ETW Forensics - Why use Event Tracing for Windows over EventLog? -

J blogs.jpcert.or.jp/en/2024/11/etw_forensics.html



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volatility

<u>Email</u>

Many people may think of EventLogs when one mentions Windows OS logs. When investigating incidents such as malware infections, it is common to analyze the Windows OS EventLogs to find traces that may help uncover the incident. However, since the EventLog is not designed to detect suspicious behavior on Windows OS, you may not always find the information you are looking for when investigating an incident. Therefore, it is necessary to enable audit logs or install Sysmon to obtain more information.

There is another mechanism in Windows OS that can detect suspicious behavior. It is a feature called Event Tracing for Windows (ETW). This is a system for managing events generated by the kernel and processes, and it is used for debugging applications and other purposes. ETW is also used for collecting and managing EventLogs, and in recent years it has been used in the detection logic of EDR products and antivirus software. ETW has a function that can log various behaviors in the OS as events by default, which makes it possible to obtain more information than EventLogs.

This article explains the structure of ETW and how you can use it for your forensics.

ETW Internals

ETW architecture

Figure 1 shows the components of ETW[1]. Providers such as applications send events, and after they are stored in buffers, consumers such as EDR receive them.



Figure 1: ETW architecture

- Provider: Applications and drivers that send events
- Consumer: Applications that receive events
- Session: Relays events sent from the provider, storing them in a buffer
- Controller: Creates, starts, and stops sessions (logman command[2]has controller functionality)

You can check ETW sessions from the Performance Monitor. It also allows you to create new sessions and prepare for event collection. As shown in Figure 2, multiple providers can be registered in a single session.

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Figure 2: Example of checking a session from Performance Monitor

You can also check which providers are registered on Windows OS by executing the following command. By default, more than 1,000 providers are registered.

> logman query providers

With so many providers available by default, you probably thought that you would be able to collect various logs by using them. In particular, for the purposes of incident investigation and detecting suspicious behavior such as malware, the following providers would be useful.

- Microsoft-Windows-Threat-Intelligence: Detects behavior related to process injection, etc., which is used by malware.
- Microsoft-Windows-DNS-Client: Events related to name resolution
- Microsoft-Antimalware-AMFilter: Results of virus scans by Microsoft Defender
- Microsoft-Windows-Shell-Core: Events related to process execution and termination
- Microsoft-Windows-Kernel-Process: Events related to processes
- Microsoft-Windows-Kernel-File: Events related to file operations

ETW event format

There are two main ways for processing ETW events (Stream Mode). One of them is to save ETW events as an ETL file, and the other is to save ETW events in a buffer and receive them in real time. In both cases, ETW events are saved in the same format. Figure 3 shows the format of ETW events.

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Figure 3: ETW event format (the beginning of ETL file)

It starts with the _WMI_BUFFER_HEADER[3]. This header contains information such as the buffer size and offset, and the date and time the event was created. The next header depends on the contents that follow. In the case of an ETL file, the

_SYSTEM_TRACE_HEADER and _TRACE_LOGFILE_HEADER follow. If these headers are included, this indicates that it is the beginning of the ETL file and that no further ETW events are included. If ETW events are included, it will look like Figure 4.

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00010220	65	56	65	72	73	69	6F	6E	00	02	47	6C	6F	62	61	6C	eVersionGlobal
00010230	45	76	65	6E	74	43	6F	75	6E	74	65	72	00	0A	43	56	EventCounterCV
00010240	00	02	55	6E	69	66	69	65	64	49	6E	73	74	61	6C	6C	UnifiedInstall
00010250	65	72	50	6C	61	74	66	6F	72	6D	52	65	73	75	6C	74	erPlatformResult
00010260	00	07	55	6E	69	66	69	65	64	49	6E	73	74	61	6C	6C	UnifiedInstall
00010270	65	72	50	6C	61	74	66	6F	72	6D	54	79	70	65	00	08	erPlatformType

Figure 4: ETW event format (ETW event)

The first part of the header still starts with _WMI_BUFFER_HEADER, but the next header is _EVENT_HEADER, followed by the actual event data.

It is difficult to parse ETW events manually because they have no signature and the type information contained in each header affects the headers that follow, as described above. On Windows OS, you can convert ETL files to EVTX files or CSV files as follows, because the

tracerpt command is installed by default.

```
> tracerpt test.etl -o test.evtx -of EVTX -lr
> tracerpt test.etl -o test.csv -of CSV
```

ETW structure

You can check ETW configuration information to some extent using the performance monitor, logman command, and registry information introduced earlier. However, not all of the information can be checked using these methods, and you can also obtain various types of information from the ETW structure. However, it cannot be obtained in user mode, and so you will need to obtain it from kernel mode using a debugger or other method. You can trace the structure of ETW providers as shown in Figure 5.



