LAB1

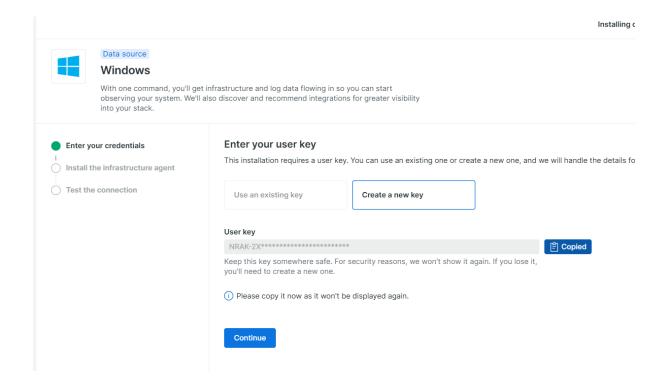
Capturing and Analyzing the Logs of a computer using GFI Events Manager

Lab objectives:

The objective of this lab is to help the forensic investigator understand and perform log capturing of a computer using various techniques, to obtain:

- Security event
- Application events
- System events

Installed Event Manager but cant get the license. So that installed new relic which will use to get event logs of windows



Administrator: Windows PowerShell - 0 X

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install the latest PowerShell for new features and improvements! https://aka.ms/PSWindows

S C:\MINDOMS\system32> [Net.ServicePointManager]::SecurityProtocol = 'tls12, tls'; SMebClient = New-Object System.Net.WebClient; SMebClient.Downloadfile("https://download.newrelic.com/install/newrelic-cli/scri /install.ps1", "\$env.TEMP\install.ps1"); & Power\$hell.exe -ExecutionPolicy Bypass -File \$env.TEMP\install.ps1", \$env.HEW RELIC API KEY='NRAK-2XL3CXAQAMCCYMLXNQE6D45NP13'; \$env.HEW RELIC ACCOUNT ID='6533210'; & \Program Files\New Relic\New Relic CLI\newrelic.exe' install



elcome to New Relic. Let's set up full stack observability for your environment. ur Data Privacy Notice: https://newrelic.com/termsandconditions/services-notices

Connecting to New Relic Platform

Installing New Relic

Welcome to New Relic. Let's set up full stack observability for your environment. Our Data Privacy Notice: https://newrelic.com/termsandconditions/services-notices

Connecting to New Relic Platform Connected

Installing New Relic

==> Installing Infrastructure Agent

New Relic infrastructure agent for Windows installed and started

Agent status check ok.

- Infra key: DESKTOP-0ULT67F ✓Installing Infrastructure Agent Installed
- => Installing Logs Integration
- ✓Installing Logs Integration Installed

New Relic installation complete

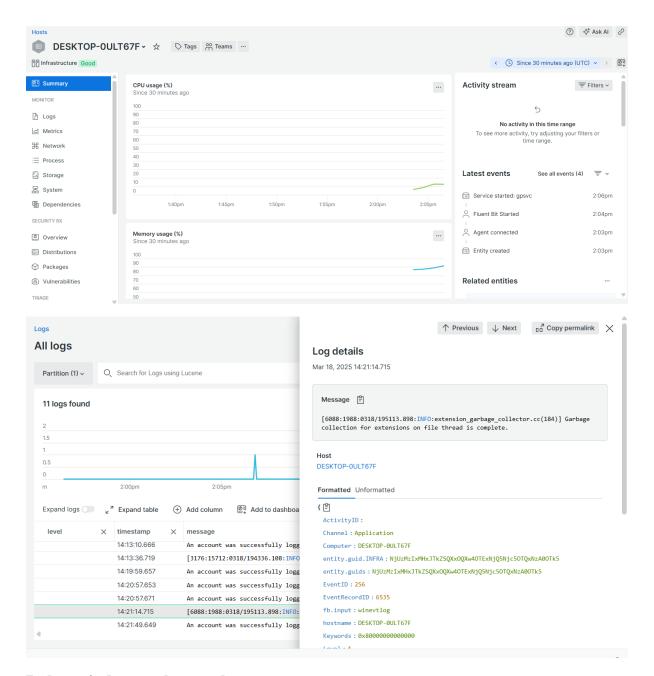
Installation Summary

- Infrastructure Agent (installed)
- Logs Integration (installed)

