

SOC Home Lab for Threat Detection and Incident Response using Microsoft Sentinel

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Abstract

This report documents a home Security Operations Centre (SOC) lab built to simulate attacks, ingest telemetry into Microsoft Sentinel, detect malicious activity, and perform incident response. The lab demonstrates attack simulation (brute force, suspicious PowerShell), data ingestion using Azure Arc and Log Analytics, analytics rules in Sentinel, and investigation workflows. Relevant screenshots from the lab are included close to the descriptive text.

Contents

1	Executive Summary	2
2	Architecture and Components	2
2.1	High-level Architecture	2
2.2	Architecture Diagram	2
3	Tools & Technologies	3
4	Lab Setup	3
4.1	VMs and Agents	3
4.2	Log Collection	4
5	Attack Simulations	5
6	Detection Rules and Analytics	5
7	Alerts and Incidents	7
8	Log Analysis and KQL	7
9	Investigation Workflow	8
10	Results & Outcomes	10
11	Conclusion and Recommendations	10

1 Executive Summary

This project builds an end-to-end SOC home lab using a Windows 10 victim machine and a Kali Linux attacker machine. Logs are ingested into an Azure Log Analytics workspace via Azure Arc; Microsoft Sentinel is used as the SIEM to create analytics rules, generate alerts, and manage incidents. The lab validates detection of brute-force attacks and suspicious PowerShell execution and illustrates the triage and investigation steps.

2 Architecture and Components

2.1 High-level Architecture

The lab architecture contains the following main components:

- **Windows 10 VM (Victim):** Host for Windows event logging, Sysmon and PowerShell telemetry.
- **Kali Linux VM (Attacker):** Used to run offensive tools (Hydra, Nmap) and simulate adversary activity.
- **Azure Arc Agent:** Onboard the Windows VM to Azure for log forwarding.
- **Log Analytics Workspace:** Central log store ("soclaws-workspace").
- **Microsoft Sentinel:** SIEM for detection, analytics rules, alerts, and incidents.

2.2 Architecture Diagram

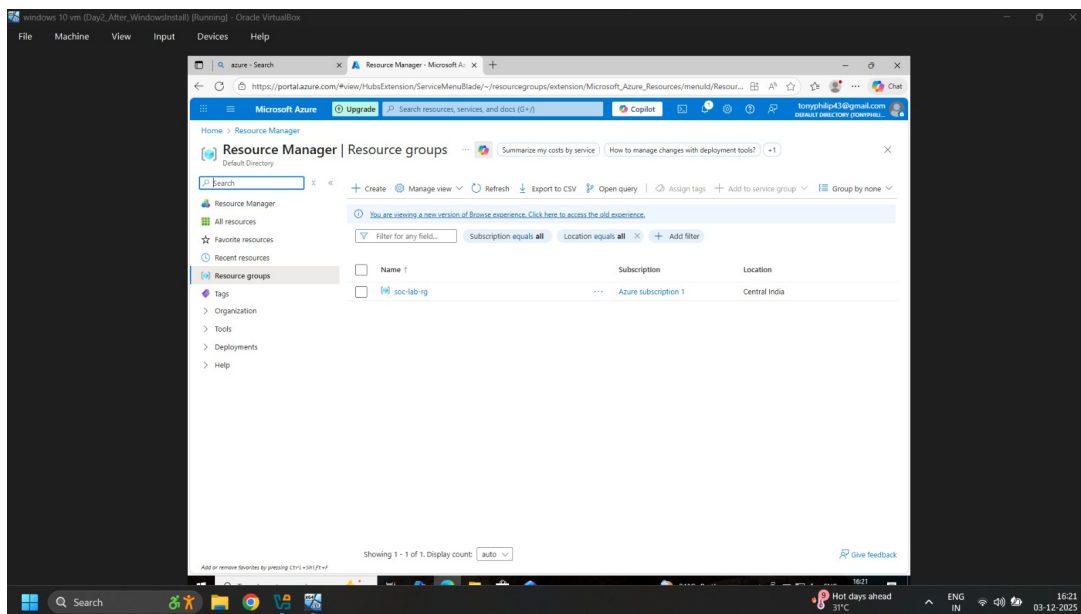


Figure 1: Azure Resource Manager showing the resource group (soc-lab-rg) and Log Analytics workspace.

