

# Incident Response Report – SOC Internship Project

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TASK 2: Security Operations Center (SOC) Internship Task: Security Alert

Monitoring & Incident Response Simulation

PROGRAM: Future Interns Cybersecurity Internship

**Date: September 2025** 

**System Monitored:** Splunk Enterprise 10.0.0

**Data Source:** SOC\_Task2\_Sample\_Logs (Simulated)

**Environment:** Kali Linux (Lab)

# 1. Executive Summary

Between June 3rd 2025 00:00:00 and June 3rd 2025 23:59:59, simulated security events were ingested and analyzed using Splunk SIEM. The purpose of this exercise was to emulate the activities of a Security Operations Center (SOC) analyst, including log analysis, alert creation, incident classification, and reporting.

Key findings during the monitoring window included:

- Multiple malware detections (including ransomware and trojans) indicating potential endpoint compromise.
- Repeated failed login attempts suggesting brute-force or credential-stuffing activity.
- Suspicious successful logins from multiple IPs pointing to possible account misuse.
- Post-malware file access activity that could indicate lateral movement or data exfiltration attempts.

The incidents were prioritized into **High, Medium, and Low severity levels** based on their potential impact and likelihood, and recommendations were prepared for containment, eradication, and recovery.

This report provides a comprehensive breakdown of findings, supporting evidence, and suggested remediation actions to strengthen the security posture of the environment.

# 2. Environment Overview

#### **Tools and Configuration:**

- Splunk Enterprise 10.0.0: Installed on Kali Linux, configured to ingest simulated SOC logs.
- **Data Source:** SOC\_Task2\_Sample\_Logs.txt -- includes system, authentication, network, and malware events.
- Index: main
- **Sourcetype:** soc\_lab

• Extracted Fields: user, ip, action, threat

# **Dashboard Panels Implemented:**

- 1. Malware detections over time (timechart).
- 2. Top users with malware alerts (bar chart).
- 3. Failed login attempts by user and IP (table/bar).
- 4. Threat type distribution (bar chart).
- 5. Timeline of all actions (stacked area chart).

## **Alerts Configured:**

- High severity: Ransomware detection, Trojan/Worm/Rootkit detection, Post-malware file access.
- Medium severity: Multiple failed logins, Multi-IP logins per user.

# 3. Findings

#### 3.1 Malware Detections

- **Description:** Splunk identified multiple malware-related alerts across different user sessions, including ransomware, trojan, worm, and rootkit signatures.
- **Impact: High** -- malware presence can lead to data loss, encryption of files (ransomware), or system compromise.
- Evidence:

0

#### **Splunk Query:**

```
index=main sourcetype=soc_lab action="malware detected"
| stats count by user, threat
```

O Dashboard Screenshot: Malware timechart panel showing spikes.

o **Triggered Alerts:** "High - Ransomware Detected".

# 3.2 Failed Login Attempts

- **Description:** Certain accounts (notably alice) showed excessive failed login attempts, often from the same external IP address. This pattern indicates brute-force attempts or stolen credential testing.
- Impact: Medium -- repeated failures degrade security posture and suggest targeted attacks.
- Evidence:

#### **Splunk Query:**

Triggered Alerts: "Medium - Multiple Failed Logins".

# 3.3 Multi-IP Logins

- **Description:** Some users (e.g., carol) logged in successfully from multiple distinct IP addresses within a short timeframe. This behavior may suggest account compromise or credential sharing.
- Impact: Medium -- legitimate in rare cases, but often a red flag.
- Evidence:

## **Splunk Query:**

```
index=main sourcetype=soc_lab action="login success"
| stats dc(ip) as distinct_ips by user
| where distinct_ips > 1
```

0

- O Dashboard Screenshot: Multi-IP login detection.
- Triggered Alerts: "Medium User Logged in from Multiple IPs".

# 3.4 Suspicious File Access After Malware Detection

- **Description:** Logs show file access events occurring shortly after malware detection on the same host. This suggests lateral movement or an attacker attempting persistence.
- Impact: High -- potential compromise extending beyond initial infection.
- Evidence:

## **Splunk Query:**

```
index=main sourcetype=soc_lab
| transaction user ip maxspan=1h
| search action="malware detected" action="file accessed"
```

0

- Dashboard Screenshot: Post-malware activity detection.
- o Triggered Alerts: "High File Access After Malware Detection".

# 4. Incident Classification

Timestamp	User	IP	Action	Threat	Severit	Notes
					y	
2025-07-03 09:10	bob	172.16.0. 3	malware detected	Ransomware Behavior	High	Host should be isolated immediately
2025-07-03 07:02	alice	203.0.11 3.77	login failed	-	Medium	Possible brute-force attempt
2025-07-03 10:20	carol	10.0.0.8	login success	-	Medium	Logged in from 2 IPs in 15 minutes

# 5. Recommendations

#### **Containment:**

- Isolate affected hosts (e.g., Bob's machine) from the network.
- Block external IPs showing repeated login failures.

## **Eradication & Recovery:**

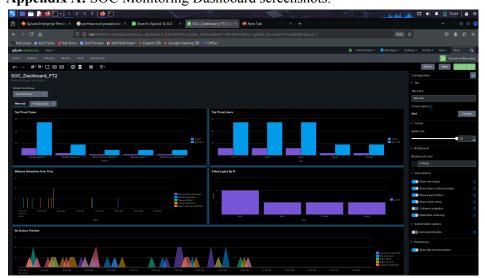
- Perform full malware scans and wipe/rebuild infected hosts if necessary.
- Reset and enforce strong credentials for impacted accounts.
- Apply patches and updates across systems.

## **Monitoring & Prevention:**

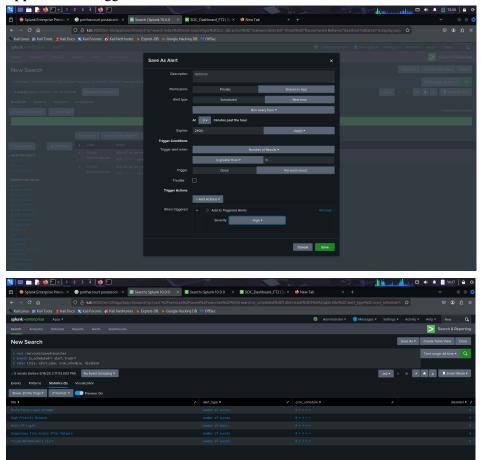
- Tune Splunk alerts to cover emerging threats.
- Enforce account lockout policies after X failed login attempts.
- Deploy endpoint detection & response (EDR) tools for deeper visibility.
- Develop SOC playbooks for common scenarios (ransomware, brute force, etc.).

# 6. Appendices

• Appendix A: SOC Monitoring Dashboard screenshots.



• Appendix B: Triggered Alert screenshots.



• **Appendix C:** More Images

