Incident Response: Windows Cheatsheet

hackingarticles.in/incident-response-windows-cheatsheet

Raj August 18, 2020

For some people who use their computer systems, their systems might seem normal to them, but they might never realise that there could be something really phishy or even that fact that their systems could have been compromised. Making use of Incident Response a large number of attacks at the primary level could be detected. The investigation can be carried out to obtain any digital evidence.

This article mainly focuses on Incident response for Windows systems. So, let's begin with this cheat sheet to get you going.

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What is Incident Response?

Incident response can be defined as a course of action that is taken whenever a computer or network security incident occurs.

The security events that could have occurred:

- Unauthorized use of system privileges and sensitive data
- Any cause of System crashes or flooding of packets
- Presence of malware or any malicious program

User Accounts

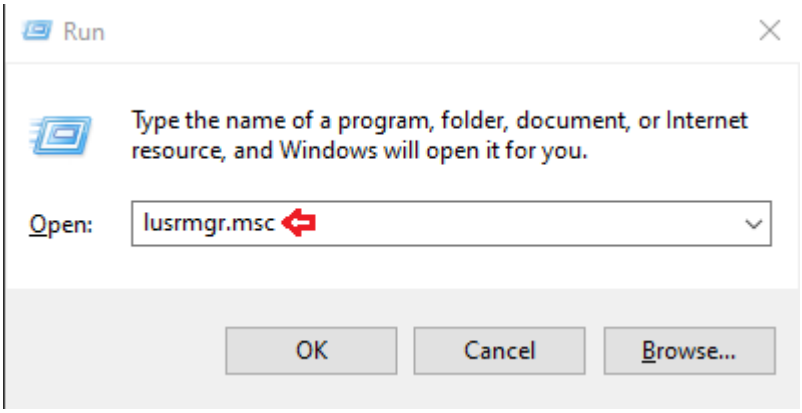
In Incident response it is very necessary to investigate the user activity. It is used to find if there is any suspicious user account is present or any restricted permissions have been assigned to a user. By checking the user account one can be able to get answers to the

questions like which user is currently logged in and what kind of a user account one has.

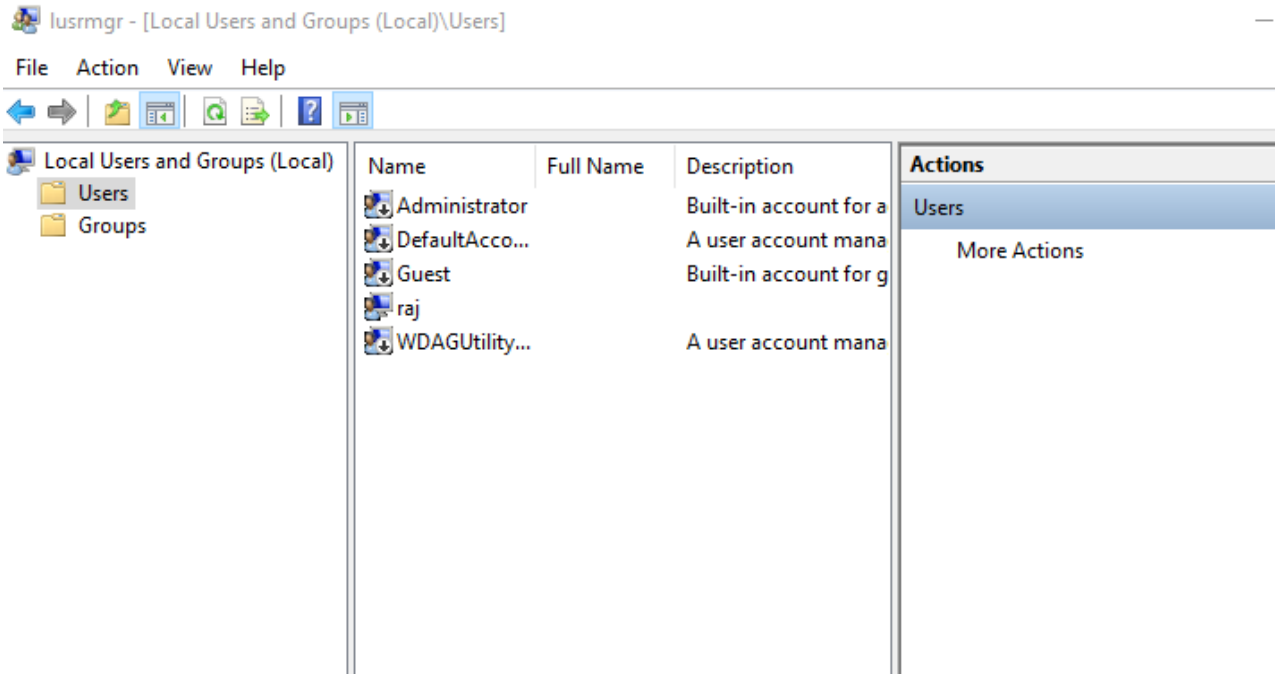
The ways one can view the user accounts are:

To view the local user accounts in GUI, press '**Windows+R**', then type

```
lusrmgr.msc
```



Now click on '**okay**', and here you will be able to see the user accounts and their descriptions.



To now see the **user accounts** for the system and the type of account it is. Run command prompt as administrator and type command

```
net user
```

```
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.18362.1016]
(c) 2019 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Users\raj>net user

User accounts for \\DESKTOP-A0AP0OM

-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Administrator            DefaultAccount           Guest
raj                      WDAGUtilityAccount
The command completed successfully.


C:\Users\raj>
```

Net l**ocalgroup group name** is used in order to manage local user groups on a system. By using this command, an administrator can add local or domain users to a group, delete users from a group, create new groups and delete existing groups.

Open Command prompt and run as an administrator then type

```
net localgroup administrators
```

```
C:\Users\raj>net localgroup administrators
Alias name     administrators
Comment        Administrators have complete and unrestricted access to the computer/domain

Members

-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Administrator
raj
The command completed successfully.
```

To see the local user accounts, with their names, if they are enabled and their description. Run PowerShell as an administrator, type

```
Get-LocalUser
```

```
PS C:\Users\raj> Get-LocalUser

Name               Enabled Description
----               ------- -----------
Administrator      False   Built-in account for administering the computer/domain
DefaultAccount     False   A user account managed by the system.
Guest              False   Built-in account for guest access to the computer/domain
raj                True
WDAGUtilityAccount False   A user account managed and used by the system for Windows
```

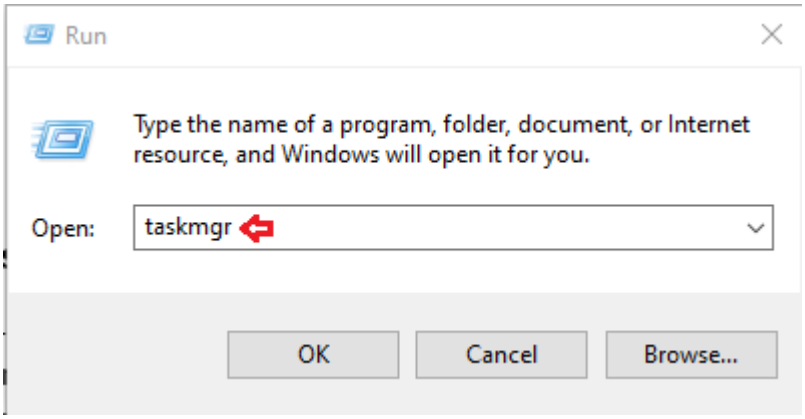
Processes

In order to get the list of all the **processes running on the system**, you can use '*tasklist*' command for this purpose. By making use of this command you can get a +-a list of the processes the memory space used, running time, image file name, services running in

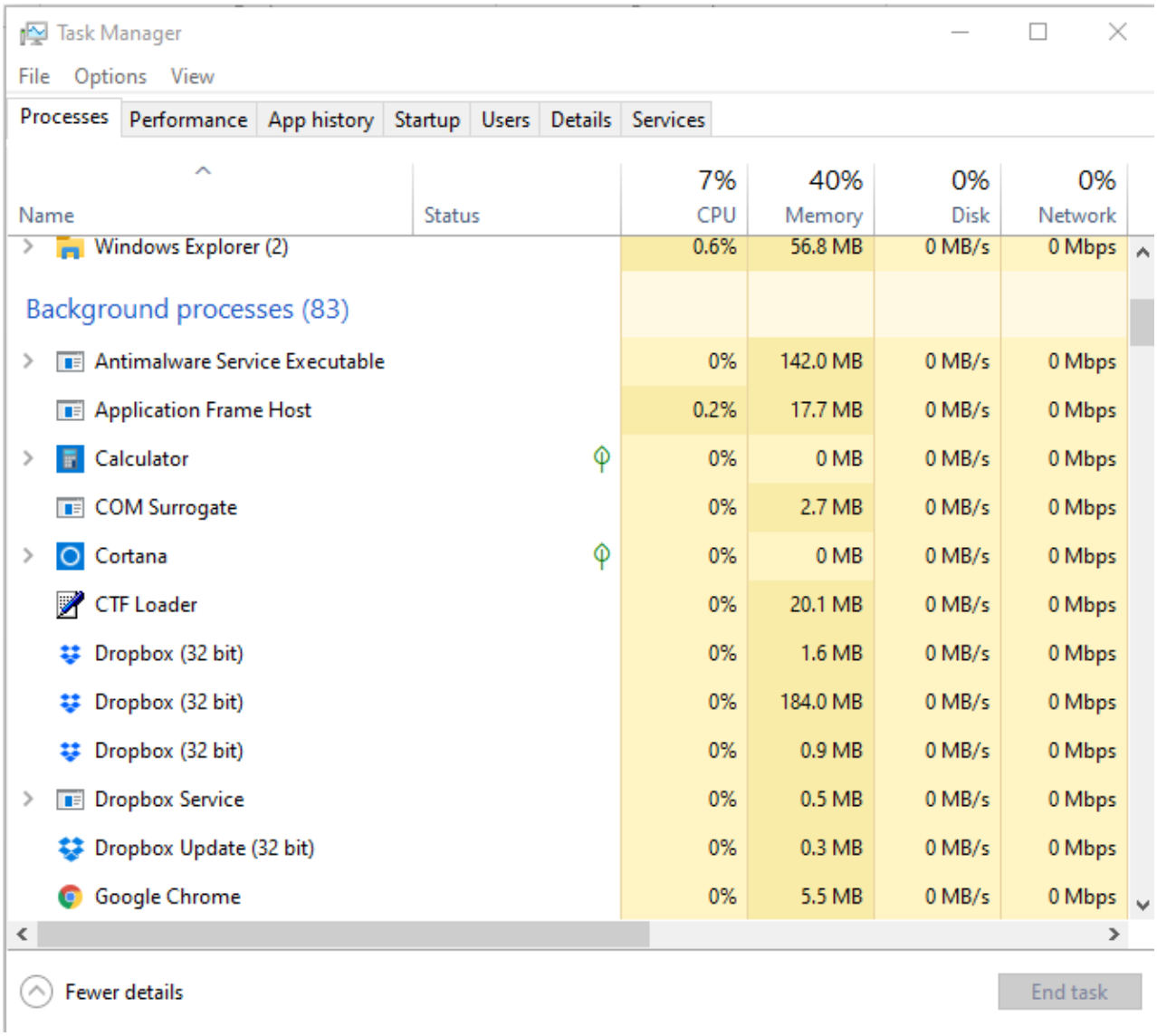
the process etc

To view the processes, you can use the following methods; To view the running processes in a GUI, press '**Windows+R**', then type

```
taskmgr.exe
```

