

So you want to do some logging. . . (PT. 6 IIS Logs)

 blog.iso365down.com/so-you-want-to-do-some-logging-pt-6-iis-logs-52f70819567a

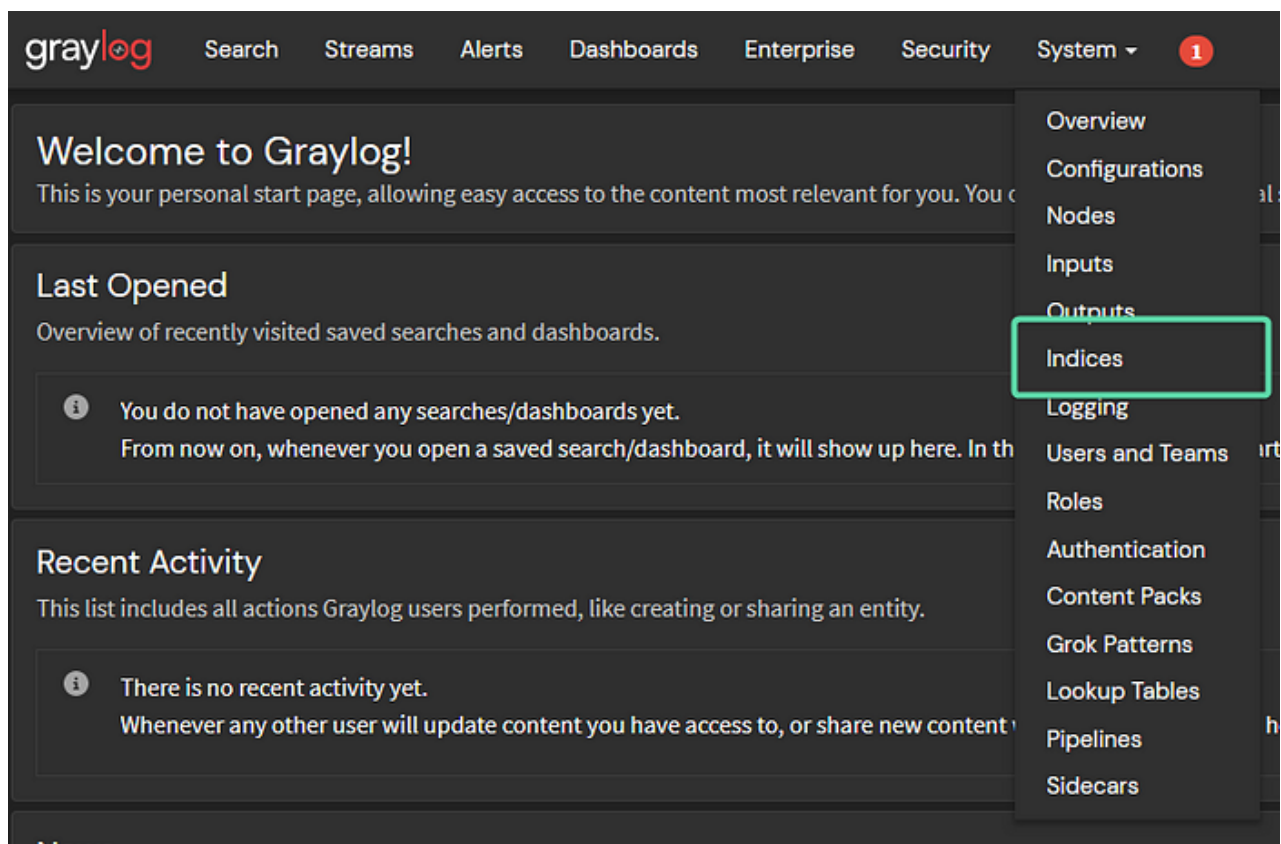
HanSolo71

December 26, 2023

Creating a New Index

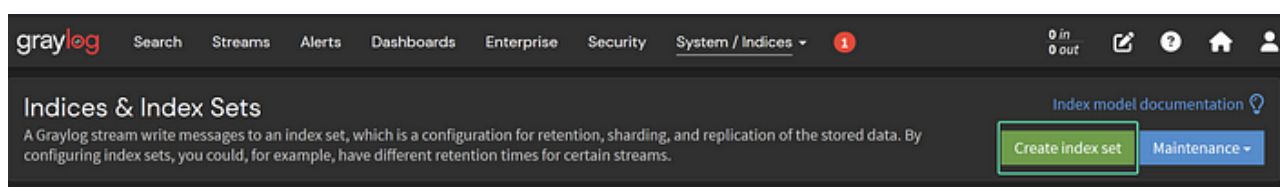
Before moving forward we will want to create a new index in Graylog. Logs from web servers can generate a lot of traffic and you may want to change retention based on storage needs.

