

# Intro to Endpoint Security

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## Task 1 -> Room Introduction



In this room, we will introduce the fundamentals of endpoint security monitoring, essential tools, and high-level methodology. This room gives an overview of determining a malicious activity from an endpoint and mapping its related events.

To start with, we will tackle the following topics to build a stepping stone on how to deal with Endpoint Security Monitoring.

Endpoint Security Fundamentals

Endpoint Logging and Monitoring

Endpoint Log Analysis

At the end of this room, we will have a threat simulation wherein you need to investigate and remediate the infected

machines. This activity may require you first to understand the fundamentals of endpoint security monitoring to complete it.

Now, let's deep-dive into the basics of Endpoint Security!

## Task 2 -> Endpoint Security Fundamentals

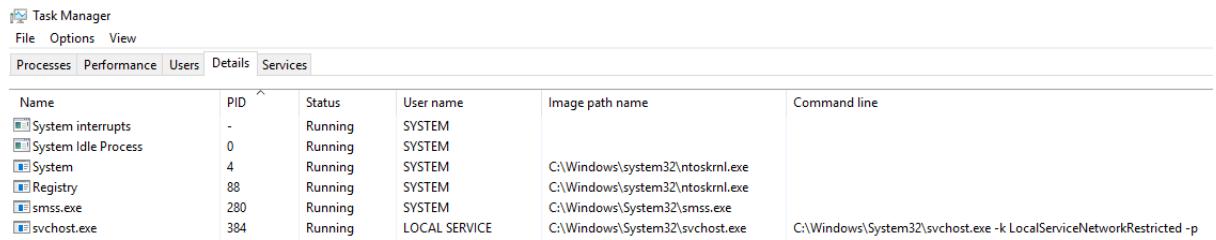
### → Core Windows Processes

#### Core Windows Processes

Before we deal with learning how to deep-dive into endpoint logs, we need first to learn the fundamentals of how the Windows Operating System works. Without prior knowledge, differentiating an outlier from a haystack of events could be problematic.

To learn more about Core Windows Processes, a built-in Windows tool named Task Manager may aid us in understanding the underlying processes inside a Windows machine.

Task Manager is a built-in GUI-based Windows utility that allows users to see what is running on the Windows system. It also provides information on resource usage, such as how much each process utilizes CPU and memory. When a program is not responding, the Task Manager is used to terminate the process.



A screenshot of the Windows Task Manager showing the Services tab. The table lists the following processes:

Name	PID	Status	User name	Image path name	Command line
System interrupts	-	Running	SYSTEM	C:\Windows\system32\ntoskrnl.exe	
System Idle Process	0	Running	SYSTEM	C:\Windows\system32\ntoskrnl.exe	
System	4	Running	SYSTEM	C:\Windows\system32\ntoskrnl.exe	
Registry	88	Running	SYSTEM	C:\Windows\System32\smss.exe	
smss.exe	280	Running	SYSTEM	C:\Windows\System32\svchost.exe	
svchost.exe	384	Running	LOCAL SERVICE	C:\Windows\System32\svchost.exe	C:\Windows\System32\svchost.exe -k LocalServiceNetworkRestricted -p

A Task Manager provides some of the Core Windows Processes running in the background. Below is a summary of running processes that are considered normal behaviour.

Note: ">" symbol represents a parent-child relationship.  
**System (Parent) > smss.exe (Child)**

**System**

System > smss.exe

csrss.exe

wininit.exe

wininit.exe > services.exe

wininit.exe > services.exe > svchost.exe

lsass.exe

winlogon.exe

explorer.exe

In addition, the processes with no depiction of a parent-child relationship should not have a Parent Process under normal circumstances, except for the System process, which should only have System Idle Process (0) as its parent process.

You may refer to the Core Windows Processes Room to learn more about this topic.

## Sysinternals

With the prior knowledge of Core Windows Processes, we can now proceed to discuss the available toolset for analyzing running artefacts in the backend of a Windows machine.