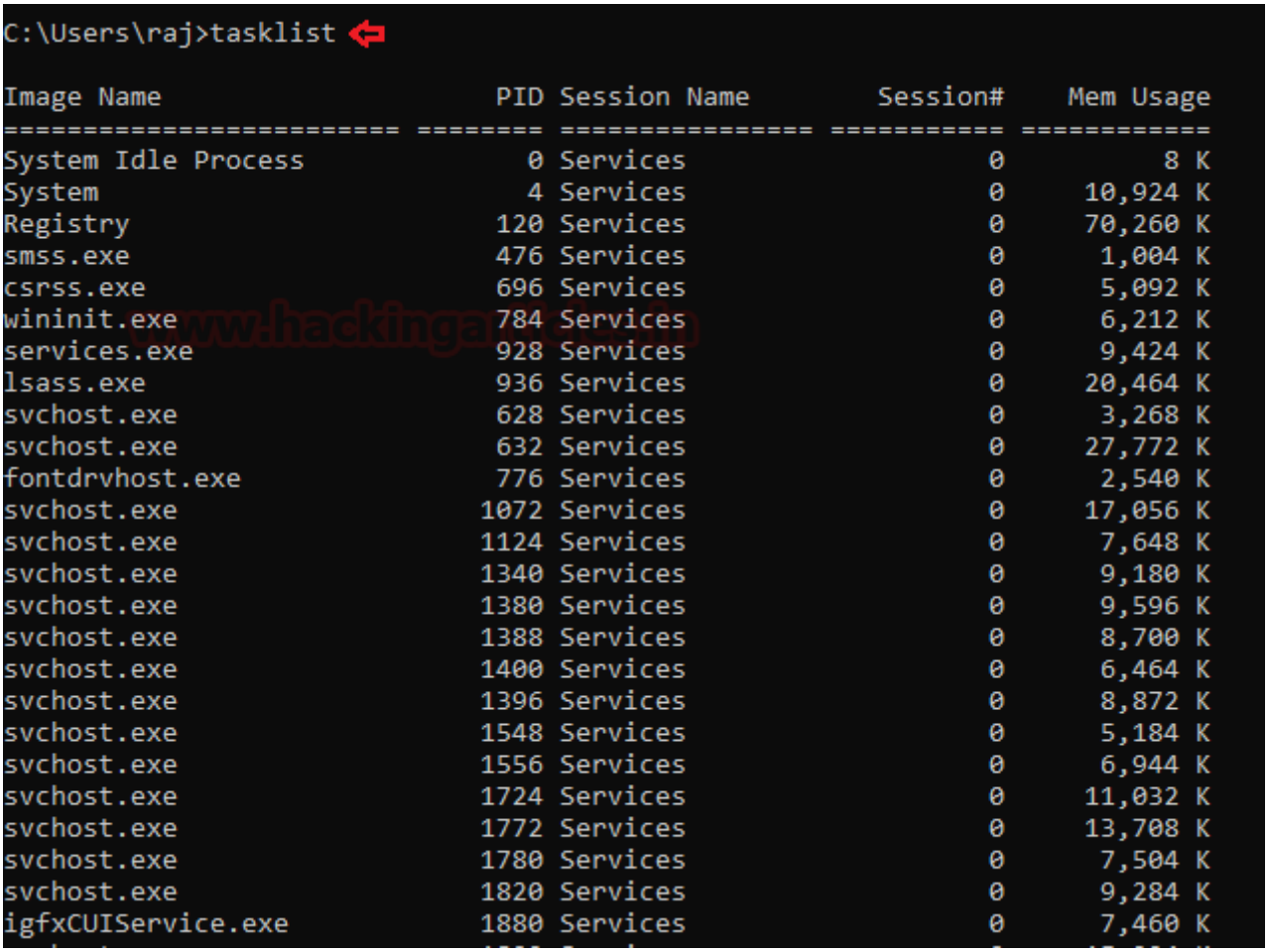


Now click on '**OK**' and you will be able to see all the running processes in your system and will be able to check if there is any unnecessary process running.



To see all the running processes with their Process ID (PID) and their session name and the amount of memory used. Run command prompt as an administrator and type

```
tasklist
```



```
C:\Users\raj>tasklist

Image Name                     PID Session Name        Session#    Mem Usage
========================= ======== ================ =========== ============
System Idle Process              0 Services                   0          8 K
System                           4 Services                   0     10,924 K
Registry                       120 Services                   0     70,260 K
smss.exe                       476 Services                   0      1,004 K
csrss.exe                      696 Services                   0      5,092 K
wininit.exe                    784 Services                   0      6,212 K
services.exe                   928 Services                   0      9,424 K
lsass.exe                      936 Services                   0     20,464 K
svchost.exe                    628 Services                   0      3,268 K
svchost.exe                    632 Services                   0     27,772 K
fontdrvhost.exe                776 Services                   0      2,540 K
svchost.exe                   1072 Services                   0     17,056 K
svchost.exe                   1124 Services                   0      7,648 K
svchost.exe                   1340 Services                   0      9,180 K
svchost.exe                   1380 Services                   0      9,596 K
svchost.exe                   1388 Services                   0      8,700 K
svchost.exe                   1400 Services                   0      6,464 K
svchost.exe                   1396 Services                   0      8,872 K
svchost.exe                   1548 Services                   0      5,184 K
svchost.exe                   1556 Services                   0      6,944 K
svchost.exe                   1724 Services                   0     11,032 K
svchost.exe                   1772 Services                   0     13,708 K
svchost.exe                   1780 Services                   0      7,504 K
svchost.exe                   1820 Services                   0      9,284 K
igfxCUIService.exe            1880 Services                   0      7,460 K
```

To gets a list of all active processes running on the local computer run PowerShell as an administrator and type

```
get-process
```

```
PS C:\Users\raj> get-process

Handles  NPM(K)    PM(K)      WS(K)     CPU(s)      Id  SI ProcessName
-------  ------    -----      -----     ------      --  -- -----------
    839      43    58120      53140       2.31    6932   3 ApplicationFrameHost
    712      27    49920      41864      64.00    9812   0 audiodg
    540      27    19396       9844       0.39    1472   3 Calculator
    228      15    13956      25800       0.08    1968   3 chrome
    897      77   831828     852736     633.58    2184   3 chrome
    271      17     6752      16964       1.42    2992   3 chrome
    532      36    31084      48220      41.77    4064   3 chrome
    235      16    17460      37160       0.13    5720   3 chrome
    322      21    70192     107132       8.31    5868   3 chrome
    234      16    26116      38540       0.53    5968   3 chrome
    321      10     2140       8896       0.09    6304   3 chrome
    246      19   104956     131400      12.03    6728   3 chrome
    248      18    40428      65888      10.44    7104   3 chrome
    298      20    50384      92968       8.30    7644   3 chrome
    246      16    20460      45244       0.56    7828   3 chrome
    242      16    17628      39252       0.50    8180   3 chrome
    279      19    48420      81316       4.91   10296   3 chrome
    237      16    22572      46940       0.56   10372   3 chrome
   1621      40   399856     402324     230.92   11328   3 chrome
    282      20    58704     103372       7.98   11768   3 chrome
    426      27    72380     113796      16.20   13212   3 chrome
    220      14    11648      21232       0.05   13328   3 chrome
    280      18    52356      90120       1.30   13792   3 chrome
    321      20    56616      92840       1.78   14028   3 chrome
   2040     338   130924     221032     187.95   14232   3 chrome
    289      20    71872     111492       5.30   14252   3 chrome
     75       5     3364       4012       0.00   14332   3 cmd
    217      12    13244      21124       1.39    9996   3 conhost
    276      14     4360      15800       0.06   11460   3 conhost
    676      23     1972       5080                 696   0 csrss
    707      35     2600       6100                6704   3 csrss
    554      19    22776      39832       6.14   10780   3 ctfmon
    149      10     2552       4824                3688   0 DbxSvc
    245      23     5900      14188       0.22   11424   3 dllhost
   5745     154   213700     264232      49.70    5580   3 Dropbox
    316      15     2928      11336       0.03   10416   3 Dropbox
    197      13     2064       8860       0.05   13244   3 Dropbox
    221      14     2164       1072                6100   0 DropboxUpdate
   1542      60   139684     168640               13664   3 dwm
```

Windows system have an extremely powerful tool with the Windows Management Instrumentation Command (WMIC). Wmic is very useful when it comes to incident response. This tool is enough to notice some abnormal signs in the system. This command can be used in the Command-prompt as well as PowerShell when running as an administrator. The syntax is **wmic process list full**

```
PS C:\Windows\system32> wmic process list full
```

After you determine which process is performing a strange network activity. To get more details about the **parent process IDs, Name of the process and the process ID**, open PowerShell as an administrator and type

```
wmic process get name,parentprocessid,processid
```

```
PS C:\Windows\system32> wmic process get name,parentprocessid,processid
Name                                                  ParentProcessId  ProcessId
System Idle Process                                   0                0
System                                                0                4
Registry                                              4                120
smss.exe                                              4                476
csrss.exe                                             676              696
wininit.exe                                           676              784
services.exe                                          784              928
lsass.exe                                             784              936
svchost.exe                                           928              628
svchost.exe                                           928              632
fontdrvhost.exe                                       784              776
svchost.exe                                           928              1072
svchost.exe                                           928              1124
svchost.exe                                           928              1340
svchost.exe                                           928              1380
svchost.exe                                           928              1388
svchost.exe                                           928              1400
svchost.exe                                           928              1396
svchost.exe                                           928              1548
svchost.exe                                           928              1556
svchost.exe                                           928              1724
svchost.exe                                           928              1772
svchost.exe                                           928              1780
```

To get the path of the Wmic process, open PowerShell and type

```
wmic process where 'ProcessID=PID’ get CommandLine
```

```
PS C:\Windows\system32> wmic process where "ProcessID=4420" get CommandLine
CommandLine
"C:\Program Files (x86)\TeamViewer\TeamViewer_Service.exe"

PS C:\Windows\system32>
```

