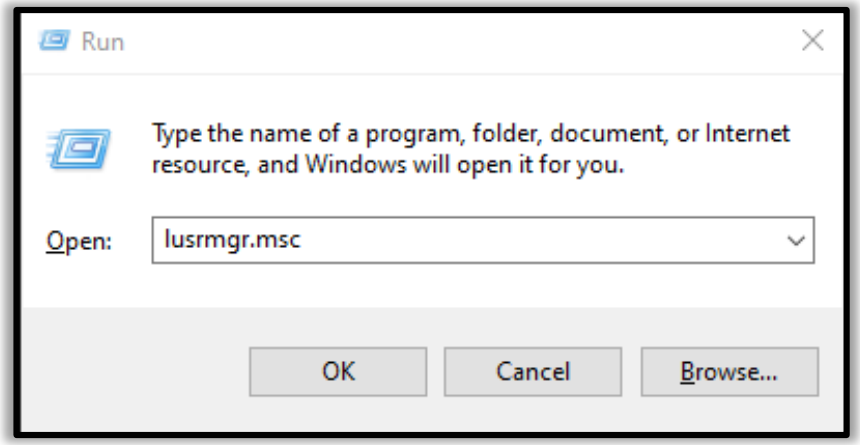
Windows

Incident Response

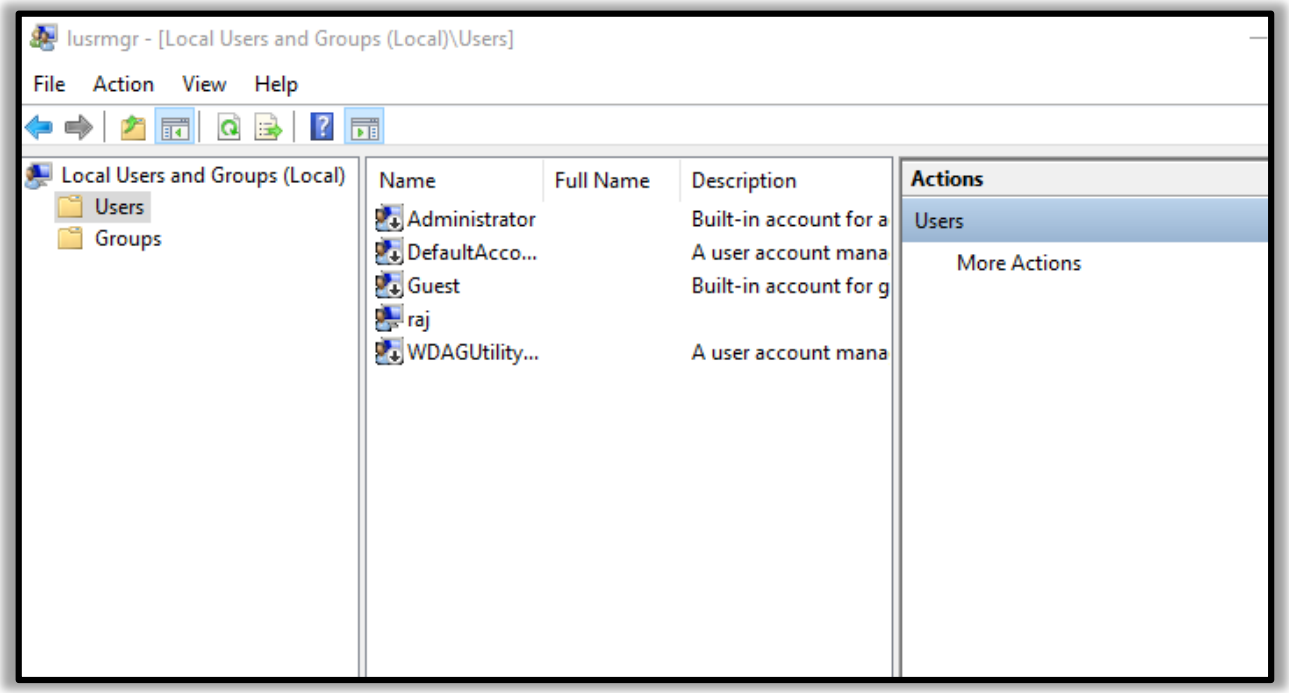
checking the user account one can be able to get answers to questions like which user is currently logged in and what kind of a user account one has.
The ways one can view the user accounts are:

Local users

To view the local user accounts in GUI, press **'Windows+R'**, then type **'lusrmgr.msc'.**

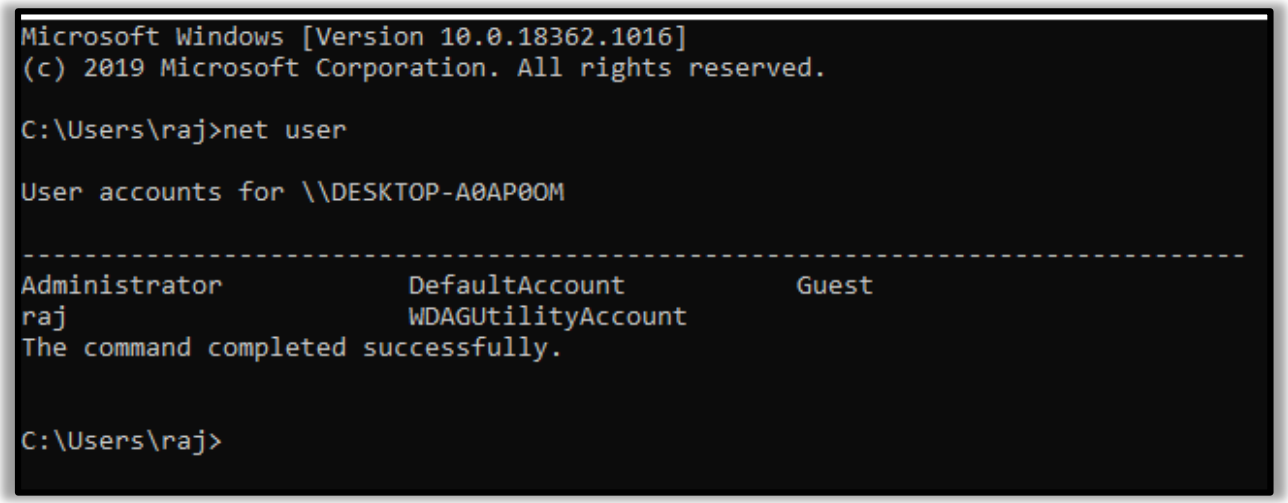


Now click on '**okay**', and here you will be able to see the user accounts and their descriptions.



user' and press enter. You can now see the user accounts for the system and the type of account it is.

```
net user
```

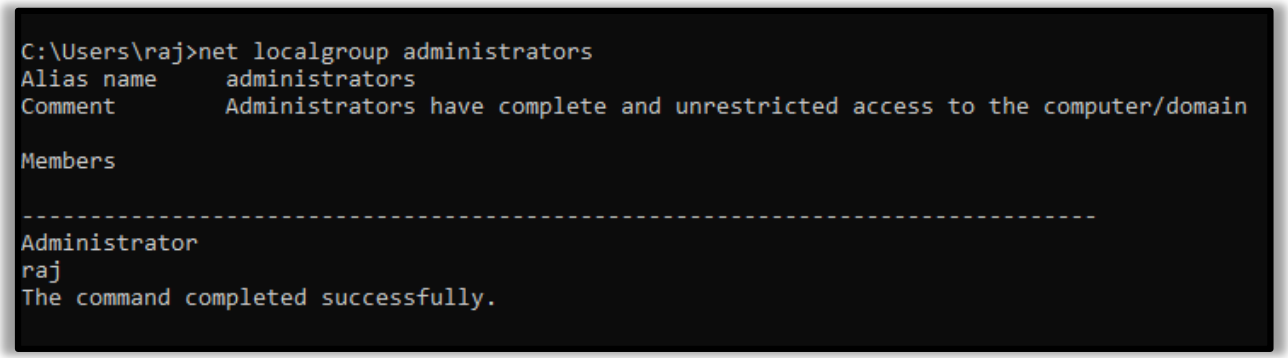


net localgroup

'**Net localgroup groupname**' command is used to manage local user groups on a system. By using this command, an administrator can add local or domain users to a group, delete users from a group, create new groups and delete existing groups.

