RSA NETWITNESS® PLATFORM

NetWitness Investigate User Guide

for Version 11.2

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How NetWitness Investigate Works

NetWitness Investigate provides the data analysis capabilities in RSA NetWitness® Platform, so that analysts can analyze packet, log, and endpoint data and identify possible internal or external threats to security and the IP infrastructure.

Note: In Version 11.1 and later, the Hosts and Files views provide a view into endpoint data. Earlier versions offer access to endpoint data using standalone a NetWitness Endpoint server.

Metadata, Meta Keys, Meta Values, and Meta Entities

RSA NetWitness Platform audits and monitors all traffic on a network. One type of service--a Decoder--ingests, parses, and stores the packets, logs, and endpoint data traversing the network.

The configured parsers and feeds on the Decoder create *metadata* that analysts can use to investigate the ingested logs and packets. Another type of service, called a Concentrator, indexes and stores the metadata.

The metadata is in the form of a *meta key* and *meta values* for the key. For example, `ip.src` is a meta key, and an IP address that is the source of the traffic is tagged as `ip.src`. When you view data in Investigate, you see the meta key `ip.src` and all of the IP addresses (values) that are tagged with that key. Some meta keys are built-in and others may be custom keys defined by the administrator.

Meta entities are available in Version 11.1 and later. A *meta entity* is an alias that groups together the results from other meta keys. Meta entities organize similar meta keys into a single, easier to use, meta type. Some meta entities are already included by default, and the administrator can create custom meta entities. Analysts can use a meta entity in a query, a meta group, a column group, and a profile. Parallel coordinates visualizations do not support meta entities. Administrators can use meta entities to define a query prefix to apply to a user role and a user. The *Decoder Configuration Guide* provides additional information about creating meta entities and how they can be used in rules.

For example, the default Core database language includes distinct meta keys for IP source and IP destination. One of the built-in meta entities named `ip.all` represents the combined set of all IP sources and destinations.

Analysts usually query the Concentrator to discover threats. The Concentrator handles queries, only going to the Decoder when a full reconstruction of sessions or raw logs is required. ESA, Malware Analysis, and Reporting Engine also query the Concentrator, where they can quickly get all the pertinent metadata associated with an event and generate information on the event without having to go to each Decoder. In some special cases, analysts may query a Decoder.

Note: While a hybrid appliance can perform the Concentrator function, a separate Concentrator appliance is required for any large environment that needs greater bandwidth or events per second (EPS). The Concentrator appliance has storage layout that uses solid state drives for the index, which increases read performance.

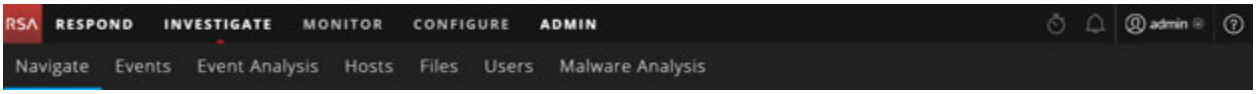
Triggers for an Investigation

These are a few examples of triggers for an investigation:

- You receive intelligence from a third party about a new active directory hack. Starting in the Events view, you use that intelligence to run a search across all of your raw Active Directory log data for the last 24 hours.
- You are asked by the SOC manager to find any Pokemon Go malware due to its current popularity. Starting in the Navigate view, you craft a query to look for an HTTP session using a specific user agent related to the malware he found on a security blog.
- An incident responder escalates a ticket that shows some odd indicators related to a host. Starting in the Hosts view, you examine that host to find specific details.
- You are looking for the next zero day attack and start pivoting through network metadata in the Navigate view to find any abnormal automated sessions leaving the enterprise.
- You are asked by your SOC manager to find any information related to user `jarvis`, an employee who was just let go. Starting in the Hosts view, you query against the past week for that username.

Workflow of an Investigation

Analysts can investigate data captured by NetWitness Platform, and deep dive from information on a NetWitness Platform dashboard, a NetWitness Respond incident or alert, a report created by the NetWitness Platform Reporting Engine, or a third-party application. During the course of an investigation, analysts can move seamlessly between the views in Investigation: the Navigate view, the Events view, the Event Analysis view, the Hosts view, the Files view, the Users view, and the Malware Analysis view. This figure illustrates the NetWitness Investigate submenus.

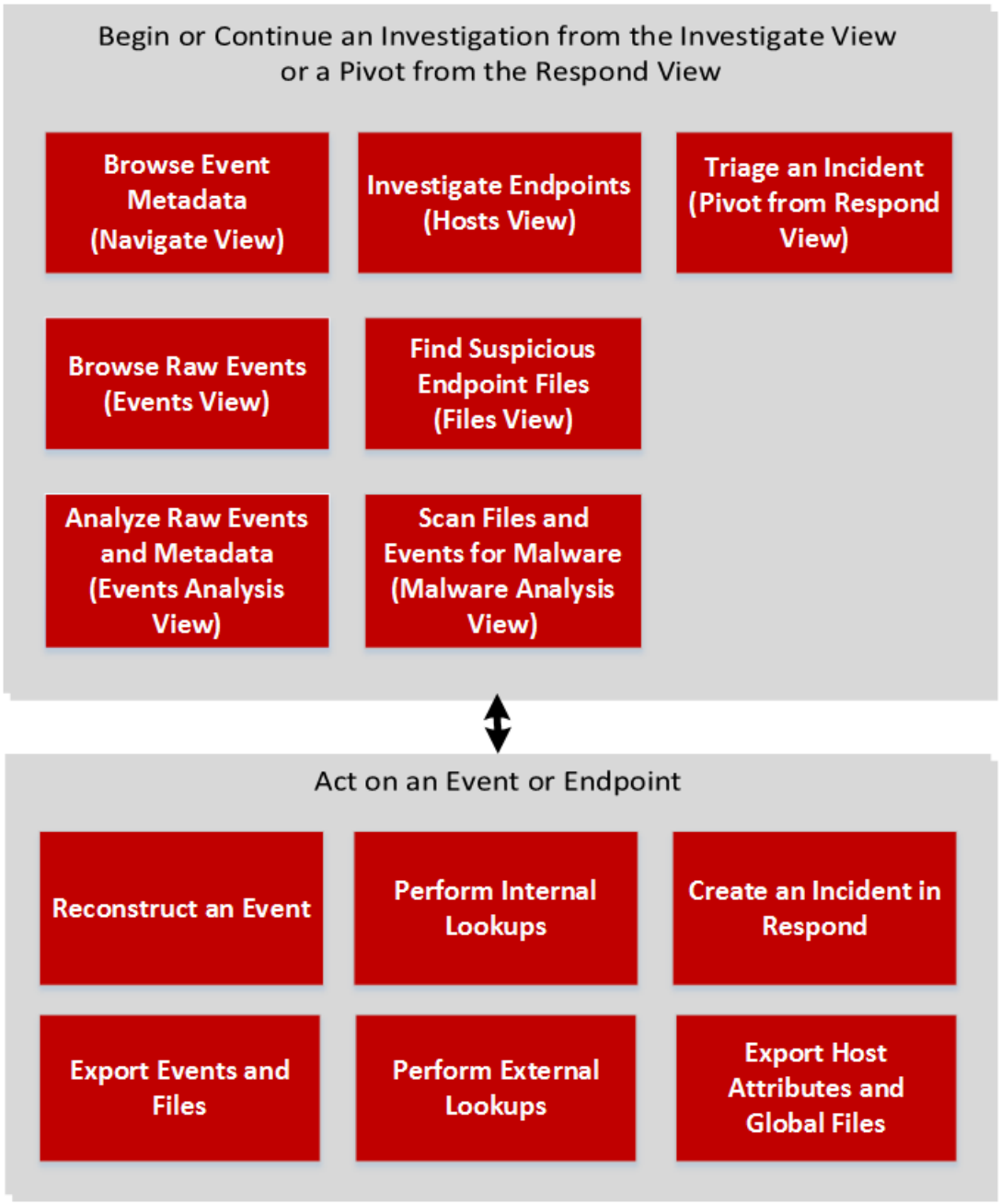


Note: The Files and Hosts views are available in Version 11.1 and later. The Users view is available in Version 11.2 and later. Specific user roles and permissions are required for a user to conduct investigations and malware analysis in NetWitness Platform. If you cannot perform an analysis task or see a view, the administrator may need to adjust the roles and permissions configured for you.

You can access each view from the Investigate submenu and from other Investigate views. You can also go directly into an Investigate view from NetWitness Respond, and go directly from NetWitness Investigate to NetWitness Respond and standalone NetWitness Endpoint. Your use case determines the starting point for your investigation. This table provides general guidance on the starting view for different use cases.

Go to...	Focus
Navigate view	All meta keys and meta values for logs, endpoints, and packets are grouped by meta key. You can pivot through the data to refine results, then go to the Events view or Event Analysis view, or look up in Malware Analysis or Live. This is the default NetWitness Investigate view. (See Investigating Metadata in the Navigate View.)
Events view	Events are listed in order by time. You can view the raw event and related metadata, view a reconstruction, and download events and files. You can go to the Event Analysis view. (See Examining Raw Events in the Events View.)
Event Analysis view	Events are listed in the order by time. You can view all meta keys and meta values for logs, endpoints, and packets. You can view the raw event and related metadata, view a reconstruction that offers helpful cues to identify points of interest in a reconstruction. You can go to the Hosts view, pivot to standalone Endpoint, look up in Live, and do external lookups. External lookups allow you to search the internet for meta values with which you interacted, determine passive DNS information related to an IP address, ascertain if a URL is blacklisted, and other third-party context integrations. (See Analyzing Raw Events and Metadata in the Event Analysis View)Analyzing Raw Events and Metadata in the Event Analysis View
(Version 11.1 and later) Hosts view	Hosts on which the NetWitness Endpoint Insights Agents are running are listed. For every host, you can view processes, drivers, DLLs, files (executables), services, and autoruns that are running, and information related to logged-in users. From the Hosts view, you can go to the Navigate and Event Analysis views. (See Investigate Hosts)
(Version 11.1 and later) Files view	Unique files such as PE, Macho, and ELF in your deployment are listed. For each file, you can view details such as file size, entropy, format, company name, signature, and checksum. From the **Files** view, you can go to the Navigate and Event Analysis views. (See Investigate Files)
Malware Analysis view	If you are running a Malware Analysis appliance, you can automatically or manually scan files and see the results of four types of analysis: network, static, community, and sandbox. If a file is malware, you can go to the Hosts view to see which hosts downloaded the file. (See Conducting Malware Analysis
(Version 11.2 and later) Users view	Visibility into risky user behaviors across your enterprise is provided using NetWitness UEBA. You can view a list of high-risk users and a summary of the top alerts for risky behavior for your environment, and then select a user or an alert and view details about the risky behavior and a timeline during which the behaviors occurred. NetWitness Platform users assigned the Administrators or UEBA Analysts role have access to this view. For information about this feature, refer to the *NetWitness UEBA User Guide*. Go to the Master Table of Contents to find all NetWitness Platform Logs & Network 11.x documents.

Every situation is unique in terms of the types of information the analyst is attempting to find. Many investigations start in one view, and end in a different view as the analyst learns something and then needs to follow that result to a different line of questioning. This figure shows the high-level workflow of an investigation.



Focus on Metadata, Query, and Time

Analysts use NetWitness Investigate to hunt for events that drive the incident response workflow and to do strategic analysis after another tool has generated an event. Beginning in the Navigate view, Events view, or Event Analysis view:

- You start by executing a query on a service for a specific time range, then filter using metadata to a subset of events, reconstruct or analyze an event, and repeat the process to reconstruct or analyze another event.
- When you encounter an event that bears a closer look, you view the context around the event, and decide whether to create an incident or add the event to an incident. If you decide not to add the event to an incident, you run another query to gain further insight, which starts again at the beginning of the workflow.
- If you notice suspicious activity or files on a specific host in the network, you can gather additional information about the host and files found on the host in the Hosts and Files view, or in a standalone NetWitness Endpoint server.
- If you find a file or event that potentially contains malware, you can do a Malware Analysis scan of the file or you can open Malware Analysis and start a scan of the service on which the event was seen.

For example, if there is a concern regarding suspicious traffic with foreign countries, the Destination Country meta key reveals all destinations and the frequency of the contact. Drilling into those values yields the specifics of the traffic, such as the IP address of the originator and the recipient. Checking other metadata can expose the nature of attachments exchanged between the two IP addresses.

Focus on Endpoint Analysis

Analysts use the Hosts and Files view to investigate or perform analysis on the hosts or files using attributes such as IP address, host name, Mac address, and so on.

- During an incident triage in the Respond view, review the key information (such as, hostname, filename), and view the context highlights.
- Pivot to Investigate to open the Navigate view. Select the Endpoint Analysis meta group and review the metadata created.
- View the metadata in the Event Analysis view to analyze the events. Select the host lookup using the Event Meta panel.
- In the Hosts view, click on the hostname to view the summary of the endpoint data, snapshots, security configurations, and so on.
- Perform an on-demand scan to get the most recent information (if required).
- Search on all snapshots for a specific filename, path, or hash to narrow the search.
- Review the processes, autoruns, files, libraries, drivers, and system information to investigate further.

- In the Files view, filter the files using a few indicators (such as, file name, file size, entropy, format, company name, signature, checksum) and pivot to the Navigate view to see if it exists on other hosts in the network.

Focus on NetWitness Respond Incidents and Alerts

An analyst who is working on an incident or an alert in NetWitness Respond can open the incident in NetWitness Investigate (Navigate view) to do a deeper analysis of the event or alert.

- The workflow to respond to an incident typically begins in the Respond view, where the analyst who is investigating an incident needs to gather intelligence about the incident in NetWitness Investigate. You can hover over an underlined entity in an incident or alert, such as an IP address, and then select the action Pivot to Investigate > Navigate. The Navigate view opens and is filtered for the selected entity. After you launch an investigation from NetWitness Respond, defined meta keys are queried and the content of captured packets, logs, and endpoint events is displayed in the Navigate view.
- If you find events that are relevant to the incident, you can add the events to the incident in Respond. You can also create a new incident in Respond based on one or more events found in Investigate.
- (Version 11.2 and later) From the Incident Details view Indicators panel in Respond, you can open the Event Analysis view to get a better understanding of an indicator event.

NetWitness Investigate Views

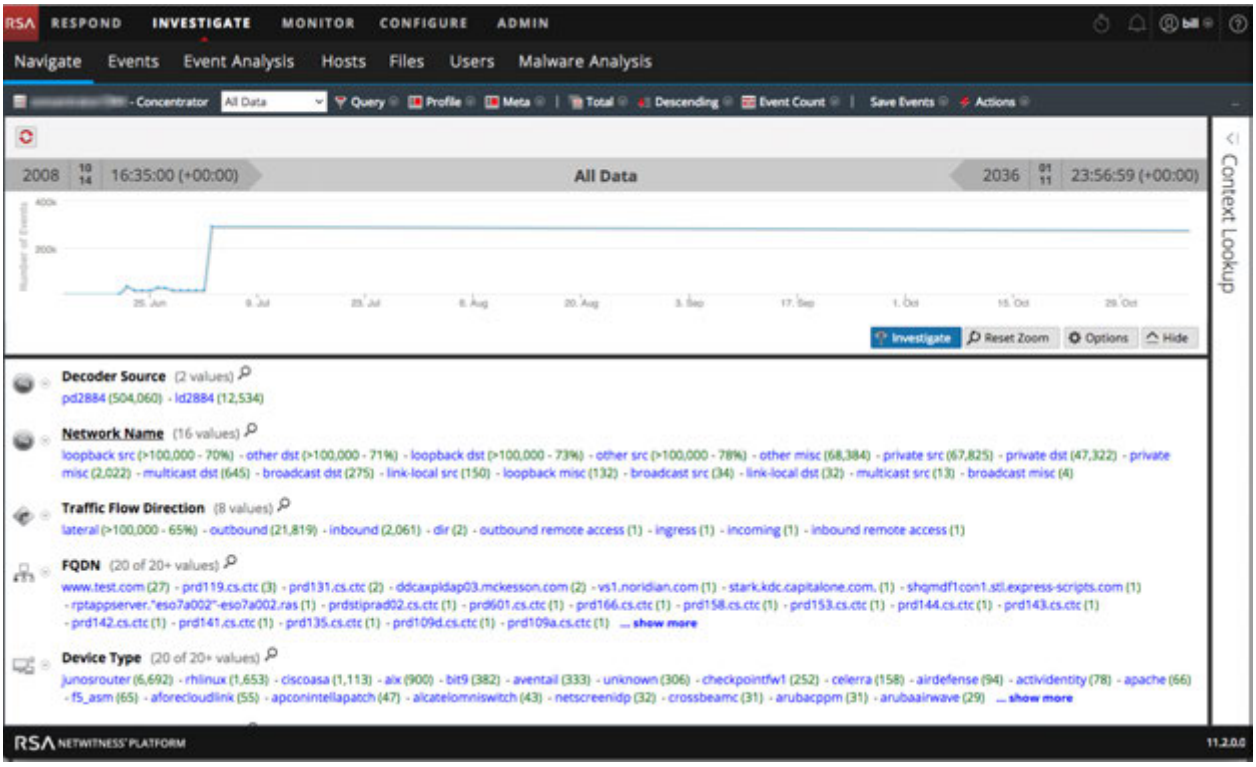
This section provides a brief description and example of each main view (Navigate, Events, Event Analysis, Hosts, Files, and Malware Analysis) and views that provide additional context for data found; the Context Lookup panel and the Event Reconstruction view.

Navigate View

The Navigate view provides the capability to drill into and query contents of captured packets, logs, and endpoint events on a Broker, Concentrator, or Decoder (though investigating a Decoder is not typical).

- When you select a service, the defined meta keys for that service are queried, and values are returned along with the number of events. Clicking on a value at any given level, reveals the results in detail.
- For certain configured meta keys, such as IP address, or hostname, you can search for additional context information around a value using the Context Hub. The additional context may include incidents, alerts, and other sources where the value was mentioned.
- The Navigate view also provides a sequential visualization of the data in a timeline. Here you can zoom in on a selected time period.

This figure illustrates the Navigate view.

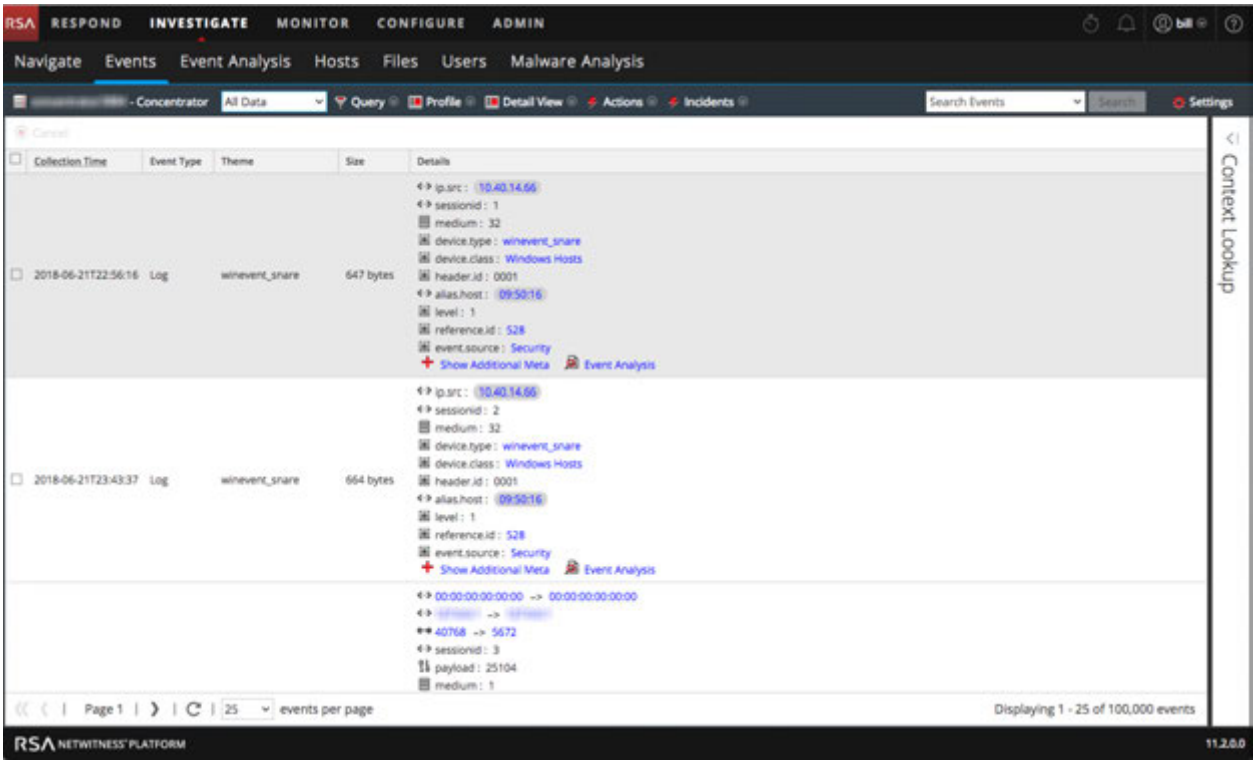


Events View

The Events view provides a view of packet, log, and endpoint events in list form so that you can view events sequentially and reconstruct events safely.

- You can open the Events view for a meta value that you see in the Navigate view.
- For analysts without sufficient privilege to navigate a service, the Events view is a standalone investigation view in which analysts can access a list of network, log, and endpoint events from a NetWitness Platform Core service without having to drill down through metadata first.
- The Events view presents event information in three standard forms, a simple list of events, a detailed listing of events, and a log view.
- For certain configured meta keys, such as IP address, or hostname, you can search for additional context information around a value using the Context Hub. The additional context may include incidents, alerts, and other sources where the value was mentioned.
- You can export events and associated files, and create an incident from an event.

This figure illustrates the Events view.

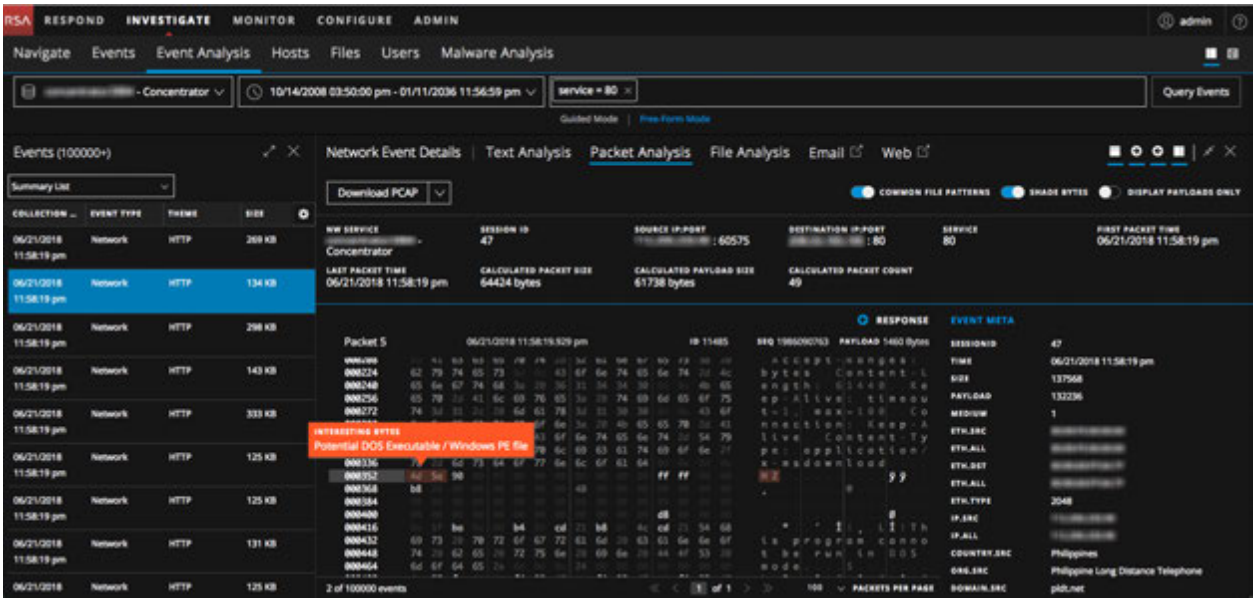


Event Analysis View

The Event Analysis view is an interactive tool to help analysts see the packets, text, or files in an event with visual cues to highlight certain types of information. Depending on the type of reconstruction--packets, text, or files--different information is relevant.

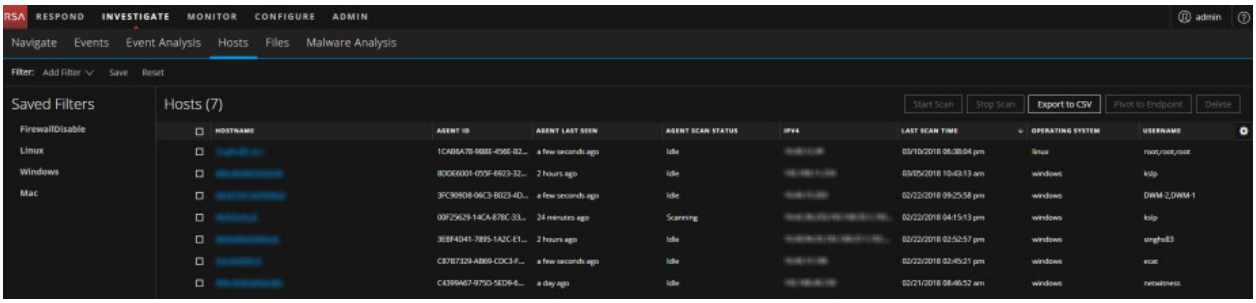
- For certain configured meta keys, such as IP address, or hostname, you can search for additional context information around a value using the Context Hub. The additional context may include incidents, alerts, and other sources where the value was mentioned.
- When viewing files, you can export files in a zip archive to your local file system.
- You can download logs from the Text view, and export packets from the Packet view.

This figure is an example of the Event Analysis view.



Hosts View

The Investigate > Hosts view lists all hosts with an agent. By default, the hosts are listed based on the last scan time, with the most recently scanned hosts at the top of the list. It provides the capability to drill into the details of the host. This figure is an example of the Hosts view.

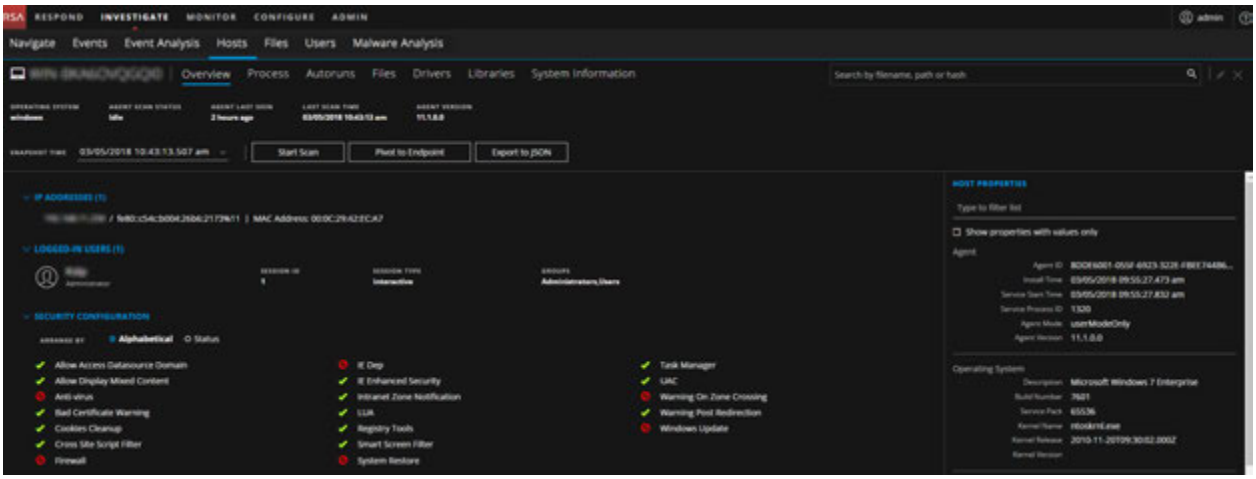


In this view, you can:

- Filter and sort hosts to refine the host investigation, view host details, and delete hosts.
- Export host attributes to a CSV file.
- Start or stop a scan for the selected hosts.
- Pivot to the Navigate or Event Analysis view to investigate the host.

Note: If you have NetWitness Endpoint 4.4.0.2 or later in your deployment, the hosts on which the 4.4.0.2 agent is installed are listed, and can be identified using the agent version. For more information on how you can investigate these hosts, see Investigate NetWitness Endpoint 4.4.0.2 or Later Hosts.

You can view detailed scan results for a host by clicking the hostname. This figure is an example of the detailed scan results in the Overview tab.



You can:

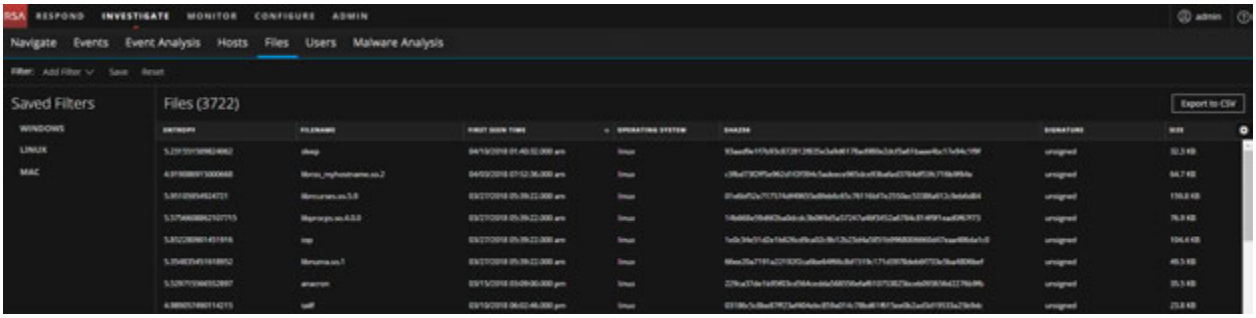
- Search on all snapshots; file name, file path, and file SHA-256 checksum are the supported search fields.
- View multiple snapshots. By default, the data for the latest snapshot is displayed.
- View additional host information in the following tabs: Overview, Processes, Autoruns, Files, Driver, Libraries, and System Information.
- Export all categories of endpoint data for the selected host for a specific snapshot in the JSON format.

Files View

The Files view provides a list of unique files found in your deployment and their associated properties. By default, the files are listed based on the time they were first seen. The following file types, loaded in the memory, are collected during the scan.

- Portable Executable (PE) (Windows) - These are `exe`, `dll`, and `sys` files. You can view the following properties for each file: checksum, compile details, different sections present in the file, imported libraries, and certificate details (signer, thumbprint, and company name).
- Macho (Mac) - These are app bundles, dylibs, and kernel extensions. You can view the following properties for each file: checksum, different sections present in the file, imported libraries, and certificate details (signer, thumbprint, and company name).
- Executable and Linkable Format (ELF) (Linux) - Each file contains information about checksum, different sections present in the file, and imported libraries.

This figure is an example of the Files view.

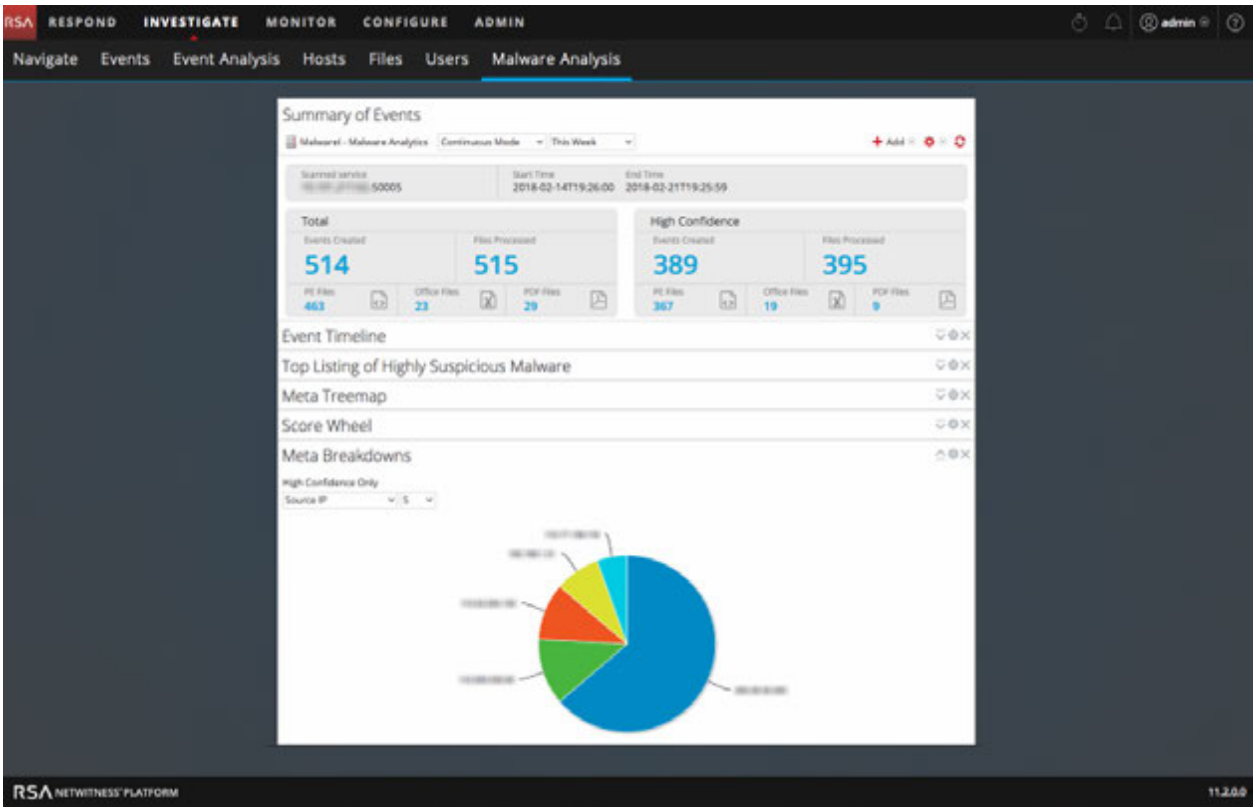


In the Files view, you can:

- Filter and sort files to narrow down on the investigation.
- Pivot to the Navigate or Event Analysis view to investigate on the file.
- Export the files to a CSV file.

Malware Analysis View

The Malware Analysis view provides a means to analyze certain types of file objects (for example, Windows portable executable (PE), PDF, and MS Office) to assess the likelihood that a file is malicious. This figure illustrates the Malware Analysis view.



You can open the Malware Analysis view directly or you can use a right-click menu action to Scan for Malware from a meta value in a current drill point from the Navigate view. You can leverage the multilevel scoring modules to prioritize the massive number of files captured in order to focus analysis efforts on the files that are most likely to be malicious.

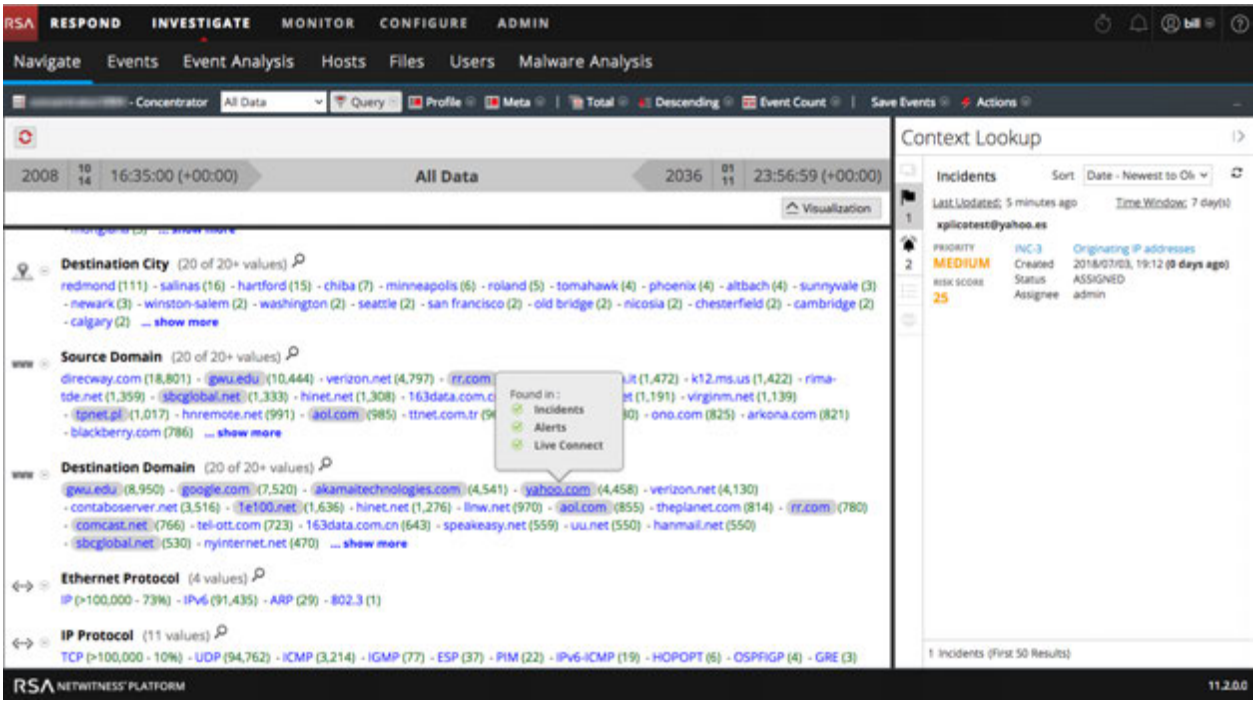
Contextual Information for an Event

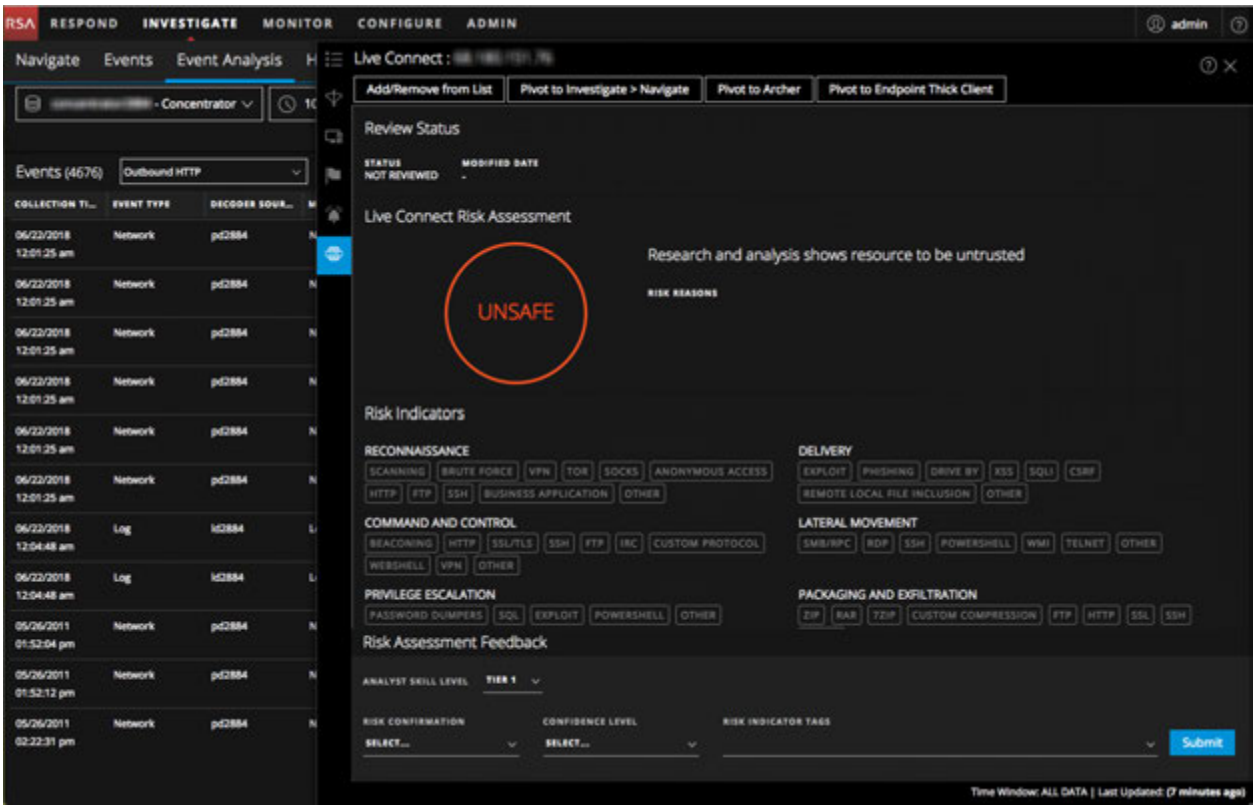
In the Navigate view, Events view, and Event Analysis view (Version 11.2 and later), the Context Lookup panel shows details about elements associated with an event (IP Address, User, Host, Domain, MAC Address, Filename, and File hash) in the Context Hub.

- You can interact with the elements of an event to get further insight including related incidents, alerts, custom lists, Archer assets, active directory details, and NetWitness Endpoint IIOCs.
- You can click on a data point to go to the Navigate view.

Note: Archer assets and active directory details are available in the Event Analysis view context lookup. Endpoint context lookup is available for NetWitness Endpoint 4.4.0.2 or later hosts, but not for the NetWitness Endpoint 11.1 hosts.

The following figures show the Context Lookup panel in the Navigate view and the Event Analysis view.

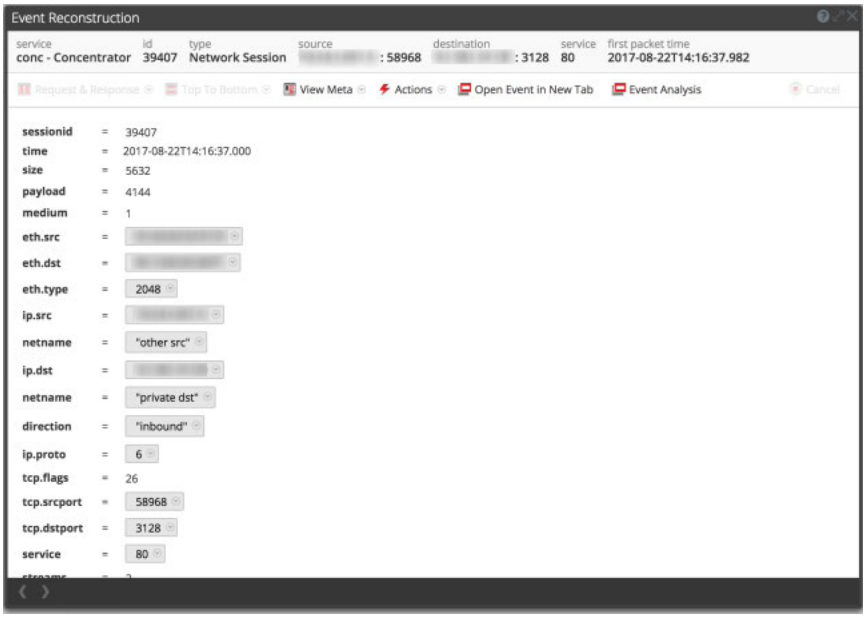




Event Reconstruction

Three NetWitness Investigate views offer the ability to reconstruct an event: Navigate view, Events view, and Event Analysis view. When you discover an event that merits additional investigation, you can reconstruct an event safely in a form similar to its native form. The rendering of events restricts the use of dynamic or active code that might be contained in the event to limit any adverse outcome to your system or browser. Cache is used to improve performance when viewing previously viewed events. Each analyst has a separate cache of reconstruction data, and you can only access reconstructed events in your own cache.

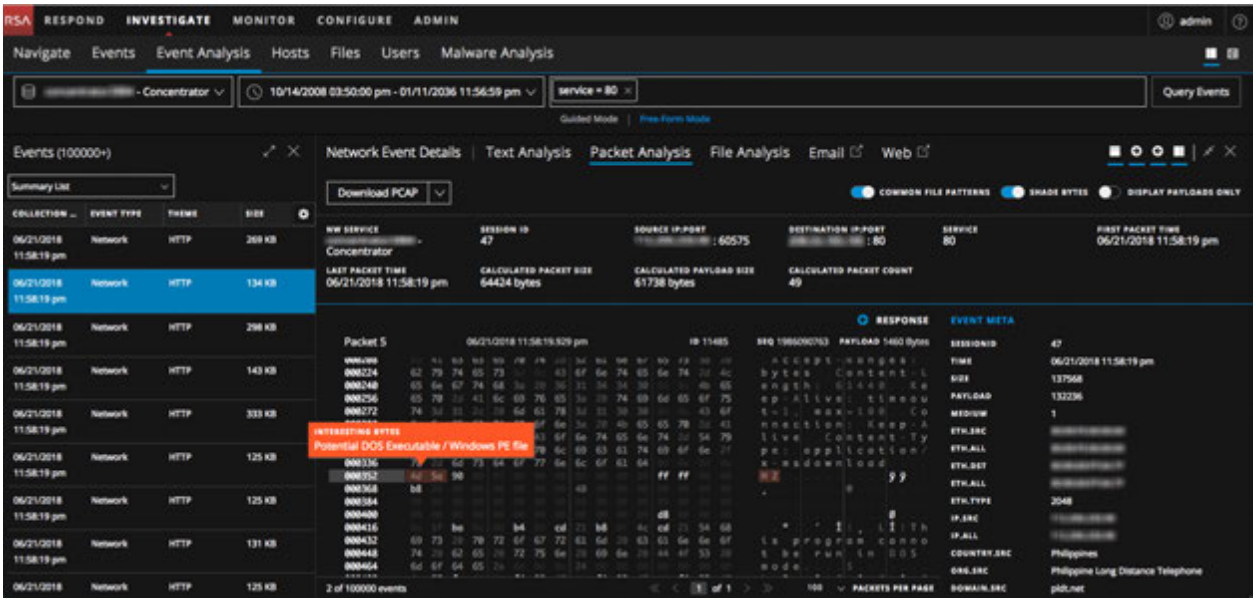
The Event Reconstruction in the Events view or the Navigate view presents the raw data and the meta keys and meta values for an event in a list form. This figure is an example of the Event Reconstruction.



In the Event Reconstruction from the Navigate view or the Events view:

- You can page through the reconstruction to view the next event in this form.
- Events can be reconstructed using different methods to suit the type of data: metadata, text, hexadecimal, packets, web, mail, files, or the best reconstruction selected automatically.
- You can export packet capture files, extract files, and export the meta values for the event.

The Event Analysis view presents a interactive event reconstruction, which includes raw data, meta keys, and values. This figure is an example of a reconstruction in the Event Analysis view.



In the Event Analysis view reconstruction:

- Events can be reconstructed using different methods to suit the type of data: metadata, text, hexadecimal, packets, and files.
- Information in headers and payloads is highlighted.
- You can view decoded and encoded payloads and see common file signatures.
- You can search for locations of meta keys or values in the reconstruction.
- You can export events and files.

Configuring NetWitness Investigate Views and Preferences

Analysts can configure some aspects of NetWitness Investigate views and behavior. You can customize the way that Investigate views appear, the types of information displayed, and factors that affect performance in returning results and reconstructing events. All configurable settings have default values that are effective in most deployments; however, analysts have the option to adjust these if necessary.

Analysts who conduct analysis using Investigate need to have the appropriate system roles and permissions set up for their user accounts. An administrator must configure roles and permissions as described in the *System Security and User Management Guide*. (Go to the Master Table of Contents to find all NetWitness Platform Logs & Network 11.x documents.)

These topics provide details:

- Configure the Navigate View and Events View
- Configure the Event Analysis View
- Configure the Malware Analysis Summary of Events View

Configure the Navigate View and Events View

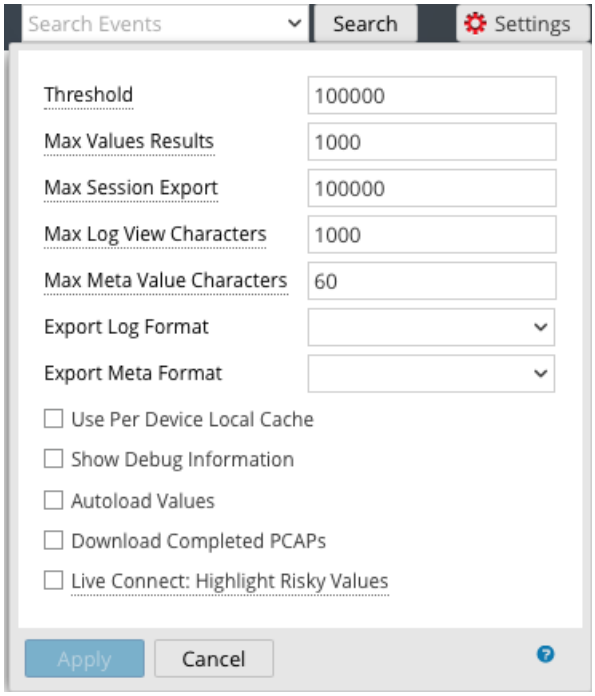
Analysts can set preferences that affect performance and behavior of NetWitness Platform when analyzing data using the Navigate view and Events view. Some of the same settings are available in two places in NetWitness Platform, and changes made in either location are applied in the other view:

- Investigate view > Settings dialog for the Navigate view and the Events view.
- Profiles > Preferences panel > Investigation tab.
- Navigate view and Events view Search Options drop-down.

Access the Navigate View and Events View Settings

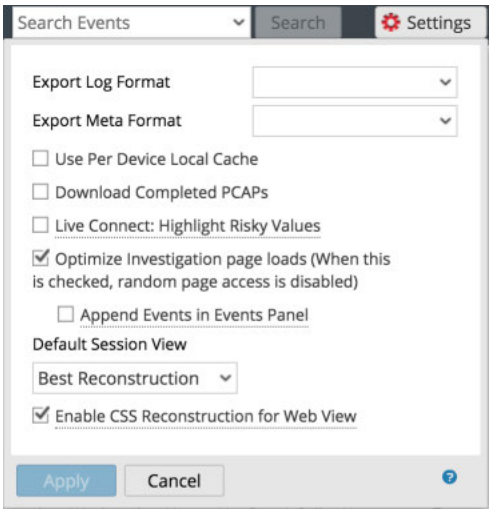
To access the settings, do one of the following:

- In the **Navigate** view toolbar, select the **Settings** option.
  The Settings dialog for the Navigate view is displayed.



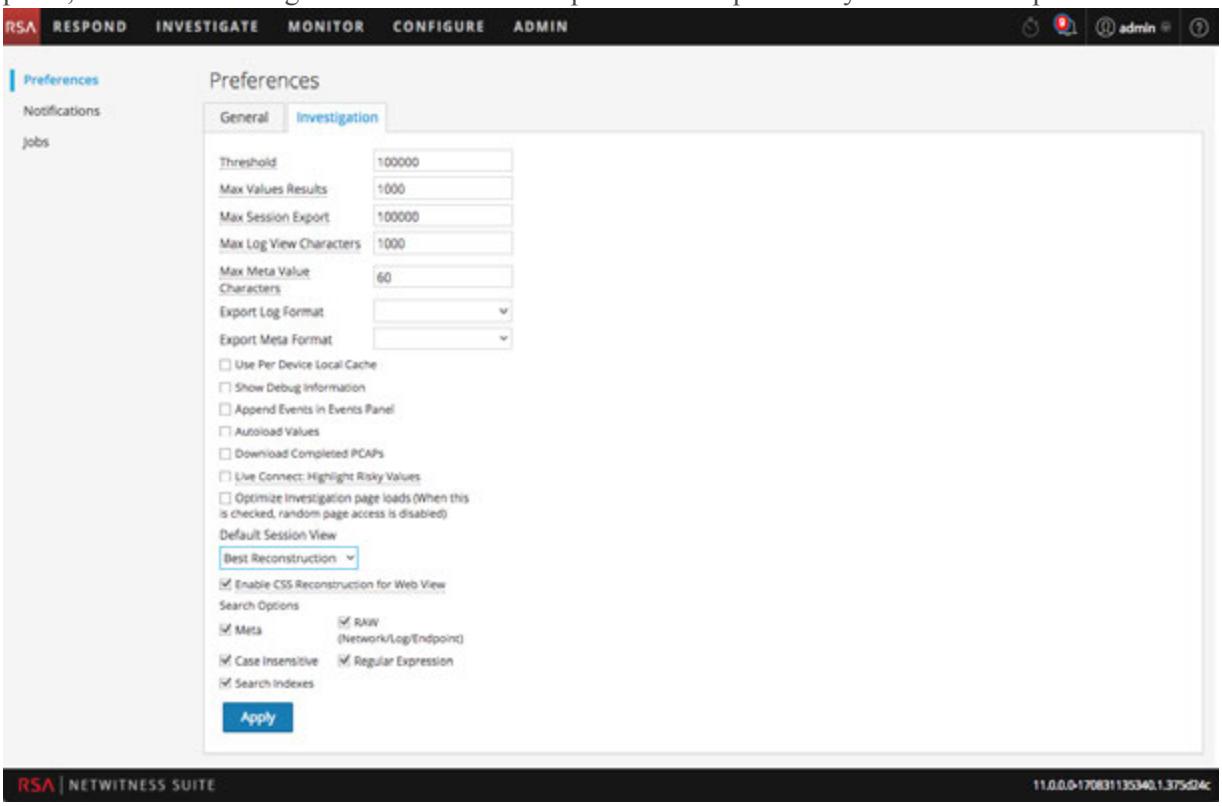
Note: Version 11.0 included a setting to Append Events in Events Panel, which was moved to the Events view settings panel in Version 11.1.

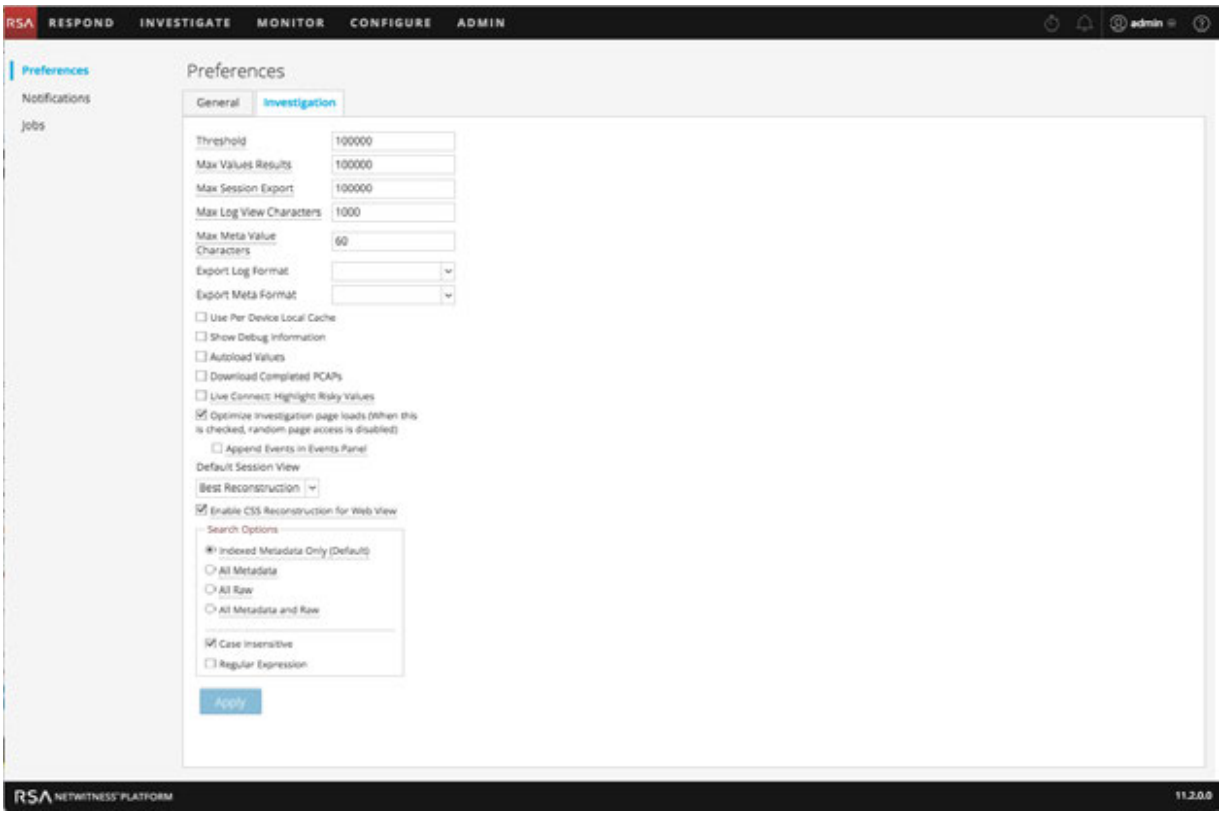
- In the **Events** view toolbar, select the **Settings** option.
  The Settings dialog for the Events view is displayed.



Note: Version 11.1 and later includes the Append Events in Events Panel setting.

- In the top right corner of NetWitness Platform, go to > , Profile, and in the **Preferences** panel click the **Investigation** tab.
  The Investigation panel is displayed. The first figure below illustrates the Version 11.1 Investigation panel, and the second figure illustrates the 11.2 panel with improved layout of search options.





Calibrate Navigate View Value Loading Parameters

Several settings influence the performance of NetWitness Platform when loading values in the Values panel. Default values are set based on common usage, and individual analysts can adjust these settings for their own investigations. To adjust these settings:

1. Go to the **Investigation** tab or to the **Settings** dialog for the Navigate view.
2. Adjust the following parameters:
   - **Threshold:** Set the threshold for the maximum number of sessions loaded for a meta key value in the Values panel. A higher threshold allows accurate counts for a value, and also causes longer load times. The default value is **100000**.
   - **Max Values Results:** Set the maximum number of values to load in the Navigate View when the Max Results option is selected in the Meta Key Menu for an open Meta Key. The default value is **1000**.
   - **Max Session Export:** Specify the number of events that can be exported in a single PCAP or Log file.
   - **Max Log View Characters:** Set the maximum number of characters to be displayed on **Investigate > Events > Log Text**. The default value is **1000**.
   - **Max Meta Value characters:** Set the maximum number of characters in a meta value name displayed in the Navigate view Values panel. The default value is **60**.

- **Show Debug Information:** If you want NetWitness Platform to display the `where` clause beneath the breadcrumb in the Navigate view and the elapsed load time for each aggregated service on a Broker, check this option. The default value is **Off.**
- **Append Events in Events Panel:** This option affects paging in the Events view and is described below under "Calibrate Events View Retrieval and Default Reconstruction."
- **Autoload Values:** If you want NetWitness Platform to automatically load values for the selected service in the Navigate view, check this option. When not selected, NetWitness Platform displays a **Load Values** button, allowing the opportunity to modify options. The default value is **Off**.

3. Click **Apply**.

The settings become effective immediately and are visible the next time you load values.

Configure Navigate View and Events View Parameters

Several settings influence the performance of NetWitness Platform when loading values in the Navigate view and the Events view. Default values are set based on common usage, and individual analysts can adjust these settings for their own investigations. You can set these parameters separately in the Navigate view and the Events view. When configured in one view, the setting does not automatically apply to the other view. To adjust these settings:

1. Go to the **Investigation** tab or to the **Settings** dialog for the Navigate view or the Events view.
2. Adjust the following parameters:
   - **Live Connect: Highlight Risky Values:** If you want NetWitness Platform to highlight and display only IP addresses that are considered as risky by RSA community, check this option. When not selected, NetWitness Platform displays all IP addresses. By default, this option is not selected (**Off**).
   - **Use Per Device Local Cache:** You can specify the use of locally cached data from the selected service. By default, this option is not selected **(Off)**. When unchecked, Investigate sends a fresh query to the database rather than displaying cached data in the Investigate views after the initial load. If checked, Investigate uses the data from local cache.
   - **Download Completed PCAPs:** You can automate the downloading of extracted PCAPs in the Navigate view and Events view so that the browser downloads the extracted PCAP and opens it in the default application for opening PCAP files, such as Wireshark. By default, this option is not selected (**Off**). If you are going to enable this option, ensure that an application that can open PCAPs is installed on your local file system and that the application is set as the default application to handle PCAP file formats.
   - **Live Connect: Highlight Risky Values:** If this option is unchecked, all the meta values that have context available in Live Connect are highlighted in the Navigate view Values panel. If the option is checked, among the values that have context in Live Connect, only those values deemed Risky/Suspicious/Unsafe by the community are highlighted. By default this option is unchecked (**Off**).
3. Click **Apply**.
   The settings become effective immediately.

Configure the Default Log Export Format

You can export logs from the Navigate view and the Events view in different formats. Available options are Text, XML, comma-separated values (CSV), and JSON. There is no built-in default value for the log export format. If you do not select a format here, NetWitness Platform displays a selection dialog when you invoke export of logs. To select the format for exported logs:

1. Go to the **Investigation** tab or to the **Settings** dialog for the Navigate view or Events view.
2. Select one of the options from the **Export Log Format** drop-down menu.
3. Click **Apply**.
   The setting goes into effect immediately.

Configure the Default Meta Export Format

You can export meta values from the Navigate view and Events view in different formats. Available options are Text, CSV, tab-separated values (TSV), and JSON. There is no built-in default value for the meta export format. If you do not select a format here, NetWitness Platform displays a selection dialog when you invoke export of meta values. To select the format for exported meta values:

1. Go to the **Investigation** tab or to the **Settings** dialog for the Navigate view or Events view.
2. Select one of the options from the **Export Meta Format** drop-down menu.
3. Click **Apply.**
   The setting goes into effect immediately.

Calibrate Events View Retrieval and Default Reconstruction

You can configure several parameters that control the how NetWitness Platform retrieves events and reconstructs events in the Events view. To adjust these paramaters:

1. Go to the **Investigation** tab or to the **Settings** dialog for the Events view.
2. Configure the following parameters.
   - **Optimize Investigation page loads**: Set a paging option. When optimized, results are returned as quickly as possible, sacrificing the original ability to go to a specific page in the event list. Unchecking this box changes the Events list pagination to allow you to go to a specific page in the list (or to the last page). The default value is **enabled**.
   - **Default Session View:** Selects the default reconstruction type for the initial reconstruction in the Events view. The default value is**Best Reconstruction** in which events are reconstructed using the reconstruction method most appropriate to the event.
3. Navigate to the **Investigation** tab, or to the **Settings** dialog for the Navigate view (11.1) or the Events view (11.2), and set the **Append Events in Events Panel** option. When this option is selected, the events displayed in the **Events Panel** are added incrementally. For example, each time you click the next page icon, the next increment of events is added, at first you see 1 to 25, then 1 to 50, then 1 to 75 and so on. This option is available only if the **Optimize Investigation Page Loads**

option is enabled.

4. To activate the changes immediately, click **Apply**.

Enable or Disable Cascading Style Sheet Rendering in Web Content Reconstructions

Analysts can enable the use of cascading style sheets (CSS) when reconstructing web content. If enabled, the web reconstruction includes CSS styles and images so that its appearance matches the original view in a web browser. This includes scanning and reconstructing related events, and searching for style sheets and images used in the target event. The option is enabled by default. Disable this option if there are problems viewing specific websites.

