

Lab-to-SOC: Building an Open-Source Detection Pipeline

Suricata + ELK + Filebeat — From Install to Alert

Jan Rosas Ortiz · Douglass Brown



Networks Don't Tell You When They're **Under Attack.**

47%

Credential Attacks

Breaches starting with compromised credentials (Verizon DBIR)

16d

Average Dwell Time

Mean time before detection (IBM 2024)

80%

Visibility Gap

Organizations lacking centralized log visibility

Our Open-Source **Detection Stack**



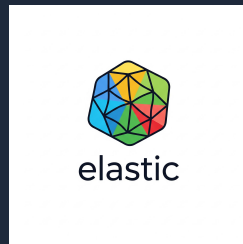
Ubuntu

Operating System



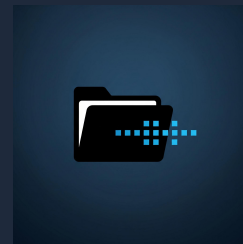
Suricata

IDS



Elastic

Search · Viz



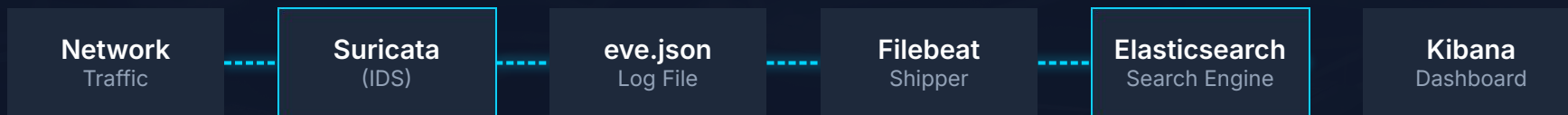
Filebeat

Log Shipper

Why Suricata?

	Snort (Legacy)	Suricata (Modern)
Threading	Single-threaded	Native Multi-threading
Output Format	Unified2 / PCAP	Native JSON (EVE)
Performance	CPU Bottlenecks	High-Speed Scalability
Modern Tooling	External conversion	ELK-Ready Out-of-the-Box

The Pipeline



Tuning for the Lab — Loopback Interface

```
af-packet:  
- interface: Lo # was eth0  
cluster-id: 99  
cluster-type: cluster_flow
```

"Without this, our internal attacks would be invisible."

Three Custom Detection Rules



SSH Brute Force

Auth Failure Thresholds



Suspicious DNS

Non-Standard TLD Queries



Nmap SYN Scan

Stealth Port Discovery

Local rules → `/etc/suricata/rules/local.rules`

Rule Anatomy

```
alert tcp any any → $ETH0 any (msg:"SSH Brute Force"; flags:S; threshold: type  
both, track by_src, count 5, seconds 60; sid:100001;)
```

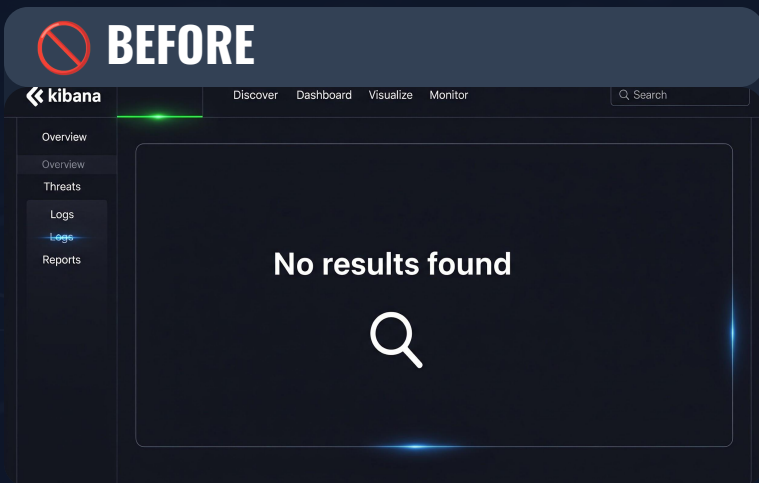
← Threshold: 5 attempts
/ 60 seconds

```
alert udp any any → any 53 (msg:"Suspicious DNS Query"; content:".bit"; nocase;  
sid:100002; rev:1;)
```

```
alert tcp any any → $HOME_NET any (msg:"Nmap SYN Scan"; flags:S; window:1024;  
sid:100003;)
```

The Fix That Made It All Work

BEFORE



The screenshot shows the Kibana interface with a red prohibition sign over the word 'BEFORE'. The main content area displays 'No results found' with a magnifying glass icon. The left sidebar shows the navigation menu with 'Logs' selected. The top navigation bar includes 'Discover', 'Dashboard', 'Visualize', and 'Monitor'.