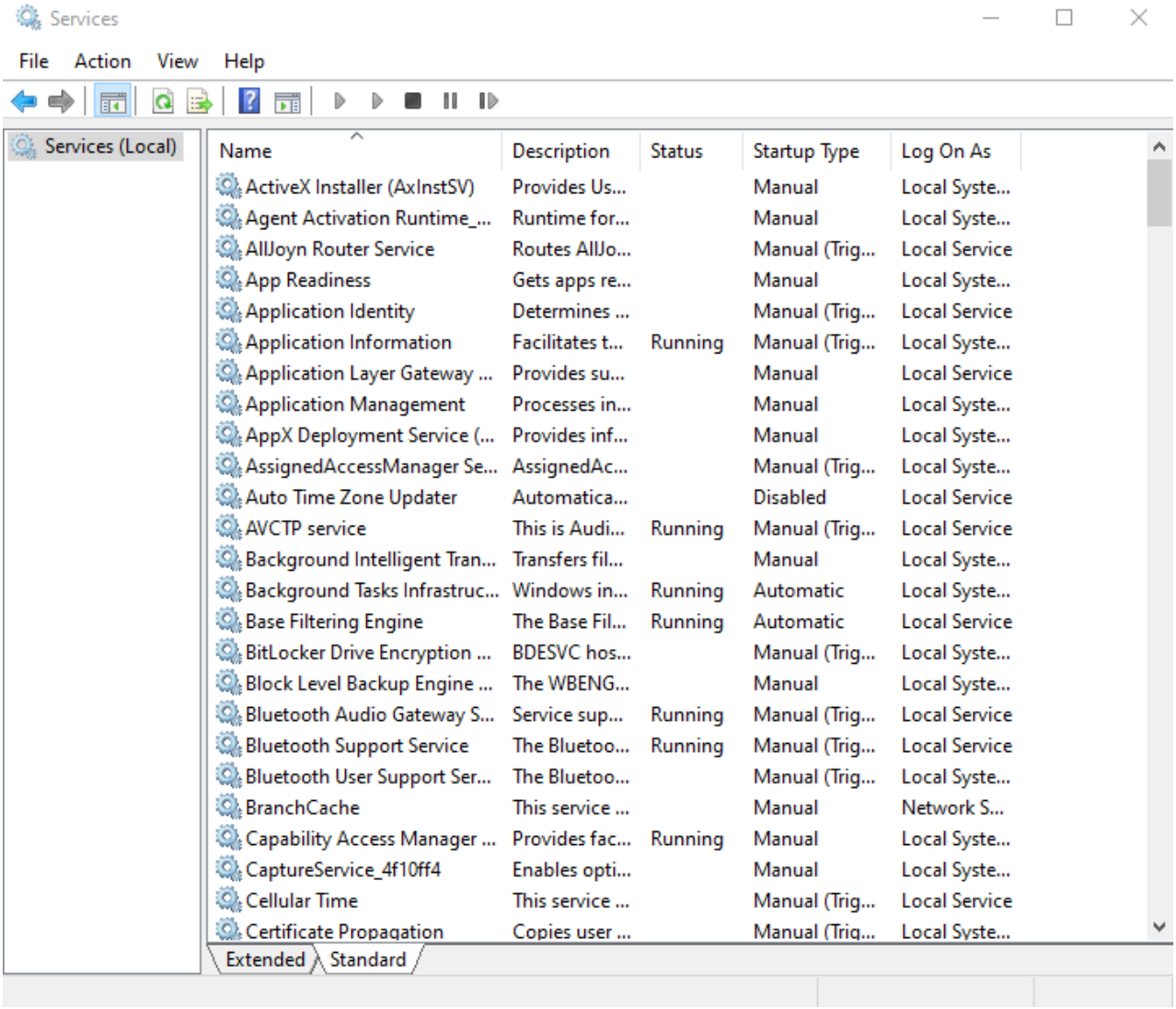
Services

To identify if there is any **abnormal service** running in your system or some service is not functioning properly, you can view your services.

To view all the services in GUI, press '**Windows+R**' and type

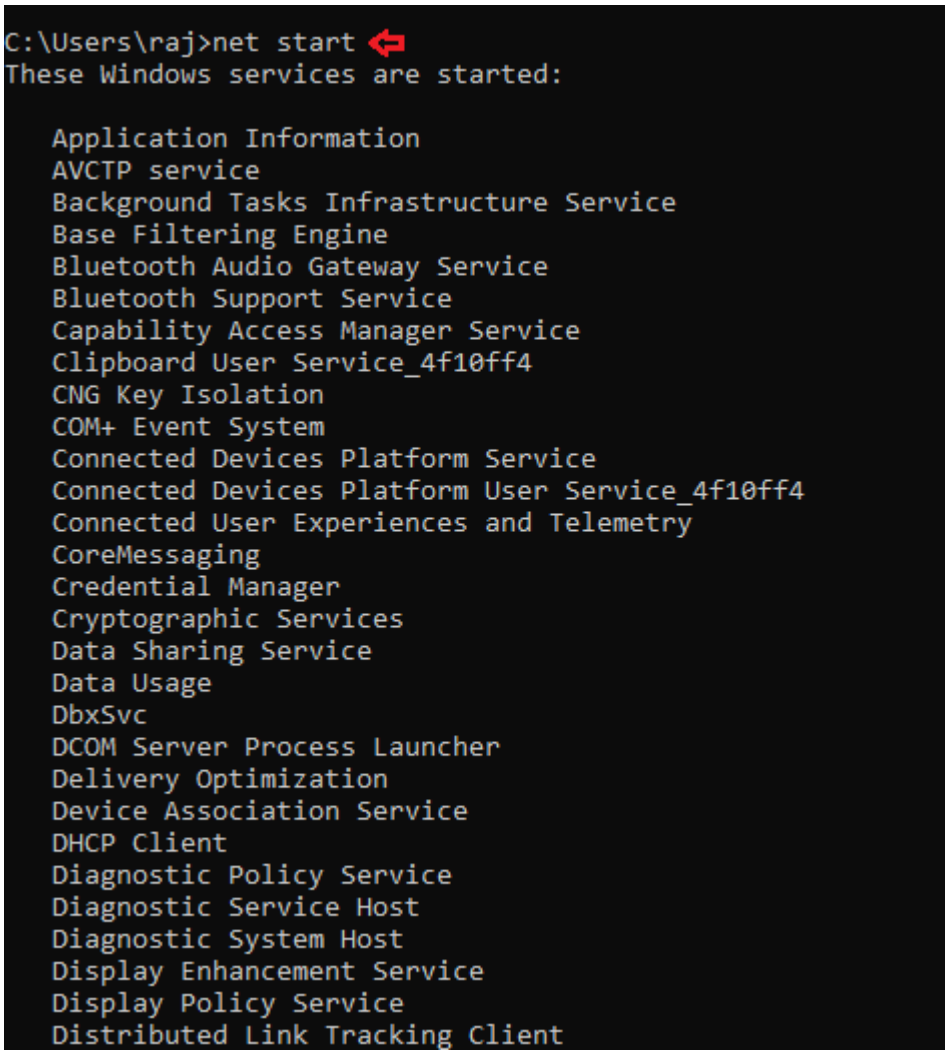
```
services.msc
```

Now click on '**Ok**' to see the list of processes.



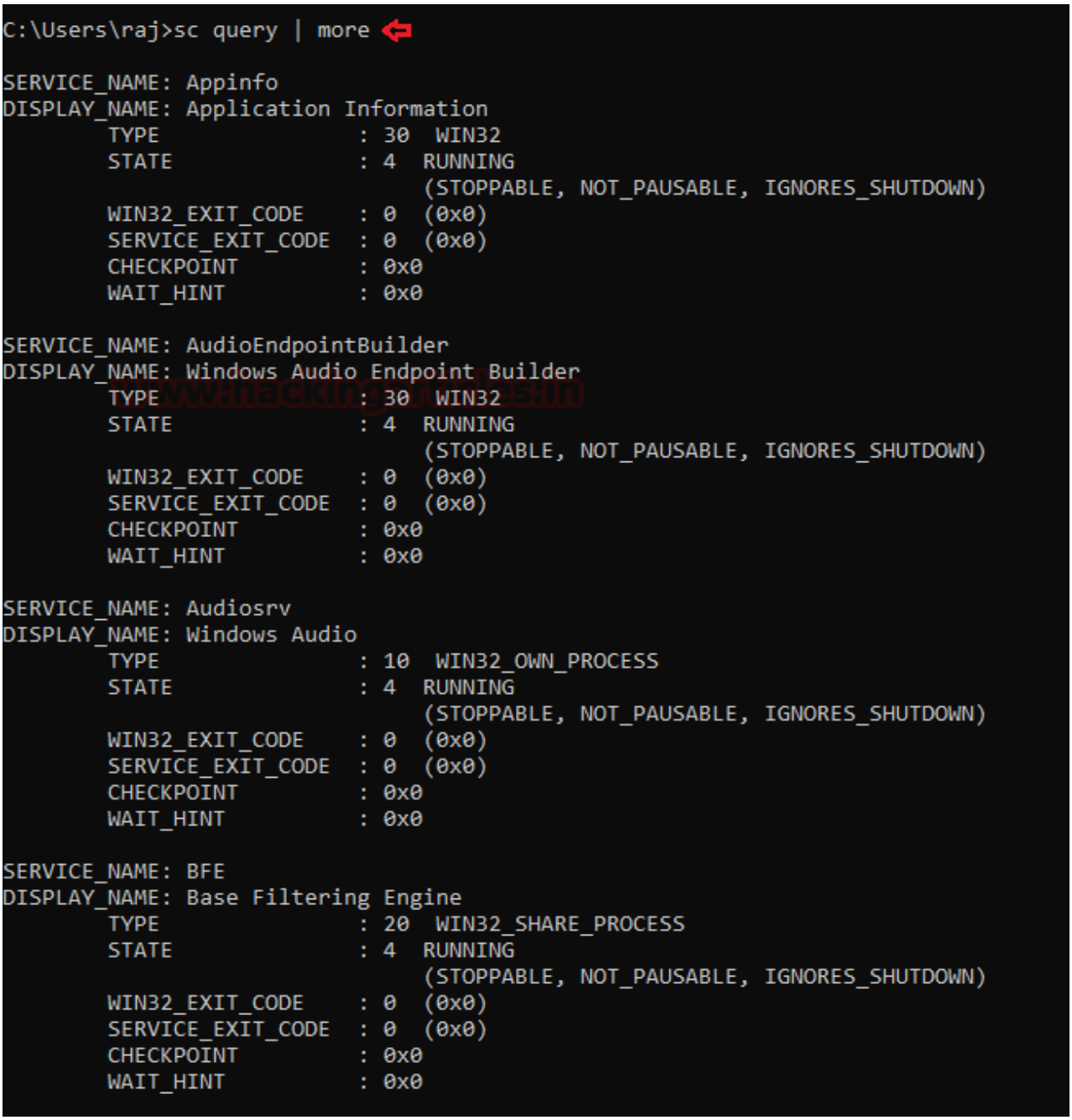
To start and view the list of services that are currently running in your system, open command prompt as an administrator, type

```
net start
```



To view whether a service is running and to get its more details like its service name, display name, etc.

```
sc query | more
```



If you want a list of running processes with their associated services in the command prompt, run command prompt as an administrator, then type