To make a new index set, use the top menu and select **System > Indices**.



Time for a new index!

Then select **Create index set**.



Make the new index

We will only need to worry about *Title* and *Index prefix* fields along with rotation strategy.

Create Index Set

Create a new index set that will let you configure the retention, sharding, and replication of messages coming from one or more sources.

Title

IIS Logs

Descriptive name of the index set.

Description

IIS Logs

Add a description of this index set.

Index prefix

iis

A **unique** prefix used in Elasticsearch indices belonging to this index set. The prefix must start with a letter or number, and can only contain letters, numbers, '_', '-' and '+'.
Name the new index set

Analyzer

standard


Elasticsearch analyzer for this index set.

We want to keep our IIS/Web access logs for 30 days.

To do this, we will use a rotation strategy of **Index Time** with a duration of **P1D**. We want to set the retention strategy to **Delete Index** and set the max number of indices to 30.

These settings will create a new index every day and delete the oldest index when index 31 is created

Index Rotation Configuration

 Graylog uses multiple indices to store documents in. You can configure the strategy it uses to determine when to rotate the currently active write index.

Select rotation strategy

Index Time

Rotation period (ISO8601 Duration)

P1D

a day


How long an index gets written to before it is rotated. (i.e. "P1D" for 1 day, "PT6H" for 6 hours).

Empty index set

☒ Rotate empty index set

Apply the rotation strategy even when the index set is empty (not recommended).

Index Retention Configuration

 Graylog uses a retention strategy to clean up old indices.

Select retention strategy

Delete Index

Max number of indices

30

Maximum number of indices to keep before **deleting** the oldest ones

Create index set

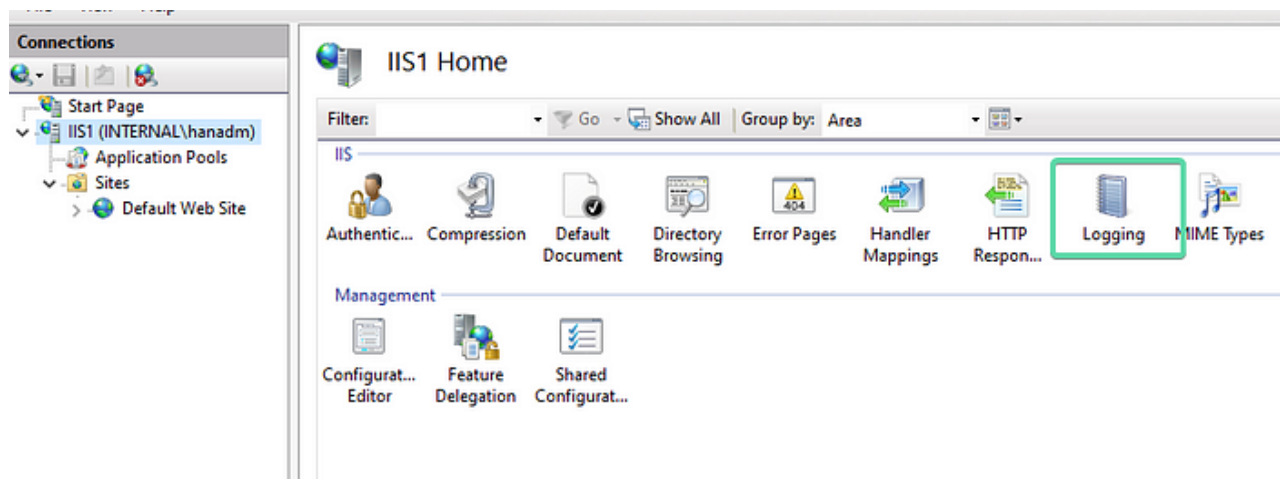
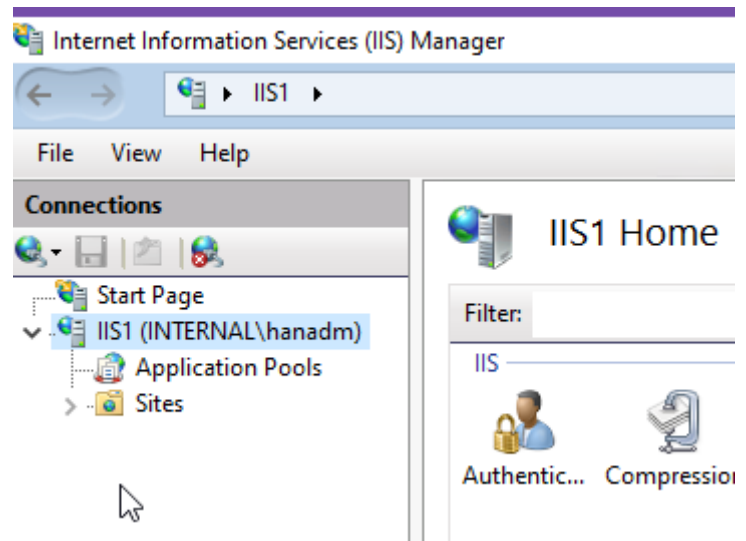
Cancel