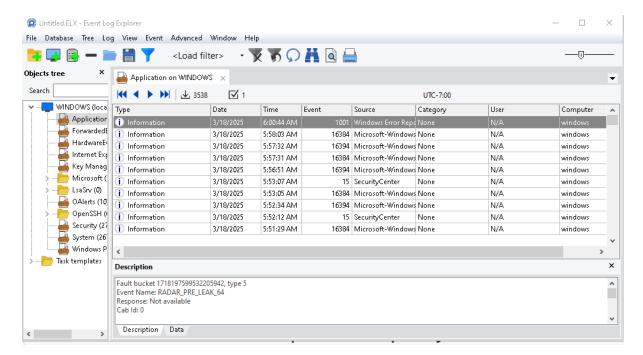
View your data at the link below: https://onenr.io/0PwJeg0E7Q7

View your logs at the link below: https://onenr.io/0LREqmal9Ra

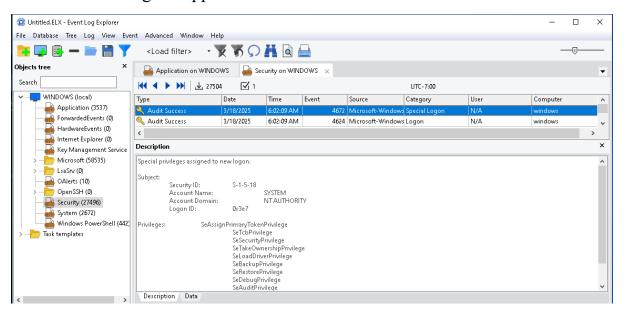
PS C:\WINDOWS\system32> _



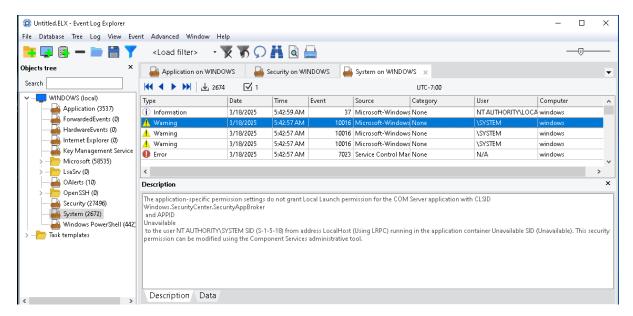
I also tried event log explorer.



This shows the logs of application on windows.



This above figure list out the security events, and its details security ID, Account name etc



The above figure shows that system events and warnings related to system, and its description

For the Report view and statistics report, It needs commercial license to export logs as reports