Open Command prompt and run as an administrator then type '**net local group administrators**' and press enter.

```
net local group administrators
```



To view the local user accounts in Powershell, open Powershell as an administrator, type '**Get-LocalUser**' and press enter. You will be able to see the local user accounts, with their names, if they are enabled and their description.

Get-LocalUser

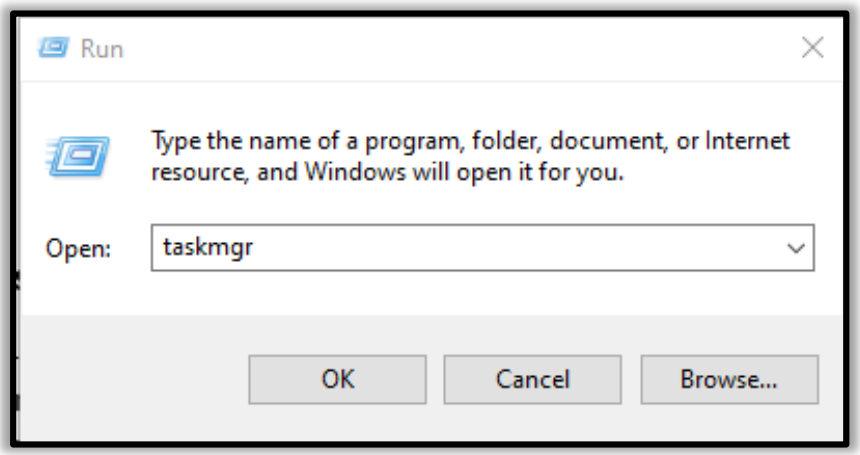
```
PS C:\Users\raj> Get-LocalUser

Name               Enabled Description
----               ------- -----------
Administrator      False   Built-in account for administering the computer/domain
DefaultAccount     False   A user account managed by the system.
Guest              False   Built-in account for guest access to the computer/domain
raj                True
WDAGUtilityAccount False   A user account managed and used by the system for Windows
```

Processes

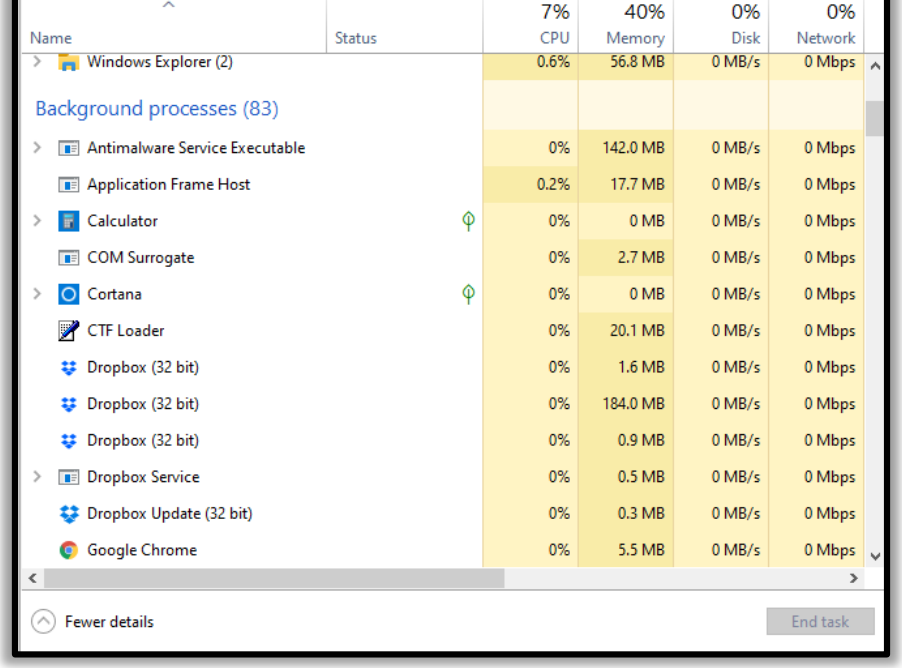
To get the list of all the processes running on the system, you can use '***tasklist***' command for this purpose. By making use of this command, you can get a list of the processes the memory space used, running time, image file name, services running in the process etc
To view the processes, you can use the following methods;

Task Manager

To view the running processes in a GUI, press '**Windows+R**', then type '**taskmgr.exe**'.



Now click on '**OK**' and you will be able to see all the running processes in your system and will be able to check if there is any unnecessary process running.



tasklist

To view the processes in the command prompt, Open the command prompt as an administrator and type 'tasklist' and press enter. Here you will be able to see all the running processes with their Process ID (PID) and their session name and the amount of memory used.

```
tasklist
```

```
C:\Users\raj>tasklist

Image Name                     PID Session Name        Session#    Mem Usage
========================= ======== ================ =========== ============
System Idle Process              0 Services                   0          8 K
System                           4 Services                   0     10,924 K
Registry                       120 Services                   0     70,260 K
smss.exe                       476 Services                   0      1,004 K
csrss.exe                      696 Services                   0      5,092 K
wininit.exe                    784 Services                   0      6,212 K
services.exe                   928 Services                   0      9,424 K
lsass.exe                      936 Services                   0     20,464 K
svchost.exe                    628 Services                   0      3,268 K
svchost.exe                    632 Services                   0     27,772 K
fontdrvhost.exe                776 Services                   0      2,540 K
svchost.exe                   1072 Services                   0     17,056 K
svchost.exe                   1124 Services                   0      7,648 K
svchost.exe                   1340 Services                   0      9,180 K
svchost.exe                   1380 Services                   0      9,596 K
svchost.exe                   1388 Services                   0      8,700 K
svchost.exe                   1400 Services                   0      6,464 K
svchost.exe                   1396 Services                   0      8,872 K
svchost.exe                   1548 Services                   0      5,184 K
svchost.exe                   1556 Services                   0      6,944 K
svchost.exe                   1724 Services                   0     11,032 K
svchost.exe                   1772 Services                   0     13,708 K
```