3 Tools & Technologies

Key tools and technologies used in the lab:

- Microsoft Azure: Resource Manager, Azure Arc, Log Analytics, Sentinel.
- Microsoft Sentinel: Analytics rules, Incidents, Hunting, Workbooks.
- Sysmon and Windows Event Logging: Detailed endpoint telemetry.
- Kali Linux tools: Hydra (brute force), Nmap for reconnaissance.
- Kusto Query Language (KQL): Log queries and hunting.

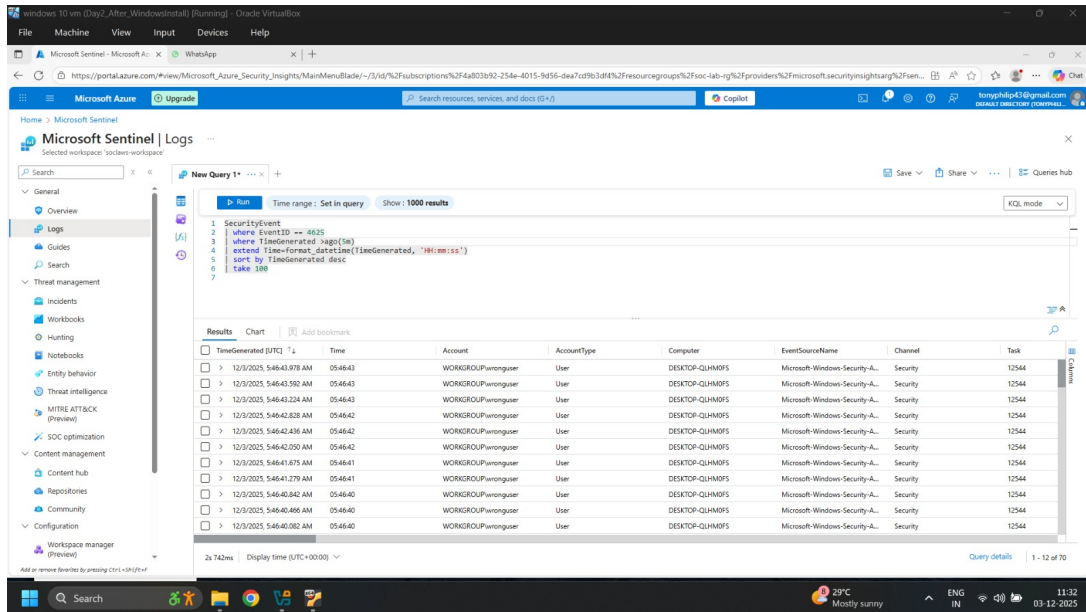


Figure 2: Microsoft Sentinel Logs view showing SecurityEvent queries (example query for EventID=4625 - failed logon).

4 Lab Setup

This section explains how the environment was prepared and connected to Azure Sentinel.

4.1 VMs and Agents

1. Deploy Windows 10 VM and Kali Linux VM in a host-only or NAT network to allow controlled attacks.
2. Onboard the Windows VM to Azure using the *Azure Arc* agent. Verify it appears in Azure Arc Machines. (Screenshot below.)

