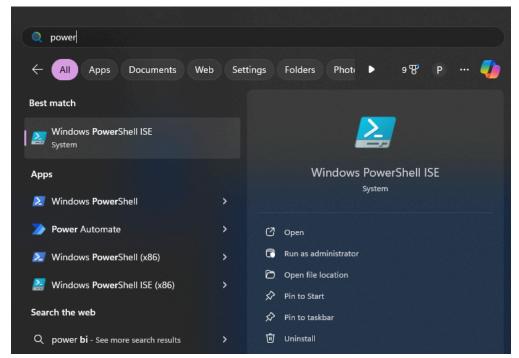
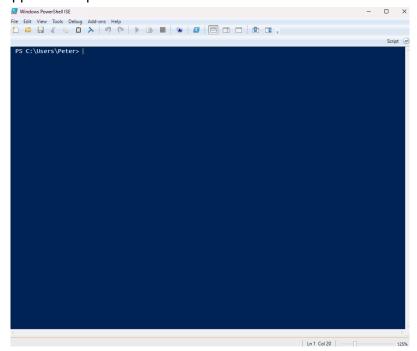
## **File Integrity Monitor Documentation**

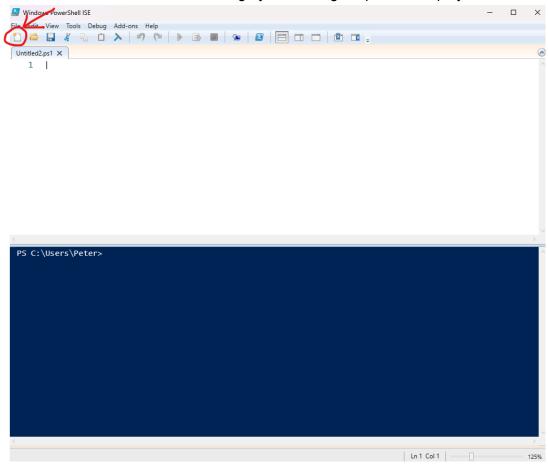
Start PowerShell ISE "Run as administrator".



PowerShell ISE application opens as shown below.



Create a "New File" to create the File Integrity Monitoring scripts for this project.



Before we get started we must check and allow scripts to be run on this computer. To do so follow the following commands:

Get-ExecutionPolicy - Shows the current policy that is active.

Set-ExecutionPolicy - Changes the policy to the new selected one.

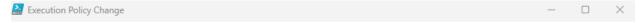
```
PS C:\Windows\system32> Get-ExecutionPolicy
Restricted

PS C:\Windows\system32> Set-ExecutionPolicy Unrestricted

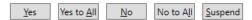
PS C:\Windows\system32> Get-ExecutionPolicy
Unrestricted

PS C:\Windows\system32>
```

The following prompt will show after changing the execution policy hit "Yes to All" to allow this but **REMEMBER** to Restrict the execution policy after everything is completed.



The execution policy helps protect you from scripts that you do not trust. Changing the execution policy might expose you to the security risks described in the about\_Execution\_Policies help topic at https://go.microsoft.com/fwlink/?LinkID=135170. Do you want to change the execution policy?



Write-Host '\_\_\_' outputs text to the console for the user to see. The variable \$response is intended to store data or the result of a command, and in this case, it will capture the user's choice between A or B.

```
Windows PowerShell ISE

File Edit View Tools Debug Add-ons Help

Untitled2.ps1* X

Untitled2.ps1* X

Write-Host ""

Write-Host "What would you like to do?"

Write-Host "A) Collect new Baseline?"

Write-Host "B) Begin monitoring files with saved Baseline?"

Fresponse = Read-Host -Prompt "Please enter 'A' or 'B'"

Write-Host "User entered $($response)"
```

