Chapter 24: Auditing

• Overview
• What is auditing?
• What does an audit system look like?
• How do you design an auditing system?
• Auditing mechanisms
• Examples: NFSv2, LAFS
What is Auditing?

- **Logging**
  - Recording events or statistics to provide information about system use and performance

- **Auditing**
  - Analysis of log records to present information about the system in a clear, understandable manner
Uses

- Describe security state
  - Determine if system enters unauthorized state
- Evaluate effectiveness of protection mechanisms
  - Determine which mechanisms are appropriate and working
  - Deter attacks because of presence of record
Problems

• What do you log?
  – Hint: looking for violations of a policy, so record *at least* what will show such violations

• What do you audit?
  – Need not audit everything
  – Key: what is the policy involved?
Audit System Structure

- **Logger**
  - Records information, usually controlled by parameters
- **Analyzer**
  - Analyzes logged information looking for something
- **Notifier**
  - Reports results of analysis
Logger

• Type, quantity of information recorded controlled by system or program configuration parameters

• May be human readable or not
  – If not, usually viewing tools supplied
  – Space available, portability influence storage format
Example: RACF

- Security enhancement package for IBM’s MVS/VM
- Logs failed access attempts, use of privilege to change security levels, and (if desired) RACF interactions
- View events with LISTUSERS commands
## RACF: Sample Entry

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>USER</th>
<th>EW125004</th>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>S.J.TURNER</th>
<th>OWNER</th>
<th>SECADM</th>
<th>CREATED</th>
<th>88.004</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DEFAULT-GROUP</td>
<td>HUMRES</td>
<td>PASSDATE</td>
<td>88.004</td>
<td>PASS-INTERVAL</td>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ATTRIBUTES</td>
<td>ADSP</td>
<td>REVOKE</td>
<td>DATE=NONE</td>
<td>RESUME-DATE=NONE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAST-ACCESS</td>
<td>88.020/14:15:10</td>
<td>CLASS AUTHORIZATIONS</td>
<td>NONE</td>
<td>NO-INSTALLATION-DATA</td>
<td>NO-MODEL-NAME</td>
<td>LOGON ALLOWED</td>
<td>(DAYS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GROUP</td>
<td>HUMRES</td>
<td>AUTH=JOIN</td>
<td>CONNECT-OWNER</td>
<td>SECADM</td>
<td>CONNECT-DATE</td>
<td>88.004</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONNECTS</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>UACC=READ</td>
<td>LAST-CONNECT</td>
<td>88.018/16:45:06</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONNECT ATTRAIBUTES</td>
<td>NONE</td>
<td>REVOKE DATE=NONE</td>
<td>RESUME DATE=NONE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GROUP</td>
<td>PERSNL</td>
<td>AUTH=JOIN</td>
<td>CONNECT-OWNER</td>
<td>SECADM</td>
<td>CONNECT-DATE:88.004</td>
<td>CONNECTS=25</td>
<td>UACC=READ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONNECT ATTRAIBUTES</td>
<td>NONE</td>
<td>REVOKE DATE=NONE</td>
<td>RESUME DATE=NONE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SECURITY-LEVEL</td>
<td>NONE SPECIFIED</td>
<td>CATEGORY AUTHORIZATION</td>
<td>NONE SPECIFIED</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Example: Windows NT

• Different logs for different types of events
  – *System event* logs record system crashes, component failures, and other system events
  – *Application event* logs record events that applications request be recorded
  – *Security event* log records security-critical events such as logging in and out, system file accesses, and other events

• Logs are binary; use *event viewer* to see them
• If log full, can have system shut down, logging disabled, or logs overwritten
Windows NT Sample Entry

Date: 2/12/2000       Source:       Security
Time: 13:03           Category:   Detailed Tracking
Type: Success         EventID:   592
User: WINDSOR\Administrator
Computer: WINDSOR

Description:
A new process has been created:
   New Process ID: 2216594592
   Image File Name: \Program Files\Internet Explorer\IEXPLORE.EXE
   Creator Process ID: 2217918496
   User Name: Administrator
   FDomain: WINDSOR
   Logon ID: (0x0,0x14B4c4)

[would be in graphical format]
Analyzer

• Analyzes one or more logs
  – Logs may come from multiple systems, or a single system
  – May lead to changes in logging
  – May lead to a report of an event
Examples

- Using *swatch* to find instances of *telnet* from *tcpd* logs:
  