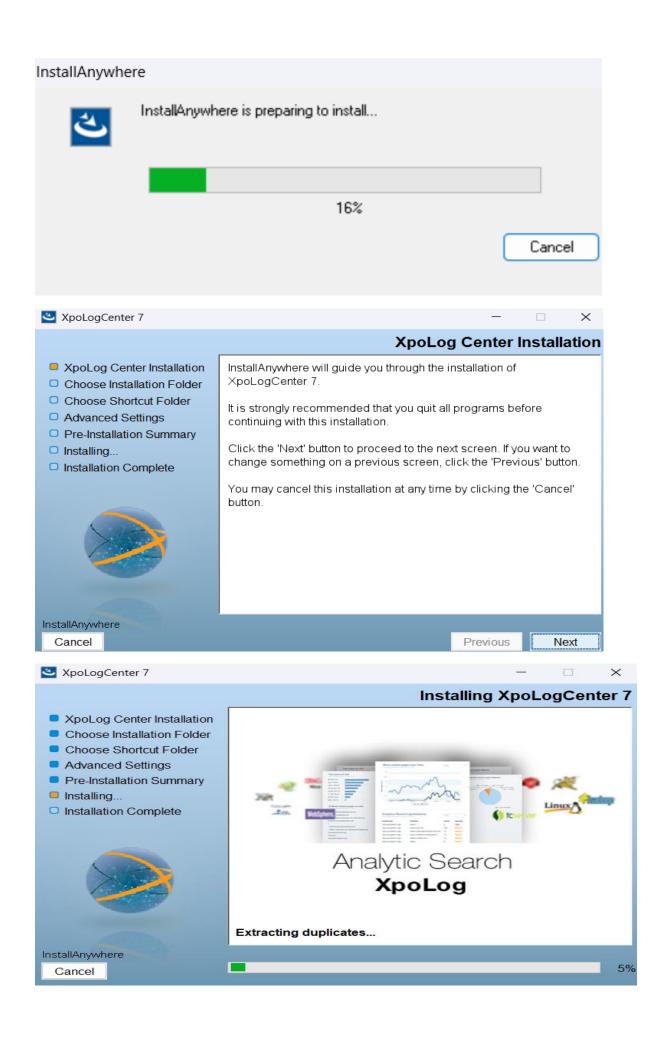
LAB2

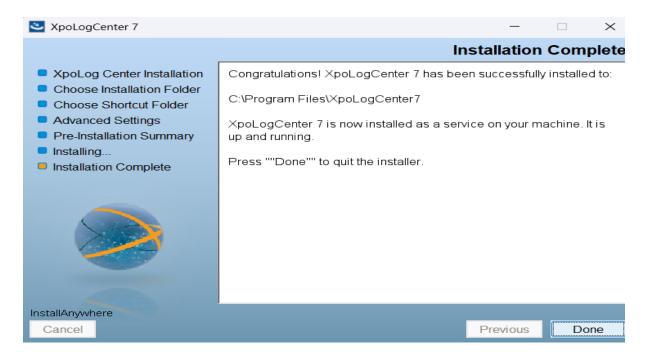
INVESTIGATING SYSTEM LOG DATA USING XPOLOG CENTRE SUITE TOOL

Lab objectives:

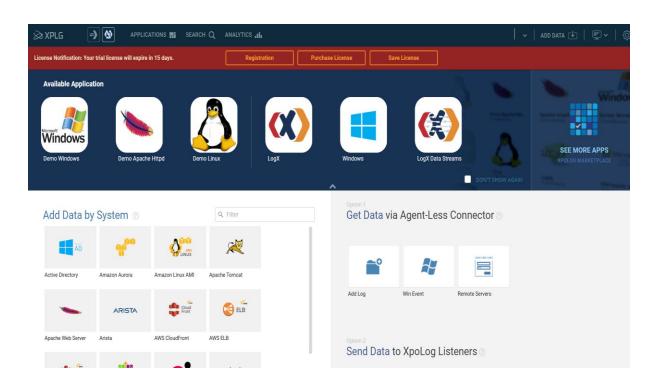
The objective of this lab is to view the windows logs. We will learn how to

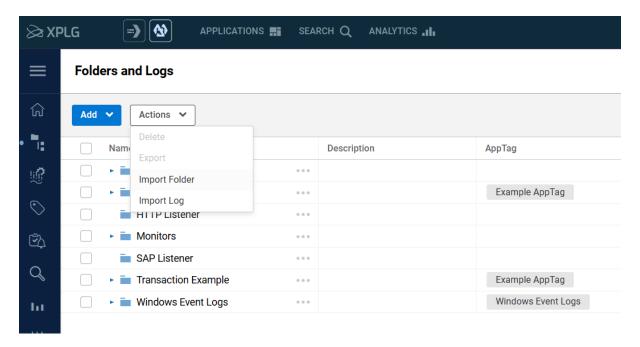
- Collect real time windows logs
- Detect violation in real-time log monitoring and alerting
- Generate comprehensive reports