These settings will create a new index every day and delete the oldest index when index 31 is created

Setting up IIS

Before moving forward we will want to enable all logging fields and ensure we are using W3C logs. We will start by opening the **IIS Manager**.

Select the IIS Servers Logging Rules



Edit logging

Ensure you are using W3C format also.



Logging

Use this feature to configure how IIS logs requests on the Web server.

One log file per:

Site

Log File

Format:

W3C

Select Fields...

Directory:

%SystemDrive%\inetpub\logs\LogFiles

Browse...

Encoding:

UTF-8

Ensure logs are W3C format

Lastly enable all fields



Logging

Use this feature to configure how IIS logs requests on the Web server.

One log file per:

Site

Log File

Format:

W3C

Select Fields...

Directory:

%SystemDrive%\inetpub\logs\LogFiles

Browse...

Encoding:

UTF-8

Log Event Destination

Edit enabled Fields

Go ahead and enable all standard fields

Standard Fields:

- ☒ Date (date)
- ☒ Time (time)
- ☒ Client IP Address (c-ip)
- ☒ User Name (cs-username)
- ☒ Service Name (s-sitename)
- ☒ Server Name (s-computename)
- ☒ Server IP Address (s-ip)
- ☒ Server Port (s-port)
- ☒ Method (cs-method)
- ☒ URI Stem (cs-uri-stem)
- ☒ URI Query (cs-uri-query)
- ☒ Protocol Status (sc-status)
- ☒ Protocol Substatus (sc-substatus)
- ☒ Win32 Status (sc-win32-status)
- ☒ Bytes Sent (sc-bytes)
- ☒ Bytes Received (cs-bytes)
- ☒ Time Taken (time-taken)
- ☒ Protocol Version (cs-version)
- ☒ Host (cs-host)
- ☒ User Agent (cs(User-Agent))
- ☒ Cookie (cs(Cookie))
- ☒ Referer (cs(Referer))