To view the process list in PowerShell, run PowerShell as an administrator and type 'Get-Process' and press enter. It gets a list of all active processes running on the local computer.

```
get-process
```

```
PS C:\Users\raj> get-process

Handles  NPM(K)    PM(K)      WS(K)     CPU(s)      Id  SI ProcessName
-------  ------    -----      -----     ------      --  -- -----------
    839      43    58120      53140       2.31    6932   3 ApplicationFrameHost
    712      27    49920      41864      64.00    9812   0 audiodg
    540      27    19396       9844       0.39    1472   3 Calculator
    228      15    13956      25800       0.08    1968   3 chrome
    897      77   831828     852736     633.58    2184   3 chrome
    271      17     6752      16964       1.42    2992   3 chrome
    532      36    31084      48220      41.77    4064   3 chrome
    235      16    17460      37160       0.13    5720   3 chrome
    322      21    70192     107132       8.31    5868   3 chrome
    234      16    26116      38540       0.53    5968   3 chrome
    321      10     2140       8896       0.09    6304   3 chrome
```

Windows system has an extremely powerful tool with the Windows Management Instrumentation Command (WMIC). Wmic is very useful when it comes to incident response. This tool is enough to notice some abnormal signs in the system. This command can be used in the Command-prompt as well as PowerShell when run as an administrator. The syntax is '**wmic process list full**'.

```
wmic process list full
```

```
PS C:\Windows\system32> wmic process list full
```

To get more details about the parent process IDs, Name of the process and the process ID, open PowerShell as an administrator and type '**wmic process get name,parentprocessid,processid**'. This would be the next step after you determine which process is performing a strange network activity. You will see the following details.

```
wmic process get name,parentprocessid,processid
```

```
Registry                4           120
smss.exe                4           476
csrss.exe               676         696
wininit.exe             676         784
services.exe            784         928
lsass.exe               784         936
svchost.exe             928         628
svchost.exe             928         632
fontdrvhost.exe         784         776
svchost.exe             928         1072
svchost.exe             928         1124
svchost.exe             928         1340
svchost.exe             928         1380
svchost.exe             928         1388
svchost.exe             928         1400
svchost.exe             928         1396
svchost.exe             928         1548
svchost.exe             928         1556
svchost.exe             928         1724
svchost.exe             928         1772
svchost.exe             928         1780
```

To get the path of the Wmic process, open PowerShell and type **'wmic process where 'ProcessID=PID' get Commandline'** and press enter.

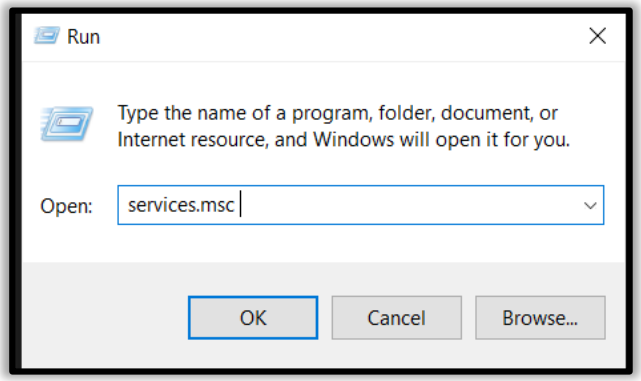
```
wmic process where 'ProcessID=PID' get Commandline
```

```
PS C:\Windows\system32> wmic process where "ProcessID=4420" get CommandLine
CommandLine
"C:\Program Files (x86)\TeamViewer\TeamViewer_Service.exe"

PS C:\Windows\system32>
```

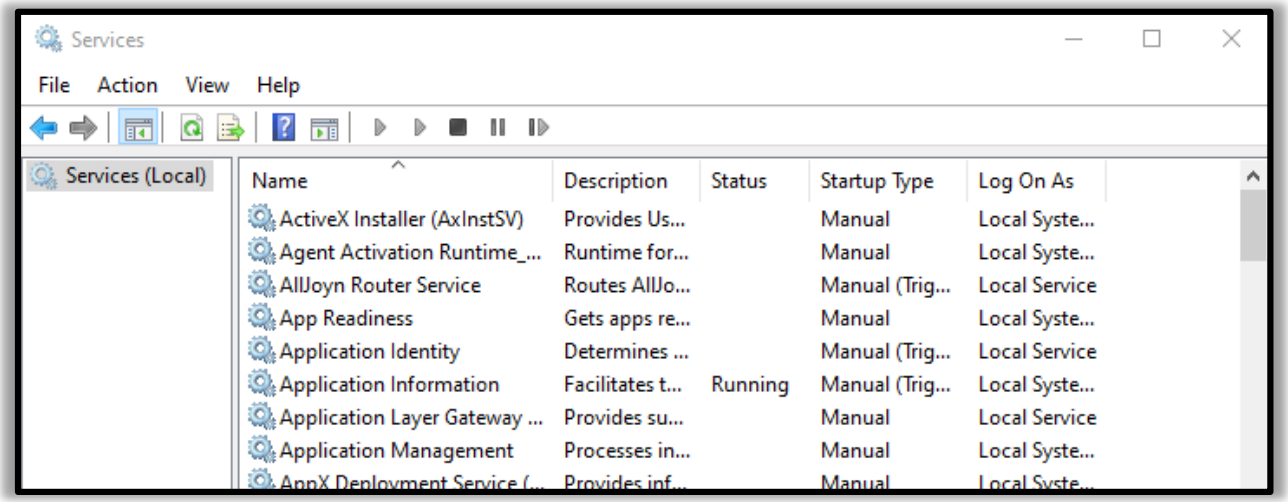
properly, you can view your services.

GUI

To view all the services in GUI, press '**Windows+R**' and type '**services.msc**'.



Now click on '**Ok**' to see the list of processes.



net start

To start and view the list of services that are currently running in your system, open the command prompt as an administrator, type '**net start**' and press enter.

```
net start
```

```
Application Information
AVCTP service
Background Tasks Infrastructure Service
Base Filtering Engine
Bluetooth Audio Gateway Service
Bluetooth Support Service
Capability Access Manager Service
Clipboard User Service_4f10ff4
```

sc query

To view whether a service is running and to get its more details like its service name, display name, etc.

```
sc query | more
```

```
C:\Users\raj>sc query | more

SERVICE_NAME: Appinfo
DISPLAY_NAME: Application Information
        TYPE               : 30  WIN32
        STATE              : 4  RUNNING
                                (STOPPABLE, NOT_PAUSABLE, IGNORES_SHUTDOWN)
        WIN32_EXIT_CODE    : 0  (0x0)
        SERVICE_EXIT_CODE  : 0  (0x0)
        CHECKPOINT         : 0x0
        WAIT_HINT          : 0x0

SERVICE_NAME: AudioEndpointBuilder
DISPLAY_NAME: Windows Audio Endpoint Builder
        TYPE               : 30  WIN32
        STATE              : 4  RUNNING
                                (STOPPABLE, NOT_PAUSABLE, IGNORES_SHUTDOWN)
        WIN32_EXIT_CODE    : 0  (0x0)
        SERVICE_EXIT_CODE  : 0  (0x0)
        CHECKPOINT         : 0x0
        WAIT_HINT          : 0x0

SERVICE_NAME: Audiosrv
DISPLAY_NAME: Windows Audio
        TYPE               : 10  WIN32_OWN_PROCESS
        STATE              : 4  RUNNING
                                (STOPPABLE, NOT_PAUSABLE, IGNORES_SHUTDOWN)
        WIN32_EXIT_CODE    : 0  (0x0)
        SERVICE_EXIT_CODE  : 0  (0x0)
        CHECKPOINT         : 0x0
        WAIT_HINT          : 0x0
```

tasklist

If you want a list of running processes with their associated services in the command prompt, run command prompt as an administrator, then type '**tasklist /svc**' and press enter.

