Create a file and directory auditing configuration on SVMs

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Create the auditing configuration

Creating a file and directory auditing configuration on your storage virtual machine (SVM) includes understanding the available configuration options, planning the configuration, and then configuring and enabling the configuration. You can then display information about the auditing configuration to confirm that the resultant configuration is the desired configuration.

Before you can begin auditing file and directory events, you must create an auditing configuration on the storage virtual machine (SVM).

What you'll need

If you plan on creating an auditing configuration for central access policy staging, a CIFS server must exist on the SVM.

- Although you can enable central access policy staging in the auditing configuration without enabling Dynamic Access Control on the CIFS server, central access policy staging events are generated only if Dynamic Access Control is enabled.

  Dynamic Access Control is enabled through a CIFS server option. It is not enabled by default.

- If the arguments of a field in a command is invalid, for example, invalid entries for fields, duplicate entries, and non-existent entries, then the command fails before the audit phase.

  Such failures do not generate an audit record.

About this task

If the SVM is an SVM disaster recovery source, the destination path cannot be on the root volume.

Step

1. Using the information in the planning worksheet, create the auditing configuration to rotate audit logs based on log size or a schedule:

If you want to rotate audit logs by…	Enter…
Log size	`vserver audit create -vserver vserver_name -destination path -events [{file-ops|cifs-logon-logoff|cap-staging|file-share|audit-policy-change|user-account|security-group|authorization-policy-change}] [-format {xml|evtx}] [-rotate-limit integer] [-rotate-size {integer[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]}]`

If you want to rotate audit logs by…	Enter…
A schedule	`vserver audit create -vserver vserver_name -destination path -events [{file-ops|cifs-logon-logoff|cap-staging}] [-format {xml|evtx}] [-rotate-limit integer] [-rotate-schedule-month chron_month] [-rotate-schedule-dayofweek chron_dayofweek] [-rotate-schedule-day chron_dayofmonth] [-rotate-schedule-hour chron_hour] -rotate-schedule-minute chron_minute`  The `-rotate-schedule-minute` parameter is required if you are configuring time-based audit log rotation.

Examples

The following example creates an auditing configuration that audits file operations and CIFS logon and logoff events (the default) using size-based rotation. The log format is `EVTX` (the default). The logs are stored in the `/audit_log` directory. The log file size limit is `200 MB`. The logs are rotated when they reach 200 MB in size:

```
cluster1::> vserver audit create -vserver vs1 -destination /audit_log
-rotate-size 200MB
```

The following example creates an auditing configuration that audits file operations and CIFS logon and logoff events (the default) using size-based rotation. The log format is `EVTX` (the default). The log file size limit is `100 MB` (the default), and the log rotation limit is `5`:

```
cluster1::> vserver audit create -vserver vs1 -destination /audit_log
-rotate-limit 5
```

The following example creates an auditing configuration that audits file operations, CIFS logon and logoff events, and central access policy staging events using time-based rotation. The log format is `EVTX` (the default). The audit logs are rotated monthly, at 12:30 p.m. on all days of the week. The log rotation limit is `5`:

```
cluster1::> vserver audit create -vserver vs1 -destination /audit_log
-events file-ops,cifs-logon-logoff,file-share,audit-policy-change,user-
account,security-group,authorization-policy-change,cap-staging -rotate
-schedule-month all -rotate-schedule-dayofweek all -rotate-schedule-hour
12 -rotate-schedule-minute 30 -rotate-limit 5
```

Enable auditing on the SVM

After you finish setting up the auditing configuration, you must enable auditing on the storage virtual machine (SVM).

What you'll need

The SVM audit configuration must already exist.

About this task

When an SVM disaster recovery ID discard configuration is first started (after the SnapMirror initialization is complete) and the SVM has an auditing configuration, ONTAP automatically disables the auditing configuration. Auditing is disabled on the read-only SVM to prevent the staging volumes from filling up. You can enable auditing only after the SnapMirror relationship is broken and the SVM is read-write.

Step

1. Enable auditing on the SVM:

   ```
   vserver audit enable -vserver vserver_name

   vserver audit enable -vserver vs1
   ```

Verify the auditing configuration

After completing the auditing configuration, you should verify that auditing is configured properly and is enabled.

Steps

1. Verify the auditing configuration:

   ```
   vserver audit show -instance -vserver vserver_name
   ```

   The following command displays in list form all auditing configuration information for storage virtual machine (SVM) vs1:

   ```
   vserver audit show -instance -vserver vs1
   ```

```
                           Vserver: vs1
                  Auditing state: true
            Log Destination Path: /audit_log
     Categories of Events to Audit: file-ops
                       Log Format: evtx
              Log File Size Limit: 200MB
      Log Rotation Schedule: Month: -
Log Rotation Schedule: Day of Week: -
        Log Rotation Schedule: Day: -
       Log Rotation Schedule: Hour: -
     Log Rotation Schedule: Minute: -
                Rotation Schedules: -
          Log Files Rotation Limit: 0
```