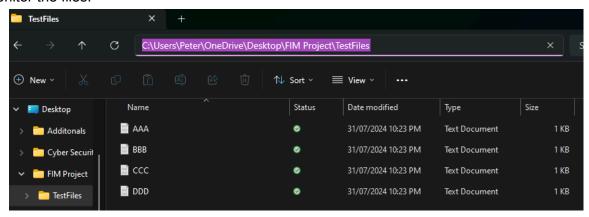
Implement the \$response for option **A** or **B**. If the response is '**A**', the script will execute the corresponding selection. The .ToUpper() method allows the script to recognize '**a**' as a valid input as well. Similarly, it will handle '**B**' or '**b**' in the same way. As illustrated in the blue box below, I tested the script to verify the function.

```
Administrator: Windows PowerShell ISE
File Edit View Tools Debug Add-ons Help
Untitled1.ps1* X
                              Write-Host ""
Write-Host "What would you like to do?"
                             Write-Host "A) Collect new Baseline?"
Write-Host "B) Begin monitoring files with saved Baseline?"
Write-Host ""
                             $response = Read-Host -Prompt "Please enter 'A' or 'B'"
Write-Host ""
              8
          10
                      ☐ [$\text{ (\section} \text{ 
          12
          13
                          [}
          14
                                                elseif ($response -eq "B".ToUpper()) {
          15
                                                # Begin monitoring files with saved Baseline
Write-Host "Read existing baseline.txt, start monitoring files." -ForegroundColor Cyan
           16
          18
                           }
          20
   What would you like to do?
A) Collect new Baseline?
B) Begin monitoring files with saved Baseline?
     Please enter 'A' or 'B': A
         Calcuate Hashes, make new baseline.txt
```

```
What would you like to do?
A) Collect new Baseline?
B) Begin monitoring files with saved Baseline?
Please enter 'A' or 'B': b

Read existing baseline.txt, start monitoring files.
PS C:\Windows\system32>
```

Generate a few text files as samples for monitoring purposes. I've created four files, each containing different content. Be sure to record the directory path for the scripts to access and monitor the files.



Back in PowerShell ISE, you need to define a function to calculate file hashes.

Function Calculate-File-Hash(\$filepath): Defines a function named

Calculate-File-Hash that accepts a single parameter, \$filepath. This parameter should be the path to the file for which the hash is to be computed.

Return \$filehash: Returns the value stored in \$filehash, which is the hash object containing the SHA-512 hash of the file.

Calculate-File-Hash "DIRECTORY PATH": Calls the Calculate-File-Hash function with a specified directory path. This command computes and displays the hashes for files within the provided directory. Note that this line of script will be removed after testing.

```
Administrator: Windows PowerShell ISE
File Edit View Tools Debug Add-ons Help
Untitled1.ps1* X
     Write-Host ""
Write-Host "What would you like to do?"
Write-Host "A) Collect new Baseline?"
Write-Host "B) Begin monitoring files with saved Baseline?"
Write-Host ""
   3
      $response = Read-Host -Prompt "Please enter 'A' or 'B'"
Write-Host ""
  10
    11
12
  14
  15
      Calculate-File-Hash "C:\Users\Peter\OneDrive\Desktop\FIM Project\TestFiles\AAA.txt"
  16
  18
  Calculate-File-Hash "C:\Users\Peter\OneDrive\Desktop\FIM Project\TestFiles\AAA.txt"
 Algorithm
                Hash
                                                                                 Path
                D6F644B19812E97B5D871658D6D3400ECD4787FAEB9B8990C1E7608288664BE7725... C:\Users\Peter\OneD...
 SHA512
 PS C:\Windows\system32>
```

Get-ChildItem -Path .\TestFiles: Fetches all items (files and directories) located within the TestFiles directory.

\$files: Holds the output of the Get-ChildItem command, which includes the list of files and directories in TestFiles.

\$files: When used by itself, it displays the contents of the \$files variable, showing the files and directories retrieved.

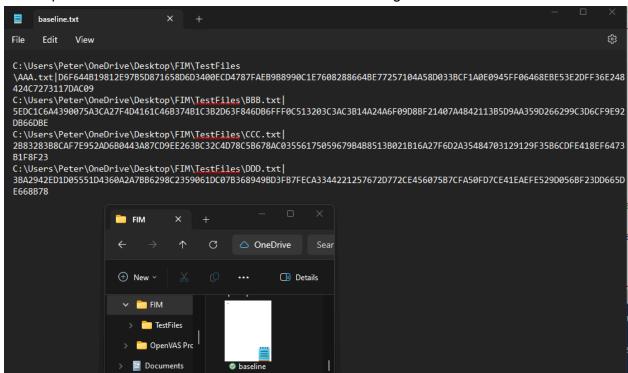
For each (\$f in \$files): Iterates over each item in the \$files collection, processing each file or folder individually.

