

The Windows Security Log:-

The Windows Security Log, which you can find under Event Viewer, records critical user actions such as logons and logoffs, account management, object access, and more.

Microsoft describes the Windows Security Log as "your best and last defense," and rightly so. The Security Log helps detect potential security problems, ensures user accountability, and serves as evidence during security breaches.

What makes a Windows security event critical?

Among the multitude of Windows security events, the few that can be deemed critical can be broadly classified into two groups:

Events whose single occurrence indicates malicious activity. For example, a normal end-user account getting unexpectedly added to a sensitive security group.

Events whose successive occurrence above an accepted baseline indicates malicious activity. For example, an abnormally large number of failed logons.

The eight most critical Windows security event IDs

Serial Number	Event ID and Category description	Reasons to monitor (by no means exhaustive)
(1) & (2)	Logon and logoff	4624 (Successful logon)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• To detect abnormal and possibly unauthorized insider activity, like a logon from an inactive or restricted account, users logging on outside of normal working hours, concurrent logons to many resources, etc.• To get information on user behavior like user attendance, user working hours, etc.
		4625 (Failed logon)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• To detect possible brute-force, dictionary, and other password guess attacks, which are characterized by a sudden spike in failed logons.• To arrive at a benchmark for the account lockout threshold policy setting.

(3), (4), and (5)	Account management	4728 (Member added to securityenabled global group)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure group membership for privileged users, who hold the “keys to the kingdom,” is scrutinized regularly. This is especially true for security group membership additions. • To detect privilege abuse by users who are responsible for unauthorized additions. • To detect accidental additions.
		4732 (Member added to securityenabled local group)	
		4756 (Member added to securityenabled universal group)	
(6)	Event log	1102 (Log cleared) (Alternatively the event log service can also be disabled which results in the logs not getting recorded. This is done by the system audit policy, in which case event 4719 gets recorded.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To spot users with malicious intent, such as those responsible for tampering with event logs.

(7)	Account management	4740 (User account locked out)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To detect possible brute-force, dictionary, and other password guess attacks, which are characterized by a sudden spike in failed logons. • To mitigate the impact of legitimate users getting locked out and being unable to carry out their work.
(8)	Object access	4663 (Attempt made to access object)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To detect unauthorized attempts to access files and folders.

Monitor logs in windows:-

Log monitoring is a practice used by IT administrators to organize, analyze, and understand a network's performance. All network devices, including applications and hardware, create logs as they perform operations. Logs are like a device's diary—they record every event and its critical information like user IP address, date and time, request time, and more. Log data can help you discover and troubleshoot issues, understand your infrastructure's daily activities, and optimize functionality across platforms.

Since each individual network device has its own logs, logging protocols are often used to standardize various log data. Syslog, which stands for System Logging Protocol, is a standard protocol that sends event logs to a specific server known as a syslog server. A syslog server is designed to bring all network logs to a single location, making it easier to manage and make sense of valuable syslog data.

Effective syslog monitoring can help you safely and accurately gather, analyze, and transmit data throughout your IT infrastructure. There are many syslog servers available today, and in this article, we'll examine a handful of excellent log monitoring tools.

Log Monitoring Tips and Best Practices:-

It's essential to monitor log events on your network. Log monitoring can help you gain vital understandings of network performance, which can inform decisions to optimize network functionality. However, it can be difficult—not to mention overwhelming—to efficiently and accurately decipher the thousands of log events created daily.

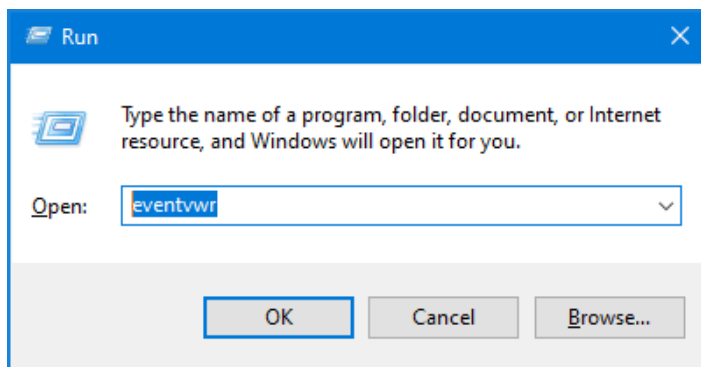
Log monitoring software is built to perform essential event log monitoring tasks consistently and accurately. You can use log monitoring tools to detect suspicious activity as soon as it occurs, then use related log data to uncover root sources and begin efficient troubleshooting. Syslog monitoring software is also designed to contrast real-time metrics with historical metrics to provide an in-depth understanding of a network's performance over time. Log monitoring tools allow you to generate alerts and reports to help you stay on top of log monitoring and create clear visualizations for at-a-glance insights into network performance.

