

-- OPERATOR CLASSES ----

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DEFINITION

"Audit Trail/ Audit Log is a *record of Actions and events* that takes place on a computer system. Logs are the *primary record keepers* of system and network activity. Log provides a clear view of *who owns the process, what action was initiated, when it was initiated, where the action occurred* and *why the process ran.*"

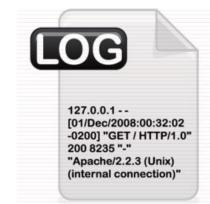


ISO/IEC 27001



International Organization for Standardization and the International Electrotechnical Commission(ISO/IEC) in ISO/IEC 27001 states the standards of Information security.

Section A.10.10.2 states about Audit Trail and its monitoring, wherein the section enforces the maintenance of Audit trail or Audit Logs to assist in future investigations and access control monitoring



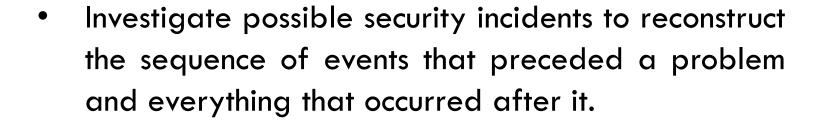


It also demands the results to be reviewed regularly to identify possible security threats and incidents.

IMPORTANCE OF AUDIT TRAIL



 To ensure confidentiality, integrity and availability by reviewing and maintaining audit logs







 Monitor user and system activity where appropriate, to prevent unauthorized accessing or disclosure of any sensitive information

 To ensure regulatory compliance or compliance to organization's security policy



AUDIT LOG IN BUILDING QUALITY APPLICATION



Quality of an application greatly relies on the security, authenticity, reliability and concurrency.



Maintaining audit logs makes it possible to detect and deter penetration of any application and reveals the usage that identifies misuse of the application.



It is important that appropriate Audit policies should be formulated and implemented on all Computer systems, servers and network devices to facilitate collection of logs about all important events.



A lapse in this area would result in deterioration in the quality of the application as the application may not provide means of identifying mishappening.

WHAT TO LOG?

User IDs

Date and time of log on and log off, and other key events

Terminal identity

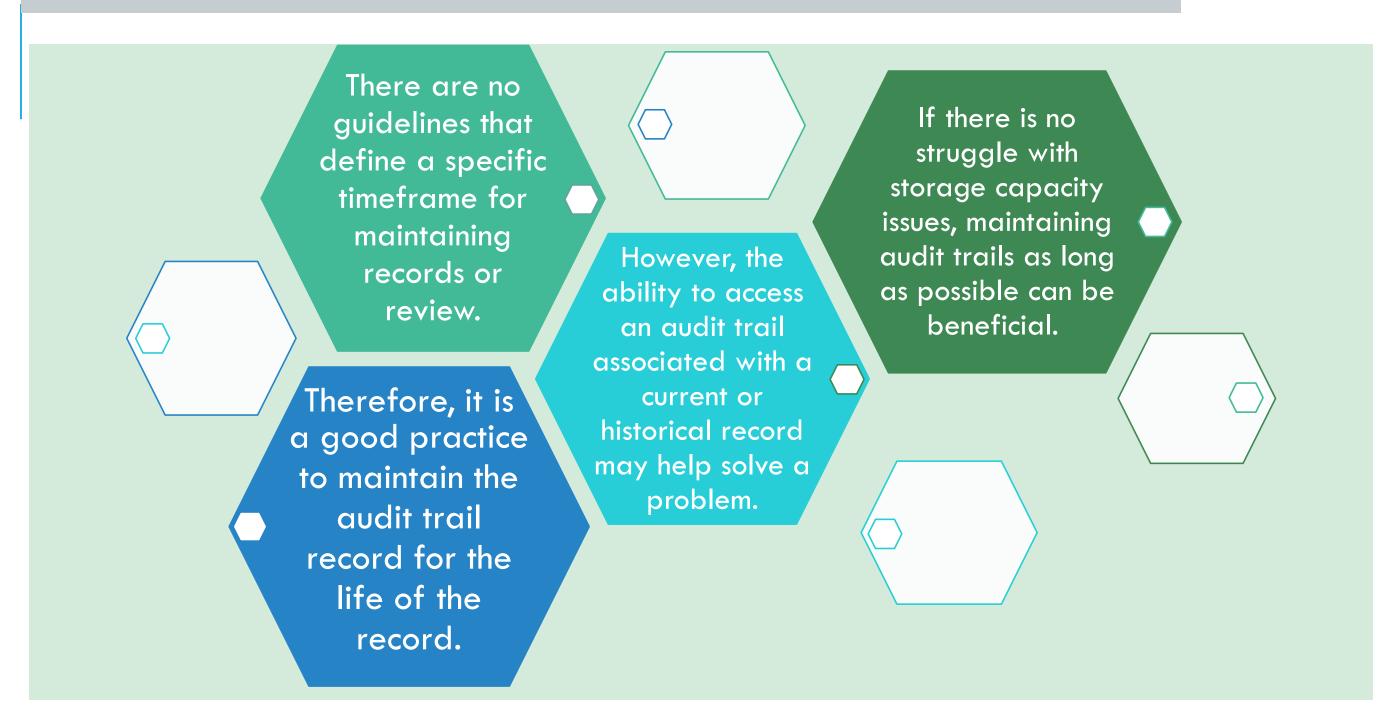
Successful and failed attempts to access systems, data or applications