The Sysinternals tools are a compilation of over 70+ Windows-based tools. Each of the tools falls into one of the following categories:

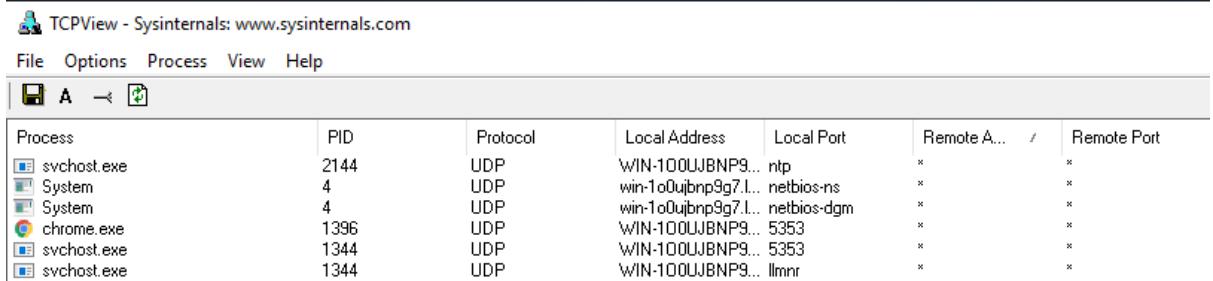
- . File and Disk Utilities
- . Networking Utilities
- . Process Utilities
- . Security Utilities
- . System Information
- . Miscellaneous

We will introduce two of the most used Sysinternals tools for endpoint investigation for this task.

1. TCPView - Networking Utility tool.
2. Process Explorer - Process Utility tool.

## TCPView

"TCPView is a Windows program that will show you detailed listings of all TCP and UDP endpoints on your system, including the local and remote addresses and state of TCP connections. On Windows Server 2008, Vista, and XP, TCPView also reports the name of the process that owns the endpoint. TCPView provides a more informative and conveniently presented subset of the Netstat program that ships with Windows. The TCPView download includes Tcpvcon, a command-line version with the same functionality." (official definition)



The screenshot shows the TCPView application interface. At the top, there's a menu bar with File, Options, Process, View, and Help. Below the menu is a toolbar with icons for Process, A, and a refresh symbol. The main window is a table with the following columns: Process, PID, Protocol, Local Address, Local Port, Remote A..., and Remote Port. The data in the table is as follows:

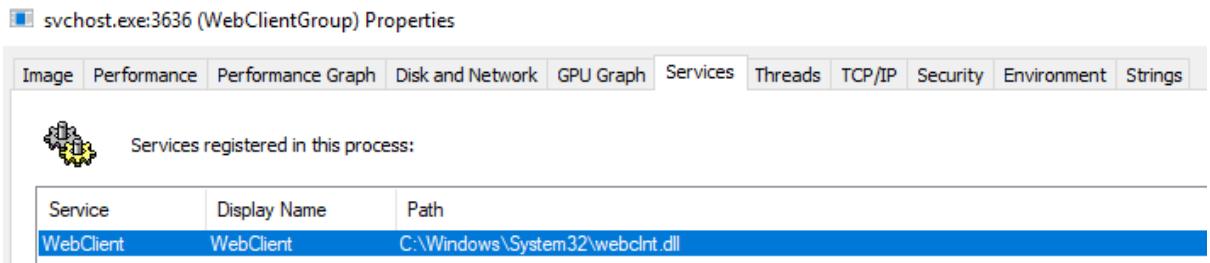
Process	PID	Protocol	Local Address	Local Port	Remote A...	Remote Port
svchost.exe	2144	UDP	WIN-100UJBNP9...	ntp	*	*
System	4	UDP	win-1o0ujbnp9g7...	netbios-ns	*	*
System	4	UDP	win-1o0ujbnp9g7...	netbios-dgm	*	*
chrome.exe	1396	UDP	WIN-100UJBNP9...	5353	*	*
svchost.exe	1344	UDP	WIN-100UJBNP9...	5353	*	*
svchost.exe	1344	UDP	WIN-100UJBNP9...	llmnr	*	*

As shown above, every connection initiated by a process is listed by the tool, which may aid in correlating the network events executed concurrently.

## Process Explorer

"The Process Explorer display consists of two sub-windows. The top window always shows a list of the currently active processes, including the names of their owning accounts, whereas the information displayed in the bottom window depends on the mode that Process Explorer is in: if it is in handle mode, you'll see the handles that the process selected in the top window has opened; if Process Explorer is in DLL mode you'll see the

DLLs and memory-mapped files that the process has loaded." (official definition)



Service	Display Name	Path
WebClient	WebClient	C:\Windows\System32\websrv.dll

Process Explorer enables you to inspect the details of a running process, such as:

Associated services

Invoked network traffic

Handles such as files or directories opened

DLLs and memory-mapped files loaded

To learn more about Sysinternals, you may refer to the Sysinternals Room.