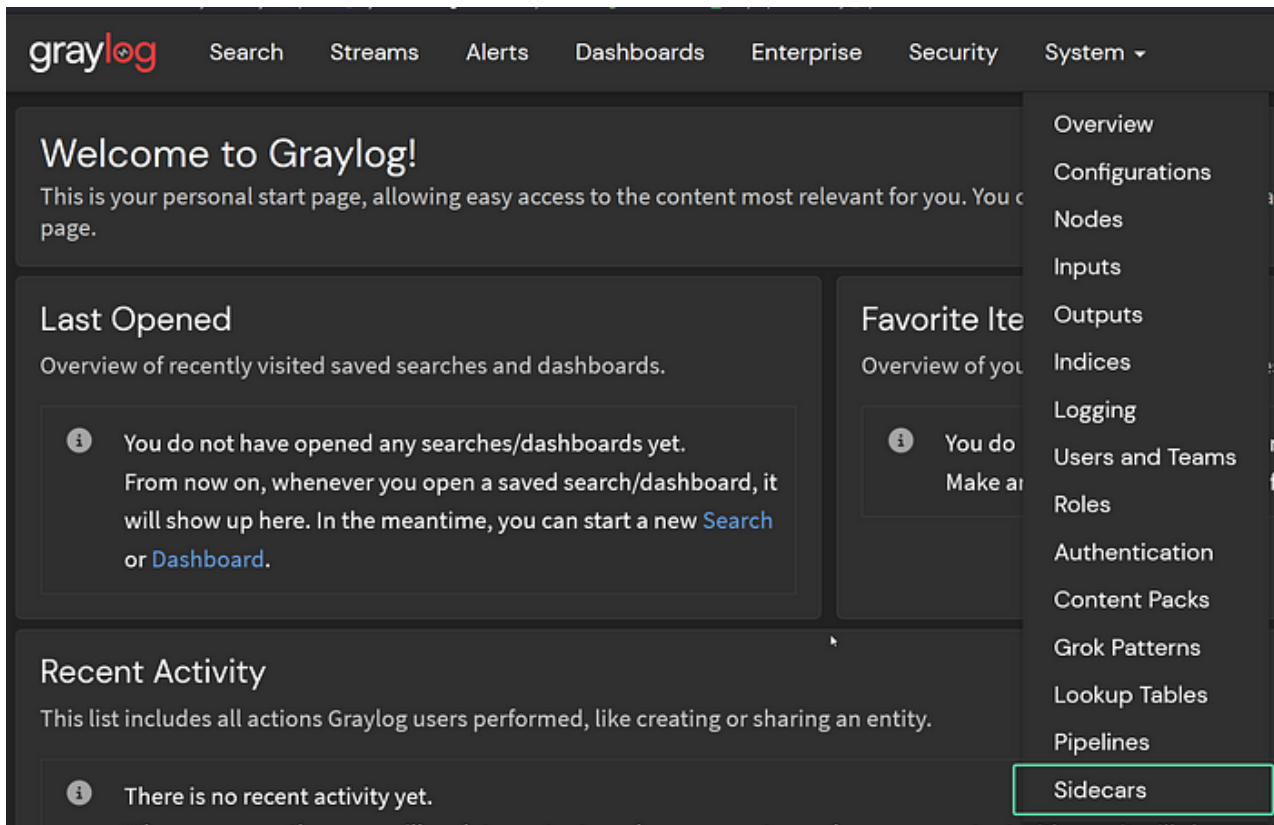
Enable all standard fields

If you have custom fields you will want to take note of them and add them to our GROK pattern latter.

Setting up the Sidecar Configuration

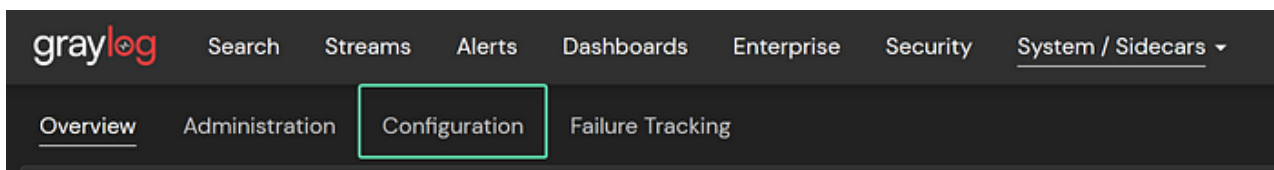
With our index ready to receive those logs now we need to configure the Graylog Sidecar that will be installed to read our IIS logs.

Using the top menu select **System > Sidecars**.



System > Sidecars

Select **configuration** at the from the sidecar menu.



Select Configuration

Create a configuration. We will be creating a **filebeat collector for windows**.

Name

Required. Name for this configuration

Configuration color

Change color

Choose a color to use for this configuration.

Configuration Assignment Tags

Sidecars which are configured with a matching tag will automatically receive this configuration.

Collector

filebeat on Windows

Note: Log Collector cannot change while the Configuration is in use. Clone the Configuration to test it using another Collector.