  `/telnet/&!/localhost/&!/*.site.com/`

- Query set overlap control in databases
  - If too much overlap between current query and past queries, do not answer

- Intrusion detection analysis engine (director)
  - Takes data from sensors and determines if an intrusion is occurring
Notifier

- Informs analyst, other entities of results of analysis
- May reconfigure logging and/or analysis on basis of results
Examples

- Using *swatch* to notify of *telnets*
  
  ```
  /telnet/&!/localhost/&!/*.site.com/ mail staff
  ```

- Query set overlap control in databases
  - Prevents response from being given if too much overlap occurs

- Three failed logins in a row disable user account
  - Notifier disables account, notifies sysadmin
Designing an Audit System

- Essential component of security mechanisms
- Goals determine what is logged
  - Idea: auditors want to detect violations of policy, which provides a set of constraints that the set of possible actions must satisfy
  - So, audit functions that may violate the constraints
- Constraint $p_i : action \Rightarrow condition$
Example: Bell-LaPadula

- Simple security condition and *-property
  - $S$ reads $O \Rightarrow L(S) \geq L(O)$
  - $S$ writes $O \Rightarrow L(S) \leq L(O)$
  - To check for violations, on each read and write, must log $L(S)$, $L(O)$, action (read, write), and result (success, failure)
  - Note: need not record $S$, $O$!
    - In practice, done to identify the object of the (attempted) violation and the user attempting the violation
Remove Tranquility

• New commands to manipulate security level must also record information
  – $S$ reclassify $O$ to $L(O') \Rightarrow L(O) \leq L(S)$ and $L(O') \leq L(S)$
  – Log $L(O)$, $L(O')$, $L(S)$, action (reclassify), and result (success, failure)
  – Again, need not record $O$ or $S$ to detect violation
    • But needed to follow up …
Example: Chinese Wall

- Subject $S$ has $COI(S)$ and $CD(S)$
  - $CD_H(S)$ is set of company datasets that $S$ has accessed
- Object $O$ has $COI(O)$ and $CD(O)$
  - $san(O)$ iff $O$ contains only sanitized information
- Constraints
  - $S$ reads $O \Rightarrow COI(O) \neq COI(S) \lor \exists O'(CD(O') \in CD_H(S))$
  - $S$ writes $O \Rightarrow (S$ canread $O) \land \neg \exists O'(COI(O) = COI(O') \land S$ canread $O' \land \neg san(O'))$
Recording

- $S$ reads $O \Rightarrow COI(O) \neq COI(S) \lor \exists O'(CD(O') \in CD_H(S))$
  - Record $COI(O)$, $COI(S)$, $CD_H(S)$, $CD(O')$ if such an $O'$ exists, action (read), and result (success, failure)
- $S$ writes $O \Rightarrow (S$ can read $O) \land \neg \exists O'(COI(O) = COI(O') \land S$ can read $O' \land \neg san(O'))$
  - Record $COI(O)$, $COI(S)$, $CD_H(S)$, plus $COI(O')$ and $CD(O')$ if such an $O'$ exists, action (write), and result (success, failure)
Implementation Issues

• Show non-security or find violations?
  – Former requires logging initial state as well as changes

• Defining violations
  – Does “write” include “append” and “create directory”? 

• Multiple names for one object
  – Logging goes by object and not name
  – Representations can affect this (if you read raw disks, you’re reading files; can your auditing system determine which file?)
Syntactic Issues

- Data that is logged may be ambiguous
  - BSM: two optional text fields followed by two mandatory text fields
  - If three fields, which of the optional fields is omitted?
- Solution: use grammar to ensure well-defined syntax of log files
Example

entry : date host prog [ bad ] user [ “from” host ] “to”
       user “on” tty

date : daytime
host : string
prog : string “:”
bad : “FAILED”
user : string
tty : “/dev/” string

• Log file entry format defined unambiguously
• Audit mechanism could scan, interpret entries without confusion
More Syntactic Issues

• Context
  – Unknown user uses anonymous *ftp* to retrieve file “/etc/passwd”
  – Logged as such
  – Problem: *which* /etc/passwd file?
    • One in system /etc directory
    • One in anonymous *ftp* directory /var/ftp/etc, and as *ftp* thinks /var/ftp is the root directory, /etc/passwd refers to /var/ftp/etc/passwd
Log Sanitization