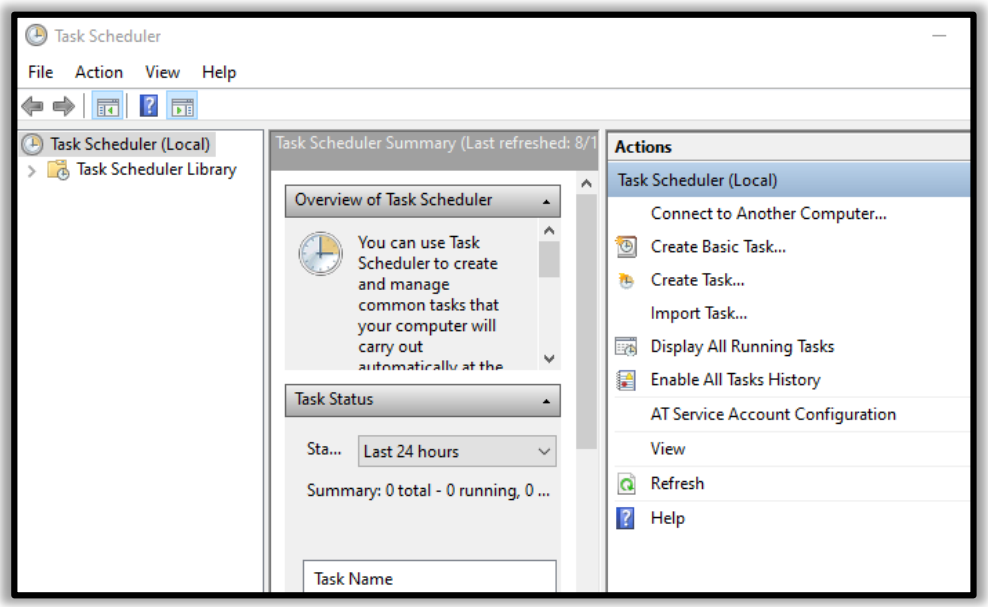
```
tasklist /svc
```

```
C:\Users\raj>tasklist /svc

Image Name                     PID Services
========================= ======== ============================================
System Idle Process              0 N/A
System                           4 N/A
Registry                       120 N/A
smss.exe                       476 N/A
csrss.exe                      696 N/A
wininit.exe                    784 N/A
services.exe                   928 N/A
lsass.exe                      936 EFS, KeyIso, SamSs, VaultSvc
svchost.exe                    628 PlugPlay
svchost.exe                    632 BrokerInfrastructure, DcomLaunch, Power,
```

GUI

Task Scheduler is a component in the Windows which provides the ability to schedule the launch of programs or any scripts at a pre-defined time or after specified time intervals. You can view these scheduled tasks which are of high privileges and look suspicious.To view the task Scheduler in GUI, then go the path and press enter.

C:\ProgramData\Microsoft\Windows\Start Menu\Programs\Administrative Tools



type **'schtasks'** and press enter.

```
schtasks
```

```
C:\Users\raj>schtasks

Folder: \
TaskName                                 Next Run Time          Status
======================================== ====================== ===============
JavaUpdateSched                          N/A                    Running
update-S-1-5-21-1097824736-1555393654-24 8/17/2020 8:25:00 PM   Ready
User_Feed_Synchronization-{CE537D28-0D95 8/17/2020 8:50:34 PM   Ready

Folder: \Microsoft
TaskName                                 Next Run Time          Status
======================================== ====================== ===============
INFO: There are no scheduled tasks presently available at your access level.

Folder: \Microsoft\Office
TaskName                                 Next Run Time          Status
======================================== ====================== ===============
Office 15 Subscription Heartbeat         8/18/2020 2:26:03 AM   Ready
OfficeTelemetryAgentFallBack             N/A                    Ready
OfficeTelemetryAgentLogOn                N/A                    Ready

Folder: \Microsoft\OneCore
TaskName                                 Next Run Time          Status
======================================== ====================== ===============
INFO: There are no scheduled tasks presently available at your access level.
```

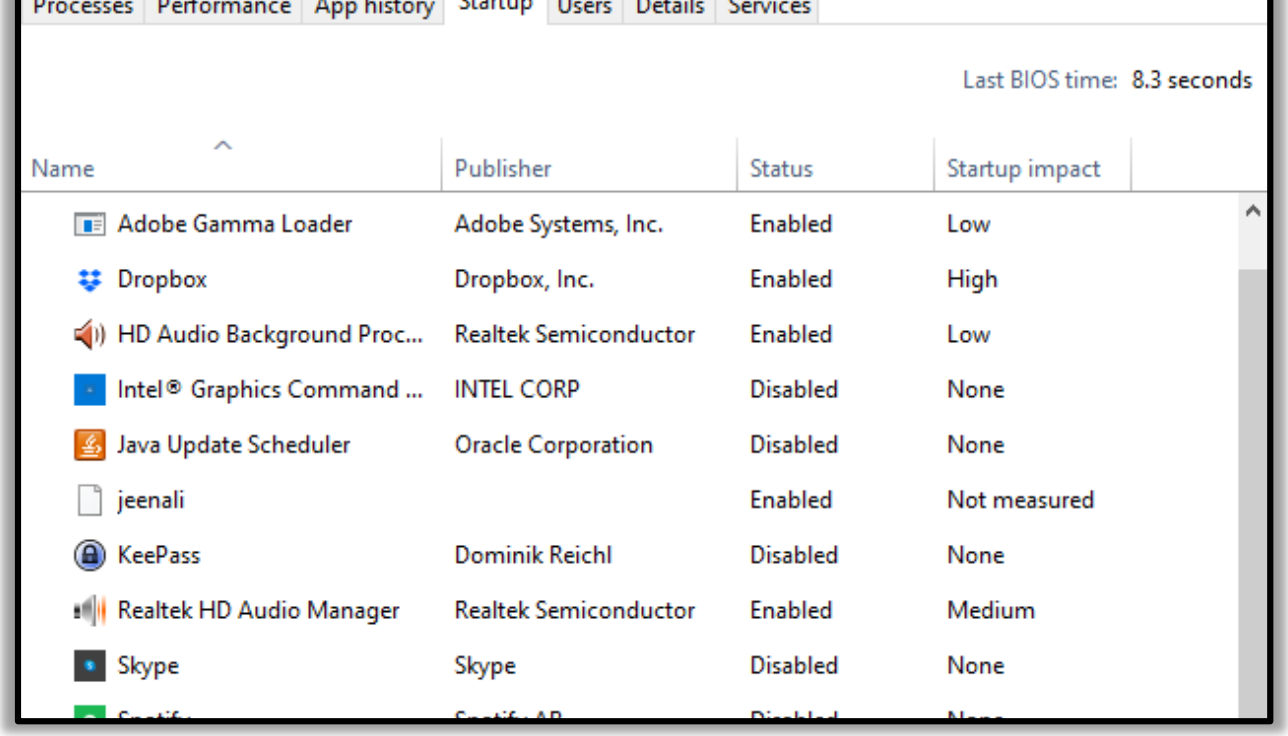
Startup

The startup folder in Windows, automatically runs applications when you log on. So, an incident handler, you should observe the applications that auto start.