3 Ways to Quickly Clear All Event Logs in Windows 10:-

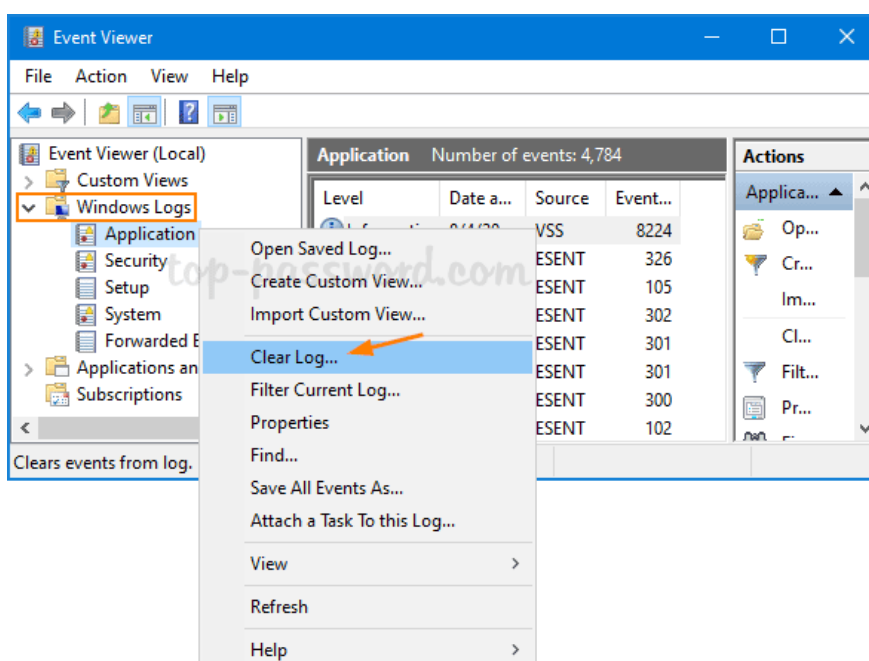
Event Viewer is a built-in Windows application that lets you view all the important events that occur on your PC. Sometimes, you may need to delete old event logs at once if nothing has gone wrong. In this tutorial we'll show you 3 ways to quickly clear all event logs in Windows 10 Event Viewer.

Method 1: Clear Windows Event Logs Using Event Viewer:-

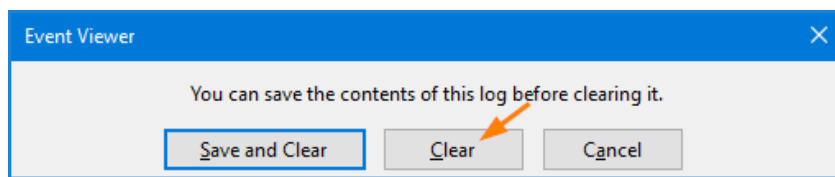
Press the Windows + R keys to open the Run dialog, type **eventvwr.msc** and click OK to [open Event Viewer](#).



On the left sidebar of Event Viewer, expand “Windows Logs” and right-click one of the events categories, then select **Clear Log** from the menu that comes up.



Click either the “**Save and Clear**” or the **Clear** button to confirm.