Files and networks accessed

Changes to system configurations and Use of system utilities

Exceptions and other security-related events, such as alarms triggered

HOW LONG SHOULD LOGS BE KEPT?



TYPES OF LOGS

System Logs

Records system component events

Application Logs

 Logs all application level relevant activities into a system

Database Logs • Log to track different database activities to ensure the data compliance

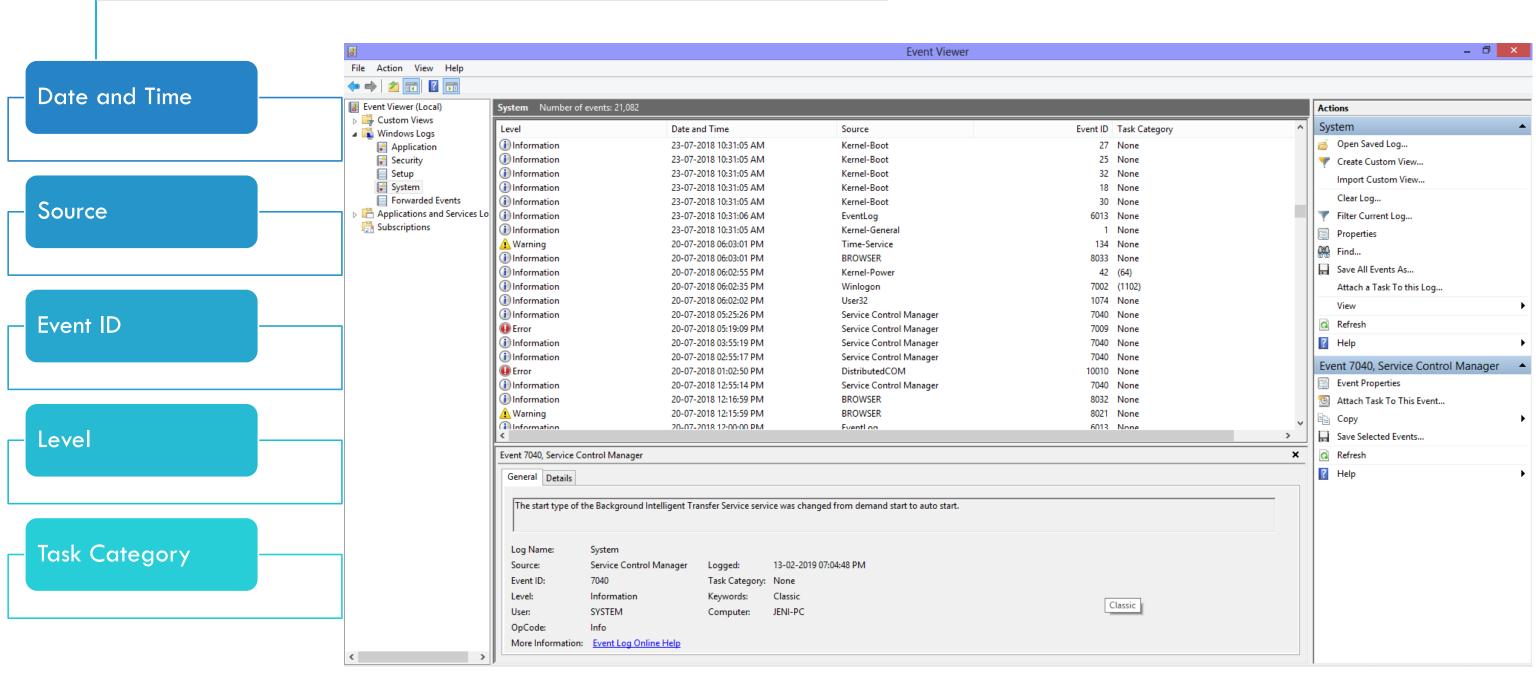
API Logs

Logging API activities

SYSTEM LOGS

- The system logs entries has entries about authentication attempts, permission & privilege changes, file accesses and service starts & stops.
- These log systems facilitate application developers to diagnose application performance issues.
- Efficient system log analysis reduces system downtime, and helps in identifying unauthorized access or activity from a particular host.

WHAT IS CAPTURED (WINDOWS)



APPLICATION LOGS

- These logs are built to be immutable, time synced and accessible by authorized users only.
- They can be maintained on a single server of application or can be distributed depending on the size and criticality of application.
- They should be planned and built such that the log information is fully exportable, available from an API and also searchable.

WHAT TO CAPTURE

• A Unique event ID and type

• Timestamp of the event

• Error message