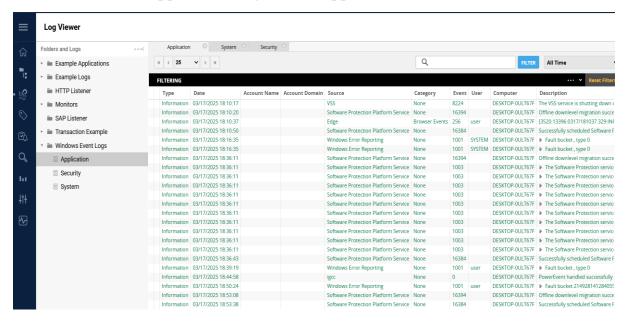


Once complete the installation, XpoLog GUI appears in the default web browser, click win event.



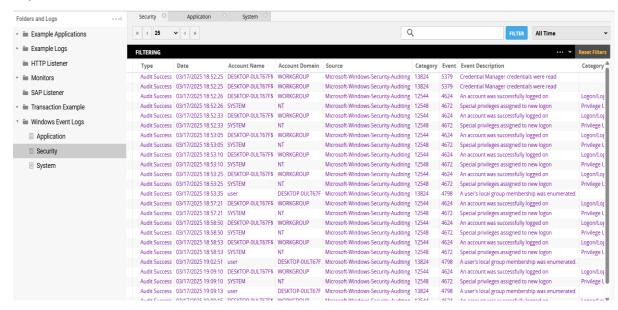


To view windows application logs, click Application



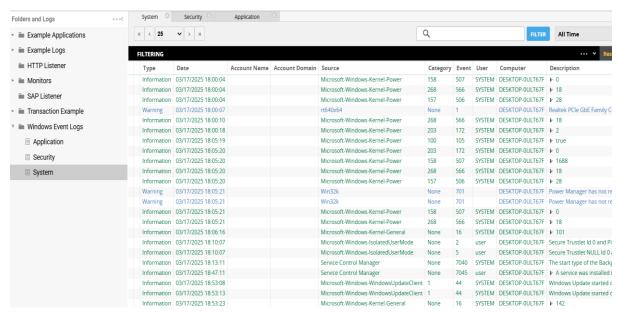
To view security logs, click security

Log Viewer

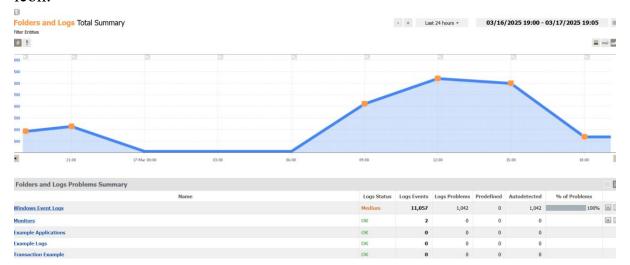


To view window system log click system

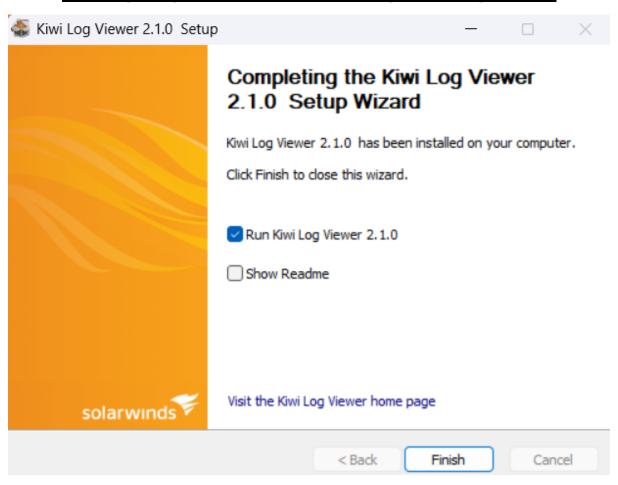
Log Viewer