\$\partial \text{\$\partial} = Calculate-File-Hash \$\partial .FullName: Computes the hash for the file specified by \$\partial .FullName and stores both the directory path and hash value in the \$\partial hash variable. \$\partial (\text{hash.Path}) | \$(\partial hash .Hash): Extracts and formats the file's directory path and its \$\text{SHA-512 hash, presenting them in a path | hash format.}

By adding the code | Out-File -FilePath .\baseline.txt -Append, this command line writes the directory path and the stored hash value to a text file. The -Append parameter ensures that the file is updated without duplication.

```
#Collect all files in the target folder
 19
 20
           $files = Get-ChildItem -Path .\TestFiles
 21
          # For each file, calculate the hash, and write to baseline.txt foreach ($f in $files) {
 22
 23
               $hash = Calculate-File-Hash $f.FullName
 24
               "$($hash.Path)|$($hash.Hash)" | Out-File -FilePath .\baseline.txt -Append
 25
 26
 27
 28
           elseif ($response -eq "B".ToUpper()) {
     -
           # Begin monitoring files with saved Baseline
Write-Host "Read existing baseline tyt, start monitoring files " -ForegroundColor
 29
  30
PS C:\Users\Peter\OneDrive\Desktop\FIM> #Collect all files in the target folder $files = Get-ChildItem -Path .\TestFiles
    PS C:\Users\Peter\OneDrive\Desktop\FIM>
```

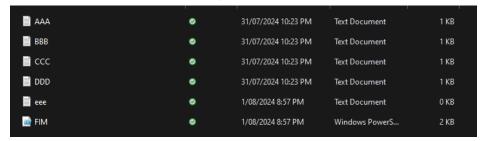
The output from the command above consists of the following items.



Develop a new function for option **A**, called 'Collect New Baseline,' which will erase baseline.txt and store a fresh hash value of the selected file.

```
16 □Function Erase-Baseline-If-Already-Exists() {
         $baselineExists = Test-Path -Path .\baseline.txt
17
18
19
         if ($baselineExists) {
20
             # Delete it
             Remove-Item -Path .\baseline.txt
21
22
         }
23
    `}
24
   jif ($response -eq "A".ToUpper()) {
25
26
         # Delete baseline.txt if it already exists
27
         Erase-Baseline-If-Already-Exists
```

Generate a new file in the directory path to verify the functionality of the Erase-Baseline-If-Already-Exists function.



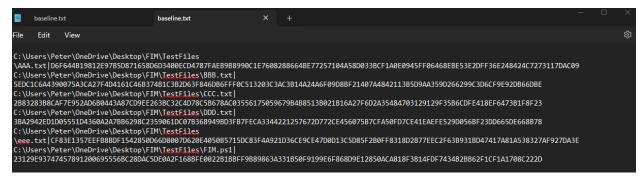
Test the A selection to ensure it works properly.

```
Administrator: Windows PowerShell ISE
File Edit View Tools Debug Add-ons Help
Untitled1.ps1 FIM.ps1 X
        $response = Read-Host -Prompt "Please enter 'A' or 'B'"
Write-Host ""
  10
  11 ⊟Function Calculate-File-Hash($filepath) {
12 | $filehash = Get-FileHash -Path $filepath -Algorithm SHA512
             return $filehash
   13
  14
  16 □Function Erase-Baseline-If-Already-Exists() {
             $baselineExists = Test-Path -Path .\baseline.txt
   17
             if ($baselineExists) {
  19 =
20 |
                  # Delete it
  21
22
23
                 Remove-Item -Path .\baseline.txt
             }
       }
  24
25
26
      ☐ if ($response -eq "A".ToUpper()) {

# Delete baseline.txt if it already exists

Erase-Baseline-If-Already-Exists
   28
             # Calculate Hash from the target files and store in baseline.txt
   30
             #Collect all files in the target folder
   32
             $files = Get-ChildItem -Path .\TestFiles
 PS C:\Users\Peter\OneDrive\Desktop\FIM> C:\Users\Peter\OneDrive\Desktop\FIM\TestFiles\FIM.ps1
 What would you like to do?
A) Collect new Baseline?
B) Begin monitoring files with saved Baseline?
 Please enter 'A' or 'B': A
 PS C:\Users\Peter\OneDrive\Desktop\FIM>
```

A new baseline.txt file has now been downloaded.