Figure 5: Structure of ETW providers

The structure of the ETW provider can be traced from an object with **EtwRegistration** object type in the process, and _ETW_GUID_ENTRY and _TRACE_ENABLE_INFO contain information such as GUID. Therefore, you can check which process is using which ETW provider. The structure of the ETW consumer can be traced as shown in Figure 6.

PsGetCurrentServerSiloGlobals() EtwSiloState EtwpLoggerContext (ETW SILODRIVERSTATE) (WMI LOGGER CONTEXT) **PspHostSiloGlobals** TransitionConsumer 0 -(ESERVERSILO GLOBALS) (_ETW_REALTIME_CONSUMER) 1 2 LoggerName 4 LogFileName Loggerld 5 6 7 EtwSiloState EtwpLoggerContext** 60 61 62 63

Figure 6: Structure of ETW consumers

You can trace the structure of the ETW consumer from the data obtained from the PsGetCurrentServerSiloGlobals function. _WMI_LOGGER_CONTEXT and _ETW_REALTIME_CONSUMER contain various information, and you can check the buffer size, current buffer usage, number of lost events, and more.

Recover ETW Events

Relations between ETW events and ETW structures

Some ETW events are saved as files by default, but in many cases, they are read from the buffer into the ETW consumer in real time, and so unless you configure them manually, most of them are not saved on the system as files. However, since ETW events are stored in the buffer, if you can collect the data, you may be able to use it for incident response or other purposes. Furthermore, even if the ETL file is deleted by the attacker, the ETW events may still be stored in the buffer.

As mentioned earlier, the ETW event format has no signature and cannot be recovered from disk or memory using file carving. For this reason, we explored methods to extract data from ETW structure.

As a result, we have identified the members of the structure that store ETW events as follows:

- GlobalList (_WMI_LOGGER_CONTEXT)
- BufferQueue (_WMI_LOGGER_CONTEXT)
- BatchedBufferList (_WMI_LOGGER_CONTEXT)
- CompressionTarget (_WMI_LOGGER_CONTEXT)
- UserBufferListHead (_ETW_REALTIME_CONSUMER)

GlobalList and BufferQueue are LIST_ENTRY, and the ETW events stored in the buffer are connected as a bi-directional linked list as shown in Figure 7. All the ETW events in the buffer are connected to GlobalList.



Figure 7: Relations between _WMI_LOGGER_CONTEXT and buffer

Because ETW structures are undocumented, it is not clear exactly why multiple members are related to the buffer in this way, but based on the behavior, it is possible that the ETW Stream Mode configuration affects it. Figure 8 shows the members considered to be related to each ETW Stream Mode. When it is set to save to an ETL file, BufferQueue is used, and when it is set to Real time, UserBufferListHead is used. Although there are differences in usage depending on the member, all ETW events are linked to GlobalList, and so it is probably best to refer to GlobalList when recovering ETW events.



Figure 8: Relations between ETW Stream Mode and ETW structure members

ETW Scanner for Volatility3

Based on the above research results, we have created a tool for recovering ETW events from memory images. This is implemented as a plugin for The Volatility Framework (hereinafter referred to as "Volatility"), a memory forensics tool. Using this plugin, you can not only recover ETW events, but also check information about ETW providers and ETW consumers. Figure 9 shows an example of the plugin running.