• Success or failure of event

• IP address of the client

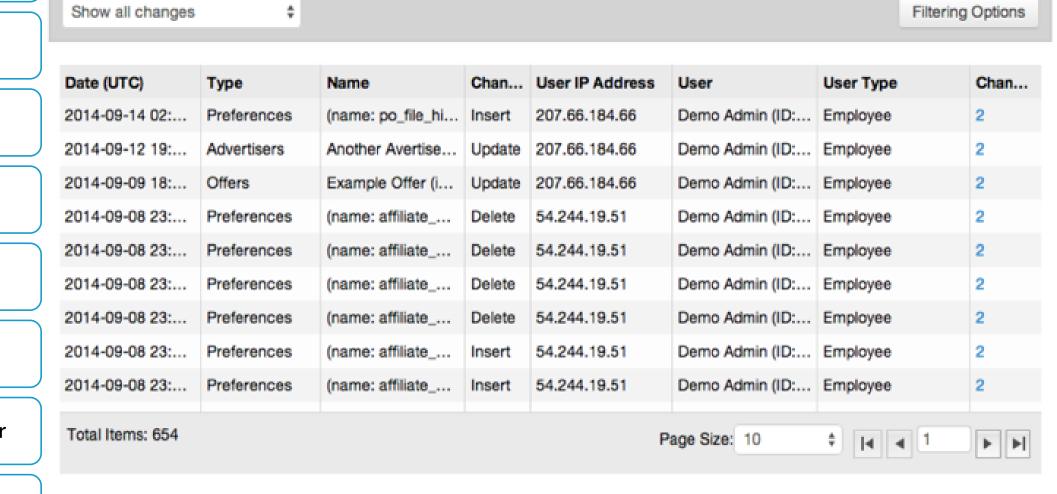
User ID triggering the event

Resources accessed

• Application Interface used by user

Co-relation with audit trail entries

Data Audit Log



DATABASE LOGS

- Major categories of activities targeted by Database Logs include Database Structure Changes, Data retrieval and modification, Authorization grants/changes on database and other data accesses using database utilities for bulk loading or modification.
- Aim is to log and monitor all user's actions done on data and data structure thereby achieve data compliance.

MAINTAINING DATABASE AUDIT LOGS

Database security and compliance is a major concern for eGovernance applications as it not only handle citizen centric data but also most crucial and highly sensitive Ministries and other government department data.

Major Concerns in Database Security:

- Database structure and data access control
- Database data encryption and
- Database vulnerability analysis

Maintaining a database log system:

- Access control of the database and even who is viewing what data can be audited by a database log
- Data encryption can also be verified by database log review
- Database vulnerability exploitation can be traced back through a database log

AUDIT LOGS IN DIFFERENT DATABASES

Every database software provides its own built in logging options.