Note: The appearance of the reconstructed content may not match the original web page perfectly if related images and style sheets could not be found or were loaded from the web browser's cache. Also, any layout or styling that is performed dynamically through the client side javascript is not rendered in the reconstruction because all client side javascript is removed for security purposes.

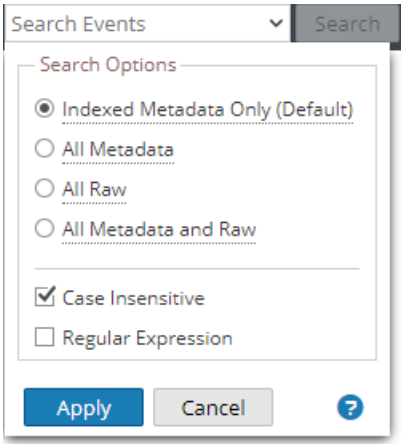
To enable or disable this option:

1. Go to the **Investigation** tab .
2. Select the **Enable CSS Reconstruction for Web View** checkbox.
3. Click **Apply**.
   The setting becomes effective immediately and is visible in the next web content reconstruction.

Configure Search Options

You can configure search options to apply when you type a search string in the Search field. Edit the Search Options in the Profile > Preferences panel > Investigation tab or in the Navigate and Events view Search Options drop-down menu. To configure search options:

1. Navigate to the Search Options.
   The following figure illustrates the Search Options drop-down menu for Version 11.2.



2. Select one or more search options to apply to the search. Search for Text Patterns provides detailed information about each option.

3. To save the search settings, click **Apply**.
   The preferences are saved and effective immediately.

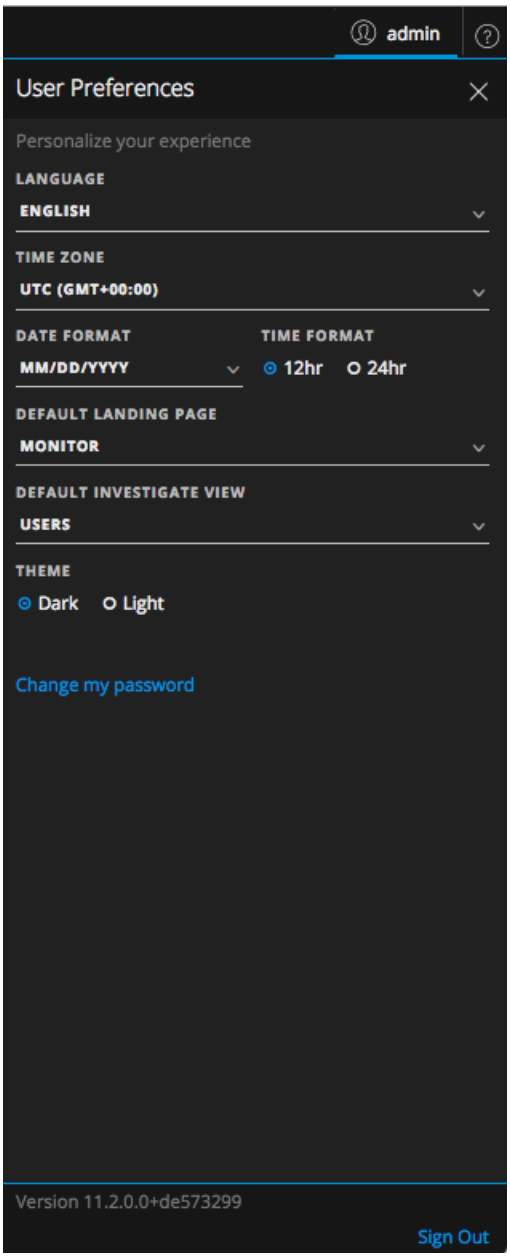
Configure the Event Analysis View

Note: The information in this topic applies to RSA NetWitness® Platform Version 11.1 and later.

Beginning with Version 11.1, analysts can set preferences that affect the behavior of NetWitness Platform when analyzing data using the Investigate > Event Analysis view. The main toolbar in Investigate has a different appearance when the Event Analysis view is open; these two buttons give access to preferences dialogs: and . The User menu ( ) is focused on global user preferences such as time zone, while the Event Analysis preferences menu ( ) is focused on user preferences for behavior in the Event Analysis view. The rest of this section describes both sets of preferences.

Set the Default Investigate View

The default Investigate view is set in the global User Preferences dialog (in the upper right corner of the NetWitness Platform browser window, select).
The User Preferences dialog shows your current preferences for the Investigate view. You can select the default view when you open Investigate here: Event Analysis view, Hosts view, or Files view.



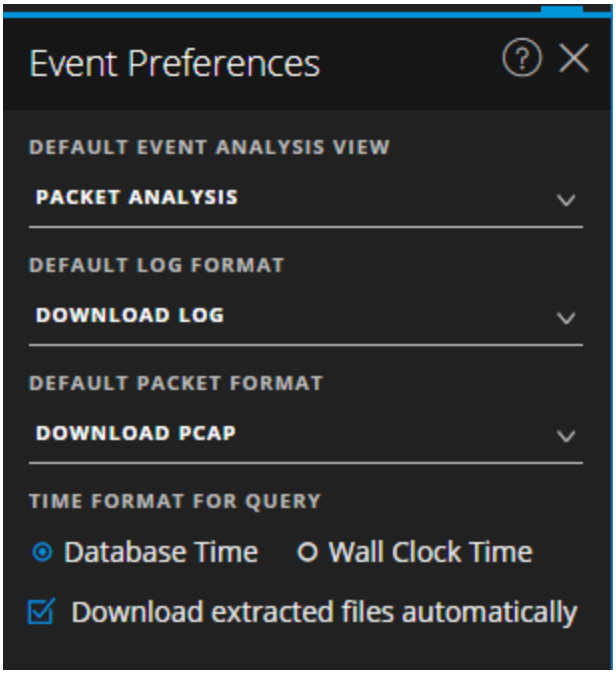
The global user preferences are described in detail in the *NetWitness Platform Getting Started Guide*. Go to the Master Table of Contents to find all NetWitness Platform Logs & Network 11.x documents.

Set User Preferences for the Event Analysis View

In Version 11.1 and later, you can set preferences relevant to the Event Analysis view. The preferences selected here persist per user and are available whenever the specific user logs in to the application.

To set default values for working in the Event Analysis view:

1. With the Event Analysis view open, click .



2. In the **Default Event Analysis View** drop-down menu, select the default reconstruction type when you open an event in the Event Analysis panel: **Text Analysis**, **Packet Analysis**, **File Analysis**. If you have not selected a default analysis type, when you open an event, the default reconstruction type is the Packet Analysis, except for log and endpoint events, which open to the Text Analysis. If you select a default reconstruction type, the reconstruction type is the default reconstruction that you specified. In both cases, the default is the starting point, and if you change the type while you are working, the type you choose is used for the next reconstruction.
3. In the **Default Log Format** drop-down, select the download format for exporting logs: **Download Log**, **Download XML**, **Download CSV**, or **Download JSON**. If you do not select a format here, the default download format is **Download Log**. These options are also available at the time of download in a drop-down menu.
4. In the **Download PCAP** drop-down menu, select the default format for downloading packets. These options are also available at the time of download in a drop-down menu:
   - **Download PCAP** to download the entire event as a packet capture (*.pcap) file
   - **Download All Payloads** to download the payload as a *.payload file
   - **Download Request Payload** to download the request payload as a *.payload1 file
   - **Download Response Payload** to download the response payload as a *.payload2 file
5. Under **Time Format for Query**, choose either **Database Time** or **Wall Clock Time**. The Event Analysis view can display results based on the database time or the current clock time. When you set the time format here, your individual user preference is saved until changed again. The default setting for this preference is **Database Time**, which is the same time format used to display query

results in the Navigate view and Events view.

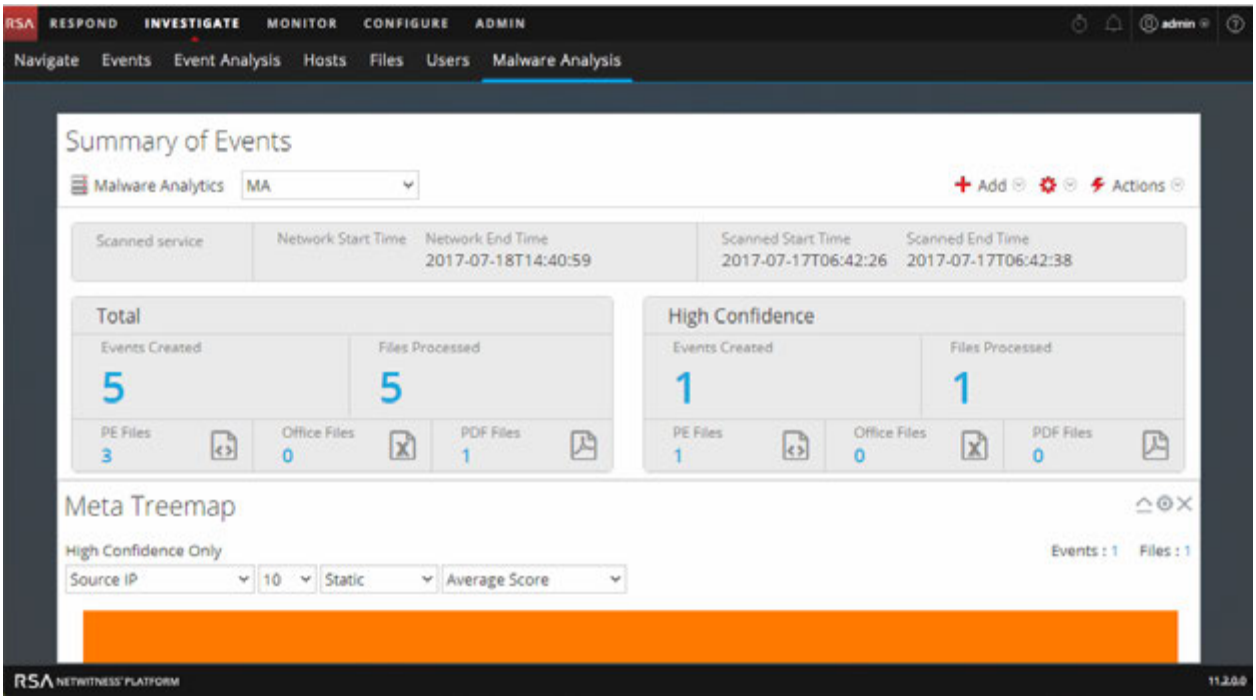
- When **Database Time** is selected, the start and end time for a query is based on the time that the event was stored.
- When **Wall Clock Time** is selected, the query is executed with current time in accordance with the timezone set in user preferences.

Configure the Malware Analysis Summary of Events View

The Summary of Events provides a summary of the scan being investigated, and below the summary are configurable dashlets such as visualization charts and listings. By default, the Summary of Events for a scan opens with the default dashlets displayed. You can customize the view by adding, modifying, and deleting default dashlets. The configured customization of dashlets persists through different scan investigations, and you can restore default dashlets at any time. The default dashlets are:

- Summary of Events (Fixed)
- Event Timeline
- Top Listing of Highly Suspicious Malware
- Meta Treemap
- Score Wheel
- Meta Breakdowns

The following figure is an example of the default Summary of Events.



The rest of this topic provides instructions for managing and configuring dashlets.

Add a Dashlet

You can add multiple copies of dashlets in the Malware Analysis Summary of Events. To add a dashlet:

1. In the toolbar, select **Add**.
   The drop-down list of dashlets is displayed. There are four visualization options: Score Wheel, Meta

Treemap, Meta Breakdowns, and Event Timeline. The other three dashlets are the same dashlets available in the NetWitness Platform dashboard: Malware with high Confidence IOCs and High Scores, Top Listing of Highly Suspicious Malware, Top Listing of Possible Zero Day Malware. Details for these common dashlets are provided in "Dashlets" in RSA Content for RSA NetWitness Platform.

2. Select a dashlet.
   The new dashlet is added as the last dashlet below the existing dashlets.
3. If the dashlet is a duplicate of an existing dashlet, change the name of the new dashlet so that it is unique.

Modify or Delete a Dashlet Using Toolbar Options

Each dashlet has a toolbar that offers options for modifying the dashlet. The visualization charts have the same configuration settings, while some of the other dashlets have different additional settings.

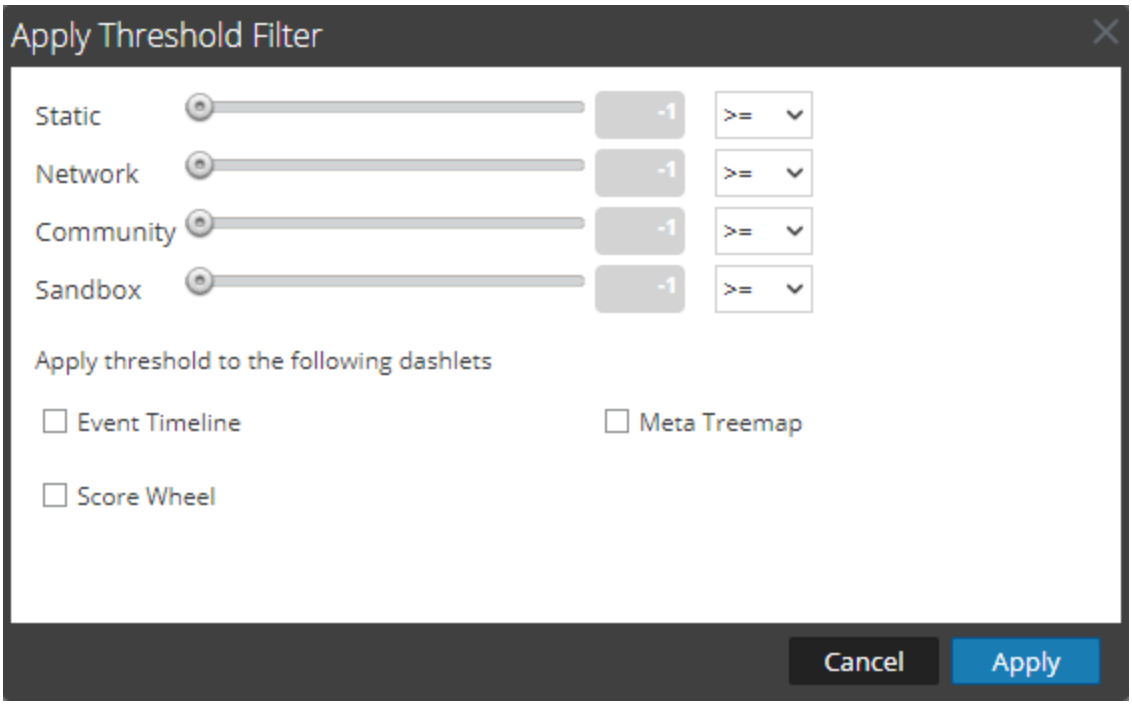
To use the toolbar options:

- To close a dashlet so that only the title bar is displayed, click .
- To open a dashlet that is closed, click .
- To display the configurable settings for a dashlet, click .
  The settings dialog for the dashlet is displayed.
- To delete a dashlet, click .

Apply Threshold Filter to Multiple Dashlets

Within dashlets, you can set a threshold to show only events equal to, above, or below a certain score in the four categories (Static, Network, Community, and Sandbox). This procedure sets the thresholds by dashlet type for these dashlets: Event Timeline, Score Wheel, and Meta Treemap. You can also set the threshold for individual dashlets.

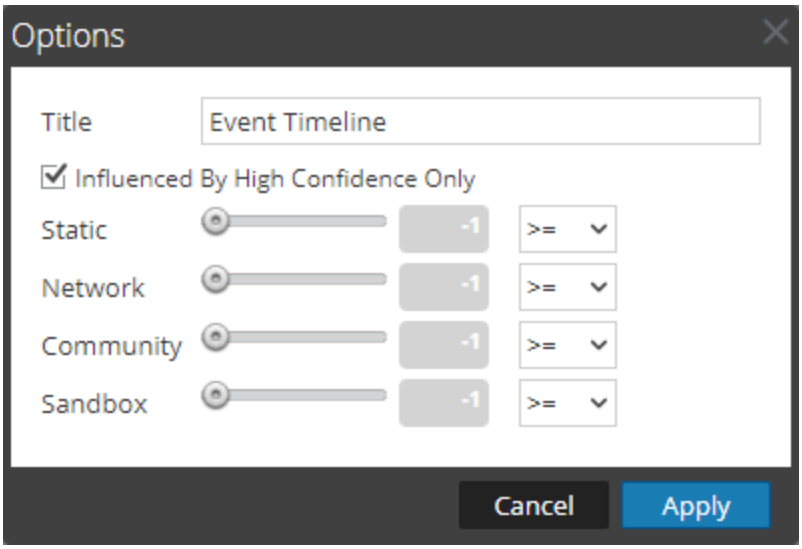
1. In the toolbar, select > **Apply Threshold Filter**.
   The Apply Threshold Filter dialog is displayed.



2. Select one or more dashlet types: Event Timeline, Score Wheel, and Meta Treemap.
3. Drag the corresponding slider or enter a numeric value, then select an operator in the drop-down list: =, >=, or <=.
4. Click **Apply**.
   The threshold filters are applied to the selected dashlet types in the Summary of Events.

Set Title and Category Options for a Dashlet

1. To display the configurable settings for a dashlet, click ⚙.
   The Options dialog for the dashlet is displayed.

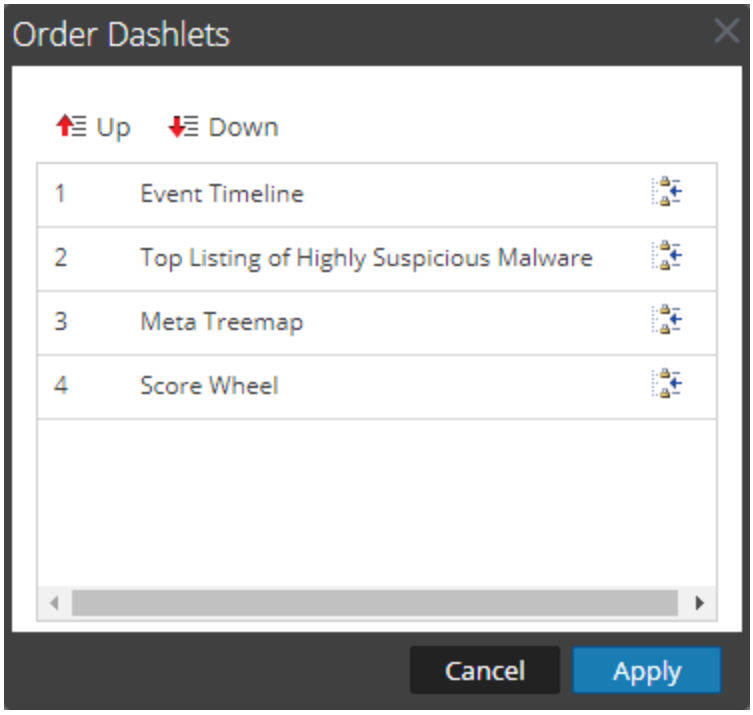


2. Type a new title for the dashlet in the **Title** field.
3. If you want to see only events that are influenced by a High Confidence tag, which means there is high confidence that the event contains harmful code, check the **Influenced By High Confidence Only** option.
4. If you want to see only events that were given a score above a certain score in the four categories (Static, Network, Community, and Sandbox), drag the corresponding slider or enter a numeric value, then select an operator in the drop-down list: =, >=, or <=.
5. Click **Apply**.
   The title and filters are applied to the dashlet.

Order Dashlets

To change the order of dashlets as they appear beneath the Summary of Events:

1. In the toolbar, select > **Order Dashlets**.
   The Order Dashlets dialog is displayed.



2. Select a dashlet that you want to move up or down, and click Up or Down.
3. When you are satisfied with the order, click **Apply**.
   The dialog closes and the order of dashlets below the Summary of Events is changed to match your choices.

Restore Default Dashlets

After you have added, modified, and arranged dashlets, you can revert to the default settings for dashlet display. To restore the default dashlets:

1. In the toolbar, select > **Restore Default Configuration**.
   A dialog requests confirmation that you want to restore the configuration.
2. Do one of the following:
   a. If you decide to keep the dashlet arrangement you have configured, click **No**.
   b. If you are sure that you want to restore the defaults, click **Yes**,
      The dashlet display reverts to the default display.

Beginning an Investigation

NetWitness Platform offers different starting points based on the question you are attempting to answer: Navigate view, Events view, Event Analysis view, Hosts view, Files view, and Malware Analysis view.

Note: Specific user roles and permissions are required for a user to conduct investigations in NetWitness Platform. If you cannot perform an analysis task or see a view, the administrator may need to adjust the roles and permissions configured for you. The Hosts view and Files view are available in Version 11.1 and above. The Event Analysis view was available in Version 11.0, but the method of accessing it was through the Events view. In Version 11.1 and later, the Event Analysis view is accessible directly.

Focus on Metadata, Raw Events, and Event Analysis

To hunt for events that drive the incident response workflow and to do strategic analysis after another tool has generated an event, you should begin in the Navigate view, Events view, or Events Analysis view. You investigate the metadata for a single Broker or Concentrator. In each of these views, you start the investigation by opening the view, where you can execute a query and filter the results by narrowing the time range and querying metadata. These topics provide details about beginning an investigation in each view:

- Begin an Investigation in the Navigate or Events View
- Begin an Investigation in the Event Analysis View

Focus on Hosts and Files

To hunt for information on hosts that have the agent running, begin the investigation in the Hosts view (**Investigate > Hosts**). For every host, you can see processes, drivers, DLLs, files (executables), services, and autoruns that are running, and information related to logged-in users. (See Investigate Hosts)

You can begin the investigation on files in your deployment in the Files view (**Investigate > Files**). (See Investigate Files.)

Note: To load the Hosts and Files view, you must have the `endpoint-server.filter.manage` permission.

Focus on Scanning Files for Malware

To scan files for potential malware, or set up a continuous scan of a service, you begin in the Malware Analysis view. Results are expressed as four types of analysis: network, static, community, and sandbox with an indicator of compromise (IOC) rating. There are several ways to begin working in Malware Analysis:

- You can begin Malware Analysis from the Malware Analysis dashlets in the Monitor view to quickly see the riskiest potential threats.
- You can go to **Investigate > Malware Analysis** to opne the Malware Analysis Summary of Events.
- You can right-click a meta key in the Navigate view, and select **Scan for Malware**.

See Conducting Malware Analysis for details on working in the Malware Analysis view.

Begin an Investigation in the Navigate or Events View

The Navigate view is the default view for Investigate unless you have selected a different view as your opening view. This user preference is set on the application level as described in Configuring NetWitness Investigate Views and Preferences. In the Navigate view and Events view, you are hunting for events of interest based on a query. In the Navigate view you can also refine results by clicking on meta keys and meta values. When you find interesting events, you can take a closer look at the event in the other Investigate views.

To begin an investigation in the Navigate view or Events view, a service must be specified.

- NetWitness Platform opens the Navigate view or the Events view with the user-specified default service selected.
- If no default service is currently specified and the service id is not in the URL, NetWitness Platform presents a dialog for selecting the service or collection to investigate.
- When a service has been selected manually or by default in the Navigate view or Events view, you can change the service or collection to investigate by selecting the service name in the toolbar. NetWitness Platform presents the dialog for selecting the service to investigate.

Note: The Archiver service does not appear in the Navigate view to minimize user experience of slow performance when performing investigations. The Archiver is available in the Events view for log exports and enhanced search capabilities.

With a service or collection selected, NetWitness Platform is ready to load data for the service or collection. It is recommended that you also select a time range so that results load faster. Several settings in the Navigate View and Events View Settings dialog or the Profiles > Preferences panel > Investigations tab affect the loading process: Threshold, Max Values Results, Show Debug Information, Autoload Values, and Optimize Investigation page loads (see Configuring NetWitness Investigate Views and Preferences).

Note: In the Events view data loads automatically. If you specified Autoload Values in the Navigate view preferences, NetWitness Platform populates the data automatically. Otherwise, you must select the Load Values button. NetWitness Platform populates the meta data in the Navigate view Values panel and results become visible almost immediately.

The rest of this topic provides instructions for beginning the investigation of data on a service.

Note: Only users with the administrator role can create a collection, and only the creator of the collection is able to investigate a collection.

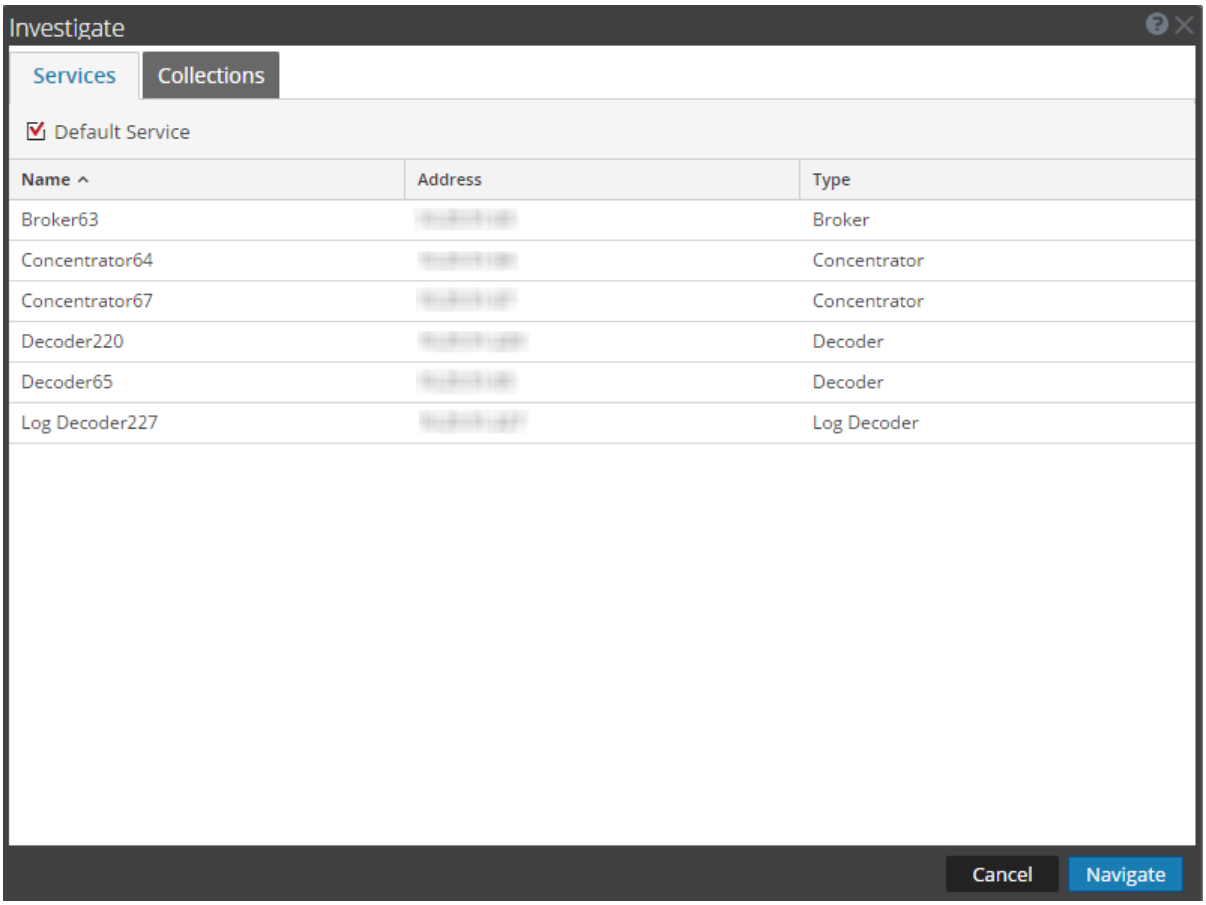
After loading data in the Navigate or the Events view:

1. Refine results, visualize data, and act on a drill point (see Investigating Metadata in the Navigate View) and Examining Raw Events in the Events View). For example, you can Look Up Additional Context in the Navigate and Events Views, Launch a Malware Analysis Scan from the Navigate View, or Add Events to an Incident for Response.

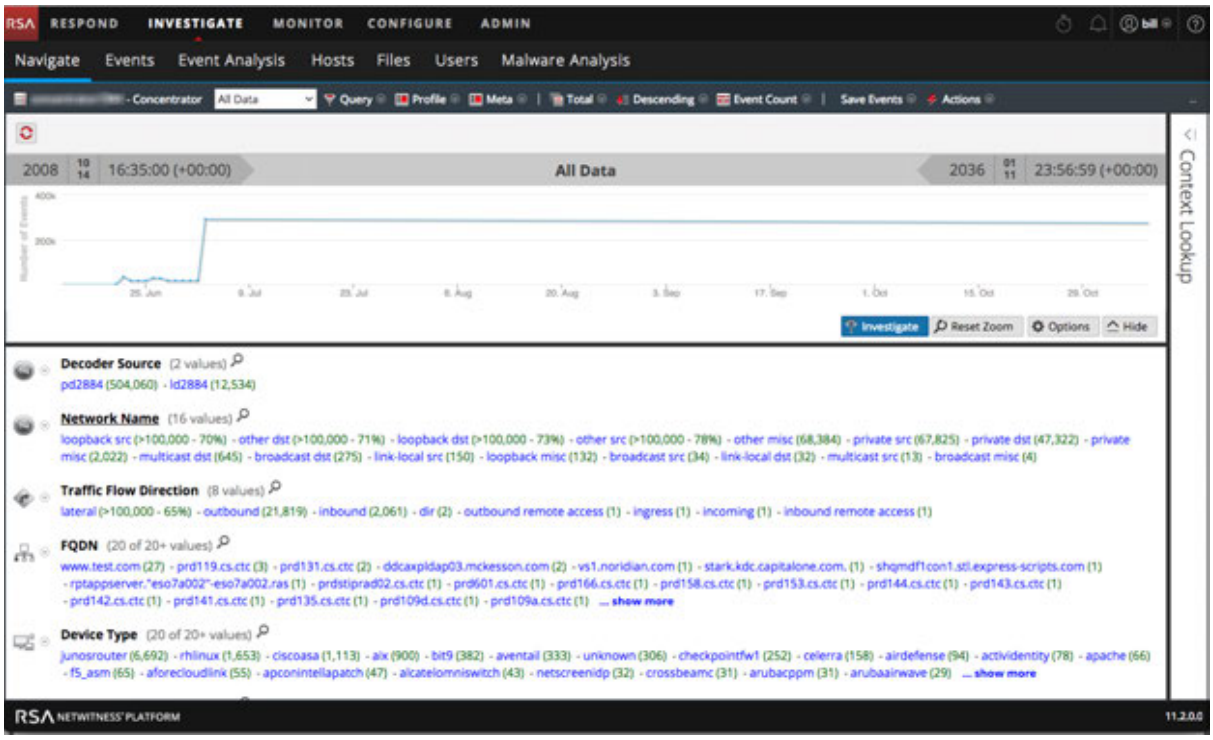
2. Reconstruct an event (see Reconstruct an Event) or view the interactive Event Analysis of an event (see Begin an Investigation in the Event Analysis View).

Begin an Investigation (No Default Service)

1. Go to **INVESTIGATE > Navigate** or **Events**.
   The Investigate dialog is displayed.



2. Double-click a service or select a service, usually a Concentrator, and click **Navigate**.
   The data loads automatically in the Events view. If you are working in the Navigate view, the resulting panel displays the activity for the selected service, but the data is not loaded automatically.
3. (Recommended) Select a specific time range so that results load faster.
4. If you want to modify investigation options before loading, you can create or modify a custom profile, apply a different time range, create or apply a meta group, and perform a custom query as described in Querying and Acting on Data in the Navigate and Events Views You can also modify options at any time during the investigation.
5. To load data in the Navigate view, click Load Values.
   The data for the selected service begins loading.

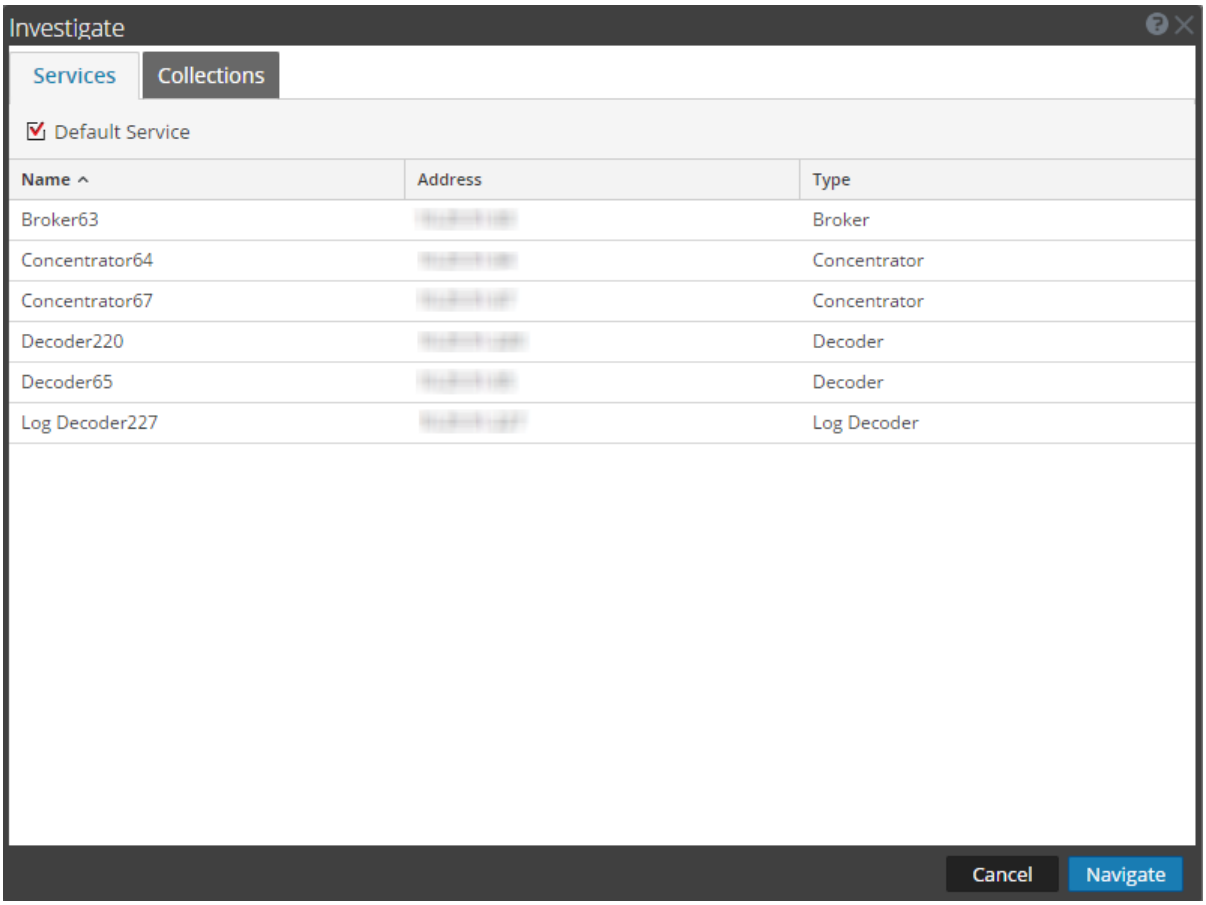


With the service selected and data loaded, you are ready to begin analyzing the data.

Set or Clear the Default Service

You can set the default service and clear the default service in the Investigate a Service dialog.

1. Click the service name in the toolbar.
   The Investigate dialog is displayed.



2. Select a service on the **Services** grid, and click Default Service.
   The service becomes the default, (indicated by **Default** in parentheses after the service name).

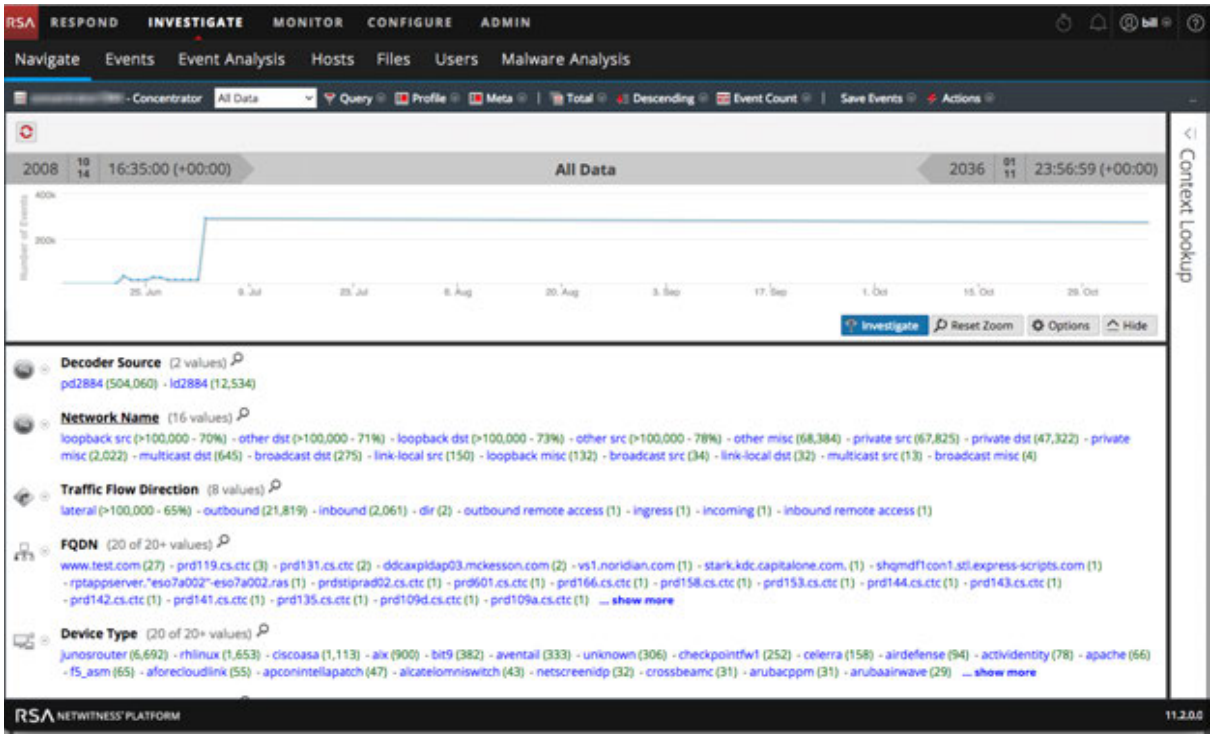
3. To clear the default service, select the default service in the grid, click Default Service, and click **Cancel** to close the dialog.
   No default service is set.

> **Note:** The Cancel button does not cancel your selection of the default service. It simply closes the dialog without navigating to the currently selected service in the grid. Setting a default service that is different from the service currently being investigated, does not refresh the Navigate view. You must explicitly select and Navigate to a different service.

Begin an Investigation (Default Service Specified)

1. Go to **INVESTIGATE > Navigate** or **Events**.
   If the Autoload Values setting is set to off, the Navigate view is displayed with the default service selected, and ready to load data. If the Autoload Values setting is on, the values are loaded as shown in Step 3. In the Events view, the data is loaded automatically.

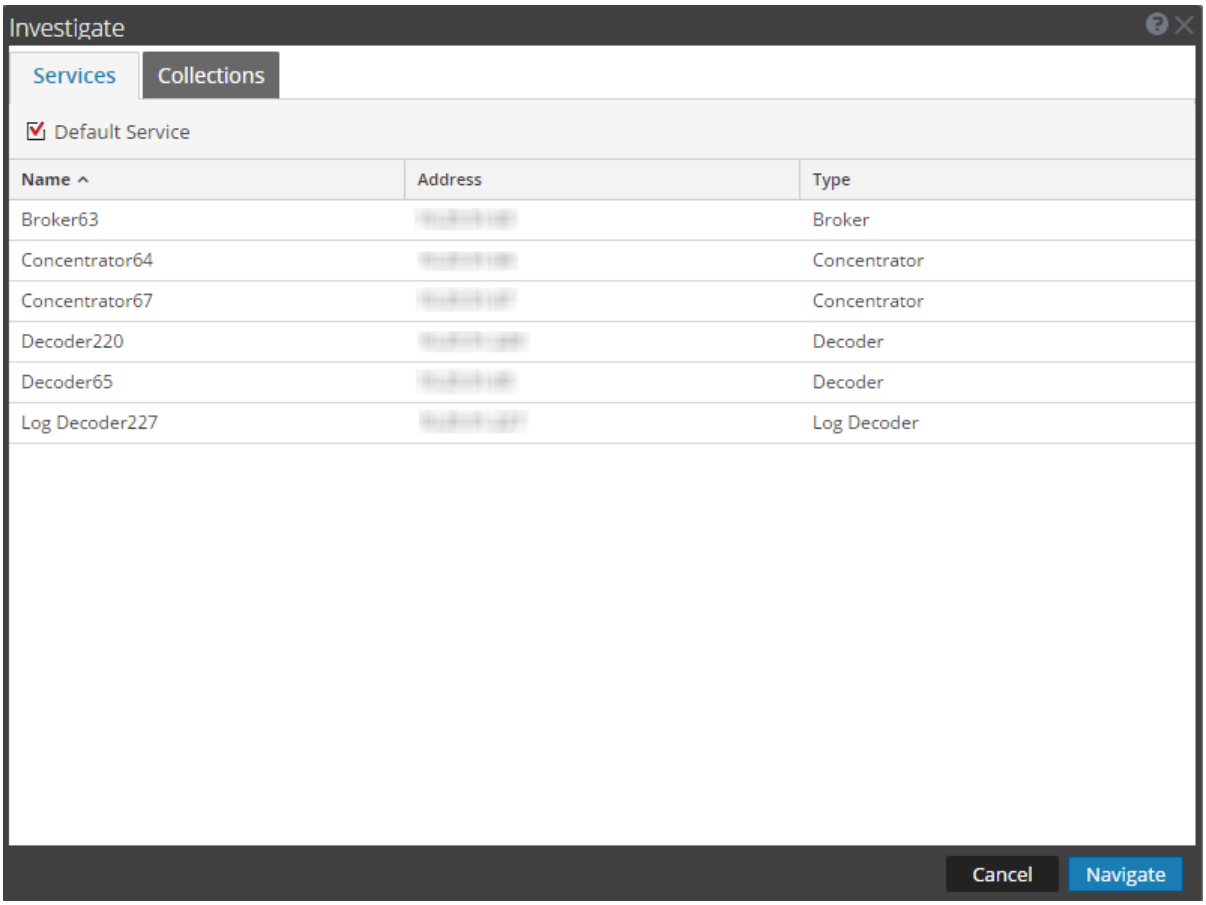
2. If you want to modify investigation options in the Navigate view before loading, you can create or modify a custom profile, apply a different time range, create or apply a meta group, and perform a custom query.
3. When ready, click Load Values.
   The values for the service are loaded in accordance with the selected options.



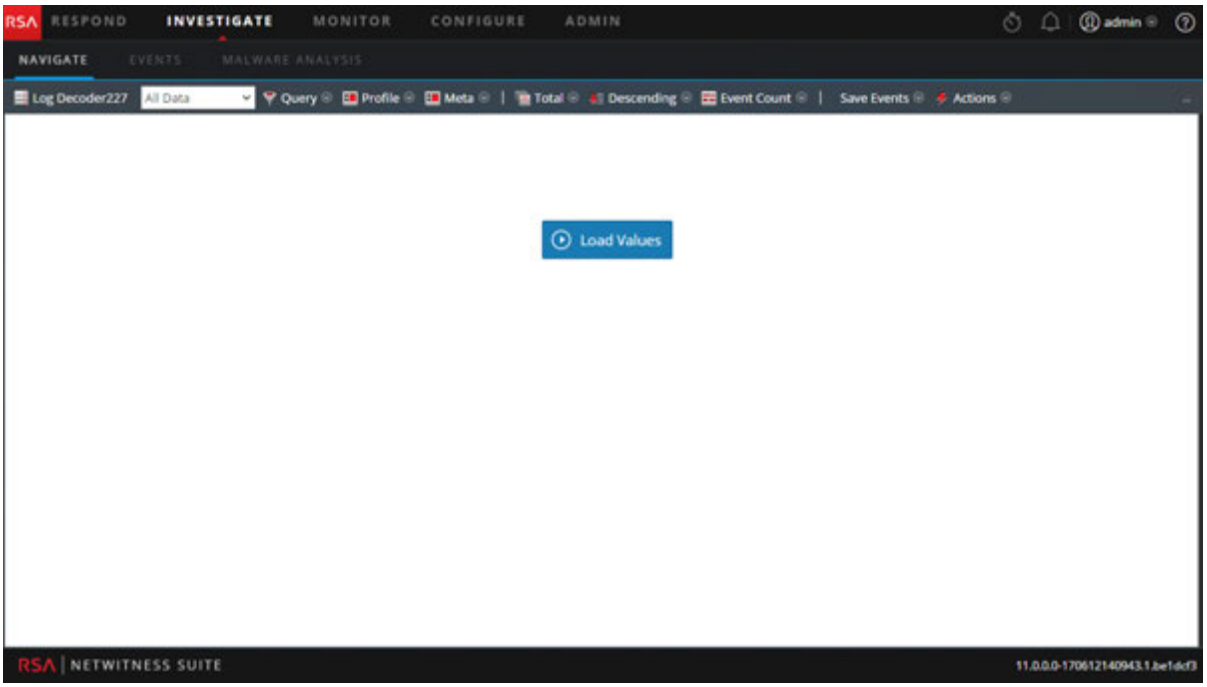
With the service selected and data loaded you are ready to begin analyzing the data.

Change the Service or Collection to Investigate

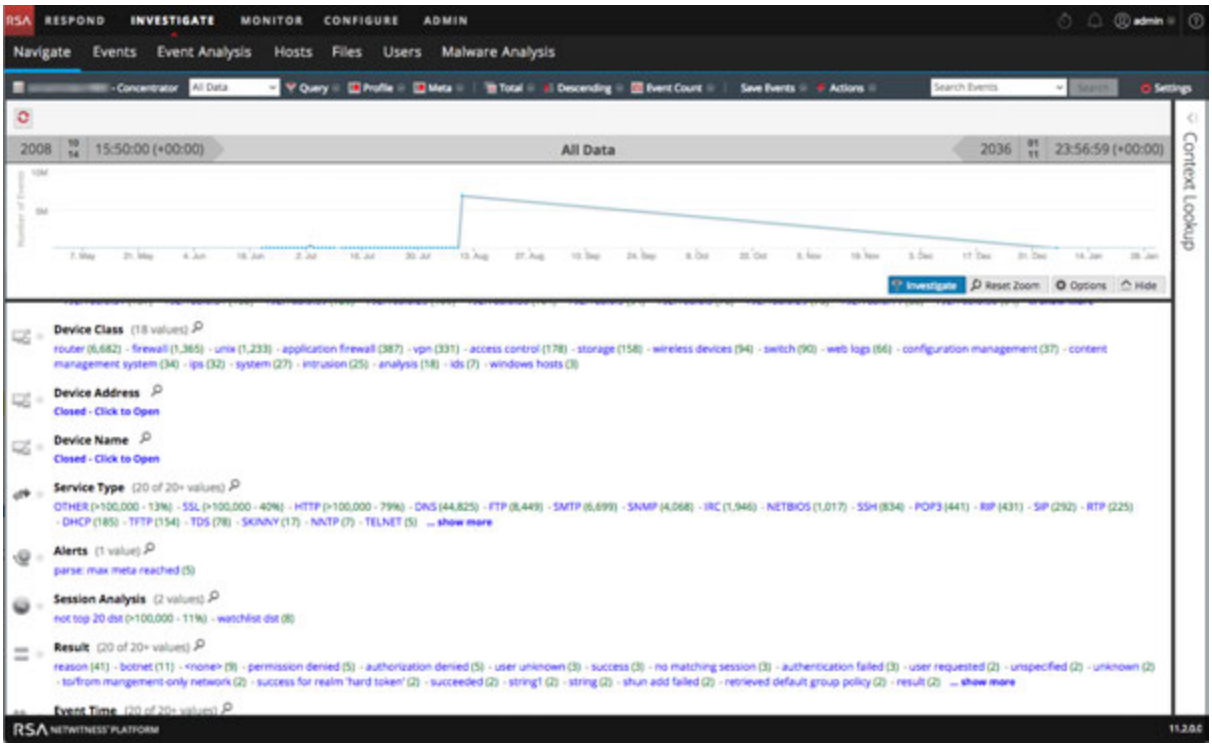
1. In the Navigate view or the Events view, click the service name at the top of the options panel.
   The Investigate dialog is displayed.



2. Double-click a service or select a service and click **Navigate**. The resulting panel displays the activity for the selected service.
   If the Autoload Values setting is on, the values are loaded as shown in Step 3. Otherwise, the Navigate view is displayed with the default service selected, and data ready to load. In the Events view the data is loaded automatically.



3. When ready, click Load Values.
   The values for the service begin loading in accordance with the selected options.



With the service selected and data loaded you are ready to begin analyzing the data.

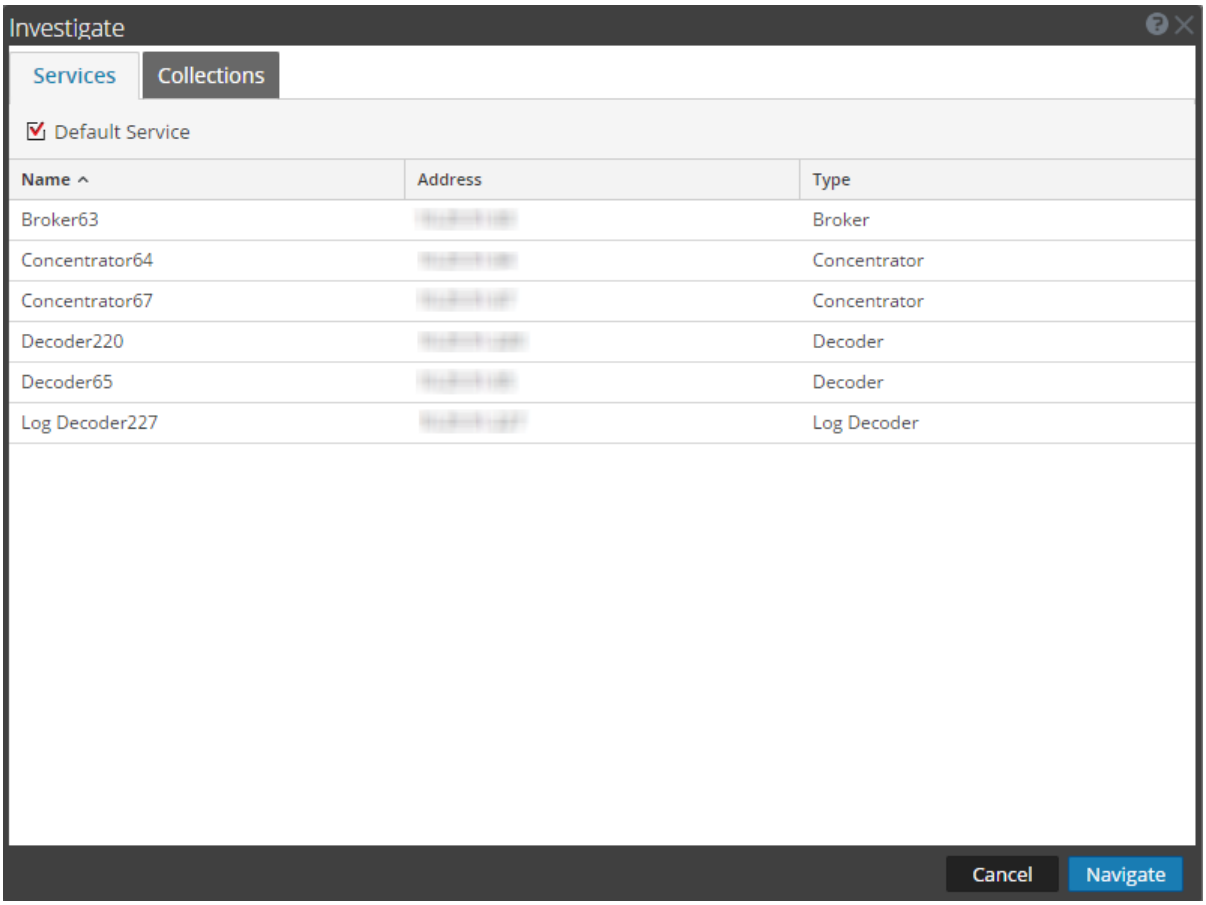
Investigate Workbench Restoration Collections

This procedure enables administrators to select content from an existing collection to reprocess for further investigation. This applies to Decoders that use Workbench services.

Note: Only a user with administrative privileges can create a collection, and you can view only those collections that you created.

To reprocess data for further investigation:

1. Go to **INVESTIGATE > Navigate** or **Events**.
   The Investigate dialog is displayed.



2. Select a workbench service and workbench name that you want to investigate.
3. Click **Navigate** to perform an investigation on your selected workbench service.
   Click **Cancel** to select a different workbench service to investigate.
   The Investigation view is displayed.
   With the collection selected and data loaded you are ready to begin analyzing the data.

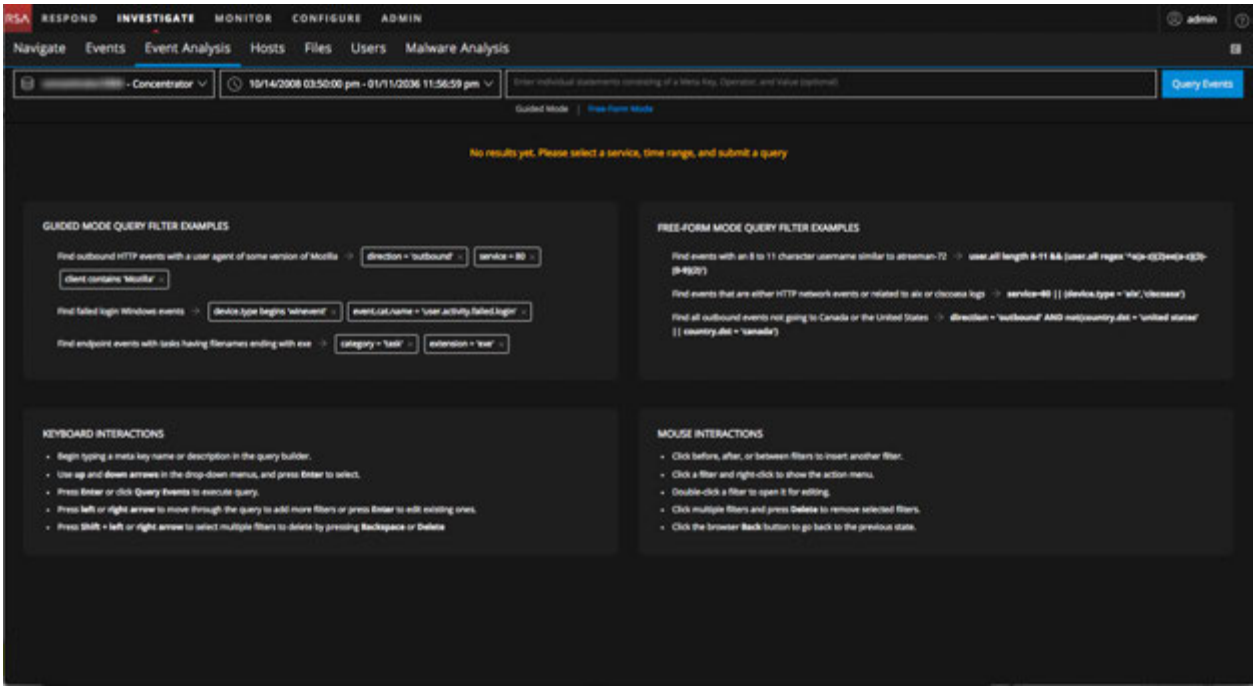
Begin an Investigation in the Event Analysis View

Note: The information in this topic applies to RSA NetWitness® Platform Version 11.1 and later.

The Event Analysis view offers most of the features that are available in both the Navigate view and the Events view. Similar to the Navigate view, there is a view into meta keys and meta values for logs, endpoints, and packets. Like the Events view, an events list shows events listed in the order by time, and you can view the raw event, related meta data, and a reconstruction of an event. The Event Analysis reconstruction has some helpful cues to identify points of interest in a reconstruction. See Analyzing Raw Events and Metadata in the Event Analysis View

Note: In Version 11.0 you cannot begin an investigation in the Event Analysis view. Instead, you begin the investigation in the Navigate or Events view, and then open an event in the Event Analysis view. In Version 11.1, an INVESTIGATE submenu gives you direct access to the Event Analysis view along with the ability to select a different service, time range, and create a query.

The following figure shows the initial Event Analysis view with a tooltip that provides examples of queries.



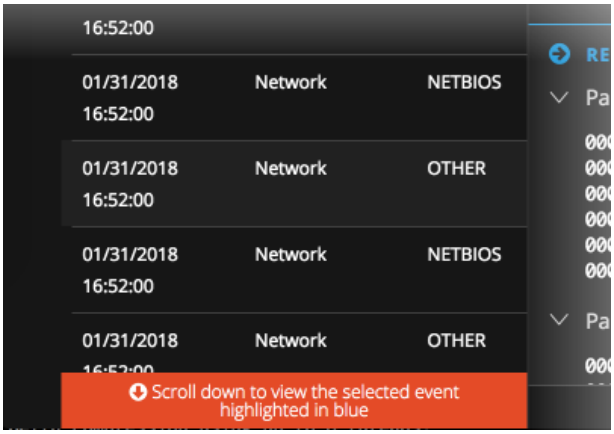
Access the Event Analysis View (Version 11.1 and Later)

Several ways to access the Event Analysis view are available in Version 11.1.

- When you use the **Actions > Go to event in Event Analysis** option in the Navigate view, and enter an event ID, the Event Analysis view opens the single event as a reconstruction. To simplify the view, the toolbar does not include the unnecessary options to expand, contract, and close windows. You can begin working as described in Analyzing Raw Events and Metadata in the Event Analysis

View.

- When you hover over a count (the green number after a meta value) in the Navigate view and click **Open Event Analysis in new tab**, the Event Analysis view opens with the list of events for the selected drill point, and you can begin working as described in Analyzing Raw Events and Metadata in the Event Analysis View. The list of events can be very large, and there is a chance that the event you selected is not visible in the current page of events. In this case, a message advises you to scroll down to view the event.

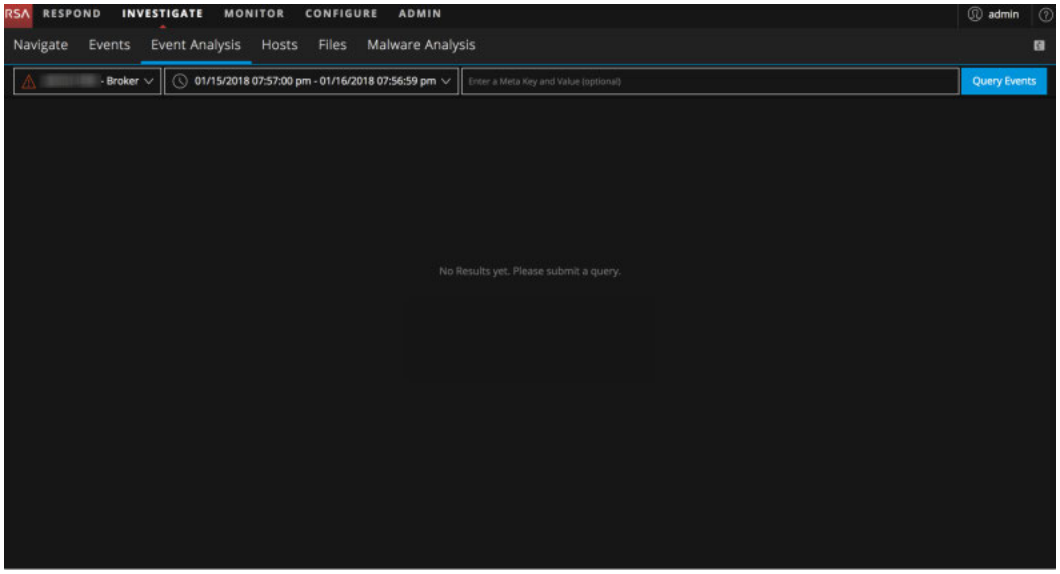


- You can also access the Event Analysis view directly by going to **INVESTIGATE > Event Analysis** or going to **INVESTIGATE** if you have made the Event Analysis view your opening Investigate view. When you land on the Event Analysis view for the first time, you need to select a service to begin analysis. If this is not the first time you opened Event Analysis, the last used service is remembered the browser cache is cleared.
  When you open the Event Analysis view from one of the other Investigate views, the service and query from that view are in effect. You can change the service, select a time range, and enter a query if you want to refine the results before opening the Event Analysis view as described in Filter Results in the Event Analysis View.

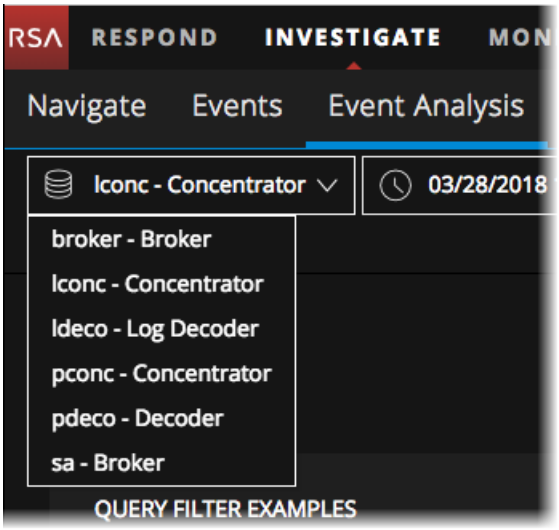
To access the Event Analysis view directly:

1. Go to **INVESTIGATE** > **Event Analysis**.
   The Event Analysis view opens with the first service in the service list selected and no data displayed. The **Select a service** field is populated initially with the first service in the list or the last selected service. A drop-down menu offers a list of available services in alphabetical order. By default the list of available services is retrieved every twelve hours and cached on the NetWitness server. If a service is added or removed from the NetWitness server, the cache is updated with the latest list of services. At the beginning of the field an icon provides the status of the query.
   - and no service name = no service is selected.
   - and selected service name= the service is selected.
   - = Investigate is attempting to connect to the selected service.

- ⚠ = Investigate cannot connect to the selected service or there is no data. In this state, the service selector control also turns red, and a tooltip explains why the connection attempt failed and advises you to choose another service.