Answer the questions below

1 ->What is the normal parent process of services.exe?  
-→wininit.exe

2 ->What is the name of the network utility tool introduced in this task?  
-→TCPView

Task 3 -> Endpoint Logging and Monitoring

From the previous task, we have learned basic knowledge about the Windows Operating system in terms of baseline processes and essential tools to analyze events and artefacts running on the machine. However, this only limits us from observing real-time events. With this, we will introduce the importance of endpoint logging, which enables us to audit significant events across different endpoints, collect and aggregate them for searching capabilities, and better automate the detection of anomalies.

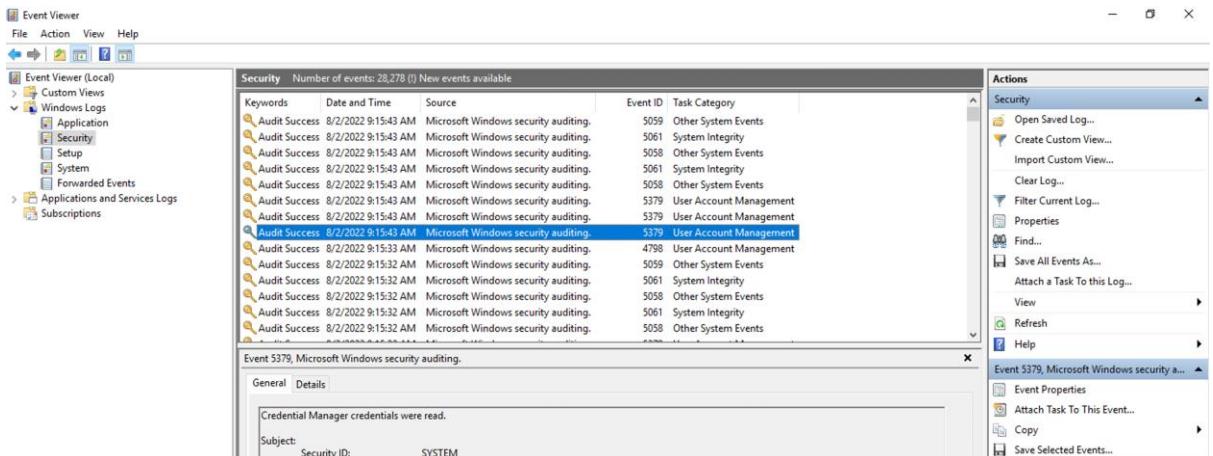
## Windows Event Logs

The Windows Event Logs are not text files that can be viewed using a text editor. However, the raw data can be translated into XML using the Windows API. The events in these log files are stored in a proprietary binary format with a .evt or .evtx extension. The log files with the .evtx file extension typically reside in C:\Windows\System32\winevt\Logs.

There are three main ways of accessing these event logs within a Windows system:

- Event Viewer (GUI-based application)
- Wevtutil.exe (command-line tool)
- Get-WinEvent (PowerShell cmdlet)

An example image of logs viewed using the Event Viewer tool is shown below.



You may refer to the Windows Event Logs Room to learn more about Windows Event Logs.

## Sysmon

Sysmon, a tool used to monitor and log events on Windows, is commonly used by enterprises as part of their monitoring and logging solutions. As part of the Windows Sysinternals package, Sysmon is similar to Windows Event Logs with further detail and granular control.

Sysmon gathers detailed and high-quality logs as well as event tracing that assists in identifying anomalies in your environment. It is commonly used with a security information and event management (SIEM) system or other log parsing solutions that aggregate, filter, and visualize events.

Lastly, Sysmon includes 27 types of Event IDs, all of which can be used within the required configuration file to specify how the events should be handled and

analyzed. An excellent example of a configuration file auditing different Event IDs created by SwiftOnSecurity is linked here.

The image below shows a sample set of Sysmon logs viewed using an Event Viewer.

