Nama: Sasmita Rachmawati

Absen: 15

# **Lab - Gather System Information After an Incident**

## **Objectives**

- Collect system information after an incident has occurred.
- View logs for potential intrusions.

# **Background / Scenario**

When an incident occurs in an organization, people responsible must know how to respond. An organization needs to develop an incident response plan and put together a Computer Security Incident Response Team (CSIRT) to manage the response. In this lab, you will gather system information and review logs after an incident has occurred. Doing these tasks immediately after the incident is important because any data residing in RAM will be gone when the system is shut down.

#### **Required Resources**

PC with the **CSE-LABVM** installed in VirtualBox

#### **Instructions**

### Step 1: Open a terminal window in the CSE-LABVM.

- a. Launch the CSE-LABVM.
- b. Double-click the **Terminal** icon to open a terminal.

### **Step 2: Collect volatile information of the compromised system.**

In this step, you will create a file called **report.txt** that includes a variety of system information that can be used for incident analysis. This report can then be transferred to a USB drive, emailed, or uploaded to a cloud server to preserve the information. Then the system can be taken down.

a. Switch to the root user with the **sudo su** command. Enter **password** as the root password.

cisco@labvm:~\$ sudo su

[sudo] password for cisco: password

root@labvm:/home/cisco#

```
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
To run a command as administrator (user "root"), use "sudo <command>".

See "man sudo_root" for details.

cisco@labvm:-$ sudo su
[sudo] password for cisco:
root@labvm:/home/cisco# echo
```

b. Enter the **echo** command, and then specify a heading for a newly created file named **report.txt**. Enter the **cat** command to review the new file.

root@labvm:/home/cisco# echo Incident Investigator Report > report.txt

root@labvm:/home/cisco# cat report.txt

**Incident Investigator Report** 

root@labvm:/home/cisco#

```
root@labvm:/home/cisco# echo Incident Investigator Report > report.txt
root@labvm:/home/cisco# cat report.txt
Incident Investigator Report
```

c. Enter the **date** command and redirect the date and timestamp to the **report.txt** file. Be sure to use the double angle brackets (>>) to append to the **report.txt** file. Otherwise, you will replace the previous content.

**Note**: To better document the content stored in report.txt, use the **echo** command to add a subheading as shown here for **Start Date and Time**. Each substep will specify a subheading for you to append before you gather information.

```
root@labvm:/home/cisco# echo =====Start Date and Time===== >> report.txt
root@labvm:/home/cisco# date >> report.txt
```

```
root@labvm:/home/cisco# echo =====Start Date and Time=====>>report.txt
root@labvm:/home/cisco# date>>report.txt
```

d. Enter the **uname** command to print system information. Use the **-a** option to append all system information to the **report.txt** file.

```
root@labvm:/home/cisco# echo =====System Information===== >> report.txt
root@labvm:/home/cisco# uname -a >> report.txt
```

```
root@labvm:/home/cisco# echo =====System Information=====>>report.txt
root@labvm:/home/cisco# uname-a>>report.txt
uname-a: command not found
root@labvm:/home/cisco# uname -a>>report.txt
```

e. Enter the **ifconfig** -a command and append all network interface information to the **report.txt** file.

```
root@labvm:/home/cisco# echo =====Network Interfaces===== >> report.txt
root@labvm:/home/cisco# ifconfig -a >> report.txt
```

```
root@labvm:/home/cisco# echo =====Network Interfaces====>>report.txt
root@labvm:/home/cisco# ifconfig -a>>report.txt
```

f. The **netstat** command can collect all the network statistics. Enter the command with the options **-ano** to collect data on all sockets (**-a**), IP addresses instead of domain names (**-n**), and information related to networking times (**-o**). Append the output to the **report.txt** file.

```
root@labvm:/home/cisco# echo =====Network Statistics===== >> report.txt
root@labvm:/home/cisco# netstat -ano >> report.txt
```

g. The **ps** command reports a snapshot of the current processes running on the system. Enter the command with the options **-axu** to list every process running on the system (**-a** and **-x**) and in a user-oriented format (**-u**). Append the output to the **report.txt** file.

root@labvm:/home/cisco# echo =====Processes===== >> report.txt

root@labvm:/home/cisco# ps axu >> report.txt

```
root@labvm:/home/cisco# echo =====Processes=====>>report.txt
root@labvm:/home/cisco# ps axu>>report.txt
```

h. The route command lists the routing table currently used by the system. Enter the command with the option **-n** to list IP addresses instead of trying to determine host names. Append the output to the **report.txt** file.

root@labvm:/home/cisco# echo =====Routing Table===== >> report.txt

root@labvm:/home/cisco# route -n >> report.txt

```
root@labvm:/home/cisco# echo =====Routing Table=====>>report.txt
root@labvm:/home/cisco# route -n>>report.txt
```

i. Enter the **date** command and append the date and timestamp to the end of the file to complete the report.

```
root@labvm:/home/cisco# echo =====End Date and Time===== >> report.txt
```

root@labvm:/home/cisco# date >> report.txt

```
root@labvm:/home/cisco# echo =====End Date and Time=====>>report.txt
root@labvm:/home/cisco# date>>report.txt
```

j. Use the **cat** command and pipe the output to the **less** command to view **report.txt** one page or line at a time. Press the **spacebar** to scroll down by page or press **Enter** to scroll down by a single line. Type **q** when finished.

root@labvm:/home/cisco# cat report.txt | less

**Incident Investigator Report** 

====Start Date and Time=====

Wed 24 Mar 2021 05:06:53 PM UTC

====System Information=====

Linux labvm 5.4.0-67-generic #75-Ubuntu SMP Fri Feb 19 18:03:38 UTC 2021 x86\_64 x86\_64 x86\_64 GNU/Linux