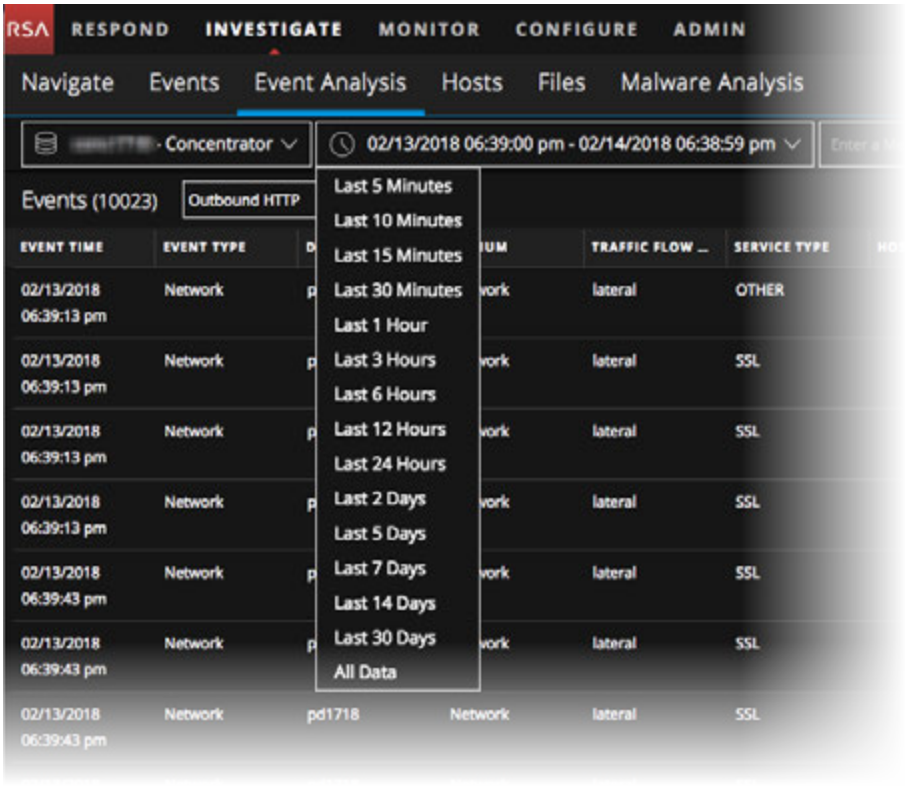


2. (Optional) Select a service, usually a Concentrator, from the drop-down list.



The time range selector shows either the default time range of 24 hours, or the time range that you last selected for this service. The Query Events button becomes active and you can enter filters. If you launch a query now, the selected time is used.

3. (Optional) To select a time range from the Time Range selector, click in the **Time Range** selector and select a time range from the drop-down list. Options are Last 5, 10, 15 or 30 Minutes; the Last 1, 3, 6, 12, or 24 hours; the Last 2, 5, 7, 14 or 30 days; or all Data. (The time range is based on preferences set for the Event Analysis view. The default basis for time range is database time; you can change it to wall clock.)
   The selected time range is stored in your browser for this service; you can set different time ranges for different services.



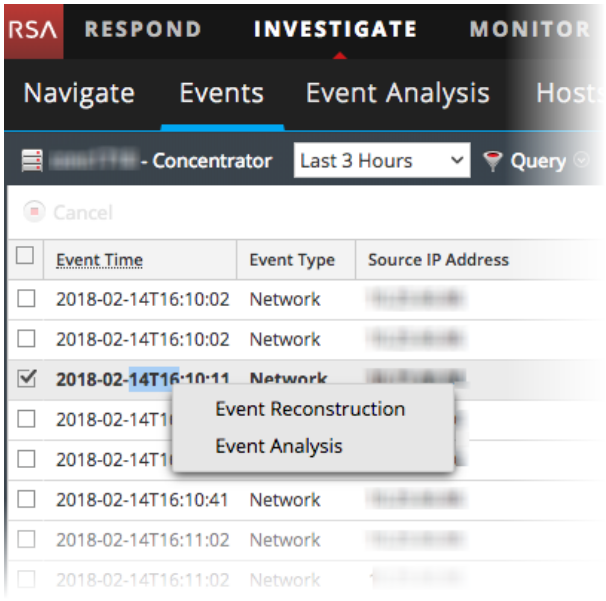
4. Type a query by creating one or more filters that contain at a minimum a meta key or meta entity, operator, and optional value. See Filter Results in the Event Analysis View for details on entering queries.

5. Click **Query Events**.
   The Event Analysis view displays the activity for the selected service and time range, in accordance with permissions assigned to your role by the administrator. With the service selected and data loaded, you are ready to begin analyzing the data. Refer to Analyzing Raw Events and Metadata in the Event Analysis View to learn how to work in the Event Analysis view.

Access the Event Analysis View (Version 11.0)

To open an event in the Event Analysis view:

1. Go to **INVESTIGATE** > **Events**.
2. Right-click an event in the listed events, and select **Event Analysis**.



Refer to Analyzing Raw Events and Metadata in the Event Analysis View to learn how to work in the Event Analysis view.

Investigating Metadata in the Navigate View

When conducting an investigation in the Navigate view, analysts have multiple methods, specific to the Navigate view, to refine the results, visualize data, and act on data.

- Filter Results in the Navigate View
- Manage Meta Groups
- Visualize Metadata as Parallel Coordinates
- Open an Event in the Events List
- Export or Print a Drill Point
- Launch an External Lookup of a Meta Key
- Launch a Malware Analysis Scan from the Navigate View
- Visualize the Current Drill Point in Informer

In addition, you can use these methods of querying data and acting on results that are common to the Navigate view and the Events view.

- Search for Text Patterns
- Create a Custom Query
- View and Modify Queries Using URL Integration
- Use Profiles to Encapsulate Custom Views
- Manage Context Hub Lists and List Values in the Navigate and Events Views
- Look Up Additional Context in the Navigate and Events Views
- Reconstruct an Event

Filter Results in the Navigate View

When conducting an investigation in the Navigate view, there are several methods available to refine the results displayed when meta key values are loaded in the Navigate view. Basic filtering methods available to analysts are:

- Set the Time Range
- Set the Quantification Method and Sort Sequence of Meta Key Results
- Manage and Apply Default Meta Keys in an Investigation
- Drill into Data in the Navigate View Time Chart
- Drill into Data in the Values Panel

The rest of this topic is focused on the basic methods of filtering data. In addition, more advanced methods allow configuration of meta groups, profiles, and parallel coordinates visualizations.

- Visualize Metadata as Parallel Coordinates
- Manage Meta Groups
- Use Profiles to Encapsulate Custom Views

A separate topic is provided for each of the more advanced methods.

Set the Time Range

When conducting an investigation in the Navigate view, the time range options limit the results returned. You can select:

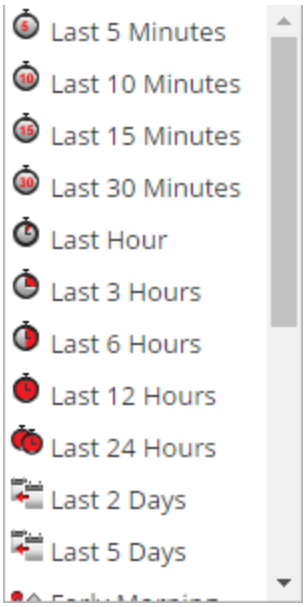
- A time range relative to the collection. Ranges relative to the collection are based on the last collection time for data.
- A time range relative to the calendar.
- A custom date range.
- All data.

The selected Date Range is shown in the Navigate view tool bar as the Time Range label; by default the label is **Last 3 Hours**. The Time Range displayed in the timeline banner shows the first and last timestamp for the date range being used for the metadata.

Note: Time range is based on the Time Zone configured in the Profile Preferences panel as described in "Setting User Preferences" in the *RSA NetWitness PlatformGetting Started Guide*.

To select a built-in time range:

1. Click the **Time Range** option in the Navigate view toolbar. The default time range is for the **Last 3 Hours**, but a different value from the selection list, for example, **All Data** or **Last Hour,** may already be selected and used as the label in the options panel.
   The Time Range selection list is displayed.



2. Do one of the following:
   - If you want to see all data, select **All Data**.
   - If you want to set a time range in minutes, hours, or days that is relative to the collection, select a value such as **Last 10 minutes**, **Last 3 Hours**, or **Last 5 days**.
   - If you want to set a time range relative to today, select **Yesterday**, **This Week**(Version 11.1), **Last Week** (Version 11.1), **All Day**, or a part of the day such as **Early Morning**, **Morning**, **Afternoon**, or **Evening**.
   - If you want to set a unique date range, select **Custom** in the **Time Range** menu and follow the procedure below.
     The selected time range is applied to the current results in the Values panel.

To specify a custom time range:

1. Select **Custom** in the **Time Range** menu.
   Date selection options are displayed in the toolbar.

2. Within the time **Start Date** and **End Date** fields, do the following to specify the date and time:
   a. Click a date from the calendar.
   b. (Optional) Select the time from the Hour and minute fields or click **Now**. The time selection defaults to the current time of day.

Note: The value for start time in seconds always defaults to :00, and the value for end time in seconds always defaults to :59. For example, if you are using time to drill down into an issue, the drill time is interpreted as "HH:MM:00 - HH:MM:59."

3. To apply the range, click **Go**.
   The selected time range is applied to the current results in the Values panel.

Set the Quantification Method and Sort Sequence of Meta Key Results

You can select the way results for each meta key are quantified and sequenced in the Navigate view.

Note: If meta entities (Version 11.1 and later) are used in meta groups, the results will show the top 20 values that matched any of the meta keys contained in the meta entity.

Each meta key section in the Navigate view contains an ordered list of values showing each meta key value (Value) and its count (Total). You can specify whether:

- The results in each meta key section are sorted based on Value or Total.
- The results are sorted in ascending or descending order.
- The values shown for each meta key are quantified by number of packets (Packet Count), number of sessions or logs (Quantify by Event Count) or by the size of events (Quantify by Event Size).

Note: If you have both a log decoder and a packet decoder for which you are viewing the metadata, the calculation of what is actually being counted is dependent on the type of key. If you select to Quantify by Packet Count and are looking at logs, the Navigate view output is the same output as if you had selected Quantify by Event Count (see Navigate View for details).

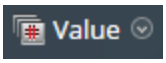
This image shows the `Event Type` meta key presented in order by **Total** in **Descending** order. The value with the greatest count of matches is presented first. The value `failure audit` has 71 matches and is listed first. The value `logon` has only one match and is presented last. The quantification method is **Event Count**.

This image shows the `Event Type` meta keys presented in order by **Value** in **Descending** order. The value names are presented in alphabetical order starting at the end of the alphabet. The value `success audit` is listed first. The value `connect` is presented last. The quantification method is **Event Count**.

To select the quantification method of meta key count and ordering of meta key results displayed in the Navigate view:

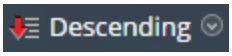
1. In the toolbar, select **Event Count**, **Event Size**, or **Packet Count** and choose one of the quantification options in the drop-down menu. The label for the menu displays the selected option.

   The current view is reloaded according to your selection.
2. In the toolbar, select **Total** or **Value** and choose one of the ordering methods in the drop-down menu. The label for the menu displays the selected option.



The current view is reloaded according to your selection.

3. In the toolbar, select **Ascending** or **Descending** and choose one of the sort order options in the drop-down menu. The label for the menu displays the selected option.
   The current view is reloaded according to your selection.



Manage and Apply Default Meta Keys in an Investigation

When analysts are conducting an investigation of captured data in Investigation, a default set of meta keys is loaded and displayed in a default sequence in the Navigate view > Values panel. The default content and sequence is based on the meta keys for the service being investigated. Analysts can specify the meta keys to display during navigation by selecting the default meta keys or by selecting a user-defined group of meta keys, which provides great flexibility to define meta keys. This can help to drill down more directly to the desired data and to reduce the load time by preventing the loading of meta that is not of interest in the current investigation.

Note: In Version 11.1 and later, wherever meta keys are used, you can also use configured meta entities.

If no custom meta groups are in effect, the Navigate view is displayed with the meta key visibility specified in the Default Meta Keys dialog. To optimize loading of meta keys in the Navigate view > Values panel, NetWitness Platform does not open non-indexed meta keys by default. When you open a non-indexed meta key in the Values view, NetWitness Platform begins loading values for that meta key. If the load time is excessive, the load of the meta key times out with a message. Title, values, and counts for non-indexed meta keys are not drillable in the Values panel. Additional labeling in Investigation identifies the non-indexed meta keys.

To select the meta keys to apply to your investigation, you can:

- Select the default meta keys.
- Select a set of meta keys, called a meta group.

Note: Investigate has built-in meta groups and user-defined meta groups. Once created, user-defined meta groups can be edited, deleted, exported for use on other services, and imported to the service you are investigating. All of these procedures are provided in a separate topic: Manage Meta Groups.

The Default Meta Keys dialog allows you to specify the default view and display sequence for meta keys during navigation in the Investigate > Navigate view for a specific service. For each key or for all keys, you can set the default view to:

- Hidden: Results for default meta key are hidden and are not available to load.
- Open: Results for default meta key are open with all values and counts displayed.
- Close: Results for default meta key are closed with only the meta name visible.
- Auto: The loading of default meta keys is controlled by the index level, which must be Indexed By Value.

When using the default meta keys, be aware that these can be modified for different services, and you may not be seeing the same set of default meta keys when navigating to a drill point on different services. If you do not see the expected data, you may need to change the initial view of the default meta keys.

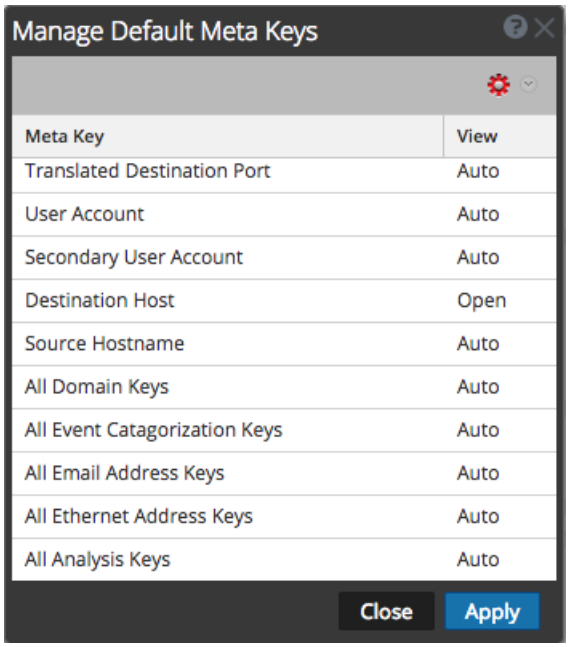
When you change the initial state of default meta keys from within the Navigate view, the change persists for that service. When new keys are added to the custom index file for a Core service (for example, `concentrator-custom-index.xml` or `decoder-custom-index.xml`), the new keys are added to the default meta keys list. The changes made in the Navigate view apply only to the current service.

To specify that the initial Navigate view opens using default meta keys:

1. Go to **INVESTIGATE** > **Navigate**.
2. Select a service and select **Navigate**.
3. In the **Meta** menu, select **Use Default Meta Keys**.
   If an investigation is already in progress, the data is reloaded in the current view and an icon highlights the selected option. If no data is loaded yet, the default meta keys are used for the next load.

To configure the default view of default meta keys in the Navigate view:

1. In the **Navigate** view toolbar, select **Meta** > **Manage Default Meta Keys**.
   The Manage Default Meta Keys dialog is displayed with the list of available meta keys for the service.



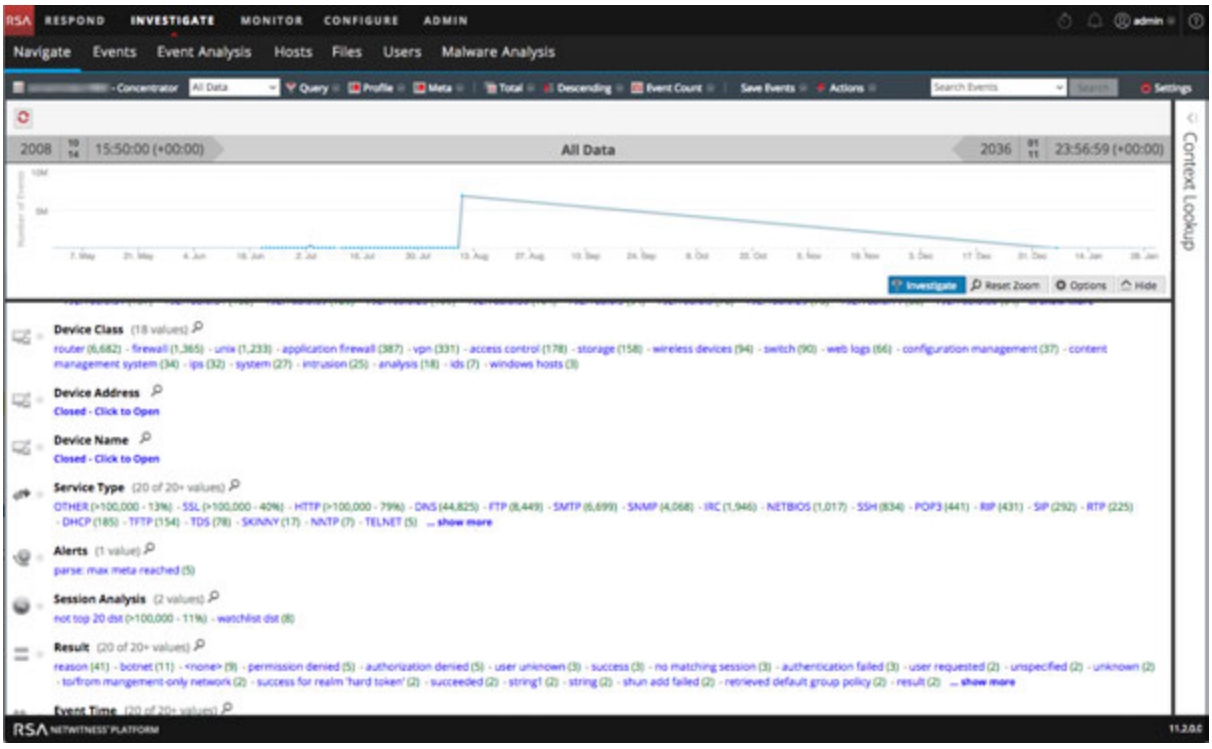
2. (Optional) To change the order of the keys, select one or more keys, and drag the values up or down through the list of keys.

3. Do one of the following:
   - (Optional) To change the default view for all meta keys, make sure that no keys are selected and in the toolbar, select .
   - (Optional) To change the default view for one or more keys, select the keys and in the toolbar, select .
     A drop-down of possible initial views for all default meta keys is displayed.
   - (Optional) To revert to the default view for meta keys as specified in the service index file, make sure that no keys are selected and in the toolbar, select > **Auto**.
     When you modify the default view for a non-indexed meta key, you cannot set the key to OPEN. If you change the default view for a group of meta keys to OPEN and some of the meta keys are non-indexed, the non-indexed meta keys revert to AUTO. As a result, the meta key is automatically loaded only if it is indexed, and non-indexed meta keys are CLOSED until opened manually.
4. Select one of the views.
5. To save the changes, click **Apply**.
   The meta keys displayed in the Navigate view are set to your specifications. If the default meta keys are hidden, values for the meta keys are not shown in the investigation at all. If the default meta keys are closed, the values for the meta keys are not loaded by default, but you can load individual meta keys manually in the Navigate view.

Drill into Data in the Navigate View Time Chart

The Time Chart visualization allows analysts to visualize activity over time. You can zoom into the data by selecting a time window then selecting the Investigate option. You can then reset the navigation to the time range that was in effect before zooming.

1. Go to **INVESTIGATE > Navigate**.
   The Time Chart for the current drill point and selected time range is displayed.



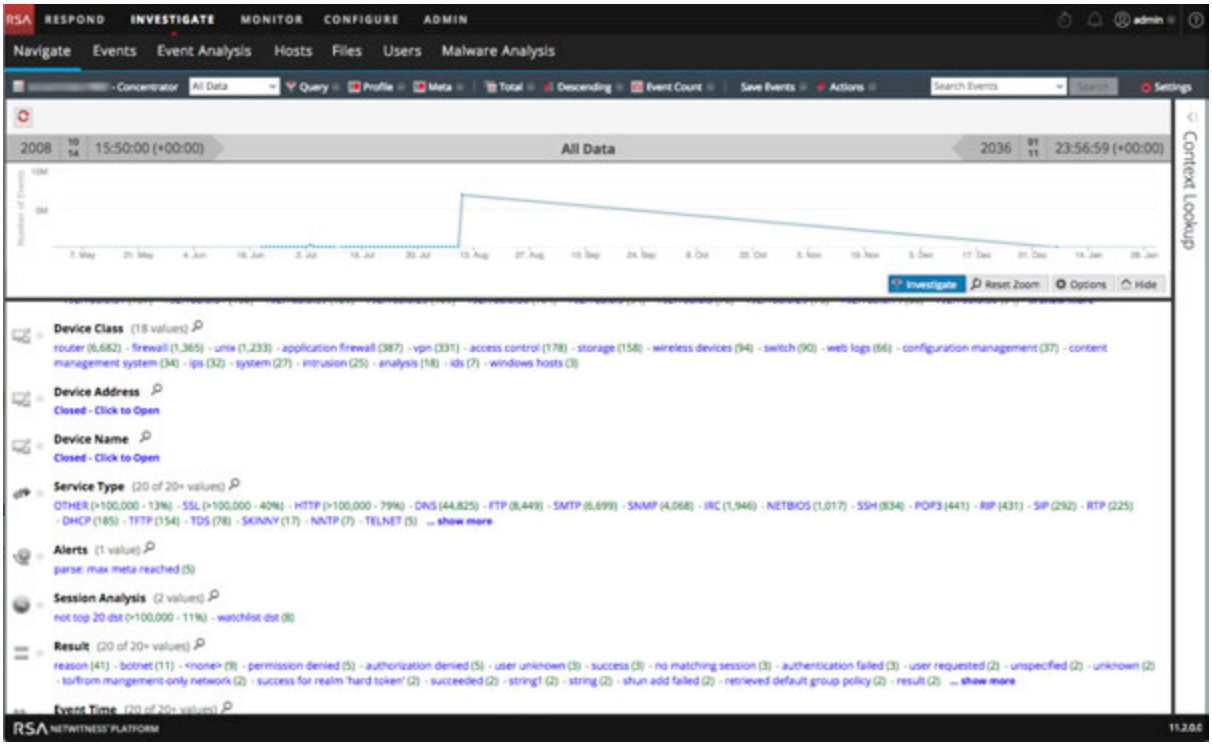
2. To highlight a period of time on the Time Chart, click over the desired time period and drag the mouse.
   The Time Chart is redrawn for the selected time range; however, the meta values are unchanged.
3. To drill into the data for the selected time range, click **Investigate**.
   The URL is updated to reflect the time range override, and the Investigation options panel is updated to reflect the custom time range. The Time Chart is redrawn and the meta values are loaded for the selected time range.
4. To reset the Time Chart to the original time range, click **Reset Zoom**.
   The URL is updated to reflect the original URL prior to zooming into the data, and the Investigation options panel is updated to reflect the time range selected before zoom. The Time Chart is redrawn for the selected time range and the meta values are loaded for that time range.

Drill into Data in the Values Panel

NetWitness Platform displays the activity and values for the selected service in the Investigation > Navigate view. To investigate data, analysts drill into data by clicking on a meta key or a meta value, which is treaty as a query. In the Values panel, each query is added to the breadcrumb data in the Values panel. This results in a breadcrumb at the top with a crumb for each query. You can edit the breadcrumb to insert or remove a query.

To drill into a subset of the metadata:

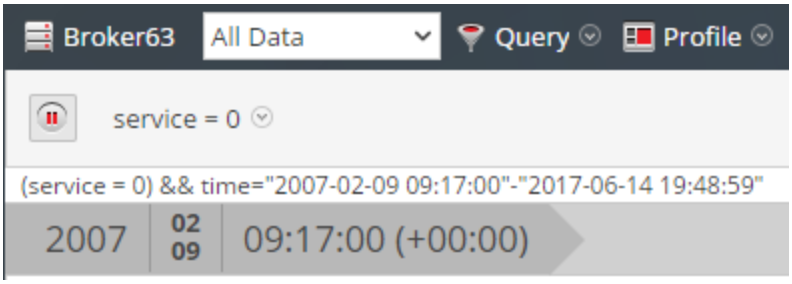
1. Begin an investigation so that metadata is displayed in the Navigate view.



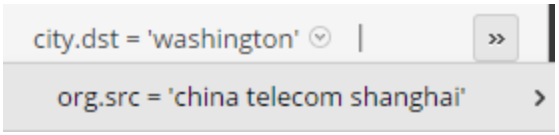
2. To drill down into the metadata, do any combination of the following:

   a. Click a **meta key**, for example, **Service Type**.

   b. Click a **meta value**, the blue text in the results. For example, **OTHER**.
   Each time you click a meta key or meta value, the investigation query pivots to a narrowed focal point, or drill point, in the data. At each drill point, the Values panel is updated and the new drill point is displayed in the breadcrumb. Below is an example of the first breadcrumb.



   This is an example of a long breadcrumb that does not fit in the toolbar. The last query that fits is followed by a drop-down menu that lists additional queries. To select a drill point within the overflow, click the overflow icon and a query in the drop-down list.

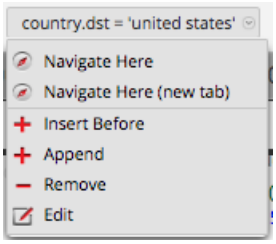


To add a query in the breadcrumb:

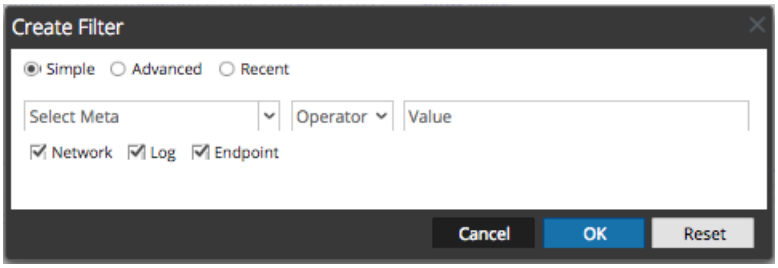
In the breadcrumb, you can click any of the crumbs to display the Query menu. You can insert a new query before a crumb, and append a new query to the end of breadcrumb. After each edit in the breadcrumb, NetWitness Platform refreshes the results.

To add a query in the breadcrumb:

1. Click a crumb.
   The Breadcrumb menu is displayed.



2. To add a query in the breadcrumb, select **Append** or **Insert Before**.
   The Create Filter dialog is displayed.



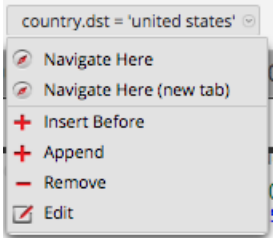
3. Create the Query as described in Create a Custom Query.

To edit a query in the breadcrumb:

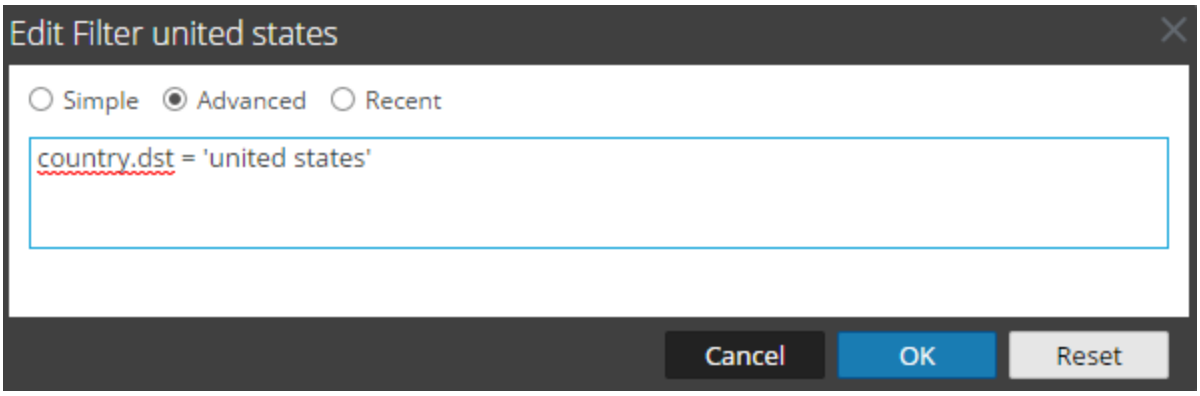
In the breadcrumb, you can click any of the crumbs to display the Query menu. You can delete a crumb and edit a query in a crumb. After each edit in the breadcrumb, NetWitness Platform refreshes the results.

To work with queries in the breadcrumb:

1. Click a crumb.
   The Breadcrumb menu is displayed.



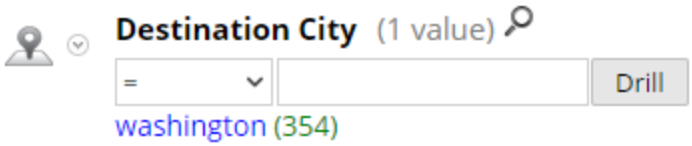
2. To edit a query in the breadcrumb, select **Edit**.
   The Create dialog is displayed with the selected query open for editing.



3. Edit the fields as described in Create a Custom Query.

To quick search within a meta key:

1. Move the mouse over a meta key section and click the magnifying glass.
   The Quick Search form, which contains a comparator and an optional operand for the search, is displayed.

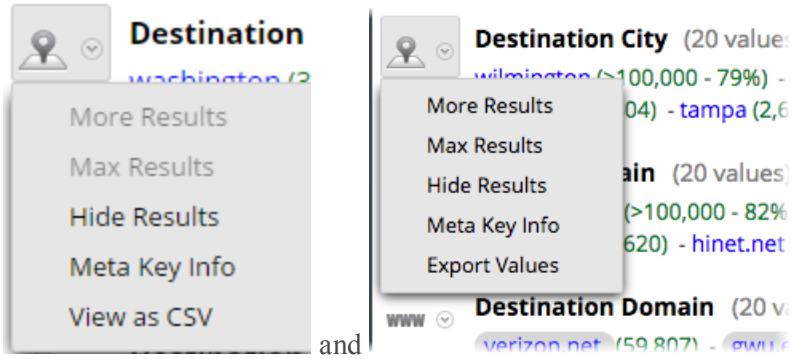


2. (Optional) If you want to close the search form, click the magnifying glass again.
3. Select the operation from the drop-down list on the left and type the text value to search for. Then click **Drill** to perform the execution.
   The metadata for that meta key is used to drill down in the current metadata.

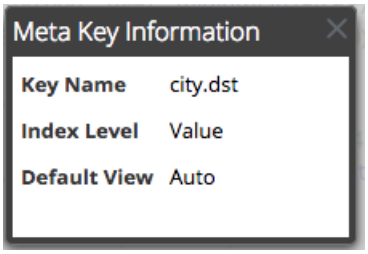
To view meta key Information:

To view details about a meta key, specifically the key name, index level set for displaying the meta key, and the default view set for the meta key:

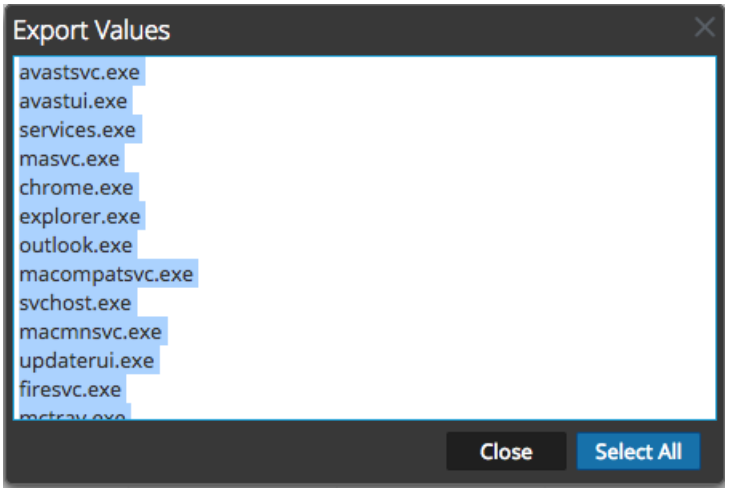
1. Click the drop-down menu next to the meta key. These two figures show the drop-down menu for Version 11.0.0.x and 11.1 and later.



2. Select **Meta Key Info**.
   The Meta Key Info dialog is displayed.



3. When finished viewing, click ■.
4. (Optional for Version 11.0) To view meta names found for the meta key as a comma-separated value list, click the drop-down menu next to the meta key and select **View as CSV**.
   The Showing Values in CSV Format dialog is displayed. When finished viewing, click **Close**.
5. (Optional for Version 11.1) To view meta names found for the meta key in a list, click the drop-down menu next to the meta key and select **Export Values**.
   The Export Values dialog is displayed.



6. (Optional) If you want to hide the results for the meta key in the current drill point, click the drop-down menu next to the meta key and click **Hide Results**.

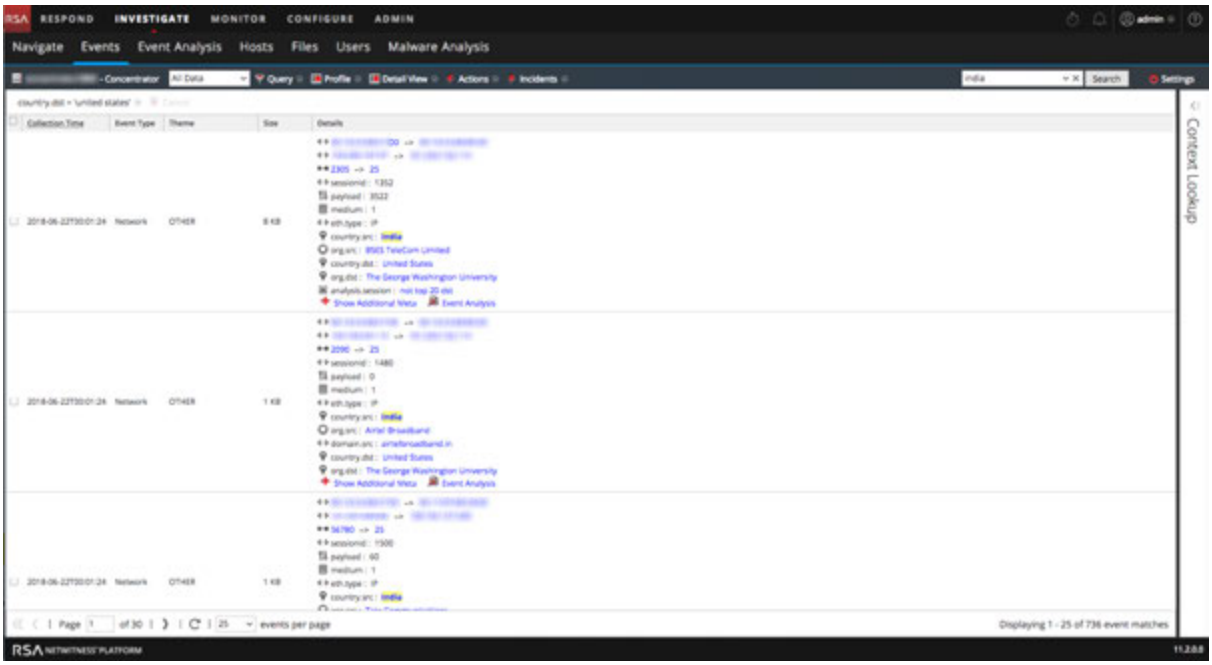
To display events associated with a meta value:

The Events view provides additional details for an event in two different views: Events List and Detail View.

1. In the Navigate view, drill into metadata that is the focus of your investigation.
2. Click the count (the number in green) next to a blue meta value.
   The Events view corresponding to the current drill point is displayed.
   The operations that you can perform in the events view are described in Examining Raw Events in the Events View.

To search for specific events associated with a meta value:

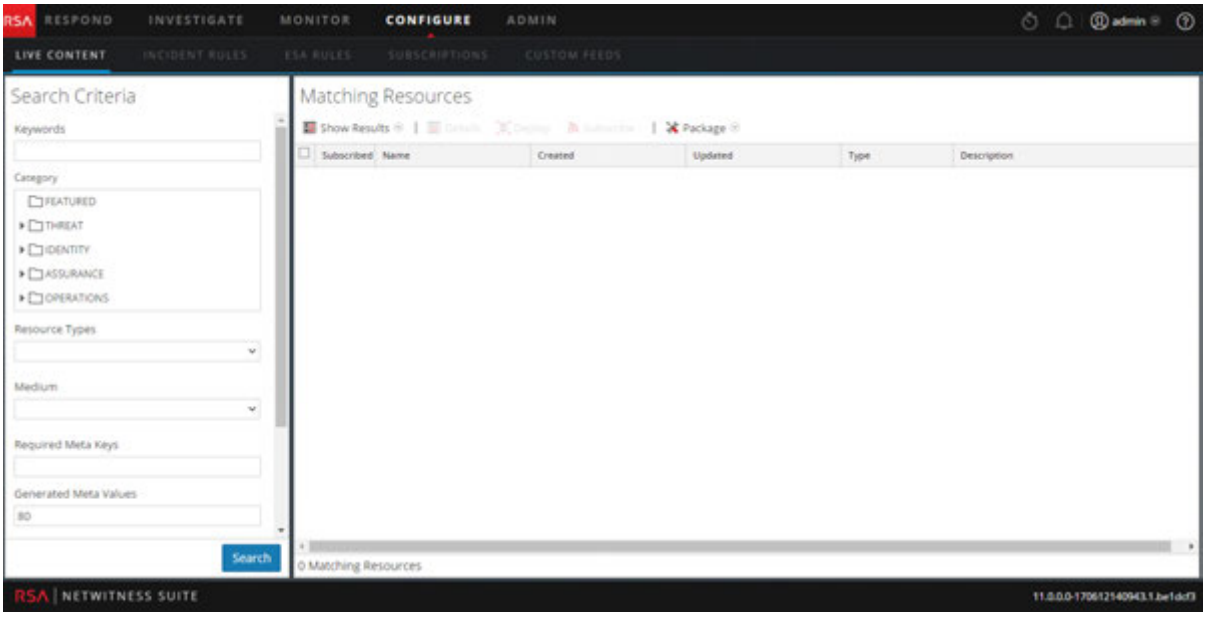
1. In the Navigate view, drill into metadata that is the focus of your investigation (click a meta value or add a query).
2. Type a search string in the Search box and press **Enter** or click **Search**.
   You can also select and set search mode preferences. See Search for Text Patterns for detailed search information.
   The Events view opens in a new tab and shows the search results. If you do not see the search term highlighted, click **Show Additional Meta**. Your time range selection and drills (queries) carry forward to the Events view.



To view a selected meta value in RSA Live:

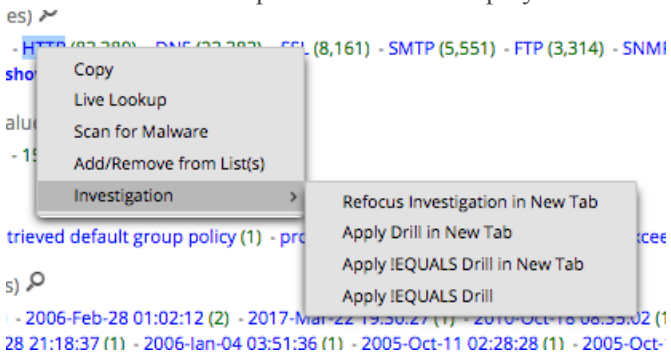
1. In the Navigate view, drill into metadata that is the focus of your investigation.
2. Right-click a meta value (the text in blue).
   The Meta Value drop-down menu is displayed.

3. To look up the meta value in RSA Live, select **Live Lookup**.
   The Live Search view is displayed with the meta value entered in the Generated Meta Value(s) field, and ready for a search.



To refocus the investigation in a drill point:

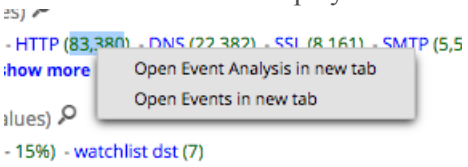
1. Right-click a meta value (the text in blue).
   The Meta Value drop-down menu is displayed.



2. Choose one of the refocus options.
   The drill is refocused according to your choice.

To look at a specific count in a new tab:

To view a count for a meta value in the Events view or the Event Analysis view, right-click a count for a meta value (the green number following the blue meta value).
The context menu is displayed.



Manage Meta Groups

A meta group combines selected meta keys into a group to show only data in which the meta keys and meta entities were found.

Note: In Version 11.1 and later, you can also use configured meta entities in meta groups.

In the Investigate > Navigate view, you can use meta groups to filter data displayed in an investigation. A fresh installation of NetWitness Platform includes out-of-the-box (OOTB) meta groups to help you find interesting data sets in Investigate. The OOTB meta groups are prefixed with RSA for identification and can be duplicated but cannot be edited or deleted. You can create your own groups and you can duplicate and edit an OOTB group to create a custom group.

With a meta group in effect during an investigation, the information in the Values panel shows only the meta keys in the selected group. When you open a Parallel Coordinates visualization, the meta keys and meta entities in a group appear as axes from left to right. It may be useful to create two versions of each custom meta group; one for analysis of meta values and one for creating a parallel coordinates chart focusing on a smaller subset of the same use case.

Custom meta groups are visible to all users of a service and may be exported for import to any service, limited by the available meta keys for that service.

Note: When an administrator adds custom meta groups manually by editing the custom index file for a service, the new groups become available to Investigate after the service is restarted.

This section describes how to add, edit, import, export, and delete custom meta groups to be used during navigation on a specific service.

Out-of-the-Box Meta Groups

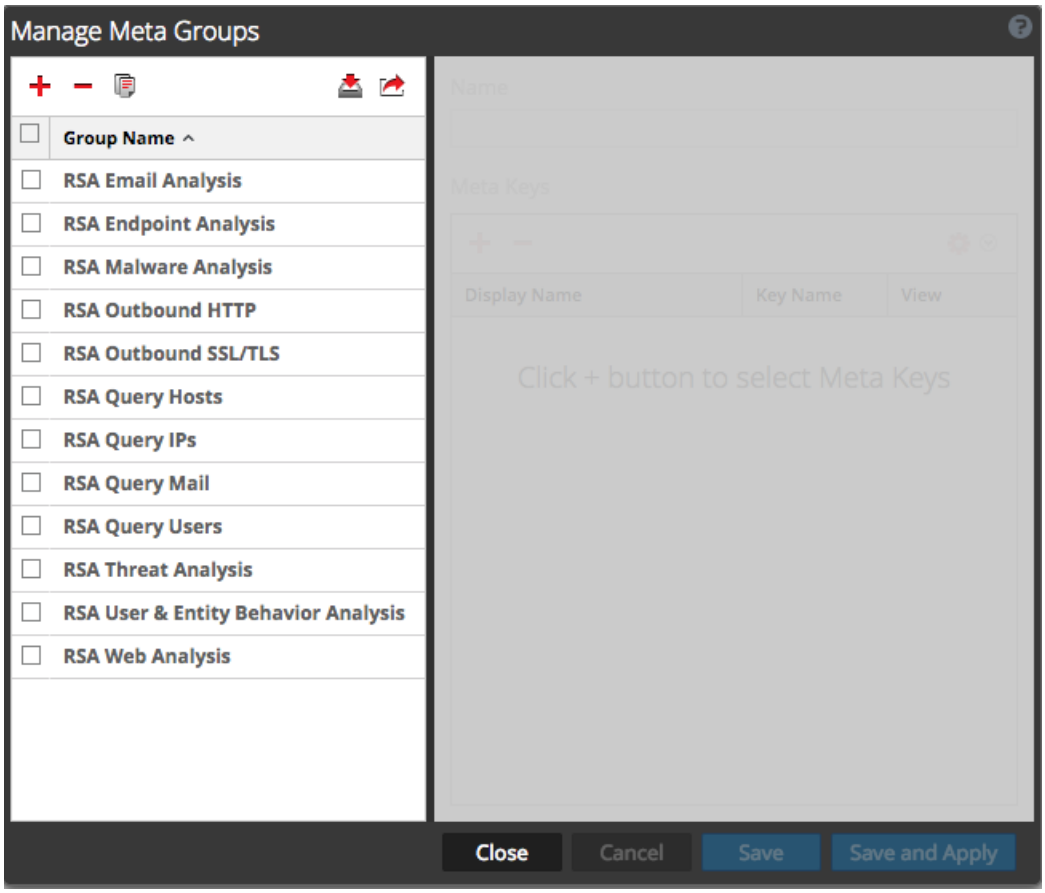
Out-of-the-box meta groups are built in to RSA NetWitness Platform. The OOTB meta groups are useful to focus an investigation on common use cases and to support threat detection using the RSA Hunting Pack. These are the OOTB meta groups:

- RSA Email Analysis includes meta keys that outline email interactions.
- RSA Endpoint Analysis contains meta keys that provide insight on processes, files, users, and connections from NetWitness Endpoint (NWE) hosts.
- RSA Malware Analysis includes meta keys that mark indicators of compromise in files contained in events.
- RSA Outbound HTTP includes meta keys that provide insight into outbound web traffic.
- RSA Outbound SSL/TLS includes meta keys that focus on encrypted web traffic.
- RSA Query Hosts includes a meta keys that encompass all the meta keys to find hosts.
- RSA Query IPs includes meta keys that encompass all the meta keys to find IP addresses.
- RSA Query Mail includes meta keys that encompass all the meta keys to find email.
- RSA Query Users includes meta keys that encompass all the meta keys to find users.

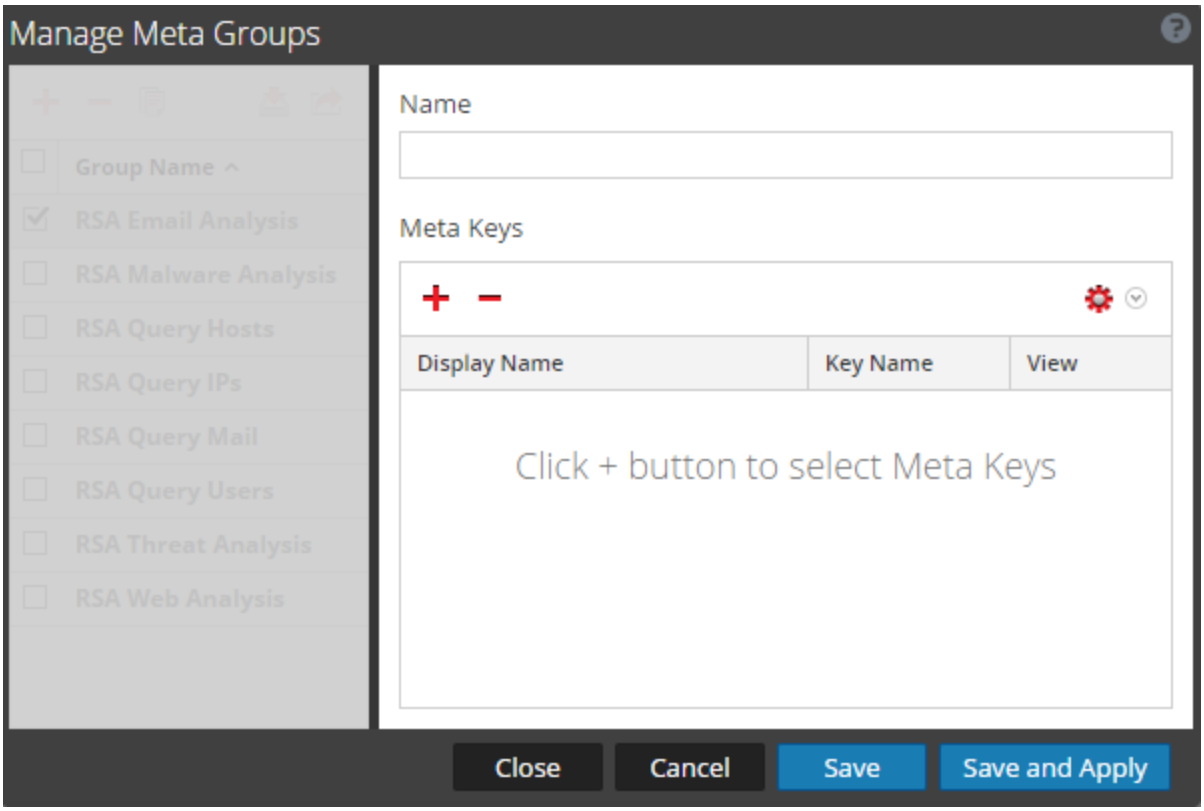
- RSA Threat Analysis includes meta keys that mark potential threats in the data set.
- RSA User and Entity Behavior Analysis includes meta keys that encompass all the meta keys to analyze user and entity behavior.
- RSA Web Analysis includes meta keys that mark anomalies in web traffic.

Create a Meta Group and Add Meta Keys

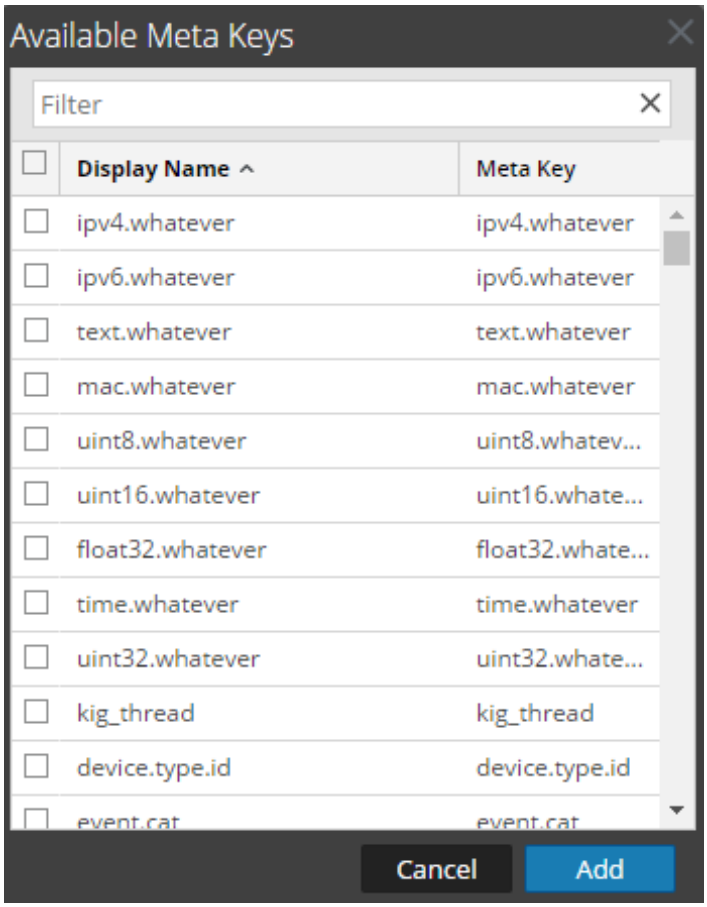
1. While investigating a service in the **Investigate > Navigate** view, select **Meta > Manage Meta Groups** in the toolbar.
   The Manage Meta Groups dialog is displayed. Initially only OOTB groups are configured for a service and listed under Group Name. If other custom groups have been configured, they are also listed under Group Name.



2. In the toolbar at the top of the Meta Groups list, click +.
   A new row is inserted at the top of the Meta Groups list.
3. Type a name for the new meta group, and press **Enter**.
   The form to the right opens for editing.



4. (Optional) If you want to change the name of meta group, type a new value in the **Name** field.
5. In the **Meta Keys** toolbar, click +.
   The Available Meta Keys dialog is displayed, with keys in alphabetical order.

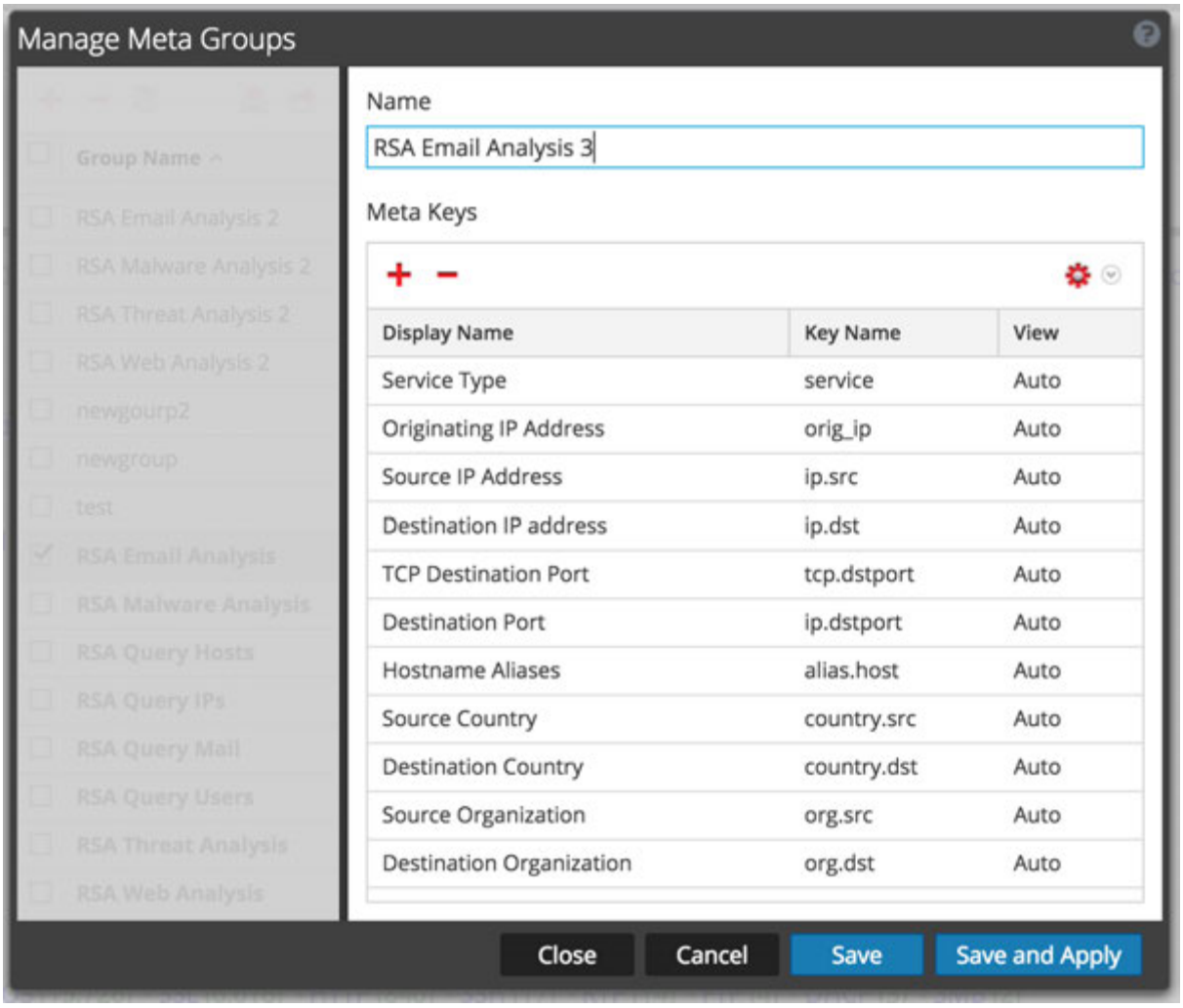


6. To filter the list of meta keys, type a word or phrase in the **Filter** field and select **Enter**.
   The list displays matching meta keys based on a case-insensitive search. Delete the filter text and press **Enter** to remove the filter.
7. To select meta keys to include in the meta group, select the checkboxes. To select all meta keys, select the checkbox in the title bar and click **Add**.
   The selected meta keys are added to the meta keys list.
8. (Optional) If you want to change the order in which the meta keys load and are listed in an investigation, click and drag one or more meta keys to a new position.
9. To finish creating the meta group do one of the following:
   a. To save the meta group, click **Save**.
      The group is created and available for use.
   b. To save and apply the meta group to the current Investigation view, click **Save and Apply**.
      The group is created and applied immediately to the current Investigation view.
10. Click **Close**.

Duplicate and Edit an Out-of-the-Box Meta Group

If you want to customize an OOTB meta group, you need to duplicate the group and then edit the duplicate.

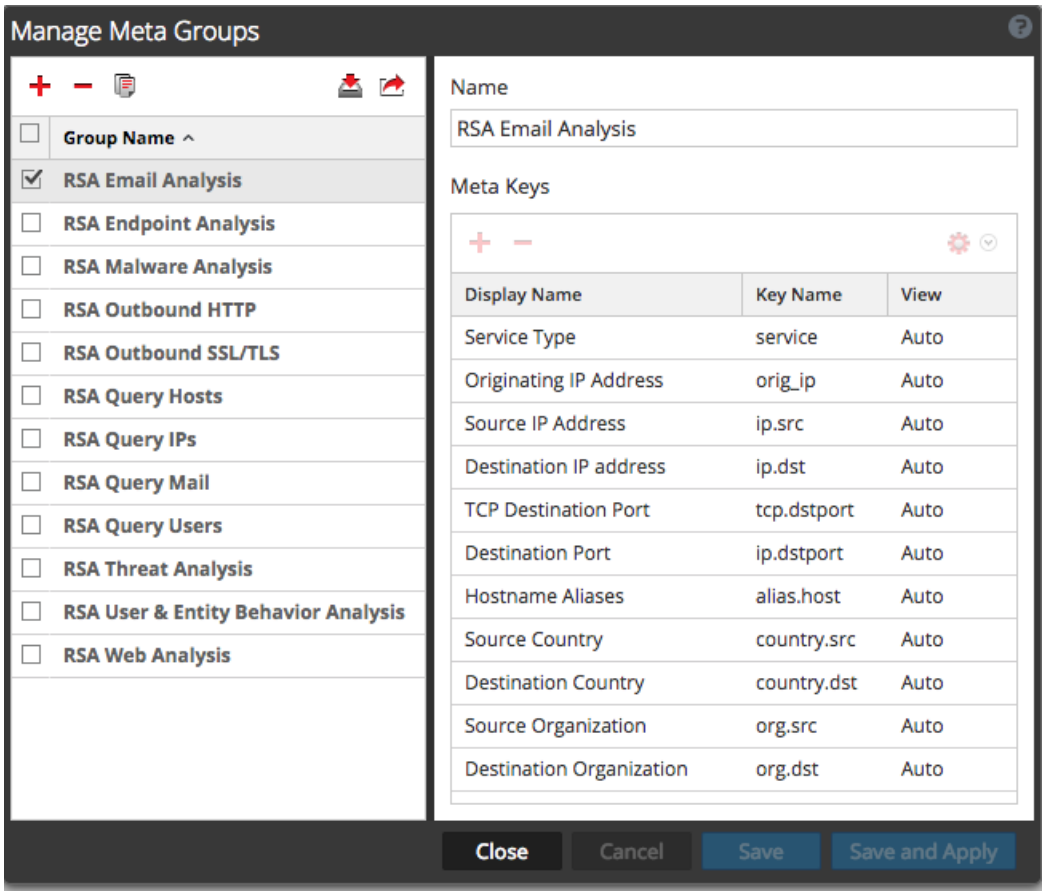
1. Select an OOTB meta group from the Manage Meta Groups list and click .
   The form to the right opens for editing with all of the meta keys as they are in the OOTB group.



2. Enter a name for the new group and continue editing as described in "Edit a Meta Group" below.

Edit a Meta Group

1. Select a group from the **Meta Groups** list.
   The form to the right opens for editing.



2. (Optional) Edit the Name of the group.
3. (Optional) Add new meta keys, as described above in "Create a Meta Group and Add Meta Keys."
4. (Optional) To set the order for the keys, drag and drop one or more keys.
5. (Optional) To change the initial view of a meta key, click and choose one of the possible views. When you modify the meta group, you cannot set the key to OPEN. If you change the default view for a group of meta keys to OPEN and some of the meta keys are non-indexed, the non-indexed meta keys revert to AUTO. As a result, the meta key is automatically loaded only if it is indexed, and non-indexed meta keys are CLOSED until opened manually.
   The value for the initial view is displayed in the View column.
6. To save, the changes, click **Save**.
7. To apply the changes to the current Navigate view, click **Save and Apply**.

Delete a Meta Group

1. In the **Meta Groups** list, select the group to be removed.
2. Click .
   A confirmation dialog provides an opportunity to cancel or complete the request.

3. Click **OK**.
   The meta group is deleted. When you close the window, if the deleted group was the currently applied meta group, it is removed and the default meta keys are used to build the view.

Export a Meta Group

User-defined meta groups are created on individual services. To make meta groups available to another service, you must export them to your local file system. To export one or more meta groups:

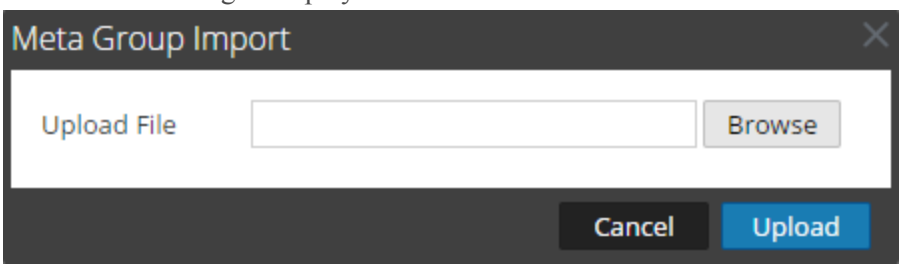
1. In the **Meta Groups** list, select one or more groups to be exported.
2. Click .
   The selected groups are downloaded to your local file system as a **MetaGroups.jsn file**. Every download of meta groups has the same name with a numeral appended to avoid overwriting previous downloads.

Import a Meta Group

To make user-defined meta groups from another service available to the currently investigated service, you must import the `MetaGroups.jsn` file from the local file system. When you import meta groups, an error message is displayed if any of the groups are already present. To import a group that is a duplicate, you must first delete the existing group. If you want to delete a meta group, it cannot be in use by a profile.

To import meta groups:

1. In the **Meta Groups** list, select a file to import and click .
   The selection dialog is displayed.



2. Click **Browse** and navigate to the directory on your local file system where the downloaded `MetaGroups.jsn` files are stored. Select a file and click **Open**.
   The filename is displayed in the Upload File field.
3. Click **Upload**.
   The upload process begins, and a message indicates that the upload was successful. The meta groups are added to Meta Group list. If the file is a duplicate of an existing meta group, a dialog tells you that the meta group already exists.

Visualize Metadata as Parallel Coordinates

Analysts can use the parallel coordinates visualization in the Navigate view to focus the investigation on combinations of meta keys and values that may indicate events are abnormal and worth investigation.

Note: In Version 11.1 and later, wherever meta keys are used, you can also use configured meta entities.

The parallel coordinates chart is a way of visualizing the current drill point in Investigate to examine more than two meta keys simultaneously. Visualizing multiple meta keys simultaneously can help in identifying security issues associated with multivariate patterns and comparisons, such as when individual meta keys and values may not be of concern, but combining them together may bring an abnormal pattern or relationship to light. Meta groups (see Manage Meta Groups) can be used effectively to define a collection of meta keys that you want to visualize as parallel coordinates.