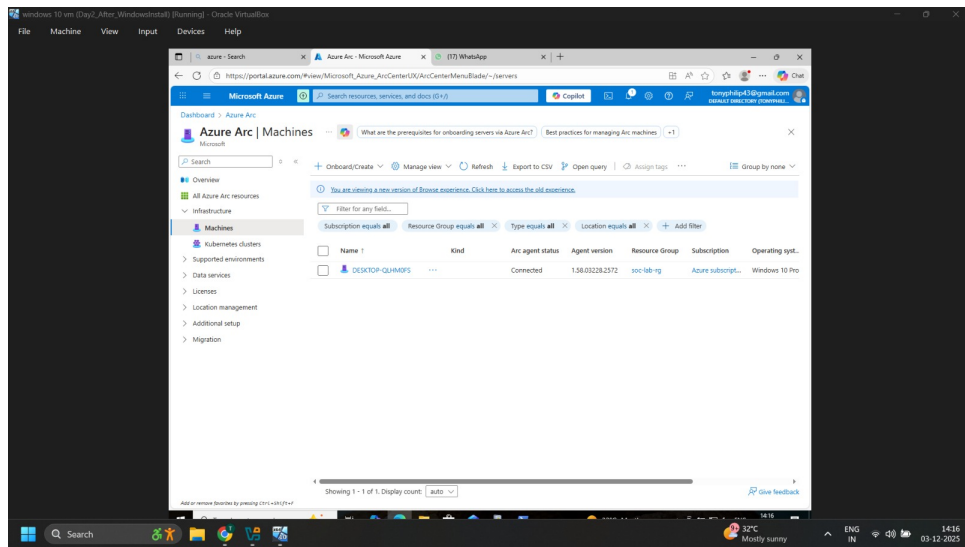


Figure 3: Azure Arc Machines showing the onboarded Windows machine (Connected).

4.2 Log Collection

- Enabled Windows Security, System, Application and PowerShell logs.
- Installed and configured Sysmon for enhanced process and network telemetry.
- Forwarded logs to the Log Analytics workspace (soclaws-workspace). See workspace overview below.

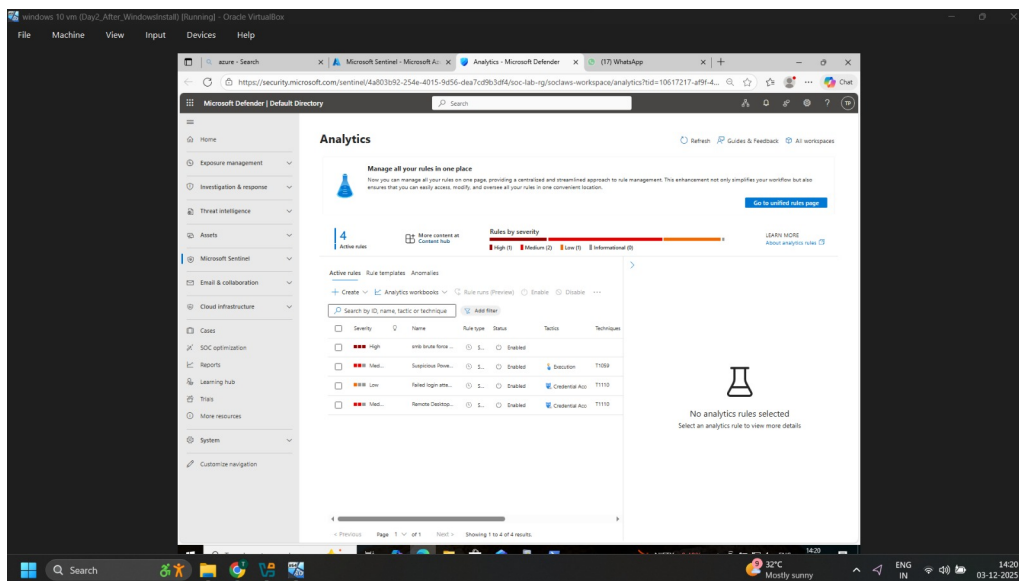


Figure 4: Log Analytics workspace (soclaws-workspace) essential details and connectivity status.

5 Attack Simulations

We simulated multiple attacks from the Kali VM targeting the Windows VM. The two key scenarios used were:

1. **SMB / RDP Brute-force:** Multiple failed authentication attempts to a local account (EventID 4625) using Hydra.
2. **Suspicious PowerShell Execution:** Executing scripts and commands intended to mimic attacker post-exploitation behavior.