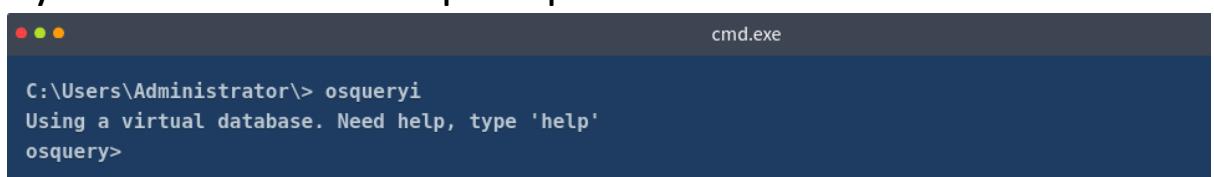
Operational Number of events: 222 () New events available					
Level	Date and Time	Source	Event ID	Task Category	^
Information	12/18/2020 1:35:12 AM	Sysmon	22	Dns query (rule: DnsQuery)	
Information	12/18/2020 1:36:31 AM	Sysmon	22	Dns query (rule: DnsQuery)	
Information	12/18/2020 1:43:59 AM	Sysmon	22	Dns query (rule: DnsQuery)	
Information	12/18/2020 1:43:59 AM	Sysmon	22	Dns query (rule: DnsQuery)	
Information	12/18/2020 1:36:44 AM	Sysmon	22	Dns query (rule: DnsQuery)	
Information	12/18/2020 1:46:44 AM	Sysmon	22	Dns query (rule: DnsQuery)	
Information	12/18/2020 1:41:44 AM	Sysmon	22	Dns query (rule: DnsQuery)	
Information	12/18/2020 1:36:44 AM	Sysmon	22	Dns query (rule: DnsQuery)	
Information	12/18/2020 1:37:21 AM	Sysmon	11	File created (rule: FileCreate)	
Information	12/18/2020 1:41:43 AM	Sysmon	11	File created (rule: FileCreate)	

To learn more about Sysmon, you may refer to the Sysmon Room.

## OSQuery

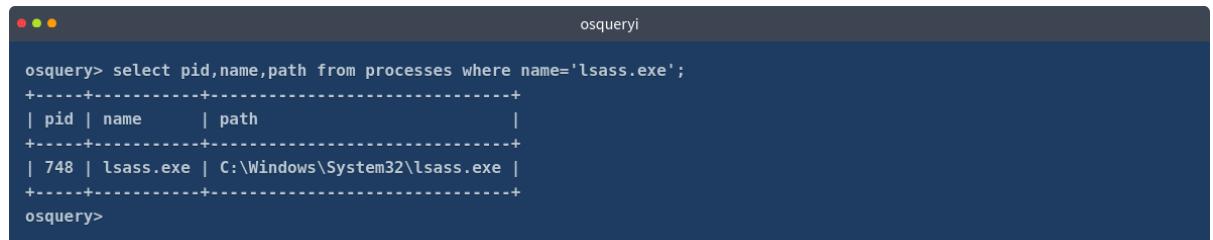
Osquery is an open-source tool created by Facebook. With Osquery, Security Analysts, Incident Responders, and Threat Hunters can query an endpoint (or multiple endpoints) using SQL syntax. Osquery can be installed on various platforms: Windows, Linux, macOS, and FreeBSD.

To interact with the Osquery interactive console/shell, open CMD (or PowerShell) and run osqueryi. You'll know that you've successfully entered into the interactive shell by the new command prompt.



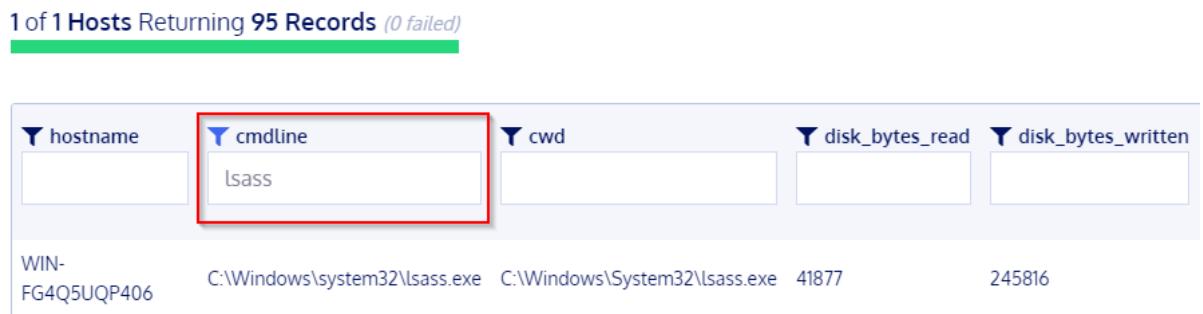
```
cmd.exe
C:\Users\Administrator> osqueryi
Using a virtual database. Need help, type 'help'
osquery>
```