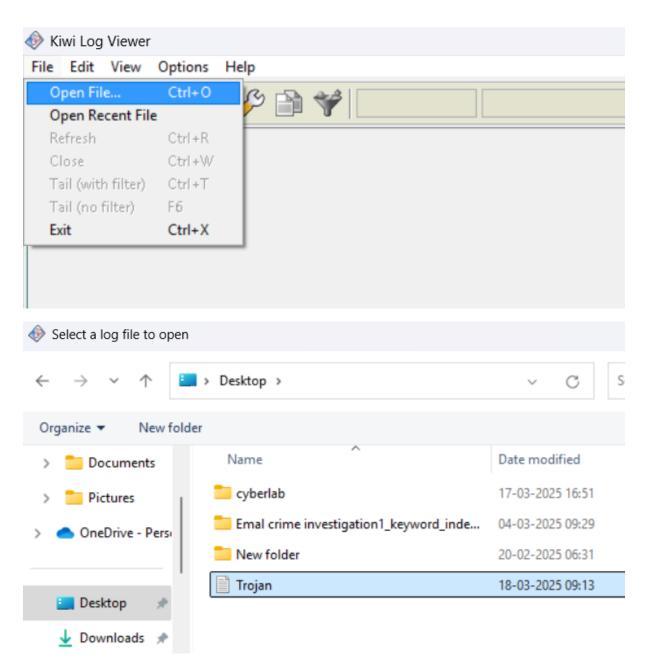


To view an analytical representation of windowsevent logs click the analytic icon.

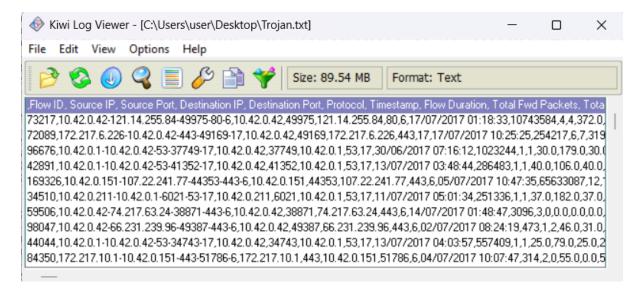


<u>LAB-03</u>
Investigating Network Attacks Using Kiwi Log Viewer

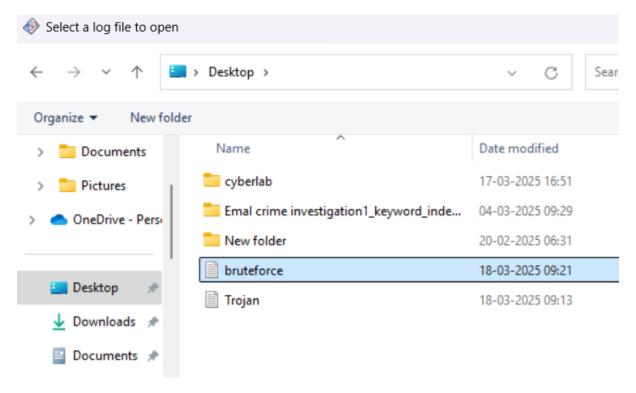




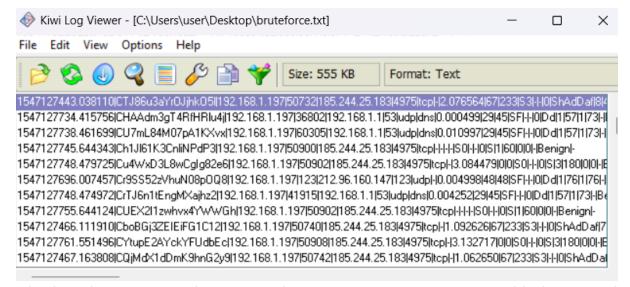
Kiwi log viewer displays all the logs of the selected file. We can analyze these logs, to determine if there was any malicious activity in the network.



