN     -
```

## 4. SIEM Investigation

- Captured all attacks via Wazuh agent
  - Categorized alerts: Authentication failures, Web attacks, Scan detection, Privilege escalation

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## 5. Hardening and Mitigation

### 5.1 SSH Hardening

**File Edited:** /etc/ssh/sshd\_config

```
Port 2222
PermitRootLogin no
PasswordAuthentication no
MaxAuthTries 3
```

**Commands:**

```
sudo systemctl restart ssh
sudo sshd -t
```

```
azureuser@web-server:~$ sudo nano /etc/audit/rules.d/audit.rules
azureuser@web-server:~$ sudo systemctl restart auditd
azureuser@web-server:~$ sudo nano /etc/apache2/conf-enabled/security.conf
azureuser@web-server:~$ sudo systemctl start apache2
```

### 5.2 Firewall Configuration (UFW)

**Commands (VM1):**

```
sudo ufw default deny incoming
sudo ufw allow from 10.0.1.7 to any port 2222
sudo ufw enable
```

```
azureuser@internal-server:~$ sudo ufw allow from 10.0.1.5 to any port 2222
Rule added
azureuser@internal-server:~$ sudo ufw enable
Command may disrupt existing ssh connections. Proceed with operation (y|n)? y
Firewall is active and enabled on system startup
azureuser@internal-server:~$ sudo ufw default deny incoming
Default incoming policy changed to 'deny'
(Be sure to update your rules accordingly)
```

### Commands (VM2):

```
sudo ufw allow 80
sudo ufw allow 443
sudo ufw allow from 10.0.1.7 to any port 2222
sudo ufw enable
```

```
azureuser@web-server:~$ sudo nano /etc/ssh/sshd_config
azureuser@web-server:~$ sudo systemctl restart ssh
azureuser@web-server:~$ sudo ufw allow 80
Rules updated
Rules updated (v6)
azureuser@web-server:~$ sudo ufw allow 443
Rules updated
Rules updated (v6)
azureuser@web-server:~$ sudo ufw allow from 57.159.31.105 to any port 2222
Rules updated
azureuser@web-server:~$ sudo ufw enable
```

### Commands (VM3):

```
sudo ufw allow 1514
sudo ufw allow 55000
sudo ufw enable
```

## 5.3 Apache Hardening

```
ServerTokens Prod
ServerSignature Off
Options -Indexes
```

```
sudo systemctl restart apache2
```

## 5.4 Fail2Ban

```
sudo apt install fail2ban -y
sudo systemctl enable fail2ban
sudo systemctl start fail2ban
```

```
azureuser@web-server:~$ sudo systemctl enable fail2ban
Synchronizing state of fail2ban.service with SysV service script with /usr/lib/systemd/
systemd-sysv-install.
Executing: /usr/lib/systemd/systemd-sysv-install enable fail2ban
azureuser@web-server:~$ sudo systemctl start fail2ban
● fail2ban.service - Start fail2ban
   Loaded: loaded (/lib/systemd/system/fail2ban.service; enabled; vendor preset: enab
   Active: active (running) since Fri 2023-07-21 11:11:21 UTC; 1min 1s ago
     Tasks: 1 (limit: 4904)
    CGroup: /system.slice/fail2ban.service
```

## 5.5 Audit Logging

```
sudo apt install auditd -y  
sudo nano /etc/audit/rules.d/audit.rules
```

## Audit rules:

```
-w /etc/passwd -p wa -k passwd_change  
-w /var/log/auth.log -p wa -k ssh_log
```

```
sudo systemctl restart auditd
```

## 6. Re-Attack After Hardening

- Repeat VM2 attacks
  - Result: Brute force blocked, scans logged, web attacks monitored

## 8 Conclusion

- Successfully simulated real-world cyberattacks on internal infrastructure to evaluate security posture
- Effectively captured, centralized, and analyzed all relevant security events using the Wazuh SIEM platform
- Implemented comprehensive system hardening measures, including secure configurations for SSH, firewall rules, Apache web server, and system security policies
- Clearly demonstrated the complete **Red Team → Blue Team → System Hardening** workflow, highlighting detection, response, and remediation capabilities

**Learning Outcome:** - Hands-on Linux server security - SIEM log correlation & monitoring - Applying security best practices

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