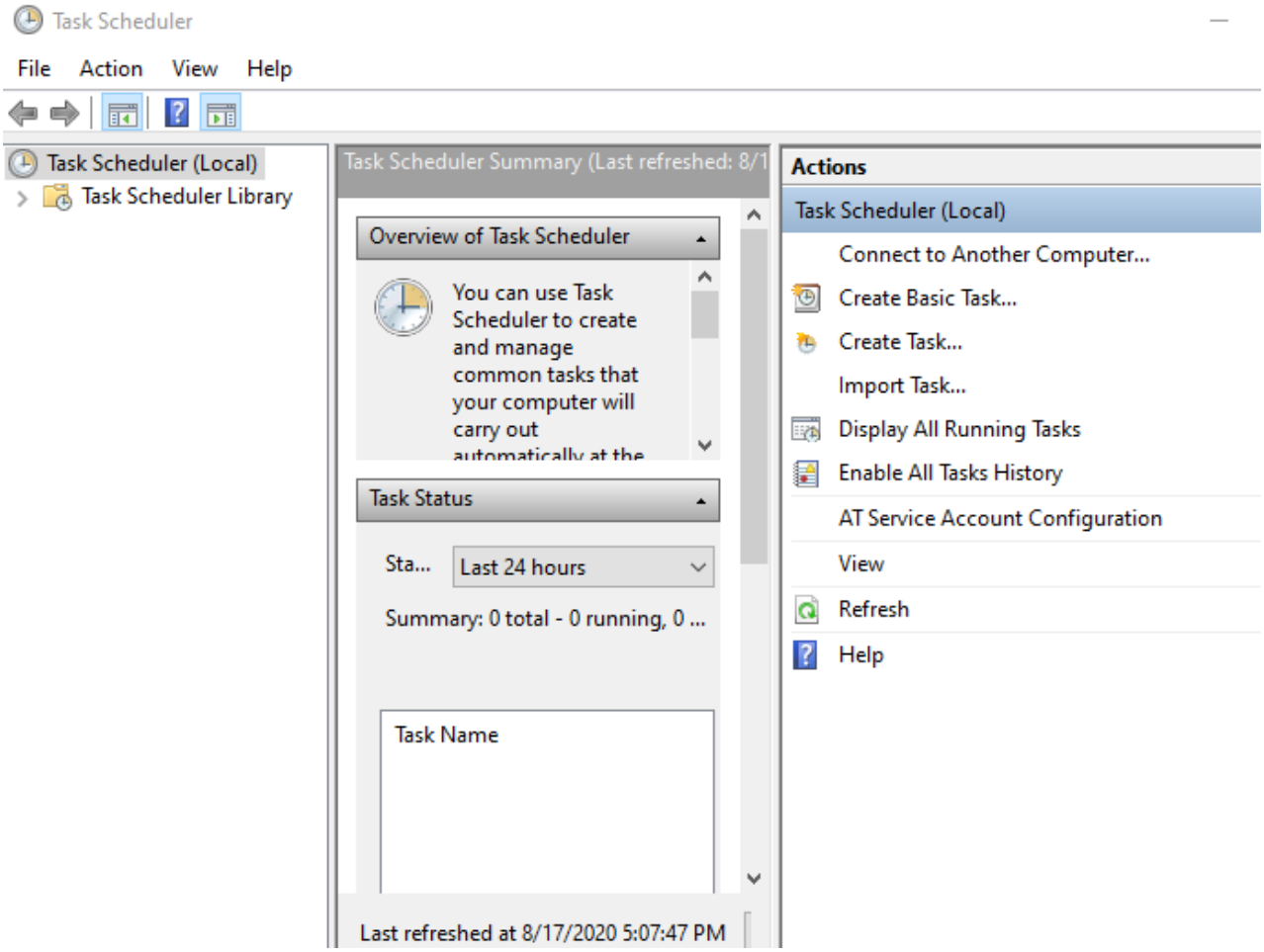
```
tasklist /svc
```

```
C:\Users\raj>tasklist /svc

Image Name                     PID Services
========================= ======== ============================================
System Idle Process              0 N/A
System                           4 N/A
Registry                       120 N/A
smss.exe                       476 N/A
csrss.exe                      696 N/A
wininit.exe                    784 N/A
services.exe                   928 N/A
lsass.exe                      936 EFS, KeyIso, SamSs, VaultSvc
svchost.exe                    628 PlugPlay
svchost.exe                    632 BrokerInfrastructure, DcomLaunch, Power,
                                   SystemEventsBroker
fontdrvhost.exe                776 N/A
svchost.exe                   1072 RpcEptMapper, RpcSs
svchost.exe                   1124 LSM
svchost.exe                   1340 NcbService
svchost.exe                   1380 TimeBrokerSvc
svchost.exe                   1388 bthserv
svchost.exe                   1400 BTAGService
svchost.exe                   1396 BthAvctpSvc
svchost.exe                   1548 hidserv
svchost.exe                   1556 EventSystem
svchost.exe                   1724 ProfSvc
svchost.exe                   1772 Schedule
svchost.exe                   1780 SENS
svchost.exe                   1820 SEMgrSvc
igfxCUIService.exe            1880 igfxCUIService2.0.0.0
svchost.exe                   1892 EventLog
svchost.exe                   1952 CoreMessagingRegistrar
svchost.exe                   1996 UserManager
svchost.exe                   1536 Themes
svchost.exe                   1692 SysMain
svchost.exe                   2056 nsi
svchost.exe                   2104 AudioEndpointBuilder
svchost.exe                   2116 FontCache
```

Task Scheduler

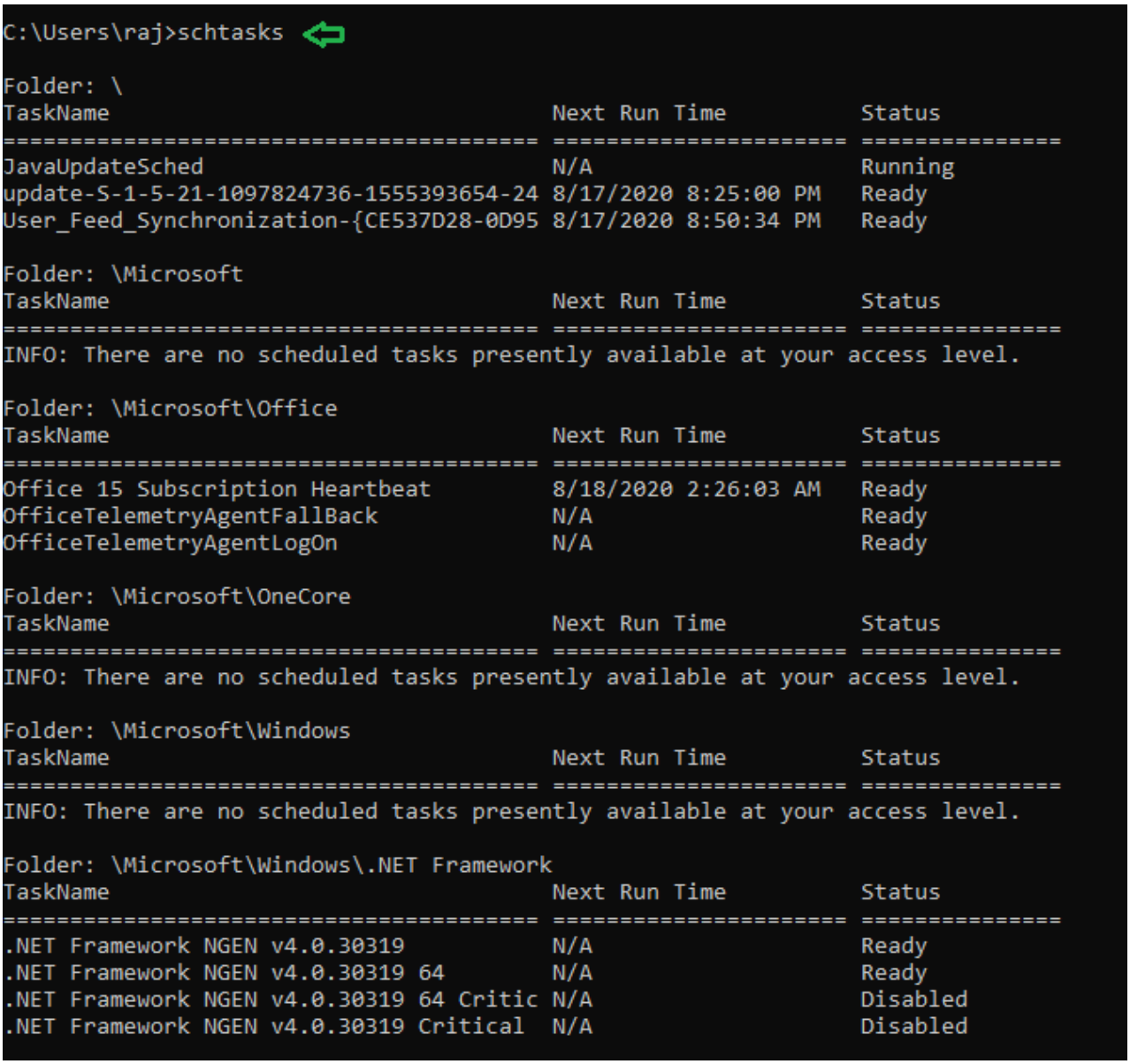
Task Scheduler is a component in the Windows which provides the ability to schedule the launch of programs or any scripts at a pre-defined time or after specified time intervals. You can view these scheduled tasks which are of high privileges and look suspicious.

To view the task Scheduler in GUI, then go the path and press enter.
C:\ProgramData\Microsoft\Windows\Start Menu\Programs\Administrative Tools



To view the schedule tasks in the command prompt, run command prompt as an administrator, type

```
schtasks
```