Create the config

The following block of configuration should give the basic outline needed to read any IIS file using the Graylog Sidecar. **Make sure to update the field to fit your logging scheme.**

```
# Needed for Graylog
fields_under_root:true
fields.collector_node_id:${sidecar.nodeName}
fields.gl2_source_collector:${sidecar.nodeId}

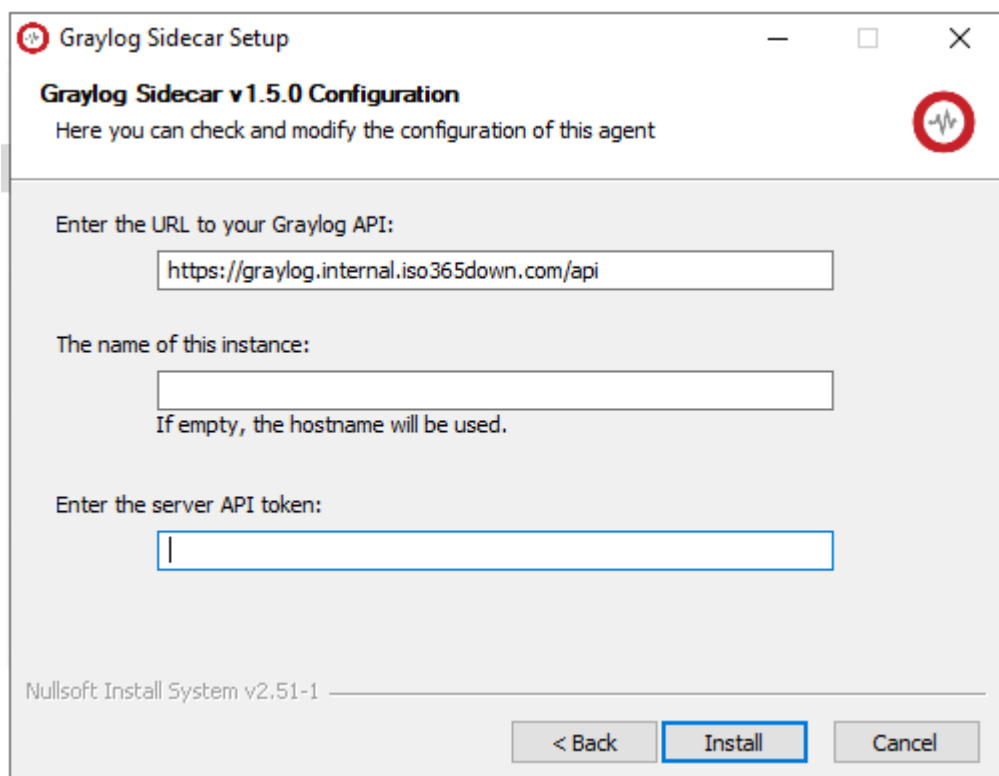
output.logstash:
hosts: ["graylog.internal.iso365down.com:5044"]
path:
data:${sidecar.spoolDir!"C:\\ProgramFiles\\Graylog\\sidecar\\cache\\winlogbeat"}\\da
logs:${sidecar.spoolDir!"C:\\ProgramFiles\\Graylog\\sidecar"}\\logs
```

Windows Graylog Sidecar Install

Because we are using Graylog 5.2.2 we can use the Graylog Sidecar 1.5.0 code. It can be downloaded .

Using the API key we generated in part 4, install the Graylog collector and point it at our Graylog instance.

Make sure you point the system at your Graylog instance using a <https://FQDN/api>.



The screenshot shows the 'Graylog Sidecar Setup' window with the title 'Graylog Sidecar v1.5.0 Configuration'. Below the title is a subtitle 'Here you can check and modify the configuration of this agent'. The main configuration area contains three input fields: 'Enter the URL to your Graylog API:' with the value 'https://graylog.internal.iso365down.com/api', 'The name of this instance:' (empty), and 'Enter the server API token:' (empty). A note below the instance name field states 'If empty, the hostname will be used.' At the bottom, there is a status bar 'Nullsoft Install System v2.51-1' and three buttons: '< Back', 'Install' (highlighted with a blue border), and 'Cancel'.