(vol) t	est@test:~/volat	ility3\$ python3 v	vol.py -c confi	g.json -p /mnt	/hgfs/etw-scan/	plugins/	etwscan.	etwProvid	ler
Volatil	ity 3 Framework	2.7.1							
Progres	s: 100.00	PDB scar	nning finished						
PID	ImageFileName	TypeMap Address	Guid LoggerI	d Level	EnableMask				
500	smss.exe	EtwRegistration	0x8408ab958540	43e63da5-41d1	-4fbf-aded-1bbe	ed98fdd1d	0	No	00000001
584	csrss.exe	EtwRegistration	0x8408ab766970	f4aed7c7-a898	-4627-b053-44a7	caa12fcd	0	No	00000001
652	wininit.exe	EtwRegistration	0x8408aba7f880	206f6dea-d3c5	-4d10-bc72-9891	f03c8b84b	0	No	00000111
652	wininit.exe	EtwRegistration	0x8408aba7d800	f4aed7c7-a898	-4627-b053-44a7	caa12fcd	0	No	00000001
652	wininit.exe	EtwRegistration	0x8408abdc3e20	16a1adc1-9b7f	-4cd9-94b3-d829	6ab1b130	0	No	00000001
720	winlogon.exe	EtwRegistration	0x8408abdd9750	b9da9fe6-ae5f	-4f3e-b2fa-8e62	3c11dc75	0	No	00000001
720	winlogon.exe	EtwRegistration	0x8408abd79a30	dbe9b383-7cf3	-4331-91cc-a3cb	o16a3b538	0	No	00111110
720	winlogon.exe	EtwRegistration	0x8408abd80210	f4aed7c7-a898	-4627-b053-44a7	caa12fcd	0	No	00000001
720	winlogon.exe	EtwRegistration	0x8408ac343eb0	30336ed4-e327	-447c-9de0-51b6	52c86108	0	No	00000111
720	winlogon.exe	EtwRegistration	0x8408ac354070	eef54e71-0661	-422d-9a98-82fc	49406820	0	No	00000011
720	winlogon.exe	EtwRegistration	0x8408ac34a850	16a1adc1-9b7f	-4cd9-94b3-d829	6ab1b130	0	No	00000001
720	winlogon.exe	EtwRegistration	0x8408ac35f900	eef54e71-0661	-422d-9a98-82fc	149406820	0	No	00000011
744	services.exe	EtwRegistration	0x8408abdc8070	555908d1-a6d7	-4695-8e1e-2693	1d2012f4	0	No	00000001
744	services.exe	EtwRegistration	0x8408abf9d070	f4aed7c7-a898	-4627-b053-44a7	caa12fcd	0	No	00000001
744	services.exe	EtwRegistration	0x8408abfa5070	16a1adc1-9b7f	-4cd9-94b3-d829	6ab1b130	0	No	00000001
776	lsass.exe	EtwRegistration	0x8408abdd78d0	199fe037-2b82	-40a9-82ac-e1d4	6c792b99	0	No	00000011
776	lsass.exe	EtwRegistration	0x8408abdf74a0	f4aed7c7-a898	-4627-b053-44a7	caa12fcd	0	No	00000001
776	lsass.exe	EtwRegistration	0x8408abdd38b0	1c95126e-7eea	-49a9-a3fe-a378	b03ddb4d	0	No	00000011
776	lsass.exe	EtwRegistration	0x8408abdbe5a0	db00dfb6-29f9	-4a9c-9b3b-1f4f	f9e7d9770	0	No	00000001
776	lsass.exe	EtwRegistration	0x8408abdbe4c0	e5ba83f6-07d0	-46b1-8bc7-7e66	9a1d31dc	0	No	00000001
776	lsass.exe	EtwRegistration	0x8408abf82810	05f02597-fe85	-4e67-8542-6956	7ab8fd4f	0	No	00000001
776	lsass.exe	EtwRegistration	0x8408abf82730	05f02597-fe85	-4e67-8542-6956	7ab8fd4f	0	No	00000001

Figure 9: Example of executing a plugin

You can download this plugin from the following GitHub repository. We hope you find it useful.

GitHub: JPCERTCC/etw-scan https://github.com/JPCERTCC/etw-scan

Using the recovered ETW event in incident investigations

Now, let's look at some examples of how to use the recovered ETW events in incident investigations. To recover ETW events, specify the option --**dump** (for GlobalList only) or -- **alldump** (for all members) as follows. The number of ETW events that can be recovered depends on the environment, but as shown in Figure 10, it is possible to recover a large number of ETW events as ETL files.