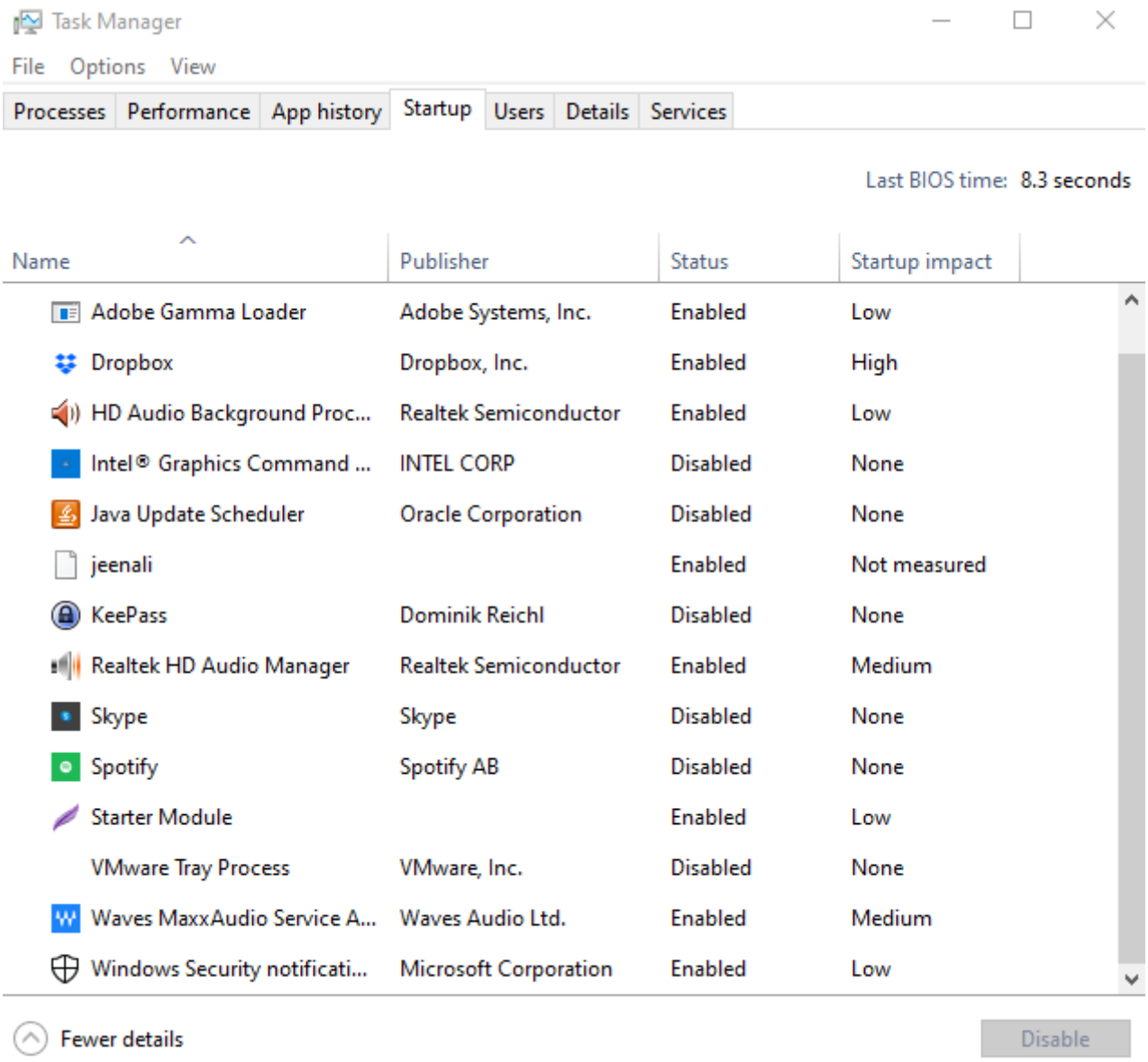
```
C:\Users\raj>schtasks

Folder: \
TaskName                                 Next Run Time          Status
======================================== ====================== ==============
JavaUpdateSched                          N/A                    Running
update-S-1-5-21-1097824736-1555393654-24 8/17/2020 8:25:00 PM   Ready
User_Feed_Synchronization-{CE537D28-0D95 8/17/2020 8:50:34 PM   Ready

Folder: \Microsoft
TaskName                                 Next Run Time          Status
======================================== ====================== ==============
INFO: There are no scheduled tasks presently available at your access level.

Folder: \Microsoft\Office
TaskName                                 Next Run Time          Status
======================================== ====================== ==============
Office 15 Subscription Heartbeat         8/18/2020 2:26:03 AM   Ready
OfficeTelemetryAgentFallBack             N/A                    Ready
OfficeTelemetryAgentLogOn                N/A                    Ready

Folder: \Microsoft\OneCore
TaskName                                 Next Run Time          Status
======================================== ====================== ==============
INFO: There are no scheduled tasks presently available at your access level.

Folder: \Microsoft\Windows
TaskName                                 Next Run Time          Status
======================================== ====================== ==============
INFO: There are no scheduled tasks presently available at your access level.

Folder: \Microsoft\Windows\.NET Framework
TaskName                                 Next Run Time          Status
======================================== ====================== ==============
.NET Framework NGEN v4.0.30319           N/A                    Ready
.NET Framework NGEN v4.0.30319 64        N/A                    Ready
.NET Framework NGEN v4.0.30319 64 Critic N/A                    Disabled
.NET Framework NGEN v4.0.30319 Critical  N/A                    Disabled
```

Startup

The *startup* folder in *Windows* automatically runs applications when you log on. So, an incident handler, you should observe the applications that auto-start.

To view the applications in the Startup menu in the GUI, open the task manager and click on the '**Startup**' menu. By doing this, you can see which applications are enabled and disabled on startup. On opening the following path, it will give you the same option

```
taskmgr
```



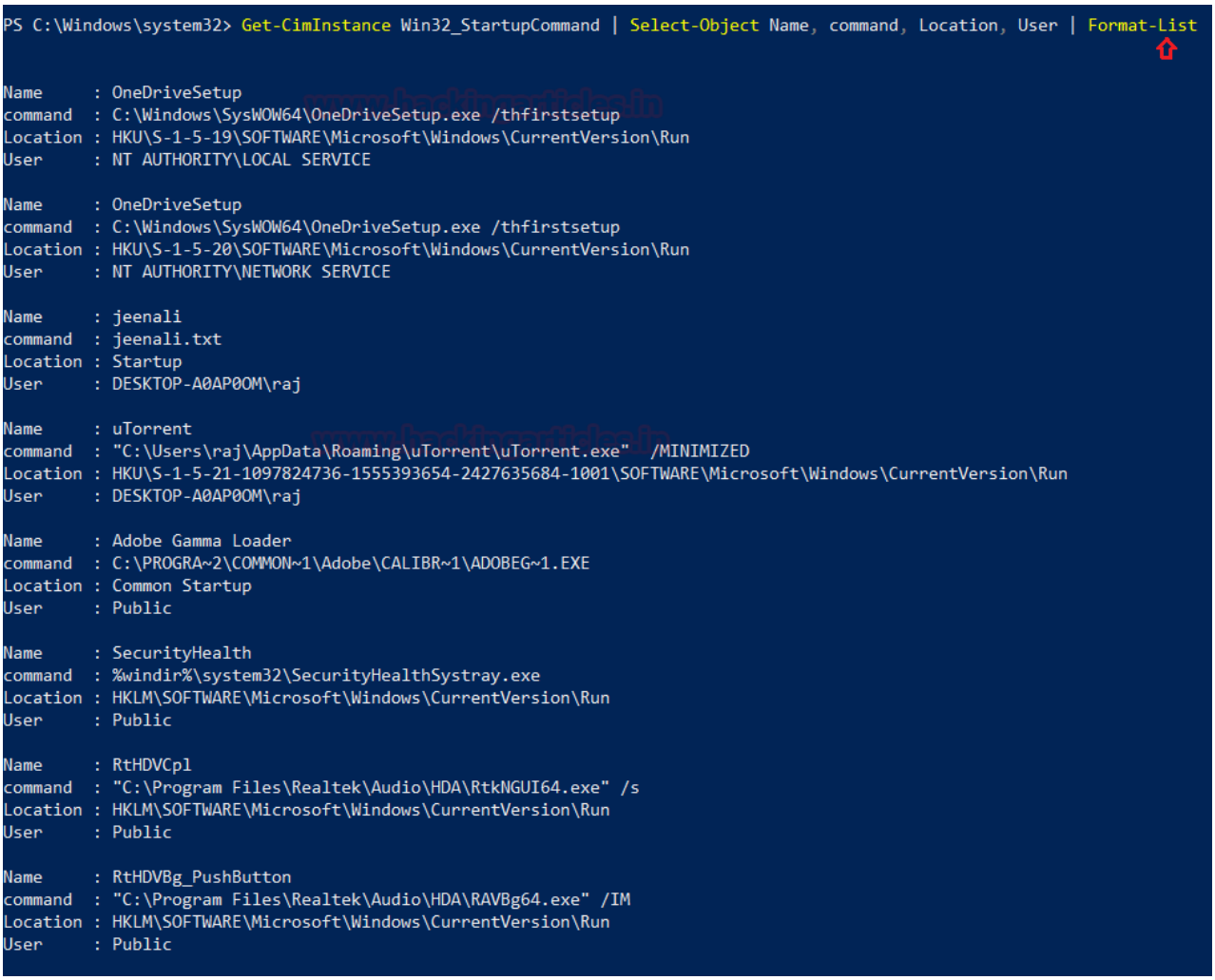
To view, the startup applications in the PowerShell run the PowerShell as an administrator, type

```
wmic startup get caption,command
```

```
PS C:\Windows\system32> wmic startup get caption,command
Caption             Command
OneDriveSetup       C:\Windows\SysWOW64\OneDriveSetup.exe /thfirstsetup
OneDriveSetup       C:\Windows\SysWOW64\OneDriveSetup.exe /thfirstsetup
jeenali             jeenali.txt
uTorrent            "C:\Users\raj\AppData\Roaming\uTorrent\uTorrent.exe"  /MINIMIZED
Adobe Gamma Loader  C:\PROGRA~2\COMMON~1\Adobe\CALIBR~1\ADOBEG~1.EXE
SecurityHealth      %windir%\system32\SecurityHealthSystray.exe
RtHDVCpl            "C:\Program Files\Realtek\Audio\HDA\RtkNGUI64.exe" /s
RtHDVBg_PushButton  "C:\Program Files\Realtek\Audio\HDA\RAVBg64.exe" /IM
WavesSvc            "C:\Windows\System32\DriverStore\FileRepository\oem49.inf_amd64_5ff3

PS C:\Windows\system32>
```

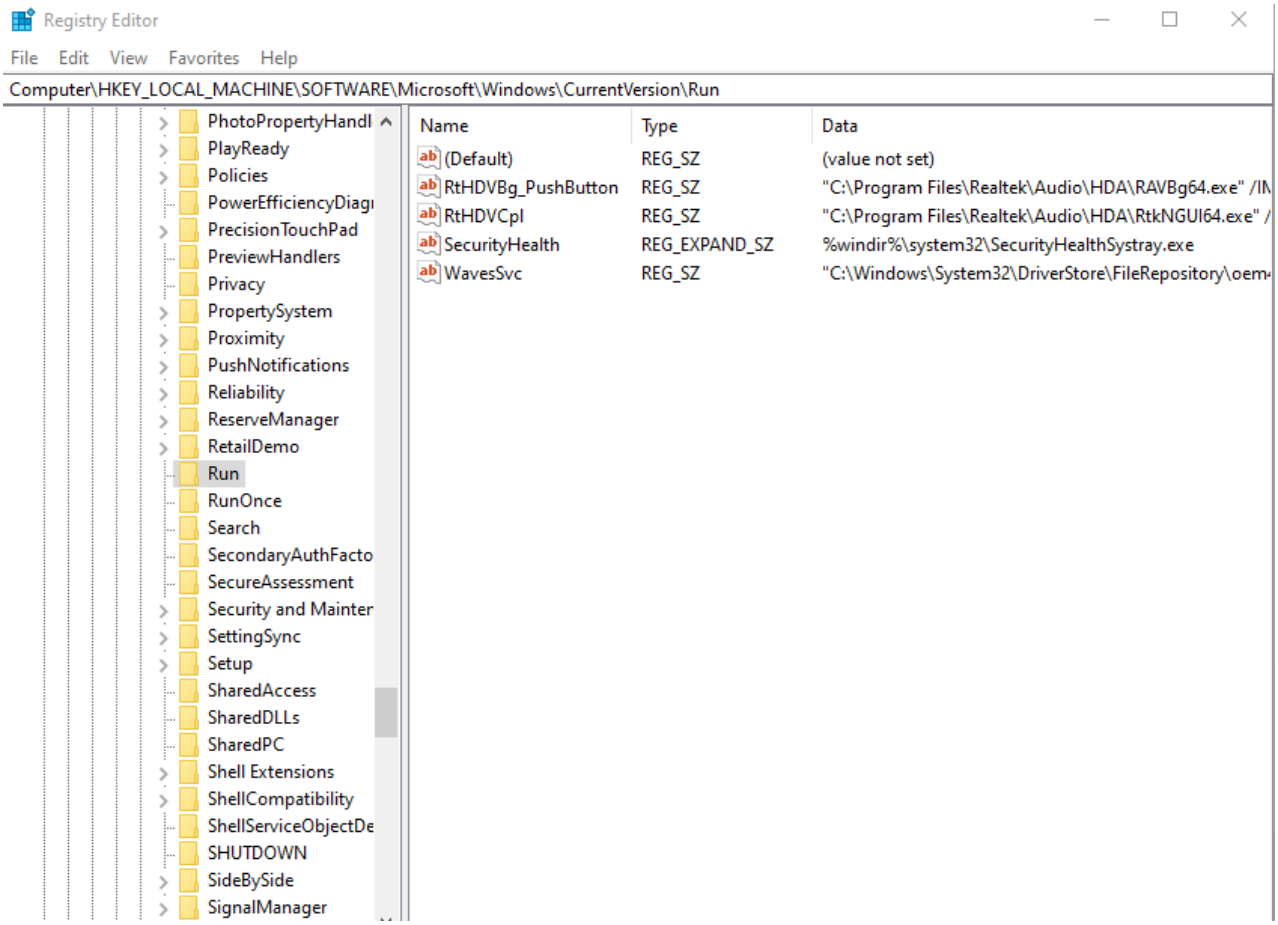
To get a detailed list of the AutoStart applications in PowerShell, you can run it as an administrator and type

```
Get-CimInstance Win32_StartupCommand | Select-Object Name, command, Location, User
| Format-List
```