Oracle

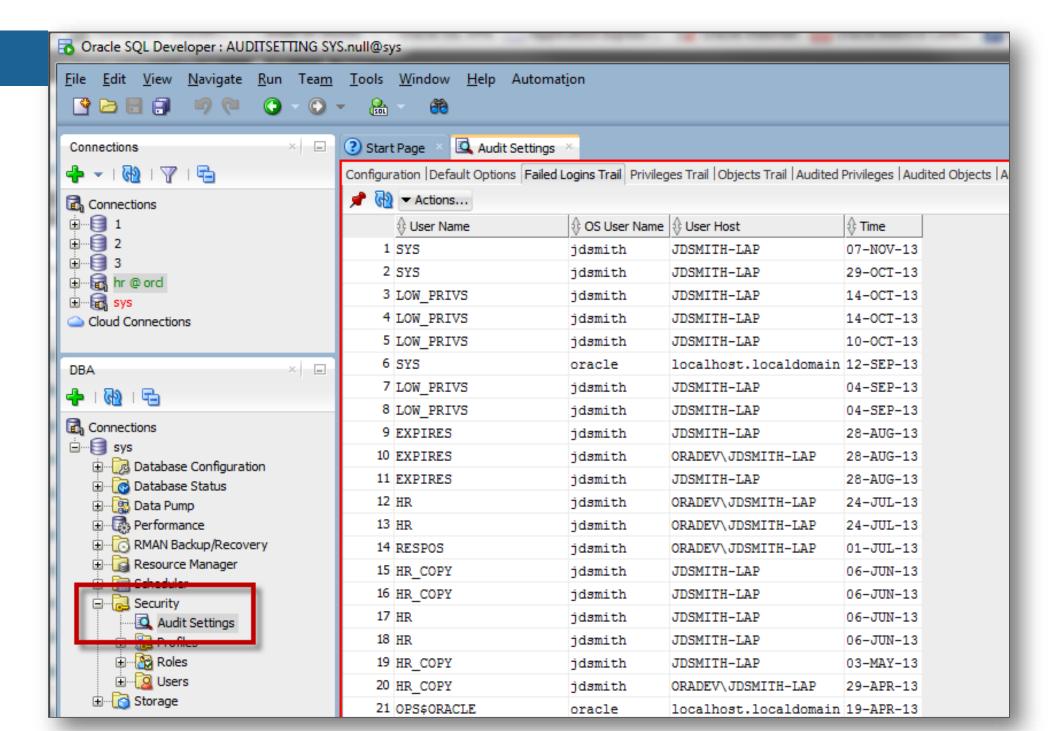
- Has built in mandatory, standard and finegrained audit.
- Specifically, to enable mandatory auditing (off by default) one needs to set the audit_sys_operations parameter to true for the appropriate database instance.
- Enabling standard audit is done by setting the audit_trail parameter for the instance and then enabling the relevant audit options.

Postgres

- Open source database tool allows to maintain a log of activities and error messages.
- Until PostgreSQL 9.6, PostgreSQL log files were generated in pg_log directory (inside the data directory) by default.
- Since PostgreSQL 10, pg_log has been renamed to simply log.
- The parameters in file postgresql.conf can be customised as per logging requirement.