AFTER



The screenshot shows the Kibana interface with a green checkmark over the word 'AFTER'. The dashboard displays several charts: 'Network Alerts' (line chart), 'Network Alerts' (bar chart), 'Network Alerts' (line chart with legend for Mayest, Mal.2K, and SHH.07), and 'Batchrctlog' (line chart). A 'Recent Log' panel on the right shows a list of events, with several 'SSH Brute Force' entries highlighted in red.

```
suricata.yml: Empty Kibana Dashboard
- module: suricata
  eve: enabled: true, var.paths: ["/var/log/suricata/eve.json"]
```

Alerts Flowing

"Filebeat needed explicit eve.json path."

Jan Rosas Ortiz · Douglass Brown



Now we hunt.

From build — to validation

Jan Rosas Ortiz · Douglass Brown

Red Team **Playbook**



Nmap Port Scan
Reconnaissance Phase



SSH Brute (6x)
Credential Stuffing



DNS Lookup
C2 / Exfiltration Test

Simulation Commands

```
# SYN Stealth Scan  
nmap -sS -T4 127.0.0.1
```

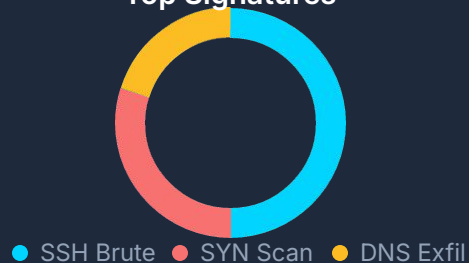
```
# Brute Force Loop  
for i in {1..6}; do ssh user@127.0.0.1; done
```

What Kibana Saw

Alerts Over Time



Top Signatures

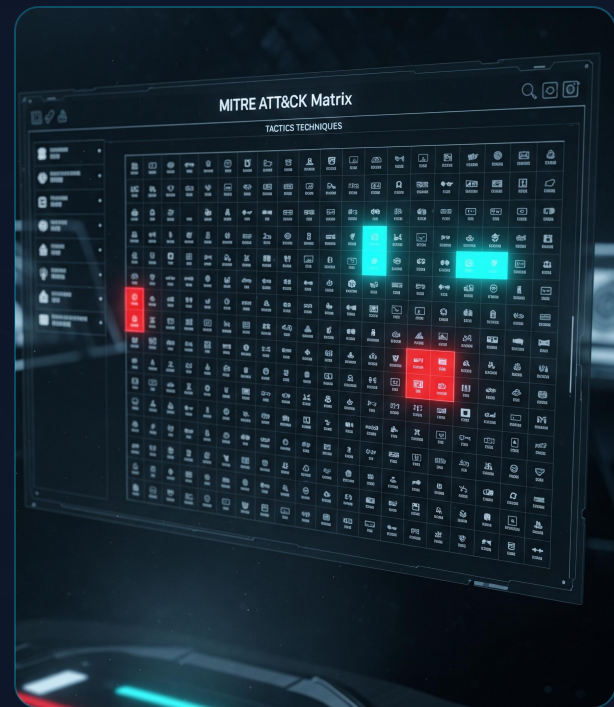


TimestampSignatureSource IP

```
2026-05-29 17:04:12 | SSH Brute Force Attempt | 192.168.1.45
2026-05-29 17:04:10 | Nmap SYN Stealth Scan | 192.168.1.45
2026-05-29 17:03:55 | Suspicious DNS Query (.bit) | 192.168.1.12
```

Our Lab Maps to Real Attacker Tradecraft

Our Rule	MITRE Tactic	Real-World Example
Nmap SYN	TA0043 Recon	Conti ransomware
SSH Brute	TA0006 Cred Access	Credential stuffing
Suspicious DNS	TA0011 C2	Cobalt Strike beacons



Honest After-Action

✓ What Worked

- ✓ All 3 attacks detected within seconds
- ✓ Filebeat module shipped clean JSON
- ✓ Dashboard usable for novice analyst

✗ What Didn't

- ✗ No real-time alerting (poll-based viz)
- ✗ Single-host lab — no lateral movement
- ✗ Rules need tuning to reduce false positives

If This Were **Production**, We'd...



Re-enable Elasticsearch security

Enable authentication and encryption using `xpack.security`



Pipe alerts to Slack/PagerDuty

Automate incident response notifications via Elastalert integrations



Add Sigma rules + threat intel feeds

Leverage community standards and feeds like MISP or AlienVault OTX



Run Suricata in IPS mode

Transition from passive detection to active blocking of malicious traffic



Tune rules against known-good baseline

Continuous refinement to minimize false positives and alert fatigue

Three Takeaways



Visibility is not detection. Detection is not response.

Capturing data is only step one; actionable alerting and defined playbooks are the true goal.



Open-source can match commercial — IF you tune it.

ELK and Suricata provide enterprise-grade power but require hands-on configuration to perform.



The hardest part isn't the install. It's the rule design.

Infrastructure is easy; logic that separates signal from noise is where the real security work happens.