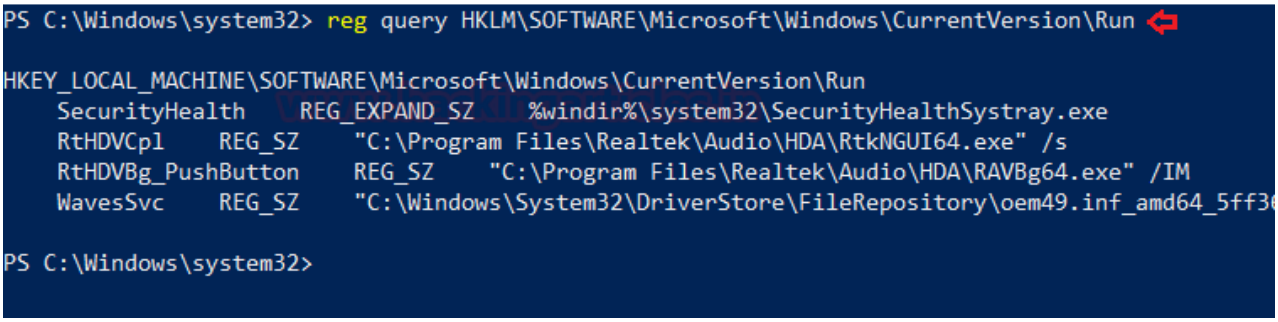
Registry Entries

Sometimes if there is a presence of unsophisticated malware it can be found by taking a look at the Windows Registry's run key. To view the GUI of the registry key, you can open **REGEDIT** reach the run key manually.



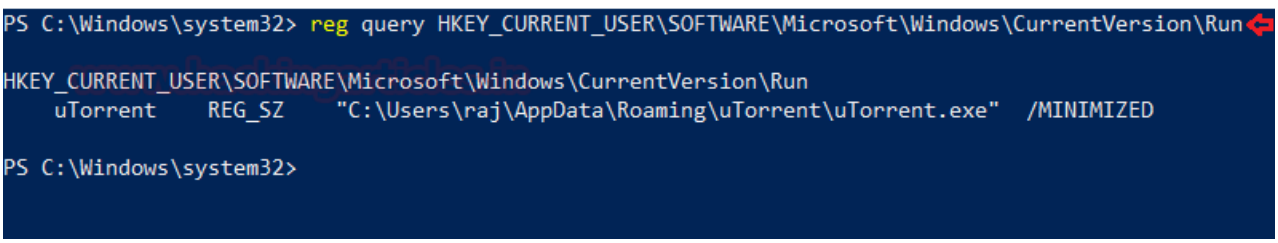
You can also view the registry of the Local Machine of the Run key in the PowerShell, by running it as an administrator and then type

```
reg query HKLM\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Run
```



You can also view the registry of the Current User of the Run key in the PowerShell, by running it as an administrator and then type

```
reg query HKEY_CURRENT_USER\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Run
```



Active TCP & UDP ports

As an Incident Responder, you should carefully pay attention to the active TCP and UDP ports of your system.

The network statistics of a system can be using a tool. The criteria tested are incoming and outgoing connections, routing tables, port listening, and usage statistics. Open the command prompt, type

```
netstat -ano
```

```
C:\Users\raj>netstat -ano

Active Connections

  Proto  Local Address          Foreign Address        State           PID
  TCP    0.0.0.0:135            0.0.0.0:0              LISTENING       1072
  TCP    0.0.0.0:443            0.0.0.0:0              LISTENING       5700
  TCP    0.0.0.0:445            0.0.0.0:0              LISTENING       4
  TCP    0.0.0.0:808            0.0.0.0:0              LISTENING       3836
  TCP    0.0.0.0:903            0.0.0.0:0              LISTENING       3828
  TCP    0.0.0.0:913            0.0.0.0:0              LISTENING       3828
  TCP    0.0.0.0:1688           0.0.0.0:0              LISTENING       3820
  TCP    0.0.0.0:5040           0.0.0.0:0              LISTENING       6216
  TCP    0.0.0.0:7680           0.0.0.0:0              LISTENING       2792
  TCP    0.0.0.0:9001           0.0.0.0:0              LISTENING       4
  TCP    0.0.0.0:17500          0.0.0.0:0              LISTENING       5580
  TCP    0.0.0.0:49664          0.0.0.0:0              LISTENING       936
  TCP    0.0.0.0:49665          0.0.0.0:0              LISTENING       784
  TCP    0.0.0.0:49666          0.0.0.0:0              LISTENING       1892
  TCP    0.0.0.0:49667          0.0.0.0:0              LISTENING       1772
  TCP    0.0.0.0:49668          0.0.0.0:0              LISTENING       3228
  TCP    0.0.0.0:49669          0.0.0.0:0              LISTENING       928
  TCP    127.0.0.1:443          127.0.0.1:58656        ESTABLISHED     5700
  TCP    127.0.0.1:843          0.0.0.0:0              LISTENING       5580
  TCP    127.0.0.1:5939         0.0.0.0:0              LISTENING       4420
  TCP    127.0.0.1:5939         127.0.0.1:58534        ESTABLISHED     4420
  TCP    127.0.0.1:5939         127.0.0.1:58543        ESTABLISHED     4420
  TCP    127.0.0.1:8307         0.0.0.0:0              LISTENING       5700
```

Well, this can also be checked in the PowerShell with a different command to see the IP and the local ports. Run PowerShell and type

```
Get-NetTCPConnection -LocalAddress 192.168.0.110 | Sort-Object LocalPort
```

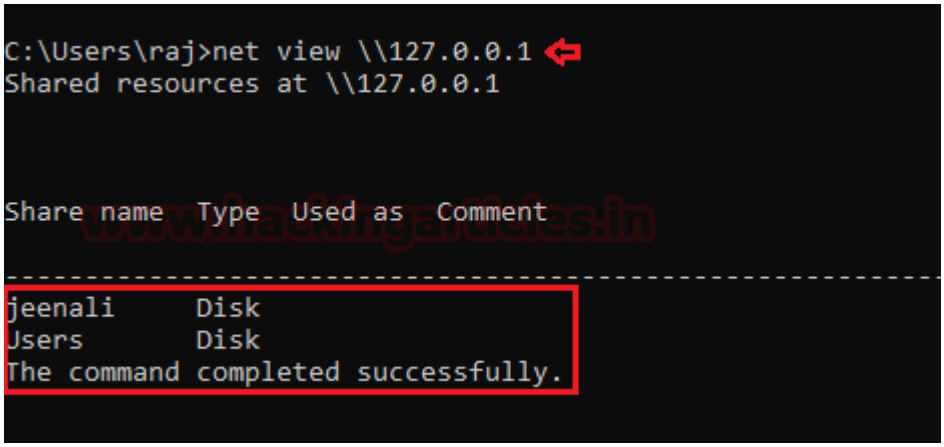
```
PS C:\Windows\system32> Get-NetTCPConnection -LocalAddress 192.168.0.110 | Sort-Object LocalPort

LocalAddress                        LocalPort RemoteAddress                       RemotePort State
------------                        --------- -------------                       ---------- -----
192.168.0.110                       139       0.0.0.0                           0          Listen
192.168.0.110                       57631     23.54.90.8                        443        CloseWait
192.168.0.110                       57632     23.54.90.8                        443        CloseWait
192.168.0.110                       57633     23.54.90.8                        443        CloseWait
192.168.0.110                       57634     23.54.90.8                        443        CloseWait
192.168.0.110                       57635     23.54.90.8                        443        CloseWait
192.168.0.110                       57636     23.215.197.169                    80         CloseWait
192.168.0.110                       57637     23.215.197.169                    80         CloseWait
192.168.0.110                       57638     23.215.197.169                    80         CloseWait
192.168.0.110                       57639     23.215.197.169                    80         CloseWait
192.168.0.110                       57640     23.215.197.169                    80         CloseWait
192.168.0.110                       57641     23.215.197.169                    80         CloseWait
192.168.0.110                       57642     23.60.172.136                     443        CloseWait
192.168.0.110                       57643     23.60.172.136                     443        CloseWait
192.168.0.110                       57646     23.54.90.8                        443        CloseWait
192.168.0.110                       57917     104.244.42.134                    443        CloseWait
192.168.0.110                       57921     104.244.42.66                     443        CloseWait
192.168.0.110                       57923     192.229.237.101                   443        CloseWait
192.168.0.110                       57934     104.244.43.131                    443        CloseWait
192.168.0.110                       57939     117.18.232.102                    443        CloseWait
192.168.0.110                       57940     152.199.43.83                     443        CloseWait
192.168.0.110                       57945     151.101.18.164                    443        CloseWait
192.168.0.110                       58489     104.18.26.211                     443        Established
192.168.0.110                       58491     52.139.250.253                    443        Established
192.168.0.110                       58495     74.125.68.188                     5228       Established
192.168.0.110                       58496     192.0.78.23                       443        Established
192.168.0.110                       58504     172.67.133.142                    443        Established
192.168.0.110                       58527     23.211.192.142                    443        CloseWait
192.168.0.110                       58535     37.252.229.173                    443        Established
192.168.0.110                       58542     213.227.184.134                   443        Established
192.168.0.110                       58632     185.199.111.153                   443        Established
192.168.0.110                       58658     13.227.178.85                     443        Established
192.168.0.110                       58662     172.217.167.131                   443        Established
```

File sharing

As an incident responder, you should make sure that every file share is accountable and reasonable and there is no unnecessary file sharing.