GUI

To view the applications in Startup menu in GUI, open the task manager and click on the 'Startup' menu. By doing this, you can see which applications are enabled and disabled on startup. On opening the following path, it will give you the same option

dir /s /b "C:\Users\raj\AppData\Roaming\Microsoft\Windows\Start Menu\Programs\Startup"



Powershell

To view, the startup applications in the PowerShell run the PowerShell as an administrator, type 'wmic startup get caption,command' and press enter.

```
wmic startup get caption,command
```

```
PS C:\Windows\system32> wmic startup get caption,command
Caption             Command
OneDriveSetup       C:\Windows\SysWOW64\OneDriveSetup.exe /thfirstsetup
OneDriveSetup       C:\Windows\SysWOW64\OneDriveSetup.exe /thfirstsetup
jeenali             jeenali.txt
uTorrent            "C:\Users\raj\AppData\Roaming\uTorrent\uTorrent.exe"  /MINIMIZED
Adobe Gamma Loader  C:\PROGRA~2\COMMON~1\Adobe\CALIBR~1\ADOBEG~1.EXE
SecurityHealth      %windir%\system32\SecurityHealthSystray.exe
RtHDVCpl            "C:\Program Files\Realtek\Audio\HDA\RtkNGUI64.exe" /s
RtHDVBg_PushButton  "C:\Program Files\Realtek\Audio\HDA\RAVBg64.exe" /IM
WavesSvc            "C:\Windows\System32\DriverStore\FileRepository\oem49.inf_amd64_5ff3

PS C:\Windows\system32>
```

To get a detailed list of the AutoStart applications in **PowerShell** , you can run it as an administrator and type **'Get-CimInstance Win32_StartupCommand | Select-Object Name, command, Location, User | Format-List'** and press enter.

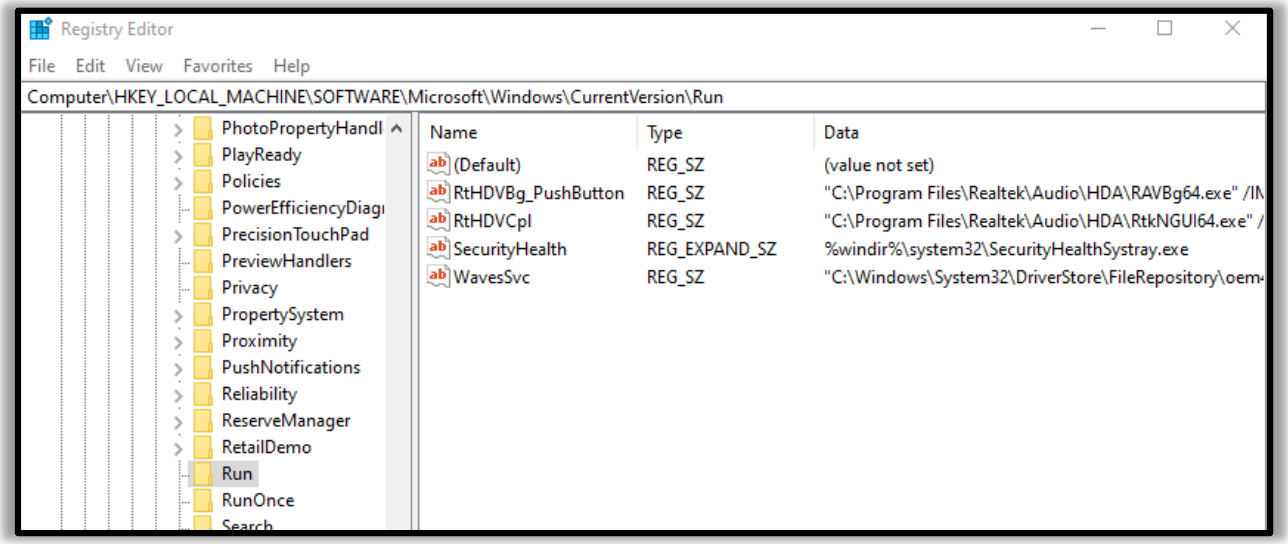
```
PS C:\Windows\system32> Get-CimInstance Win32_StartupCommand | Select-Object Name, command, Location, User | Format-List


Name     : OneDriveSetup
command  : C:\Windows\SysWOW64\OneDriveSetup.exe /thfirstsetup
Location : HKU\S-1-5-19\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Run
User     : NT AUTHORITY\LOCAL SERVICE

Name     : OneDriveSetup
command  : C:\Windows\SysWOW64\OneDriveSetup.exe /thfirstsetup
Location : HKU\S-1-5-20\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Run
User     : NT AUTHORITY\NETWORK SERVICE

Name     : jeenali
command  : jeenali.txt
Location : Startup
User     : DESKTOP-A0AP0OM\raj

Name     : uTorrent
command  : "C:\Users\raj\AppData\Roaming\uTorrent\uTorrent.exe"  /MINIMIZED
Location : HKU\S-1-5-21-1097824736-1555393654-2427635684-1001\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Run
User     : DESKTOP-A0AP0OM\raj
```

Registry

> Sometimes if there is a presence of unsophisticated malware it can be found by taking a look at the Windows Registry's run key.

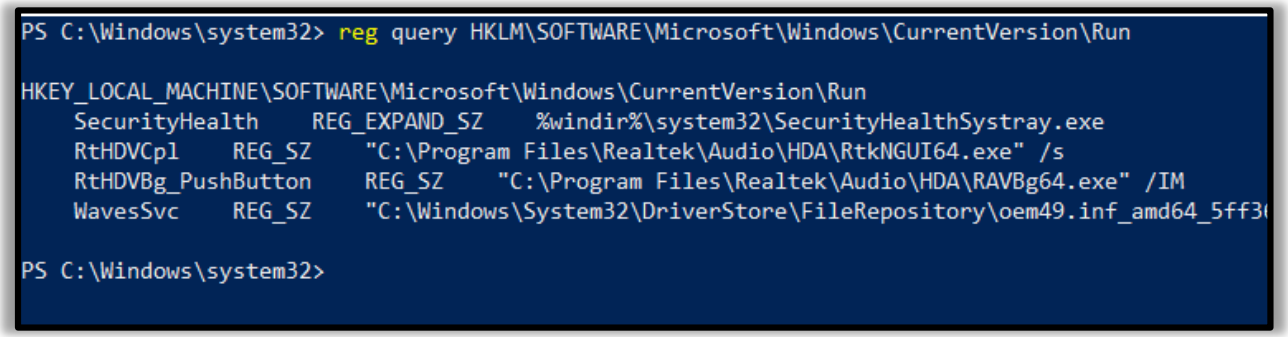
GUI

> To view the GUI of the registry key, you can open REGEDIT reach the run key manually.