- $U$ set of users, $P$ policy defining set of information $C(U)$ that $U$ cannot see; log sanitized when all information in $C(U)$ deleted from log
- Two types of $P$
  - $C(U)$ can’t leave site
    - People inside site are trusted and information not sensitive to them
  - $C(U)$ can’t leave system
    - People inside site not trusted or (more commonly) information sensitive to them
    - Don’t log this sensitive information
Logging Organization

- Top prevents information from leaving site
  - Users’ privacy not protected from system administrators, other administrative personnel
- Bottom prevents information from leaving system
  - Data simply not recorded, or data scrambled before recording
Reconstruction

• **Anonymizing sanitizer** cannot be undone
  – No way to recover data from this

• **Pseudonymizing sanitizer** can be undone
  – Original log can be reconstructed

• Importance
  – Suppose security analysis requires access to information that was sanitized?
Issue

• Key: sanitization must preserve properties needed for security analysis
• If new properties added (because analysis changes), may have to resanitize information
  – This requires pseudonymous sanitization or the original log
Example

- Company wants to keep its IP addresses secret, but wants a consultant to analyze logs for an address scanning attack
  - Connections to port 25 on IP addresses 10.163.5.10, 10.163.5.11, 10.163.5.12, 10.163.5.13, 10.163.5.14, 10.163.5.15
  - Sanitize with random IP addresses
    - Cannot see sweep through consecutive IP addresses
  - Sanitize with sequential IP addresses
    - Can see sweep through consecutive IP addresses
Generation of Pseudonyms

1. Devise set of pseudonyms to replace sensitive information
   • Replace data with pseudonyms
   • Maintain table mapping pseudonyms to data

2. Use random key to encipher sensitive datum and use secret sharing scheme to share key
   • Used when insiders cannot see unsanitized data, but outsiders (law enforcement) need to
   • Requires $t$ out of $n$ people to read data
Application Logging

• Applications logs made by applications
  – Applications control what is logged
  – Typically use high-level abstractions such as:
    su: bishop to root on /dev/ttyp0
  – Does not include detailed, system call level information such as results, parameters, etc.
System Logging

- Log system events such as kernel actions
  - Typically use low-level events
    - Does not include high-level abstractions such as loading libraries (as above)
Contrast

• Differ in focus
  – Application logging focuses on application events, like failure to supply proper password, and the broad operation (what was the reason for the access attempt?)
  – System logging focuses on system events, like memory mapping or file accesses, and the underlying causes (why did access fail?)
• System logs usually much bigger than application logs
• Can do both, try to correlate them
Design

- **A posteriori** design
  - Need to design auditing mechanism for system not built with security in mind

- **Goal of auditing**
  - Detect *any* violation of a stated policy
    - Focus is on policy and actions designed to violate policy; specific actions may not be known
  - Detect actions *known* to be part of an attempt to breach security
    - Focus on specific actions that have been determined to indicate attacks
Detect Violations of Known Policy

- Goal: does system enter a disallowed state?
- Two forms
  - State-based auditing
    - Look at current state of system
  - Transition-based auditing
    - Look at actions that transition system from one state to another
State-Based Auditing

- Log information about state and determine if state allowed
  - Assumption: you can get a snapshot of system state
  - Snapshot needs to be consistent
  - Non-distributed system needs to be quiescent
  - Distributed system can use Chandy-Lamport algorithm, or some other algorithm, to obtain this
Example

- File system auditing tools
  - Thought of as analyzing single state (snapshot)
  - In reality, analyze many slices of different state unless file system quiescent
  - Potential problem: if test at end depends on result of test at beginning, relevant parts of system state may have changed between the first test and the last
    - Classic TOCTTOU flaw
Transition-Based Auditing

• Log information about action, and examine current state and proposed transition to determine if new state would be disallowed
  – Note: just analyzing the transition may not be enough; you may need the initial state
  – Tend to use this when specific transitions always require analysis (for example, change of privilege)
Example

- TCP access control mechanism intercepts TCP connections and checks against a list of connections to be blocked
  - Obtains IP address of source of connection
  - Logs IP address, port, and result (allowed/blocked) in log file
  - Purely transition-based (current state not analyzed at all)
Detect Known Violations of Policy

- Goal: does a specific action and/or state that is known to violate security policy occur?
  - Assume that action *automatically* violates policy
  - Policy may be implicit, not explicit
  - Used to look for known attacks
Example