Best Practices for Effective Parallel Coordinates Charts

To create effective parallel coordinates charts, follow these recommendations:

- Start from a drill point rather than attempting to visualize all data.
- Limit the time range if necessary.
- Choose the smallest useful set of meta keys to display as axes.
- Specify the sequence of axes to highlight anomalies between the meta values as you follow a line across the chart.
- When you can identify a useful set of meta keys and sequence, create a custom meta group to use for future investigations. For example, you can create a custom meta group for Windows executable file types.
- Use the RSA out-of-the-box (OOTB) meta groups that are included in a new installation.
- Re-use and share custom meta groups by importing and exporting groups as `.jsn` files.
- It may be useful to create two versions of each custom meta group. One for analysis of meta values and one for creating a parallel coordinates chart focusing on a smaller subset of the same use case.

Note: When you import meta groups, an error message is displayed if any of the groups are already present. To import a group that is a duplicate, you must first delete the existing group. If you want to delete a meta group, it cannot be in use by a profile.

To help build better parallel coordinates charts, several optimizations are included in NetWitness Platform.

- Analysts can specify that only sessions in which all meta keys exist are rendered in the chart.
- The administrator can increase the number of meta values rendered in the Parallel Coordinates Settings in the Administration System view > Investigation panel > Navigate tab.

RSA Meta Groups for Parallel Coordinates Use Cases

A set of predefined meta groups is included with NetWitness Platform. If you want to get the latest version, you can import the meta groups file, `MetaGroups_ootb_w_query.jsn`, in the Manage Meta Groups dialog. Some of the targeted activities that lend themselves well to Parallel Coordinates visualizations are:

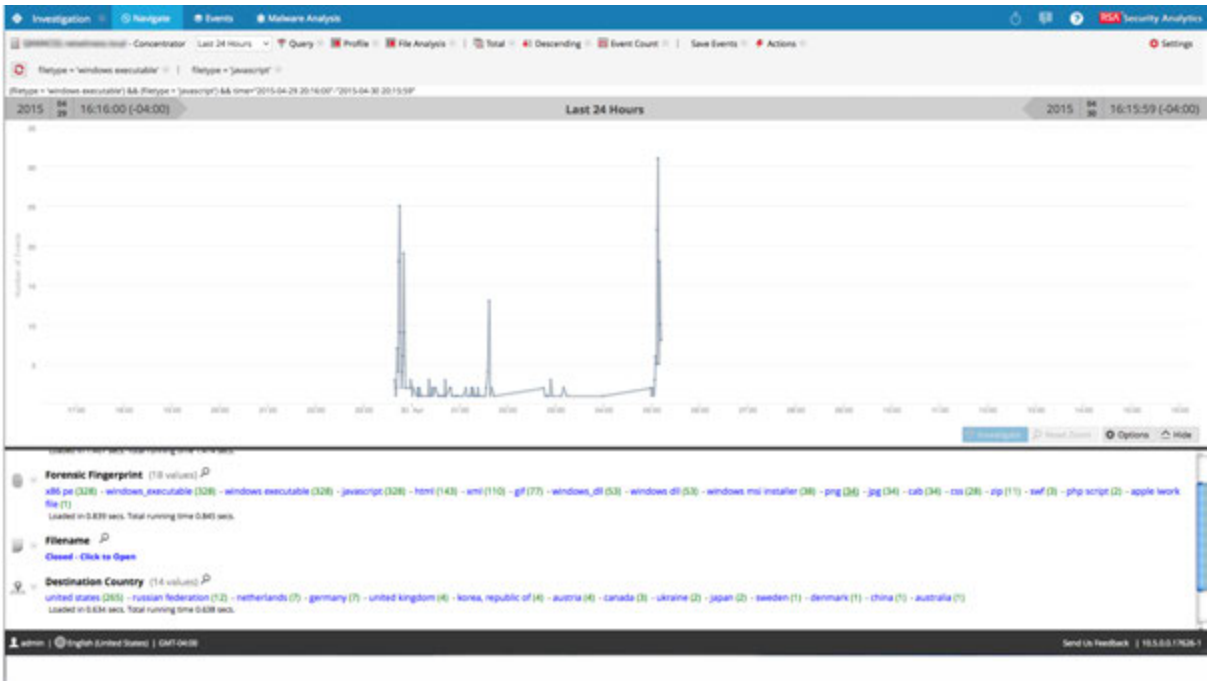
- Botnet Beaconing
- Covert Channels
- Email
- Encrypted Sessions
- Endpoint Analysis
- File Analysis
- Malware Analysis
- Outbound HTTP
- Outbound SSL/TLS
- SQL Injection Attacks
- Threat Analysis
- Web Analysis

View a Parallel Coordinates Visualization

From an investigation in the Investigate > Navigate view:

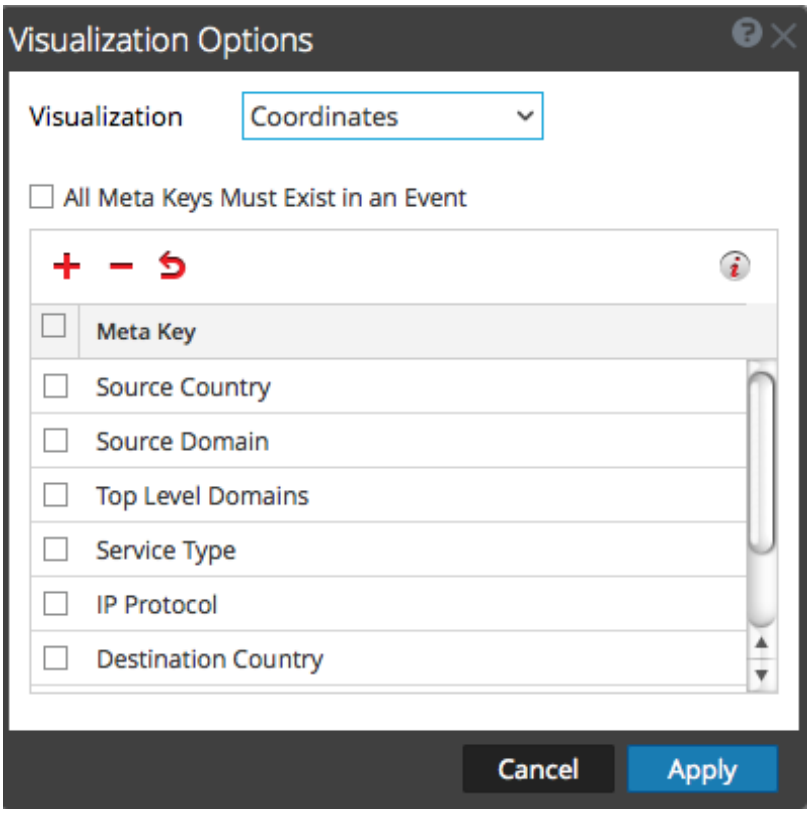
1. If the Visualization panel above the Values panel is closed, select **Visualization**.
2. In the toolbar, select **Meta** > **Use Meta Group > File (Malware) Analysis**.
3. In the **Values** panel, in the **Forensic Fingerprint** meta key, click `windows_executable` and then `x86 pe`, so that the breadcrumb reads `filetype = 'windows_executable' | filetype = 'x86 pe'`.

4. A default visualization for the current drill point is displayed as a timeline.



5. In the **Visualization** panel, select **Options**.
   The Visualization Options dialog is displayed.

6. In the **Visualization** drop-down list, select **Coordinates** and click **Apply**.

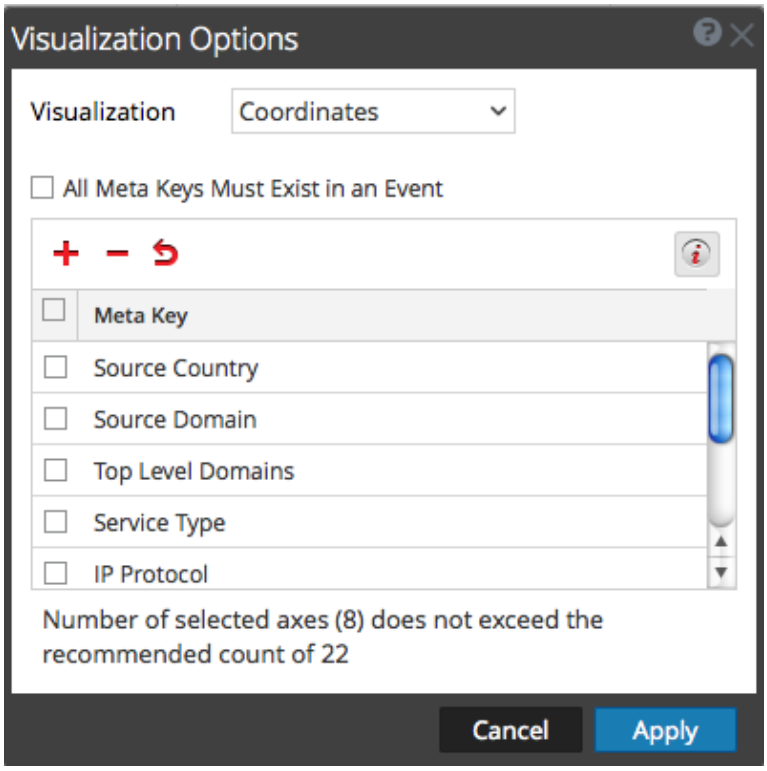


The visualization is loaded. In this example, 249 events are found and 199 unique paths are visualized.

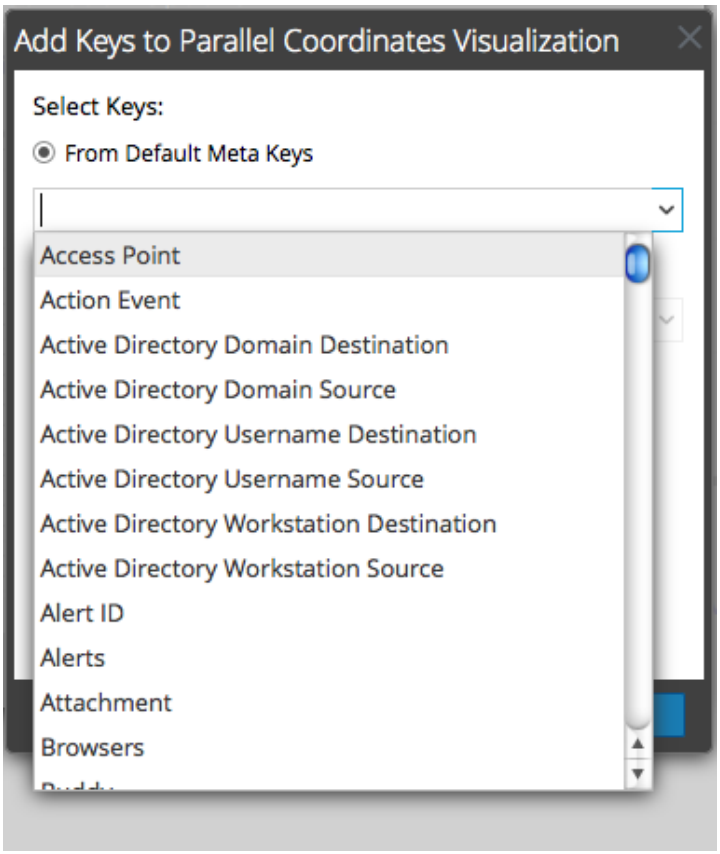
Select Meta Keys for a Parallel Coordinates Visualization

With a Parallel Coordinates visualization open, do the following:

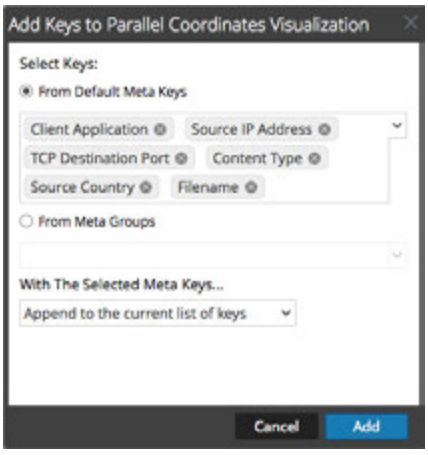
1. In the Visualization panel, select **Options**.
   The Visualization Options dialog is displayed. In the toolbar, click to display the recommended number of axes for a readable visualization. When a recommended count of keys is displayed, the count changes based on the browser size. If you make the browser window larger, the recommended count is increased.



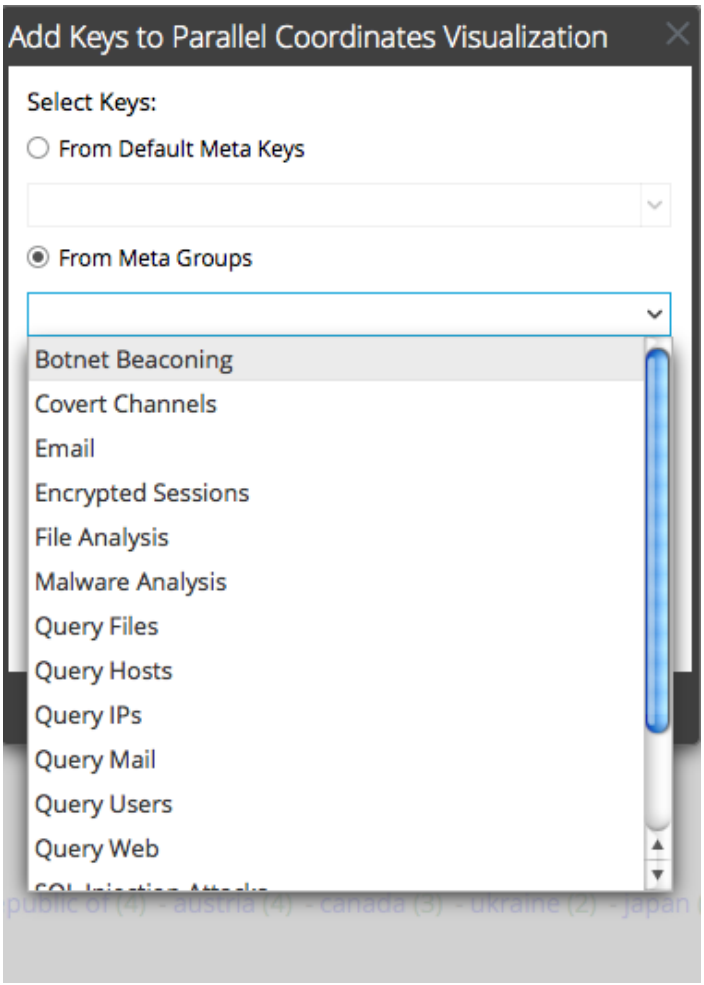
2. If you want to change the sequence of the meta keys, drag meta keys up or down to the desired sequence.
3. If you want to delete any meta keys, click in the selection box, and click .
   The meta keys are removed, but the change has not been applied.
4. If you want to revert to the previous state, click .
   Any meta keys you have deleted are restored and any changes that you made are removed.
5. If you want to select individual meta keys, click , select **From Default keys**, and in the drop-down list, select the meta keys.



The selected keys are listed.

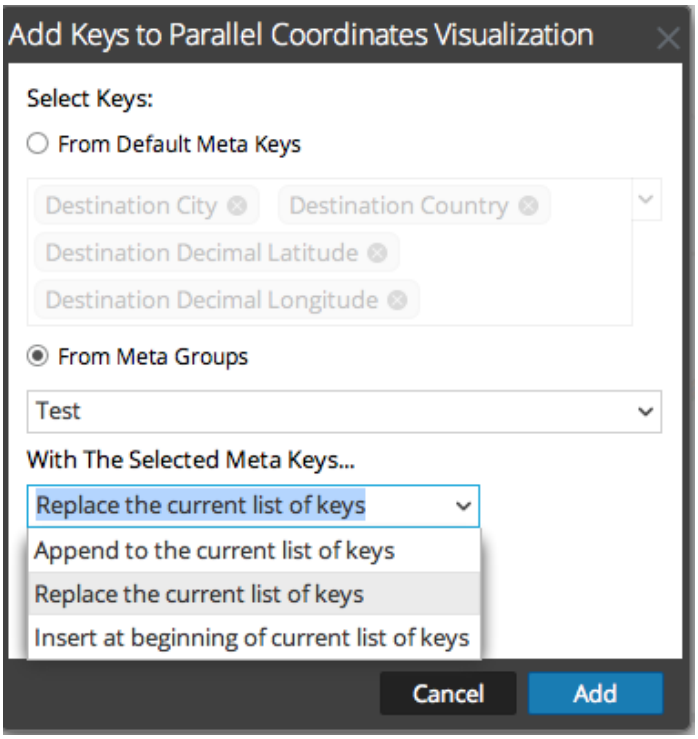


6. If you want to add all the keys in a meta group, you cannot add individual meta keys. Select **From Meta Groups**, and select a group from the drop-down list.



The selected meta groups are listed in the field.

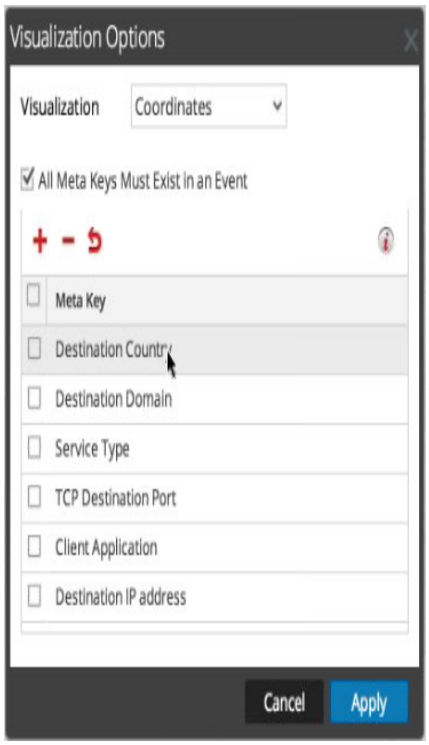
7. Select the method of adding the keys or groups: **Replace the current list of keys**, **Append to the current list of keys** (at the end), or **Insert at the beginning of current list of keys.**



8. To complete the procedure, click **Add**.
   The Visualization Options dialog is displayed with the meta keys or groups you selected.
9. To display the new visualization chart, click **Apply**.

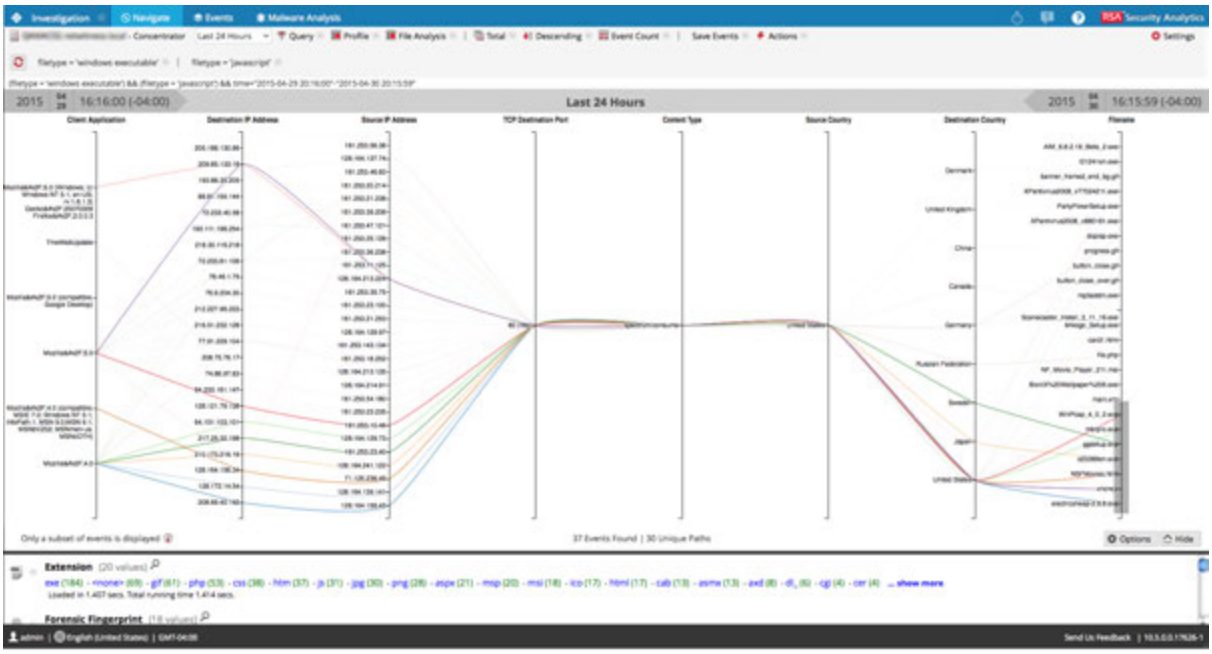
Optimize a Parallel Coordinates Visualization

1. To optimize the visualization by removing events in which not all meta keys exist, select **Options.**



2. In the Visualization Options dialog, select **All Meta Keys Must Exist in an Event**. Click **Apply**. The resulting graph is more readable and useful and has fewer unique paths.

3. If you want to highlight a small set of points to see the path of the line from right to left, click on an axis. The cursor changes to cross hairs, which you can drag to select one or more values. When you let go of the mouse, the lines are highlighted. In the example below, the SSL service type is highlighted by a gray box.



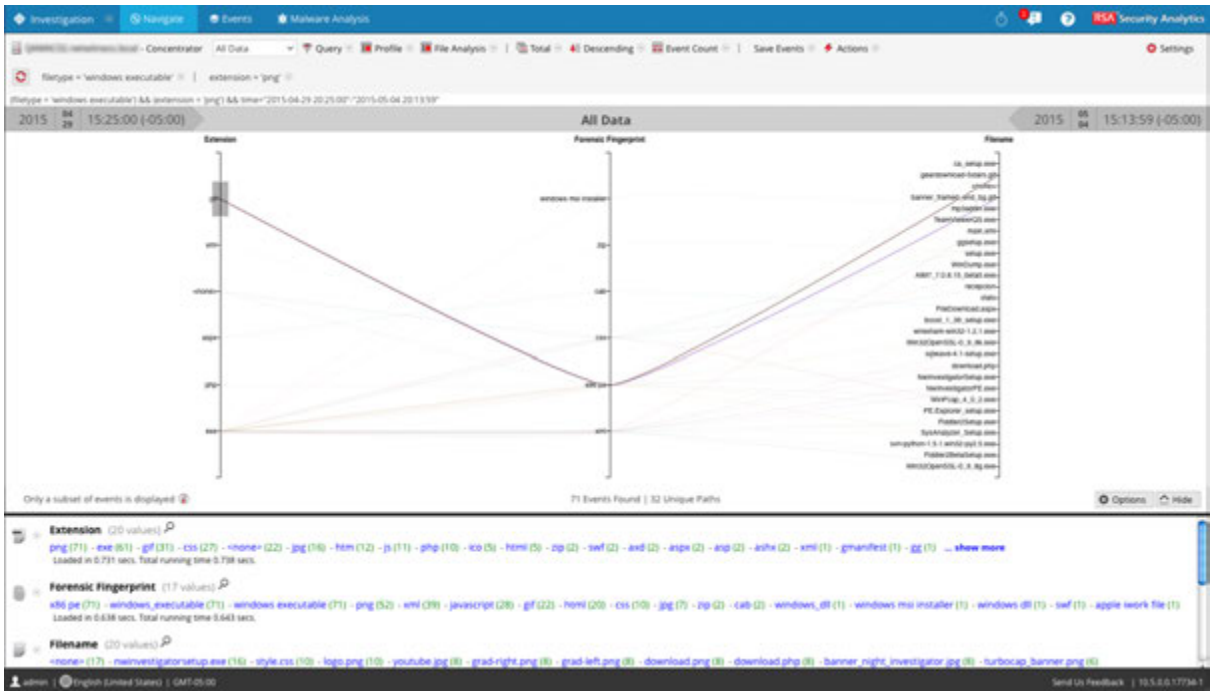
4. If you want to enlarge the visualization, drag the bottom edge of the panel down and drag the right edge of the browser window wider.

Sample Use Case

Below is an example of a parallel coordinates visualization of meta keys representing file metadata in a session. There are three meta keys or axes from left to right: Extensions, Forensic Fingerprint, and Filename with values listed along each axis. Values on the Extension axis show the file extension, and values on the Forensic fingerprint axis are windows executables. Normally the file type matches the expected forensics fingerprint; however, it is abnormal for a `gif` file type to be combined with the Windows executable fingerprint. The `gif` file type is selected to highlight the correlations of that file type, `x86pe` , and two filenames in the third axis so that an analyst can quickly identify the files that merit investigation.

To reach this view:

1. Order by Value and Sort in Ascending order.
2. Apply two filters (file type = 'windows executable' and extension = 'gif') in the Navigate view to limit the amount of data.
3. Configure a parallel coordinates chart by choosing three axes: `file extension`, `forensic fingerprint`, and `filename`.



Sample Visualization of a Large Data Set

This example of a parallel coordinates visualization applied to a larger set of data illustrates several messages that help analysts to understand what has been charted.

- To create a chart, NetWitness Platform begins scanning meta values and returning results. A typical time range could have up to 10,000,000 meta values. When the number of meta values returned reaches the Meta Values Result Limit, the chart is rendered even if NetWitness Platform has not scanned a number of meta values equal to the Meta Values Scan Limit.
- There is a fixed limit on the amount of data that can be rendered as a parallel coordinates chart. In NetWitness Platform 10.4 and prior, the limit is based on the number of axes times data values: 1000 x the number of axes to protect performance, but in NetWitness Platform 10.5 and above the administrator configures parallel coordinates limits as part of the Investigation settings In the Administration System view.

With a larger set of data, the parallel coordinates chart takes longer to process than the smaller set of data and meta keys. To preserve performance, NetWitness Platform renders the meta values from the Values panel below until the limits set by the Administrator are reached. An informational message tells you: **Only a subset of events is displayed.**

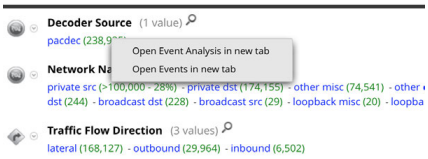
Of all the data visualized for 249 events, there were only 199 unique parallel coordinates paths. Some events are included though they do not include some of the meta keys; these are labeled **DNE** because the meta does not exist in the event.

Open an Event in the Events List

Analysts can view a list of events associated with a session in the Investigate > Events view or in the Event Analysis view.

To display events in the Events view do one of the following:

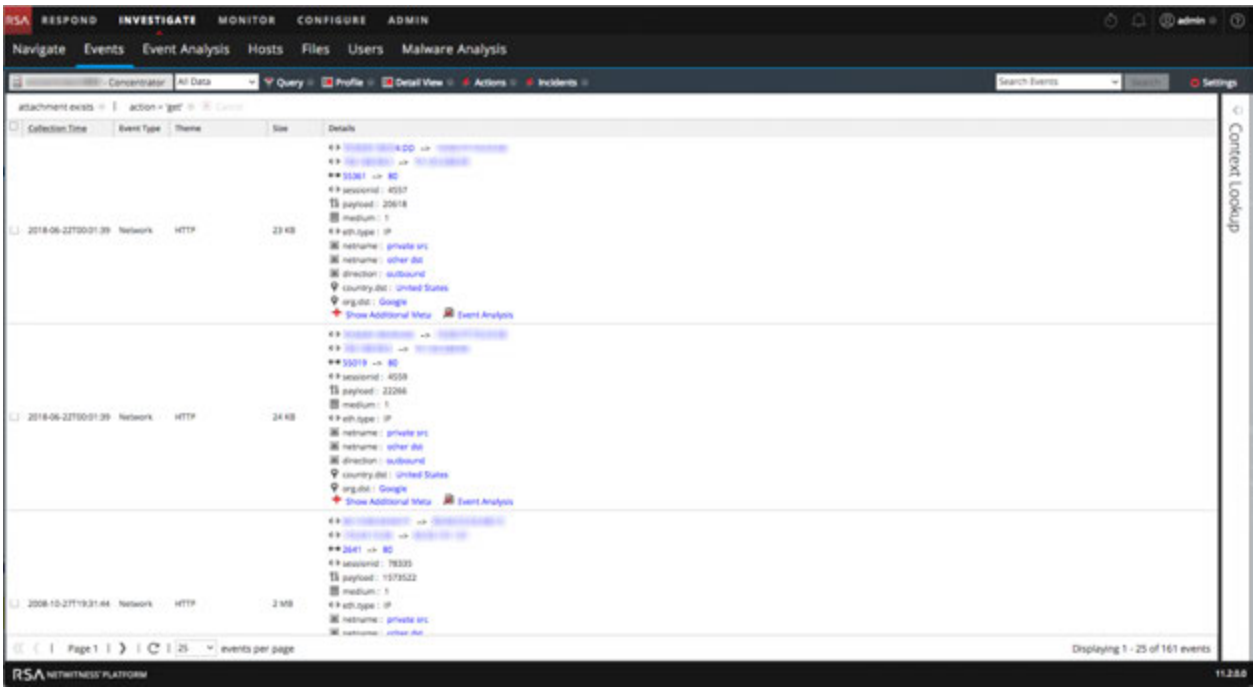
1. To use the default query for the default service, go to **INVESTIGATE** > **Events**. NetWitness Platform runs a default query on the last three hours for the default service (if one is set) or displays a dialog in which you can select a service and then runs the default query. The default query selects all events and the Events view displays events on the selected service, with the oldest events first.
2. To view events for a specific meta value, go to **INVESTIGATE > Navigate** and when events are loaded in the Values panel, click a meta count (the meta count is in green text). You can also right-click the meta count for a meta value . When the context menu is displayed, click **Open Events in new tab**. (The Open Event Analysis in new tab option is available in Verison 11.1 and later.)



   The Events view displays the events for the selected meta value.

The Events view provides three built-in presentations of event data: the Detail view, the List view, and the Log view.

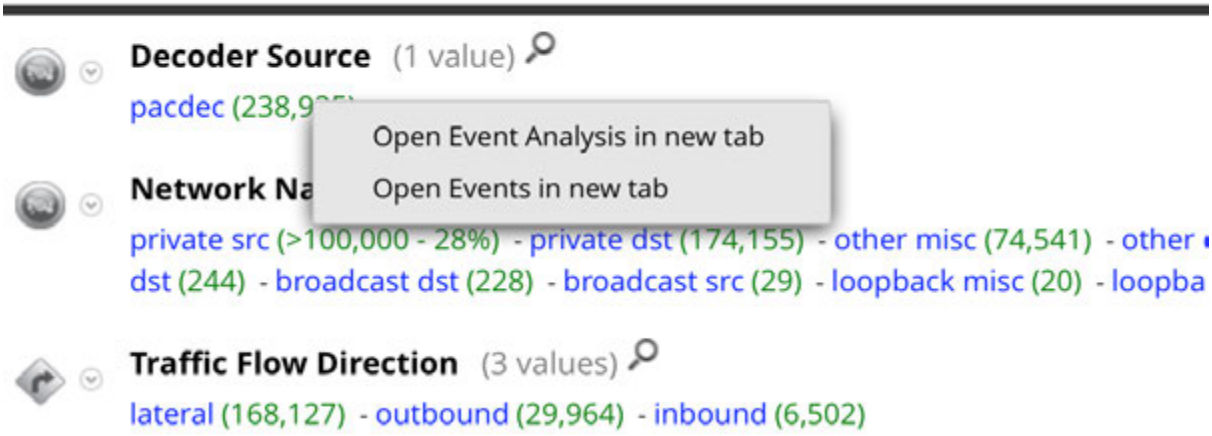
This figure is an example of the Detail view.



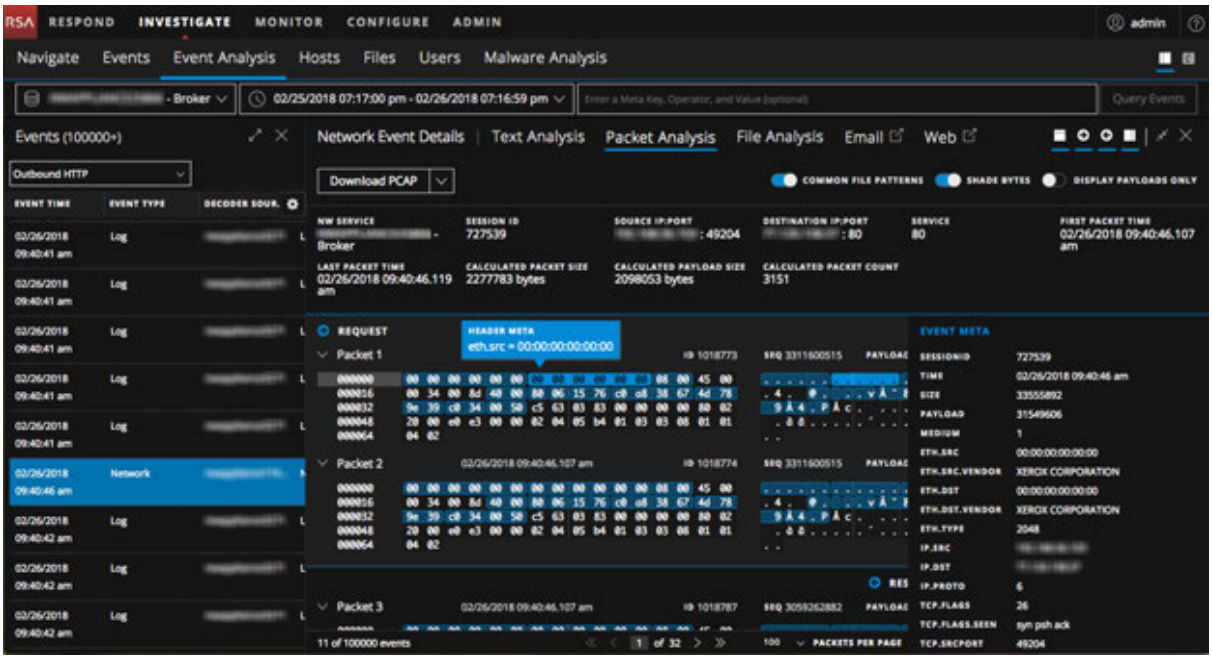
You can use queries, the time range setting, and profiles to filter the events listed in the Events view. From any view type in Events view, you can extract files, export events, export logs, and open the Event Reconstruction panel by double-clicking an event. See Examining Raw Events in the Events View for detailed information about these capabilities.

To display events in the Event Analysis view, do one of the following:

1. In Version 11.0 and later, go to **INVESTIGATE > Navigate**, right-click the meta count for a meta value (the meta count is in green text). When the context menu is displayed, select **Open Event Analysis** in new tab.



The Event Analysis view displays the events for the selected meta value.



For detailed information about the types of analysis that you can use in this view, see Analyzing Raw Events and Metadata in the Event Analysis View .

Export or Print a Drill Point

In NetWitness Investigate, when the data for a drill point is displayed in the Navigate view, you can:

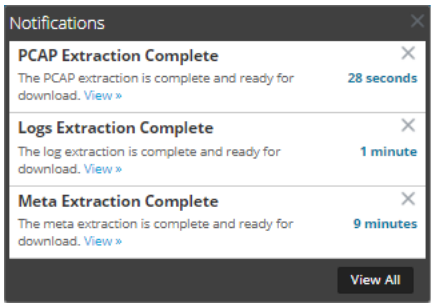
- Extract files from a session and choose the type of files to extract: archives, audio BitTorrent, documents, executable, images, other, video, and web.
- Export the drillpoint as a packet capture (PCAP) file, a log file, or a meta data file.
- Print the drillpoint.

The details being exported are affected by both the time range and drill point at the time of exporting.

Note: When you export the drill point as a log file, only the log sessions are exported. The job queue message refers to the total number of sessions in the drill point rather than the number of logs. For example, if the drill point has 505 sessions and only five log sessions, the job queue message states that NetWitness Platform is extracting logs for 505 sessions.

To export a drill point from the Navigate view:

1. Conduct an investigation until you reach the desired drillpoint.
2. For Version 11.0, In the toolbar, select **Actions > Export** and select one of the export options: **PCAP**, **Logs**, or **Meta**.
   The drill point is extracted, and a message advises that the job is scheduled. You can check the jobs page for the status.
3. For Version 11.1, in the toolbar, select **Save Events** > and select one of the export options: **PCAP**, **Logs**, **Files**, or **Meta**.
   A dialog gives you an opportunity to edit the default filename for the file. The default is in the form `investigation-Feb-21-15-44-33`. When you are exporting a PCAP, the file is exported with no choice of formats. If you are using one of the other export options, a dialog is displayed.
4. In the dialog, select:
   - The export log format: **Text**, **XML**, **CSV**, or **JSON**.
   - The file types to export: Archives, Audio, BitTorrent, Documents, Executables, Images, Other, Video, and Web.
   - The Meta format: **Text**, **CSV**, **TSV**, **JSON**.
5. When the scheduled file extraction is complete, it is displayed in the Job Notifications tray.



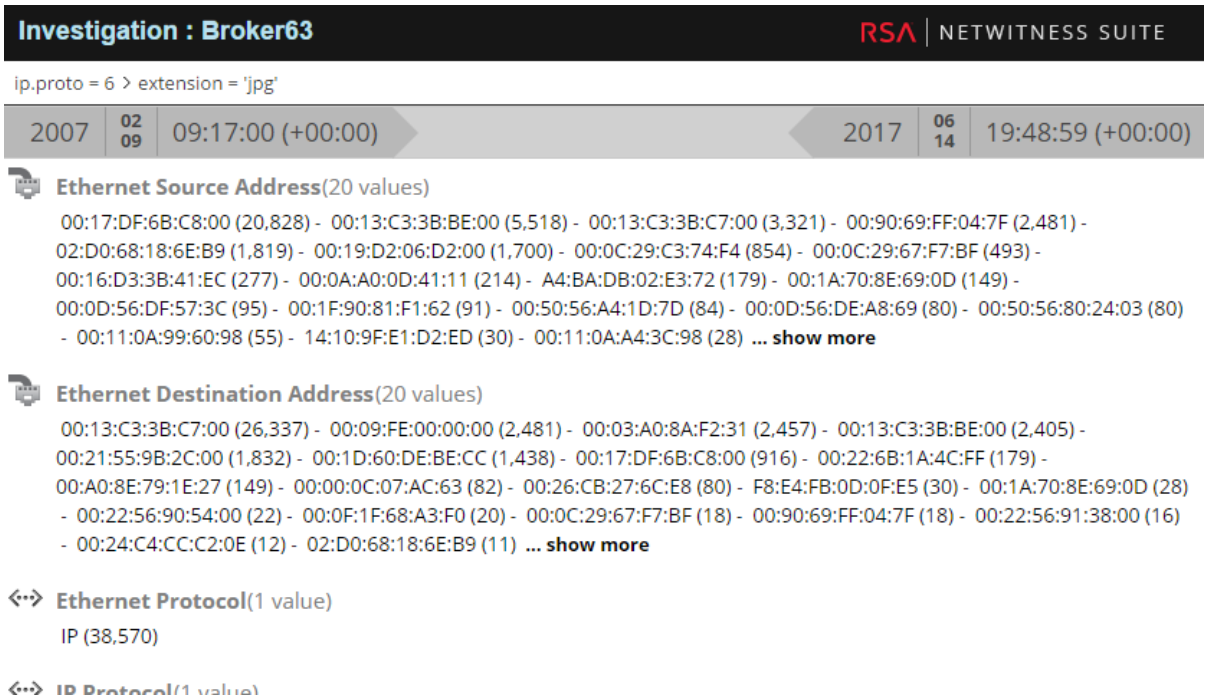
6. Click the **View** link in the Jobs tray and download the specific extraction file requested.

To print the current drill point:

In the Navigate view, you can display the contents of the current drill point in printer friendly format in the browser window.

To display the current drill point in a print view:

1. With a drill point open in the **Navigate** view, select **Actions** > **Print** in the toolbar.
   A new tab is created with the print view of the current drill point.



2. Use the print option in your browser to send the printable view to the printer.

Launch an External Lookup of a Meta Key

This topic provides instructions for using out-of-the-box Investigate plugins to launch an external lookup of specific meta keys using tools external to NetWitness Platform while investigating data in the Navigate view or Events view.

Analysts can use out-of-the-box NetWitness Platform Investigate external lookups to save time during investigations. The out-of-the-box lookups are available by right-clicking one of the these meta keys: IP address (`ip-src, ip-dst, ipv6-src, ipv6-dst, orig_ip`), `host (alias-host, domain.dst)`, `client`, and `file-hash`.

For all `IP` and `host` meta keys, the following lookups are built in to NetWitness Platform:

- Google Malware: Opens a Google Malware search in a new tab.
- SANS IP History: Opens a SANS IP History search in a new tab.
- McAfee SiteAdvisor: Opens a McAfee SiteAdvisor search in a new tab.
- Endpoint Thick Client Lookup: Opens a search in the NetWitness Endpoint Thick Client in a new tab.
- BFK Passive DNS Collection: Opens a BFK Passive DNS collection search in a new tab.
- CentralOps Whois for IPs and Hostnames: Opens a CentralOps Whois search for IPs and hostnames in a new tab.
- Malwaredomainlist.com Search: Opens a Malwaredomainlist.com search in a new tab
- Robtex IP Search: Opens a RobtexIP search in a new tab.
- ThreatExpert Search: Opens a ThreatExpert search in a new tab
- IPVoid Search: Opens a UrlVoid Search in a new tab n a new tab

For the `file-hash` and `alias-host` meta keys, the Google lookup opens a Google search in a new tab.

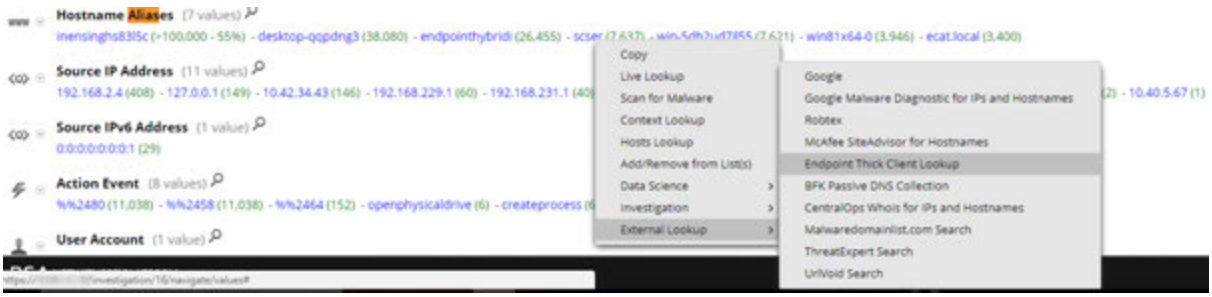
For the `client` meta key, the NetWitness Endpoint Lookup option opens an Endpoint Thick Client in a new tab if the client is installed on the same system on which the browser is being used.

Administrators can add additional external lookups and other custom actions as described in "Add Custom Context Menu Actions" in the *System Configuration Guide*.

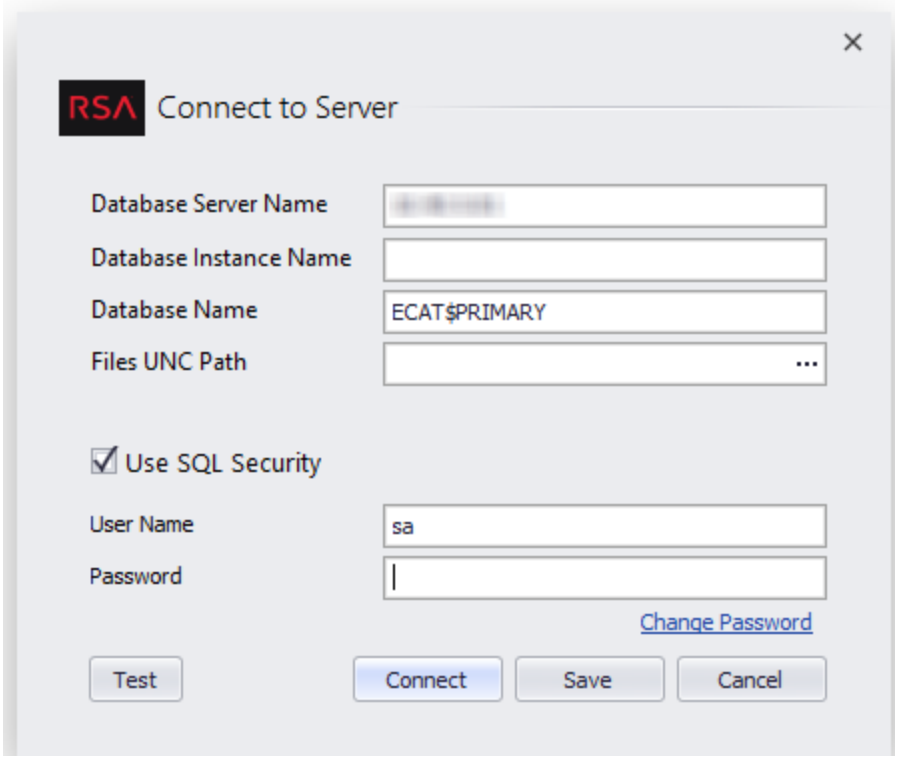
Launch an Endpoint Thick Client Lookup

To launch an Endpoint Thick Client lookup of data from the Navigate view:

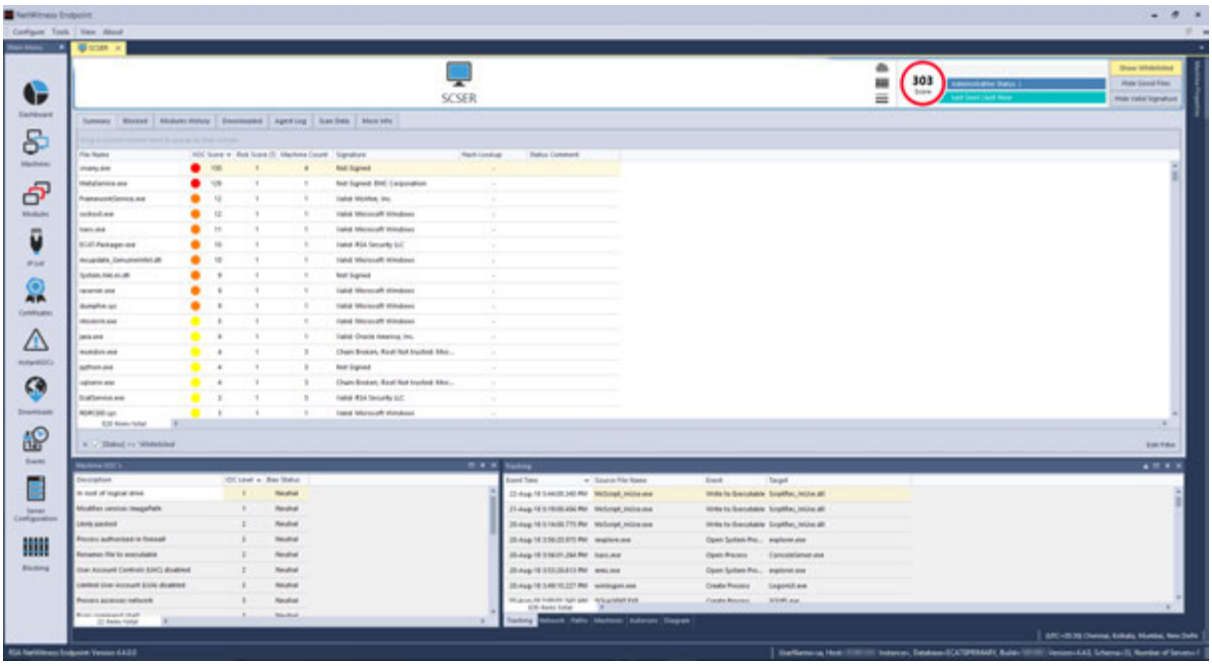
1. Right-click a meta value for one of the following meta keys: `ip-src, ip-dst, ipv6-src, ipv6-dst, orig_ip, alias-host, domain.dst, client.`
2. Select **External Lookup** in the context menu.
   A submenu of external lookup options is displayed.



3. Select **Endpoint Thick Client Lookup**.
   The Connect to Server dialog is displayed.



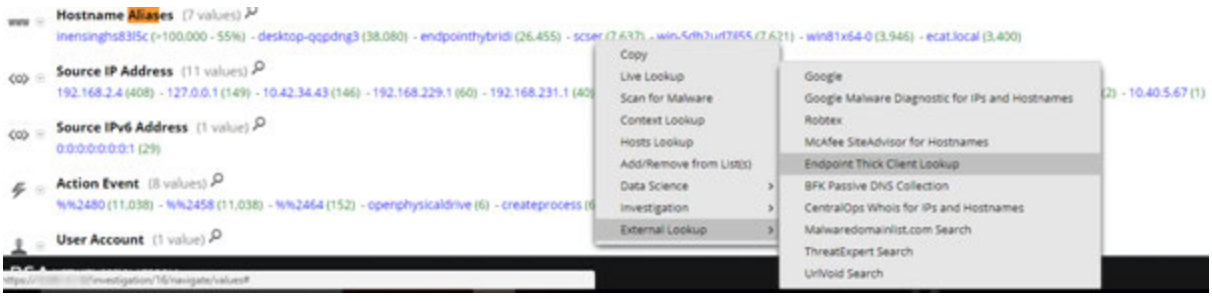
4. Enter the user name and password required to log in to the Endpoint Thick Client, and click **Connect.**
   The drill point opens in NetWitness Endpoint.



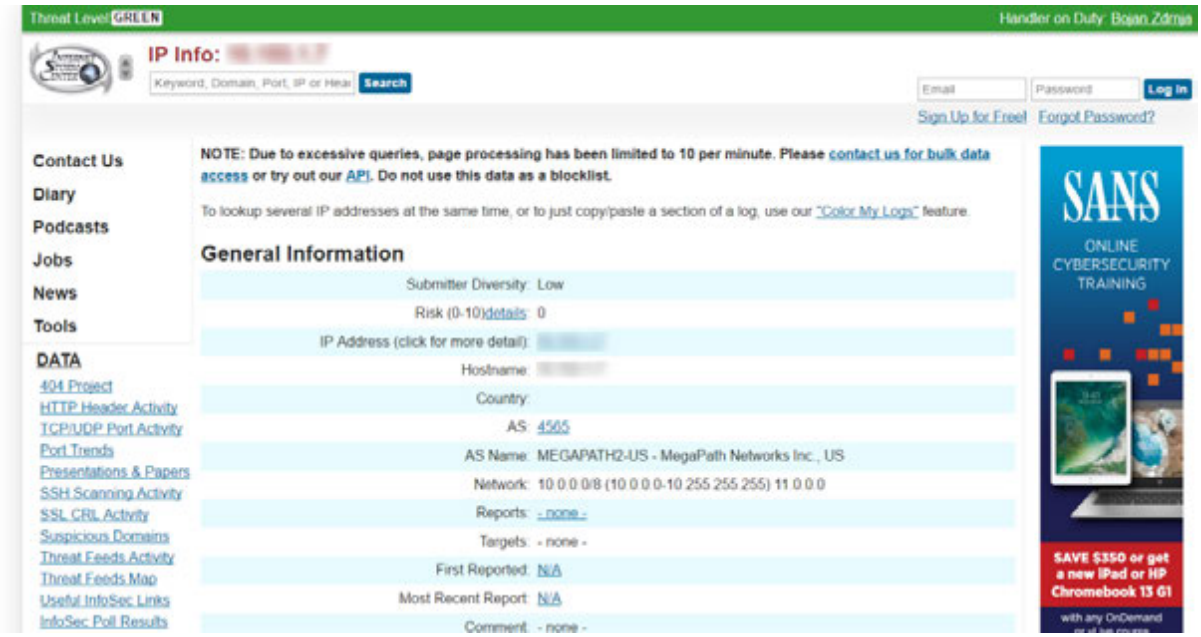
Lauch Other External Lookups

To launch an external lookup (other than NetWitness Endpoint Thick Client Lookup) of data from the Navigate view:

1. Right-click a meta value for one of the following meta keys: `ip-src, ip-dst, ipv6-src, ipv6-dst, orig_ip, alias-host, domain.dst, client.`
2. Select **External Lookup** in the context menu.
   A submenu of external lookup options is displayed.



3. Select one of the lookup options.
   The selected meta value opens in the selected lookup, for example, if you selected SANS IP History, the drill point information is displayed in SANS Internet Storm Center.

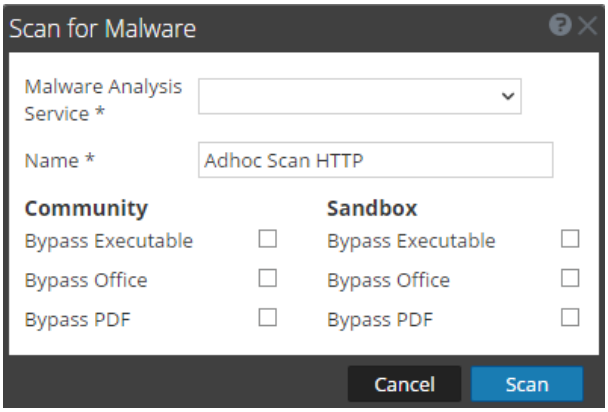

Threat Level GREEN
Handler on Duty: Bojan Zdrnja
IP Info:
Keyword, Domain, Port, IP or Hea
Search
Email
Password
Log in
Sign Up for Free!
Forgot Password?
Contact Us
Diary
Podcasts
Jobs
News
Tools
DATA
404 Project
HTTP Header Activity
TCP/UDP Port Activity
Port Trends
Presentations & Papers
SSH Scanning Activity
SSL CRL Activity
Suspicious Domains
Threat Feeds Activity
Threat Feeds Map
Useful InfoSec Links
InfoSec Poll Results
NOTE: Due to excessive queries, page processing has been limited to 10 per minute. Please contact us for bulk data access or try out our API. Do not use this data as a blocklist.
To lookup several IP addresses at the same time, or to just copy/paste a section of a log, use our "Color My Logs" feature.
General Information
Submitter Diversity: Low
Risk (0-10)details: 0
IP Address (click for more detail):
Hostname:
Country:
AS: 4565
AS Name: MEGAPATH2-US - MegaPath Networks Inc., US
Network: 10.0.0.0/8 (10.0.0.0-10.255.255.255) 11.0.0.0
Reports: - none -
Targets: - none -
First Reported: N/A
Most Recent Report: N/A
Comment: - none -
SANS
ONLINE CYBERSECURITY TRAINING
SAVE $350 or get a new iPad or HP Chromebook 13 G1
with any OnDemand

Launch a Malware Analysis Scan from the Navigate View

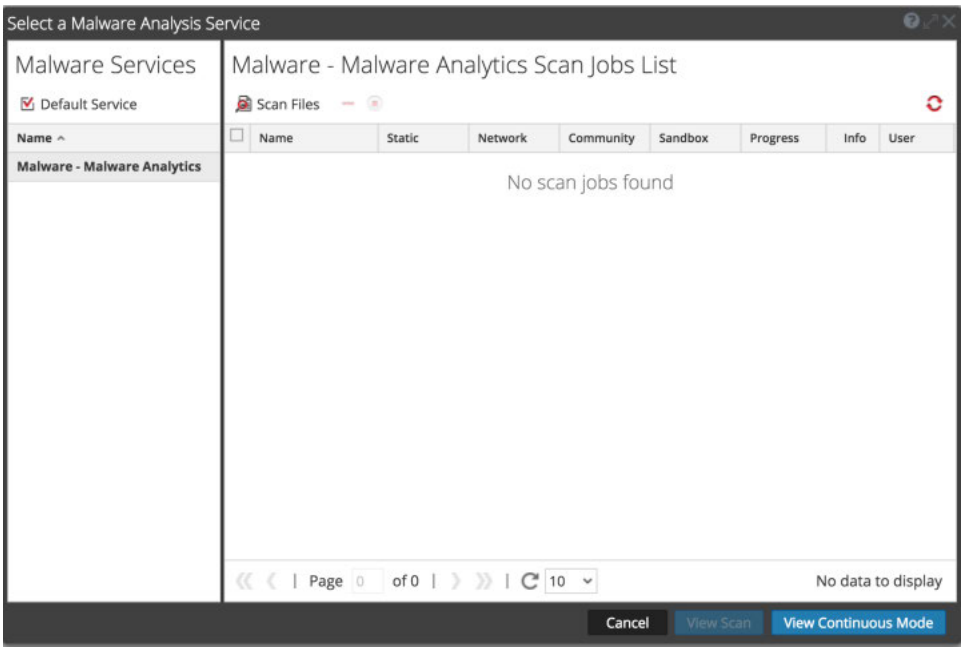
From within Investigate, analysts can launch an on-demand Malware Analysis scan by selecting a service and meta value, and choosing an option from the context menu. When polling is complete, the scanned data is available for malware analysis.

To launch a Malware Analysis scan of data from the INVESTIGATE > Navigate view:

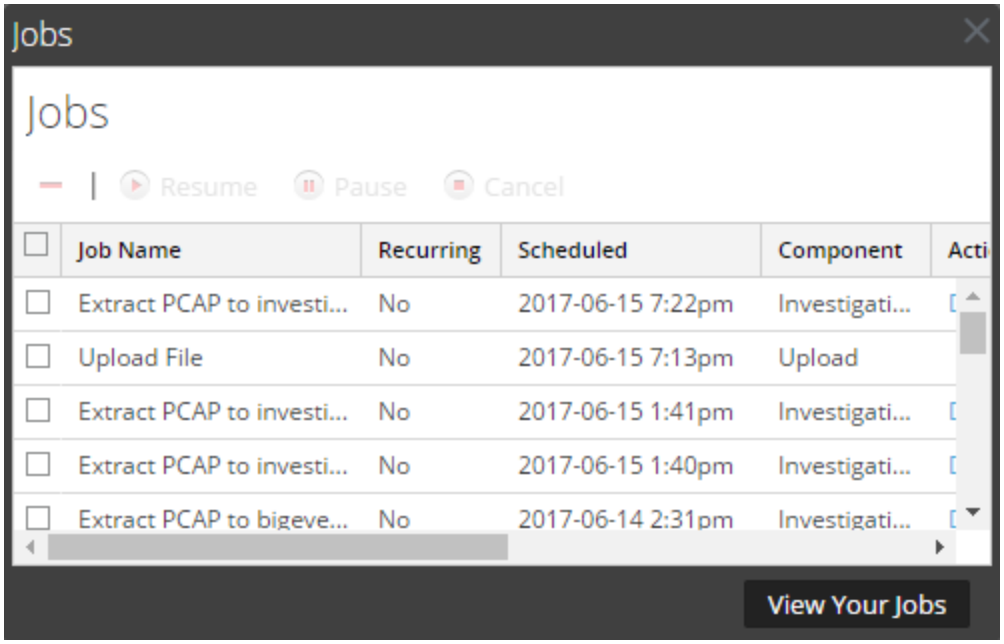
1. Right-click a meta value (for example, OTHER, DNS, or FTP) and select **Scan for Malware** in the context menu.
   The Scan for Malware dialog is displayed with a suggested name for the on-demand scan and no service selected.
2. In the Scan for Malware dialog, select a service to perform the scan, edit the name, and select the types of files to bypass under community and sandbox.



3. Click **Scan**.
   The scan request is added to the Scan Jobs List dashlet and the Jobs Tray. The bypass settings in this dialog override the default settings in the basic Malware Analysis configuration settings.
4. To view the jobs, do one of the following:
   a. Go to the Scan Jobs List in the Malware Analysis view or in the Unified dashboard. Double-click a scan to view the scan.



b. To view the job in the Jobs tray, click in the NetWitness Platform toolbar. When the job is complete, scroll to the left and click **View**.



The Malware Summary of Events for the selected scan is displayed. The scan is also added to the list of available scans in the dialog for selecting scans in the Investigation > Malware tab.

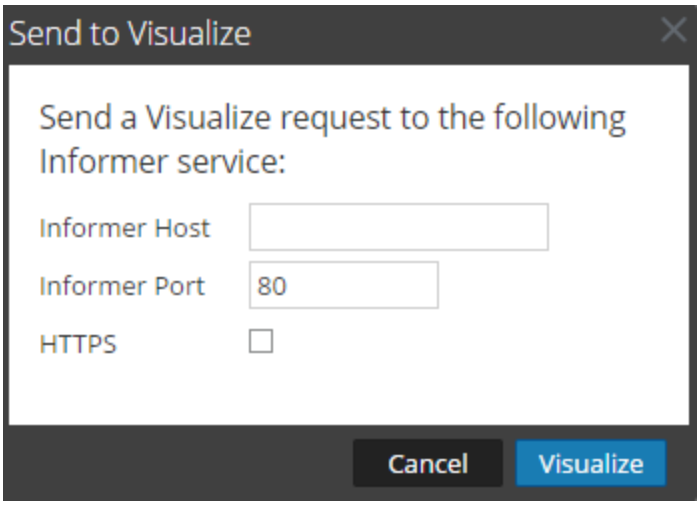
Visualize the Current Drill Point in Informer

This topic provides instructions for sending a drill point in the Navigate view to an Informer visualization.

Informer must be installed in your network and accessible by the service being investigated. You need to supply the host name and the port used on the Informer host to communicate with NetWitness Platform.

To display a visualization in Informer of the current drill point:

1. With a drill point open in the Navigate view, click **Actions > Visualize**.
   The Send to Visualize dialog is displayed.



2. Type the Informer hostname or IP address, and verify the NetWitness Platform server port used to communicate with the Informer host.
3. (Optional) Select the HTTPS option if the Informer host uses secured communications.
4. Click **Visualize**.
   The visualization is displayed in a new tab.

Examining Raw Events in the Events View

Analysts who are investigating data in Investigate can view and reconstruct events associated with a session.

- Analysts who conduct analysis using NetWitness Platform Investigate, and have the appropriate system roles and permissions set up for their user accounts, can go from a Navigate view drill point to the Events view.
- Analysts who do not have access to the Navigate view or want to go directly to the Events view, can open sessions and examine the events that make up the session in the Events view.
- Analysts can select queries from their "query history" window.

Separate topics describe methods of working in the Events view:

- Filter and Search Results in the Events View
- Manage Column Groups in the Events View
- Export Events in the Events View
- Add Events to an Incident for Response
- Combine Events from Split Sessions

In addition, you can use these methods of querying data and acting on results that are common to the Navigate view and the Events view.

- Search for Text Patterns
- Create a Custom Query
- View and Modify Queries Using URL Integration
- Use Profiles to Encapsulate Custom Views
- Manage Context Hub Lists and List Values in the Navigate and Events Views
- Look Up Additional Context in the Navigate and Events Views
- Reconstruct an Event

Filter and Search Results in the Events View

Analysts can filter the results in the Events view and, by searching for events or selecting the service on which to view events, setting the time range, and querying meta data.