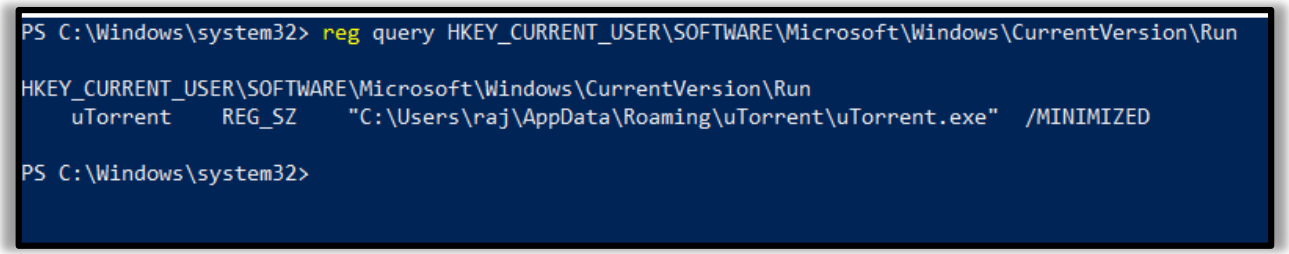
You can also view the registry of the Local Machine of the Run key in the PowerShell, by running it as an administrator and then type
'reg query HKLM\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Run' and press enter.

```
reg query HKLM\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Run
```



You can also view the registry of the Current User of the Run key in the PowerShell, by running it as an administrator and then type
'reg query HKEY_CURRENT_USER\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Run' and press enter.

```
reg query HKEY_CURRENT_USER\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Run
```



Active TCP and UDP Port

As an Incident Responder you should carefully pay attention to the active TCP and UDP ports of your system.

```
netstat
```

```
netstat -ano
```

```
C:\Users\raj>netstat -ano

Active Connections

  Proto  Local Address          Foreign Address        State           PID
  TCP    0.0.0.0:135            0.0.0.0:0              LISTENING       1072
  TCP    0.0.0.0:443            0.0.0.0:0              LISTENING       5700
  TCP    0.0.0.0:445            0.0.0.0:0              LISTENING       4
  TCP    0.0.0.0:808            0.0.0.0:0              LISTENING       3836
  TCP    0.0.0.0:903            0.0.0.0:0              LISTENING       3828
  TCP    0.0.0.0:913            0.0.0.0:0              LISTENING       3828
  TCP    0.0.0.0:1688           0.0.0.0:0              LISTENING       3820
  TCP    0.0.0.0:5040           0.0.0.0:0              LISTENING       6216
  TCP    0.0.0.0:7680           0.0.0.0:0              LISTENING       2792
  TCP    0.0.0.0:9001           0.0.0.0:0              LISTENING       4
  TCP    0.0.0.0:17500          0.0.0.0:0              LISTENING       5580
  TCP    0.0.0.0:49664          0.0.0.0:0              LISTENING       936
  TCP    0.0.0.0:49665          0.0.0.0:0              LISTENING       784
  TCP    0.0.0.0:49666          0.0.0.0:0              LISTENING       1892
```

Powershell

Well, this can also be checked in the PowerShell with a differentcommand. Run PowerShell and type 'Get-NetTCPConnection -LocalAddress 192.168.0.110 | Sort-Object LocalPort' and press enter. You will get detailed information about the IP and the local ports.

```
Get-NetTCPConnection -LocalAddress 192.168.0.110 | Sort-Object LocalPort
```

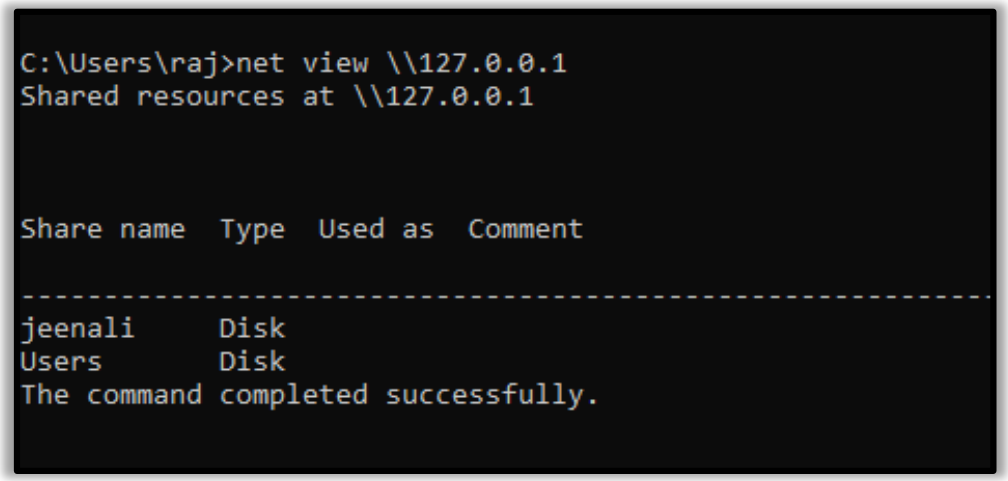
```
PS C:\Windows\system32> Get-NetTCPConnection -LocalAddress 192.168.0.110 | Sort-Object LocalPort

LocalAddress                LocalPort RemoteAddress               RemotePort State
------------                --------- -------------               ---------- -----
192.168.0.110               139       0.0.0.0                     0          Listen
192.168.0.110               57631     23.54.90.8                  443        CloseWait
192.168.0.110               57632     23.54.90.8                  443        CloseWait
192.168.0.110               57633     23.54.90.8                  443        CloseWait
192.168.0.110               57634     23.54.90.8                  443        CloseWait
192.168.0.110               57635     23.54.90.8                  443        CloseWait
192.168.0.110               57636     23.215.197.169              80         CloseWait
192.168.0.110               57637     23.215.197.169              80         CloseWait
192.168.0.110               57638     23.215.197.169              80         CloseWait
192.168.0.110               57639     23.215.197.169              80         CloseWait
192.168.0.110               57640     23.215.197.169              80         CloseWait
192.168.0.110               57641     23.215.197.169              80         CloseWait
192.168.0.110               57642     23.60.172.136               443        CloseWait
192.168.0.110               57643     23.60.172.136               443        CloseWait
192.168.0.110               57646     23.54.90.8                  443        CloseWait
192.168.0.110               57917     104.244.42.134              443        CloseWait
```

and there in no unnecessary file sharing.

net view

In order to check up on the file sharing options in command prompt, type 'net view \\<localhost>' and press enter.

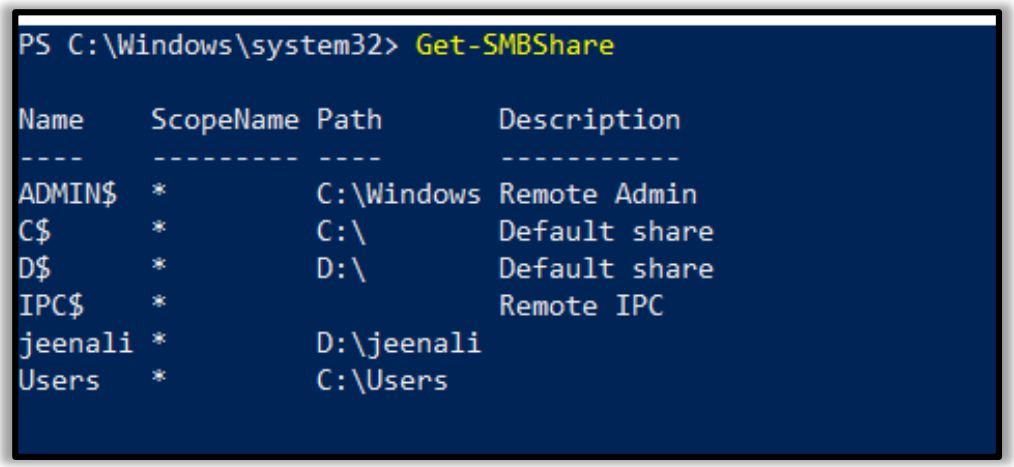
```
net view \\127.0.0.1
```



SMBShare

To see the file sharing in PowerShell, you can type 'Get -SMBShare' and press enter.

```
Get-SMBShare
```



command. Forfiles is a command line utility software. It was shipped with Microsoft Windows Vista. During that time, management of multiples files through the command line was difficult as most of the commands at that time we made to work on single files