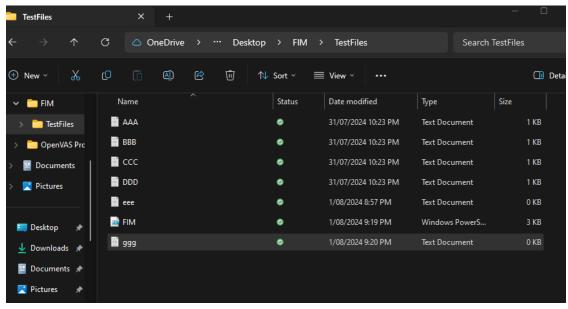


The file and hash data from baseline.txt are loaded into a dictionary, where the first element (0) is the directory path and the second element (1) is the file hash. The Split command divides these elements, storing element 0 as the key and element 1 as the value in the dictionary.

```
41 ⊡elseif ($response -eq "B".ToUpper()) {
           $fileHashDictionary = @{}
 44
 45
           # Load file|hash from baseline.txt and store them in a dictionary
 46
           $filePathsAndHashes = Get-Content -Path .\baseline.txt
 47
           foreach ($f in $filePathsAndHashes) {
 48 🖃
                $fileHashDictionary.add($f.Split("|")[0],$f.Split("|")[1])
 49
 50
 51
           $fileHashDictionary
                                                   $fileHashDictionary = @{}
PS C:\Users\Peter\OneDrive\Desktop\FIM>
    # Load file|hash from baseline.txt and store them in a dictionary
$filePathsAndHashes = Get-Content -Path .\baseline.txt
    foreach ($f in $filePathsAndHashes) {
    $fileHashDictionary.add($f.Split("|")[0],$f.Split("|")[1])
PS C:\Users\Peter\OneDrive\Desktop\FIM>
```

A while loop is used to monitor for new file creations and will notify the user if any additional files are detected in the directory path.

Create a new file named ggg.txt to test if the system detects unauthorised files. Since this file is not listed in the baseline.txt, it should be flagged as an unauthorised file in the folder.



The test results, shown below, indicate that the ggg.txt file has been recognised as an unauthorised file.

```
52
              # Begin (continuously) monitoring files with saved Baseline
 53 =
              while ($true) {
                   Start-Sleep -Seconds 1
 54
 55
 56
                   $files = Get-ChildItem -Path .\TestFiles
 57
 58
                   # For each file, calculate the hash, and write to baseline.txt
                   foreach ($f in $files)
 59
                         $hash = Calculate-File-Hash $f.FullName
#"$($hash.Path)|$($hash.Hash)" | Out-File -FilePath .\baseline.txt -Append
 60
 61
 62
                         if ($fileHashDictionary[$hash.Path] -eq $null) {
 63
      # A file has been created!
Write-Host "$($hash|.Path) has been created!" -ForegroundColor Green
 64
 65
                         }
 66
 67
              }
       []
 68
PS C:\Users\Peter\OneDrive\Desktop\FIM> C:\Users\Peter\OneDrive\Desktop\FIM\TestFiles\FIM.ps1
What would you like to do?

A) Collect new Baseline?
B) Begin monitoring files with saved Baseline?
Please enter 'A' or 'B': b
C:\Users\Peter\OneDrive\Desktop\FIM\TestFiles\New Text Document.txt has been created!
C:\Users\Peter\OneDrive\Desktop\FIM\TestFiles\New Text Document.txt has been created!
C:\Users\Peter\OneDrive\Desktop\FIM\TestFiles\New Text Document.txt has been created!
   \Users\Peter\OneDrive\Desktop\FIM\TestFiles\ggg.txt has been created!
  \Users\Peter\OneDrive\Desktop\FIM\TestFiles\ggg.txt has been created!
\Users\Peter\OneDrive\Desktop\FIM\TestFiles\ggg.txt has been created!
```