====Network Interfaces=====

enp0s3: flags=4163<UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST> mtu 1500

inet 10.0.2.15 netmask 255.255.255.0 broadcast 10.0.2.255

inet6 fe80::a00:27ff:feb5:4bb0 prefixlen 64 scopeid 0x20<link>

ether 08:00:27:b5:4b:b0 txqueuelen 1000 (Ethernet)

RX packets 47719 bytes 36618515 (36.6 MB)

```
RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
    TX packets 31406 bytes 3590109 (3.5 MB)
    TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0
lo: flags=73<UP,LOOPBACK,RUNNING> mtu 65536
    inet 127.0.0.1 netmask 255.0.0.0
    inet6::1 prefixlen 128 scopeid 0x10<host>
    loop txqueuelen 1000 (Local Loopback)
    RX packets 2292 bytes 244651 (244.6 KB)
    RX \ errors \ 0 \ dropped \ 0 \ overruns \ 0 \ frame \ 0
    TX packets 2292 bytes 244651 (244.6 KB)
    TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0
```

UG 100 0

0 enp0s3

0.0.0.0

10.0.2.2

0.0.0.0

10.0.2.0 0.0.0.0 255.255.255.0 U 0 0 0 enp0s3

10.0.2.2 0.0.0.0 255.255.255.255 UH 100 0 0 enp0s3

====End Date and Time=====

Wed 24 Mar 2021 05:06:53 PM UTC

(END) q

root@labvm:/home/cisco#

Step 3: Analyze different log files and learn their importance.

In addition to capturing information stored in RAM, the system also maintains a variety of logs that you should review after an incident. These log files can also be appended to your **report.txt** file or stored separately off the system in the event the system needs to be wiped. Logs of particular interest include, but are not limited to, the following:

- auth.log logs system authorization information
- btmp.log logs failed login attempts
- wtmp.log logs who is currently logged into the system
- a. Use the **cat** command to view the auth.log and pipe it to the **less** command. Press the **spacebar** to scroll down by page or press **Enter** to scroll down by a single line. Type **q** when finished. Your output will be different.

root@labvm:/home/cisco# cat /var/log/auth.log | less

Mar 18 21:43:57 labvm sshd[375]: Server listening on 0.0.0.0 port 22.

Mar 18 21:43:57 labvm sshd[375]: Server listening on :: port 22.

Mar 18 21:43:57 labvm systemd-logind[366]: New seat seat0.

Mar 18 21:43:57 labvm systemd-logind[366]: Watching system buttons on /dev/input/event0 (Power Button)

Mar 18 21:43:57 labvm systemd-logind[366]: Watching system buttons on /dev/input/event1 (Sleep Button)

Mar 18 21:43:57 labvm systemd-logind[366]: Watching system buttons on /dev/input/event2 (AT Translated Set 2 keyboard)

Mar 18 21:43:59 labvm sshd[408]: error: kex\_exchange\_identification: Connection closed by remote host

Mar 18 21:43:59 labvm sshd[407]: Accepted password for cisco from 10.0.2.2 port 57067 ssh2

Mar 18 21:43:59 labvm sshd[407]: pam\_unix(sshd:session): session opened for user cisco by (uid=0)

Mar 18 21:43:59 labvm systemd-logind[366]: New session 1 of user cisco.

<output omitted>

(END) q

root@labvm:/home/cisco#

```
root@labvn://home/cisco# cat /var/log/auth.log less

root@labvn://home/cisco# cat /var/log/auth.log

root@labvn://home/cisco# cat /var/log
auth.log

root@labvn://home/cisco# cat /var/log
auth.log
auth.l
```

b. The **last** command shows a listing of last logged in users. Enter the command with the **f** option to specify the log file. The **btmp** log file shows failed login attempts. Your output will be different.

root@labvm:/home/cisco# last -f /var/log/btmp

UNKNOWN tty6 Thu Mar 18 21:47 gone - no logout
UNKNOWN tty4 Thu Mar 18 21:47 gone - no logout

UNKNOWN tty3 Thu Mar 18 21:47 gone - no logout

cisco tty1 Thu Mar 18 21:47 gone - no logout

cisco tty1 Thu Mar 18 21:47 - 21:47 (00:00)

btmp begins Thu Mar 18 21:47:05 2021

root@labvm:/home/cisco#

```
root@labvm:/home/cisco# last -f /var/log/btmp

btmp begins Fri Feb 10 21:00:02 2023
```

c. Enter the **last** command again specifying the **wtmp** file to show who is currently connected to the system. Your output will be different.

root@labvm:/home/cisco# last -f /var/log/wtmp

```
cisco tty7 :0 Tue Mar 23 19:38 gone - no logout reboot system boot 5.4.0-67-generic Tue Mar 23 14:38 still running cisco tty2 Thu Mar 18 21:47 - 21:47 (00:00) reboot system boot 5.4.0-67-generic Thu Mar 18 21:43 - 22:02 (00:18) wtmp begins Thu Mar 18 21:43:54 2021
```

```
root@labvm:/home/cisco# last -f /var/log/wtmp
cisco tty7 :0 Fri Nov 1 10:41 gone - no logout
reboot system boot 5.15.0-60-generi Fri Nov 1 17:40 still running
reboot system boot 5.15.0-60-generi Fri Feb 10 21:10 - 21:31 (00:20)
wtmp begins Fri Feb 10 21:10:49 2023
```

d. Enter the exit command to switch back to the cisco user.

root@labvm:/home/cisco# exit

cisco@labvm:~\$

```
root@labvm:/home/cisco# exit
exit
cisco@labvm:~$
```