

CRITICAL LOG REVIEW CHECKLIST FOR SECURITY INCIDENTS

This cheat sheet presents a checklist for reviewing critical logs when responding to a security incident. It can also be used for routine log review.

General Approach

1. Identify which log sources and automated tools you can use during the analysis.
2. Copy log records to a single location where you will be able to review them.
3. Minimize “noise” by removing routine, repetitive log entries from view after confirming that they are benign.
4. Determine whether you can rely on logs’ time stamps; consider time zone differences.
5. Focus on recent changes, failures, errors, status changes, access and administration events, and other events unusual for your environment.
6. Go backwards in time from now to reconstruct actions after and before the incident.
7. Correlate activities across different logs to get a comprehensive picture.
8. Develop theories about what occurred; explore logs to confirm or disprove them.

Potential Security Log Sources

Server and workstation operating system logs

Application logs (e.g., web server, database server)

Security tool logs (e.g., anti-virus, change detection, intrusion detection/prevention system)

Outbound proxy logs and end-user application logs

Remember to consider other, non-log sources for security events.

Typical Log Locations

Linux OS and core applications: `/var/logs`

Windows OS and core applications: Windows Event Log (Security, System, Application)

Network devices: usually logged via Syslog; some use proprietary locations and formats

What to Look for on Linux

Successful user login	“Accepted password”, “Accepted publickey”, “session opened”
Failed user login	“authentication failure”, “failed password”
User log-off	“session closed”
User account change or deletion	“password changed”, “new user”, “delete user”
Sudo actions	“sudo: ... COMMAND=...” “FAILED su”
Service failure	“failed” or “failure”

What to Look for on Windows

Event IDs are listed below for Windows 2000/XP. For Vista/7 security event ID, add 4096 to the event ID.

Most of the events below are in the Security log; many are only logged on the domain controller.

User logon/logoff events	Successful logon 528, 540; failed logon 529-537, 539; logoff 538, 551, etc
User account changes	Created 624; enabled 626; changed 642; disabled 629; deleted 630
Password changes	To self: 628; to others: 627
Service started or stopped	7035, 7036, etc.
Object access denied (if auditing enabled)	560, 567, etc

What to Look for on Network Devices

Look at both inbound and outbound activities.

Examples below show log excerpts from Cisco ASA logs; other devices have similar functionality.

Traffic allowed on firewall	“Built ... connection”, “access-list ... permitted”
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Traffic blocked on firewall	“access-list ... denied”, “deny inbound”; “Deny ... by”
Bytes transferred (large files?)	“Teardown TCP connection ... duration ... bytes ...”
Bandwidth and protocol usage	“limit ... exceeded”, “CPU utilization”
Detected attack activity	“attack from”
User account changes	“user added”, “user deleted”, “User priv level changed”
Administrator access	“AAA user ...”, “User ... locked out”, “login failed”

What to Look for on Web Servers

Excessive access attempts to non-existent files

Code (SQL, HTML) seen as part of the URL

Access to extensions you have not implemented

Web service stopped/started/failed messages

Access to “risky” pages that accept user input

Look at logs on all servers in the load balancer pool

Error code 200 on files that are not yours

Failed user authentication Error code 401, 403

Invalid request Error code 400

Internal server error Error code 500

Other Resources

Windows event ID lookup: www.eventid.net

A listing of many Windows Security Log events: ultimatewindowssecurity.com/.../Default.aspx

Log analysis references: www.loganalysis.org

A list of open-source log analysis tools: securitywarriorconsulting.com/logtools

Anton Chuvakin’s log management blog: securitywarriorconsulting.com/logmanagementblog

Other security incident response-related cheat sheets: zeltser.com/cheat-sheets