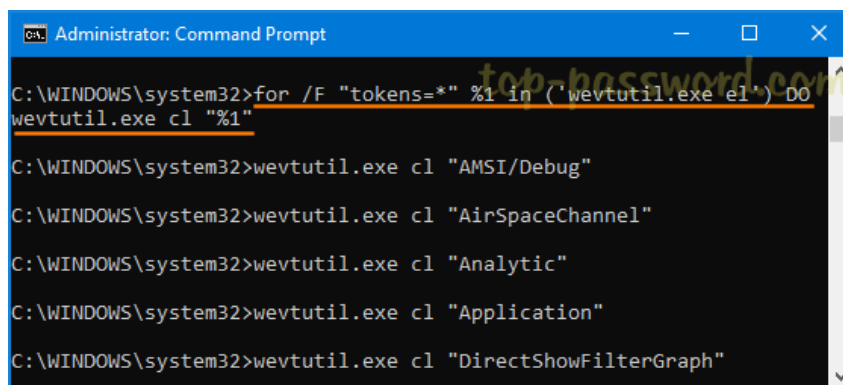


The event logs will be cleared immediately.

Method 2: Clear Windows Event Logs Using Command Prompt:-

[Open an elevated Command Prompt window](#). Copy and paste the following command into the Command Prompt, and then hit Enter.

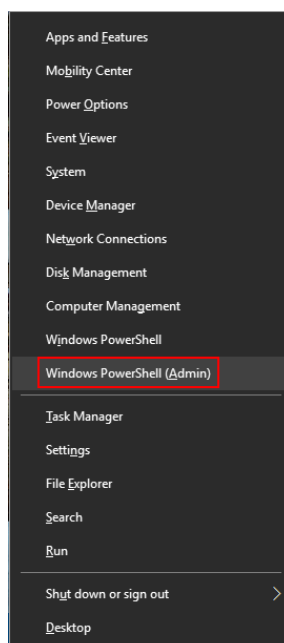
for /F "tokens=*" %1 in ('wevtutil.exe el') DO wevtutil.exe cl "%1"



This will delete all types of Windows event logs at once.

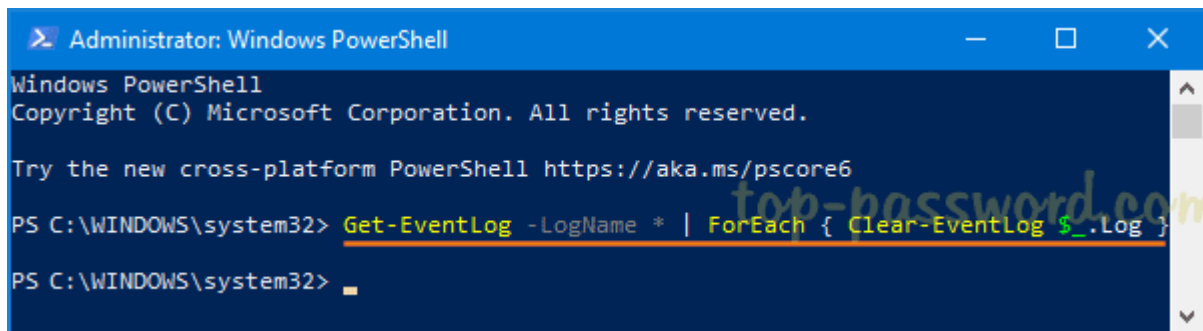
Method 3: Clear Windows Event Logs Using PowerShell:-

Press the Windows logo key + X to open the Quick Link menu, and then click on “**Windows PowerShell (Admin)**”.



To clear all event logs in Windows 10, just enter the below command and press Enter.

```
Get-EventLog -LogName * | ForEach { Clear-EventLog $_.Log }
```

A screenshot of a Windows PowerShell window titled "Administrator: Windows PowerShell". The window has a blue title bar with standard Windows window controls (minimize, maximize, close). The background is dark blue. The text inside the window is white. It shows the PowerShell prompt "PS C:\WINDOWS\system32>" followed by the command "Get-EventLog -LogName * | ForEach { Clear-EventLog \$_.Log }". The command is highlighted with a yellow underline. A watermark "top-password.com" is visible in the background of the terminal area. The prompt "PS C:\WINDOWS\system32>" appears again on the next line, indicating the command has been executed.

```
Administrator: Windows PowerShell
Windows PowerShell
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Try the new cross-platform PowerShell https://aka.ms/pscore6

PS C:\WINDOWS\system32> Get-EventLog -LogName * | ForEach { Clear-EventLog $_.Log }
PS C:\WINDOWS\system32>
```