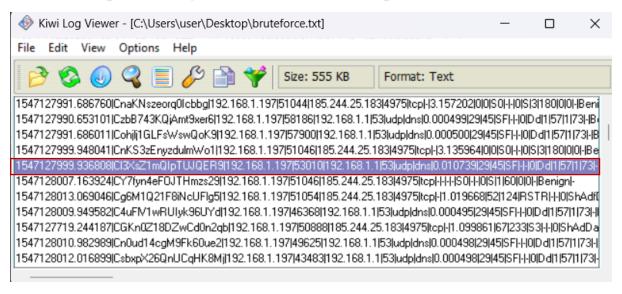
Now we will look another file that contains logs which were recorded during a brute force attack. Select File from the menu bar and click open file and select bruteforce



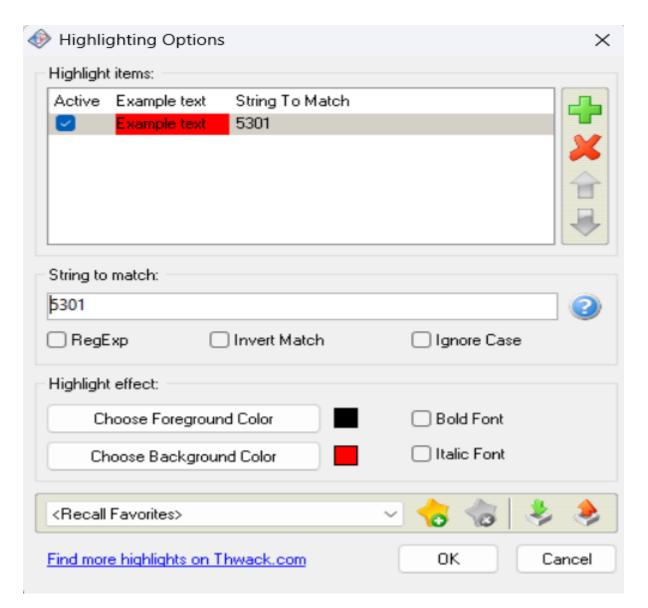
Kiwi log viewer application displays all the logs of the file as shown in below screenshot.



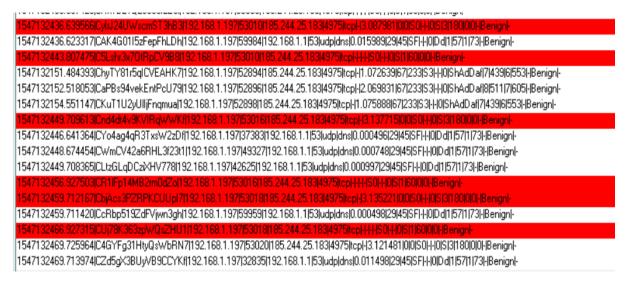
The log shows repeated DNS queries over UDP on port 5301. This is unusual because standard DNS traffic occurs on port 53. The use of a non-standard port suggests a potential brute-force attack, DNS tunneling, or an attempt to evade detection. Further investigation is needed to determine whether this activity is malicious or part of a legitimate custom DNS setup.