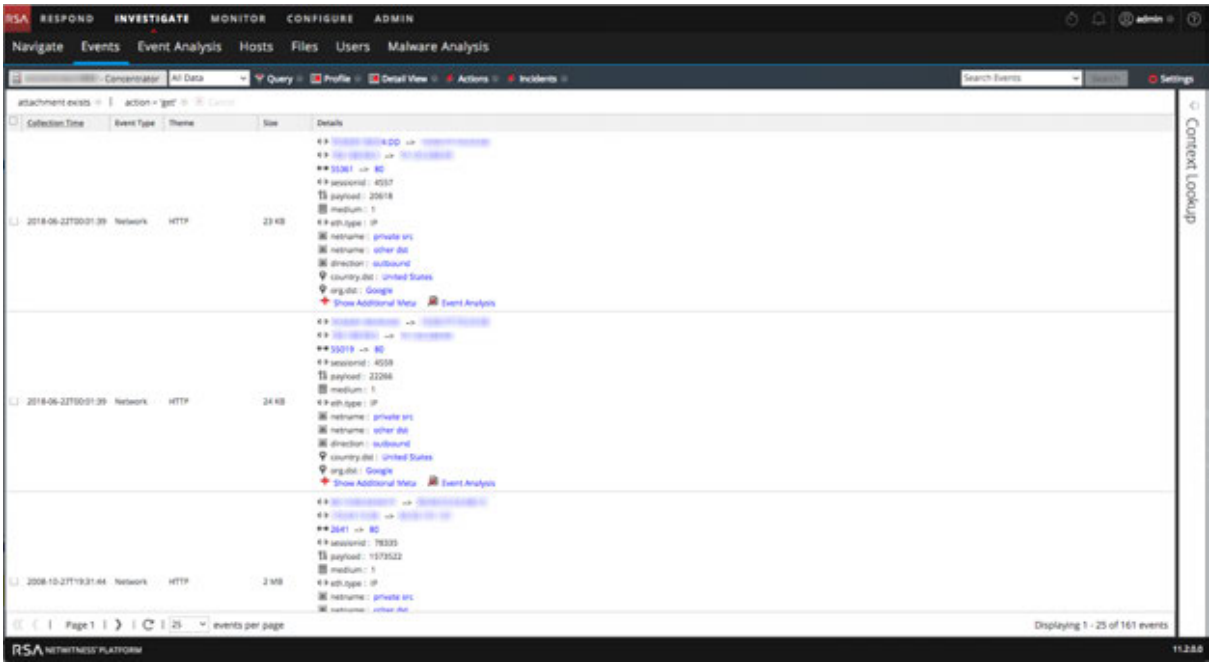
If you opened the Events view from a Navigate view drill point, the view opens to the Detail view of events by default. Analysts who do not have permissions to use the Navigate view can query services directly from the Events view. There are several configuration options to filter the information displayed in the Events view.

Note: When an Archiver is the currently selected service in the Events view and you are searching against a Broker or Concentrator, the search is slower than if searching against a Broker or Concentrator because the data on the Archiver is compressed and there is typically more data.

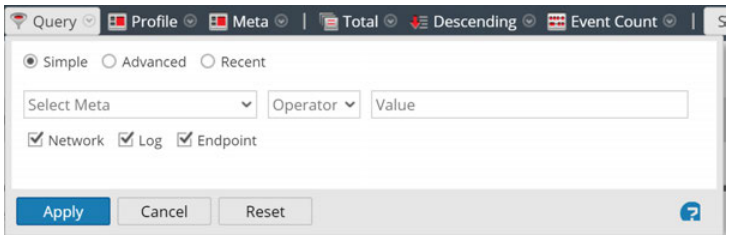
Filter Events Displayed in the Events View

To filter the data displayed in the Events view:

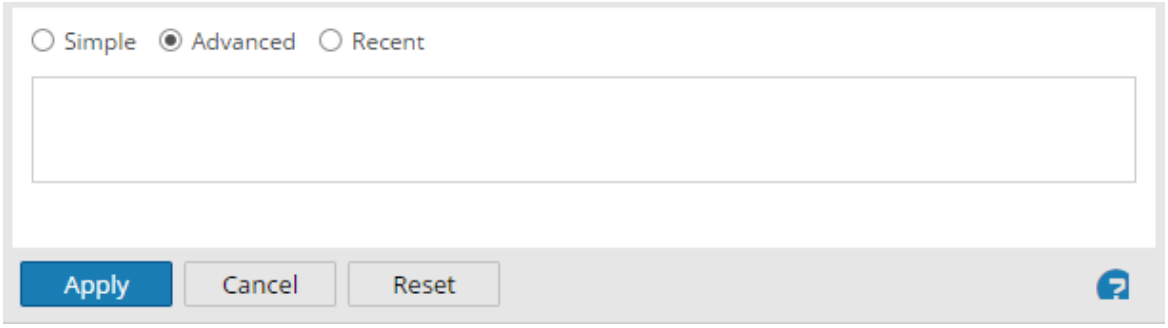
1. Go to **INVESTIGATE** > **Events**.
   The Events view is displayed showing the Detail view by default.



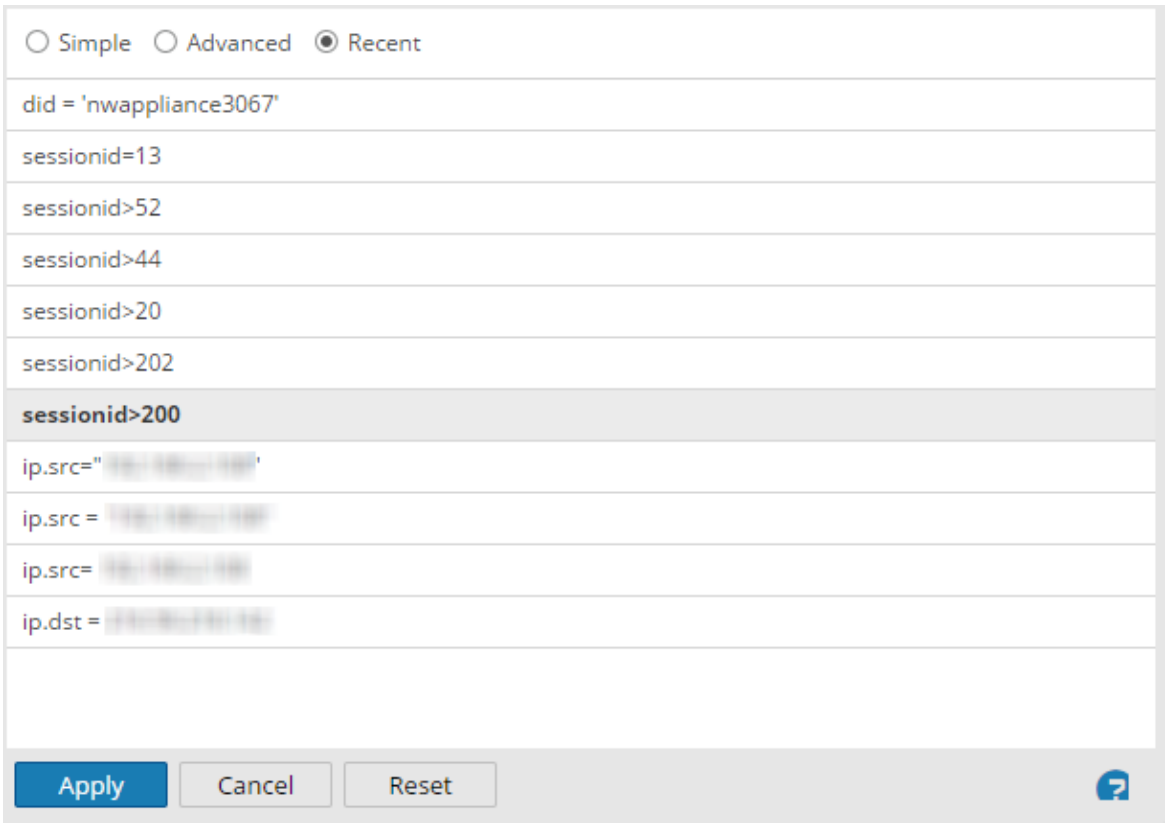
2. To select a time range other than the default (**Last 3 Hours**), in the toolbar, click the time range field and select a value. For example, **Last Hour**.
   The Events view is refreshed with the selected time range.
3. To enter a query for the selected service and time range, in the toolbar, click **Query**.
   The Simple Query dialog is displayed.



4. If you want to enter a simple query using the auto-complete feature to select meta and operators, do one of the following:
   a. Click in the **Select Meta** field and select a meta key from the drop-down list.
   b. Select an operator from the drop-down list in the **Operator** field.
   c. Type a value to match in the **Value** field.
   d. Select **Network, Log**, or **Endpoint** data, and click **Apply**.
      The matching data is displayed in the Events view.
5. If you want to enter a more complex query based on your knowledge of the meta and operators:
   a. Click **Advanced**.
      The Advanced Query dialog is displayed.



   b. Type a query. As you type the query, beginning with the meta key, drop-down lists of available meta keys and operators are displayed. When finished, click **Apply**.
6. If you want to select a query from a list of recent queries:
   a. Select **Recent**.
      The Recent Query dialog is displayed.



b. Select a query and click **Apply**.
The matching results for the query are displayed in the Detail view in the Events view. The breadcrumb reflects the query.

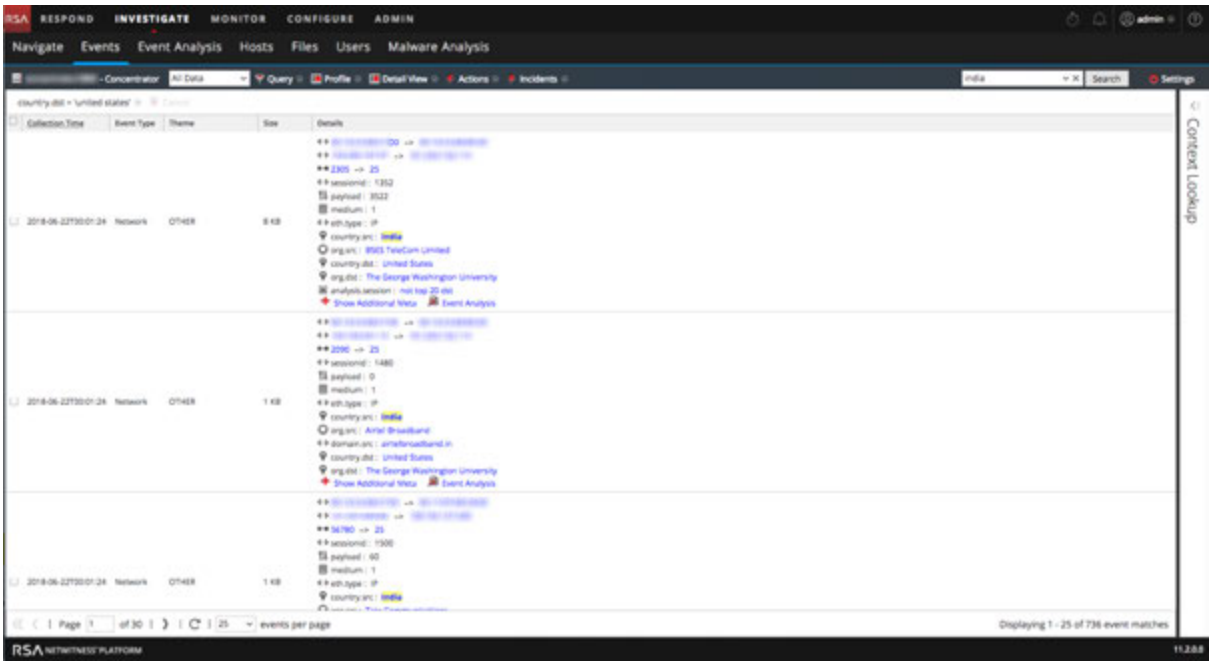
c. In the breadcrumb, you can click any of the crumbs to display the Query menu. You can insert a new query before a crumb, and append a new query to the end of breadcrumb. After each edit in the breadcrumb, NetWitness Platform refreshes the results.

Search for Events in the Events View

You can search the currently displayed data in the Events view by entering a search string in the Search field. The search string can be a regex (Regular Expression) or it can be a simple text search. provides detailed information on these search types.

To search within the currently displayed data in the Events view:

1. To execute the search, place the cursor in the Search box, type a search string, and press **Enter** or click **Search**.
The search results are displayed in the Events view. Events that match the search criteria are displayed in the Event view grid. In the Details view and List view, matches are highlighted in the Details column. In addition, when searching RAW, matches are highlighted in the Log view Logs column. Below is an example of the search results for the search term **India** in the Events Detail view. Note that search matches are not highlighted in any Event Reconstruction.



2. If you want to narrow the search, change the query and time as described above in Filter Events Displayed in the Events View.
3. If you want to stop the search and return to the Events view, click **Cancel**.
   Any results that are displayed remain.
4. To clear the search box and return to the normal Events view, click **X** in the search box.

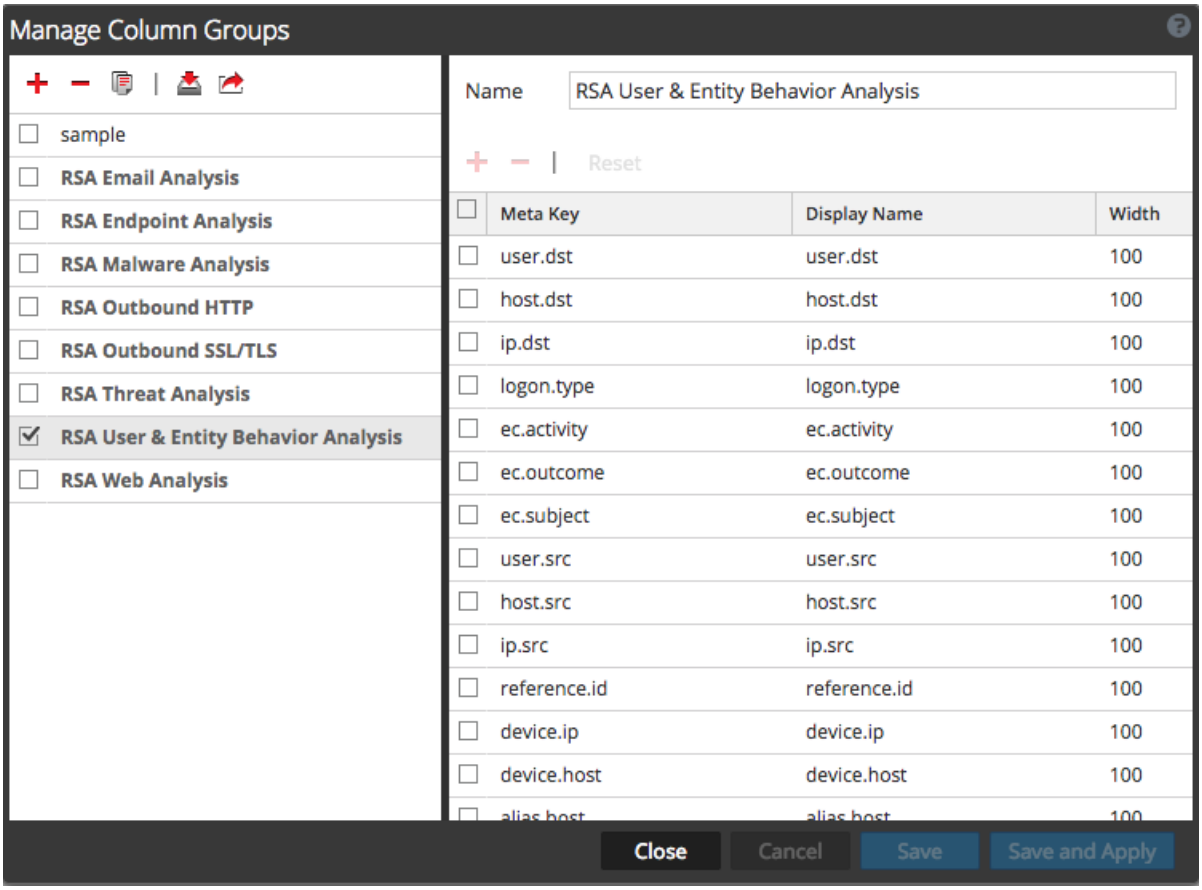
Manage Column Groups in the Events View

When viewing a list of events in Events view, you can customize the way data is displayed by defining the meta key to display in a column, the position of the column in the grid, and the default width of the column.

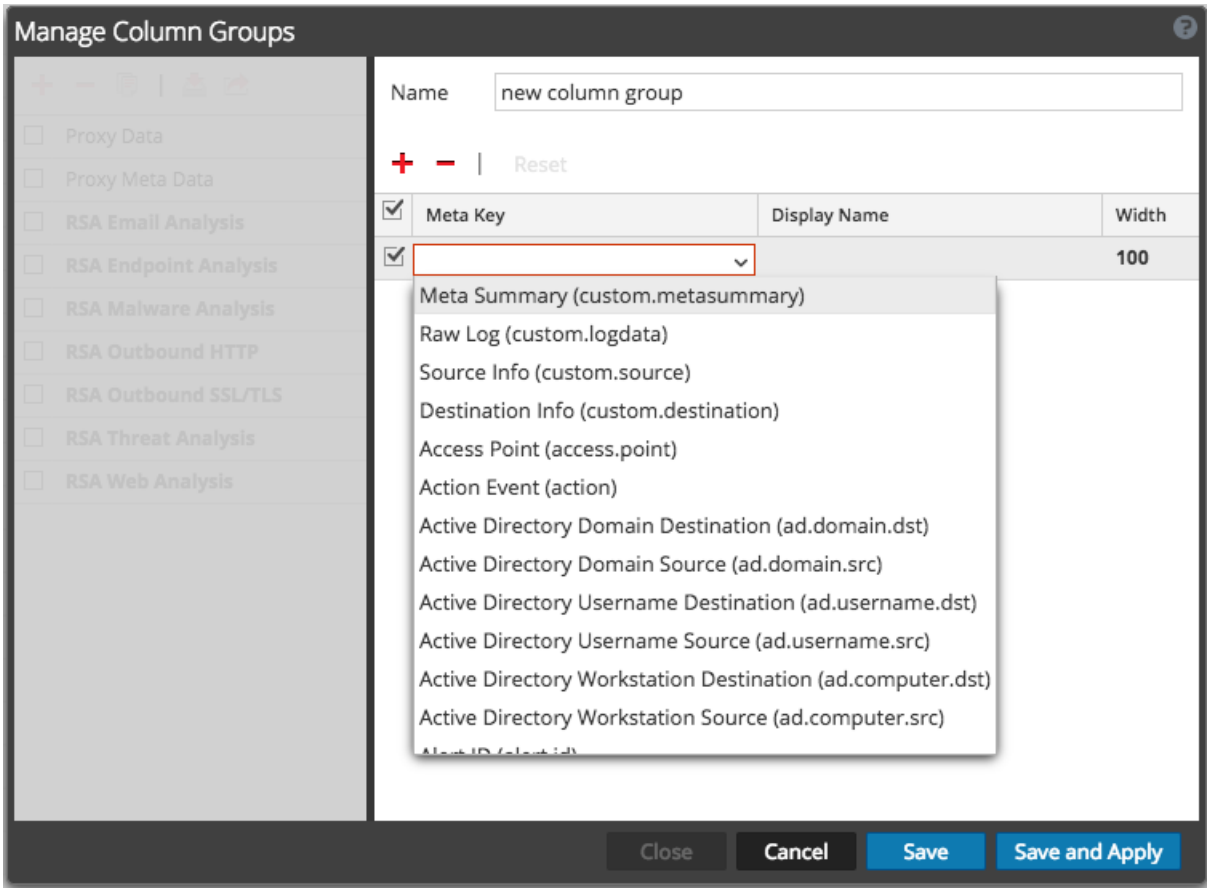
Note: In Version 11.1 and later, wherever meta keys are used, you can also use configured meta entities.
Investigate profiles can include custom column groups. If a custom column group is used in a profile and you are viewing events in the Events view using a custom column group, you cannot change the view type (Detail, List, or Log).

Create Custom Column Group

1. Go to **NAVIGATE** > **Events**.
2. Select **Manage Column Groups** in the **View** drop-down menu. The View option is named for the current value, for example, Detail View, List View, Log View, or the currently selected column group.
   The Manage Column Groups dialog is displayed.

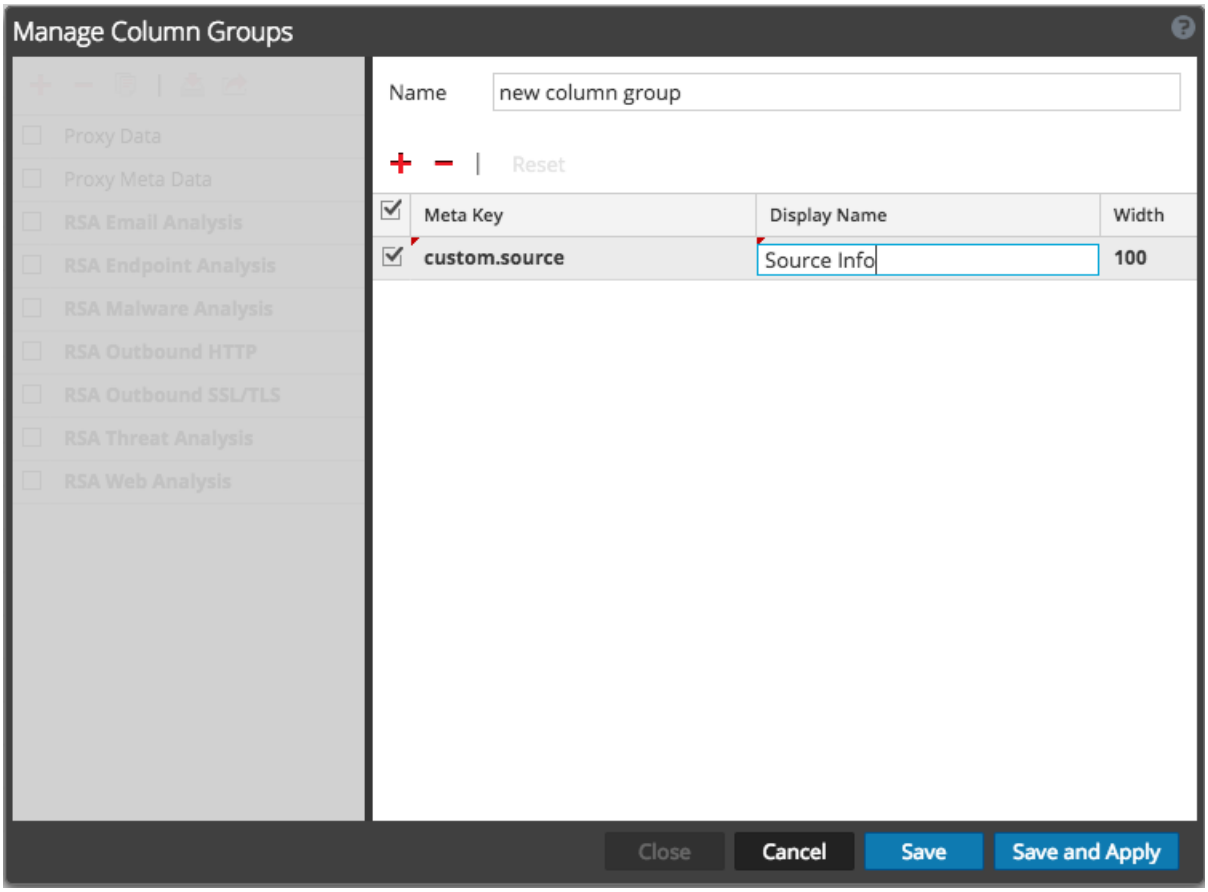


3. To add a new column group in the column group panel, click + and type the name of the new group in the resulting field.
   The column definition panel opens on the right with the group name filled in. You can edit the group name.
4. To add a column to the group, click +, and click in the empty **Meta Key** field to display the **Meta Key** drop-down list. Select a meta key field from the list, and repeat this step until the column set is complete.



5. (Optional) To delete a meta key from the column group, click −.
6. (Optional) To rearrange the sequence in which the columns appear in the Events list, drag meta keys to the desired position.

7. (Optional) To set the default width for a column, click in the corresponding value in the **Width** column, and type a new column width.

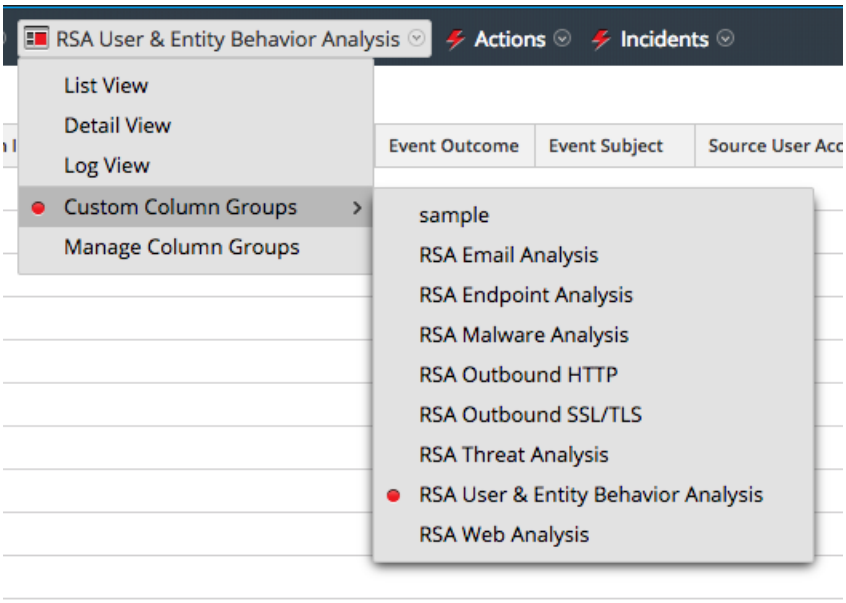


8. (Optional) To revert to the previous settings for the column group, and undo all of your changes, click **Reset**.
9. When ready to save, do one of the following:
   a. To save the edited column group and refresh the Events view with the column group settings, click **Save and Apply**.
   b. To save the edited column group without refreshing the Events view, click **Save**.

Select a Column Group

To select a column group:

1. With the Events view open, select **Custom Column Groups** in the **View** drop-down menu. The option name is the default value (Detail View or the current value).



2. Select one of the column groups from the submenu.
   The Events view is refreshed to reflect the custom column group.

Export Events in the Events View

In the Events view, the Actions menu has an option to export events from the event being viewed to an archive.

Note: You can only export files that you have permission to view or access.

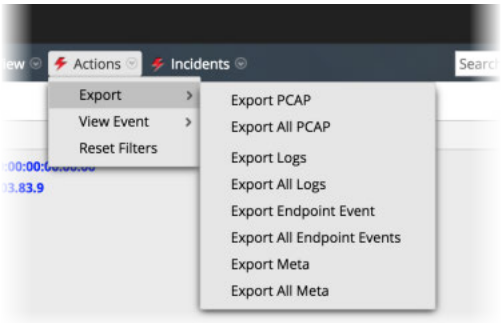
The export function queries the service for all sessions inside the selected time range and drill point to extract the content of each session. The details being exported are affected by both the time range and drill point at the time of exporting. In the File Extraction dialog, you can choose to export:

- PCAPs
- Logs
- NetWitness Endpoint event
- Meta values

The format of the exported archive: ZIP or GZIP file. After you send the request, a job is scheduled and you can track the job in in the Jobs tray. If there is an error retrieving the log or PCAP from the service, NetWitness Platform displays an error notification.

To extract files from an event:

1. While in the **Event view**, click an event.
2. Click **Actions** > **Export**.



3. Select the export option and the file format.
   A message informs you that the selected data is being downloaded.

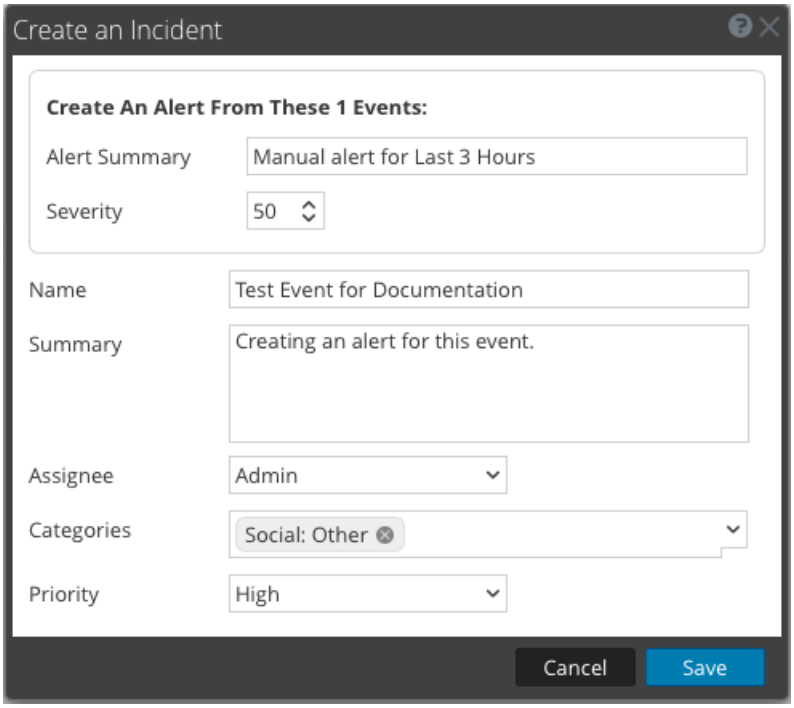
Add Events to an Incident for Response

When conducting an investigation in the Events view , you can select one or more events and create an incident that is available for incident responders in Respond. You can also add events to an existing incident in Respond to which you have access.

Note: An administrator must configure the required roles and permissions as described in "Role Permissions" and "Manage Users with Roles and Permissions" in the *System Security and User Management Guide*.

1. Go to **INVESTIGATE** > **Events**.
2. In the Events view, select one or more events, and then **Incidents** > **Create New Incident**.

3. Complete the information in the Create an Incident dialog.



   a. Select the severity, an integer between 1 and 100, with 100 being the most severe.
   b. Type a name for the incident and describe the incident in the **Summary** field.
   c. Select an assignee for the incident from the drop-down list. This list includes the built-in roles that have access to Respond as well as any custom roles that have been added to your system. For example, this list might include roles for admin, analyst, dpo, operator and roles for incident responders.

d. From the **Categories** drop-down list, select one of more categories of alerts that apply to this incident.

e. From the **Priorities** drop-down list, select a category for the incident. For example, an incident may be critical, high, medium, or low priority.

f. Click **Save**.
The new incident is created and is available immediately in the incident queues for the selected role in Respond.

4. To add one or more events to an incident, select one or more events, and then **Incidents** > **Add to Existing Incident**.

5. In the Add Events to an Incident dialog, select the severity, and select one or more incidents to which the events will be added. You can Search for an existing incident by Incident-ID or Incident Name. When ready, click **Add to Incident**.
The events are added to the selected incidents and updated in Respond.

Combine Events from Split Sessions

Analysts can identify sessions that have been split due to session size in the Events view, and combine the fragmented sessions so that the complete session is viewable as a single query result in the Events view. When split sessions are recombined, a single packet export of the session in the Events view includes all of the session fragments.

Version 10.4 and earlier Decoders are configured with a default session size of 32 MB. When a session exceeds the 32 MB limit, the Decoder splits the session and all subsequent packets become part of a new session, fragmenting the actual network session across multiple Decoder sessions. Split sessions are parsed without the context that it is a fragment of the larger network session, sometimes resulting in session fragments with source and destination addresses and ports reversed and with unidentified application protocols. Another result of split sessions can be difficulty viewing all of the session fragments as a single query result or creating a single packet export of all the session fragments.

Decoder enhancements in NetWitness Platform 10.5 provide improved processing of fragmented sessions:

- Contextual fragment parsing.
- Session fragments highlighting.
- Finding session fragments.
- Exporting all packets to a single PCAP.

Contextual Fragment Parsing

The Decoder completes session parsing before splitting the session based on the configured maximum session size (32 MB) or the configured timeout (60 seconds). When parsing is complete, the parsed results include the proper address directionality and application protocol, which are propagated to each subsequent session fragment to ensure consistency with the logical network session they represent.

Note: All of the necessary Decoder configuration changes are made when upgrading to 10.5. However, Find Session Fragments requires that the tcp and udp source port meta keys (tcp.srcport and udp.srcport) be fully indexed, which was not the default configuration prior to 10.5. This functionally limits the ability to find session fragments to sessions captured after the Decoder was upgraded to 10.5.

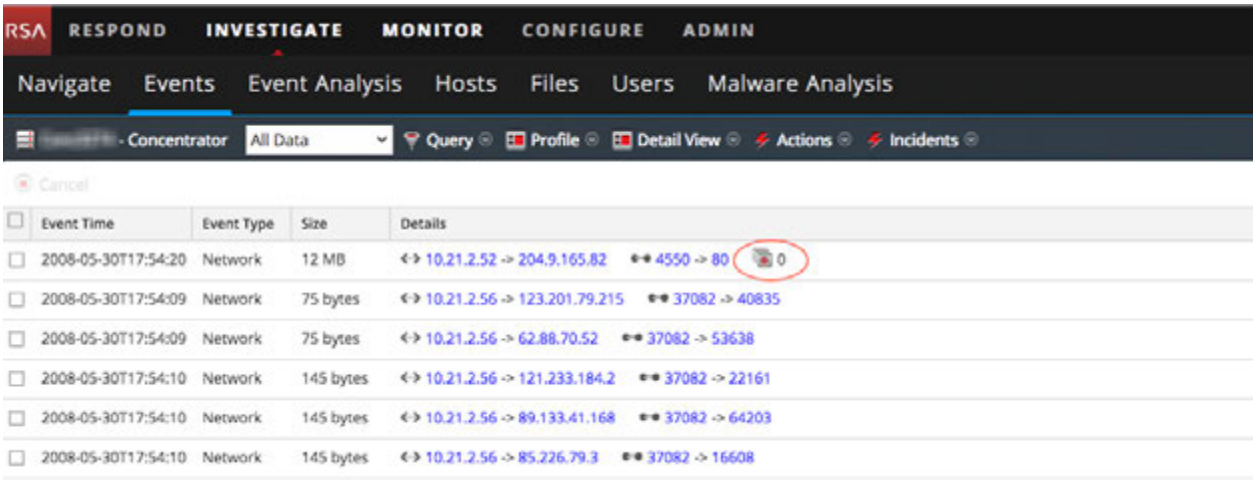
Session Fragments Highlighting

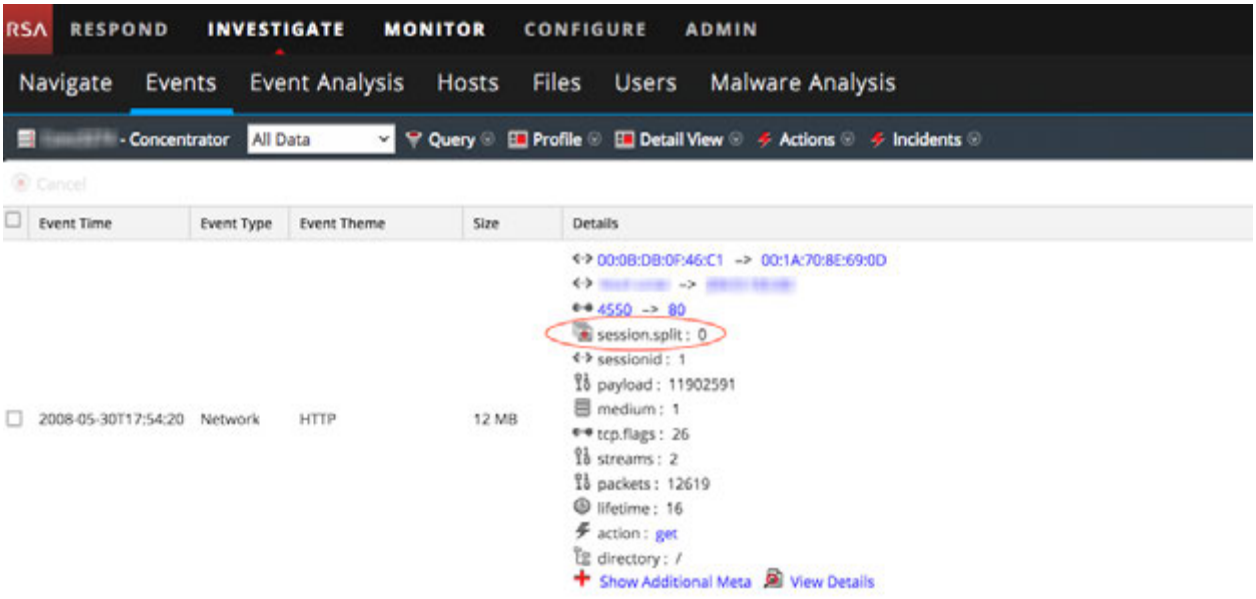
Each session fragment has an additional meta item, `session.split`. The value of the `session.split` meta item for a particular session fragment indicates how many fragments precede that fragment. When viewing sessions in the Events view, the `session.split` meta item clearly identifies sessions that are fragments in the Events List view and the Events Detail view.

The session split happens when the configured Decoder `assembler.size.max` or `assembler.timeout.session` (latency between sessions) is reached. The earliest fragment is session 0 and sessions with a later time stamp are incrementally numbered 1, 2, 3, and so on. The `session.split` meta indicates the number of preceding sessions fragments; however, it does not always indicate that there are subsequent session fragments, even with a value of 0. It is also possible for the first fragment of the session to not have `session.split` meta item if the session is parsed before exceeding the maximum session size.

Once you view the session fragments, you can determine the maximum session size or session timeout necessary for parsing to combine the split sessions into one again. For example, if you have four fragments at 32 MB, you need to configure your test Decoder (usually a virtual machine set up separate from main production service) with a maximum session size greater than 128 MB. The steps are the same to find all fragments based on a session timeout. The figures below show the Events List view and the Events Detail view with fragmented session information highlighted.

Note: A maximum session size of 12 MB was configured at the time the screen captures below were created.





The `session.split` metadata is always displayed immediately following the address and port metadata in the details view. It is never hidden as additional metadata. These enhancements make it possible to quickly:

- Identify sessions that are fragments of a network sessions.
- View all of the session fragments of a network session given a single session fragment.

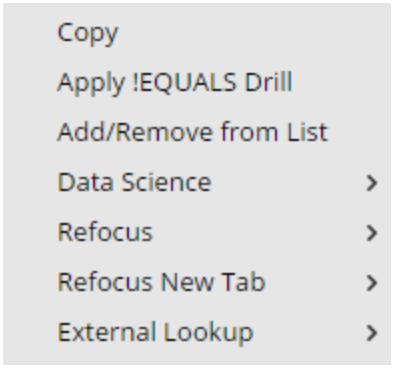
- Export the packets for the entire network session as a single PCAP file.

Find and Combine Fragments

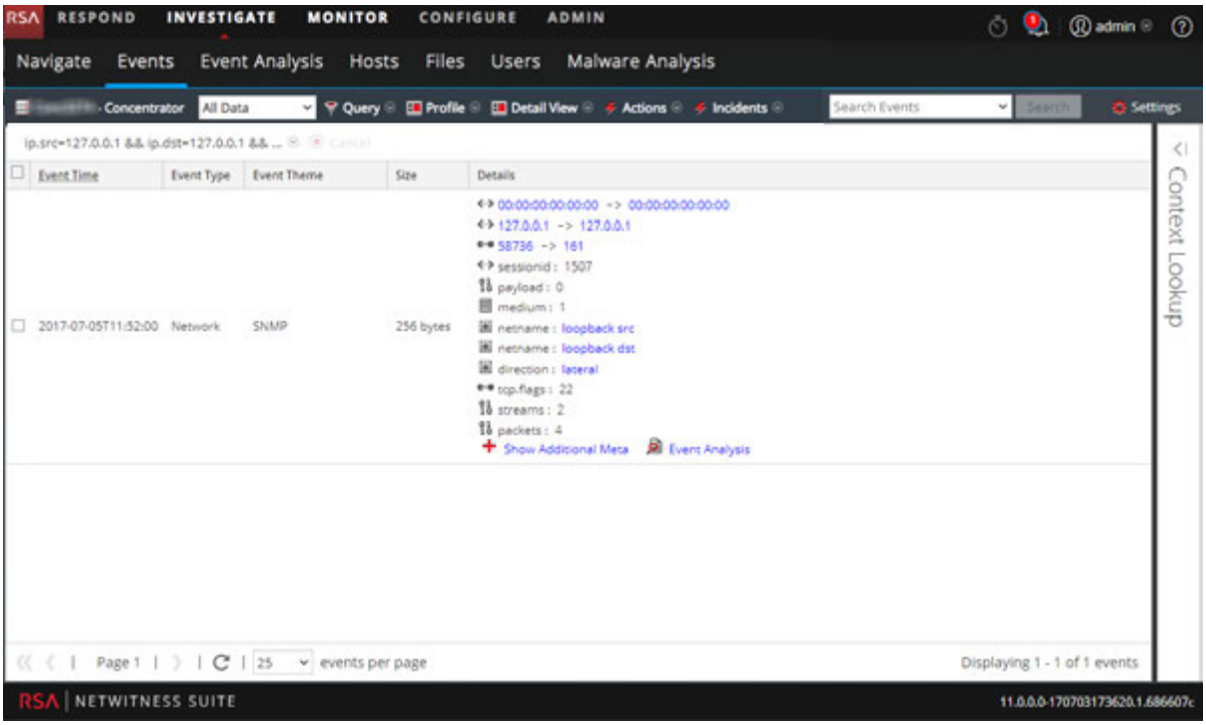
From within the Events view, you can find fragments of a session using the Refocus > Find Session Fragments context menu option. NetWitness Platform composes a query using the source and destination addresses and ports of the selected session and displays all sessions that match that query within the current time window.

To find session fragments:

1. In the **Events** view, right-click any of the source and destination address and port values: `ip.src`, `ip.dst`, `ipv6.src`, `ipv6.dst`, `tcp.srcport`, `tcp.dstport`, `udp.srcport`, and `udp.dstport`) as well as `session.split` values.
   The context menu is displayed.



2. Select **Refocus > Find Session Fragments** or **Refocus New Tab > Find Session Fragments**.
   NetWitness Platform repopulates the Events list with session fragments for a single session within the current time range. Depending on the option you selected, the refocus replaces the current view or opens in a new tab. (All data is used in these examples but is not recommended on production systems).



3. If necessary, adjust the time range to include any session fragments that may precede or follow the current time window. You can tell that the time range needs to be expanded if the fragments occur near the time boundary, especially if the first visible fragment does not have a split value of 0 (or none). Alternately, inspecting the packets of the last visible session may lead you to believe that the session continues. Here is an example:

   a. If you are looking at fragments that are obviously not the first fragment, for example, 1, 2, 3, and 4 in time range 10:30 to 10:35, there should be a fragment 0. You can increase the time range to start earlier (for this example, 10:25) to find the additional fragment.

   b. If the session size of last fragment is close to maximum session size (12 MB in this example), look for additional fragments by increasing the time window to include a later time (for this example, 10:40).
   When all of the session fragments of a network session are included within a single Events list, the list can span multiple pages.

4. (Optional) To export the packets for every session fragment to a single PCAP file, select **Actions > Export All PCAP**.
   A message informs you that the PCAP is being downloaded. When download is complete, PCAP file includes the entire network session that was fragmented.

Querying and Acting on Data in the Navigate and Events Views

This topic describes methods of querying data and acting on results that are common to the Navigate view and the Events view. Analysts can:

- Search for Text Patterns
- Create a Custom Query
- View and Modify Queries Using URL Integration
- Use Profiles to Encapsulate Custom Views
- Manage Context Hub Lists and List Values in the Navigate and Events Views
- Look Up Additional Context in the Navigate and Events Views
- Reconstruct an Event

Create a Custom Query

In the Investigate > Navigate view or the Events view, you can create a query rather than clicking through the meta keys and values to drill down into the meta data. The dialogs for creating a query offer syntax help with drop-down lists of applicable meta keys and operators. When viewing the drop-down list, you can expand and collapse each meta group to view or hide the individual meta keys in that group.

Note: In Version 11.1 and later, you can query meta entities as well as meta keys.

When you select a meta group, NetWitness Platform generates the complex query equal to a query with all of the meta keys in that group ORed together. So if a meta group contains `ip.src` and `ip.dst`, the query generated is `ip.src = <value> OR ip.dst = <value>`. If the meta group contains meta keys that have different meta value types, the value input is disabled and the query uses `exists` statements. For example, a meta group that contains `ip.src`, `ip.dst`, and `alias.host` includes meta keys that have different value types; `ip.src` and `ip.dst` are ip addresses and `alias.host` is text. The generated query is `ip.src exists OR ip.dst exists OR alias.host exists`.

A basic query is in the following form:

```
<metakey> <operator> [<metavalue>]
```

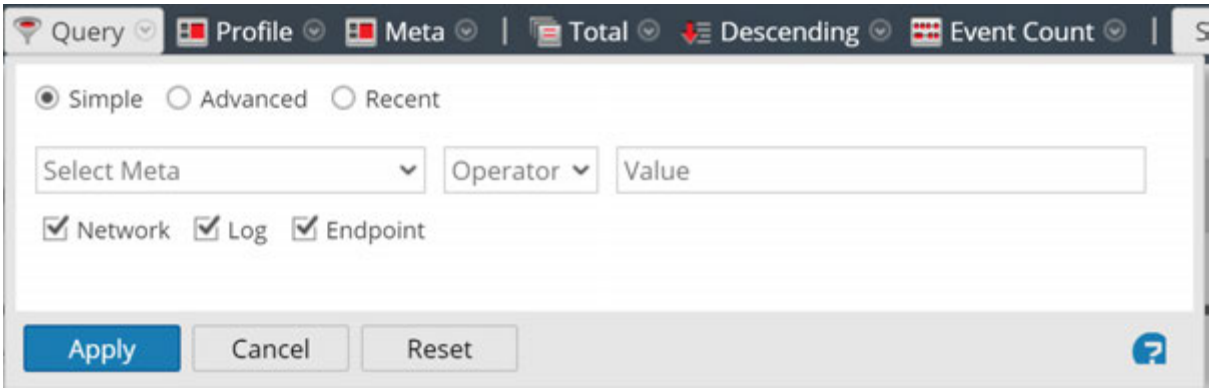
These are a few examples:

```
action exists
action = 'get'
alias.host = '10.25.55.115'
extension = 'exe'
orig_ip != "10.0.0.0" - "10.255.255.255"
```

Create a Query Using the Basic Method

When you create a query using the basic method, NetWitness Platform provides drop-down lists of meta and operators.

1. In the **Navigate view** or the **Events view** toolbar, select **Query.**
   The Query dialog is displayed, with the Simple option selected.

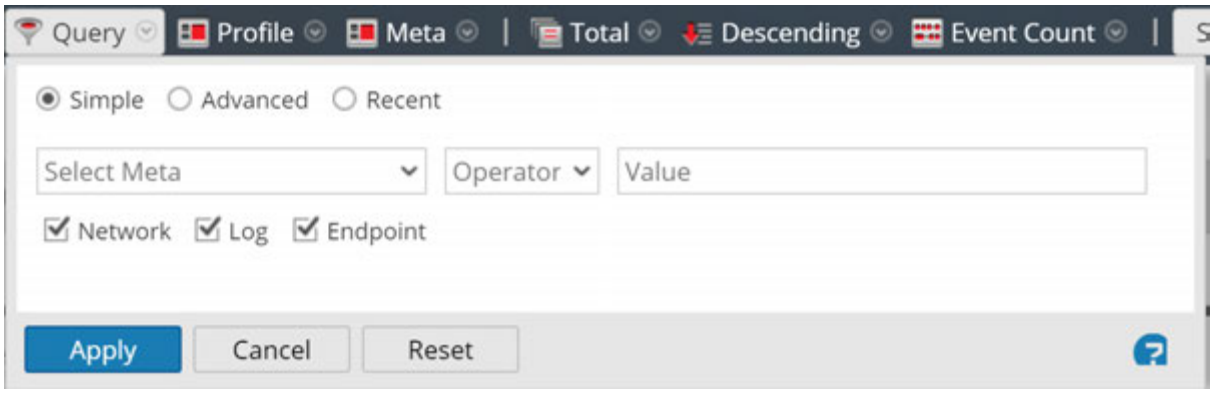


2. In the **Select Meta** field, click to display the drop-down list. The drop-down list has two sections: Meta Groups and All Meta.

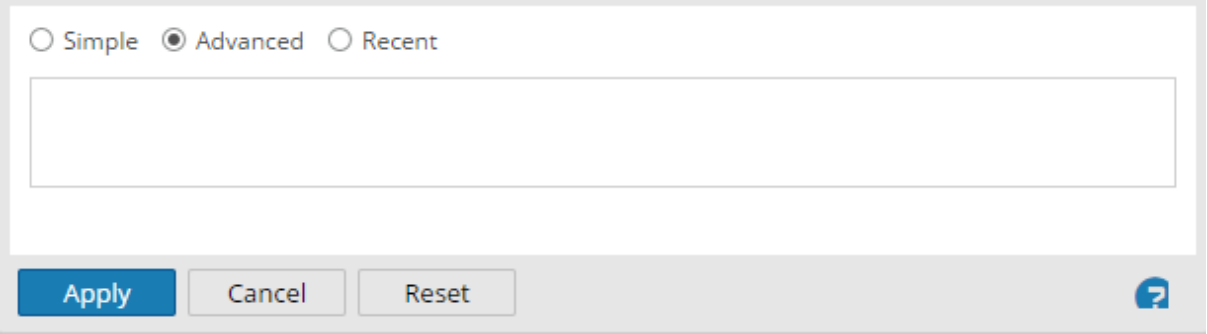
3. Select a single meta key under **All Meta** or select a meta group under **Meta Groups**. You can also type in a meta key or meta group in the field.
4. In the **Operator** field, type an operator or click on the drop-down list to select a valid operator.
5. (Optional) If you selected an operator that requires a value, for example, begins, in the third field type the value for the meta key.
6. In the Network, Log, and Endpoint checkboxes, choose the type of data to query. Do one of the following:
   a. To limit the query to packets select **Network** and de-select **Log** and **Endpoint**.
   b. To limit the query to logs, select **Log** and de-select **Network** and **Endpoint**.
   c. To limit the query to endpoint events, select **Endpoint** and de-select **Network** and **Log**.
   d. To apply the query to packets, logs, and endpoints, select **Network**, **Log**, and **Endpoint**.
7. Do one of the following:
   a. Click **Apply**.
      The window is closed and the view is updated with the results of the new query. The query is displayed in the breadcrumb.
   b. Click **Cancel**.
      The window is closed and no changes are made to the view or current query.

Create a Query Using the Advanced Method

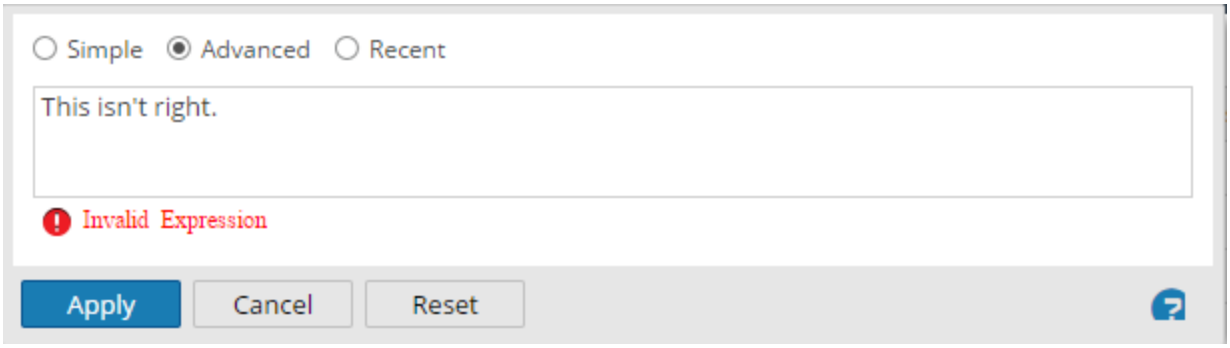
1. In the **Navigate view** or the Events view toolbar, select **Query.**
   The Query dialog is displayed.



2. Select **Advanced**.
   The advanced query field is displayed.



3. In the field, create a query, which can include the meta key, operator, and value. When you begin typing a meta key in the field a drop-down list of available meta keys for the selected service is displayed.
4. Select the meta key for your query.
   The display is updated. If the expression is not yet complete, the status indicates that the query is invalid.
5. Continue with an operator, from the drop-down list, then a value if necessary. The display is updated as you continue to enter the query. If you enter an operator, such as **exists** or **!exists**, which does not use the value field, the value field is disabled and the invalid status is cleared. If you enter an operator, such as =, which requires the value field, the invalid status remains until you enter a value. When the query is valid the invalid status is no longer displayed.

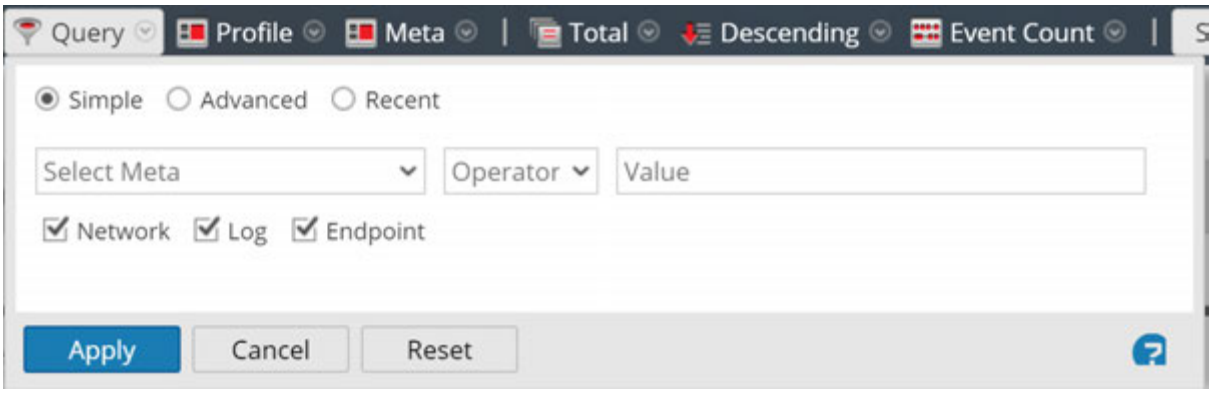


6. Do one of the following:
   - Click **Apply**.
     The window is closed and the view is updated with the results of the new query. The query is displayed in the breadcrumb.
   - Click **Cancel**.
     The window is closed and no changes are made to the view or current query.

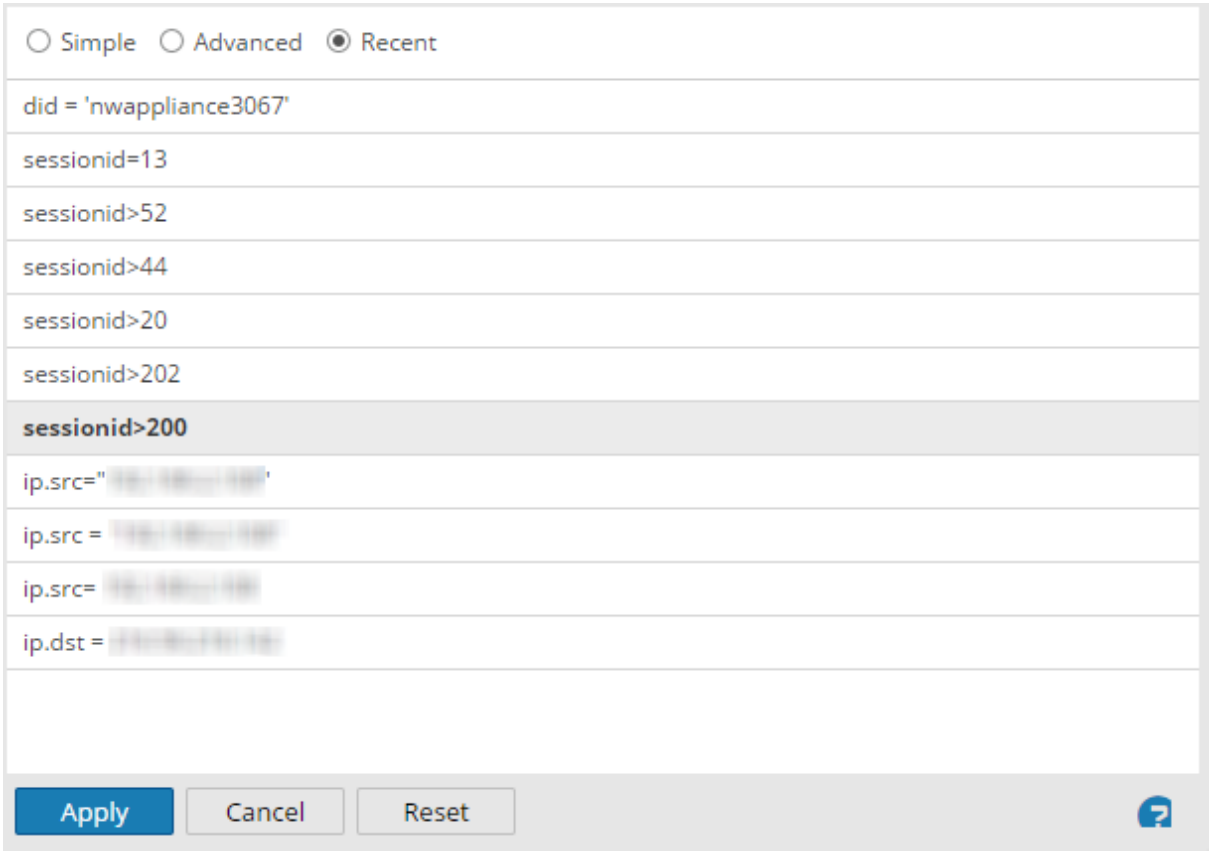
Apply a Recent Query

You can view recent queries and select one to apply to the current service being investigated. To select a recent query:

1. In the **Navigate view** or the Events view toolbar, select **Query.**
   The Query dialog is displayed, with the Simple option selected.



2. Select the **Recent** option.
   The list of recent queries is displayed in the bottom portion of the dialog.



3. In the list of recent queries, click to select a query.
4. Do one of the following:
   - Double-click a query.
   - Select a query and click **Apply**.
     The window is closed and the view is updated with the results of the new query. The query is displayed in the breadcrumb.
   - Click **Cancel**.
     The window is closed and no changes are made to the view or current query.

Manage Context Hub Lists and List Values in the Navigate and Events Views

Analysts can add lists and list values for Context Hub enrichment in the Navigate view and the Events view. (In Version 11.2 and later, analysts can add lists and lists values in the Event Analysis view as described in Look Up Additional Context in the Event Analysis View.)

When the Context Hub service is enabled and configured, NetWitness Platform provides enrichment data from Incident Management, custom lists, and NetWitness Endpoint directly in the Navigate view and Events view. A visual cue highlights meta values for which enrichment data is available in the Investigate views, and you can click on the highlighted value to look up the contextual information and intelligence.

In addition, from the Values panel in the Navigate view and from the Events view, you can view lists, edit meta values in an existing list, or create a new list. When you add meta values to a list, you can investigate the meta values using the context lookup option.

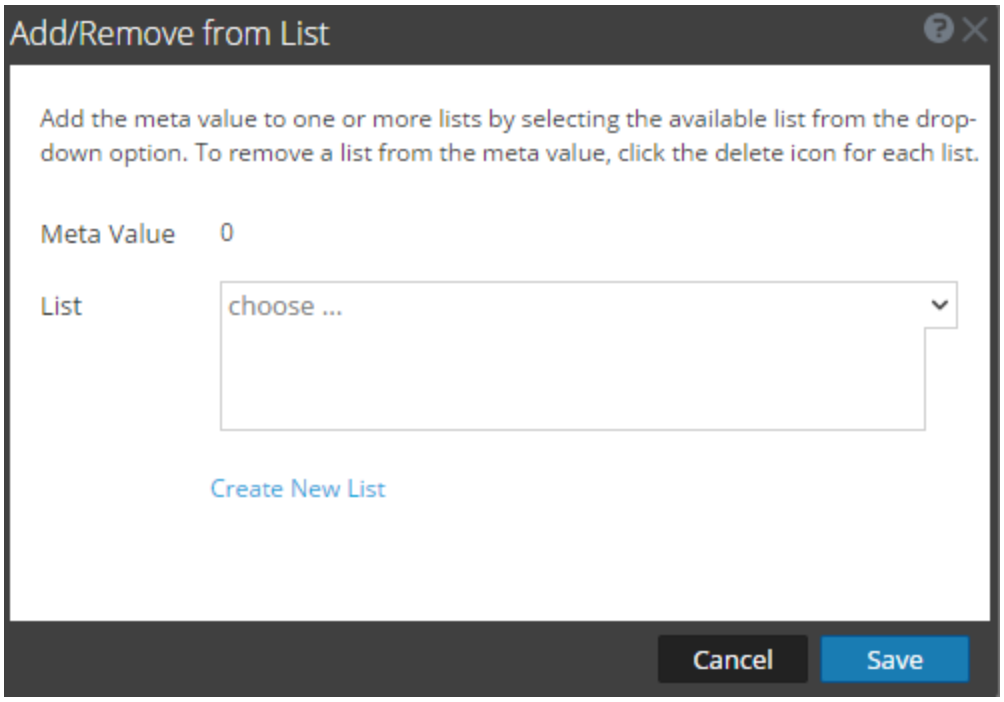
For an analyst to manage lists in Investigate, the administrator must:

- Enable the Context Hub service.
- Assign an analyst role with permission `Manage List from Investigation` to the user who will perform Context Lookup from Investigation views.
- Configure appropriate roles and permissions as described in "Role Permissions" and "Manage Users with Roles and Permissions" in the *System Security and User Management Guide*.

Add Meta Values to an Existing List

To add a meta value to an existing list in Context Hub:

1. While investigating a service in the **Navigate** view or the **Events** view, right-click a meta value (for example, values under Source IP, Destination IP, or Username) and select **Add/Remove from List** in the context menu.
   The Add/Remove from List dialog is displayed.



2. In the **List** field, select one or more lists from the drop-down option to which the meta value must be added.
3. Click **Save**.
   The meta value is added to the selected lists.