In order to check up on the file-sharing options in the command prompt, type

```
net view \\<localhost>'
```



To see the file-sharing in PowerShell, you can type

```
Get-SMBShare
```

```
PS C:\Windows\system32> Get-SMBShare

Name     ScopeName Path       Description
----     --------- ----       -----------
ADMIN$   *         C:\Windows Remote Admin
C$       *         C:\        Default share
D$       *         D:\        Default share
IPC$     *                    Remote IPC
jeenali  *         D:\jeenali
Users    *         C:\Users


PS C:\Windows\system32>
```

Files

To view the files which could be malicious or end with a particular extension, you can use ‘forfiles’ command. Forfiles is a command-line utility software. It was shipped with Microsoft Windows Vista. During that time, management of multiples files through the command line was difficult as most of the commands at that time we made to work on single files

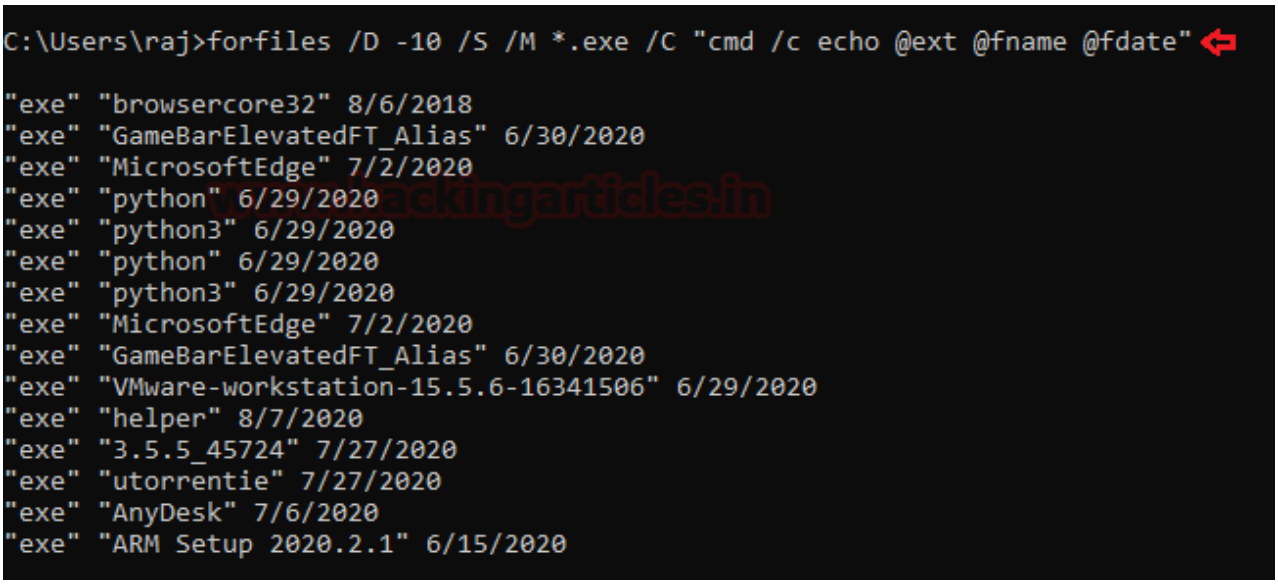
To view the .exe files with their path to locate them in the command prompt, type

```
forfiles /D -10 /S /M *.exe /C "cmd /c echo @path"
```

```
C:\Users\raj>forfiles /D -10 /S /M *.exe /C "cmd /c echo @path"

"C:\Users\raj\AppData\Local\JxBrowser\browsercore-64.0.3282.24.unknown\browsercore32.exe"
"C:\Users\raj\AppData\Local\Microsoft\WindowsApps\GameBarElevatedFT_Alias.exe"
"C:\Users\raj\AppData\Local\Microsoft\WindowsApps\MicrosoftEdge.exe"
"C:\Users\raj\AppData\Local\Microsoft\WindowsApps\python.exe"
"C:\Users\raj\AppData\Local\Microsoft\WindowsApps\python3.exe"
"C:\Users\raj\AppData\Local\Microsoft\WindowsApps\Microsoft.DesktopAppInstaller_8wekyb3d8bbwe\python.exe"
"C:\Users\raj\AppData\Local\Microsoft\WindowsApps\Microsoft.DesktopAppInstaller_8wekyb3d8bbwe\python3.exe"
"C:\Users\raj\AppData\Local\Microsoft\WindowsApps\Microsoft.MicrosoftEdge_8wekyb3d8bbwe\MicrosoftEdge.exe"
"C:\Users\raj\AppData\Local\Microsoft\WindowsApps\Microsoft.XboxGamingOverlay_8wekyb3d8bbwe\GameBarElevated
"C:\Users\raj\AppData\Local\VMware\vmware-download-2B3C\cdstmp_ws-windows_15.5.6_16341506\VMware-workstatio
"C:\Users\raj\AppData\Roaming\uTorrent\helper\helper.exe"
"C:\Users\raj\AppData\Roaming\uTorrent\updates\3.5.5_45724.exe"
"C:\Users\raj\AppData\Roaming\uTorrent\updates\3.5.5_45724\utorrentie.exe"
"C:\Users\raj\Downloads\AnyDesk.exe"
"C:\Users\raj\Downloads\ARM Setup 2020.2.1.exe"
```

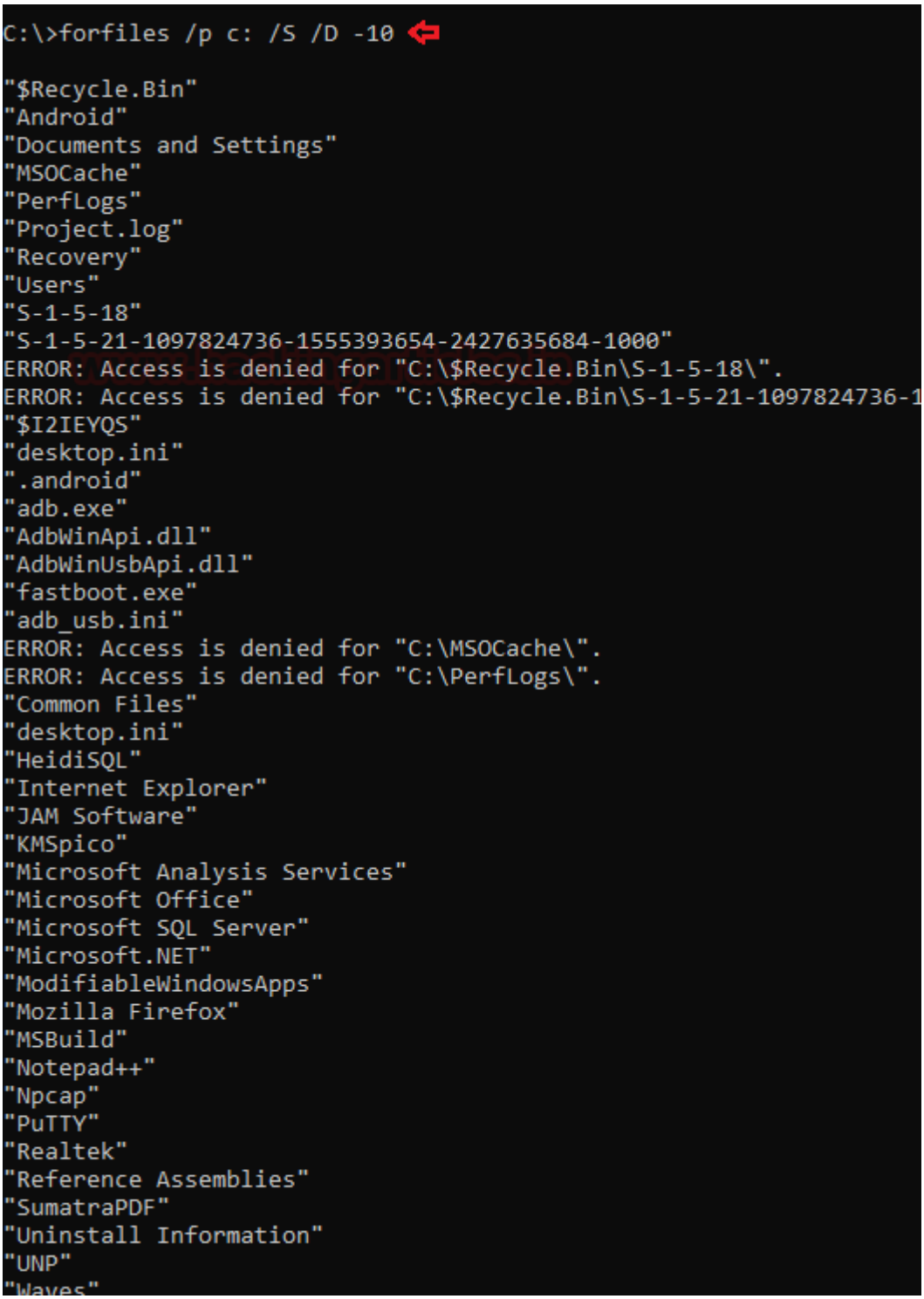
To View files without its path and more details of the particular file extension and its modification date, type

```
forfiles /D -10 /S /M *.exe /C "cmd /c echo @ext @fname @fdate"
```



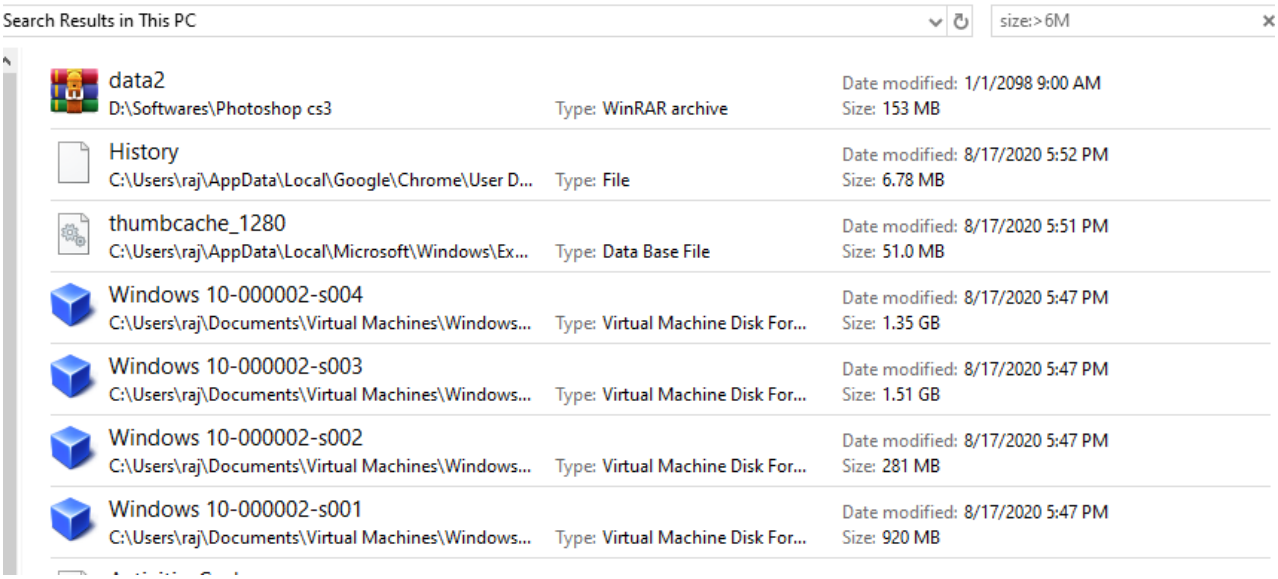
To check for files modified in the last 10 days type

```
forfiles /p c: /S /D -10
```



To check for file size below 6MB, you can use the file explorer's search box and enter

```
size:>6M
```



Firewall Settings

The incident responder should pay attention to the firewall configurations and settings and should maintain it regularly.

