

The purpose of this cheat sheet is to cover the basics of the **Kusto Query Language (KQL)**. Most of the queries from this cheat sheet will run on the SecurityEvent table accessible via <https://aka.ms/lademo>. In the queries below, the table SecurityEvent is abbreviated by T. Many of the KQL functions and operators below link back to the official [KQL documentation](#).

The example queries only have the purpose of explaining KQL and may stop providing results due to changes in the data on the Log Analytics demo portal.

Generic

A string literal with a backslash requires **escaping** by a backslash:
"a string literal with a \ needs to be escaped"

The same can be achieved using a **verbatim string** literal by putting the @ sign in front: **@"a verbatim string literal with a \ that does not need to be escaped"**

More info on escaping string data types can be found [here](#).

Add comments to your query with a double forward slash:

```
// This is a comment
```

The **where** operator and the pipe (|) delimiter are essential in writing KQL queries.

where is used to filter rows from a table. In this example we filter on events from a source, the table SecurityEvent, where the column Computer has "contosohotels.com", and count the number of results:

```
SecurityEvent | where Computer has "contosohotels.com" | count
```

The pipe is used to separate data transformation operators. Such as: **where** Computer has "contosohotels.com". The result can be piped to a new operator. For example, to count the number of rows: | **count**

Only include **events from the last 24 hours** using the ago() function: T | **where** TimeGenerated > ago(24h)

For performance reasons always use time filters first in your query.

The ago() function supports multiple types of timespans. More info can be found [here](#). For example:

- 1d 1 day
- 10m 10 minutes
- 30s 30 seconds

Include events that occurred **between a specific timeframe**:

```
T | where TimeGenerated between(datetime(2022-08-01 00:00:00) .. datetime(2022-08-01 06:00:00))
```

Select and customize the columns from the resulting table of your query with the **project** operator.

- Specify the **columns to include**:

```
T | project TimeGenerated, EventID, Account, Computer, LogonType
```

- **Rename columns.** In this example we renamed the column Account to UserName:

```
T | project TimeGenerated, EventID, UserName = Account, Computer, LogonType
```

- **Remove columns** with **project-away**:

```
T | project-away EventSourceName, Task, Level
```

Add calculated columns to the result using the **extend** operator:

```
T | extend EventAge=now()-TimeGenerated
```

Count the number of records using the **count** operator:

```
T | count
```

String search

Search across all tables and columns: **search** **"*KEYWORD*"**

- Keep in mind that this is a performance-intensive operation.

Search for a specific value: T | **where** ProcessName == @"C:\Windows\System32\svchost.exe"

A **not equal to match** is done by adding an exclamation mark as prefix:

- Equal to: ==
- Not equal to: !=

This is also supported in a similar way for other [string operators](#).

A **case insensitive match** can be achieved using a tilde:

- Case sensitive: ==
- Case insensitive: =~
- Case insensitive and not equal to: !~

This is also supported in a similar way for other [string operators](#).

Match on values that contain a specific string:

```
T | where CommandLine contains "guest"
```

Because **has** is more performant, it's [advised](#) to use **has** over **contains** when searching for full keywords. The following expression yields to true:

- "North America" has "america"

contains and **has** are case insensitive by default. A case sensitive match can be achieved by adding the suffix **_cs**: **contains_cs** / **has_cs**

Match on values starting with or ending with a specific string:

```
T | where Computer startswith "DC"
```

- Ending with a specific string: **endswith**

startswith and **endswith** are case insensitive by default. A case-sensitive match can be achieved by adding the suffix **_cs**: **startswith_cs** / **endswith_cs**

Match on multiple string values: T | **where** Computer in ("DC01.na.contosohotels.com", "JBOX00")

- Not equal to: !in
- Case insensitive: in~
- Case insensitive and not equal to: !in~

Match based on a regular expression: T | **where** Computer **matches regex** @"\.contoso.+"

- KQL uses the [re2 library](#) and also complies with that syntax. Troubleshooting your regex can be done on [regex101.com](#). Select the regex Flavor "Golang" which also makes use of re2.

A **not equal to match** can be done using the not() function:

```
T | where not(Computer matches regex @"\.contoso.+")
```

A **case insensitive match** can be achieved by providing the i flag:

```
T | where Computer matches regex @"(?i)\.contoso.+"
```

Generic

Match based on conditions using [logical operators](#). For example:

- T | **where** EventID == 4624 **and** LogonType == 3
- T | **where** EventID == 4624 **or** EventID == 4625
- T | **where** (EventID == 4624 **and** LogonType == 3) **or** EventID == 4625

Aggregate results from your query with the [summarize](#) operator:

- Aggregate on multiple columns:
T | **summarize by** Computer, Account
- Aggregate on multiple columns and return the count of the group: T | **summarize count()** **by** Computer, Account

Besides `count()` many more handy aggregation functions exist. An overview can be found [here](#).