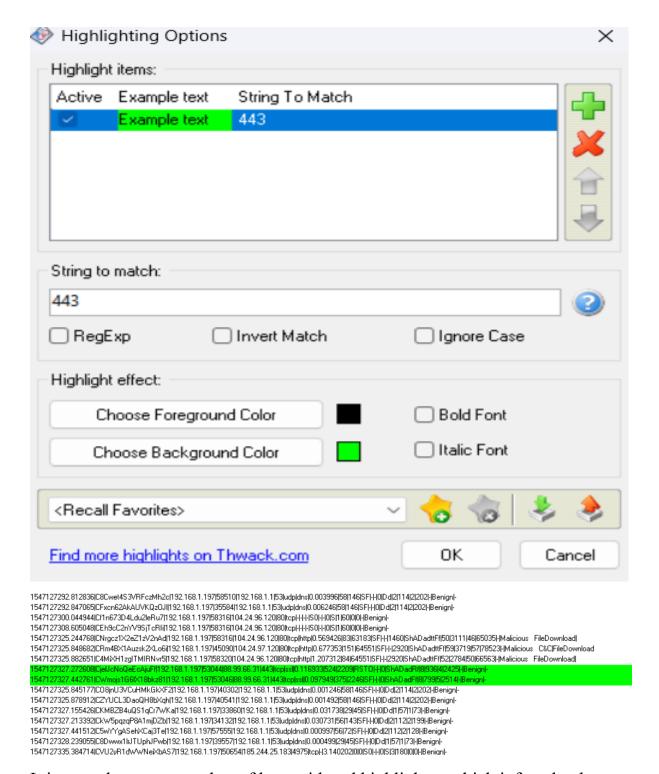
To differentiate the responses, we will assign color highlights to the responses. To do so, o to options and select highlighting



By doing this ,all the logs containing string response 5301will be highlighted in red colour



In this same way we can highlight successful login attempt by green colour.



It is seen that more number of logs with red highlights,, which infers that huge number of login attempts have occurred on server, resulting a bruteforce attack.