- Land attack
  - Consider 3-way handshake to initiate TCP connection (next slide)
  - What happens if source, destination ports and addresses the same? Host expects ACK(t+1), but gets ACK(s+1).
  - RFC ambiguous:
    - p. 36 of RFC: send RST to terminate connection
    - p. 69 of RFC: reply with empty packet having current sequence number t+1 and ACK number s+1—but it receives packet and ACK number is incorrect. So it repeats this … system hangs or runs very slowly, depending on whether interrupts are disabled
3-Way Handshake and Land

Normal:
1. srcseq = s, expects ACK s+1
2. destseq = t, expects ACK t+1; src gets ACK s+1
3. srcseq = s+1, destseq = t+1; dest gets ACK t+1

Land:
1. srcseq = destseq = s, expects ACK s+1
2. srcseq = destseq = t, expects ACK t+1 but gets ACK s+1
3. Never reached; recovery from error in 2 attempted
Detection

• Must spot initial Land packet with source, destination addresses the same

• Logging requirement:
  – source port number, IP address
  – destination port number, IP address

• Auditing requirement:
  – If source port number = destination port number and source IP address = destination IP address, packet is part of a Land attack
Auditing Mechanisms

• Systems use different mechanisms
  – Most common is to log all events by default, allow system administrator to disable logging that is unnecessary

• Two examples
  – One audit system designed for a secure system
  – One audit system designed for non-secure system
Secure Systems

• Auditing mechanisms integrated into system design and implementation
• Security officer can configure reporting and logging:
  – To report specific events
  – To monitor accesses by a subject
  – To monitor accesses to an object
• Controlled at audit subsystem
  – Irrelevant accesses, actions not logged
Example 1: VAX VMM

• Designed to be a secure production system
  – Audit mechanism had to have minimal impact
  – Audit mechanism had to be very reliable

• Kernel is layered
  – Logging done where events of interest occur
  – Each layer audits accesses to objects it controls

• Audit subsystem processes results of logging from mechanisms in kernel
  – Audit subsystem manages system log
  – Invoked by mechanisms in kernel
VAX VMM Audit Subsystem

- Calls provide data to be logged
  - Identification of event, result
  - Auxiliary data depending on event
  - Caller’s name

- Subsystem checks criteria for logging
  - If request matcher, data is logged
  - Criteria are subject or object named in audit table, and severity level (derived from result)
  - Adds date and time, other information
Other Issues

• Always logged
  – Programmer can request event be logged
  – Any attempt to violate policy
    • Protection violations, login failures logged when they occur repeatedly
    • Use of covert channels also logged

• Log filling up
  – Audit logging process signaled to archive log when log is 75% full
  – If not possible, system stops
Example 2: CMW

• Compartmented Mode Workstation designed to allow processing at different levels of sensitivity
  – Auditing subsystem keeps table of auditable events
  – Entries indicate whether logging is turned on, what type of logging to use
  – User level command `chaud` allows user to control auditing and what is audited

• If changes affect subjects, objects currently being logged, the logging completes and then the auditable events are changed
CMW Process Control

- System calls allow process to control auditing
  - `audit_on` turns logging on, names log file
  - `audit_write` validates log entry given as parameter, logs entry if logging for that entry is turned on
  - `audit_suspend` suspends logging temporarily
  - `audit_resume` resumes logging after suspension
  - `audit_off` turns logging off for that process
System Calls

• On system call, if auditing on:
  – System call recorded
  – First 3 parameters recorded (but pointers not followed)

• How `audit_write` works
  – If room in log, append new entry
  – Otherwise halt system, discard new entry, or disable event that caused logging
    • Continue to try to log other events
Other Ways to Log

- Problem: some processes want to log higher-level abstractions (application logging)
  - Window manager creates, writes high-level events to log
  - Difficult to map low-level events into high-level ones
  - Disables low-level logging for window manager as unnecessary
CMW Auditing

- Tool (*redux*) to analyze logged events
- Converts binary logs to printable format
- *Redux* allows user to constrain printing based on several criteria
  - Users
  - Objects
  - Security levels
  - Events
Non-Secure Systems

• Have some limited logging capabilities
  – Log accounting data, or data for non-security purposes
  – Possibly limited security data like failed logins
• Auditing subsystems focusing on security usually added after system completed
  – May not be able to log all events, especially if limited kernel modifications to support audit subsystem
Example: Basic Security Module

- BSM enhances SunOS, Solaris security
  - Logs composed of records made up of tokens
    - Token contains information about event: user identity, groups, file system information, network, system call and result, etc. as appropriate
More About Records

