Symantec™ Event Collector 4.3 for Microsoft® Internet Information Services (IIS) Quick Reference



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Chapter 1

Introducing Symantec Event Collector for Microsoft Internet Information Services (IIS)

This chapter includes the following topics:

- About this quick reference
- Compatibility requirements
- Preinstallation requirements for Microsoft IIS Event Collector
- Configuring your security product to work with the collector
- About the installation sequence for Microsoft IIS Event Collector
- Sensor configuration for Microsoft IIS Event Collector

About this quick reference

This quick reference includes information that is specific to Symantec Event Collector for Microsoft Internet Information Services (IIS). General knowledge on installing and configuring collectors is assumed, as well as basic knowledge of Microsoft IIS.

For detailed information on how to install and configure event collectors, please see the *Symantec Event Collectors Integration Guide*.

For information on Microsoft IIS, see your product documentation.

Compatibility requirements

The collector is compatible with specific versions of the security product and is compatible with certain operating systems.

Compatibility requirements for the event collector

The collector is compatible with Microsoft Internet Information Services (IIS) versions 5.x and 6.x.

The collector runs on the following operating systems:

- Microsoft Windows 2000 with Service Pack 4 or later
- Microsoft Windows 2000 Advanced Server with Service Pack 4 or later
- Microsoft Windows 2003 Server Enterprise Edition with Service Pack 1 or later
- Microsoft Windows 2003 Server Standard Edition with Service Pack 1 or later
- Microsoft Windows XP with Service Pack 2 or later

System requirements for the collector computer

The computer on which you install the collector must meet the following minimum system requirements:

- Intel Pentium-compatible 133-MHz processor (up to and including Xeon-class)
- 512 MB minimum, 1 GB of memory recommended for the Symantec Event Agent
- 35 MB of hard disk space for collector program files
- 95 MB of hard disk space to accommodate the Symantec Event Agent, the JRE, and the collector
- TCP/IP connection to a network with a fixed IP address

Preinstallation requirements for Microsoft IIS Event Collector

The collector does not have preinstallation requirements.

Configuring your security product to work with the collector

After you install the necessary collector components, you must configure Microsoft IIS so that the event information is available to the collector.

For detailed information on configuring Microsoft IIS, see your security product documentation.

Configuring Microsoft IIS to work with the collector

You can use the configuration tools that are provided with Microsoft IIS to configure Microsoft IIS. You must configure Microsoft IIS to log with a W3C-log format with all fields enabled to be logged.

To configure Microsoft IIS

- From the Microsoft Internet Information Server menu, start Internet Service Manager.
- Double-click the local computer.
- Double-click the Web Sites or FTP Sites folder, right-click the Web site or FTP site for which you want to enable logging, and then click **Properties**.
- On the Web Site, FTP Site, or General tab (depending on which type of site you are configuring), check Enable logging.
- In the Active log format box, click **W3C Extended Log File Format**.
- 6 Click **Properties**.
- In the Extended Logging Properties page, on the Extended Logging Options tab. check all of the boxes.
- Click OK.
- 9 Click **Apply**, and then click **OK**.

About the installation sequence for Microsoft IIS **Event Collector**

The collector installation sequence is as follows:

- Close the Symantec Security Information Manager Client console.
- Register the collector.
- Install the Symantec Event Agent.

Symantec Event Agent build 12 or later is required.

■ Install the collector component.

For more information, see the Symantec Event Collectors Integration Guide.

Sensor configuration for Microsoft IIS Event Collector

The collector uses a sensor that you must configure to receive security events. After you configure the sensor, distribute the settings to the collectors on the target computers.

For more information, see the Symantec Event Collectors Integration Guide.

Sensor settings for Microsoft IIS Event Collector

The collector uses a log file sensor.

The collector includes two default sensor configurations: one reads HTTP logs and the other reads FTP logs.

The sensor has the following properties:

■ Log file directory

Specify the path to the log file on the security product computer.

For the HTTP log, the default log file directory is

C:\\winnt\system32\LogFiles\W3SVC1

For the FTP log, the default log file directory is

C:\\winnt\system32\LogFiles\MSFTPSVC1

See "Configuring your security product to work with the collector" on page 11.

■ Log File Name

Specify the name of the log file.

For both the HTTP log and the FTP log, the default log file extension is .log. An example log file name is exyymmdd.log.

■ Reading Mode

Specify whether the collector checks for new log files after reaching the end of the current log file or waits for new events to be added to the current log

Specify Monitor Dynamic Log for the collector to check for a new log file to read.