A sample use case for using OSQuery is to list important process information by its process name.



```
osquery> select pid,name,path from processes where name='lsass.exe';
+----+-----+
| pid | name      | path
+----+-----+
| 748 | lsass.exe | C:\Windows\System32\lsass.exe |
+----+-----+
osquery>
```

Osquery only allows you to query events inside the machine. But with Kolide Fleet, you can query multiple endpoints from the Kolide Fleet UI instead of using Osquery locally to query an endpoint. A sample of Kolide Fleet in action below shows a result of a query listing the machines with the lsass process running.



1 of 1 Hosts Returning 95 Records (0 failed)

hostname	cmdline	cwd	disk_bytes_read	disk_bytes_written
WIN-FG4Q5UQP406	lsass	C:\Windows\system32\lsass.exe	C:\Windows\System32\lsass.exe	41877
				245816

To learn more about OSQuery, you may refer to the OSQuery Room.

## Wazuh

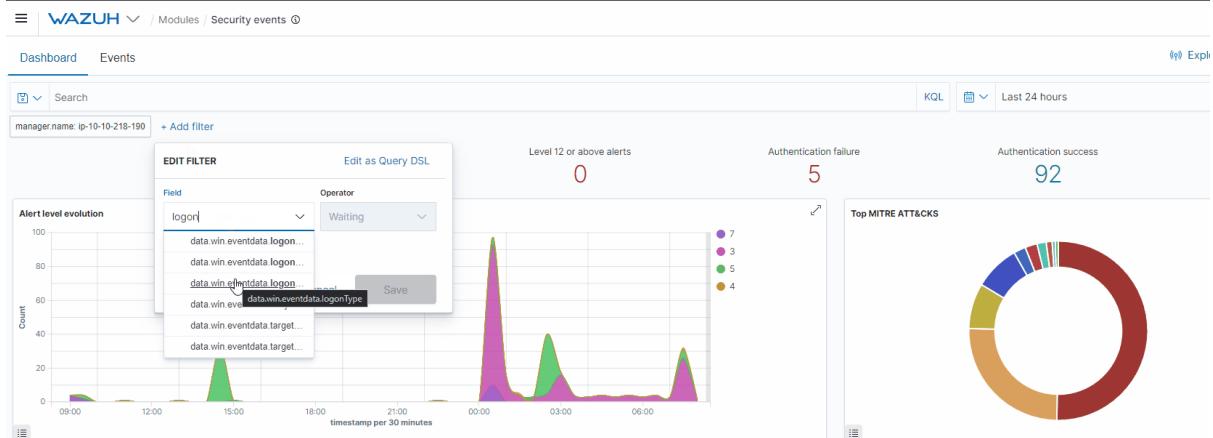
Wazuh is an open-source, freely available, and extensive EDR solution, which Security Engineers can deploy in all scales of environments.

Wazuh operates on a management and agent model where a dedicated manager device is responsible for managing agents installed on the devices you'd like to monitor.

As mentioned, Wazuh is an EDR; let's briefly run through what an EDR is. Endpoint detection and response (EDR) are tools and applications that monitor devices for an activity that could indicate a threat or security breach. These tools and applications have features that include:

- . Auditing a device for common vulnerabilities
- . Proactively monitoring a device for suspicious activity such as unauthorized logins, brute-force attacks, or privilege escalations.
- . Visualizing complex data and events into neat and trendy graphs
- . Recording a device's normal operating behaviour to help with detecting anomalies

A sample view of how Wazuh works is shown below.



To experience Wazuh in action, you may refer to the Wazuh Room.

Answer the questions below

1. Where do the Windows Event logs (.evtx files) typically reside?

-→C:\Windows\System32\winevt\Logs

2. Provide the command used to enter OSQuery CLI.

-→osqueryi

3. What does EDR mean? Provide the answer in lowercase.

-→endpoint detection and response

Task 4 -> Endpoint Log Analysis

→Event Correlation

Event correlation identifies significant relationships from multiple log sources such as application logs, endpoint logs, and network logs.