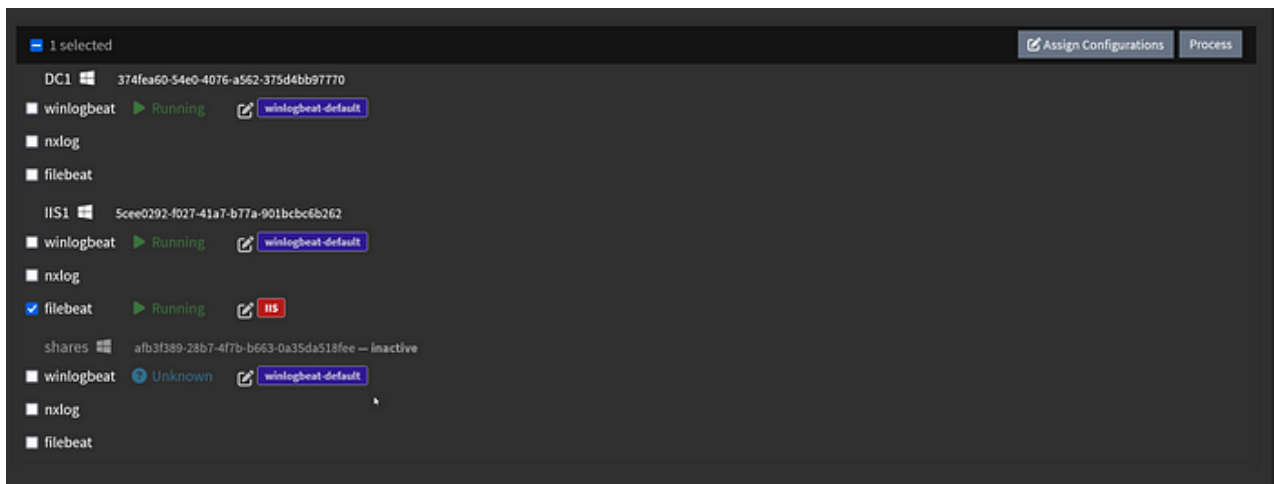
Make sure you use the FQDN of the Graylog Server

And let it install and validate it is showing up in Graylog.

IIS1	▶ Running	Windows	a few seconds ago	5cee0292-f027-41a7-b77a-901bcbcb6b262	1.5.0
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itsworking.jpg

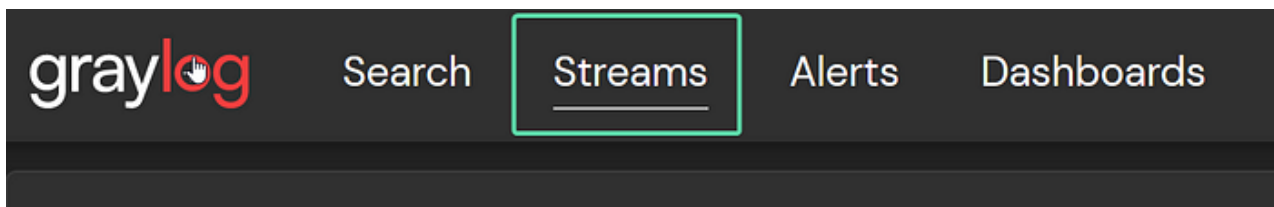
Now go to **Administration** and edit your IIS server and assign your filebeat configuration.



Assign the filebeat configuration

Creating a new stream

Start by going to **Streams** in the top menu



Enter the streams configuration

Create a new stream named IIS Logs and make sure to route the messages to the IIS index set and remove the messages from the default stream.

Name the stream, set the index set it will send data to, and remove the data from the default stream

The newly created stream needs rules configured to send data to it. To do this select **More > Manage Rules**.

Taking the Message ID and Index we saved earlier, load a the message to test against. Search for the field `filebeat_tags` and make a rule matching the field name `IIS`.

Edit Stream Rule

Field

filebeat_tags

Type

contain

Value

IIS

☐ Inverted

Description (Opt.)

Result: filebeat_tags must contain IIS

Cancel

Update Rule

The server will try to convert to strings or numbers based on the matcher type as well as it can.

Take a look at the matcher code on GitHub

Regular expressions use Java syntax.

Creating our stream rule

Test the stream rule against the message we selected and make sure the rule matches.

Decoding our IIS Messages

We have raw IIS logs now, better than what we had before but not super useful. Lets enhance the data we have.

```

message
2023-12-26 22:31:48 W3SVC1 IIS1 192.168.127.74 GET /favicon.ico - 80 - 192.168.127.46 HTTP/1.1 Mozilla/5.0+(Windows+NT+10.0;+Win64;+x64)+AppleWebKit/537.36+(KHTML,+like+Gecko)+Chrome/120.0.0.0+Safari/537.36 - http://192.168.127.74/ 192.168.127.74 404 0 2 1383 415 43

source
IIS1

timestamp
2023-12-26 17:32:45.249

```

Just a blog of text

Now that we have IIS messages flowing into our IIS Index, gather the message ID and index ID.