■ Start Reading From

Specify End to read the log file from the end of the file upon the restart of the

End is the default value for both HTTP logs and FTP logs.

Specify Last Position for the collector to keep track of which line the collector is reading in the log file. If the collector is interrupted and restarted, reading continues from this position. When the collector is started for the first time, the collector reads all events in all files.

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Implementation notes

This chapter includes the following topics:

■ Implementation notes for Microsoft IIS Event Collector

Implementation notes for Microsoft IIS Event Collector

This section describes the implementation details for the Microsoft IIS Event Collector.

Product ID

The product ID for the collector is 3149.

Method of data collection

The collector uses a LogFile sensor to collect events.

Schema packages

The collector uses the following schema packages:

- IDS events
- Firewall events

Example data

Example data is as follows:

```
W3C - 2006-01-20 05:37:37 10.194.63.10 - W3SVC1 SHIRE 10.194.63.11 80 GET /iisstart.asp - 200 0 0 593 719 HTTP/1.1
```

```
10.194.63.11 ELinks+(0.4.2;+Linux;+104x54) - http://10.194.63.11/
NCSA - 10.194.63.10 - - [20/Jan/2006:00:38:07 -0500] "GET
/iisstart.asp HTTP/1.1" 200 0
MS IIS - 10.194.63.10, -, 1/20/2006, 0:38:27, W3SVC1, SHIRE,
10.194.63.11, 0, 593, 0, 200, 0, GET, /iisstart.asp, -,
FTP W3C - 2006-01-20 03:26:34 10.194.63.10 administrator MSFTPSVC1
SHIRE 10.194.63.11 21 [5]created iis-test.log - 226 0 0 675 16
FTP - - - -
```

Event mapping for Information Manager

Table 2-1 shows the Information Manager field name and comments.

Table 2-1 **Event mapping**

Information Manager field name	Microsoft IIS Event Collector field name	Comment
Category ID	N/A	Actual value (30007606 - Security)
Description	N/A	Description of the event
Destination Host Name	N/A	Destination host name
Destination Service Name	N/A	Application protocol that is used for the connection A common value is HTTP.
Event Code	N/A	Depends on the target operation:
		If the target operation is a GET event code then the value is 10641.
		If the target operation is a PUT event code then the value is 4456.
Event Date	N/A	Date of the event
Event Details	N/A	517200 - No additional details
Event Info 1	N/A	HTTP result code

Event mapping (continued) Table 2-1

Information Manager field name	Microsoft IIS Event Collector field name	Comment
Event Info 2	N/A	Bytes sent
Event Info 3	N/A	Bytes received
Event Type ID	N/A	Possible values:
		1032000 - Host Intrusion Event
		1732000 - Generic Firewall
		512000 - Connection Accepted
		512001 - Connection Rejected
Intrusion Action	N/A	Attempted action
		Possible values:
		1037213 - Login
		1037203 - Create
		1037204 - Access
		1037208 - Move
		1037206 - Delete
		1037214 - Logout
Intrusion Data	N/A	String that contains additional data that is specific to this event
Intrusion Intent	N/A	Overall intent of the attempted intrusion activity
		Possible values:
		1027103 - Access
		1027104 - Integrity
Intrusion Outcome	N/A	Possible values:
		1027202 - Unknown
		1027203 - Succeeded
		1027204 - Failed
Intrusion Source Process	N/A	Individual session or process identifier for FTP

Table 2-1 Event mapping (continued)

Information Manager field name	Microsoft IIS Event Collector field name	Comment
Intrusion Target Name	N/A	Name of the attacker's target
Intrusion Target Type	N/A	Type of the attacker's target
		Possible values:
		1037112 - User Account
		1037105 - File
		1037106 - Directory
IP Destination Address	N/A	IP address of the Web server
IP Destination Port	N/A	IP destination port
IP Source Address	N/A	IP source address
IP Source Port	N/A	IP address source port
Severity ID	N/A	See Table 2-2
Source Host Name	N/A	Source host name

Event mapping (continued) Table 2-1

Information Manager field name	Microsoft IIS Event Collector field name	Comment
Target Operation	N/A	HTTP command
		Possible values:
		GET
		PUT
		HEAD
		MKDIR
		RMDIR
		DELETE
		OPTIONS
		PROPFIND
		INDEX
		FTP command
		Possible values:
		PASS
		CREATED
		SENT
		RNFR
		RNTO
		USER
		MKD
		DELE
		QUIT
Target Resource	N/A	URL that is being requested
User ID	N/A	ID that is used for operations that require user authentication
User Name	N/A	Client-side user name where available
Vendor Device ID	N/A	62

Implementation notes for Microsoft IIS Event Collector

Event mapping (continued) Table 2-1

Information Manager field name	Microsoft IIS Event Collector field name	Comment
Vendor Signature	N/A	Vendor description of current operation

Table 2-2 shows severity mapping.