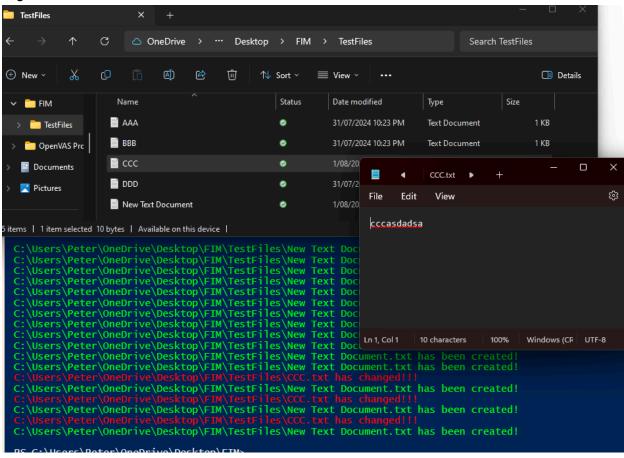
Execute the script to verify that it identifies changes in the folder, such as new or modified files.

```
Untitled1.ps1
         FIM.ps1* X
          while ($true) {
 53
              Start-Sleep -Seconds 1
 54
 55
 56
              $files = Get-ChildItem -Path .\TestFiles
 58
              # For each file, calculate the hash, and write to baseline.txt
              59
 60
                  #"$($hash.Path)|$($hash.Hash)" | Out-File -FilePath .\baseline.txt -Append
 61
 62
 63
                  # Notify if a new file has been created
                  if ($fileHashDictionary[$hash.Path] -eq $null) {
 64
                      # A file has been created!
 65
                      Write-Host "$($hash.Path) has been created!" -ForegroundColor Green
 66
 67
                  }
 68
 69
                  # Notify if a new file has been changed
 70
                  if ($fileHashDictionary[$hash.Path] -eq $hash.Hash) {
 71
                      # The file has not changed
 72
 73
74
                  else {
                      # File has been compromised!, notify the user
 75
                      Write-Host "$($hash.Path) has changed!!!" -ForegroundColor Red
                  }
 76
 77
          }
     }
 78
 79
```

Testing will ensure that the script provides notifications to the user whenever a file is added, created, or modified in the folder, with prompts informing the main user of the changes.

```
Untitled1.ps1 FIM.ps1 X
   56
57
                 $tiles = Get-ChildItem -Path .\TestFiles
                 # For each file, calculate the hash, and write to baseline.txt
   58
                 59
   60
   61
   62
                     # Notify if a new file has been created
   63
   64
                     if ($fileHashDictionary[$hash.Path] -eq $null) {
      Ė
                          # A file has been created!
Write-Host "$($hash.Path) has been created!" -ForegroundColor Green
   65
   66
   67
                     else {
    # Notify if a new file has been changed
    if ($fileHashDictionary[$hash.Path] -eq $hash.Hash) {
        # The file has not changed
        ...
   68
   69
   70
  71
72
  73
74
                         else {
    # File has been compromised!, notify the user
    Write-Host "$($hash.Path) has changed!!!" -ForegroundColor Red
  75
76
                     }
   77
   78
            }
      [}
   79
   80
   81
   82
 PS C:\Users\Peter\OneDrive\Desktop\FIM> C:\Users\Peter\OneDrive\Desktop\FIM\FIM.ps1
 What would you like to do?
 A) Collect new Baseline?
B) Begin monitoring files with saved Baseline?
 Please enter 'A' or 'B': b
```

As indicated earlier, if a new text file is created, the system will notify the user that the file is not present in the original baseline.txt hash records. Additionally, if data is added to an existing file, the user will be alerted that the file has been altered, as its hash will no longer match the original.



This section of the commands informs users that if a text file is deleted from the folder, the baseline.txt will verify all stored hashes. If any files are missing, the user will be notified of the deletion.

```
foreach (Skey in SfileHashDictionary.Keys) {
SbaselineFileStillExists = Test-Path -Path Skey
if (-Not SbaselineFileStillExists) {
# One of the baseline files must have been deleted, notify user
write-Host "$($key) has been deleted!" -ForegroundColor Red
}

PS C:\Users\Peter\OneDrive\Desktop\FIM> C:\Users\Peter\OneDrive\Desktop\FIM\FIM.ps1

What would you like to do?
A) Collect new Baseline?
B) Begin monitoring files with saved Baseline?

Please enter 'A' or 'B': b

C:\Users\Peter\OneDrive\Desktop\FIM\IestFiles\DDD.txt has been deleted!
C:\Users\Peter\OneDrive\Desktop\FIM\IestFiles\DDD.txt has changed!!!
C:\Users\Peter\OneDrive\D
```