To view the firewall configurations and the inbound and outbound traffic in the command prompt, type

```
netsh firewall show config
```

```
C:\>netsh firewall show config

Domain profile configuration:
-------------------------------------------------------------------
Operational mode                  = Enable
Exception mode                    = Enable
Multicast/broadcast response mode = Enable
Notification mode                 = Enable

Allowed programs configuration for Domain profile:
Mode     Traffic direction    Name / Program
-------------------------------------------------------------------
Enable   Inbound              µTorrent (TCP-In) / C:\Users\raj\AppData\Roaming\uTo

Port configuration for Domain profile:
Port   Protocol  Mode    Traffic direction     Name
-------------------------------------------------------------------

Standard profile configuration (current):
-------------------------------------------------------------------
Operational mode                  = Enable
Exception mode                    = Enable
Multicast/broadcast response mode = Enable
Notification mode                 = Enable

Service configuration for Standard profile:
Mode     Customized  Name
-------------------------------------------------------------------
Enable   No          Network Discovery

Allowed programs configuration for Standard profile:
Mode     Traffic direction    Name / Program
-------------------------------------------------------------------
Enable   Inbound              µTorrent (TCP-In) / C:\Users\raj\AppData\Roaming\uTo
Enable   Inbound              Firefox (C:\Program Files\Mozilla Firefox) / C:\Prog

Port configuration for Standard profile:
Port   Protocol  Mode    Traffic direction     Name
-------------------------------------------------------------------

Log configuration:
-------------------------------------------------------------------
File location   = C:\Windows\system32\LogFiles\Firewall\pfirewall.log
Max file size   = 4096 KB
Dropped packets = Disable
Connections     = Disable
```

To view the firewall settings of the current profile in the command prompt, type

```
netsh advfirewall show currentprofile
```

```
C:\>netsh advfirewall show currentprofile

Public Profile Settings:
----------------------------------------------------------------------
State                                 ON
Firewall Policy                       BlockInbound,AllowOutbound
LocalFirewallRules                    N/A (GPO-store only)
LocalConSecRules                      N/A (GPO-store only)
InboundUserNotification               Enable
RemoteManagement                      Disable
UnicastResponseToMulticast            Enable

Logging:
LogAllowedConnections                 Disable
LogDroppedConnections                 Disable
FileName                              %systemroot%\system32\LogFiles\Firewall\pfirewall.log
MaxFileSize                           4096

Ok.
```

Sessions with other Systems

To check the session details that are created with other systems, you can run command prompt and type

```
net use
```

```
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.18362.1016]
(c) 2019 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Users\raj>net use
New connections will be remembered.


Status       Local     Remote                    Network

-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
OK                     \\192.168.0.106\IPC$      Microsoft Windows Network
The command completed successfully.


C:\Users\raj>
```

Open Sessions

To see any open sessions of your system, you can get the details about the duration of the session run the command prompt and type

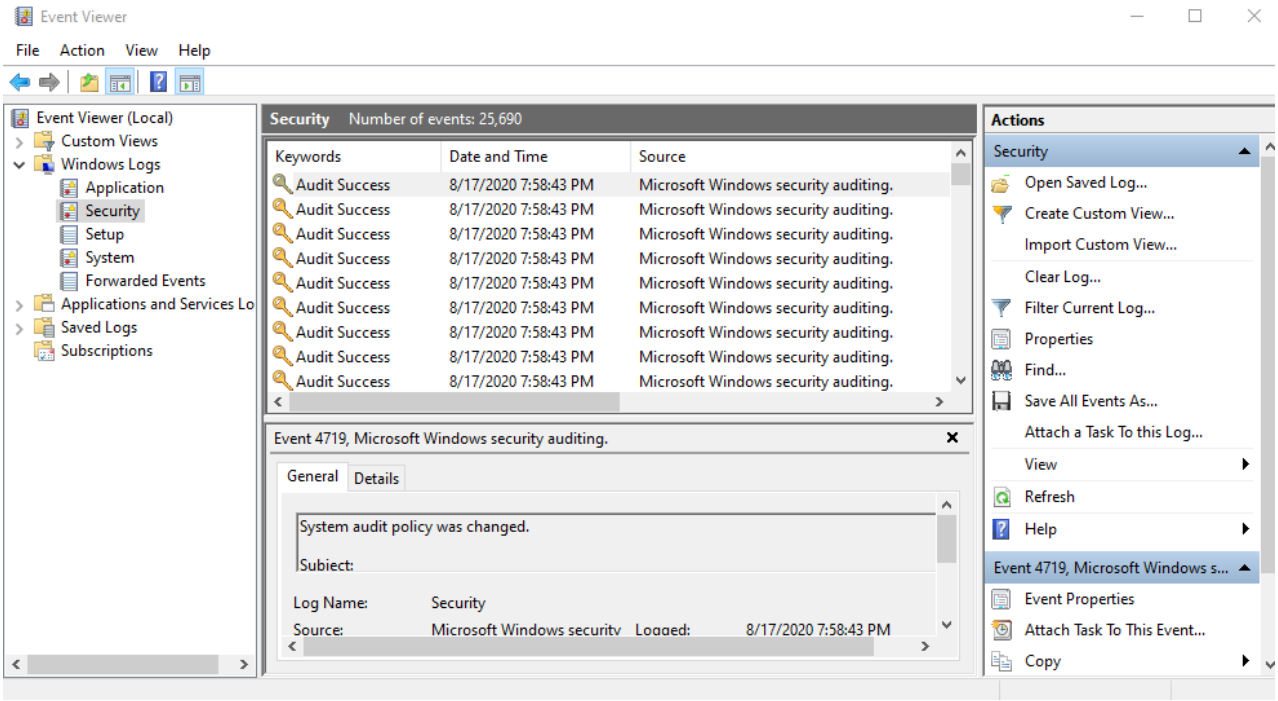
```
net session
```

```
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.14393]
(c) 2016 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Users\Administrator>net session

Computer              User name            Client Type       Opens Idle time
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
\\192.168.0.110       administrator                                  0 00:02:31
The command completed successfully.


C:\Users\Administrator>
```

Log Entries

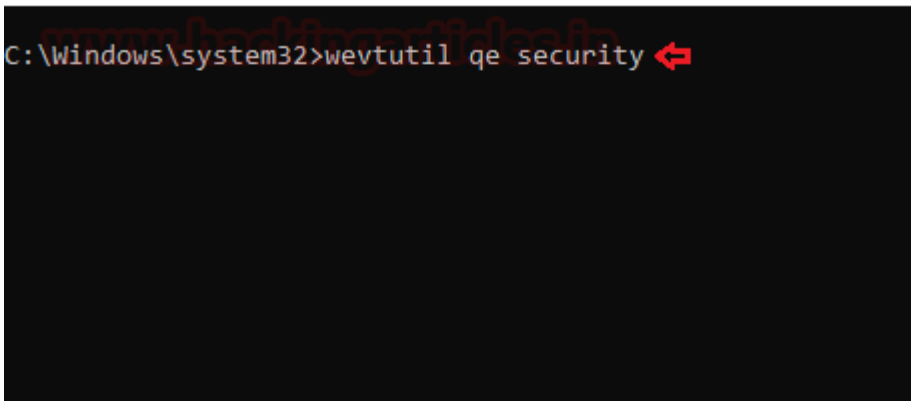
To view the log entries in GUI you can open the event viewer and see the logs. Press '**Windows+ R**' and type

```
eventvwr.msc
```



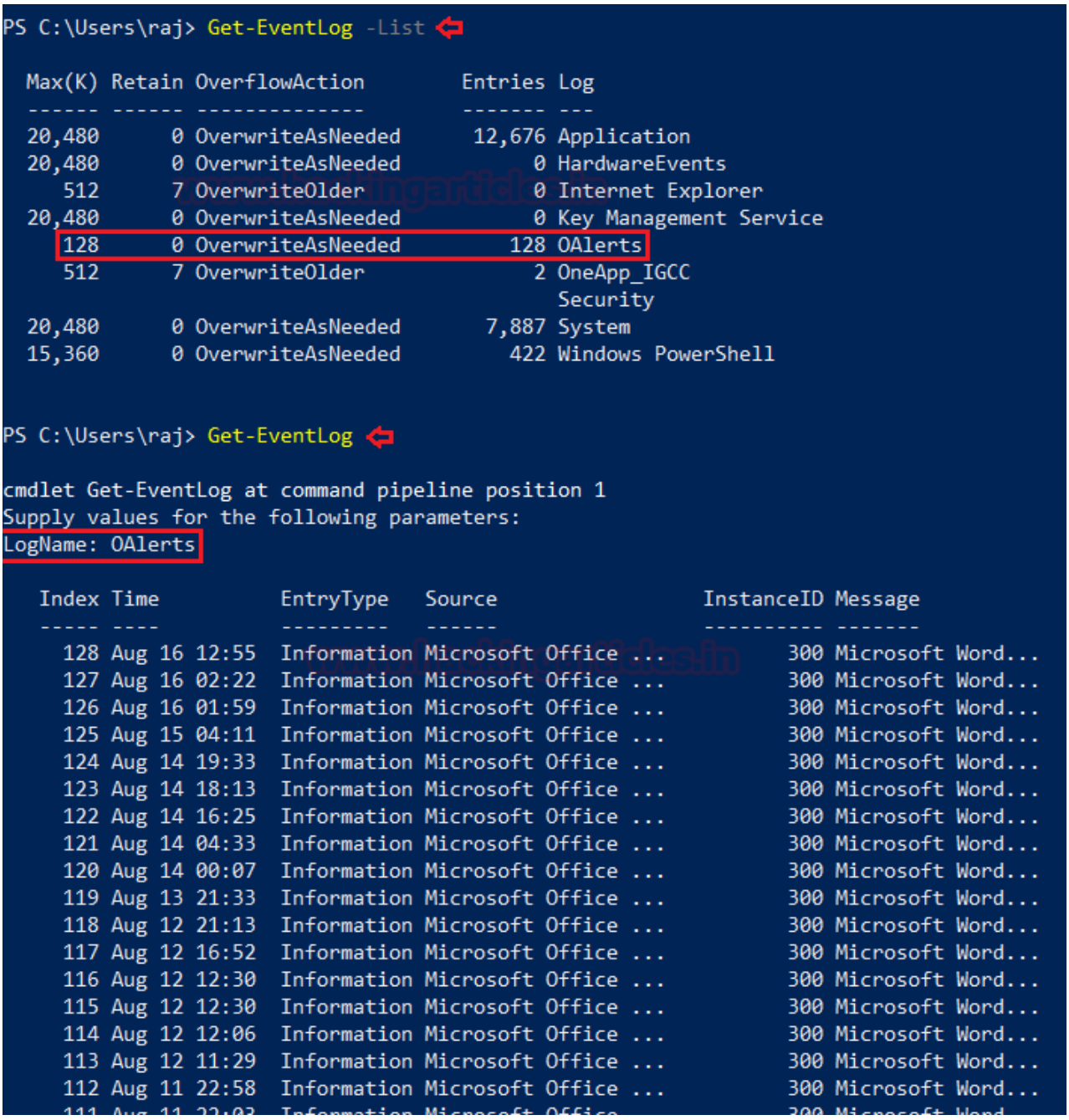
To export certain logs of a particular event in command prompt type

```
wevtutil qe security
```



To get the event log list in the PowerShell, type

```
Get-EventLog -List
```



And type the particular event in the supply value and you will get event details of that particular event.

Conclusion

Hence, one can make use these commands as an incident responder and keep their systems away from the threat.

Author: Jeenali Kothari is a Digital Forensics enthusiast and enjoys technical content writing. You can reach her on **Here**