Lab Exercise 5 – Correlating Events

Description

Use the transaction command to correlate events.

Steps

Task 1: Analyze transactions in the online store during the last 60 minutes.

Final Results Example:

JSESSIONID \$	/	clientip \$	/	action \$	/
SD7SL8FF6ADFF4957		86.9.190.90		addtocart purchase view	
SD6SL9FF5ADFF4961		81.18.148.190		addtocart purchase view	
SD2SL10FF2ADFF4963		194.215.205.19		addtocart purchase remove	

- 1. Search for all events in the online store [access_combined] during the last 60 minutes.
- 2. Display a table that shows the _time, clientip, JSESSIONID, and the action. Note that the actions are listed in reverse chronological order (most to least recent.)

Results Example:

_time \$	clientip \$	/	JSESSIONID \$	1	action \$	1
2018-02-05 12:40:03	211.166.11.101		SD0SL3FF5ADFF4950			
2018-02-05 12:39:45	211.166.11.101		SDOSL3FF5ADFF4950			
2018-02-05 12:37:35	211.245.24.3		SD6SL7FF4ADFF4956			
2018-02-05 12:37:18	211.245.24.3		SD6SL7FF4ADFF4956		addtocart	
2018-02-05 12:28:05	91.199.80.24		SD1SL10FF7ADFF4953			
2018-02-05 12:27:55	91.199.80.24		SD1SL10FF7ADFF4953		purchase	

3. Modify your search to only include events with a value in the action field.

Results Example:

_time \$	clientip \$	1	JSESSIONID \$	1	action \$	1
2018-02-05 12:44:02	195.2.240.99		SD0SL6FF5ADFF4959		view	
2018-02-05 12:43:51	195.2.240.99		SD0SL6FF5ADFF4959		addtocart	
2018-02-05 12:37:18	211.245.24.3		SD6SL7FF4ADFF4956		addtocart	
2018-02-05 12:27:55	91.199.80.24		SD1SL10FF7ADFF4953		purchase	
2018-02-05 12:27:55	91.199.80.24		SD1SL10FF7ADFF4953		purchase	

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4. Remove the table command and all the arguments being passed to it. Using the transaction command, create groups of transactions based on the JSESSIONID field.

Results Example:



5. Modify your search to display the transactions in a table. Include <code>JSESSIONID</code>, <code>clientip</code>, and <code>action</code>.

Results Example:

JSESSIONID \$	/	clientip \$	1	action \$	/
SD6SL9FF5ADFF4961		81.18.148.190		addtocart purchase view	
SD8SL6FF5ADFF4954		59.162.167.100		changequantity view	
SD2SL10FF2ADFF4963		194.215.205.19		addtocart purchase remove	
SDOSL6FF5ADFF4959		195.2.240.99		addtocart remove view	

NOTE: By default, the values in the action column are ordered alphabetically, ignoring duplicates.

6. View only transactions that contain at least one purchase event. Use the search command to find transactions containing a purchase.

NOTE: The search command must be downstream from the transaction command.

Results Example:

JSESSIONID \$	/	clientip \$	/	action \$	1
SD7SL8FF6ADFF4957		86.9.190.90		addtocart purchase view	
SD6SL9FF5ADFF4961		81.18.148.190		addtocart purchase view	
SD2SL10FF2ADFF4963		194.215.205.19		addtocart purchase remove	

7. Save your search as report, L5S1.

Task 2: Display the online store purchase transactions lasting more than one minute and include the number of events in each transaction.

Final Results Example:

JSESSIONID \$	/	clientip \$	1	action \$	1	durationMinutes ‡	1	eventcount \$
SD7SL8FF6ADFF4957		86.9.190.90		addtocart purchase view			1.3	11
SD1SL10FF7ADFF4953		91.199.80.24		addtocart purchase remove view			2.7	13
SD3SL8FF9ADFF4955		195.69.252.22		addtocart purchase remove view			1.4	9

- 8. If not already displayed, run your L5S1 search again.
- 9. Set the search mode to **Verbose Mode**, which will re-execute your search.
- 10. Click the Events tab. Notice the new fields generated by the transaction command: duration and eventcount.
- 11. Modify your search to add the duration and eventcount fields to your table after the clientip field. Run your search in **Smart Mode**.

Results Example:

JSESSIONID \$	1	clientip \$	1	duration \$	1	eventcount \$	/	action \$	-
SD7SL8FF6ADFF4957		86.9.190.90			77		11	addtocart purchase view	
D6SL9FF5ADFF4961		81.18.148.190			32		5	addtocart purchase view	
SD2SL10FF2ADFF4963		194.215.205.19			46		9	addtocart purchase remove	

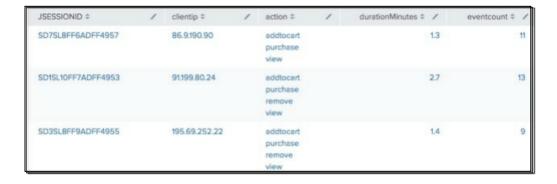
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12. Use eval to create a new field named durationMinutes, which is the rounded value of duration divided by 60. Round to one decimal place.

Results Example:

ISESSIONID \$	1	clientip \$	1	duration \$	/	eventcount \$	/	action \$	/	durationMinutes ‡
D7SL8FF6ADFF4957		86.9.190.90			77		11	addtocart purchase view		1.
D6SL9FF5ADFF4961		81.18.148.190			32		5	addtocart purchase view		0.
D2SL10FF2ADFF4963		194.215.205.19			46		9	addtocart purchase remove		0.

13. Modify your search to find data where the durationMinutes is greater than one minute. Adjust the table to display only JSESSIONID, clientip, action, durationMinutes, and eventcount, in that order. Results Example:



14. Save your search as report, L5S2.

Task 3: Search for online store transactions that begin with an addtocart action and end with a purchase action.

Final Results Example:

clientip 0	1	JSESSIONID #	1	product_name #	/	action \$	1	duration \$	1	eventcount #	1	price # /
199.15.234.66		SD10SL10FF2ADFF4963		Dream Crusher		addtocart purchase			4		2	39.99
86.9.190.90		SD7SL8FF6ADFF4957		World of Cheese Tee		addtocart purchase			1		2	9.99
86.9.190.90		SD7SL8FF6ADFF4957		Holy Blade of Gouda		addtocart purchase			3		2	5.99

- 15. Search for all events from the online store [access_combined] in the last 60 minutes and correlate the events based on clientip.
- 16. Use the startswith and endswith options of the transaction command to display transactions that begin with an addtocart action and end with a purchase action.

17. In a table, display clientip, JSESSIONID, product_name, action, duration, eventcount, and price.

Results Example:

clientip \$	1	JSESSIONID \$	1	product_name \$	1	action \$	1	duration ‡ /	eventcount \$	1	price \$ /
199.15.234.66		SD10SL10FF2ADFF4963		Dream Crusher		addtocart purchase		4		2	39.99
86.9.190.90		SD7SL8FF6ADFF4957		World of Cheese Tee		addtocart purchase		1		2	9.99
86.9.190.90		SD7SL8FF6ADFF4957		Holy Blade of Gouda		addtocart purchase		3		2	5.99

18. Save your search as report, L5S3.

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