Remove a Meta Value from a Context Hub List

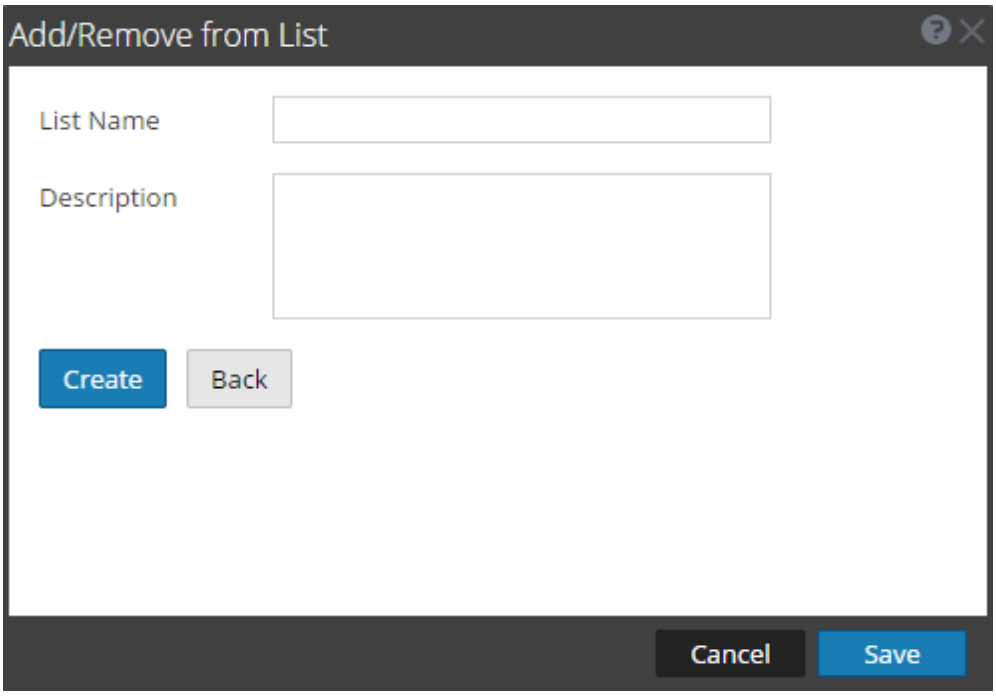
To remove a meta value from list:

1. In the **Add/Remove from List** dialog, in the **List** field, view the lists which include the meta value.
2. Click the delete icon (x) for each list that should not include the meta value.
3. Click **Save**.
   The meta value is removed from the deleted list.

Create a New List

To create a Context Hub list in Investigate:

1. In the **Add/Remove from List** dialog, click **Create New List**.



2. In the **List Name** field, enter an unique name for the list.
3. In the **Description** field, enter the description of the list.
4. Click **Create** to create the list.
5. Click **Save** to add the meta value to the created list.
   These lists are considered as data sources for retrieving context information.

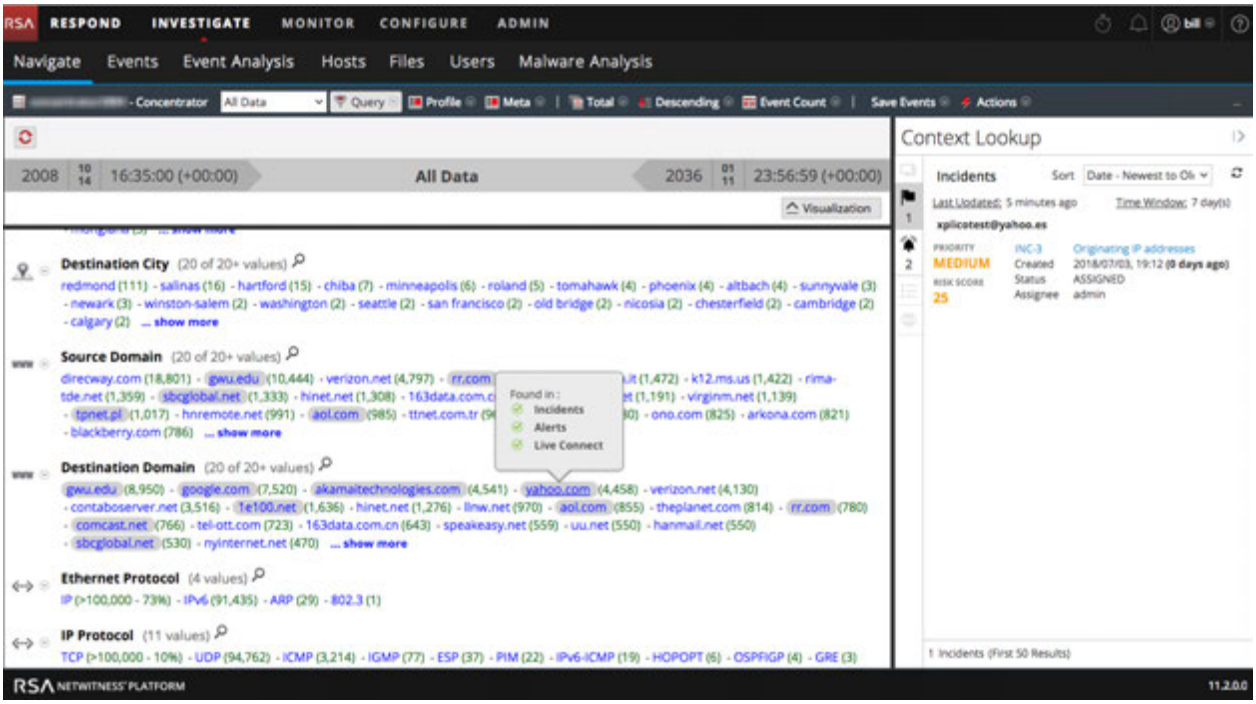
Look Up Additional Context in the Navigate and Events Views

From the Events view and the Navigate view, you can look up details and intelligence about elements associated with an event in the Context Hub. (In Version 11.2 and later, you can also look up additional context in the Event Analysis view as described in Look Up Additional Context in the Event Analysis View.) These elements, or entities, are identifiers, such as an IP address, a user name, a host name, a domain name, a file name, or a file hash. The data from configured sources, such as RSA NetWitness Endpoint, can help you understand what is happening.

Note: To enable viewing of contextual information, your administrator must add the Context Hub service in RSA NetWitness Platform and configure data sources for the Context Hub service as described in the *Context Hub Configuration Guide*. Analysts also need a role with the permission `Context Lookup` as described in "Role Permissions" and "Manage Users with Roles and Permissions" in the *System Security and User Management Guide*. Go to the Master Table of Contents to find all NetWitness Platform Logs & Network 11.x documents.

The Context Hub is a centralized service that aggregates data about entities from multiple configurable data sources. This data can extend your investigation with additional context beyond the immediate results of a specific query. For example, the Context Hub can tell you if a given entity has been mentioned in any incidents, alerts, feeds, or community intelligence publications.

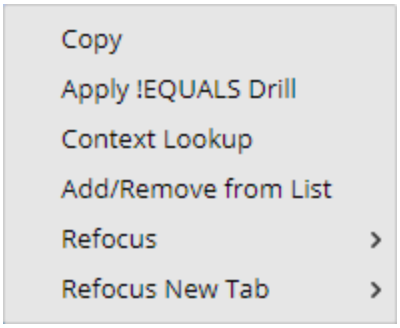
In the Navigate view and Events view, entities that have associated context data available are highlighted with a gray background; hovering over an entity displays a hover box giving a summary of the available data. When you right-click the entity, the Context Hub queries the configured data sources for relevant information, and the Context Lookup panel opens from the right side of the browser window. The Context Lookup panel is populated with the information from the Context Hub as it becomes available. You can perform another lookup by right-clicking on another entity, and the Context Lookup panel is updated with that entity's information.



In the Context Lookup panel, you can view and explore individual data sources for further investigation. For a detailed description of the information displayed for each data source, see Context Lookup Panel.

To view information in the Context Lookup panel in the Navigate view or the Events view:

1. Hover over different meta values to see the data sources for which data is available.
   A hover box displays a list of the data sources that have context data available for meta value. These are the possible data sources: NetWitness Endpoint, Incidents, Alerts, Hosts, Files, Feeds, and Live Connect.
2. Right-click a meta value, and click **Context Lookup** in the drop-down menu to open the Context Lookup panel.

   The Context Lookup panel opens from the right side of the browser window. The Context Lookup panel is populated with the information from the Context Hub as it becomes available.
3. To perform actions from the Context Lookup panel, right-click an entity such as IP address.
   The following options are available: Open Link in New tab, Query in Investigate, Copy Link, Paste, Google Lookup, Virus Total Lookup, and Query in Endpoint.
4. To close the Context Lookup panel, click ■ in the panel.

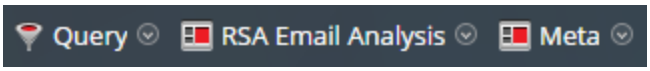
Use Profiles to Encapsulate Custom Views

Using profiles is a quick and easy way to customize which data is displayed in the Navigate view and the Events view. In the Manage Profiles dialog, you can use a profile to specify which meta groups and column groups are displayed by default, to append queries to an investigation, and to import or export profiles.

Note: Profiles are shared across users in the same NetWitness Platform network. If one user modifies or deletes a profile it has an affect on what is available to the other users.

If you have multiple profiles, you can switch between them to quickly change to the selected profile's preferences. If a profile is currently active, the title of the Profile menu is replaced with the profile name.

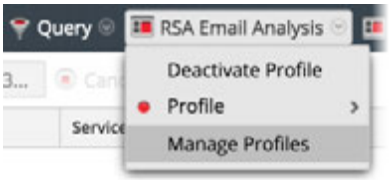
The following figure illustrates this in the Navigate view. The profile name is displayed to the right of the Query option. This is also true for the Events view.



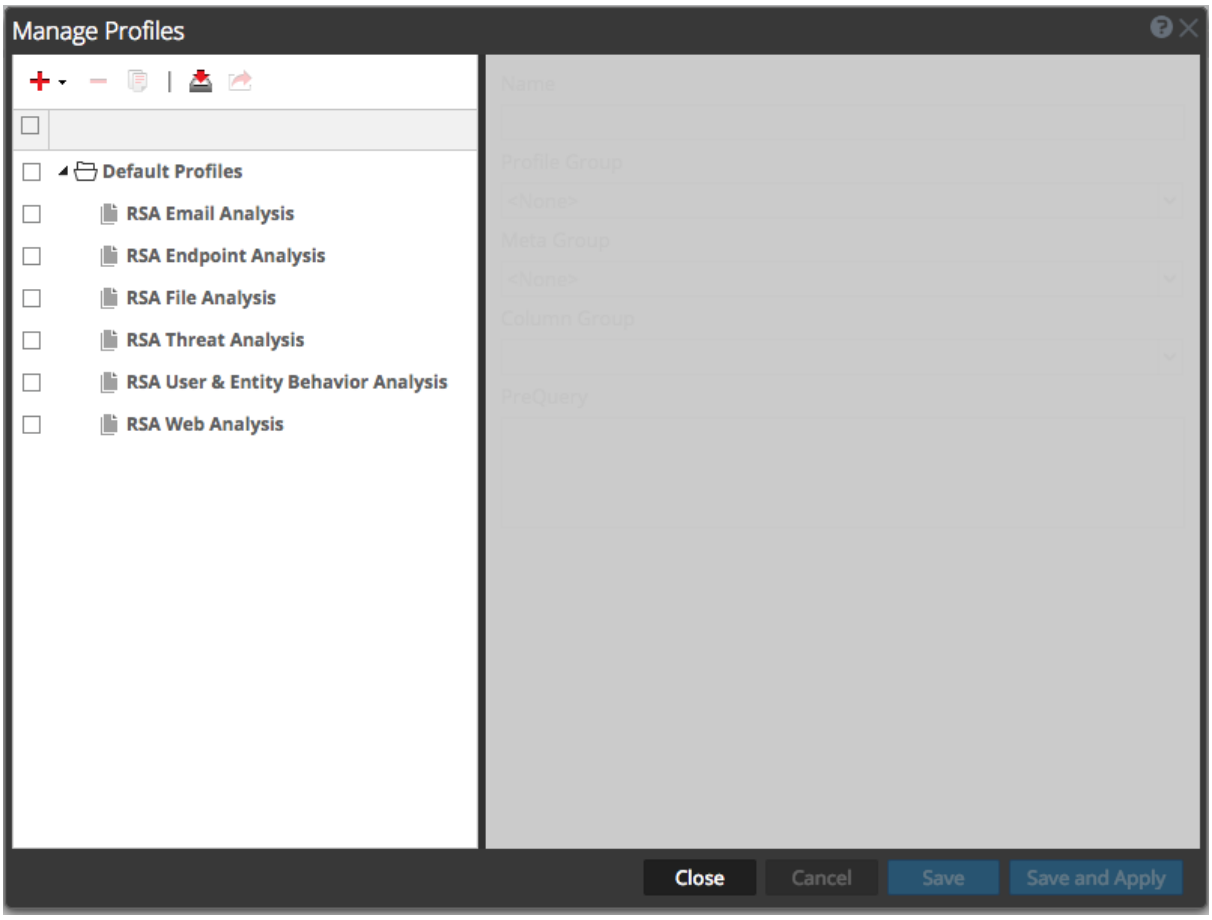
Beginning with Version 11.2, profiles are organized into profile groups. The built-in profiles are in the Default Profiles group, which cannot be edited. Analysts can create new profile groups, which anyone can use. Once created, you can edit a profile group to add profiles, remove profiles, or move profiles from one group to another. When you create a profile, it is not added to any profile group by default. When exporting profiles, information about the profile group is saved, and profiles are imported to the same group from which they were exported.

Navigate to the Manage Profiles Dialog

1. Go to INVESTIGATE > **Events** or **INVESTIGATE** > **Navigate**. (If the **Investigate** dialog is displayed, select a service and click **Navigate**.)
2. In the toolbar, select **Profile > Manage Profiles**.



The Manage Profiles dialog is displayed.



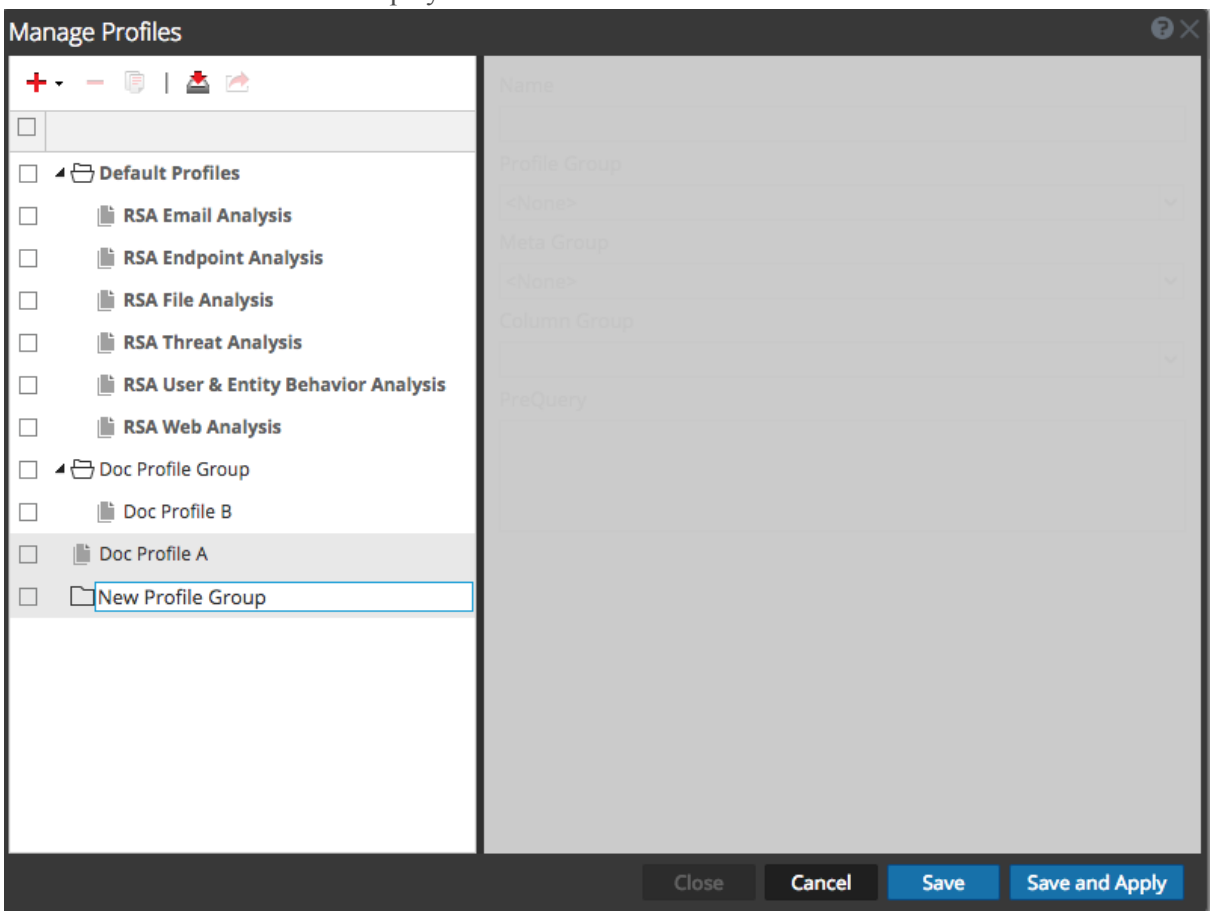
Create, Edit, or Delete a Profile Group (Version 11.2 and Above)

You can create a custom profile group to organize different profiles. Once created, the only edit you can make directly to a profile group is to edit the name of the profile group. To add or remove a profile in a group, edit the profile and assign it to a different profile group as described in Create and Edit Profiles.

1. In the **Manage Profiles** dialog, do one of the following:
   - To select an existing profile group to edit, double-click the profile group.
   - To add a new profile group, click + and select **Add New Profile Group**.

Note: If you want to edit one of the built-in profile groups, click to make an editable copy.

A folder with a blank field is displayed at the bottom of the Profiles list in the left column.



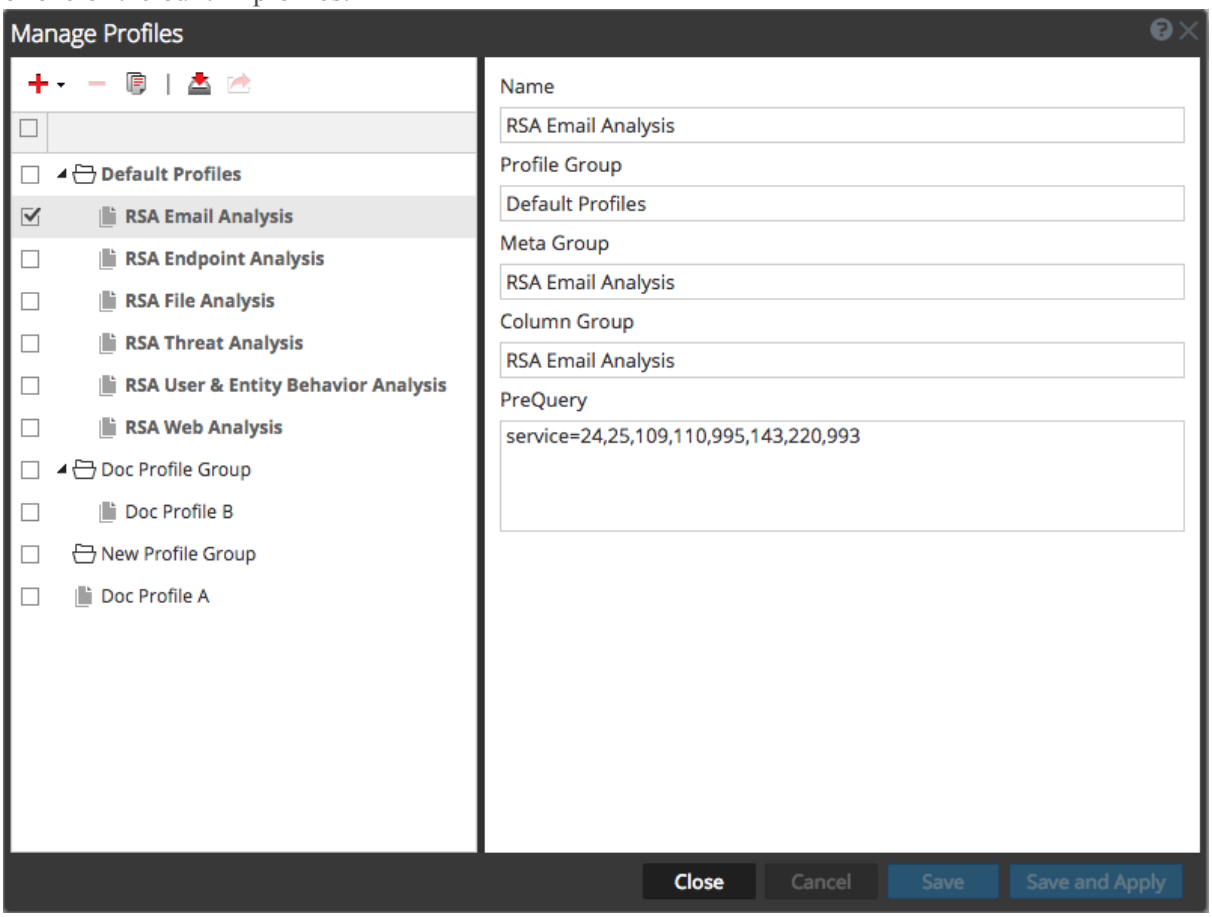
2. To edit or enter the name of the profile group, double-click the Profile Group and type in the entry field. The name must be between 2 and 80 characters.
   The profile group name is applied to a new profile group or to the profile group you edited. The profile group is now available when configuring a profile.
3. To delete a profile group do one of the following:
   - If you want to delete a profile group but keep the profiles, select the checkbox to select the group, clear the checkboxes for profiles in the group, and click delete.
   - If you want to delete a profile group and the profiles that the group contains, select the checkbox to select the group, and do not clear the checkboxes for the profiles that you want to delete.
     A dialog asks for confirmation that you want to delete the group. If you did not clear the mark in the checkbox next to the profiles, the group and the profiles in the group are deleted. If you cleared the checkboxes for the profiles, only the profile group is deleted and the profiles are moved out of the group and available to add to another profile group.

Create and Edit Profiles

1. In the **Manage Profiles** dialog, do one of the following:
   - To select an existing profile to edit, select the checkbox beside the name.
   - To add a new profile in Version 11.2 and above, click + or click the down arrow next to + and select **Add New Profile**.
   - To create a new profile in versions prior to 11.2, click +.

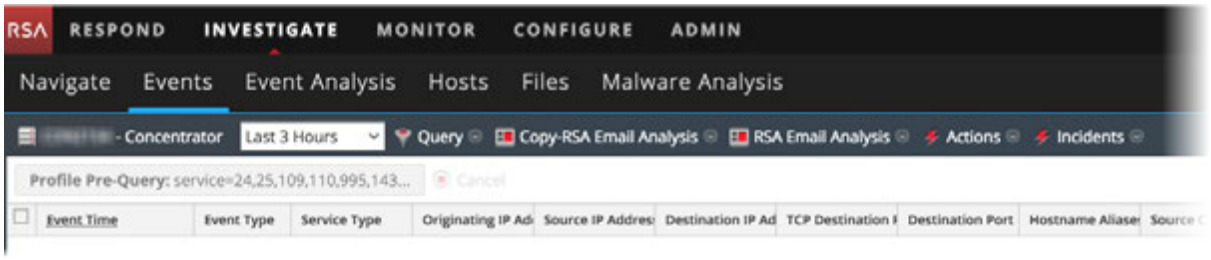
   Note: If you want to edit one of the built-in profiles, click to create a copy, and edit the copy.

   The definition of the profile is available to edit in the right panel. This figure illustrates the definition of one of the built-in profiles.



2. Edit or enter the profile name by typing in the **Name** field. The name must be between 2 and 80 characters.
3. (Optional for Version 11.2 and above) If you want to add the profile to a profile group, select a profile group from the **Profile Group** drop-down list.
   If you select a profile group, the profile is added to the group when you save the changes. If you do not select a profile group, the profile is not part of a group.

4. Select a meta group from the **Meta Group** drop-down list. You can add custom meta groups as described in Manage Meta Groups.
5. Select a column group for the **Column Group** drop-down list. You can add custom column groups as described in Manage Column Groups in the Events View.
6. Type queries to filter results in the **PreQuery** field. PreQuery follows the same syntax as the Query builder. The PreQuery in the figure uses a meta group called **service = 24,25,109,110,995,143,220,993**.
7. Click **Save** to save the profile without using it, or click **Save and Apply** to save the profile and use it immediately.
   If you click **Save and Apply**, a confirmation dialog is displayed before applying the selected profile. For Version 11.2 and above, the PreQuery that you entered in the Manage Profiles dialog is displayed in the breadcrumb.



Delete a Profile

1. In the **Manage Profiles** dialog, select a profile by selecting the checkbox beside the name.

   Note: You cannot delete any of the built-in profiles.

2. Click −.
   A prompt requests confirmation that you want to delete the profile, and the profile is deleted. The option name in the toolbar reverts to **Profile** to show that no profile is in effect.

Change the Active Profile

If you do not see enough results or the right results in the Navigate or Events views, you may have an active profile that is applying a PreQuery. If you do not want to use any profiles, you can click **Deactivate Profile** in the **Profile** drop-down menu.

To use a different profile:

1. In the **Navigate** or **Events** view toolbar, open the **Profiles** drop-down menu.
2. Hover over the **Profile** option to display a drop-down list of available profiles.
3. Select the profile you want to use.
   The profile settings are applied immediately.

If you want to change the active profile from the Manage Profile dialog:

1. In the **Navigate** or **Events** view toolbar, select **Profiles > Manage Profiles**.
   The Manage Profiles dialog is displayed.

2. Select a profile from the left panel and click **Save and Apply**.
   A confirmation dialog is displayed.
3. Click **Yes**.
   The profile settings are applied immediately.

Import Profiles

You can upload or import `.jsn` files that have been downloaded from another service. When profile groups are exported and then imported, the grouping of profiles is maintained.

1. In the **Manage Profiles** dialog, click in the left panel toolbar.
   The Profile Import dialog is displayed.
2. Click **Browse** or the **Upload File** field to select a file from your computer.
3. When the file is selected, click **Upload**.
   The profile is displayed in the left panel.

Download Profiles

Profiles are downloaded as .jsn files.

1. In the **Manage Profiles** dialog, select one or more profiles from the left panel.
2. In the left panel toolbar, click .
   The download begins immediately.

Search for Text Patterns

You can search for text patterns within the current set of events in both the Navigate view and the Events view. You can perform a keyword text search or do regex (Regular Expression) matching. In the Navigate view, you can click a meta value, such as HTTP, to drill into the data and then enter a search string in the Search field to search for events within that subset of data. The search opens a tab in the Events view, brings your drill and time range forward, and shows your search results. You can also drill into the data using queries before starting a search. To execute the search, enter a search string in the Search box, and press **Enter** or click **Search**.

Keyword Text Search

The text search provides these capabilities:

- Each white space delimited word is ANDed, so that every word must be found, but the order or location position in relation to the other words is irrelevant. For example, if you search on `Mark Albert`, both Mark and Albert must be found in the session, but they need not be together or in any specific order.
- The word OR is special. If you search `Mark OR Albert`, either Mark or Albert must be found in the session to match; both are not required.
- You can mix or match implicit ANDs and ORs together in the search string. The explicit OR has higher precedence than the implicit (whitespace) AND. The following examples make the same logical statement, which requires that both the terms cheese and dumplings be present in a match and one of toaster bread:

  ```
  cheese toast OR bread dumplings
  cheese AND (toast OR bread) AND dumplings
  ```
- You can exclude words from search results using the `-` operator. For example, searching for `cheese -toast` would return any result that has the word cheese, unless the word toast is also present.
- The keyword search can match metadata stored in the following patterns:
  - **IPv4 and IPv6 addresses**. Any term that can be recognized as an IP address will be converted to the native metadata format so that it can be found in indexed metadata.
  - **IPv4 CIDR ranges**. You can use CIDR notation to locate IPv4 addresses within a range.
  - **Timestamps**. Timestamps are matched against the native time meta, and any additional time meta fields stored with the Time type.
  - **Numbers**. The search function will attempt to automatically identify decimal search terms and match them against numeric meta data fields.

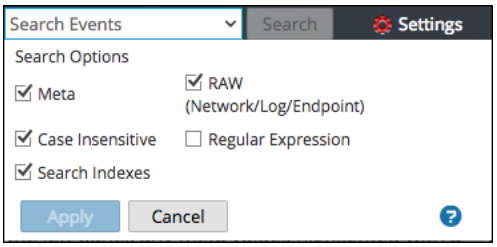
Options Controlling Search Behavior

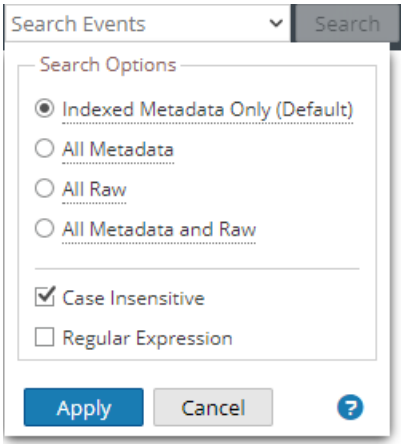
To access the Search box and search options in the Navigate or Events views:

1. You can see the Search Events field in the toolbar.

Troubleshooting: If you cannot see the Search Events field in the toolbar, click on the right side of the toolbar.

2. Click in the Search field to view the Search Options drop-down menu. In Version 11.2 and above, the menu options are slightly different. The first figure illustrates the menu for 11.1 and below; the second figure illustrates the menu for Version 11.2 and above.





The options selected in this box change how the search is executed. The default search mode is to search indexes for indexed metadata and raw data only.

Note: Because the Index or Indexed Metadata Only (default) checkbox is selected by default, the search returns results based on data that is indexed. If you want to search for a complete set of metadata or raw data, select those checkboxes and clear the Index or Indexed Metadata Only (default) checkbox. This type of search takes longer, but it contains a more complete set of data.

The following table describes the Investigation search options.

Feature	Description
Indexed Metadata Only (default) checkbox (Version 11.2) **Index** radio button (Version 11.1)	This search only returns results on indexed data. Searching the index is the fastest way to locate keywords within a large data set. The index search uses any relevant indexes present within your data collection. **Caution:** Substring matches are not located by index searches. If you require substring matches, clear this checkbox and use a non-index search mode.

Feature	Description
All Metadata radio button (Version 11.2) **Meta** checkbox (Version 11.1)	Searches the metadata. Your keyword or regex pattern is matched against any parsed metadata.
All Raw radio button (Version 11.2) **RAW** (Network/Log/Endpoint) checkbox (Version 11.1)	Searches the network, log, and endpoint event text. Every event is decoded and content is searched for matches on the keyword or regex pattern. If you select all data with no filters on an Archiver, execution time may be excessive and a warning may be displayed. **Caution:** Searching raw network sessions causes sessions to be decoded, which is very time intensive. You may want to disable raw searches when looking at network-only collections.
All Metadata and Raw radio button (Version 11.2)	Searches the metadata and the log or event text. This option is a combination of two options in Version 11.1: Meta and RAW (Network/Log/Endpoint), which you could select together. In Version 11.2, you can select only one radio button.
Case Insensitive	Ignores case when searching.
Regular Expression	Searches using a Perl regular expression, rather than text. By default executes a text search. To execute a regular expression search, select the Regular Expression option. **Caution:** - Regular expression searches can be very slow. - When combining regular expressions and index search options, the regular expression pattern is matched against unique index values instead of meta values. This produces results faster, but it is not an exhaustive search of all the meta data or raw data.
Apply	Sets the default search options to apply to a search in the Navigate and Events views. This also updates your Investigation preferences in your Profile (Profile > Preferences > Investigation tab). The preferences are saved and effective immediately. You can select search options to use for a particular search without changing your default search preferences.

Regular Expression Search Syntax

A regular expression search uses Perl regular expression syntax, which is documented in detail in http://perldoc.perl.org/perlre.html.

Raw Text Keyword Search

The Log Decoder has the capability to create a raw text index for unparsed log events. This functionality creates metadata items that form a full-text index on downstream services such as Concentrators and Archivers. When you enable the Search Indexes option in your search preferences, your search automatically utilizes the text index. Note that the text index produces meta items that have a coarse granularity. For example, the default text indexer configuration truncates text terms. By comparing the index matches against raw data, the search engine will find accurate results for your search. However, you can improve search times by disabling the raw search checkbox. If you do so, results will be returned faster, but you may see false positive hits in your search results.

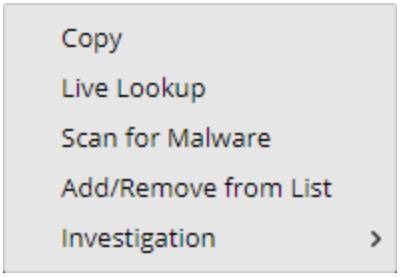
Search Examples

The following examples show searches from the Navigate and Events views.

Search in the Navigate View

To search within the currently displayed data in the Navigate view:

1. To drill into the data, click a meta value, such as HTTP, in the Values panel.



2. Type a search string in the Search field and press **Enter** or click **Search**.
3. To clear the search box and return to the normal Events view, click the **X** in the search box.

Search in the Events View

To search within the currently displayed data in the Events view:

1. Type a search string in the Search box, and press **Enter** or click **Search**.
   The search results are displayed in the Events view. Events that match the search criteria are displayed in the events list. In the Details view and List view, matches are highlighted in the Details column. In addition, when searching RAW, matches are highlighted in the Log view Logs column.
2. If you want to narrow the search, change the query and time.
3. If you want to stop the search and return to the Events view, click **Cancel**.
   Any results that are displayed remain.
4. To clear the search box and return to the normal Events view, click **X** in the search box.

View and Modify Queries Using URL Integration

NetWitness Investigate includes an External URL Integration that facilitates integration with third-party products by allowing a search against the NetWitness Platform architecture. By using a query in a URI, you can pivot directly from any product that allows custom links, into a specific drill point in the Investigate view. This integration provides an internal presentation of the user's query.

URL Integration allows the user to identify the service either by the host id or by the service and port, as defined in NetWitness Platform. If NetWitness Platform is unable to resolve the service, the analyst is redirected to the Navigate view, showing the Service selection dialog. Once the service is selected, the Navigate view is loaded with the drill point, defined by the query.

Service Id Known

When the ID of the service to use for an investigation is known, the format for entering a URI using a URL-encoded query is:

```
http://<sa host:port>/investigation/<deviceId>/navigate/query/<encoded query>/date/<start date>/<enddate>
```

where

- `<sa host: port>` is the IP address or DNS, with or without a port, as appropriate (ssl or not). This designation is needed only if access is configured over a non-standard port through a proxy.
- `<deviceId>` is the internal Service ID in the NetWitness Platform instance for the service to query against. The service ID can be represented only as an integer. You can see the relevant service ID from the URL when accessing the Investigation view within NetWitness Platform. This value changes based on the service being connected to for analysis.
- `<encoded query>` is the URL-encoded NetWitness Platform query. The length of query is limited by the HTML URL limitations.
- `<start date>` and `<end date>` define the date range for the query. The format is `<yyyy-mm-dd>T<hh:mm:ss>Z`. The start and end dates are required. If no date is provided then the user defaults for that service are used. Relative ranges (for example, Last Hour) are not supported. All times are run as UTC.
  For example:
  `http://localhost:9191/investigation/12/navigate/query/alias%20exists/date/2012-09-01T00:00:00Z/2012-10-31T00:00:00Z`

Host and Port Known

When the host and port of the service to use for investigation is known, the format for entering a URI using a URL-encoded query is:

```
http://<sa host:port>/investigation/<device host:port>/navigate/query/<encoded query>/date/<start date>/<enddate>
```

where

- <sa host: port> is the IP address or DNS, with or without a port, as appropriate (ssl or not). This designation is needed only if access is configured over a non-standard port through a proxy.
- <device host:port> is the host and port of a service defined in NetWitness Platform instance for the service to query against. NetWitness Platform attempts to resolve the host and port as a service ID defined in NetWitness Platform.
- <encoded query> is the URL-encoded NetWitness Platform query. The length of query is limited by the HTML URL limitations.
- <start date> and <end date> define the date range for the query. The format is <yyyy-mm-dd>T<hh:mm:ss>Z. The start and end dates are required. If no date is provided then the user defaults for that service are used. Relative ranges (for example, Last Hour) are not supported in this version. All times are run as UTC.
  For example:
  `http://localhost:9191/investigation/concentrator:50105/navigate/query/alias%20exists/date/2012-09-01T00:00:00Z/2012-10-31T00:00:00Z`

Examples

These are query examples where the NetWitness Server is 192.168.1.10 and the deviceID is identified as 2.

All activity on 03/12/2013 between 5:00 and 6:00 AM with a hostname registered

- Custom Pivot: `alias.host exists`
- `https://192.168.1.10/investigation/2/navigate/query/alias%2Ehost%20exists/date/2013-03-12T05:00:00Z/2013-03-12T06:00:00Z`

All activity on 3/12/2013 between 5:00 and 5:10 PM with http traffic to and from IP address 10.10.10.3

- Custom Pivot: `service=80 && (ip.src=10.10.10.3 || ip.dst=10.0.3.3)`
- Encoded Pivot Dissected:
  - `service=80 => service&3D80`
  - `ip.src=10.10.10.3 => ip%2Esrc%3D10%2E10%2E10%2E3`
  - `ip.dst=10.10.10.3 => ip%2Esrc%3D10%2E10%2E10%2E3`
  - `https://192.168.1.10/investigation/2/navigate/query/service%3D80%20%26%26%20%28ip%2Esrc%3D10%2E10%2E10%2E3%20%7C%7C%20ip%2Edst%3D10%2E10%2E10%2E3%29/date/2013-03-12T17:00:00Z/2013-03-12T17:10:00Z`

Additional Notes

Some values may not need to be encoded as part of the query. For example, commonly the IP src and dst is used for this integration point. If leveraging a third-party application for integration of this feature, it is possible to reference those without encoding applied.

Reconstruct an Event

When viewing a list of events in Events view, you can safely create a reconstruction of the event in a readable form that matches the original. By default, the initial view of a reconstructed event is the most suitable format (Best Reconstruction); for example, web content is reconstructed as a web page; an IM conversation is displayed with both parts of the conversation. Each user can select a different default reconstruction in the Profile > Preferences view.

You can also open a reconstruction from the Navigate view if you know the Event ID of the event.

In the reconstruction, you can:

- Select event information to view. Possible values are: request data, response data, both request and response data.
- Select the reconstruction type: details, text, hex, packets, web, mail, or IM.
- Export raw logs.
- Export the event as a PCAP file.
- Extract any files available in the event.
- Extract all the meta data associated with the event.

  Caution: Be careful when clicking a link to a file in the Reconstruction. If your system has an application associated with the file, or the browser is capable of opening them, and the attachments are malicious, they can negatively affect your system.

- Display the event in a separate window or tab (depending on your browser configuration).
- If you are viewing the reconstruction as a preview in the current view, you can page forward to the next event and back to the previous using the navigation buttons in the bottom left corner.

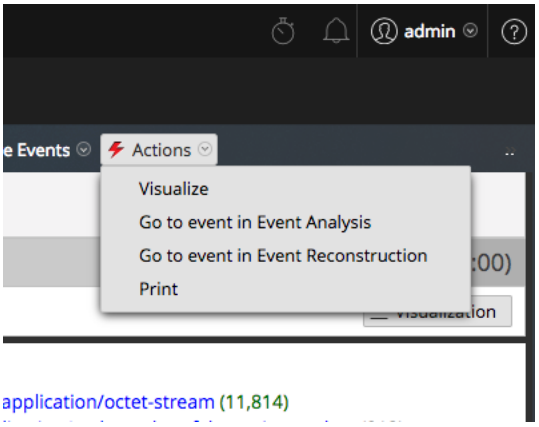
Note: Reconstruction Settings and Reconstruction Cache Settings allow an administrator to manage application performance for Investigation. As analysts reconstruct sessions that they are investigating, two situations can affect performance and results.
-Some events can be very large and contain many thousands of source packets. Reconstructing these types of sessions can degrade application performance.
- In some cases, the reconstruction cache can present incorrect content; for this reason, NetWitness Platform cleans cache that is older than a day every 24 hours. Between the daily cache cleanings, certain actions my result in stale cache being used for a reconstruction, and if the need arises, administrators can manually clear cache for one or more services that are connected to the current NetWitness Server.

Reconstruct an Event from the Navigate View

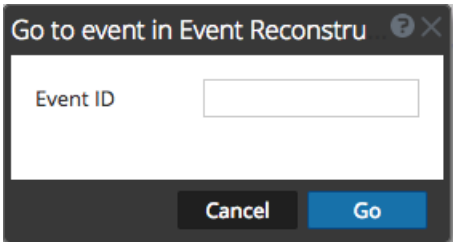
You can reconstruct an event directly from the Navigate view given a known Event ID. You can use this option without executing a query as you usually do when beginning an investigation. A service and time range must be selected to be able to jump directly to an event using just its `eventid`.

To view a reconstruction or event analysis directly from the Navigate view:

1. Go to **INVESTIGATE** > **Navigate** and select **Actions** > **Go to event in Event Analysis** or **Go to event in Event Reconstruction**.



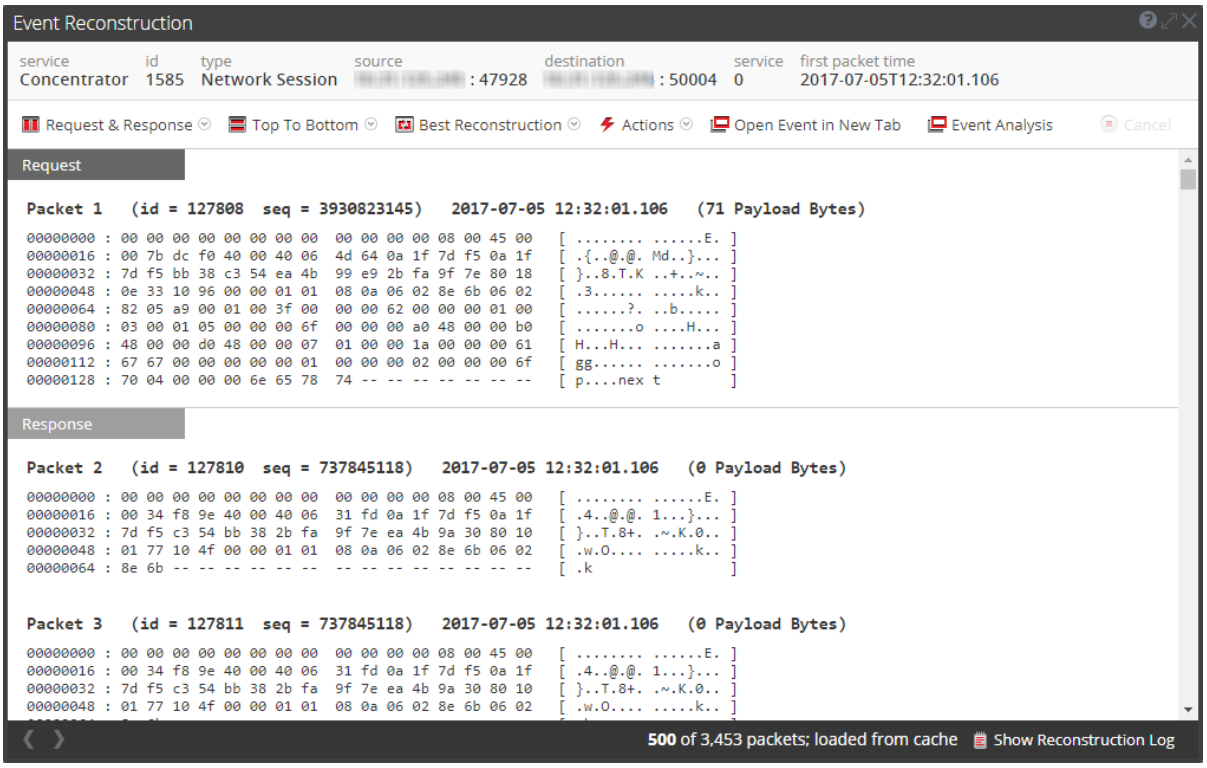
The Go to event dialog is displayed. There are two dialogs, one for Event Analysis and one for Event reconstruction. Both ask for the Event ID.



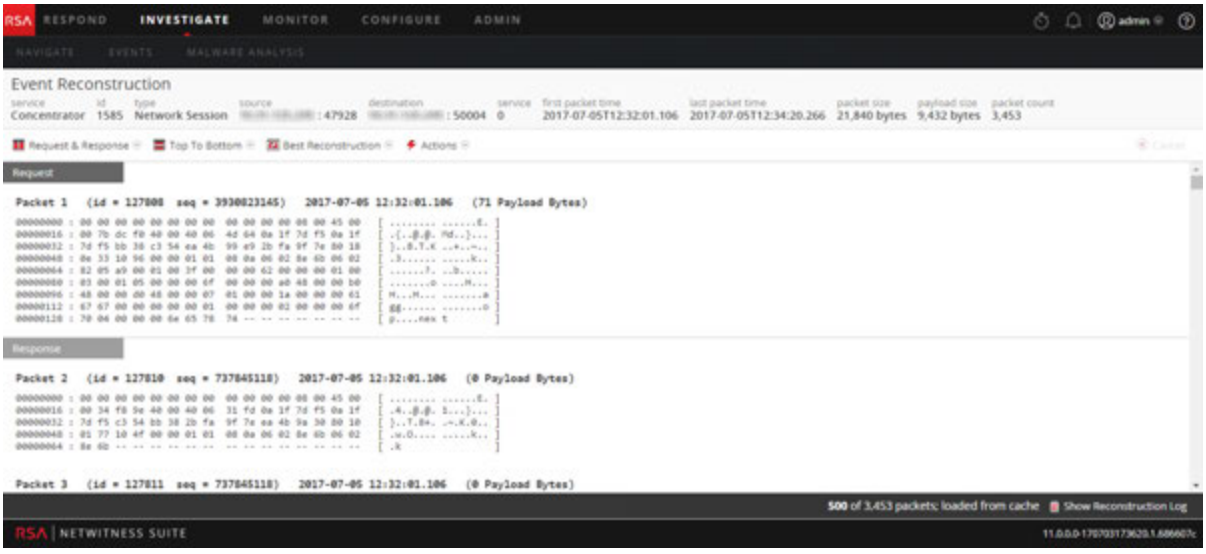
2. In the **Event ID** field, type the ID and click **Go**.
   The specified event is reconstructed in the Event Reconstruction view or the Event Analysis view.

Reconstruct an Event from the Events View

1. Open a drill point in the **Events** view.
2. To show all meta data, click + Show Additional Meta .
3. To open an event reconstruction in the current view, select an event to reconstruct and select **Actions** > **View Event** > **Preview Inline**.
   The Event Reconstruction opens in a popup window in the same view. By default, NetWitness Platform displays the best reconstruction for the event determined by the event content or the reconstruction that you have selected in the Default Session View setting for Investigation. You can use the options in the Event Reconstruction toolbar to change the reconstruction method, view side-by-side results, export an event, open an email attachment, extract files, and open the event in a new tab. The toolbar options vary depending on the type of event being reconstructed (network event, log event, or endpoint event). This is an example of the reconstruction for a network event.



4. To preview a reconstruction of the next event, click or to preview a reconstruction of the previous event, click .
5. To open an event reconstruction in a new tab, do one of the following:
   a. In the **Events** view, select an event to reconstruct and select **Actions** > **View Event** > **Open in New Tab**.
   b. In the **Event Reconstruction** toolbar of previewed reconstruction, click **Open Event in New Tab** in the toolbar.
   The Event Reconstruction opens in a new tab.



View Side by Side or Top to Bottom

To select the way requests and responses for an event are displayed:

1. In the **Event Reconstruction** toolbar, click **Top to Bottom** or **Side by Side**.
2. In the drop-down menu, select the information you want to see in the event: **Side by Side** or **Top to Bottom.**
   The reconstruction is refreshed with the selected information.

Select Event Information to View

To select what event information to view:

1. In the **Event Reconstruction** toolbar, click **Request & Response**.
2. In the drop-down menu, select the information you want to see in the event: **Request & Response**, **Request**, or **Response**.
   The reconstruction is refreshed with the selected information.

Select Event Reconstruction Type

To select the reconstruction type for an event:

1. In the **Event Reconstruction** toolbar, click **Best Reconstruction**.
2. In the drop-down menu, select the reconstruction type to view: **meta**, **text**, **hex**, **packets**, **web**, **mail**, or **files**.
   The reconstruction is refreshed with the selected reconstruction type.

Open or Download an Email Attachment

When viewing a reconstruction of an email that has attachments, you can open supported file types or download the files to the local system.

Caution: Be careful when selecting file attachments. If your system has an application associated with the file attachments, or the browser is capable of opening them, and the attachments are malicious, they can negatively affect your system.

To open or download email attachments:

1. In the **Event Reconstruction** toolbar, select the **View** drop-down and select **View Mail**.
   The Event Reconstruction is displayed.
2. In the **Event Reconstruction** section of the email, click the Attachment.
   If the file type is supported by the browser, the attachment will open in a new tab.
   If the file type is not supported, the Download dialog is displayed so that you can download the attachment.

Export an Event as a PCAP File

The PCAP export option downloads the sessions for the current time range and drill point to a PCAP file. To export an event as a pcap file:

1. In the **Event Reconstruction** toolbar, click **Actions**.
2. Click **Export PCAP**.
3. A confirmation dialog is displayed.
4. Click **OK**.
   The job is scheduled and when complete the PCAP is downloaded to the local file system. In the Profile > Jobs tab, you can download the PCAP.

Extract Files from a Reconstructed Event

The Extract Files option extracts and downloads the files associated with the event. To extract files:

1. In the **Event Reconstruction** toolbar, click **Actions**.
2. Click **Extract Files**.
   The File Extraction dialog is displayed.
3. Select the types of files to extract, and click **OK**.
4. The job is scheduled and when complete the selected file types are downloaded to the local file system. In the Profile > Jobs tab, you can download the files.

Analyzing Raw Events and Metadata in the Event Analysis View

Analyzing raw events and data in the same view is possible when working in the Event Analysis view. After you understand Recontruction Types in the Event Analysis View, you can:

- Filter Results in the Event Analysis View
- Examine Events in the Event Analysis View
- Look Up Additional Context in the Event Analysis View
- Download Data in the Event Analysis View
- Act on Data in the Event Analysis View

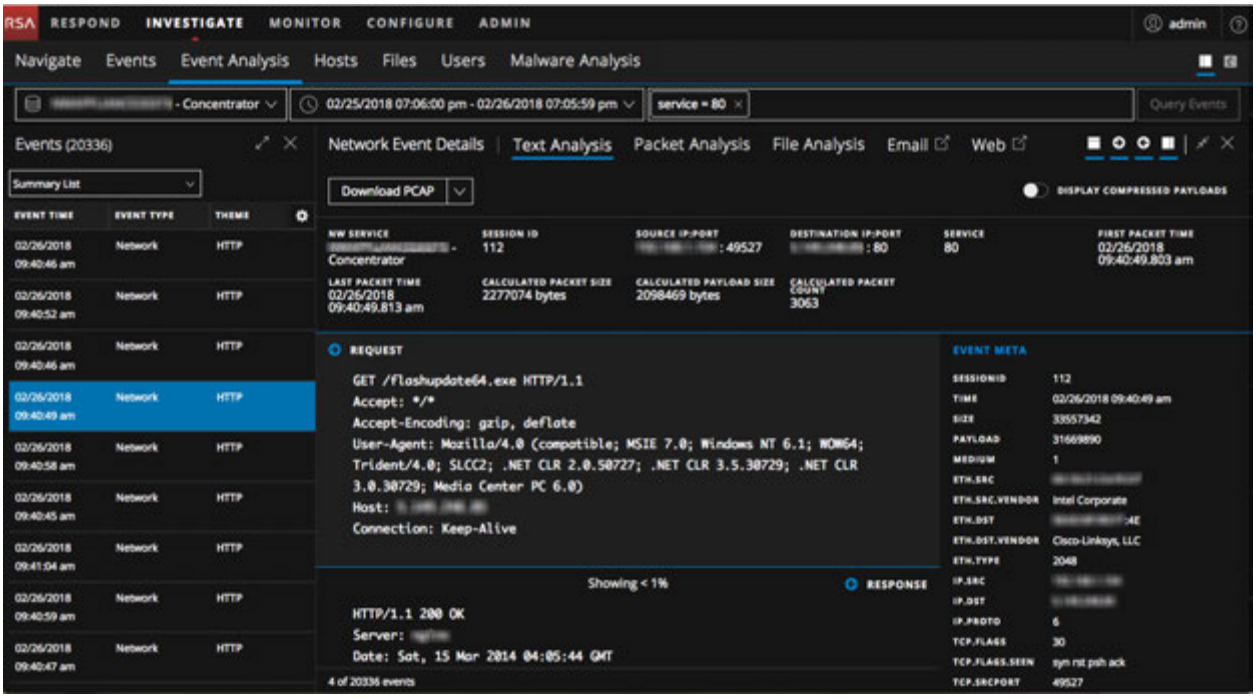
Recontruction Types in the Event Analysis View

When hunting for possible threats in captured network data, you can drill into different points of interest in the data. If a session contains suspicious events, you can examine the list of events for the session and you can also safely view a reconstruction of the event with features that help to identify patterns. (See Beginning an Investigation for the different methods to access the Event Analysis view.)

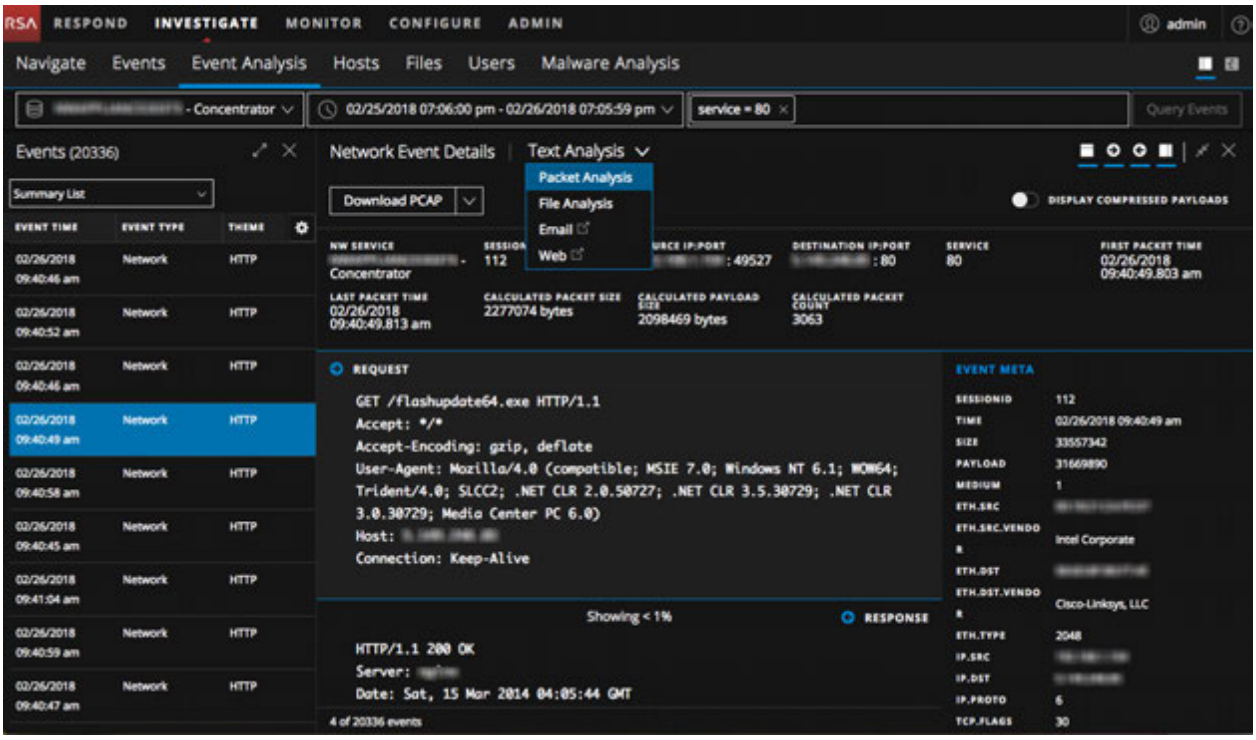
Note: If you are analyzing events on a 10.6.x or 11.0.0.x service from an 11.1 or 11.2 NetWitness Server, the download behavior in the Event Analysis view varies for files, PCAPs, logs, payloads, and meta values. You may see an event payload on a 10.6.x or 11.0.0.x service to which you do not have permission, but you will not be able to download files or payloads.

In the Event Analysis view, you can select the format for the reconstruction: Packet Analysis, File Analysis, or Text Analysis, **Email** (Version 11.1 and later), and **Web** (Version 11.1 and later). When the `medium` meta key tags an event as a log event or endpoint event , only the Text Analysis is available. The default reconstruction for network events is Text Analysis; however, for a network event the last reconstruction format that was open overrides the default. The Email and Web reconstructions open the event in the Events view and are described in "Select the Event Analysis Type" in Examine Events in the Event Analysis View

This figure is an example of the Network Event Details: Text Analysis panel in a web browser window that is wide enough to display the reconstruction format options in a row.



When the browser window is too narrow to display all the view options horizontally, the options are presented in a drop-down list.



Within each type of analysis, settings are available to enhance your analysis. If you change a setting, the setting is preserved between browser refreshes and logins within the same browser. These are the preserved settings:

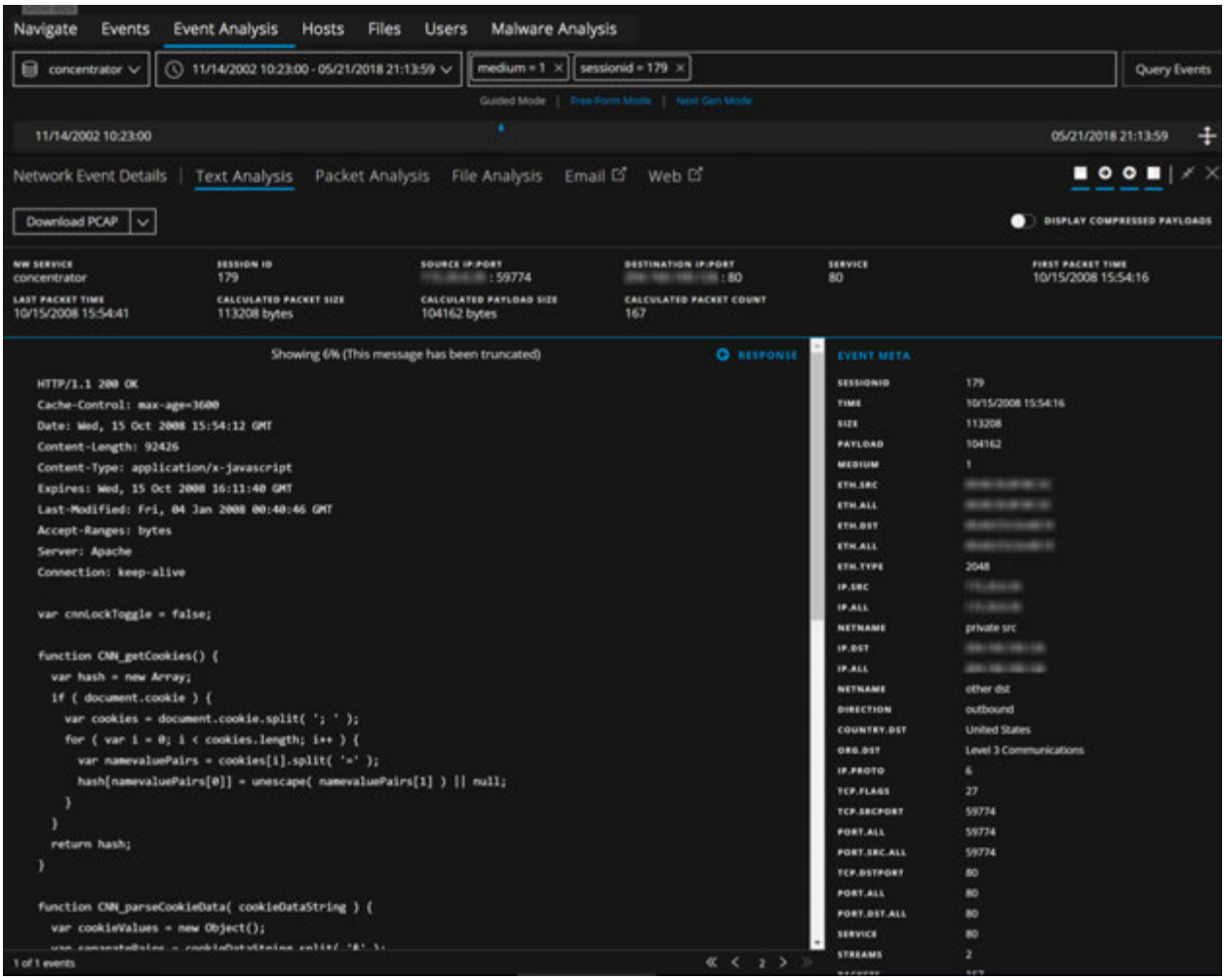
- The currently selected reconstruction: Text Analysis, Packet Analysis, or File Analysis.
- Whether the Event Meta panel is open or closed.
- Whether the Event header is open or closed.
- Whether the Request or Response, or both are displayed.
- Whether packet payloads are displayed in the Packet Analysis panel.
- Whether shaded bytes are displayed in the Packet Analysis panel.
- Whether other common file types are highlighted in the Packet Analysis panel.
- The number of packets per page in the Packet Analysis panel.
- Whether compressed or uncompressed text is displayed in the Text Analysis panel.
- The text decode setting in the Text Analysis panel of a network event.

The Text Analysis Panel

You can view all types of events (network events, log events, and endpoint events) in their original text format in the Text Analysis panel. Pagination controls add flexibility when paging through the reconstructed text of an event.

Note: Endpoint events are available for investigation in Version 11.1 and later. Pagination controls are available in Version 11.2 and later.

The Text Analysis panel for some network events can be quite large. To ensure the best rendering, an excessively large payload is truncated to fit. If a single reconstructed request or response in the reconstructed event exceeds the maximum number of bytes, the header indicates that the message has been truncated. This figure illustrates a single response that has been truncated because it exceeds the maximum number of bytes (Version 11.2).



Version 11.1 handles large payloads differently; the payload for a single event is limited to 2500 packets. When the packet limit is reached, a warning in the footer advises the limit has been reached and provides the total number of packets in the event. This figure shows the tooltip displayed when you hover over the warning.

Note: The Show More option is still available for messages that are truncated; however, the entire text of the message is not visible without downloading the raw payload.

In the Text Analysis panel, network events, log events, and endpoint events are presented differently.

