



Digital Forensics

- Things to consider
 - NTP - Enable Network Time Protocol for all devices
 - Ensure Windows Client synchronized with AD
 - Decide on GMT offset or a consistent time zone across organization
 - Establish central logging capability
 - Out of band notification capability, can't be monitor by an insider or attacker
- Things to avoid
 - Don't shutdown until you've completed evidence collection
 - Attacker may have altered the startup/shutdown scripts/services to destroy evidence.
 - Run your evidence gathering programs from appropriately protected media
 - Don't run programs that modify the access time of all files on the system (e.g., 'tar' or 'xcopy')
 - Simply disconnecting or filtering from the network may trigger wiping of evidence

Server Event Logs

- Windows Event Viewer
 - logs application and system messages
 - errors, information messages, and warnings
 - Events are placed in different categories
 - Application: events related to Windows system components, such as drivers and built-in interface elements.
 - System: events related to programs installed on the system.
 - Security: When security logging is enabled (it's off by default in Windows), this log records events related to security, such as logon attempts and resource access.
- Windows Event ID
 - Define the uniquely identifiable events that a Windows computer can encounter
 - When the audit log was cleared, the system generate event 1102
 - <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-server/identity/ad-ds/plan/appendix-l--events-to-monitor>

- Windows Event ID
 - Services Events
 - Analyze logs for suspicious services running at boot time
 - Review services started or stopped around the time of a suspected compromise
 - 7034 – Service crashed unexpectedly
 - 7035 – Service sent a Start/Stop control
 - 7036 – Service started or stopped
 - 7040 – Start type changed (Boot | On Request | Disabled)
 - 7045 – A service was installed on the system (Win2008R2+)
 - 4697 – A service was installed on the system (from Security log)

- Windows Event ID
 - Account Authentication Events
 - 4776: Successful/Failed account authentication Event ID Codes (Kerberos protocol)
 - 4768: Ticket Granting Ticket was granted (successful logon)
 - 4769: Service Ticket requested (access to server resource)
 - 4771: Pre-authentication failed (failed logon)

- Windows Event ID
 - Success/Fail Logons
 - 4624 – Successful Logon
 - 4625 – Failed Logon
 - 4634 | 4647 – Successful Logoff
 - 4648 – Logon using explicit credentials (Runas)
 - 4672 – Account logon with superuser rights (Administrator)
 - 4720 – An account was created

- Windows Event ID
 - Logon details
 - Nature of account authorizations on a system
 - Date
 - Time
 - Username
 - Hostname
 - Success/failure status of a logon
 - Logon Events also enables us determine by exactly what means a logon was attempted

- Windows Event ID
 - Logon Types
 - Event ID 4624
 - 2 Logon via console
 - 3 Network Logon
 - 4 Batch Logon
 - 5 Windows Service Logon
 - 7 Credentials used to unlock screen
 - 8 Network logon sending credentials (cleartext)
 - 9 Different credentials used than logged on user
 - 10 Remote interactive logon (RDP)
 - 11 Cached credentials used to logon
 - 12 Cached remote interactive (similar to Type 10)
 - 13 Cached unlock (similar to Type 7)

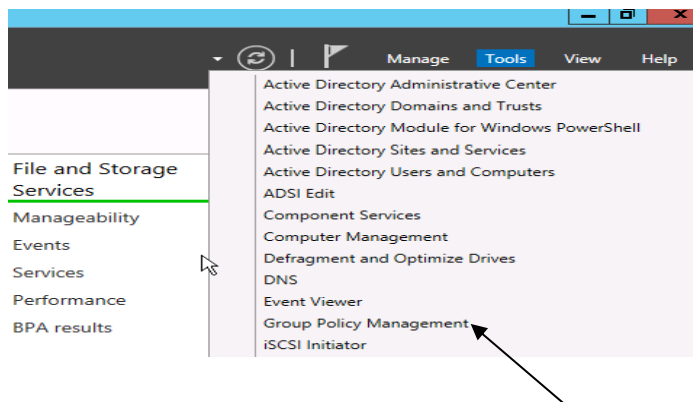
- Tracking Remote Desktop Activity
 - RemoteDesktopServices-RdpCoreTS > Operational
 - Event ID 131
 - The server accepted a new TCP/UDP connection from client
 - TerminalServices-LocalSessionManager > Operational
 - Event ID 21
 - Remote Desktop Services: Session logon succeeded
 - User
 - Session ID
 - Source Network Address
 - TerminalServices-RemoteConnectionManager > Operational
 - Event ID 1149
 - Remote Desktop Services: User authentication succeeded
 - User
 - Domain
 - Source Network Address

Requirements for Event Viewer logs for Server and local network devices

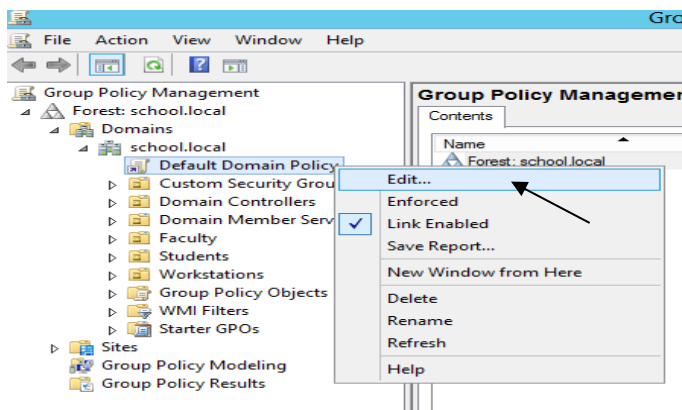
*The following Group Policies must be enabled