Sort the rows of the result using the [sort](#) operator:

```
T | where EventID == 4624 | summarize count() by
AuthenticationPackageName | sort by count_
```

By default, rows are sorted in descending order. Sorting in ascending order is also possible:

- `sort by` count_ asc
- Descending order: desc

Concatenate values. The result will be a string data type:

```
T | project example=strcat(EventID, " - ", Channel)
```

A variable number of values can be passed through the `strcat` function. If values are not strings, they will be forcibly converted to strings.

Numerical search

Search for a specific value: T | **where** EventID == 4688

- Not equal to: !=

All of the numerical operators can be found [here](#).

Search for a **value less or greater than:** T | **where** EventID == 4688 | **summarize count()** **by** Process | **where** count_ < 5

- Greater: >
- Less or Equal: <=
- Greater or Equal: >=

Match on **multiple numeric values:**

```
T | where EventID in (4624, 4625)
```

Extract values

Extract values from a string or JSON data. For example, extract the “process name” using a regular expression (if you are less familiar with regular expressions have a look at the [split](#) and [parse](#) function):

```
SecurityAlert | extend _ProcessName=extract("process
name": "(.*)", 1, ExtendedProperties)
```

Because the column `ExtendedProperties` contains JSON data you can also use the function `extractjson()`:

```
SecurityAlert | extend _ProcessName =
extractjson("$.process name", ExtendedProperties)
```

If you need to extract multiple elements from JSON data, stored as a string, you can use the function `parse_json()`.

Use the dot notation if the data is of the type dictionary or a list of dictionaries in an array. One way to find out is through the [gettype\(\)](#) function. Have a look at the table `SigninLogs` to play with data stored as a dictionary: `SigninLogs | project Status.errorCode`

Named expressions and user-defined functions

Use the `let` statement to **bind names to expressions**. See below two examples of a named expression. Of course, much more complex expressions can be created. Such as complete queries that can be nested inside another query (i.e. sub-query). For **sub-queries** consider using the [materialize\(\)](#) function when the sub-query is called multiple times.

Take into account the semicolon at the end of the `let` statement:

- `let` _SearchWindow = ago(24h);
T | **where** TimeGenerated > _SearchWindow
- `let` _computers = dynamic(["JB0X00",
"DC01.na.contosohotels.com"]);
T | **where** Computer in (_computers)

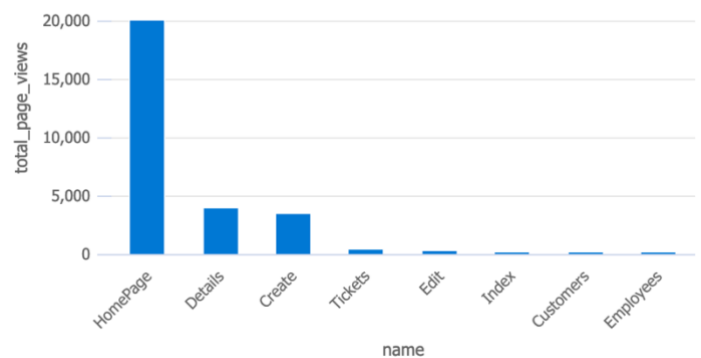
The `let` statement can be used in many other useful ways. Such as creating **user-defined functions**. More info on the `let` statement can be found [here](#).

Visualizations

The `render` operator can be used to **create visualizations**. Besides the below example, more types of visualizations are possible. More info can be found [here](#).

AppPageViews

```
| summarize total_page_views=count() by Name
| sort by total_page_views | render columnchart
```



Join tables

KQL has the ability to **join tables**. In this example, we join events from the `SecurityEvent` with that of `VMComputer` table. More information on joining tables can be found [here](#).

This query serves purely as an example to explain the [join](#) operator as it may not be the most useful join to perform.

SecurityEvent

```
| where EventID == 4688
| project TimeGenerated, Computer, NewProcessName,
CommandLine, ParentProcessName
| join kind=leftouter (
    VMComputer
    | project Computer, Ipv4Addresses,
    Ipv4DefaultGateways)
on Computer
```