- For network events, Investigate provides the direction of the packet (Request or Response) and contents of each packet in text format. If you are reconstructing a network event, the Text Analysis panel is scrollable. When you scroll, the text identification information as well as the Request and

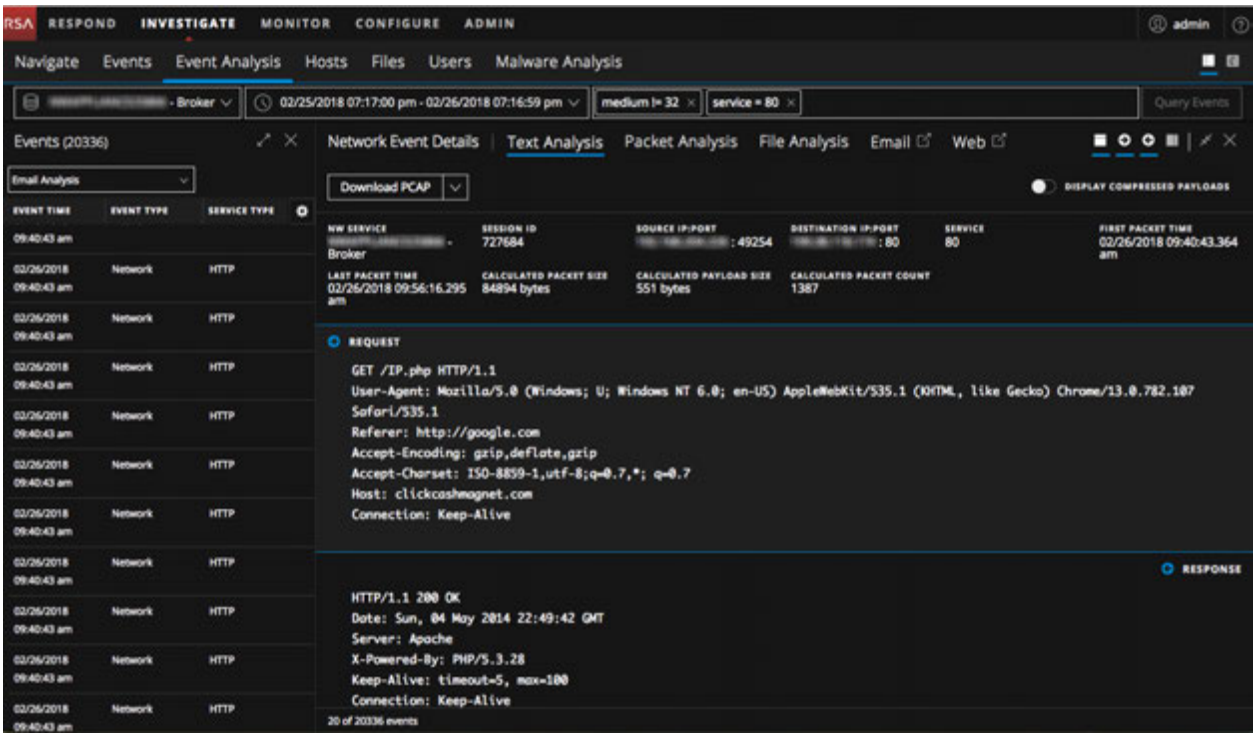
Response labels remain visible rather than scrolling out of view.

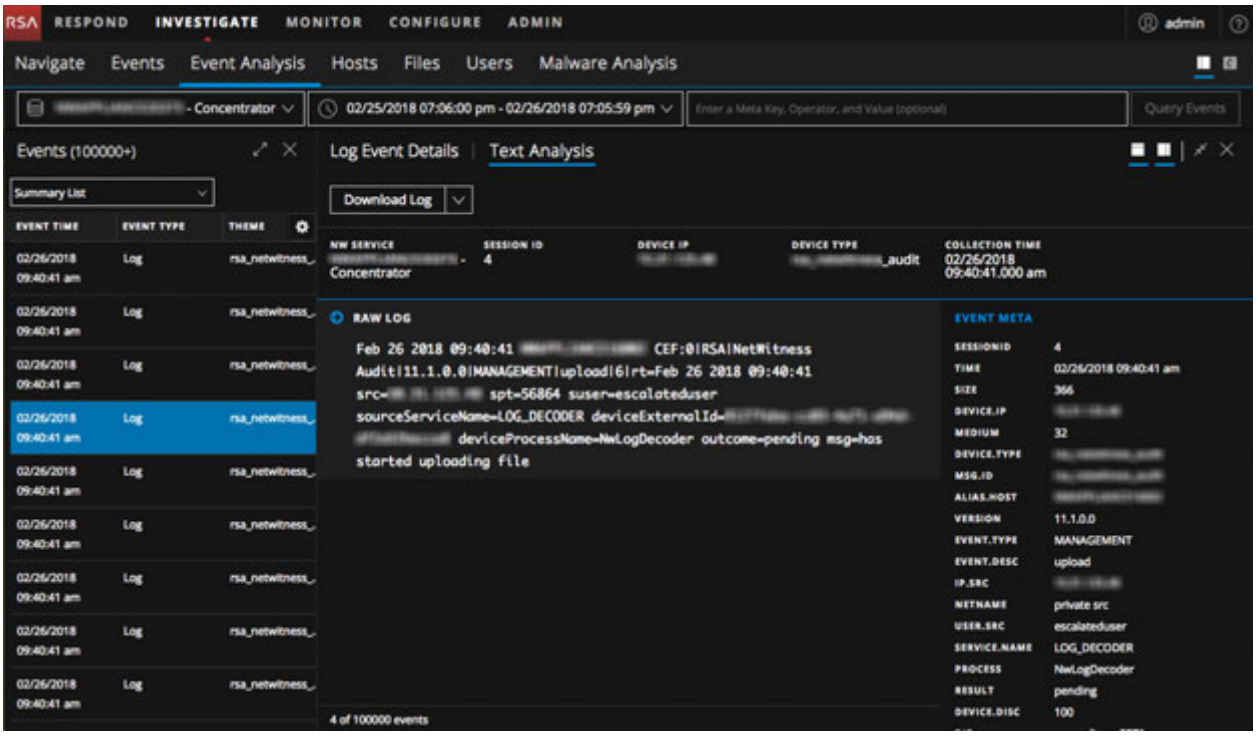
- Log events and endpoint events have no request or response; only the raw event is displayed in the Text Analysis panel.

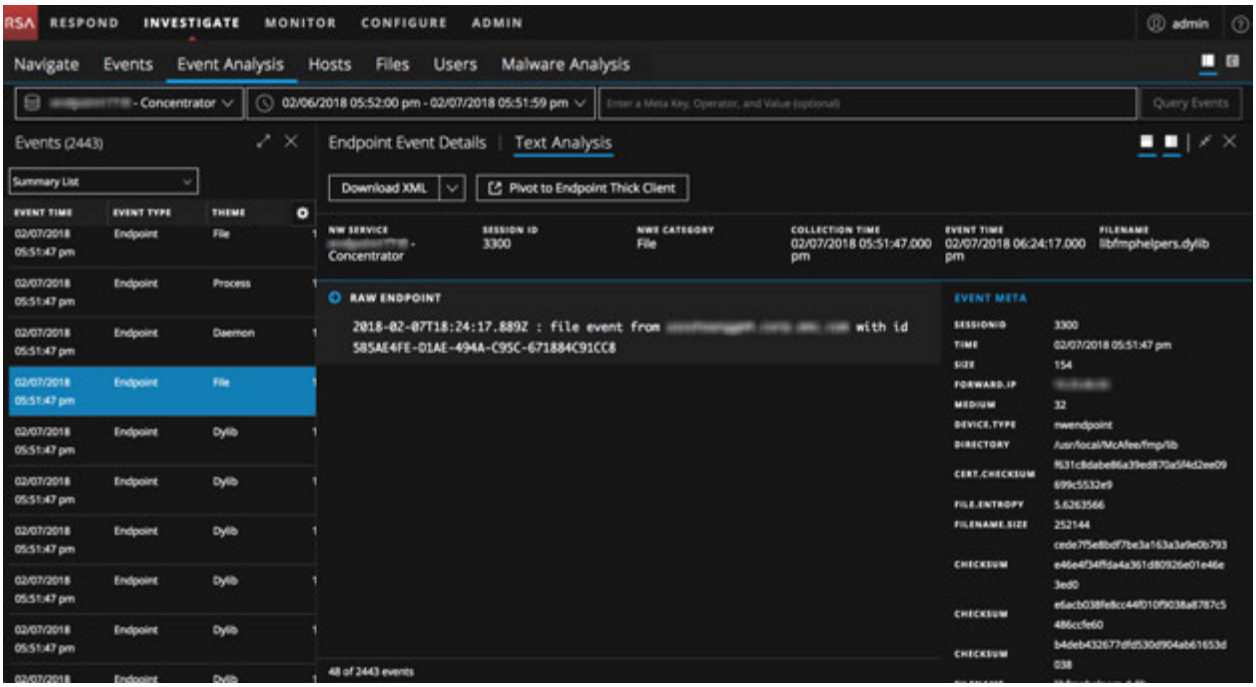
For each type of event (network, log, or endpoint), there are several differences:

- The Event header includes information relevant to each type of event.
- There are different options for exporting.

Below is an example of the Text Analysis panel for each type of event, a network event, a log event, and an endpoint event.



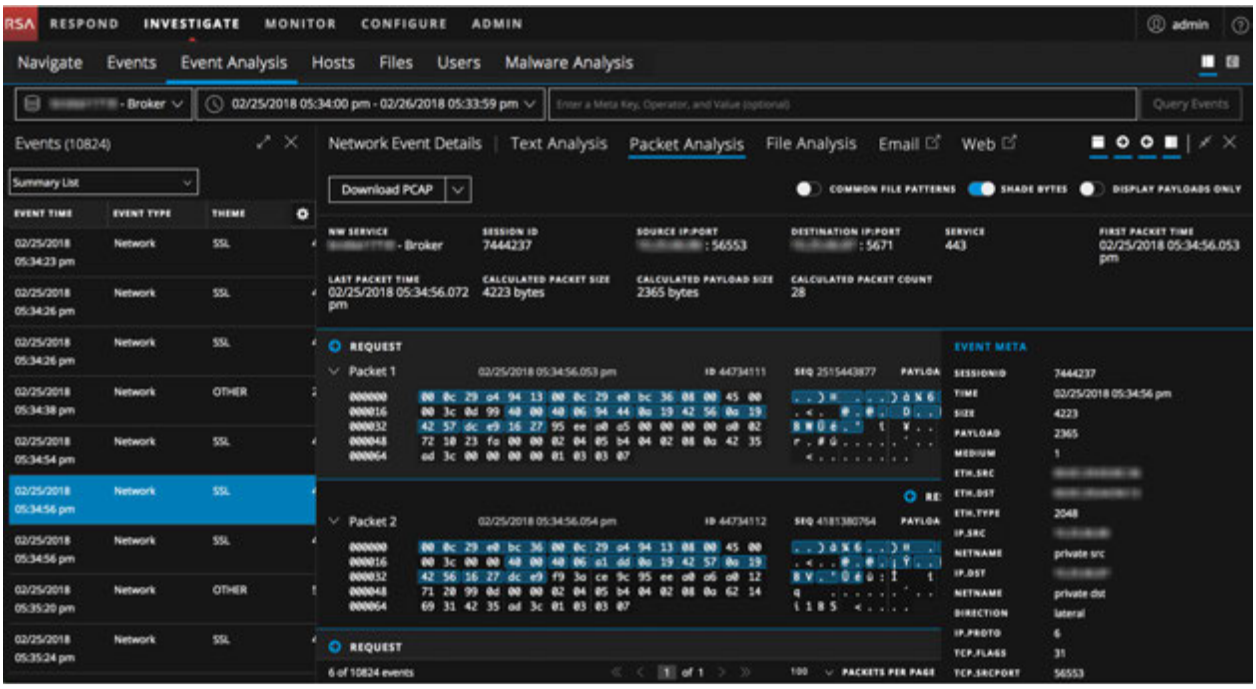




Note: The calculated packet count, calculated packet size, and calculated payload size in the Event header may be different than the same statistics in the Event Meta panel because the metadata is sometimes written before event parsing completes and may include packet duplicates.

The Packet Analysis Panel

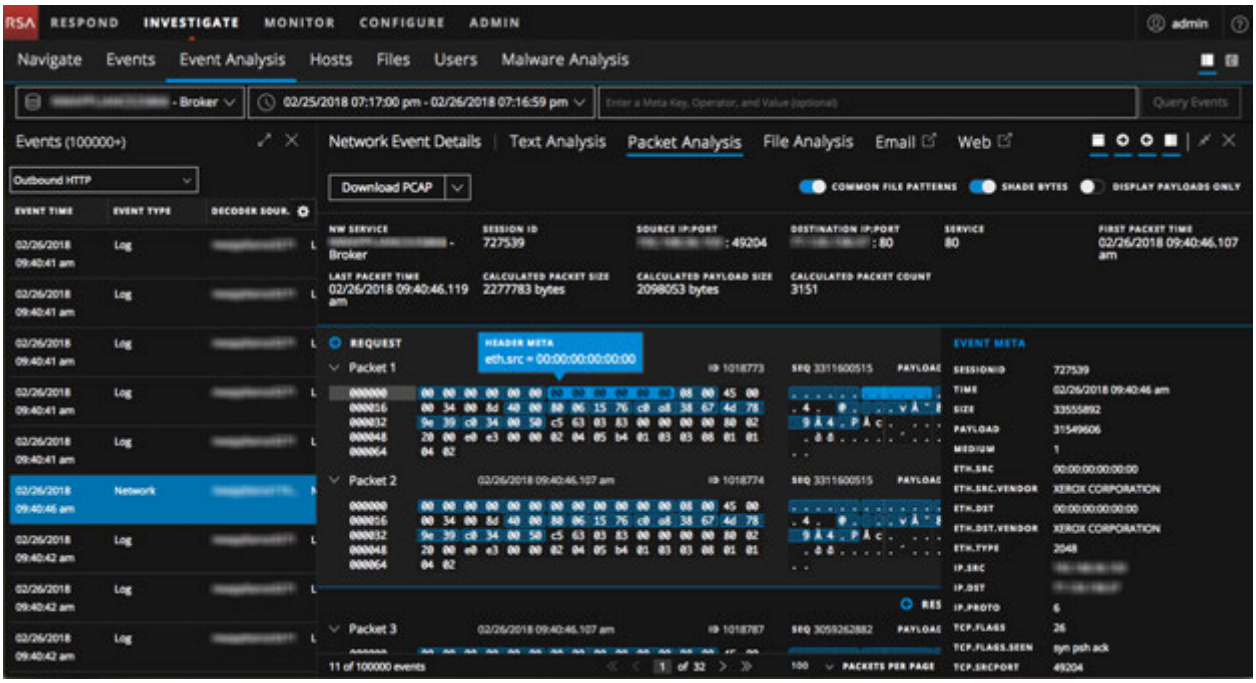
The Packet Analysis panel is for network events only. The Packet Analysis panel is scrollable, and the packet identification information as well as the Request and Response labels remain visible rather than scrolling out of view.



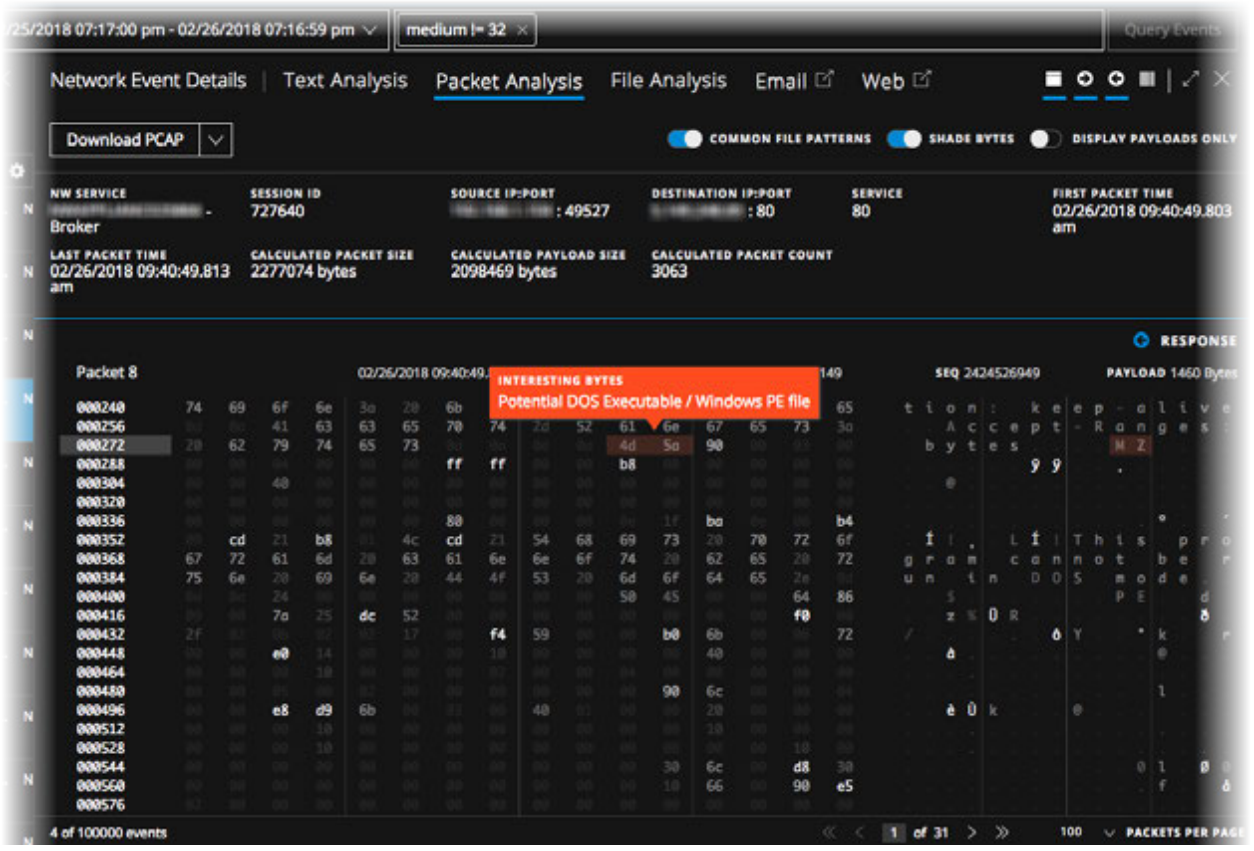
In the Packet Analysis panel, the headings provide the direction of the packet (Request or Response), the packet number, the packet start time, the packet ID and the sequence, and the payload size. All packets begin with a header, and some packets have a footer. Some packets have a payload.

In Version 11.1 pagination controls add flexibility when paging through packets.

The metadata in the hexadecimal and ASCII data is highlighted in blue; when you place the cursor over the highlighted metadata, the meta key/meta value information is displayed in a hover box.

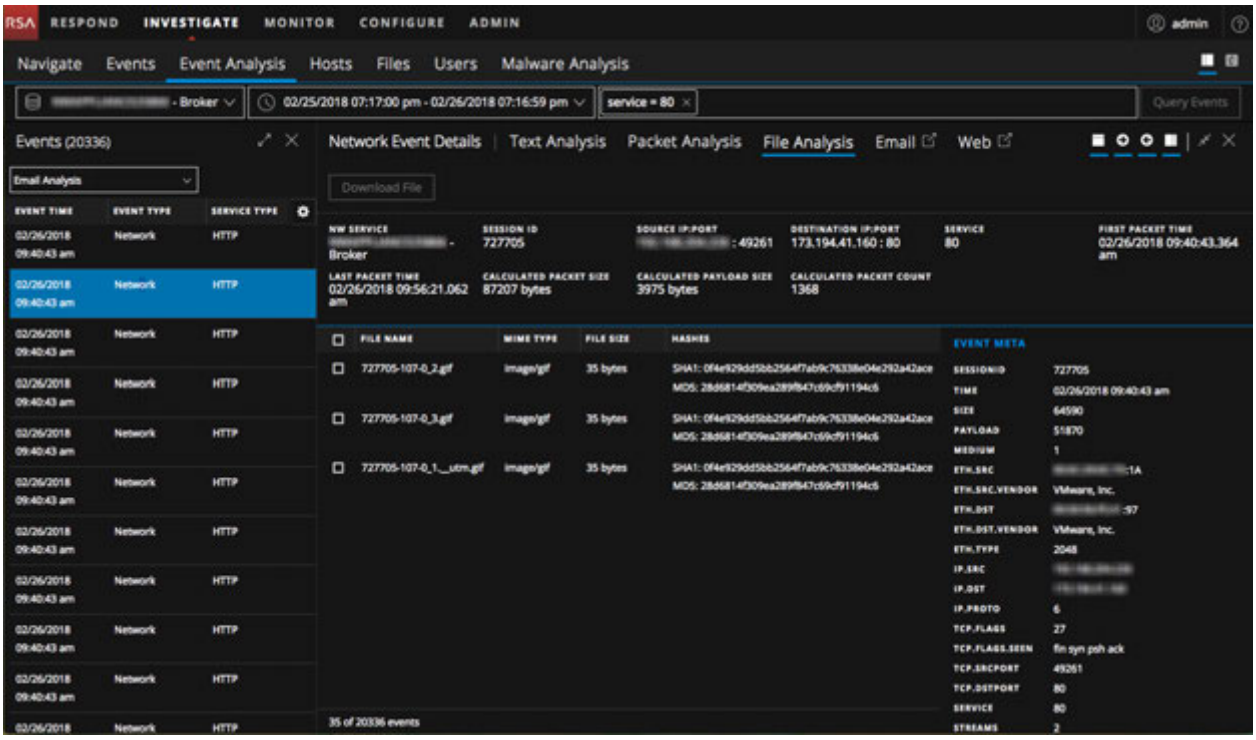


Common file signatures are highlighted with an orange background. When you place the cursor over the highlighted text, the description of the file type is displayed in a hover box.

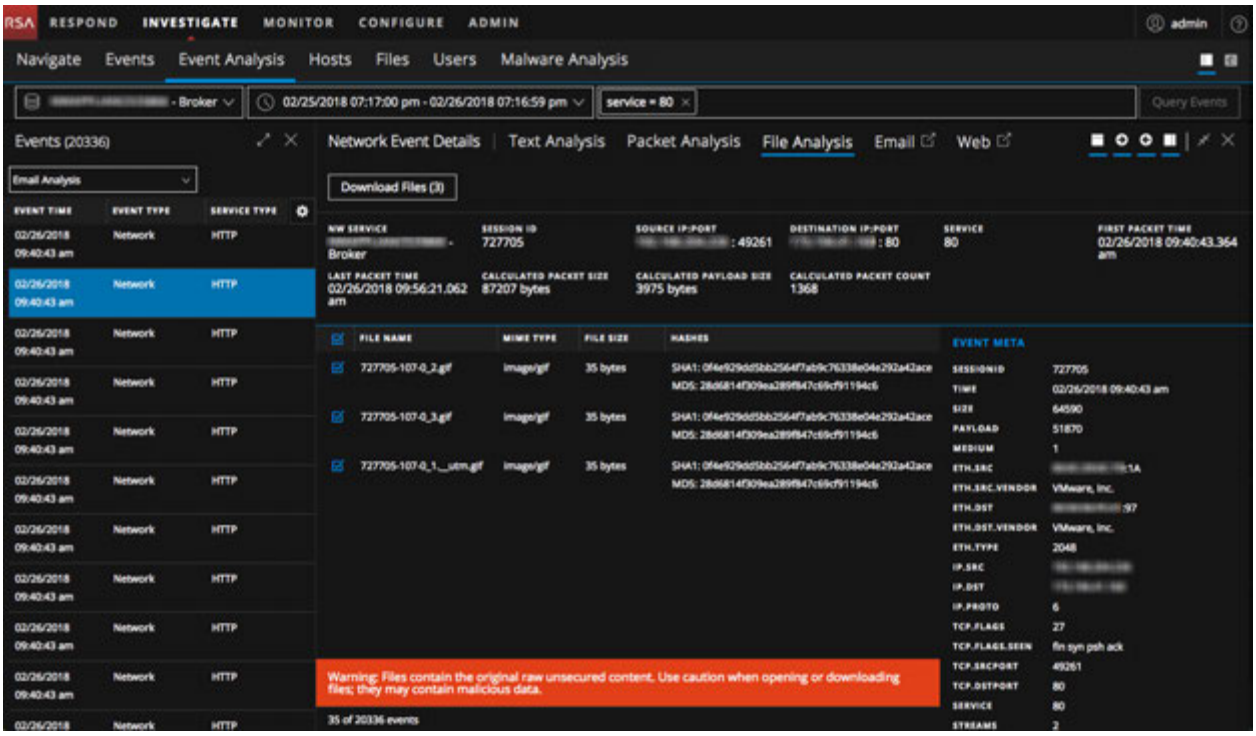


The File Analysis Panel

The File Analysis panel shows a list of files associated with the selected network event. This is an example of the File Analysis panel.



You can select one file, one or more files, or all files to export to your local file system. When files are selected, the Export Files button becomes active and reflects the number of files selected.



Caution: Caution is advised when unzipping and opening files that are associated with a default application; for example, an Excel spreadsheet may automatically open in Excel before you have a chance to verify it is safe.

Analytical Tools for Each Type of Event Analysis

The analytical tools in the Event Analysis view are designed to help analysts find the relevant information for different types of events (network event, log event, and endpoint event). This table lists the actions you can take by event type. The rest of this section provides procedures for performing the actions.

Action	Network Event	Log Event	Endpoint Event
View the Text Analysis panel	✓	✓	✓
View the File Analysis panel	✓		
View the Packet Analysis panel	✓		
Open, close, and adjust the size of panels	✓	✓	✓
Adjust the display of requests and responses	✓		
Show or hide the Event Header in the Text Analysis panel	✓	✓	✓
Expand truncated text entries in the Text Analysis panel	✓		

Action	Network Event	Log Event	Endpoint Event
Switch between a compressed and decompressed view of payloads in the Text Analysis panel	✓		
View highlighted bytes in the Packet Analysis panel	✓		
Highlight common file types in the Packet Analysis panel	✓		
Display only the payload in the Packet Analysis panel	✓		
Shade bytes in the Packet Analysis panel when viewing payload only	✓		
Perform URL and Base64 encoding and decoding in the Text Analysis panel	✓		
View decompressed text for an HTTP network session in the Text Analysis panel	✓		
View event metadata for an event in the Text Analysis panel	✓	✓	✓
Download a network event (as a PCAP file, payload only, request only, or response only) in the Packet Analysis panel or the Text Analysis panel	✓		
Export files from a network event in the File Analysis panel	✓		
Download the file for a log event in the Text Analysis panel		✓	
Download the file for an endpoint event in the Text Analysis panel			✓
Open the current endpoint event in Text Analysis panel			✓

Filter Results in the Event Analysis View

Note: The information in this topic applies to RSA NetWitness® Platform Version 11.1 and later.

In NetWitness PlatformVersion 11.0, you submit a query in the Navigate view or the Events view, and when you go to the Event Analysis view, a read-only breadcrumb shows the submitted query. You need to go to back to the Events view or Navigate view if you want to enter a different query.

In Version 11.1 and later, a query builder populates the interactive breadcrumb in the Event Analysis view so that you can create and edit each `<meta key> <operator> <meta value>` filter in the breadcrumb. In addition, you can select a different service and time range without going back to the Navigate view or the Events view. The remainder of this section provides information about using the query builder features.

How the Breadcrumb Works

When you click the Event Analysis option in Investigate to open the view, the service and time range selector is displayed. By default, the first service is auto selected (unless you previously selected a service and the selected service is remembered in the browser). If you do not select a time range, the default time range (3 hours) is used. The query builder field is an empty field to the right of the time range.

When you open the Event Analysis view from the Events view or the Navigate view, the service, time range, and any filters that were selected in the Events view or Navigate view are displayed in the breadcrumb. The service, time range, and individual filters can be modified.

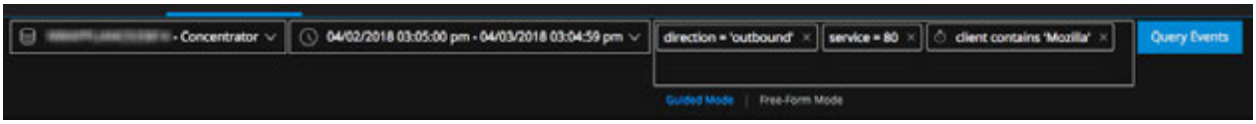
Beginning with Version 11.2, in addition to building a query in Guided Mode, advanced analysts can enter a query in Free-Form Mode. The default mode is Guided Mode, which includes auto-suggest and validation options. Free-Form Mode allows you to type a complex query; validation is performed when you run the query.

Note: A complex query is any query other than a basic <meta key> <operator> <value> filter that contains `()`, `||`, `&&`, `length`, or `regex` operators.

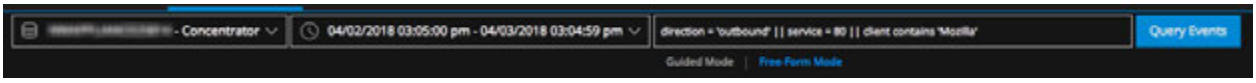
Two buttons switch between the modes, and place a cursor in the query bar so that you can begin creating a query immediately. If you selected Free-Form Mode the last time you logged in, this choice is in effect the next time you log in.

- When you switch from Guided Mode to Free-Form Mode, filters that you created in Guided Mode are transformed to a text query in the Free-Form field.
- When you switch from Free-Form Mode to Guided Mode, the query you were typing is added to the query builder as a single uneditable filter.
- If you start building a query with multiple filters in Guided Mode, then switch to Free-Form mode, and back to Guided Mode with no changes, the multiple filters are in the same state that you left them.

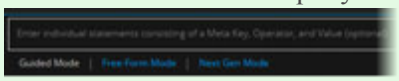
The following figure is an example of the Event Analysis view with the Guided Mode query builder in effect.



The following figure is an example of the Free-Form query builder.

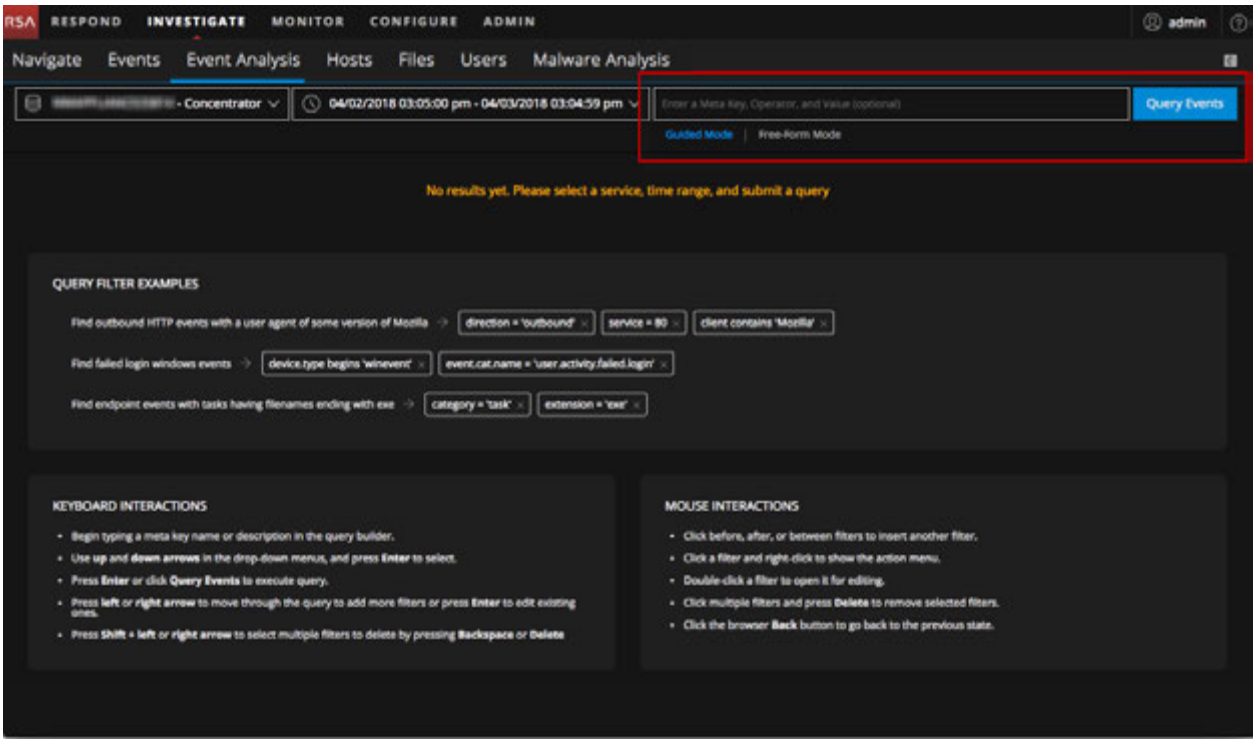


Note: Version 11.2 included an undocumented beta feature, called Next Gen mode, in the Event Analysis view query builder that was still being developed and tested. Next Gen mode was disabled in the 11.2.0.1 patch. If you see Next Gen mode do not use it; you should use only the Guided Mode and Free-Form Mode in the query builder to ensure consistent and predictable results.



Guided Mode Query Builder

Guided Mode is the easiest way to create a query with features to help analysts enter valid queries. The following figure illustrates the initial Event Analysis view with the Guided Mode query builder in effect.



Note: The Guided Mode query builder supports only simple filters in the form `<meta key><operator><meta value>`. If the Events view or Navigate view has a filter with more than one operator, `not`, `>`, `<`, `<=`, `>=`, `||`,`&&`, `()`, `REGEX`, or `LENGTH`, the filter is added, but editing is not supported in the Event Analysis view. The same is true for a filter brought in from the Free-Form query builder.

As you create filters in the Guided Mode query builder, the breadcrumb is updated with each filter in an editable field. When you submit the query, all of the filters are AND'd to generate results. The query is not submitted until you click Query Events. Filters line up from left to right, representing the sequence in which the filters were created. Each filter is a simple expression of the form `<meta key> <operator> <optional value>`. As more filters are added and they cannot be displayed in a single line, they wrap to another line and the input area expands vertically so that all filters are visible without scrolling to the right.

As you create and edit filters, you are assisted with suggestions for auto-complete that show only valid meta keys and operators in the drop-down list. You can type or select from the drop-down list. In the drop-down list, operations that take more time to execute are marked by a stopwatch icon. Invalid filters are marked by a red outline, and if you hover the mouse over the filter, a tool tip that explains the error is displayed.

The Query Events button is on the right side of the breadcrumb input, and becomes active as needed to submit a query. A query is submitted when you click Query Events or press Enter after creating a filter. When you have a set of results loaded and you change the service, time range, or a filter, the Query Events button turns blue as an indicator that the data in the view is now stale. In Version 11.2 and later, the Query Events button will also turn blue if more than a minute has passed because the original query's time range no longer generates the same result set.

Note: If you change the service, a network call for data for reconstructions or more data in the Events panel (for example, Load More) uses the previous service/time range/metadata filters. The network call continues to use these previous query parameters until you submit the new query.

Keyboard Actions to Use in Guided Mode

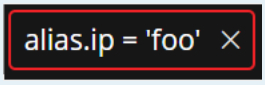
In Guided Mode, the query builder allows entry, editing, and deletion of filters from the keyboard without having to use a pointer. Although you can use the pointer, you have the option to keep your fingers on the keyboard. This table identifies the available keyboard actions when the cursor is located in the Guided Mode query builder portion of the breadcrumb; these do not apply to the service selector and time range.

Action	Keyboard Entry
Submit a query.	With focus on the query builder and no pending filters, press **Enter.**
Select the filter to the immediate left if one exists.	With no selection in the query builder, press the **Left Arrow** key.
Select the filter to the immediate right if one exists.	With no selection in the query builder, press the **Right Arrow** key
Insert a new filter to the immediate left of the selected filter.	With a filter selected, press the **Left Arrow key**
Insert a new filter to the immediate right of the selected filter.	With a filter selected, press the**Right Arrow** key.
Insert a new filter to the immediate left of the selected filter, and open for editing.	With a filter selected, press the **Shift + Left Arrow** keys.
Insert a new filter to the immediate left of the selected filter, and open for editing.	With a filter selected, press the **Shift + Right Arrow** keys.

Action	Keyboard Entry
Select all filters to the right of the current filter.	With a filter selected, press the **Shift + Down Arrow** keys.
Select all filters to the left of the current filter.	With a filter selected, press the **Shift + Up Arrow** keys.
Edit a selected filter	With a single filter selected, press the **Enter** key.
Deselect all filters.	With a filter selected, press the **ESC** key.
Delete all selected filters.	With filters selected, choose the **right-click > Delete selected filters** option, press **Delete**, or press **Backspace**.
Update query with only the selected filters.	With filters selected, choose the **right-click > query with selected filters** option.
Open a new tab with the selected filters.	With filters selected, choose the **right-click > query with selected filters in a new tab** option.

Feedback in Guided Mode

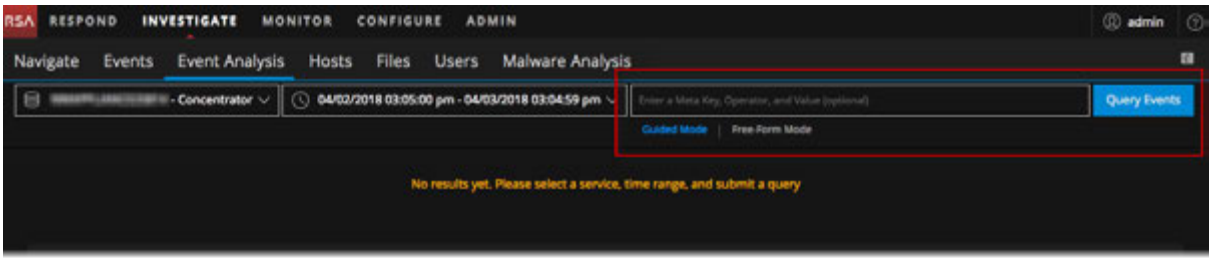
Guided Mode provides visual feedback during query construction. This table identifies and describes the possible feedback.

Feedback	Icon	Description
Green Circle		The cursor has been placed between two existing filters. Clicking inserts a new filter at this location.
Red Outline of a Filter		The value-type is not valid for the selected meta key, for example, a string value for a meta key that expects an integer. A tool tip that explains the error is displayed.
Stopwatch		The selected meta key/operator combination requires extra time to process. While the query is still executable, a more efficient meta key or operator is recommended.

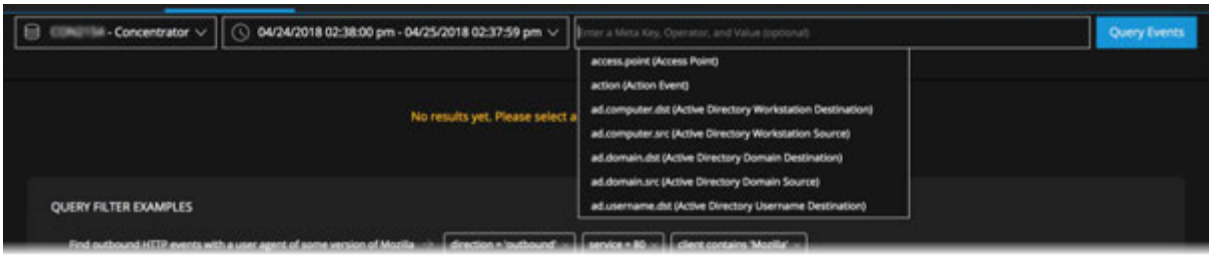
Add a Filter in Guided Mode

To filter the data displayed in the Event Analysis view in Guided Mode:

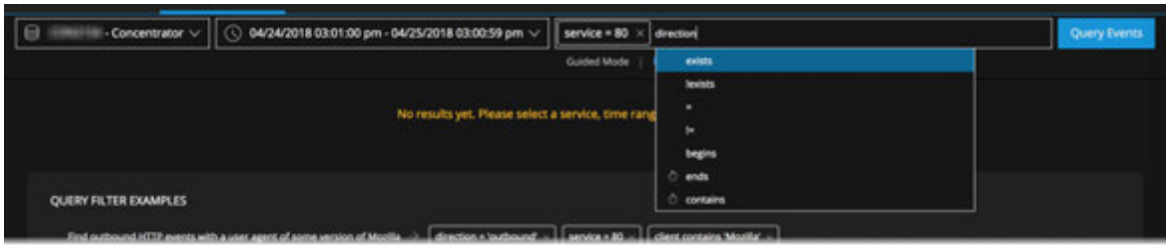
1. Go to the **Event Analysis** view, and select **Guided Mode** below the query builder.
   This is an example of the empty query builder in Guided Mode before you begin entering a filter.



2. To insert a filter, click in the query builder field, or before or after an existing filter.
   If the insertion point is between two filters, a green dot marks the insertion point. If the insertion point is at the end of the existing breadcrumb, the filter entry field opens with a blinking cursor at the entry point. A drop-down menu lists available meta keys for the selected service in alphabetical order. The available meta keys are passed from the service being investigated, and meta keys that require more time to process are marked by a stopwatch icon.



3. To select a meta key do one of the following:
   a. If there is only one option in the drop-down menu, press the **Enter**.
   b. If there are two or more options in the drop-down menu, click on the meta key or use the up/down arrow and press **Enter**.
   c. Start typing the meta key. As you type the meta key, the list is further updated. To select the meta key, press **Enter**.
   d. If you want to edit or delete the meta key, press **Backspace** or **Delete**.
      As you backspace and delete a character, the meta key drop-down list is filtered to include meta keys that begin with those characters. To select a meta key, press **Enter**.
      The meta key is added to the query builder, a list of valid operators for the selected meta key is displayed. Operations that require more time to process are marked by a stopwatch icon.

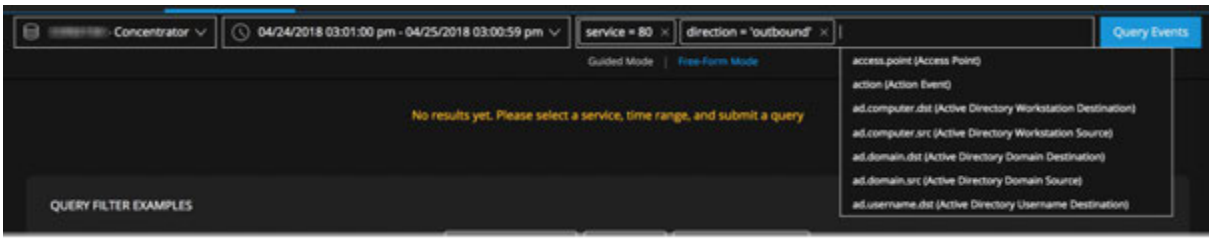


4. To select an operator do one of the following:
   a. If there is only one option in the drop-down menu, press **Enter**.
   b. If there are two or more options in the drop-down menu, click on the operator or use the up/down arrow and press **Enter**.

c. Type the operator and press **Enter**.
The drop-down list closes and you can add a value if the operator accepts a value.

5. (Optional) Type a value and press **Enter**.

6. To create the filter, press **Enter**. If you click anywhere outside the box before pressing **Enter**, the filter is not created.
The new filter is inserted, and the blinking cursor is refocused after the last filter, the meta keys drop-down is displayed. If there is an error in the filter, it is outlined in red. You can hover over the filter to see a tool tip explaining the error. This figure shows a query being created with no errors.



7. Correct any filters that have errors.

8. When you are ready to execute the query in the breadcrumb, click **Query Events**.

9. The Events List is refreshed to reflect the query.

Edit a Filter in Guided Mode

With a query in the Guided Mode query builder, you can edit a filter. To edit a filter:

1. Double-click the filter, or click the filter and press **Enter**.

2. Edit the filter. When finished editing, press **Enter** to update the filter.

3. If you want to execute the query again, click the **Query** button.
The Events List is refreshed to reflect the updated filter.

Query Using Selected Filters in Guided Mode

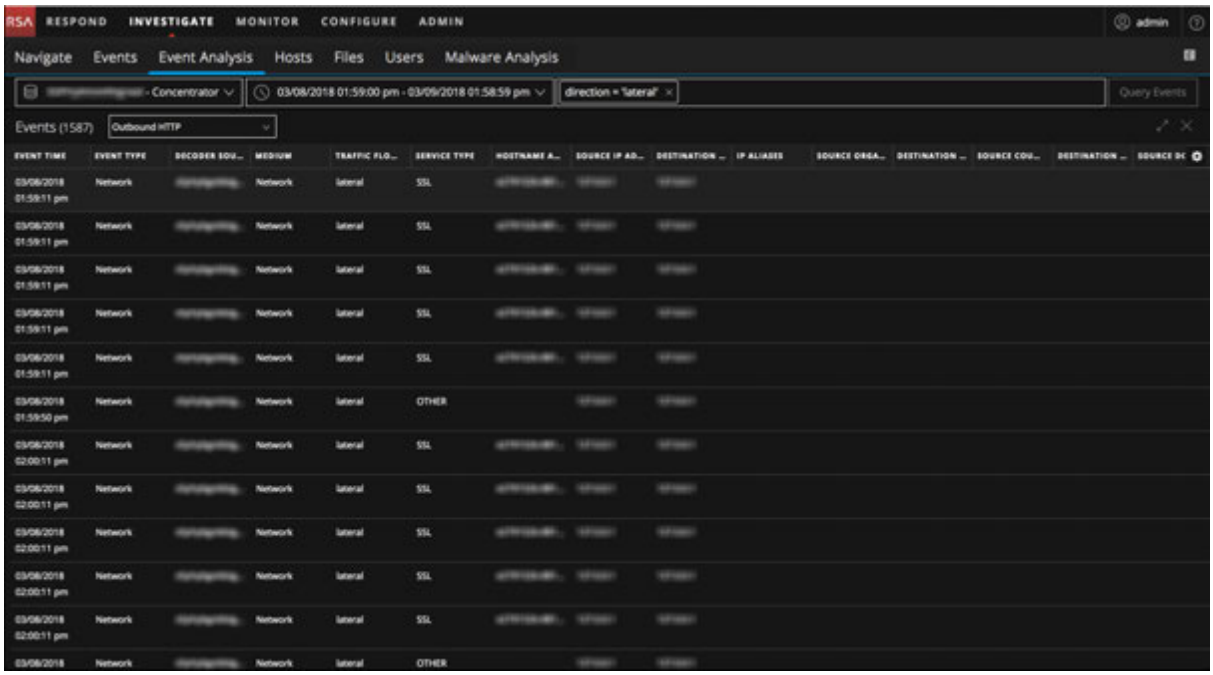
With one or more filters in the Guided Mode query builder, you can refocus the same query to include only selected filters. The results are displayed in the current browser tab or a new browser tab. To update the query using only selected filters:

1. Begin with a Guided Mode query that includes one or more filters, for example a query has three filters: `risk.info = exists`, `direction ="lateral"`, and `threat.category exists`.

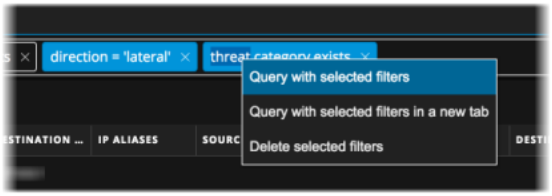
2. To open a new tab with the selected filters, select `direction = "lateral"`, right-click the filter and select **Query with selected filters in a new tab** in the drop-down menu.

A new tab opens with the results for the selected filter and the original query is left intact on the

previous tab.



3. To query the selected filters in the same tab, select `direction = "lateral"` and `threat.category exists`. Then right-click and select **Query with selected filters** in the drop-down menu.



A query with only the selected filters is submitted and all remaining filters are removed.

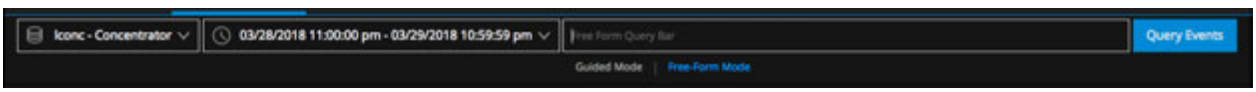
Delete a Filter in Guided Mode

To delete a filter:

1. Click **X** in a filter, click on the filter to select it and press **Delete** , or right-click one or more filters and select **Delete selected filters** in the drop-down menu.
2. If you want to execute the query again, click the **Query** button.
   The selected filter is deleted and the Events List is refreshed.

Free-Form Query Builder

Free-form queries are most useful when you have a complex query in mind that you want to enter quickly, and you know the meta keys, valid operators, and valid syntax for entering values. The following figure illustrates the initial Event Analysis view with the empty Free-Form query builder field.



The blinking cursor indicates that it is ready for you to enter a query. You can enter free text here. As more expressions are added and they cannot be displayed in a single line, they wrap to another line and the input area expands vertically so that all filters are visible without scrolling to the right.

These are some examples of queries that you can enter in Free-Form mode:

To find events with an 8- to 11- character username similar to atreeman-72:

```
user.all length 8-11 && (user.all regex '^a[a-z]{2}ee[a-z]{3}-[0-9]{2}')
```

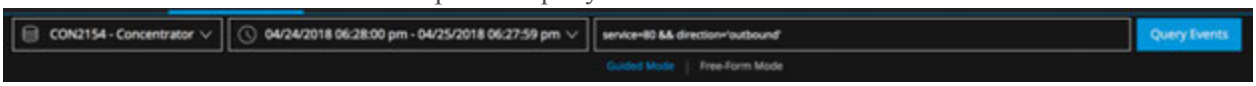
To find events that are either HTTP network events or related to aix or ciscoasa logs:

```
service=80 || (device.type = 'aix','ciscoasa')
```

To find all outbound events not going to Canada or the United States:

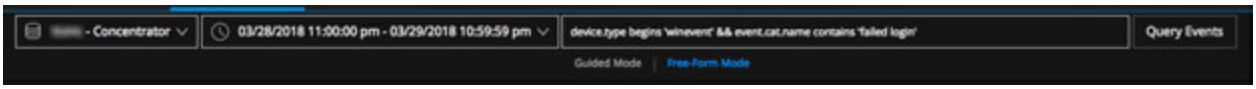
```
direction = 'outbound' AND not(country.dst = 'united states' || country.dst = 'canada')
```

If you have a submitted query in Guided Mode, the query is transformed into text when you click switch to Free-Form mode. This is an example of a query submitted in Guided Mode.



You can enter free text here. As more expressions are added and they cannot be displayed in a single line, they wrap to another line and the input area expands vertically so that all filters are visible without scrolling to the right.

The Query Events button is on the right side of the breadcrumb input, and is highlighted in blue as needed to input a query. The query is applied when you click Query Events. At that time the query is validated to show syntax and logic errors.



Operations that require more processing time are not highlighted as they are in Guided Mode, but this table provides a summary of expensive operations for reference.

Index Method	Non-Text Value	Text Value	Regular Operations	Expensive Operations
By Key	✓		`exists, !exists`	`eq, !eq`
By Key		✓	`exists, !exists`	`eq, !eq, begins, ends, contains`
By Value	✓		`exists, !exists, eq, !eq`	no expensive operators
By Value		✓	`exists, !exists, eq, !eq, begins`	`ends, contains`
By None	special case for `sessionid`		`exist, !exits, eq, !eq`	no expensive operators

Examine Events in the Event Analysis View

When examining raw events and meta data in the Event Analysis view, you can make simple adjustments in the visibility and size of the panels. Within the Packet Analysis panel and the Text Analysis panel, you use additional features to adjust the way the reconstruction is displayed and bring interesting data into focus.

Select the Event Analysis Type

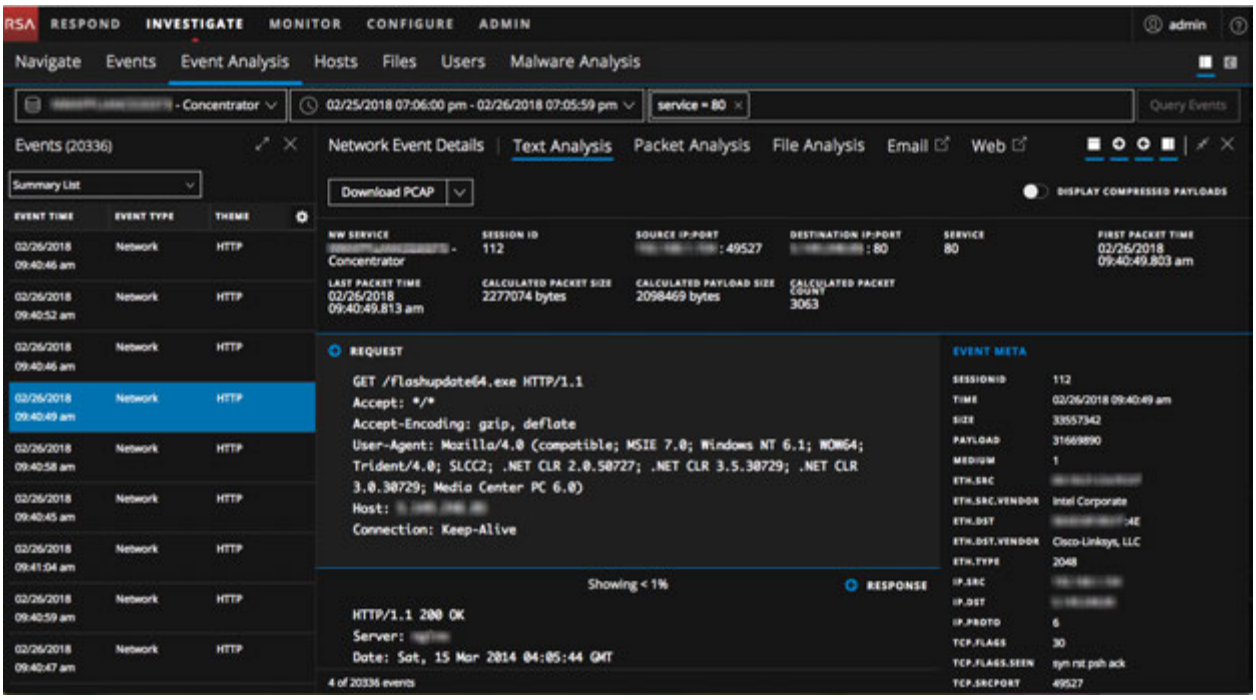
To select the event analysis type for an event, do one of the following:

1. In the **Event Analysis view** toolbar, click the analysis type in the toolbar.
2. In the drop-down menu, select the analysis type: **File Analysis**, **Text Analysis**, **Packet Analysis**, **Email** (Version 11.1 and later), or **Web** (Version 11.1 and later).
   If you chose **File Analysis**, **Text Analysis**, or **Packet Analysis**, the view is refreshed with the Packet Analysis panel, File Analysis panel, or Text Analysis panel open.
   If you chose **Email** or **Web**, the Events view email or web recontruction of the single event opens in a new tab. This is the same reconstruction of an email or web session used in the Events view. The Events view provides more functionality when viewing an email or web reconstruction, allowing you to page through events in that view instead of viewing only one event (see Reconstruct an Event).

Note: The Packet Analysis panel is only available for network events.

Open, Close, and Adjust the Size of the Panels in the Event Analysis View

The Event Analysis view opens with the Event list and no event selected or reconstructed. When you select an event, the Network Event Details, Log Event Details, or Endpoint Event Details panel opens on the right. Initially, the Network Event Details, Log Event Details, or Endpoint Event Details panel occupies 75% of the window width by default.



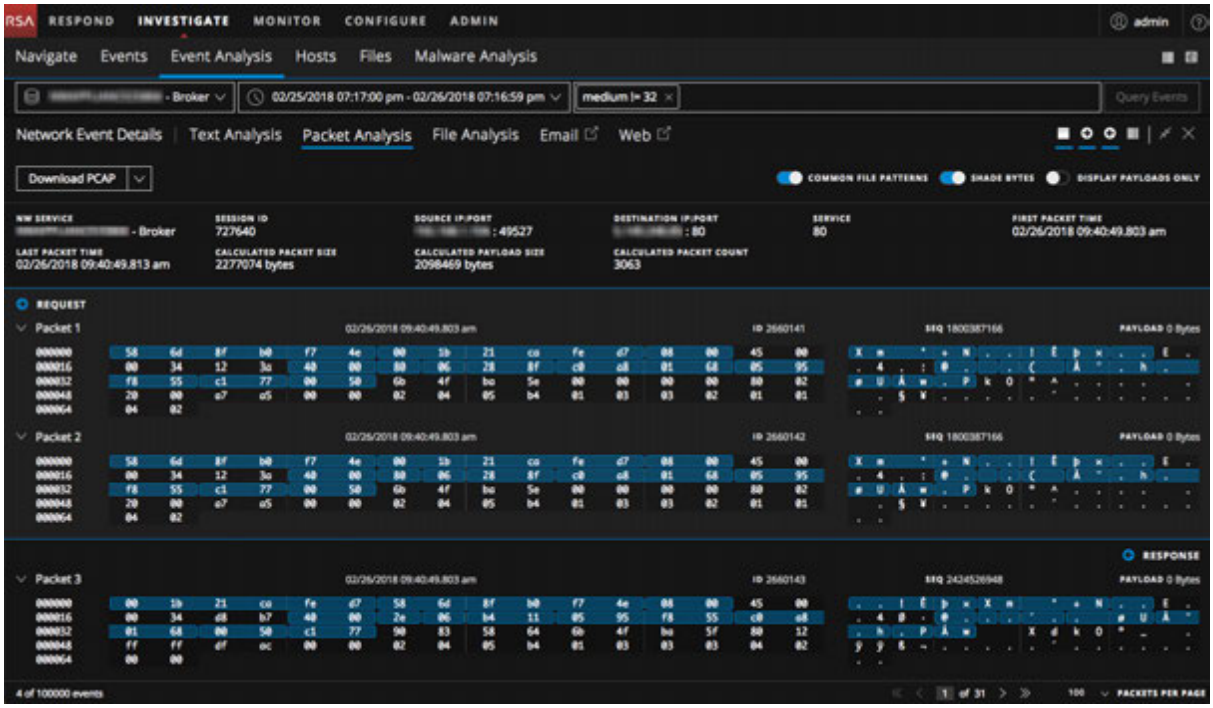
You can adjust the size ratio of the two panels to improve readability by expanding one of the panels, contracting one of the panels, and closing one of the panels. After closing either panel you can reopen it. The ratio you select persists until you change it or refresh the browser.

- To reopen the Events panel, click ☐ in the upper right corner.

To optimize your view:

1. To adjust the size ratio of the two panels, do any of the following:
   a. Click ■ in the tool bar of the panel that you want to expand.
   b. Click ■ in the tool bar of the panel that you want to contract.

2. To close either panel, restoring the open panel to its full width, click ■.
   This is an example of the reconstruction displayed using the full width of the browser window.



3. To reopen the Events panel after closing, click ◫ in the top right corner of the Navigate view.
   The Events panel opens to the last state (25%:75% or 50%:50%).
4. To reopen the Event Details panel, click an event in the Events panel.

Select a Column Group and Columns in Event Analysis

In Version 11.1 and later, you can use built-in or custom column groups in the Events panel. The column groups are created and managed in the Events view (see Manage Column Groups in the Events View); these groups are reflected in the Event Analysis view. When you change the column group, the changes you make to a column group are for the current view only. When you navigate away and come back to the Event Analysis view, the column changes do not persist in the Events panel.

These are the built-in column groups.

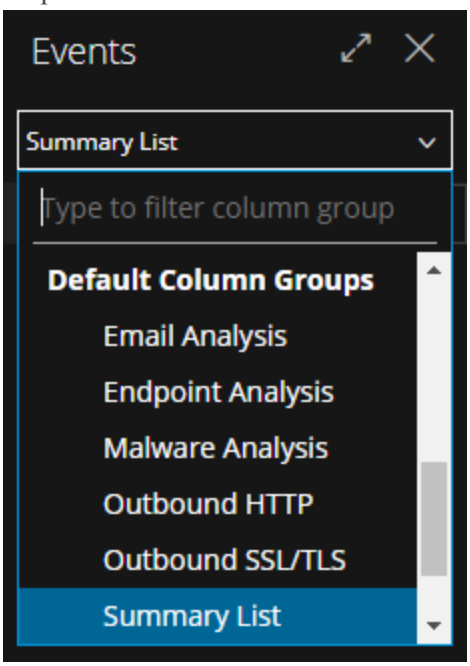
- **Email Analysis**: Includes meta keys that are useful when investigating email-related metadata.
- **Endpoint Analysis**: Includes meta keys that are useful when investigating endpoint-related metadata.
- **Malware Analysis**: Includes meta keys that are useful when investigating malware-related metadata.
- **Outbound HTTP**: Includes meta keys that are useful when investigating Outbound HTTP- related metadata.
- **Outbound SSL/TLS**: Includes meta keys that are useful when investigating Outbound SSL/TTS analysis-related metadata.
- **Summary List**: Includes meta keys that are useful in a general investigation. **This is the default column group.**

- **Threat Analysis**: Includes meta keys that mark potential threats in the data set.
- **Web Analysis**: Includes meta keys that mark anomalies in web traffic.

A column group may contain more columns than are visible without scrolling to the right. In Version 11.1, you can select the columns that appear in Event Analysis view. The order of the columns reflects the order in the Events view of the default column group. By default, the first 15 columns are displayed when you select a column group. For optimized viewing, it is advised to view only 15 columns at a time; however, you can select additional columns to display and remove columns displayed.

To select a column group:

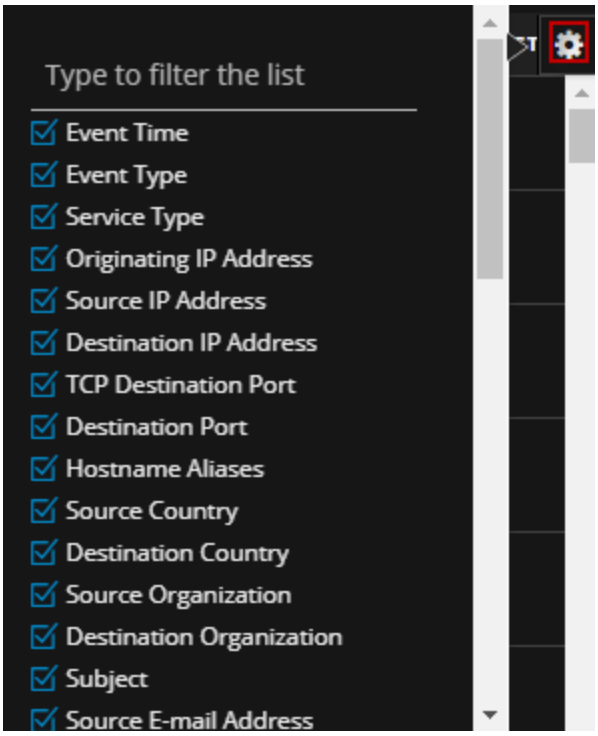
1. From the drop-down menu next to Events, select a column group (for example, **Summary List**). You can also start typing the name of the column group and select a group as the groups appear in the drop-down menu.



   The Events panel displays data in the columns that belong to the selected column group.

To select columns to display:

1. While working in the Event Analysis view, with a column group selected, click ⚙ to display the column selector.



2. Select the meta keys or enter the name of a meta key that you want to display in additional columns.
3. If you do not want to see a meta key displayed in a column, de-select the meta key.
   The data is re-displayed using the selected columns.

Adjust the Display of Requests and Responses

For Event types that have requests and responses in them, you can make several adjustments.

Note: If the analysis type does not have requests and responses, the option is not selectable. The File Analysis panel is an example of a reconstruction type without requests and responses. A reconstructed log event in the Text View is another example.

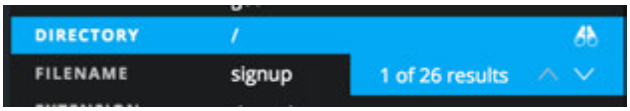
To select which side of the conversation to show (Request, Response, or both) click one or both of the direction icons ( ). The reconstruction is refreshed with the selected information.

Note: If you do not see any data, you may have deselected both Request and Response. You must select one of the two to see data displayed.