Severity mapping Table 2-2

Vendor Signature	Severity
Default value	1 - Informational
For result code - 230	2 - Warning

Severity mapping (continued) Table 2-2

Vendor Signature	Severity
Severity depends on the vendor signature value	3 - Minor
Possible values:	
IISCGIphf	
IISWWWBoardPassword	
IISCGIWrap	
IISCGIWhoisraw	
IISCGIWebsendmail	
IISCGIWebplusabout	
IISCGIWebgais	
IISCGIWebcart	
IISCGIViewsource	
IISCGITestCGI	
IISCGISojourn	
IISCGISiteusermod	
IISCGIShell	
IISCGIBatPipe	
IISCGIPrintenv	
IISCGIPlusmail	
IISCGIPfdispaly	
IISCGIPerl	
IISHTTPconfigsys	
IISASPSourceDisclosure	
IISCGIjj	
IISCGIinfosrch	
IISCGIinfo2www	

Severity mapping (continued) Table 2-2

Vendor Signature	Severity
IISHTTPidqDirTraversal	3 - Minor
IISCGIIcat	(continued)
IISCGIhtmlscript	
IISCGIhtsearch	
IISCGIguestbook	
IISCGIaglimpse	
IISCGIfinger	
IISCGIfaxsurvey	
IISCGIloadpage	
IISCGIarchitextquery	
IISCGIdumpenv	
IISCGIcampas	
IISCGIcachemgr	
IISCGIbbhist	
IISCGIalibaba	
IISCGIget32	
IISCGIformhandler	
IISCGIwebdist	
IISCGIWebspeedAdmin	
IISCGIWebdriver	
IISCGIWebcomguestbook	
IISCGIAnyform	
IISCGIBnbform	
IISCGIFilespl	
The severity depends on the vendor signature value.	4 - Major
Possible values:	
IISDotDotAttack	
IISCrossSite	

Chapter 3

Event filtering and aggregation

This chapter includes the following topics:

■ Event filtering and aggregation for Microsoft IIS Event Collector

Event filtering and aggregation for Microsoft IIS Event Collector

Table 3-1 shows the default filters available with the collector. All filters are disabled by default.

Table 3-1 Default filters

Filter Name	Criteria	Description
Remove not translated events	Remove events where the field not_translated is equal to true.	This filter removes all events or log file rows that were not translated (useless events).
Filter non-identified	Remove events where the field not_identified contains the value NotIdentified.	This filter removes all requests that have not been identified as malicious. It is enabled when the collector is in an IDS mode of operation.
		This filter is not enabled but should be enabled in most cases to minimize the sending of events which are of little value.

Table 3-1

Filter Name	Criteria	Description
Filter File Not Found	Remove events with an HTTP result code of 404.	This filter removes all events where the requested page did not exist. These requests are usually noise traffic and not a security risk.
		This filter is not enabled but should be enabled in most cases to minimize the sending of events which are of little value.
Filter Successful	Remove events with an HTTP result code of 200.	This filter removes all events where the requested page existed and the client was able to retrieve it. These events are high-risk if the request is malicious.
Filter Forbidden	Remove events with an HTTP result code of 403.	This filter removes all events where the client was forbidden from viewing the page that is requested. These events are high-risk because the client may be attempting to view restricted data.
Filter Error	Remove events with an HTTP result code of 500.	This filter removes all events where the client request resulted in an error on the server. These events are high-risk as the arguments or actions of the client may be malicious with the errors being a side effect.

Default filters (continued)

Because of the role that intrusion-detection point products such as Microsoft IIS play in defense-in-depth scenarios, filtering or aggregation on these types of events is not recommended. However, it is possible that systems on a network play a specific role to ensure the security of an organization. This type of role may result in false positives from the device. For example, computers within the network that are responsible for assessing vulnerability risks may use techniques that cause intrusion-detection point products to report that the network is under attack. If you have this type of scenario, you may consider aggregating the events from that computer. This aggregation is based on the IP Source Address value in the Common Event folder.

You may also consider securing the network by aggregating or filtering events from this computer that are consistently fired by the role the computer plays on the network. This aggregation is based on the vendor code of the events you want to filter.

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