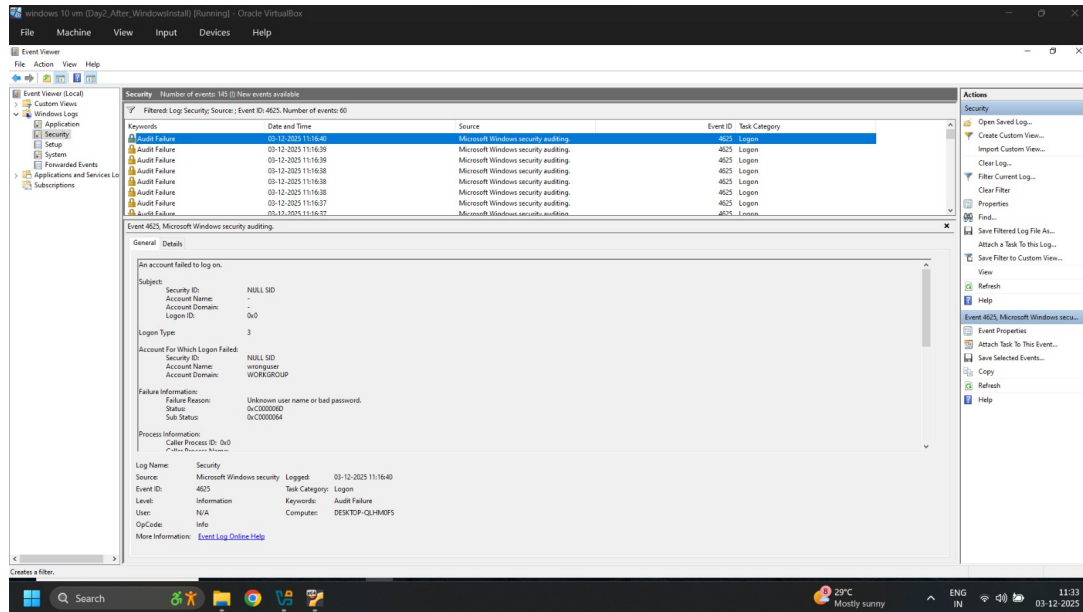


Figure 5: Windows Event Viewer showing repeated Event ID 4625 (Audit Failure — failed logon). This correlates to brute-force attempts.

6 Detection Rules and Analytics

Using Microsoft Sentinel, analytics rules were created or enabled to detect suspicious activity. Example rules used in the lab:

- SMB brute force detection (High severity)
- Suspicious PowerShell execution (Medium severity)
- Failed login attempts aggregation (Low/Medium severity)
- Remote Desktop brute force (Medium severity)