- Records refer to auditable events
  - Kernel events: opening a file
  - Application events: failure to authenticate when logging in
- Grouped into audit event classes based on events causing record generation
  - Before log created: tell system what to generate records for
  - After log created: defined classes control which records given to analysis tools
Example Record

- Logs are binary; this is from *praudit*

```
header,35,AUE_EXIT,Wed Sep 18 11:35:28 1991, + 570000 msec,
process,bishop,root,root,daemon,1234,
return,Error 0,5
trailer,35
```
Auditing File Systems

• Network File System (NFS)
  – Industry standard
  – Server exports file system; client imports it
  – Root of tree being exported called server mount point; place in client file tree where exported file system imported called client mount point

• Logging and Auditing File System (LAFS)
  – Built on NFS
NFS Version 2

• Mounting protocol
  – Client kernel contacts server’s mount daemon
  – Daemon checks client is authorized to mount file system
  – Daemon returns *file handle* pointing to server mount point
  – Client creates entry in client file system corresponding to file handle
  – Access restrictions enforced
    • On client side: server not aware of these
    • On server side: client not aware of these
File Access Protocol

- Process tries to open file as if it were local
- Client kernel sends file handle for element of path referring to remote file to server’s NFS server using LOOKUP request
- If file handle valid, server replies with appropriate file handle
- Client requests attributes with GETATTR
  - Client then determines if access allowed; if not, denies
- Iterate above three steps until handle obtained for requested file
  - Or access denied by client
Other Important Details

- NFS stateless
  - Server has no idea which files are being accessed and by whom

- NFS access control
  - Most servers require requests to come from privileged programs
    - Check that source port is 1023 or less
  - Underlying messages identify user
    - To some degree of certainty …
Site Policy

1. NFS servers respond only to authorized clients
2. UNIX access controls regulate access to server’s exported file system
3. No client host can access a non-exported file system
Resulting Constraints

1. File access granted ⇒ client authorized to import file system, user can search all parent directories, user can access file as requested, file is descendent of server’s file system mount point
   • From P1, P2, P3

2. Device file created or file type changed to device ⇒ user’s UID is 0
   • From P2; only UID 0 can do these actions
More Constraints

3. Possession of file handle ⇒ file handle issued to user
   • From P1, P2; otherwise unauthorized client could access files in forbidden ways

4. Operation succeeds ⇒ similar local operation would succeed
   • From P2; mount should fail if requester UID not 0
NFS Operations

• Transitions from secure to non-secure state can occur only when NFS command occurs

• Example commands:
  – MOUNT filesystem
    • Mount the named file system on the requesting client, if allowed
  – LOOKUP dir_handle file_name
    • Search in directory with handle dir_handle for file named file_name; return file handle for file_name
Logging Requirements

1. When file handle issued, server records handle, UID and GID of user requesting it, client host making request
   • Similar to allocating file descriptor when file opened; allows validation of later requests
2. When file handle used as parameter, server records UID, GID of user
   • Was user using file handle issued that file handle—useful for detecting spoofs
Logging Requirements

3. When file handle issued, server records relevant attributes of containing object
   • On LOOKUP, attributes of containing directory show whether it can be searched

4. Record results of each operation
   • Lets auditor determine result

5. Record file names used as arguments
   • Reconstruct path names, purpose of commands
Audit Criteria: MOUNT

- MOUNT
  - Check that MOUNT server denies all requests by unauthorized clients to import file system that host exports
    - Obtained from constraints 1, 4
    - Log requirements 1 (who requests it), 3 (access attributes—to whom can it be exported), 4 (result)
Audit Criteria: LOOKUP

2. Check file handle comes from client, user to which it was issued
   • Obtained from constraint 3
   • Log requirement 1 (who issued to), 2 (who is using)

3. Check that directory has file system mount point as ancestor and user has search permission on directory
   • Obtained from constraint 1
   • Log requirements 2 (who is using handle), 3 (owner, group, type, permissions of object), 4 (result), 5 (reconstruct path name)
LAFS

- File system that records user level activities
- Uses policy-based language to automate checks for violation of policies
- Implemented as extension to NFS
  - You create directory with `lmkdir` and attach policy with `lattach`:
    
    ```
    lmkdir /usr/home/xyzzy/project policy
    lattach /usr/home/xyzzy/project /lafs/xyzzy/project
    ```
LAFS Components