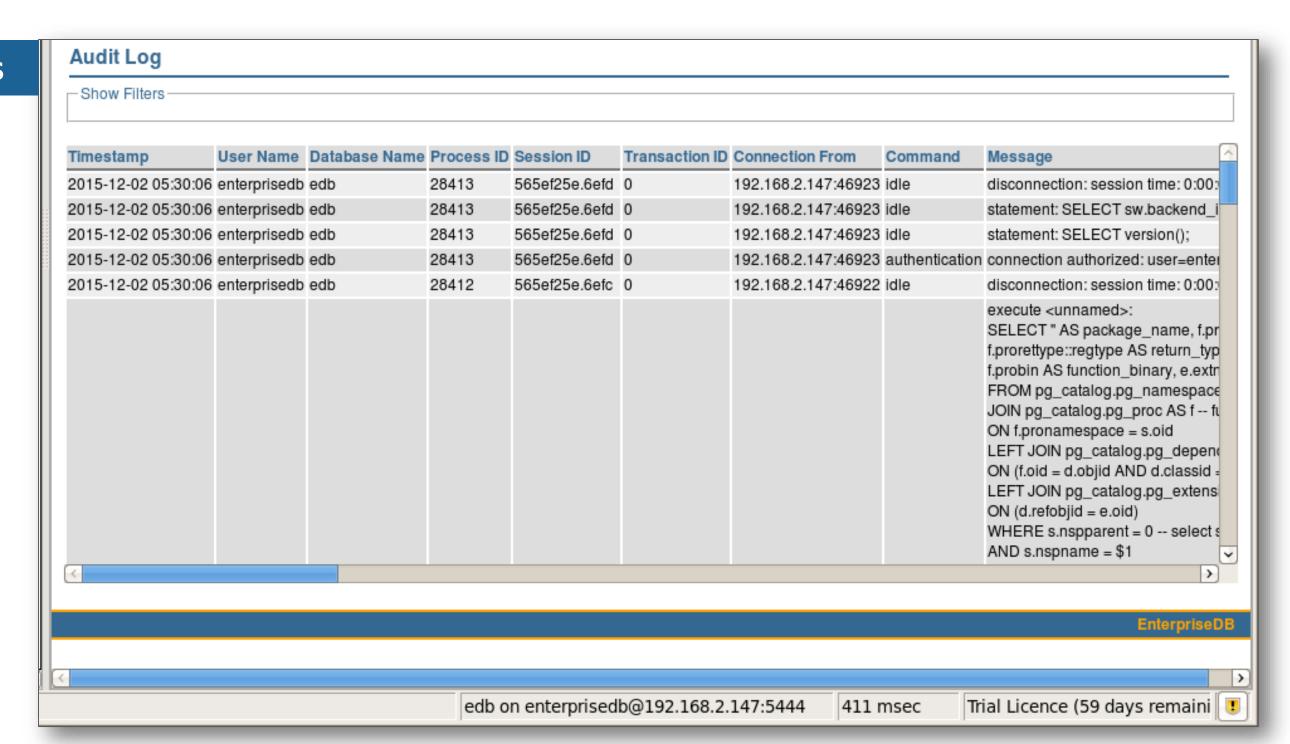
AUDIT LOGS IN DIFFERENT DATABASES

Oracle



AUDIT LOGS IN DIFFERENT DATABASES

Postgres



API LOGS

An API logging system should be able to provide information on how the API is used, who is using it, when its consumption reached the peak value, etc..

API Logging System features:

- Activity Logging captures and provides basic logging information for an API i.e.
 - ✓ Who is using the API
 - ✓ The IP address of the devices from where the request for API coming.
 - ✓ Types of application(s) consuming API
 - ✓ Synced time and date when the request for consumption received and response was sent for every API call
 - ✓ Response / error Codes (if any generated)
- API Analytics
- Reports

WHAT TO CAPTURE

Date with Timestamp

Client IP Address

Client Port

Server IP Address

Server Port

Protocol Version

URL + Query

Protocol Status

Response(type of error)

Name	Action	Date	User	Client Host	Result	Extra Info
ServiceSoapBinding MockService	Remove	5/12/2017 12:38:20 PM	tester	10.0.81.128	Success	
	Config_Update	5/12/2017 12:38:08 PM	tester	10.0.81.128	Success	Updating settings HarLogEnabled From false To true
ServiceSoapBinding MockService	¹ Start	5/12/2017 12:37:36 PM	tester	10.0.81.128	Success	
ServiceSoapBinding MockService	Deploy	5/12/2017 12:37:28 PM	tester	10.0.81.128	Success	•

TOOLS FOR AUDIT TRAILS

Database



- EventLog Analyzer (Oracle)
- Pgaudit (Postgres)
- audit-trigger 91 plus (Postgres)
- CyanAudit (Postgres)
 - Open Source Log Management Tool





GoAccess is an open source real-time web log analyzer and interactive viewer that runs in a terminal in *nix systems or through the browser.

TOOLS FOR AUDIT TRAILS



• Free and open-source log management platform that supports in-depth log collection and analysis.

• Logmatic is an Open Source logging management software that integrates seamlessly with any language or stack.





Fluentd collects events from various data sources and writes them to files, RDBMS, NoSQL, laaS, SaaS, Hadoop and so on. Fluentd helps you unify your logging infrastructure. (Open Source)

CHALLENGES ASSOCIATED WITH MANAGING AUDIT TRAIL

The logs may be cumbersome to navigate as they increase in size, which can cause storage cost challenges.

Access may be too broad, which can compromise the integrity of the data.

How long to keep records?

Maintaining or managing an audit trail including the location used for storage, size, and access

BEST PRACTICES

Ensure audit trail information is stored in a secure location and backed up regularly.

Only collect useful and necessary information in the audit trail to avoid storage capacity issues.

Review audit logs on a scheduled basis in order to mitigate risk.

Synchronize timestamps for all devices, servers, applications.

Prevent malicious actors from hiding their activities, by configuring audit logging and limit the number of user accounts that can modify audit log files.

Thank you!

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