✉ b115610d-a43e-11ee-a968-5254004e74ba

Timestamp

2023-12-26 17:32:45.249

Received by

Windows Beats on  41fd6254 / graylog.interal.thedownings.org

Stored in index

iis_0

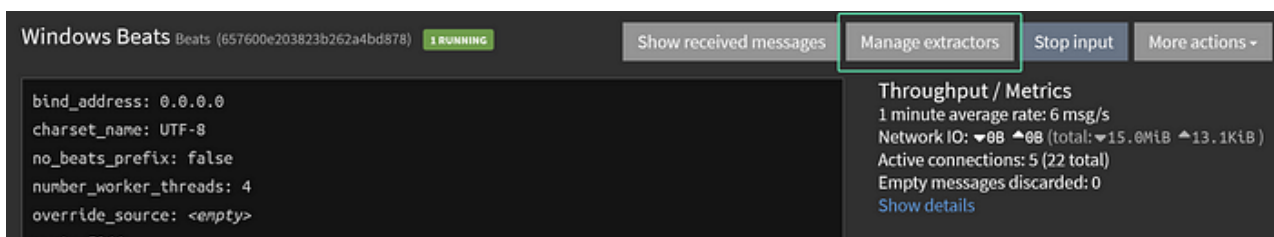
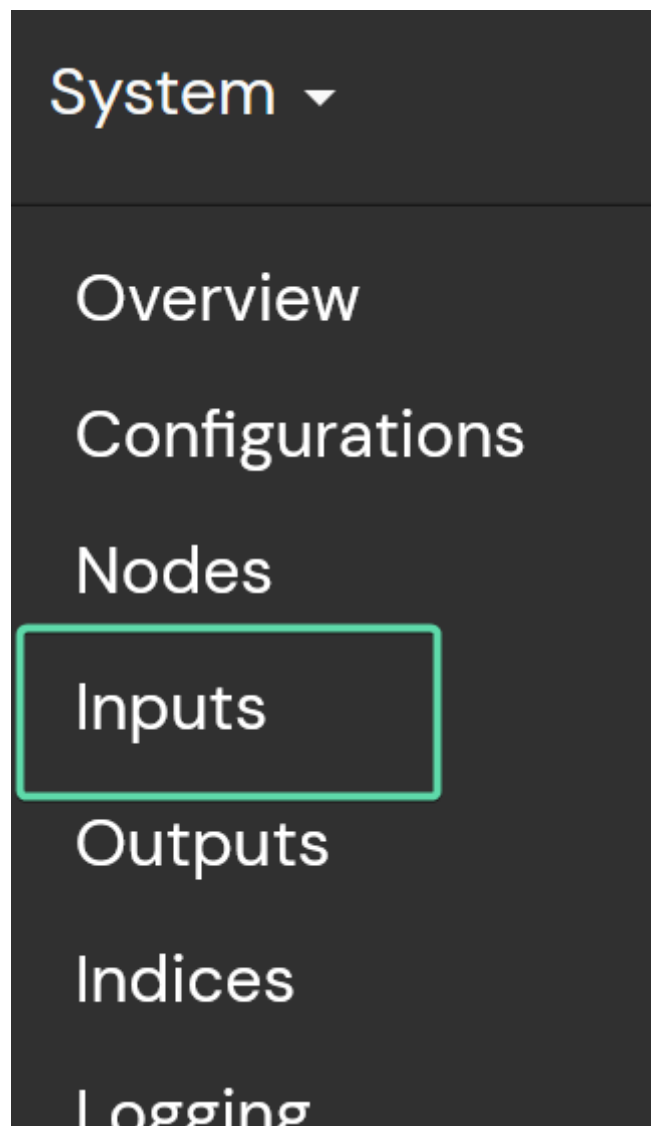
Routed into streams

- IIS
- Windows Logs

Just to give credit, I am modifying the data found on [flatricks github](#). I found it didn't work anymore and had to make a small modification. (Change `%{SERVERNAME:serverName}` to `%{HOSTNAME:serverName}`)

To edit our extractor visit **System > Inputs**

Select **Manage Extractors** on our Windows Beat input we created earlier.



Create a new extractor

I have exported a working extractor.

```
{  [  {    ,    ,    [],    ,    ,    ,    {
,    },    ,    } ], }
```

Importing this extractor will create a GUI like this. You may want to adjust the field contains string if your applications uses a different naming scheme.

Extractor configuration

Extractor type

Grok pattern

Source field

message

☐ Named captures only

Only put the explicitly named captures into the message.