Event correlation deals with identifying significant artefacts co-existing from different log sources and connecting each related artefact. For example, a network connection log may exist in various log sources such as Sysmon logs (Event ID 3: Network Connection) and Firewall Logs. The Firewall log may provide the source and destination IP, source and destination port,

protocol, and the action taken. In contrast, Sysmon logs may give the process that invoked the network connection and the user running the process.

With this information, we can connect the dots of each artefact from the two data sources:

- Source and Destination IP
- Source and Destination Port
- Action Taken
- Protocol
- Process name
- User Account
- Machine Name

Event correlation can build the puzzle pieces to complete the exact scenario from an investigation.

## Baselining

Baselining is the process of knowing what is expected to be normal. In terms of endpoint security monitoring, it requires a vast amount of data-gathering to establish the standard behaviour of user activities, network traffic across infrastructure, and processes running on all machines owned by the organization. Using the baseline as a reference, we can quickly determine the outliers that could threaten the organization.

Below is a sample list of baseline and unusual activities to show the importance of knowing what to expect in your network.

Baseline	Unusual Activity
The organization's employees are in London, and the regular working hours are between 9 AM and 6 PM.	A user has authenticated via VPN connecting from Singapore at 3 AM.
A single workstation is assigned to each employee.	A user has attempted to authenticate to multiple workstations.
Employees can only access selected websites on their workstations, such as OneDrive, SharePoint, and other O365 applications.	A user has uploaded a 3GB file on Google Drive.
Only selected applications are installed on workstations, mainly Microsoft Applications such as Microsoft Word, Excel, Teams, OneDrive and Google Chrome.	A process named firefox.exe has been observed running on multiple employee workstations.

Any event could be a needle in a haystack without a good overview of regular activity.

## Investigation Activity

We have tackled the foundations of endpoint security monitoring from previous tasks. Now, we will wear our Blue Team Hat and apply the concepts we discussed by investigating a suspicious activity detected on a workstation owned by one of your colleagues.

Answer the questions below

1 ->Click on the green View Site button in this task to open the Static Site Lab and start investigating the threat by following the provided instructions.

→No Need Answer

2 ->Provide the flag for the simulated investigation activity.

→THM{3ndp01nt\_s3cur1ty!}

The screenshot shows a Firefox browser window with the URL [tryhackme.com/room/introtoendpointsecurity](http://tryhackme.com/room/introtoendpointsecurity). The page displays a list of completed tasks: "Source and Destination IP", "Source and Destination Port", "Action Taken", "Protocol", "Process name", "User Account", and "Machine Name". A green box highlights a message: "Congratulations! You have successfully eradicated the threat. You may get your reward from the flag.txt file on the Desktop". The desktop background is a green hill under a blue sky. The taskbar at the bottom shows the Windows Start button, a search bar, and several pinned icons.

This screenshot is identical to the one above, showing the same completed tasks, congratulatory message, and desktop environment. It appears to be a duplicate or a second attempt at the same challenge.

## Task 5 -> Conclusion

Congratulations! You have completed the investigation task.

In the simulated threat investigation activity, we have learned the following:

Having a baseline document aids you in differentiating malicious events from benign ones.

Event correlation provides a deeper understanding of the concurrent events triggered by the malicious activity.

Taking note of each significant artefact is crucial in the investigation.

Other potentially affected assets should be inspected and remediated using the collected malicious artefacts.

In conclusion, we covered the basic concepts of Endpoint Security Monitoring:

Endpoint Security Fundamentals tackled Core Windows Processes and Sysinternals.

Endpoint Logging and Monitoring introduced logging functionalities such as Windows Event Logging and Sysmon and monitoring/investigation tools such as OSQuery and Wazuh.

Endpoint Log Analysis highlighted the importance of having a methodology such as baselining and event correlation.

You are now ready to deep-dive into the Endpoint Security Monitoring Module. To continue this path, you may refer to the list of rooms mentioned in the previous tasks:

Core Windows Processes

Sysinternals

Windows Event Logs

Sysmon

OSQuery

Wazuh

Answer the questions below

1 ->I have completed the Introduction to Endpoint Security Monitoring room.

→No Need Answer