Forfiles

To view the .exe files with their path to locate them in the command prompt, type 'forfiles /D -10 /S /M *.exe /C "cmd /c echo @path"' and press enter.

```
forfiles /D -10 /S /M *.exe /C "cmd /c echo @path"
```

```
C:\Users\raj>forfiles /D -10 /S /M *.exe /C "cmd /c echo @path"

"C:\Users\raj\AppData\Local\JxBrowser\browsercore-64.0.3282.24.unknown\browsercore32.exe"
"C:\Users\raj\AppData\Local\Microsoft\WindowsApps\GameBarElevatedFT_Alias.exe"
"C:\Users\raj\AppData\Local\Microsoft\WindowsApps\MicrosoftEdge.exe"
"C:\Users\raj\AppData\Local\Microsoft\WindowsApps\python.exe"
"C:\Users\raj\AppData\Local\Microsoft\WindowsApps\python3.exe"
"C:\Users\raj\AppData\Local\Microsoft\WindowsApps\Microsoft.DesktopAppInstaller_8wekyb3d8bbwe\python.exe"
"C:\Users\raj\AppData\Local\Microsoft\WindowsApps\Microsoft.DesktopAppInstaller_8wekyb3d8bbwe\python3.exe"
"C:\Users\raj\AppData\Local\Microsoft\WindowsApps\Microsoft.MicrosoftEdge_8wekyb3d8bbwe\MicrosoftEdge.exe"
"C:\Users\raj\AppData\Local\Microsoft\WindowsApps\Microsoft.XboxGamingOverlay_8wekyb3d8bbwe\GameBarElevated
"C:\Users\raj\AppData\Local\VMware\vmware-download-2B3C\cdstmp_ws-windows_15.5.6_16341506\VMware-workstatio
"C:\Users\raj\AppData\Roaming\uTorrent\helper\helper.exe"
"C:\Users\raj\AppData\Roaming\uTorrent\updates\3.5.5_45724.exe"
"C:\Users\raj\AppData\Roaming\uTorrent\updates\3.5.5_45724\utorrentie.exe"
"C:\Users\raj\Downloads\AnyDesk.exe"
"C:\Users\raj\Downloads\ARM Setup 2020.2.1.exe"
```

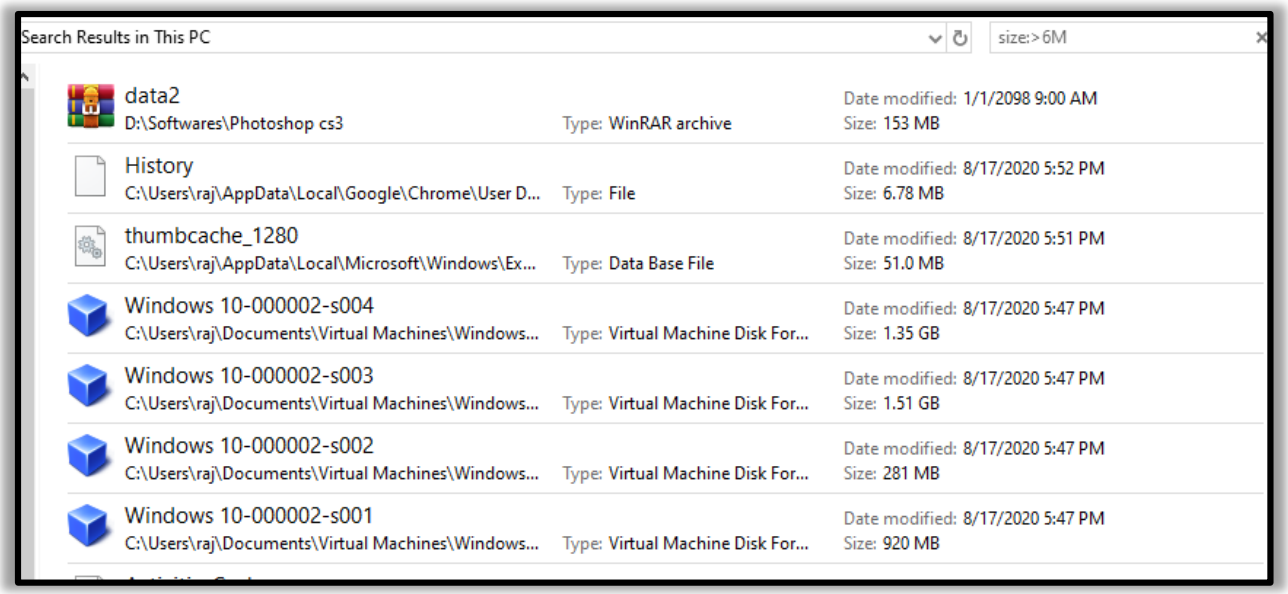
To View files without its path and more details of the particular file extension and its modification date, type 'forfiles /D -10 /S /M *.exe /C "cmd /c echo @ext @fname @fdate"'and press enter.

```
forfiles /D -10 /S /M *.exe /C "cmd /c echo @ext @fname @fdate"
```

```
C:\Users\raj>forfiles /D -10 /S /M *.exe /C "cmd /c echo @ext @fname @fdate"

"exe" "browsercore32" 8/6/2018
"exe" "GameBarElevatedFT_Alias" 6/30/2020
"exe" "MicrosoftEdge" 7/2/2020
"exe" "python" 6/29/2020
"exe" "python3" 6/29/2020
"exe" "python" 6/29/2020
"exe" "python3" 6/29/2020
"exe" "MicrosoftEdge" 7/2/2020
"exe" "GameBarElevatedFT_Alias" 6/30/2020
"exe" "VMware-workstation-15.5.6-16341506" 6/29/2020
"exe" "helper" 8/7/2020
"exe" "3.5.5_45724" 7/27/2020
```

```
C:\>forfiles /p c: /s /d -10

"$Recycle.Bin"
"Android"
"Documents and Settings"
"MSOCache"
"PerfLogs"
"Project.log"
"Recovery"
"Users"
"S-1-5-18"
"S-1-5-21-1097824736-1555393654-2427635684-1000"
ERROR: Access is denied for "C:\$Recycle.Bin\S-1-5-18\".
ERROR: Access is denied for "C:\$Recycle.Bin\S-1-5-21-1097824736-1
"$I2IEYQS"
"desktop.ini"
".android"
"adb.exe"
"AdbWinApi.dll"
"AdbWinUsbApi.dll"
"fastboot.exe"
"adb_usb.ini"
ERROR: Access is denied for "C:\MSOCache\".
ERROR: Access is denied for "C:\PerfLogs\".
"Common Files"
"desktop.ini"
```

To check for file size below 6MB, you can use the file explorer's search box and enter "size:>6M"



The incident responder should pay attention to the firewall configurations and settings and should maintain it regularly.