(vol) test@test:~/volatility3\$ python3 vol.py -c config.json -p /mnt/hgfs/etw-scan/plugins/ etwscan.etwConsumer --dump Volatility 3 Framework 2.7.1 Progress: 100.00 PDB scanning finished ImageFileName PID TypeMap LoggerId LoggerName LogFileName Guid Mode 848 svchost.exe 17 UBPM c09355a3-96af-4e8f-8d32-a2658dc2d5be 0×10800190 EtwConsumer 1036 0e66e20b-b802-ba6a-9272-31199d0ed295 0x1080 svchost.exe EtwConsumer 3 Eventlog-Security 01c0 1036 sychost.exe EtwConsumer 13 EventLog-System d2112be4-cd15-5a9c-e38f-080a207e08d5 0×10800180 c4a0a2bc-c743-5810-8ad4-2655a8ca2744 1036 svchost.exe EtwConsumer 10 EventLog-Application 0x1180 0180 1044 9 08b524eb-a2bf-47eb-aef1-dbd871741d7a 0x10800180 sychost.exe EtwConsumer DiagLog WFP-IPsec Diagnostics C:\ProgramData\Microsoft\Windows\wfp\wfpdiag.etl 1044 svchost.exe EtwConsumer 21 b 40325fe-7106-42ac-849e-8aa81df5cb01 0×10802102 1880 svchost.exe EtwConsumer 24 Diagtrack-Listener bd6a694f-11ae-11ee-8e91-000c2962ae37 0x8800 110 4 System -2 Circular Kernel Context Logger 54dea73a-ed1f-42a4-af71-3e63d056f174 0x2800480 4 System -4 AppModel a922a8be-2450-438e-9520-fbcdfb46b0bd 0x10808400 15bc788a-6a38-4d79-8773-b53fdfb84d79 4 System -5 Audio 0x10808400 4 System -6 FileActivity_realtime 75f3a0a4-ced8-4e82-9718-3f4b7b249fa1 0×400100 0×18800180 4 System -7 DefenderApiLogger 6b4012d0-22b6-464d-a553-20e9618403a2 8 DefenderAuditLogger 6b4012d0-22b6-464d-a553-20e9618403a1 0x188001c0 4 System -(vol) test@test:~/volatility3\$ ls *.etl FileActivity_realtime.0x8408AD235000.global.etl AppModel.0x8408AA1A3000.global.et1 AppModel.0x8408AA1B3000.global.etl FileActivity_save.0x8408ABE58000.global.etl AppModel.0x8408AA1C3000.global.etl FileActivity_save.0x8408ABEA4000.global.etl AppModel.0x8408AA1D3000.global.et1 FileActivity_save.0x8408ABEB7000.global.et1 AppModel.0x8408AA1E3000.global.etl FileActivity_save.0x8408ABED4000.global.etl AppModel.0x8408AA200000.global.etl FileActivity_save.0x8408ACE76000.global.etl AppModel.0x8408AA210000.global.et1 FileActivity_save.0x8408ACE84000.global.et1 AppModel.0x8408AA220000.global.etl FileActivity_save.0x8408AD334000.global.etl Audio.0x8408AA183000.global.etl FileActivity_save.0x8408AD351000.global.etl Audio.0x8408AA1F3000.global.etl FileActivity_save.0x8408AD357000.global.et1 Circular_Kernel_Context_Logger.0x8408AA0A1000.global.etl FileActivity_save.0x8408AD55E000.global.etl Circular_Kernel_Context_Logger.0x8408ACD9A000.global.etl FileActivity_saveandreal.0x8408AD220000.global.etl DefenderApiLogger.0x8408AA258000.global.etl FileActivity_saveandreal.0x8408AD222000.global.etl DefenderApiLogger.0x8408AA268000.global.etl LwtNetLog.0x8408AA313000.global.etl DefenderAuditLogger.0x8408AA27A000.global.etl LwtNetLog.0x8408AA323000.global.etl DefenderAuditLogger.0x8408AA28A000.global.etl LwtNetLog.0x8408AA606000.global.etl

Figure 10: Example of recovering ETW events

You can parse the recovered ETL file and check for important information. For example, there is an ETW session called LwtNetLog that is enabled by default. This ETW session has multiple network-related ETW providers configured, and it collects various types of information, including communication packets, DNS access, and DHCP. Check the recovered ETW events, and you can see the destination where the malware communicates, as shown in Figure 11. To parse the ETL file, we used tracefmt[4] This tool is not installed by default, and so you will need to install it manually.