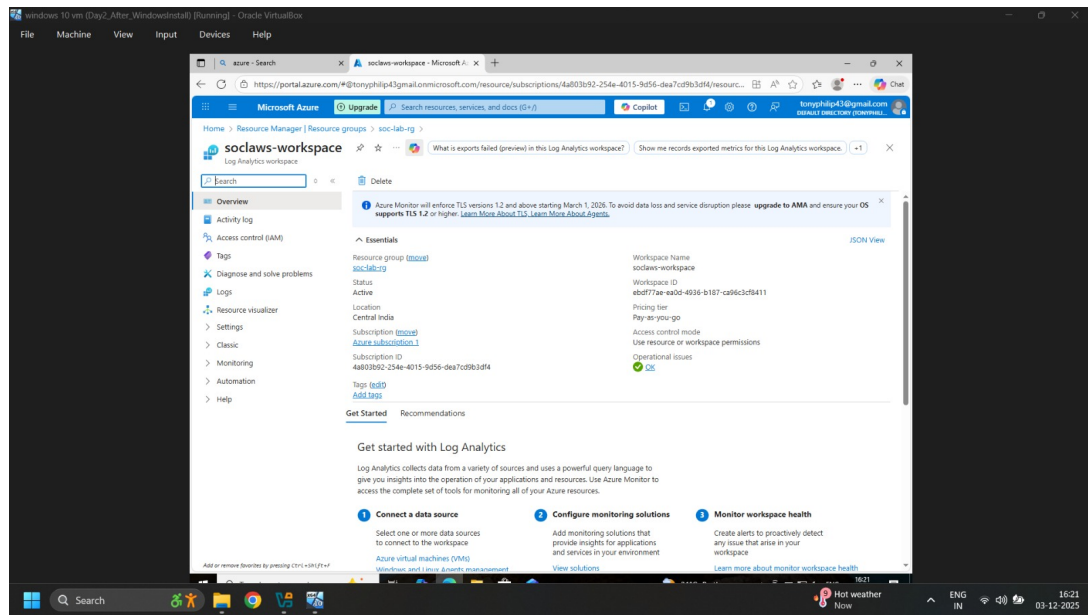


Figure 6: Microsoft Defender / Sentinel Analytics rules dashboard showing active rules and severity.

7 Alerts and Incidents

When the analytics rules triggered, Sentinel generated alerts and grouped them into incidents for investigation. Below are screenshots from the Alerts and Incidents pages.

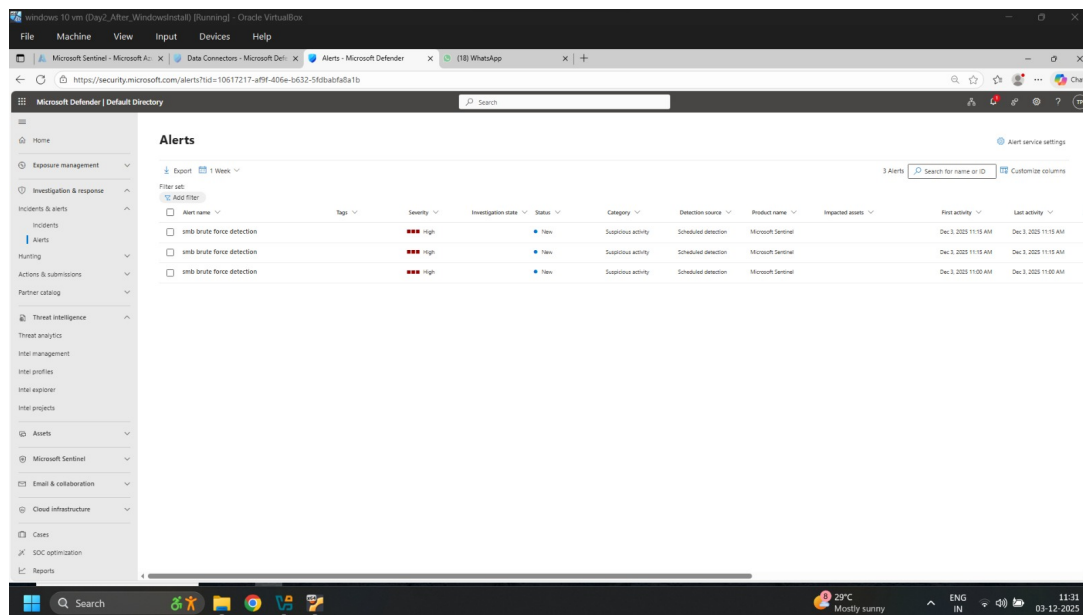


Figure 7: Alerts list showing several "smb brute force detection" alerts created by scheduled analytics rules.