To view the firewall configurations in the command prompt, type 'netsh firewall show config' and press enter to view the inbound and outbound traffic.

netsh firewall show config

```
C:\>netsh firewall show config

Domain profile configuration:
-------------------------------------------------------------------
Operational mode                  = Enable
Exception mode                    = Enable
Multicast/broadcast response mode = Enable
Notification mode                 = Enable

Allowed programs configuration for Domain profile:
Mode     Traffic direction    Name / Program
-------------------------------------------------------------------
Enable   Inbound              µTorrent (TCP-In) / C:\Users\raj\AppData\Roaming\uTo

Port configuration for Domain profile:
Port   Protocol  Mode    Traffic direction     Name
-------------------------------------------------------------------

Standard profile configuration (current):
-------------------------------------------------------------------
Operational mode                  = Enable
Exception mode                    = Enable
Multicast/broadcast response mode = Enable
Notification mode                 = Enable

Service configuration for Standard profile:
Mode     Customized  Name
-------------------------------------------------------------------
Enable   No          Network Discovery

Allowed programs configuration for Standard profile:
Mode     Traffic direction    Name / Program
-------------------------------------------------------------------
Enable   Inbound              µTorrent (TCP-In) / C:\Users\raj\AppData\Roaming\uTo
Enable   Inbound              Firefox (C:\Program Files\Mozilla Firefox) / C:\Prog

Port configuration for Standard profile:
Port   Protocol  Mode    Traffic direction     Name
-------------------------------------------------------------------

Log configuration:
-------------------------------------------------------------------
File location   = C:\Windows\system32\LogFiles\Firewall\pfirewall.log
Max file size   = 4096 KB
Dropped packets = Disable
Connections     = Disable
```

```
netsh advfirewall show currentprofile
```

```
C:\>netsh advfirewall show currentprofile

Public Profile Settings:
----------------------------------------------------------------------
State                                 ON
Firewall Policy                       BlockInbound,AllowOutbound
LocalFirewallRules                    N/A (GPO-store only)
LocalConSecRules                      N/A (GPO-store only)
InboundUserNotification               Enable
RemoteManagement                      Disable
UnicastResponseToMulticast            Enable

Logging:
LogAllowedConnections                 Disable
LogDroppedConnections                 Disable
FileName                              %systemroot%\system32\LogFiles\Firewall\pfirewall.log
MaxFileSize                           4096

Ok.
```

Sessions with other system

To check the session details that are created with other systems, you can type 'net use' in command prompt and press enter.

```
net use
```

```
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.18362.1016]
(c) 2019 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Users\raj>net use
New connections will be remembered.


Status       Local     Remote                    Network

-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
OK                     \\192.168.0.106\IPC$      Microsoft Windows Network
The command completed successfully.


C:\Users\raj>
```

your system. It gives you the details about the duration of the session.

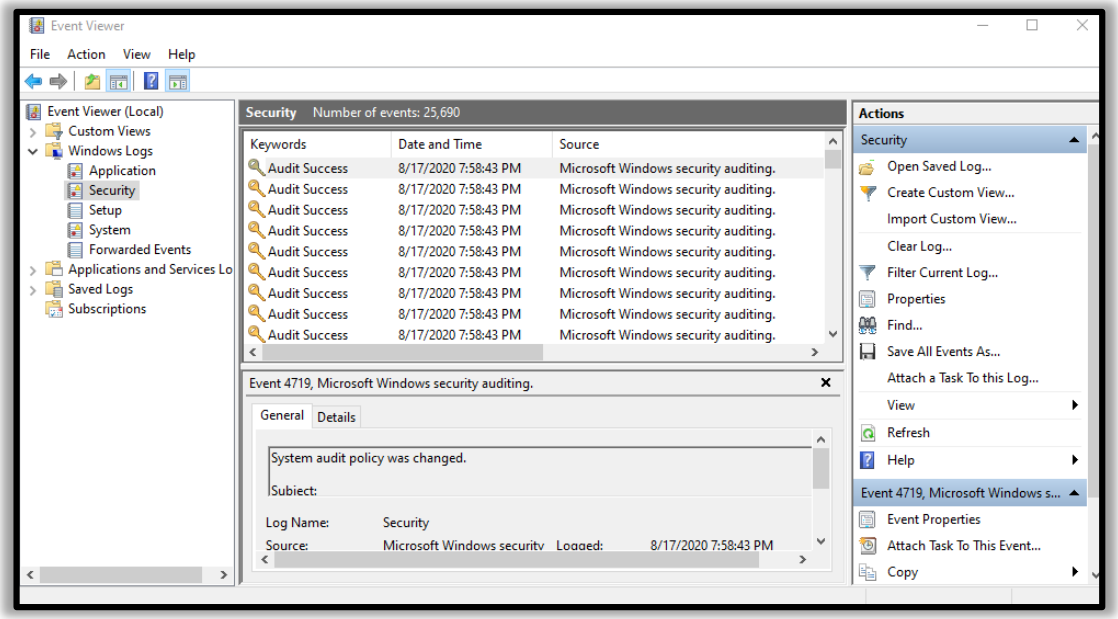
```
net session
```

```
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.14393]
(c) 2016 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Users\Administrator>net session

Computer              User name            Client Type       Opens Idle time

-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
\\192.168.0.110       administrator                             0 00:02:31
The command completed successfully.


C:\Users\Administrator>
```

Log Enteries

To view the log entries in GUI you can open the event viewer and see the logs. Press 'Windows+ R' and type 'eventvwr.msc' and press 'OK'.

Event Viewer



press enter.

```
wevtutil qe security
```

```
C:\Windows\system32>wevtutil qe security
```

PowerShell

To get the event log list in the PowerShell, type 'Get-EventLog -list' and type the particular event in the supply value and you will get event details of that particular event.

```
Get-Eventlog -List
```

```
PS C:\Users\raj> Get-EventLog -List

  Max(K) Retain OverflowAction       Entries Log
  ------ ------ --------------       ------- ---
  20,480      0 OverwriteAsNeeded      12,676 Application
  20,480      0 OverwriteAsNeeded           0 HardwareEvents
     512      7 OverwriteOlder              0 Internet Explorer
  20,480      0 OverwriteAsNeeded           0 Key Management Service
     128      0 OverwriteAsNeeded         128 OAlerts
     512      7 OverwriteOlder              2 OneApp_IGCC
                                             Security
  20,480      0 OverwriteAsNeeded       7,887 System
  15,360      0 OverwriteAsNeeded         422 Windows PowerShell


PS C:\Users\raj> Get-EventLog

cmdlet Get-EventLog at command pipeline position 1
Supply values for the following parameters:
LogName: OAlerts

   Index Time          EntryType   Source                 InstanceID Message
   ----- ----          ---------   ------                 ---------- -------
     128 Aug 16 12:55  Information Microsoft Office ...          300 Microsoft Word...
     127 Aug 16 02:22  Information Microsoft Office ...          300 Microsoft Word...
```

> Hence, one can make use of these commands as an incident responder and keep their systems away from threat.

References

- https://www.hackingarticles.in/incident-response-linux-cheatsheet/
- https://www.hackingarticles.in/incident-response-windows-cheatsheet/