C:¥etl>tracefmt.exe LwtNetLog.0x8408A66000.global.etl -nosummary Setting log file to: C:¥etl¥LwtNetLog.0x8408A660000.global.etl Examining C:¥etl¥LwtNetLog.0x8408A606000.global.etl: Logfile C:¥etl¥LwtNetLog.0x8408A606000.global.etl: OS version 10.0.0 (Currently running on 10.0.19045) Start Time 2023-06-23-19:14:29.721 End Time 2023-06-23-19:14:29.721 Timezone is #tzres.dll262 (Bias is -540mins) BufferSize 65536 B Maximum File Size 0 MB Buffers Written Not set (No events matched filter). Logger Mode Settings (0) Logfile Mode is not set ProcessorCount 1
EventRecordCallback: fputws returned errno=EILSEQ. Event output truncated. The "-cp utf8" option might fix this.
Processing completed Buffers: 2, Events: 552, EventsLost: 0 :: Format Errors: 15, Unknowns: 0
Event traces dumped to FmtFile.txt
C:¥etl>type FmtFile.txt [0]0940.0178::06/25/2023-03:32:11.529 [Microsoft-Windows-WinINet]TCP connection to www.bing.com for connection handle 0xCC000C failed: Error=997 [0]0940.0084::06/25/2023-03:32:11.541 [Microsoft-Windows-WinINet]TCP connection to www.bing.com for connection handle 0xCC0024 failed: Error=997 [0]0940.0084::06/25/2023-03:32:11.640 [Microsoft-Windows-Hul]fLuid:0x6008001000000 ProfileId:0x0 BytesSent:578 BytesRecvd:540 IsCosted: false [0]0940.0084::06/25/2023-03:32:11.787 [Microsoft-Windows-WinINet]TCP connection to www.bing.com for connection handle 0xCC000C failed: Error=997 [0]0940.0084::06/25/2023-03:32:11.787 [Microsoft-Windows-WinINet]TCP connection to www.bing.com for connection handle 0xCC000C failed: Error=997 [0]0940.0084::06/25/2023-03:32:11.789 [Microsoft-Windows-WinINet]TCP connection to www.bing.com for connection handle 0xCC000C failed: Error=997 [0]0941.00E0::06/25/2023-03:32:11.799 [Microsoft-Windows-Ndu]IfLuid:0x6008001000000 ProfileId:0x0 BytesSent:454 BytesRecvd:420 IsCosted: failed: Error=997 [0]01614.0104::06/25/2023-03:32:11.962 [Microsoft-Windows-PDC]PDC resiliency client 0xFFFF820527960 referenced [0]0614.0104::06/25/2023-03:32:11.962 [Microsoft-Windows-PDC]PDC resiliency client 0xFFFF820527960 referenced [0]0614.0104::06/25/2023-03:32:11.962 [Microsoft-Windows-PDC]PDC resiliency client 0xFFFF820527960 referenced [0]0614.0104::06/25/2023-03:32:11.962 [Microsoft-Windows-PDC]PDC resiliency client 0xFFFF820527960 referenced [0]0414.08FC: Error=997
 (0)0350. 0A14::06/25/2023-03:32:12.003 (Microsoft-Windows-PDC]PDC resiliency client 0xFFFF80F20527960 referenced (0)0350. 0A14::06/25/2023-03:32:12.003 (Microsoft-Windows-PDC]PDC resiliency client 0xFFFF80F205279A8 referenced (0)0350. 0A14::06/25/2023-03:32:12.003 (Microsoft-Windows-BrokerInfrastructure] (0)0350. 0A70::06/25/2023-03:32:12.045 (Microsoft-Windows-PDC]PDC resiliency client 0xFFFF80F205279A8 referenced (0)0350. 0A70::06/25/2023-03:32:12.049 (Microsoft-Windows-PDC]PDC resiliency client 0xFFFF80F205279A8 dereferenced (0)0350. 1FG::06/25/2023-03:32:12.049 (Microsoft-Windows-PDC]PDC resiliency client 0xFFFF80F205279A8 dereferenced (0)0350. 1FG::06/25/2023-03:32:12.049 (Microsoft-Windows-PDC]PDC resiliency client 0xFFFF80F20527960 dereferenced (0)0350. 1FG::06/25/2023-03:32:12.049 (Microsoft-Windows-BrokerInfrastructure] (0)0350. 1FG::06/25/2023-03:32:12.049 (Microsoft-Windows-BrokerInfrastructure] (0)0350. 1FG::06/25/2023-03:32:12.049 (Microsoft-Windows-BrokerInfrastructure] (0)0350. 1FG::06/25/2023-03:32:12.049 (Microsoft-Windows-BrokerInfrastructure] (0)0350. 0084::06/25/2023-03:32:12.049 (Microsoft-Windows-WinlNet]TCP connection to www.bing.com for connection handle 0xCC0024 failed: Error=997

Figure 11: Checking the recovered LwtNetLog session

Furthermore, if EDR or antivirus software is installed, you may be able to recover the ETW events that these applications were trying to collect. Since each application tries to collect data from different ETW providers, there may be some differences, but still there is a possibility that useful ETW events such as Microsoft-Windows-Threat-Intelligence are recovered.

In closing

On Windows OS, it is possible to collect various information using ETW by default. Although we did not introduce it this time, it is also possible to monitor the system by creating a simple EDR that combines the information collection capabilities of ETW with detection logic. You can try using ETW for system monitoring and incident response.

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References

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[2] Microsoft: logman https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-server/administration/windows-commands/logman

[3] Geoff Chappell, Software Analyst: Kernel-Mode Windows <u>https://www.geoffchappell.com/studies/windows/km/ntoskrnl/api/index.htm</u>