- Name server
- File manager
- Configuration assistant
  - Sets up required protection modes; interacts with name server, underlying file protection mechanisms
- Audit logger
  - Logs file accesses; invoked whenever process accesses file
- Policy checker
  - Validates policies, checks logs conform to policy
How It Works

• No changes to applications
• Each file has 3 associated virtual files
  – file%log: all accesses to file
  – file%policy: access control policy for file
  – file%audit: when accessed, triggers audit in which accesses are compared to policy for file
• Virtual files not shown in listing
  – LAFS knows the extensions and handles them properly
Example Policies

```
prohibit:0900-1700::*:*:wumpus:exec
  - No-one can execute *wumpus* between 9AM and 5PM
allow:*:Makefile:*:make:read
allow:*:Makefile:Owner:makedepend:write
allow:*::*.o,*.out:Owner,Group:gcc,ld:write
allow:-010929::*.c,*.h:Owner:emacs,vi,ed:write
  - Program *make* can read *Makefile*
  - Owner can change Makefile using *makedepend*
  - Owner, group member can create .o, .out files using *gcc* and *ld*
  - Owner can modify .c, .h files using named editors up to Sep. 29, 2001
```
Comparison

• Security policy controls access
  – Goal is to detect, report violations
  – Auditing mechanisms built in
• LAFS “stacked” onto NFS
  – If you access files not through LAFS, access not recorded
• NFS auditing at lower layer
  – So if you use NFS, accesses recorded
Comparison

• Users can specify policies in LAFS
  – Use \%policy file

• NFS policy embedded, not easily changed
  – It would be set by site, not users

• Which is better?
  – Depends on goal; LAFS is more flexible but easier to evade. Use both together, perhaps?
Audit Browsing

- Goal of browser: present log information in a form easy to understand and use
- Several reasons to do this:
  - Audit mechanisms may miss problems that auditors will spot
  - Mechanisms may be unsophisticated or make invalid assumptions about log format or meaning
  - Logs usually not integrated; often different formats, syntax, etc.
Browsing Techniques

- Text display
  - Does not indicate relationships between events
- Hypertext display
  - Indicates local relationships between events
  - Does not indicate global relationships clearly
- Relational database browsing
  - DBMS performs correlations, so auditor need not know in advance what associations are of interest
  - Preprocessing required, and may limit the associations DBMS can make
More Browsing Techniques

• Replay
  – Shows events occurring in order; if multiple logs, intermingles entries

• Graphing
  – Nodes are entities, edges relationships
  – Often too cluttered to show everything, so graphing selects subsets of events

• Slicing
  – Show minimum set of log events affecting object
  – Focuses on local relationships, not global ones
Example: Visual Audit Browser

- **Frame Visualizer**
  - Generates graphical representation of logs
- **Movie Maker**
  - Generates sequence of graphs, each event creating a new graph suitably modified
- **Hypertext Generator**
  - Produces page per user, page per modified file, summary and index pages
- **Focused Audit Browser**
  - Enter node name, displays node, incident edges, and nodes at end of edges
Example Use

• File changed
  – Use focused audit browser
    • Changed file is initial focus
    • Edges show which processes have altered file
  – Focus on suspicious process
    • Iterate through nodes until method used to gain access to system determined

• Question: is masquerade occurring?
  – Auditor knows audit UID of attacker
Tracking Attacker

- Use hypertext generator to get all audit records with that UID
  - Now examine them for irregular activity
  - Frame visualizer may help here
  - Once found, work forward to reconstruct activity

- For non-technical people, use movie maker to show what happened
  - Helpful for law enforcement authorities especially!
Example: MieLog

- Computes counts of single words, word pairs
  - Auditor defines “threshold count”
  - MieLog colors data with counts higher than threshold
- Display uses graphics and text together
  - Tag appearance frequency area: colored based on frequency (e.g., red is rare)
  - Time information area: bar graph showing number of log entries in that period of time; click to get entries
  - Outline of message area: outline of log messages, colored to match tag appearance frequency area
  - Message in text area: displays log entry under study
Example Use

- Auditor notices unexpected gap in time information area
  - No log entries during that time!?!?
- Auditor focuses on log entries before, after gap
  - Wants to know why logging turned off, then turned back on
- Color of words in entries helps auditor find similar entries elsewhere and reconstruct patterns
Key Points

• Logging is collection and recording; audit is analysis
• Need to have clear goals when designing an audit system
• Auditing should be designed into system, not patched into system after it is implemented
• Browsing through logs helps auditors determine completeness of audit (and effectiveness of audit mechanisms!)