Grok pattern

Pattern

```
%{TIMESTAMP_ISO8601:log_timestamp} %{WORD:serviceName} %{HOSTNAME:serverName}
%{IP:serverIP} %{WORD:method} %{URIPATH:uriStem} %{NOTSPACE:uriQuery}
%{NUMBER:port;int} %{NOTSPACE:username} %{IPORHOST:clientIP}
%{NOTSPACE:protocolVersion} %{NOTSPACE:userAgent} %{NOTSPACE:cookie}
%{NOTSPACE:referer} %{NOTSPACE:requestHost} %{NUMBER:response;int}
%{NUMBER:subresponse;int} %{NUMBER:win32response;int} %{NUMBER:bytesSent;int}
%{NUMBER:bytesReceived;int} %{NUMBER:timetaken;int}
```

The pattern which will match the log line e.g: '%{IP:client}' or '!'?

Try against example

Filter pattern

BASE10NUM

(?<![0-9,++])(?>[+]?(?:[0-9]+(?:\.[0-9]+...))?)

Add

BASE16FLOAT

\b(?:[0-9A-Fa-f])(?:[+-]?(?:0x)?(?:[0-9]...

Add

BASE16NUM

(?:[0-9A-Fa-f]+)

Add

Condition

☐ Always try to extract
☒ Only attempt extraction if field contains string
☐ Only attempt extraction if field matches regular expression

Extracting only from messages that match a certain condition helps you avoiding wrong or unnecessary extractions and can also save CPU resources.

Field contains string

W3SVC

Try

Type a string that the field should contain in order to attempt the extraction.

Extraction strategy

☒ Copy
☐ Cut

Do you want to copy or cut from source? You cannot use the cutting feature on standard fields like *message* and *source*.

Extractor title

IIS-WC3 Full

A descriptive name for this extractor.

Our import extractor

Here is the raw GROK pattern.

```
%{TIMESTAMP_ISO8601:log_timestamp} %{WORD:serviceName} %{HOSTNAME:serverName} %
{IP:serverIP} %{WORD:method} %{URIPATH:uriStem} %{NOTSPACE:uriQuery} %
{NUMBER:port;int} %{NOTSPACE:username} %{IPORHOST:clientIP} %
{NOTSPACE:protocolVersion} %{NOTSPACE:userAgent} %{NOTSPACE:cookie} %
{NOTSPACE:referer} %{NOTSPACE:requestHost} %{NUMBER:response;int} %
{NUMBER:subresponse;int} %{NUMBER:win32response;int} %{NUMBER:bytesSent;int} %
{NUMBER:bytesReceived;int} %{NUMBER:timetaken;int}
```

If we now generate a new IIS log and test that against our extractor you will see that Graylog has decoded the string of data we sent it.

```

log_timestamp
2023-12-26 23:15:28
YEAR
2023
MONTHNUM
12
MONTHDAY
26
HOUR
23
MINUTE
15
SECOND
28
serviceName
W3SVC1
serverName
IIS1
serverIP
192.168.127.74
IPV4
[192.168.127.74, 192.168.127.46]
method
GET
uriStem
/tlsstart.png
uriQuery
-
port
80
BASE10NUM
[80, 200, 0, 99936, 416, 9]
username
-
clientIP

```

Successful extraction

If we look at new incoming logs we will see new fields have been added to our message. We can now search on these fields.

The screenshot shows a log message in a SIEM interface. The message ID is `ed07991-a446-11ee-a968-5254004e74ba`. The message content is a JSON object with the following fields:

```

{
  "Timestamp": "2023-12-26 18:31:43.315",
  "Received by": "Windows Hosts on 4158254 / graylog.internal.thedownings.org",
  "Stored in index": "RS_0",
  "Routed into streams": [
    "RS",
    "Windows Logs"
  ],
  "BASE10NUM": [
    "80", "200", "0", "99936", "416", "9"
  ],
  "HOUR": 23,
  "IP": "192.168.127.46",
  "IPV4": [
    "192.168.127.74", "192.168.127.46"
  ],
  "MINUTE": 15,
  "MONTHDAY": 26,
  "MONTHNUM": 12
}

```

The interface also shows a search bar at the top with the query `ed07991-a446-11ee-a968-5254004e74ba` and buttons for `Permalink`, `Show surrounding messages`, `Test against stream`, `Copy ID`, and `Copy message`.

Our enhanced message

Thanks for sticking around! Our next part will be on SQL logs.