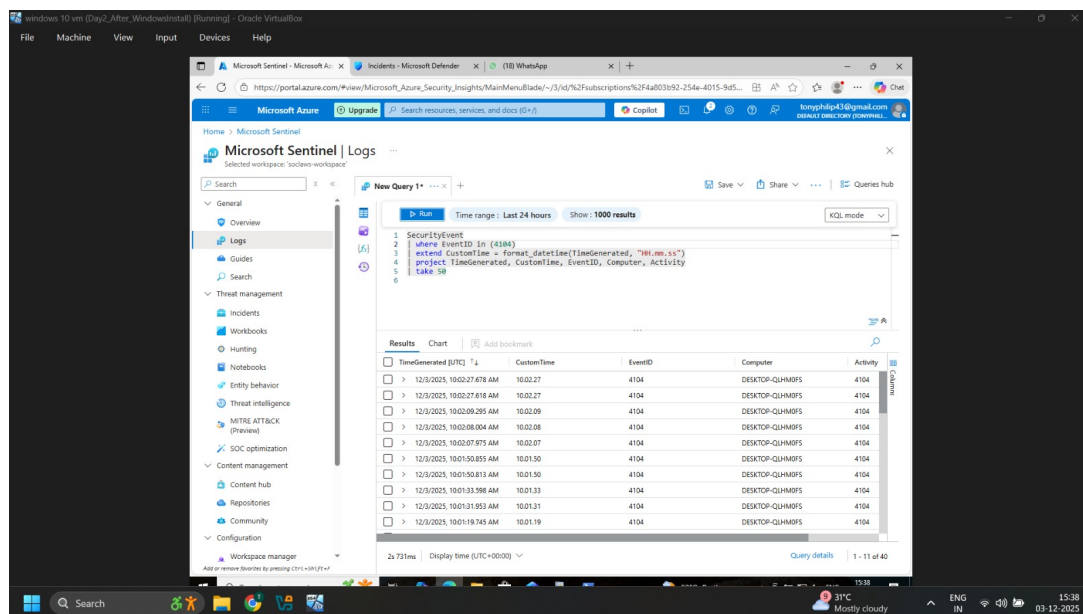


Figure 8: Incidents view in Microsoft Sentinel aggregating related alerts into incidents for triage and response.

8 Log Analysis and KQL

Kusto Query Language (KQL) was used for log exploration, validation, and hunting. Example queries used include:

```
SecurityEvent
| where EventID == 4625
| where TimeGenerated > ago(5m)
| extend Time=format_datetime(TimeGenerated,'HH:mm:ss')
| sort by TimeGenerated desc
| take 100
```

The query results confirmed repeated failed logons from the test account (wronguser) which matched the attacker activity. Screenshot of KQL query results is shown below.