RETAIN SECURITY EVENT LOG FOR 90 DAYS GROUP POLICY

1. Launch **Server Manager**.
2. Click on **Tools** and select **Group Policy Management** from the drop-down list.

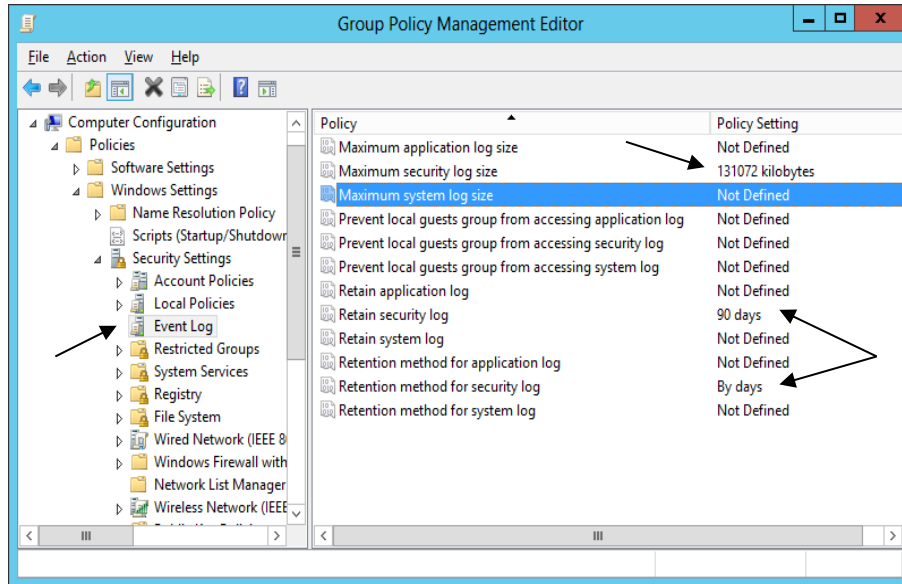


3. Expand Forest: **yourdomain.local**.
4. Expand **Domains** and then expand **yourdomain.local** and navigate to **Default Domain Policy**.
5. Right-click the **Default Domain Policy** and click **Edit**.



6. Expand **Computer Configuration > Policies > Windows Settings > Security Settings** and select **Event Log**.

7. Set the policy setting **Retain Security Log** to **90** days. You will automatically be prompted to change the **Retention method** to **days**. Click **OK**.
8. Set the **Maximum-Security Log Size** to **131072 kilobytes (128MB)**.



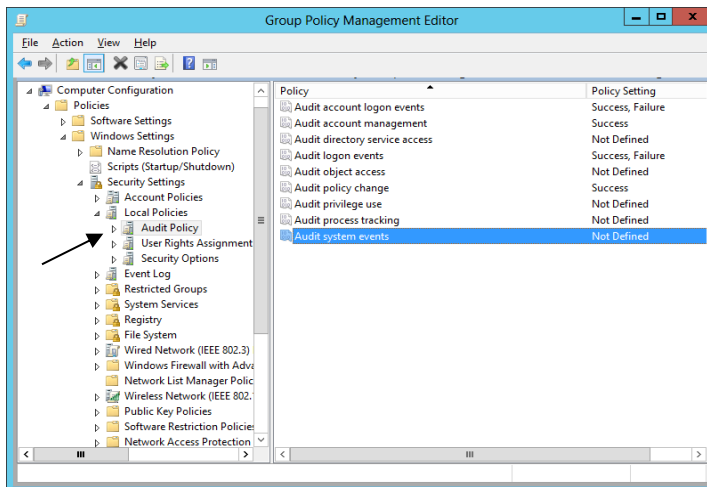
AUTO-BACKUP AND CLEAR EVENT LOGS (AT LEAST WINDOWS VISTA)

9. Expand **Computer Configuration > Policies > Administrative Templates > Windows Components > Event Log Service** and select **Security**.
10. Enable the **Backup log automatically when full** setting.
11. Close the **Group Policy Management Editor**.

SECURITY EVENT AUDITING – SECURITY EVENT LOG CONTENTS

1. Launch **Server Manager**.
2. Click on **Tools** and select **Group Policy Management** from the drop down list.
3. Expand Forest: **yourdomain.local**.

4. Expand **Domains** and then expand **yourdomain.local** and navigate to **Default Domain Policy**.
5. Right-click the **Default Domain Policy** and click **Edit**.
6. Expand **Computer Configuration > Policies > Windows Settings > Security Settings > Local Policies** and select **Audit Policy**.
7. Enable auditing for the following Policy Settings:
 - a. Audit Account Logon Events – (Success AND Failure)
 - b. Audit Account Management – (Success)
 - c. Audit logon event – (Success AND Failure)
 - d. Audit policy change – (Success)



8. Close the **Group Policy Management Editor**.