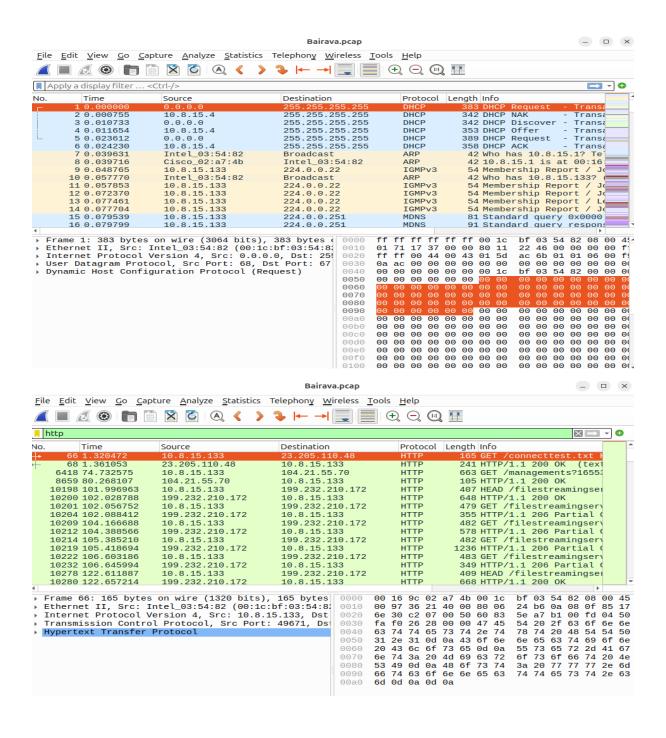
LAB-04

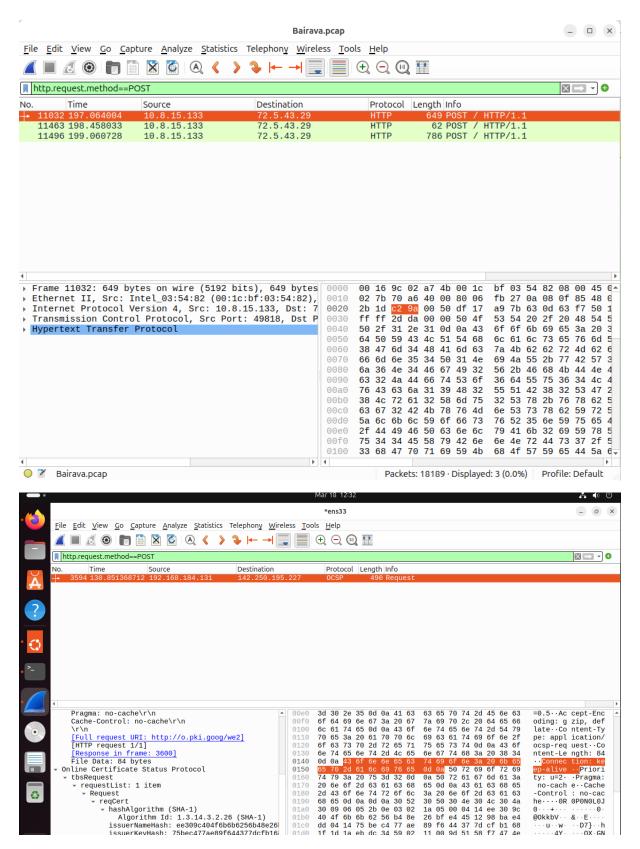
Investigating Network Traffic Using Wireshark

Lab objectives:

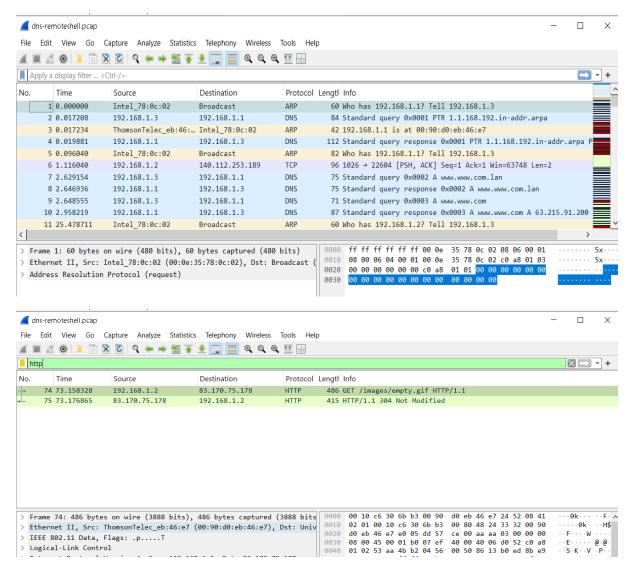
The objective of this lab is to demonstrate how to capture the live data packets of a network. The primary objective of this lab are :

- Capturing the packets of a network.
- Analyzing incoming and outgoing packets.





Opened dns remoteshell.pcap



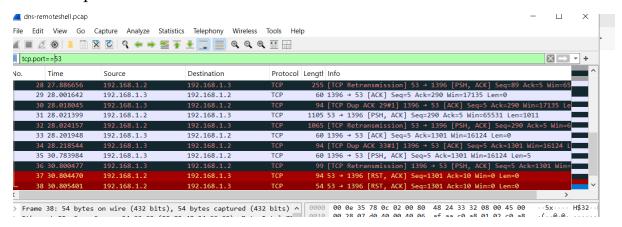
Instead of html url encoding field here shown data transfer happened

```
TCP payload (392 bytes)

Hypertext Transfer Protocol

GET /images/empty.gif HTTP/1.1\r\n
Accept: */*\r\n
Referer: http://www.goals365.com/livescore.html\r\n
Accept-Language: en-us\r\n
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate\r\n
If-Modified-Since: Mon, 01 Mar 2004 15:07:14 GMT\r\n
If-None-Match: "780ed-0-345e2c80"\r\n
User-Agent: Mozilla/4.0 (compatible; MSIE 6.0; Windows NT 5.1; SV
Host: www.goals365.com\r\n
Conn Task View Keep-Alive\r\n
```

Since DNS uses port 53 for communication, we shall be filtering the traffic flowing on port number 53. To filter type the command tcp.port==53 in the filter field and press enter.



To view the data in a sequence, we will use Follow TCP stream option in wireshark.

Here we can observe that a remoteshell has been established on port 53, and the directory listing has been performed on the remote machine.