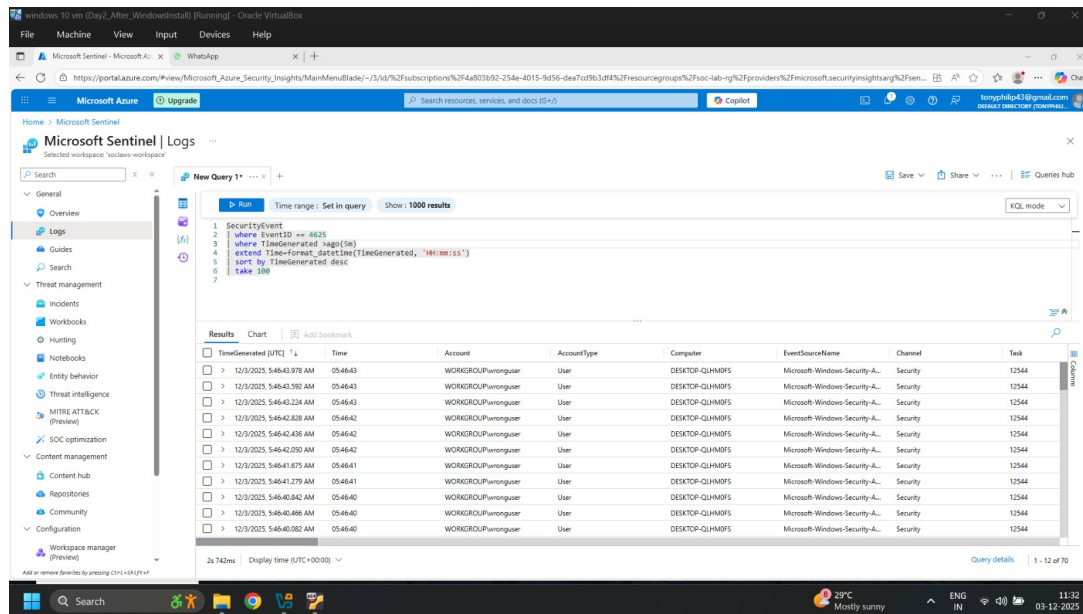


Figure 9: KQL query results listing multiple EventID 4625 entries with the account "wronguser" and corresponding timestamps.

9 Investigation Workflow

When an incident is created, the typical SOC workflow followed in this lab was:

1. Triage: Confirm whether alerts are true positives (check logs, context).
2. Enrichment: Lookup related entities (IP addresses, hostnames, user accounts).
3. Containment: Isolate the affected host if necessary.
4. Remediation: Reset credentials, block attacker IPs, remove malicious binaries.
5. Post-Incident: Document timeline, root cause, and recommendations.

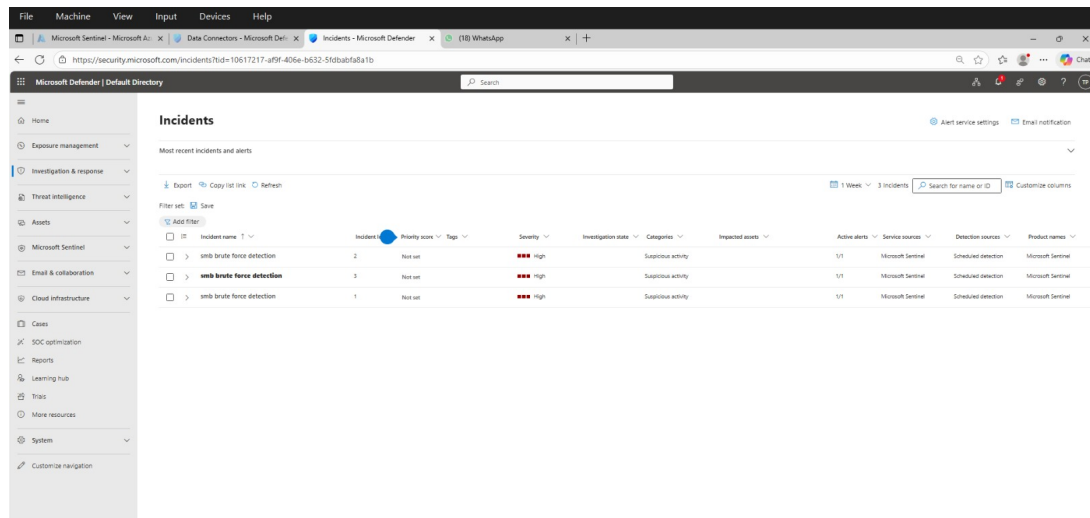


Figure 10: Additional Sentinel logs view with EventID 4104 entries (PowerShell logging) captured for analysis.

10 Results & Outcomes

The lab successfully:

- Detected simulated SMB/RDP brute-force attempts via analytics rules.
- Captured Windows event logs and PowerShell telemetry into Log Analytics.
- Generated alerts and grouped related signals into incidents for investigation.
- Demonstrated the end-to-end SOC workflow (detect, triage, investigate, remediate).

11 Conclusion and Recommendations

This SOC home lab proves that with proper instrumentation (Sysmon, PowerShell logging, Azure Arc) and tuned analytics in Microsoft Sentinel, an administrator can detect common attack patterns and carry out incident response processes.

Recommendations:

- Harden endpoint configurations (disable unnecessary services, enforce strong passwords).
- Enable advanced logging (Sysmon, PowerShell Script Block Logging) for richer telemetry.
- Tune analytics rules to reduce false positives and add suppression windows where appropriate.
- Maintain playbooks for common incidents to speed up response.