View Event Metadata for an Event

When examining events in the Text Analysis panel, Packet Analysis panel, or File Analysis panel, you can click to show the associated metadata in an adjacent panel, the Event Meta panel.

When viewing Text Analysis and the Event Meta panel, hovering over the meta key/meta value pairs reveals a pair of binoculars if the meta value is searchable in the raw text. This is an example of the binoculars icon when hovering over the **Directory** and / meta key/meta value pair.



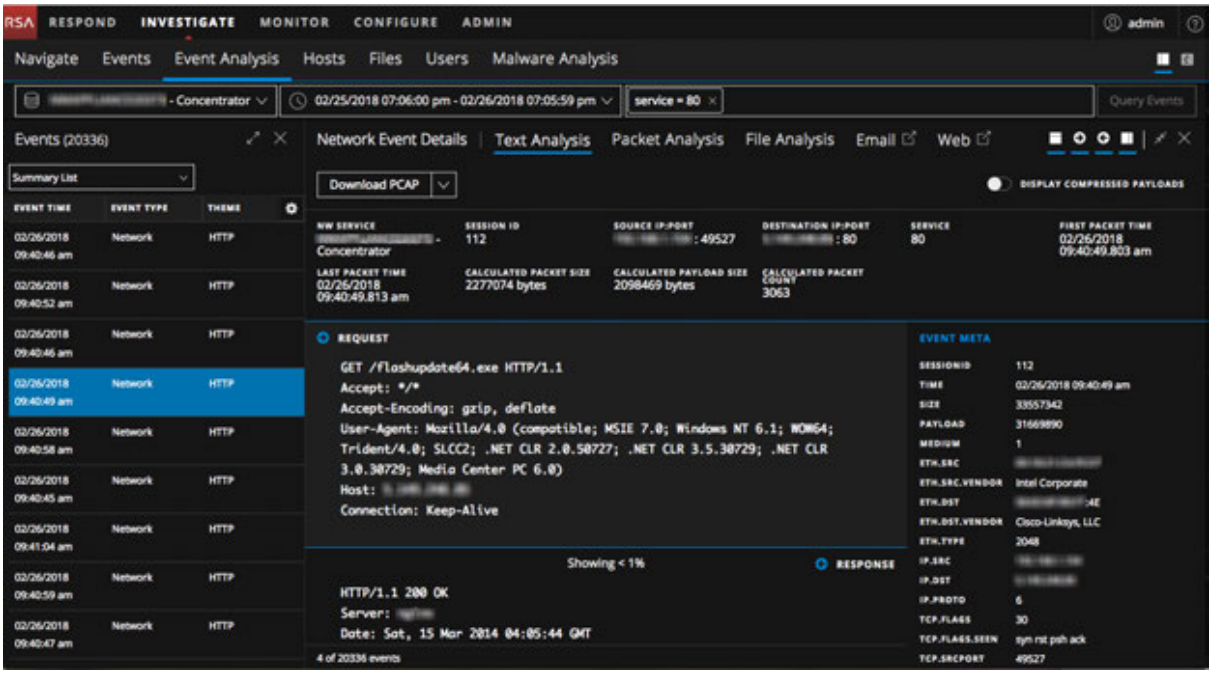
Clicking on the icon triggers a search for the meta key/meta value pair (case-insensitive) in the Text Analysis panel and each instance is highlighted. In the Event Meta panel, the highlighted row has a count of the results and a scroller that you can use to quickly find each result in the Text Analysis panel. You can view each highlighted location of the data that triggered generation of the meta key, going forward to view the next, and back to view the previous.

Only meta keys that have relevant values inside the RAW text are searchable. You can search only one meta key at a time. If the value is currently hidden due to truncation of a text entry with more than 3000 characters, the text entry is expanded to reveal the found meta value.

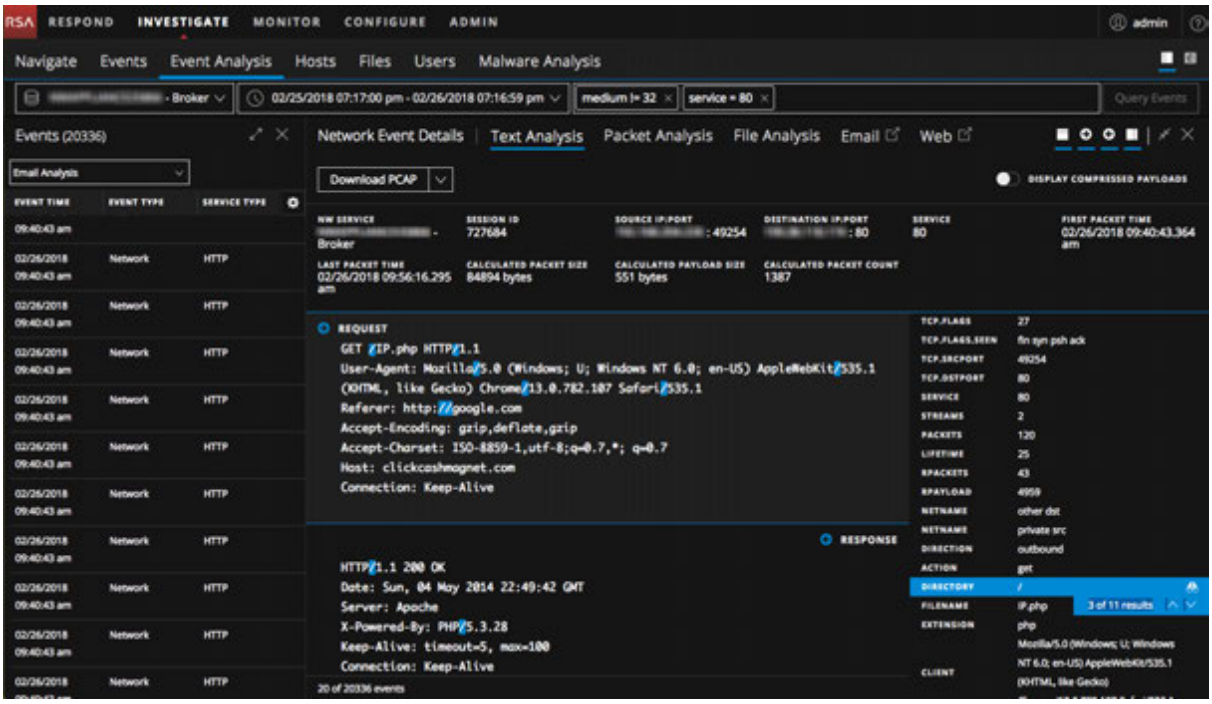
Clicking on the same meta key/meta value pair or a different meta key:value pair in the Event Meta panel removes the highlighting from the raw text. The highlighting is also removed if you close the Event Meta panel.

To search the raw text for meta values that triggered a meta key:

1. Open a network event in the Text Analysis panel.



2. In the toolbar, click to open the Event Meta panel. As you hover over the meta key:meta value pairs in the list, a binoculars icon identifies values that are searchable in the Text Analysis panel.
3. To search for the value in the raw text, click a row that has the binoculars icon, indicating it is searchable.
   If no relevant occurrence of the value is in the text, the value that you are searching for is highlighted in the Event Meta panel and nothing is highlighted in the Text Analysis panel.
   If one or more relevant instances of the value is found in the Text Analysis panel, each occurrence is highlighted. The value that you are searching for is highlighted in the Event Meta panel and the scroller is visible.



4. To remove the highlighting, close the Event Meta panel, click the same meta key/meta value pair in the Event Meta panel, or click a different meta key/meta value pair in the Event Meta panel.
   The highlighting is removed from the raw text.

Show or Hide the Event Header

To hide the Event Header in the Packet Analysis panel, Text Analysis panel, or File Analysis panel, providing more vertical space for the data, click .

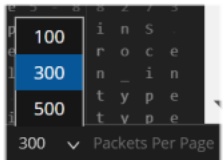
Page Through Events in the Packet and Text Analysis Panels

Pagination controls allow more flexibility in paging through a list of packets or text. In the Packet Analysis panel, you can select the number of packets to display per page, and your selection is saved across logins to the NetWitness application. When a control is unavailable, the control is dimmed; for example, when you are viewing page 1, the and controls are dimmed.

Note: For Packet Analysis, pagination controls are available in Version 11.1 and later. For Text Analysis, pagination controls are available in Version 11.2 and later.

To use pagination controls:

1. (Packet Analysis only) With an event open in the Event Analysis view, click the current number of packets per page (**100**, **300**, or **500**), and select the new number of packets per page from the drop-down menu.

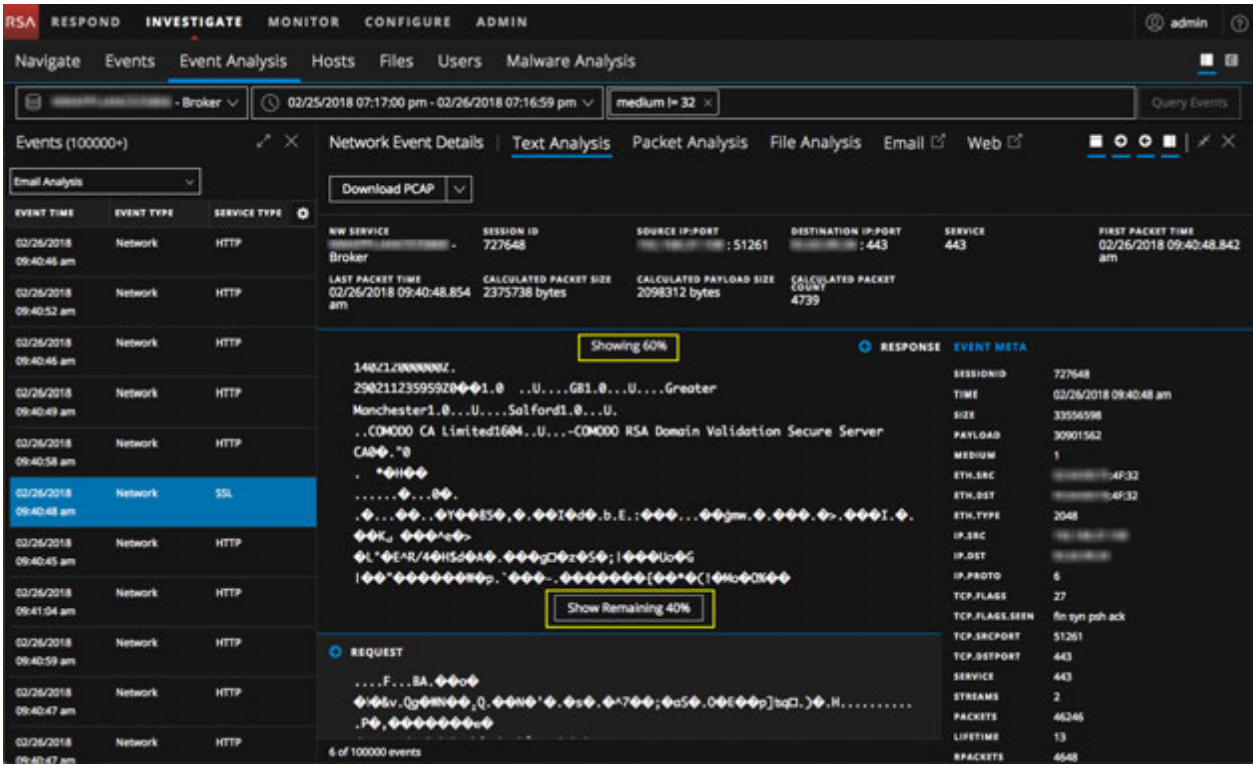


2. To page forward or back, use the page control icons:
   Click ▶ to go to the next page.
   Click ⏭ to go to the last page.
   Click ◀ to go the previous page.
   Click ⏮ to go to the first page.
3. (Packet Analysis only) To go to a specific page, type a page number in the page number field

Note: When in the Text Analysis panel, you must navigate manually to the last page before the last page control icon is available.

Expand Truncated Text Entries in the Text Analysis Panel

A reconstruction of a network event in the Text Analysis panel may include requests and responses of many hundred thousands of characters and scrolling through a long entry of more than 6000 characters that is not of interest can waste time. To improve the experience for analysts, all text entries that have more than 6000 characters are truncated to show only the first 2000 characters. This example shows an entry that has more than 2000 characters and a message in the header indicates the percentage of total characters that is being displayed.



You can see that 60% of the characters (the first 2000) are displayed, and click **Show Remaining 40%** to reveal the rest of the entry.

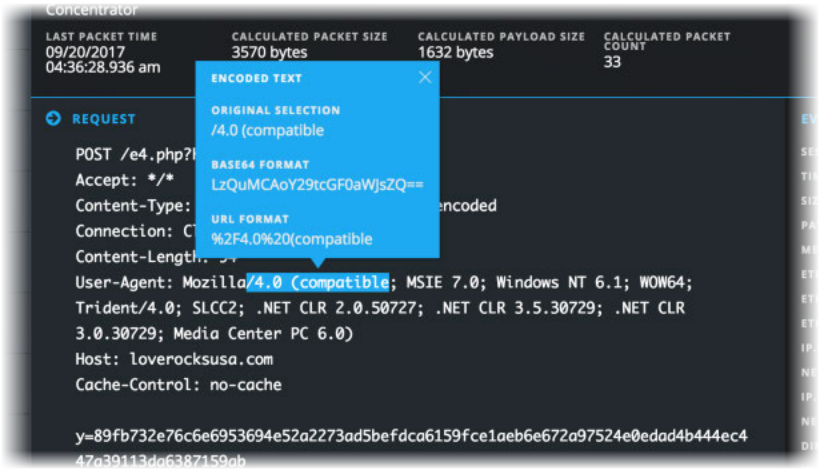
If you search for metadata seen in the Event Meta panel while text is truncated in the Text Analysis panel, the truncated text is searched. If the metadata exists inside hidden text, the text entry expands to reveal the text with the found metadata.

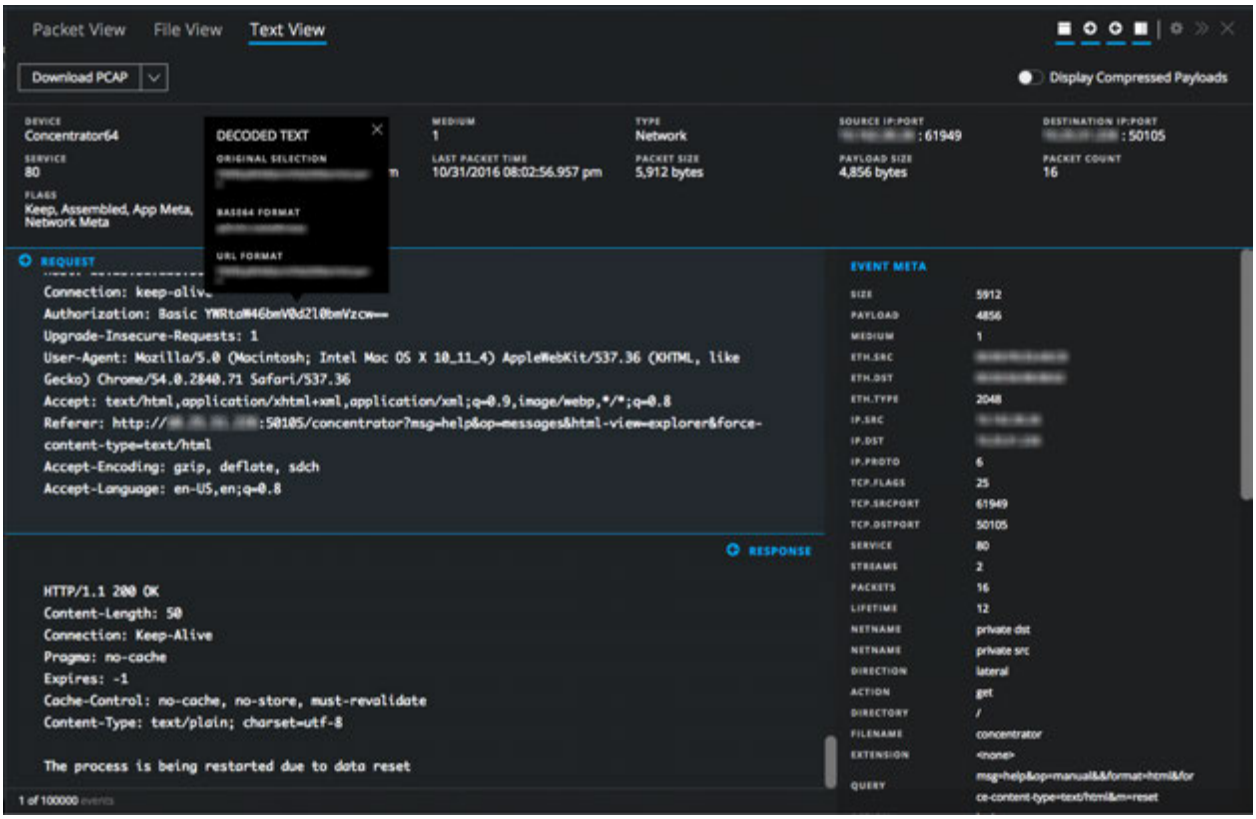
Perform URL and Base64 Encoding and Decoding in the Text Analysis Panel

If a network session being reconstructed in the Text Analysis panel contains Base64 or URL encoded strings, you can decode a string to better understand the session. If the session contains decoded strings for Base64 or URL, you can view a string in its encoded form in order to search for additional instances of the encoded text in other sessions.

When viewing any network session that contains encoded text in the Text Analysis panel, you can select a subset of the text within a single Request or Response to view in either encoded or decoded form. Depending on the content loaded on the Decoder, there may be additional metadata outlining that Base64 or URL encoded data is contained within the session.

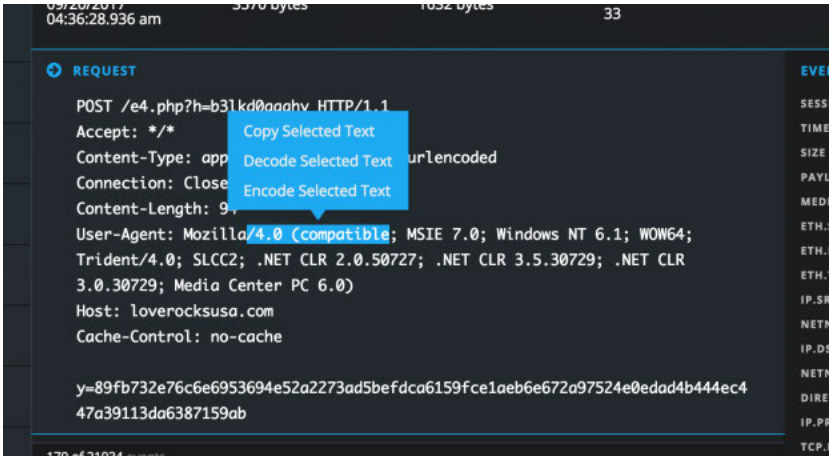
Below are examples of a hover box that is displaying URL encoding and Base 64 encoded text.





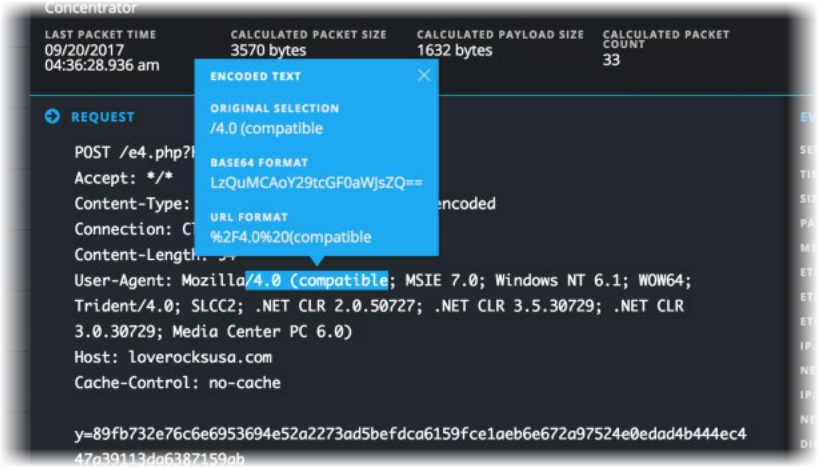
To perform encoding and decoding in the Text Analysis panel:

1. In the **Event Analysis view**, go to the Text Analysis panel of a session that contains encoded or decoded content.
2. To view some decoded text in encoded form, drag to select the text within a single Request or Response.
   A menu offers options to encode and decode.



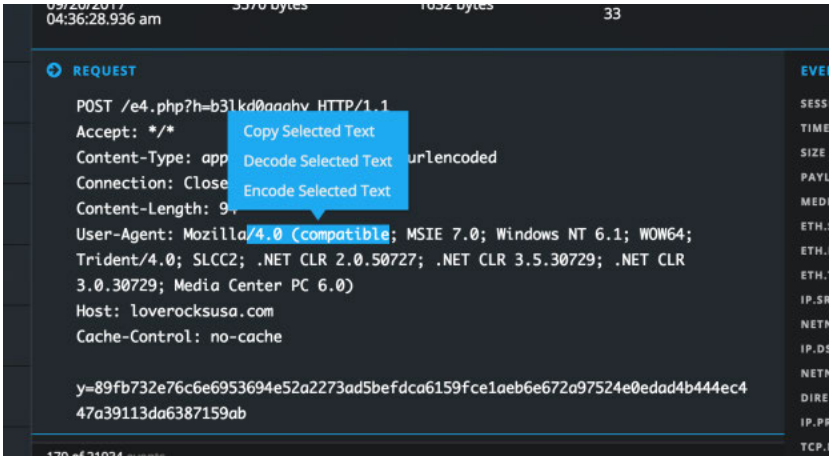
3. Click **Encode Selected Text.**
   The encoded text is displayed in a hover box, which remains in place until you click the ✕, select different text in the Text Analysis panel, close the Events panel, select another event for

reconstruction, or switch to a different reconstruction view.



When a longer text is selected, the hover box is scrollable and large enough to fit the entire selected text as well as the decoded text.

4. If the session contains encoded text that you want to see in decoded form, drag to select the text within a single Request or Response.
   A menu offers options to encode and decode.
5. Click **Decode Selected Text.**
   The decoded text is displayed in a hover box, which remains in place until you click ✕, select different text in the Text Analysis panel, close the Events panel, select another event for reconstruction, or switch to a different reconstruction view.
6. If you want to copy some text from the text reconstruction do one of the following:
   a. Drag to select some text, right-click, and select **Copy Selected Text** from the menu.



   b. Drag to select some text, then select either **Decode Selected Text** or **Encode Selected Text**.
   Within the hover box, select the desired text and type **Control-C**.
   The selected text is copied to the clipboard and available to paste in a query.
7. When finished, click ✕ to close the hover box.

View Decompressed Text in an HTTP Network Session in the Text Analysis Panel

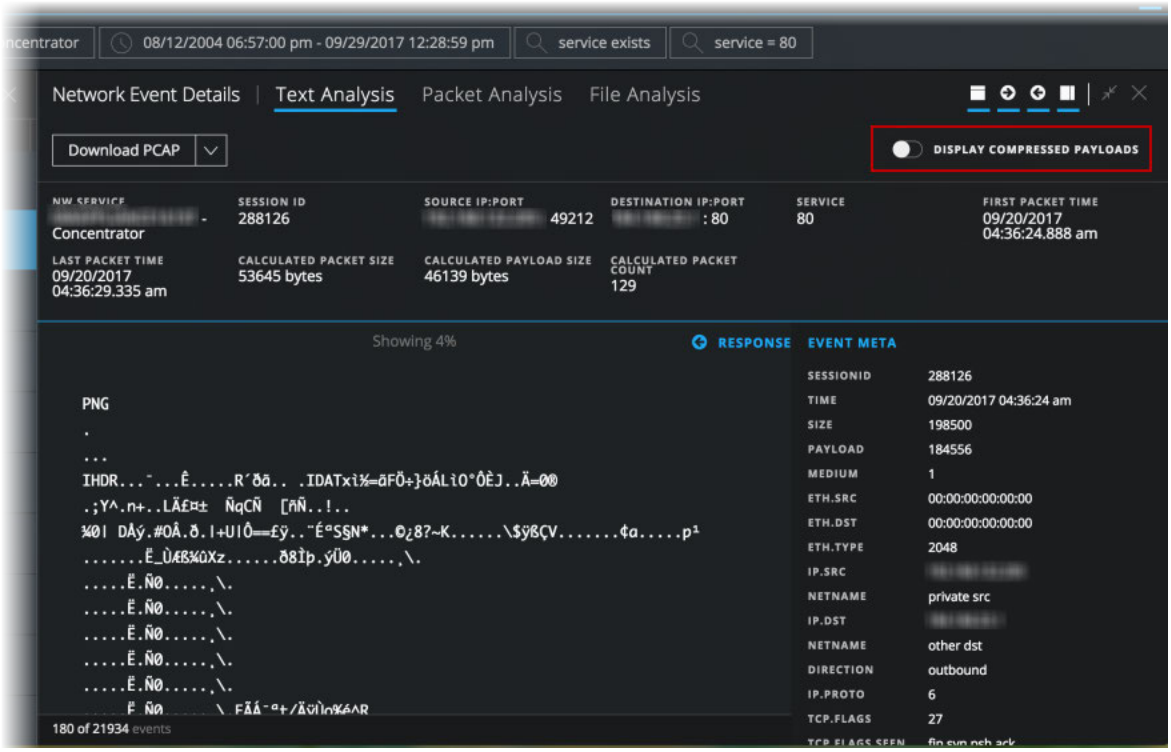
When the content of an HTTP network session is compressed and you are viewing the Text Analysis panel, NetWitness Platform displays decompressed content by default. This helps you to determine if there are any patterns and view the readable characters. You can switch between a compressed and decompressed view of compressed text.

Note: Decompressed text is not available for the Packet Analysis panel, the File Analysis panel, non-HTTP network sessions, and log data.

The toggle for changing between compressed and decompressed text is only displayed in the Text Analysis panel, and is enabled only if there is compressed text content.

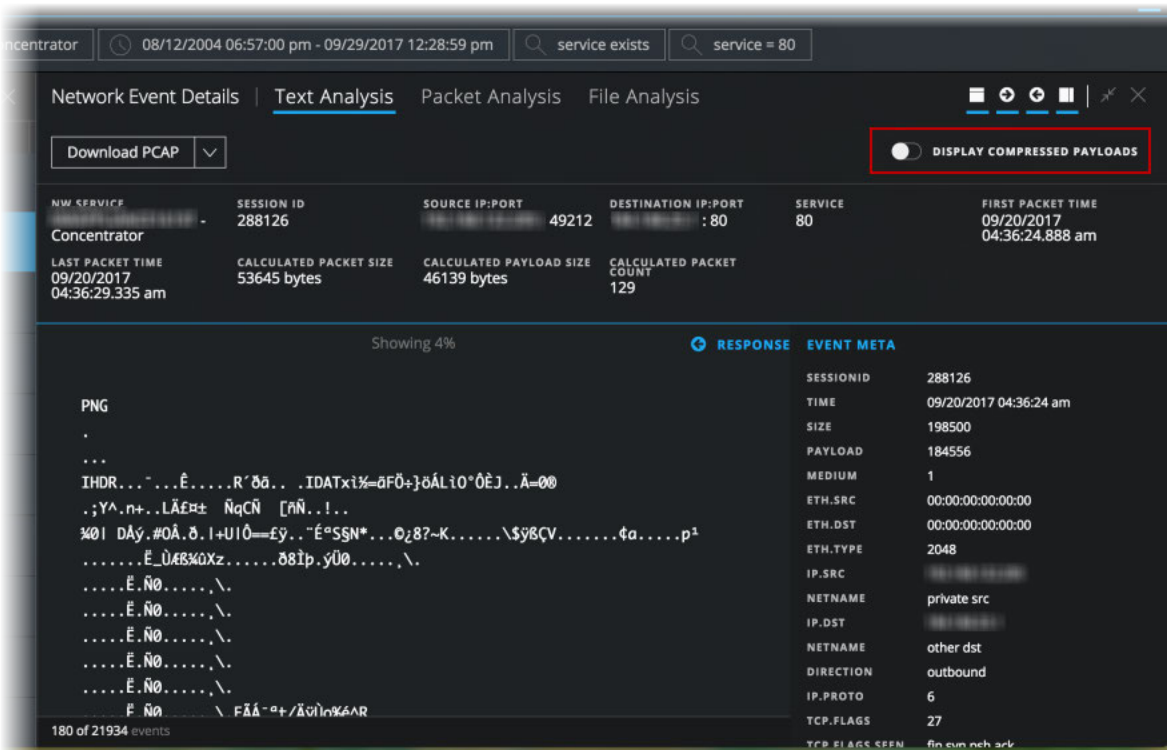
To view decompressed text:

1. Open the Text Analysis panel of an HTTP session that contains compressed content.
   By default the session is reconstructed with the text decompressed, and above the reconstruction, is the **Display Compressed Payloads** toggle switch.



2. To view the same text in its compressed form, click the toggle switch.
   The view changes so that the compressed text is no longer readable, and the switch indicates the

Display Compressed Packets is on.



3. To return to the view of decompressed text, click the switch again.

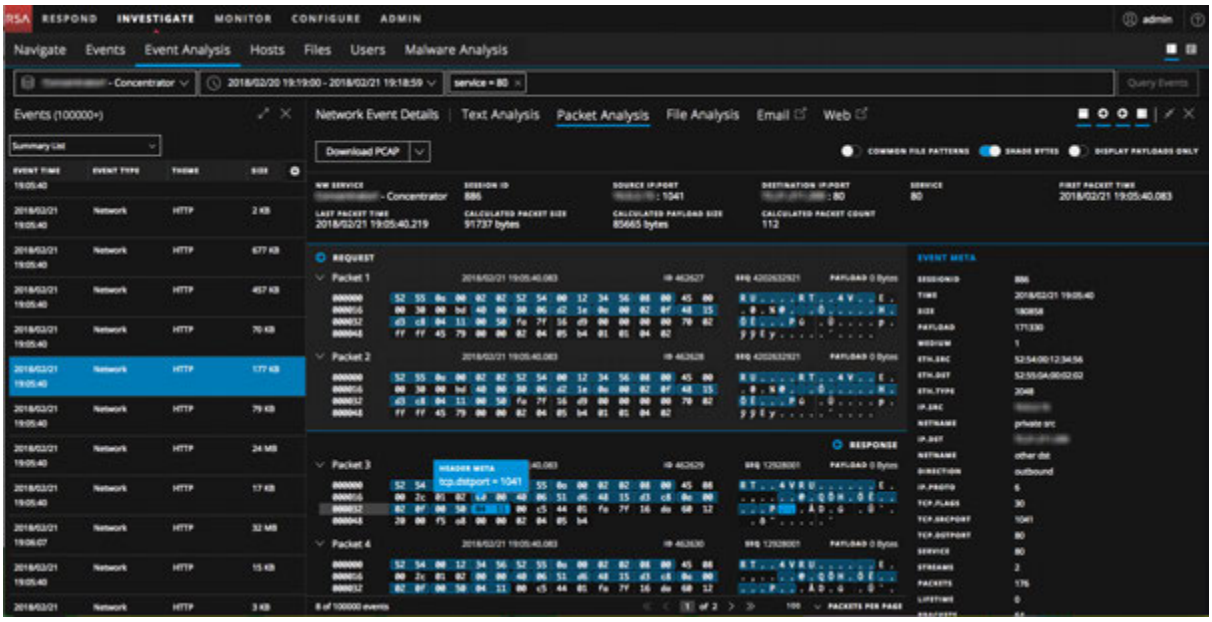
Use the Payload Only Option in the Packet Analysis Panel of a Network Session

When viewing a reconstruction of a network session in the Packet Analysis panel, you can choose to view only the main payload for each packet. By default, packet header and footer bytes are displayed for each packet. You can hide these by clicking the Display Payloads Only toggle switch. If you are viewing only the payload bytes, you can revert to the default setting by setting the Display Payloads Only toggle switch to on. This setting persists until you change it or refresh the browser.

- With the Display Payloads Only option off, the number of packets, packet header, packet footer, and payload are displayed.
- With the Display Payloads Only option on, no packet header and footer bytes are displayed. Only the packet content of 16 hexadecimal bytes per line and the corresponding ASCII per line is displayed.

To view payload only:

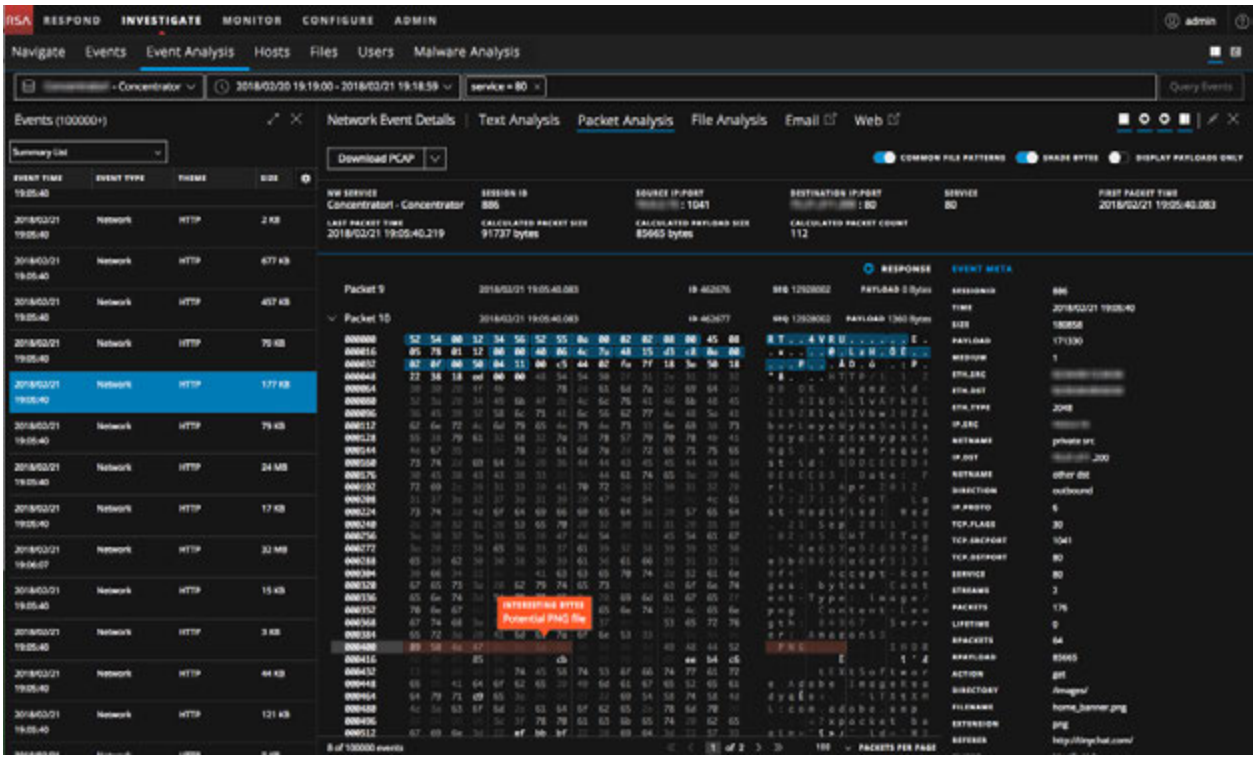
1. In the **Event Analysis** view, go to the Packet Analysis panel of a network session.
   By default the session is reconstructed with the packet header, footer, and payload displayed.



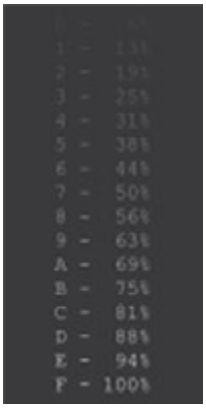
2. To change the view to show only the payload for each packet, click the **Display Payloads Only** toggle switch.
   The view changes to that only the payload is visible and contiguous same-side packets are concatenated together to make the payload more readable and understandable.

View Highlighted Bytes in the Packet Analysis Panel

When you first open a reconstruction in the Packet Analysis panel, the significant header bytes in each packet are highlighted in blue, and the payload bytes are distinguished using shading to help you understand the contents of the packet. This figure shows the default Packet Analysis with highlighting and byte shading.



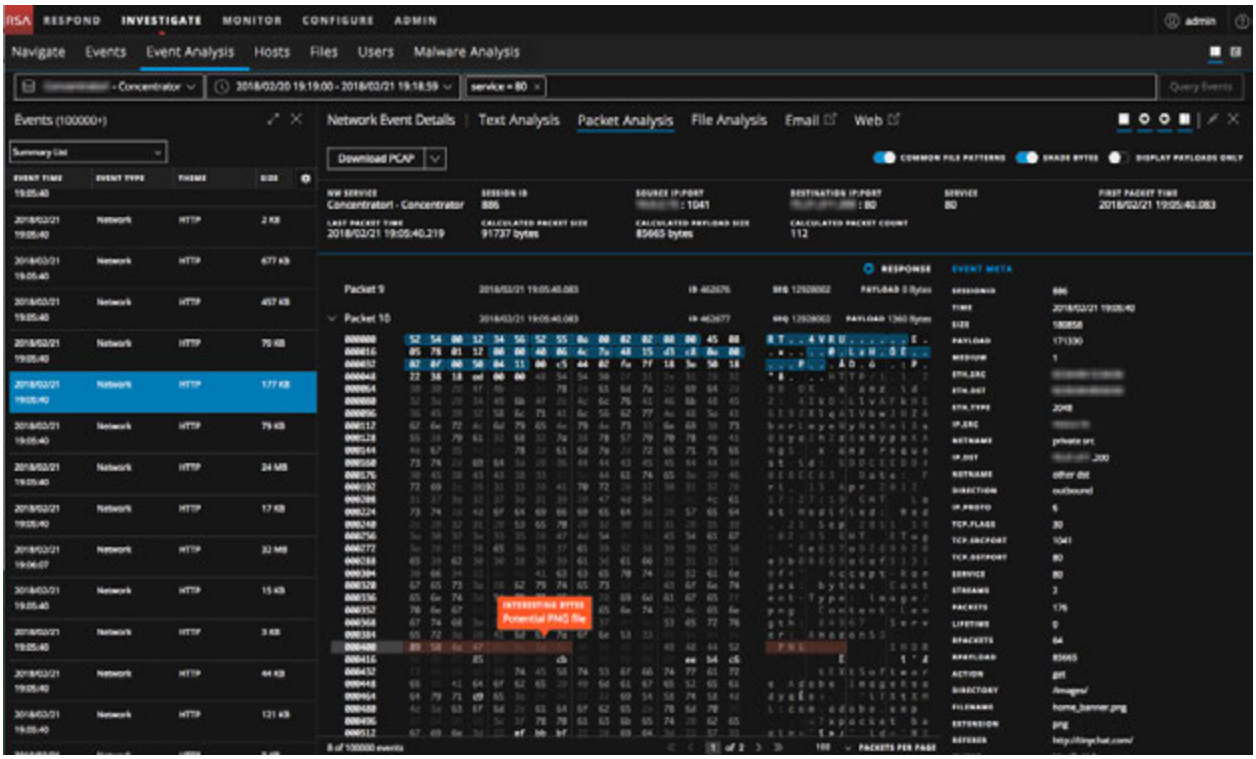
The Shade Bytes option adds shading to identify the different hexadecimal bytes (00 to FF) using degrees of highlighting. Bytes near the lower range are more transparent, and bytes near 255 are more opaque. Both hexadecimal and ASCII bytes are shaded. This is an example of the shading applied to each hexadecimal byte.



The Shade Bytes switch controls the shading of bytes. When you set Shade Bytes on or off, your setting persists until you change it or refresh the browser.

Highlight Common File Types in the Packet Analysis Panel

In the Packet Analysis panel, analysts can show or hide highlighting of certain common file types based on the file signature. When the Common File Patterns feature is turned on, the magic number bytes in the file signature are highlighted in the payload and you can hover over the highlighting to see the potential type of file. In this example, `89 50 4e 47` is highlighted in the hexadecimal payload and `PNG` is highlighted in the ASCII payload. When you hover over the highlighted bytes, the potential file type associated with the magic number is provided in a hover box.



These are the files types and corresponding magic numbers that are highlighted if present in the payload:

File Type	Hexadecimal Signature	ASCII Encoding
DOS Executable / Windows PE	4D 5A	MZ
Portable Network Graphics (PNG)	89 50 4E 47 0D 0A 1A 0A	PNG
JPEG	FF D8 FF	JPEG
JPEG/JFIF	4A 46 49 46	JFIF
JPEG/Exif	45 78 69 66	Exif
GIF	47 49 46 38 37 61	GIF87a
GIF	47 49 46 38 39 61	GIF89a
Non-portable Executable	5A 4D	ZM
BMP	42 4D	BM
PDF	25 50 44 46	%PDF
Old Office Document (doc, xls, ppt, msg, and other)	D0 CF 11 E0 A1 B1 1A E1	ÐÏ.à¡±.á

File Type	Hexadecimal Signature	ASCII Encoding
ZIP file formats and formats based on it, such as JAR, ODF, OOXML	50 4B	PK..
7-Zip File Format (7z)	37 7A BC AF 27 1C	7z¼¯'
Java Class File, Mach-O Fat Binary	CA FE BA BE	Êþº¾
Postscript	25 21 50 53	%!PS
Unix/Linux Shell script	23 21	#!
Executable and Linkable Format (ELF) executables	7F 45 4C 46	.ELF

To view common file signatures in the Packet Analysis panel:

1. Go to the Packet Analysis panel, and turn on the **Common File Patterns** option. If there is more then one highlight in view, all are shown.
2. To view the hover box, place the cursor over the highlighting.

Look Up Additional Context in the Event Analysis View

The information in this topic applies to RSA NetWitness® Platform Version 11.2 and later. In earlier versions, you can also look up additional context in the Navigate view or the Events view as described in Look Up Additional Context in the Navigate and Events Views.

From the Event Analysis view, you can look up details and intelligence about elements associated with an event in the Context Hub. These elements, or entities, are identifiers, such as an IP address, a user name, a host name, a domain name, a file name, or file hash. The data from configured sources, such as RSA NetWitness Endpoint, can help you understand what is happening.

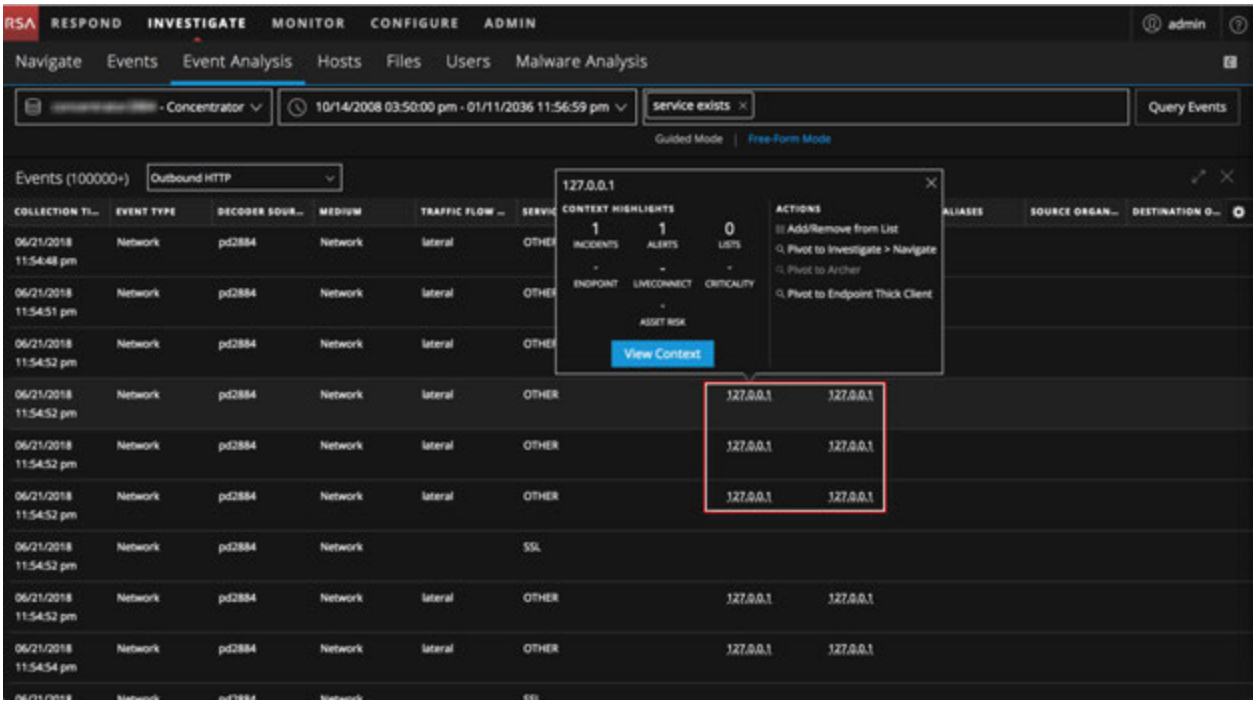
Note: To enable viewing of contextual information, your administrator must add the Context Hub service in RSA NetWitness Platform and configure data sources for the Context Hub service as described in the *Context Hub Configuration Guide*. Analysts also need a role with the permission `Context Lookup` as described in "Role Permissions" and "Manage Users with Roles and Permissions" in the *System Security and User Management Guide*. Go to the Master Table of Contents to find all NetWitness Platform Logs & Network 11.x documents.

The Context Hub is a centralized service that aggregates data about entities from multiple configurable data sources. This data can extend your investigation with additional context beyond the immediate results of a specific query. For example, the Context Hub can tell you if a given entity has been mentioned in any incidents, alerts, feeds, or community intelligence publications.

In the Events panel, the Event Header, or the Event Meta panel, you can see underlined entities. If an entity is underlined, NetWitness Platform is populating information about that entity type in the Context Hub. There may be additional information available about that entity in the Context Hub.

Note: Active Directory entities with available context information are not underlined, but you can hover over these entities to see if any context information is available.

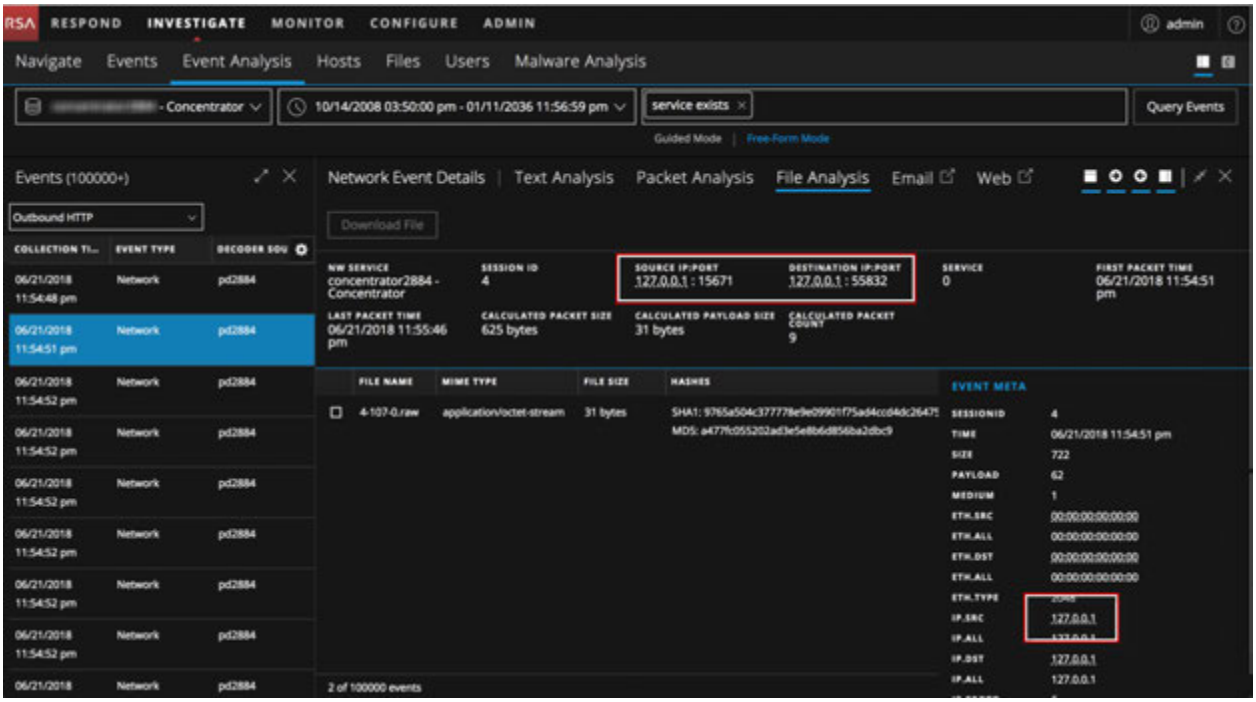
The following figure shows underlined entities in the Events panel with the context tooltip open.



The context tooltip has two sections: Context Highlights and Actions.

- The information in the Context Highlights section helps you to determine the actions that you would like to take. It can show related data for Incidents, Alerts, Lists, Endpoint, Live Connect, Criticality and Asset Risk. Depending on your data, you may be able to click these items for more information.
- The Actions section lists the available actions. In the example, the Add/Remove from List, Pivot to Investigate > Navigate, Pivot to Archer, and Pivot to Endpoint Thick Client options are available.

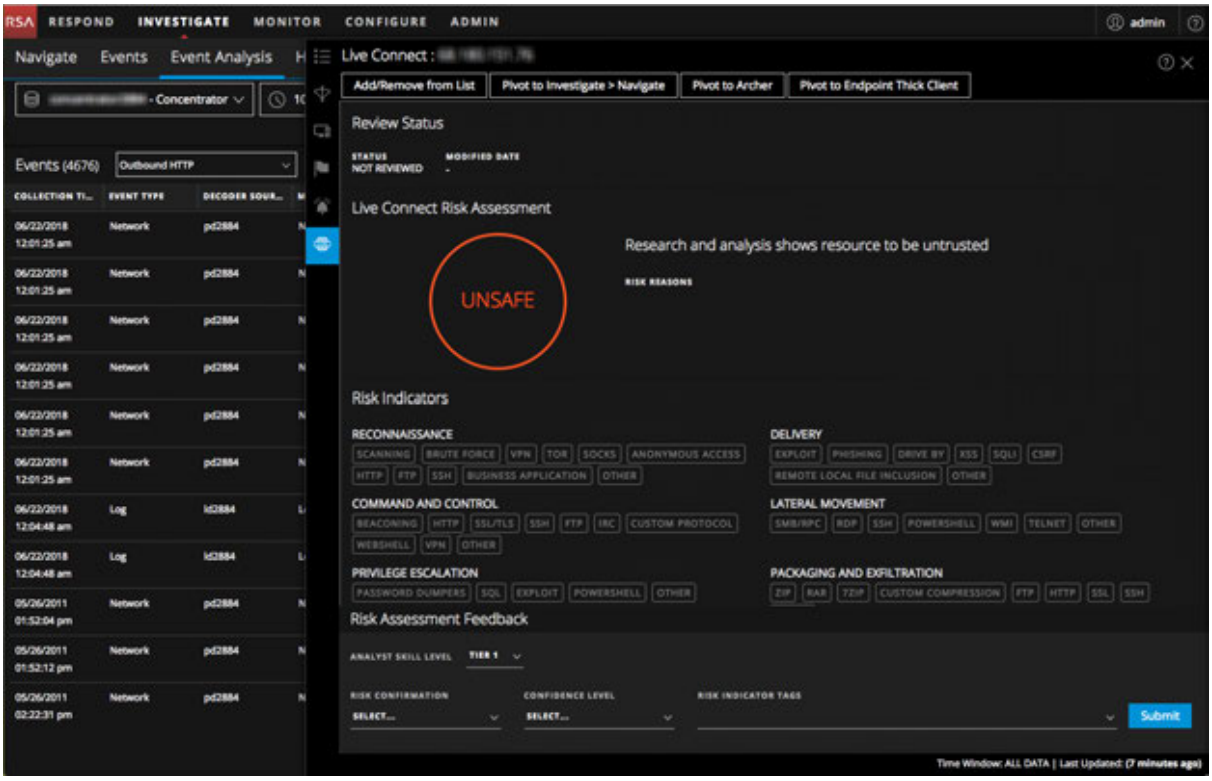
The following figure shows underlined entities in the Event Header and the Event Meta panel.



When you click View Context in the context tooltip, the Context Hub queries the configured data sources for relevant information, and the Context Lookup panel opens from the right side of the browser window. The Context Lookup panel is populated with the information from the Context Hub as it becomes available. In the Context Lookup panel, you can view and explore individual data sources for further investigation. For a detailed description of the information displayed for each data source on the Context Lookup panel, see Context Lookup Panel. You can also take any available action in the Actions section.

To view information in the Context Lookup panel in the Event Analysis view:

1. Hover over different meta values to see the data sources for which data is available.
   A context tooltip displays a list of the context data available for the selected meta value.
2. Click **View Context** in the context tooltip to open the Context Lookup panel.
   The Context Lookup panel opens from the right side of the browser window. The Context Lookup panel is populated with the information from the Context Hub as it becomes available.



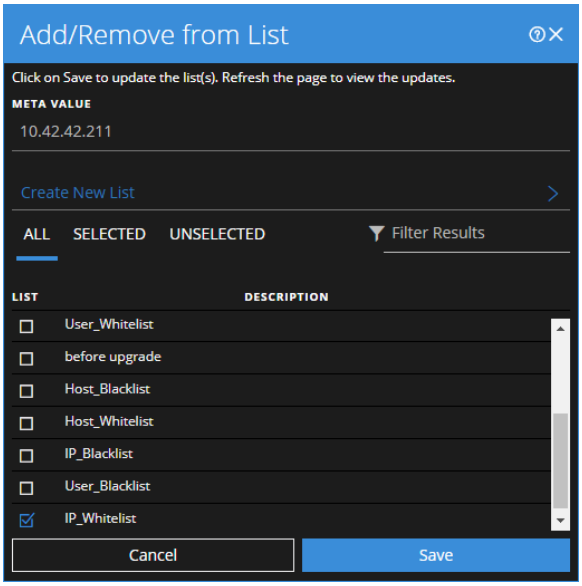
3. To perform actions on an entity, select one of the available actions in the context tooltip: Add /Remove from List, Pivot to Investigate > Navigate, Pivot to Archer, Pivot to Endpoint Thick Client. For more information, see Pivot to Investigate > Navigate, Pivot to Archer, Pivot to NetWitness Endpoint Thick Client, and Add an Entity to a Whitelist.

Note: The Pivot to Archer action is disabled when Archer data is not available or when the Archer data source is not responding. Check that the RSA Archer configuration is enabled and configured properly. The same is true for the Pivot to NetWitness Endpoint Thick Client; if the option is disabled, verify that the NetWitness Endpoint Thick Client is installed and configured correctly.

Add an Entity to a Whitelist

You can add any underlined entity to a list, such as a Whitelist or Blacklist, from a context tooltip. For example, to reduce false positives, you may want to whitelist an underlined domain to exclude it from the related entities.

1. In the Events panel, the Event Header, or the Event Meta panel, hover over the underlined entity that you would like to add to a Context Hub list. (Active Directory entities with context data can also be added, but they are not underlined.)
   A context tooltip showing the available actions is displayed.
2. In the **ACTIONS** section of the tooltip, click **Add/Remove from List**.
   The Add/Remove from List dialog shows the available lists.



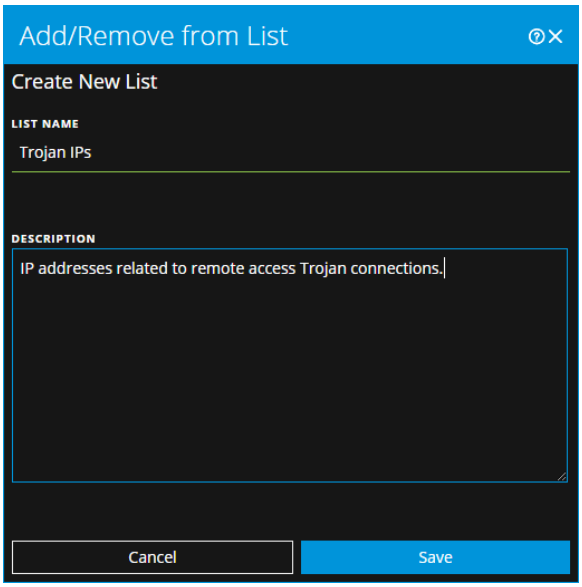
3. Select one or more lists and click **Save**.
   The entity is added to the selected lists. Add/Remove from List Dialog provides additional information.

Create a List

You can create lists in Context Hub from the Event Analysis view. In addition to using lists to whitelist and blacklist entities, you can use lists to monitor entities for abnormal behavior. For example, to improve the visibility of a suspicious IP address and Domain under investigation, you may want to include them in two separate lists. One list could be for domains suspected of being related to command and control connections, and another list could be for IP addresses related to remote access Trojan connections. You can then identify indicators of compromise using these lists.

To create a list in Context Hub:

1. In the Events panel, the Event Header, or the Event Meta panel, hover over the underlined entity that you would like to add to a Context Hub list. (Active Directory entities with context data can also be added to a new list, but they are not underlined.)
   A context tooltip showing the available actions is displayed.
2. In the **ACTIONS** section of the tooltip, click **Add/Remove from List**.
3. In the Add/Remove from List dialog, click **Create New List**.



4. Type a unique **LIST NAME** for the list. The list name is not case sensitive.
5. (Optional) Type a **DESCRIPTION** for the list.
   Analysts with the appropriate permissions can also export lists in CSV format to send to other analysts for further tracking and analysis. The *Context Hub Configuration Guide* provides additional information.

Pivot to Investigate > Navigate

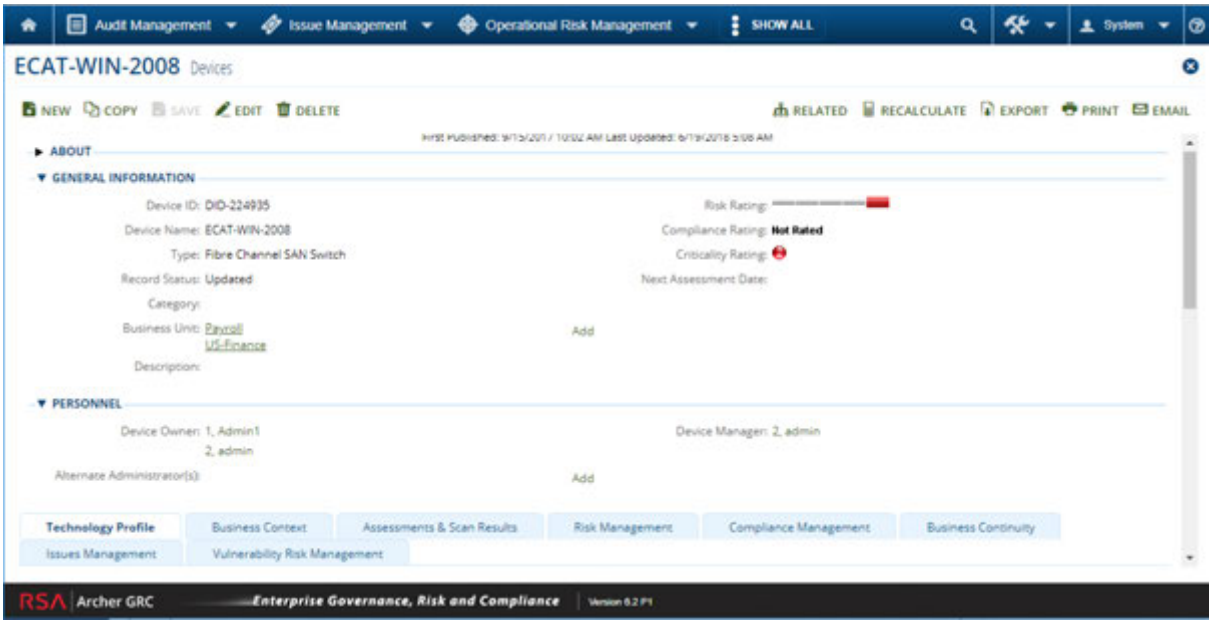
For a more thorough investigation of an entity, you can open the the Navigate view.

1. In the Events panel, the Event Header, or the Event Meta panel, hover over any underlined entity. (Active Directory entities with context data can also be investigated, but they are not underlined.)
2. In the **ACTIONS** section of the tooltip, select **Pivot to Investigate > Navigate**.
   The Navigate view opens, enabling you to perform a deeper dive investigation. For more information, see Investigating Metadata in the Navigate View.

Pivot to Archer

For viewing more details about the device in RSA Archer® Cyber Incident & Breach Response, you can pivot to the device details page. This information is displayed only for IP address, host, and Mac address.

1. In the Events panel, the Event Header, or the Event Meta panel, hover over any underlined entity (IP address, host, and Mac address).
2. In the **ACTIONS** section of the context tooltip, select **Pivot to Archer**.
3. The device details page in **RSA Archer Cyber Incident & Breach Response** opens if you are logged in to the application, otherwise the login screen is displayed.



Note: The Pivot to Archer link is disabled when Archer data is not available or when the Archer Datasource is not responding. Check that the RSA Archer configuration is enabled and configured properly.

For more information, see the *Archer Integration Guide*.

Pivot to NetWitness Endpoint Thick Client

If you have the NetWitness Endpoint thick client application installed, you can launch it through the context tooltip. From there, you can further investigate a suspicious IP address, Host, or MAC address.

1. In the Events panel, the Event Header, or the Event Meta panel, hover over any underlined entity.
2. In the **ACTIONS** section of the tooltip, select **Pivot to Endpoint Thick Client**.
   The NetWitness Endpoint thick client application opens outside of your web browser.

Note: Version 4.4 of the NetWitness Endpoint (NWE) thick client must be installed on the same server, the NWE meta keys must exist in the `table-map.xml` file on the Log Decoder, and the NWE meta keys must exist in the `index-concentrator-custom.xml` file. The NWE thick client is a Windows only application. Complete setup instructions are provided in the *NetWitness Endpoint User Guide* for Version 4.4.

Download Data in the Event Analysis View

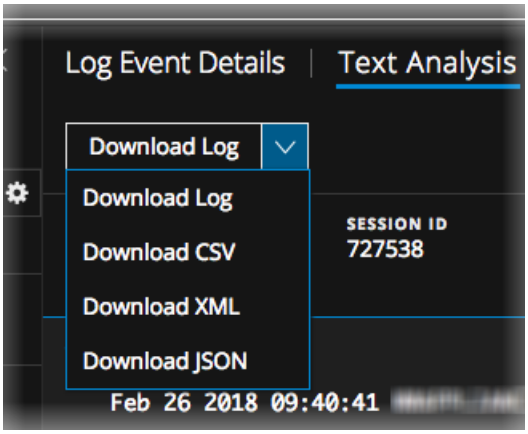
In the Event Analysis view, you can download events, logs, and files.

Download a Log in the Text Analysis Panel

When viewing a log reconstruction in the Text Analysis panel, you can download a log file in the following formats using options in the Download Log drop-down menu:

- Raw log (log) using the **Download Log** option
- Comma-separated values (CSV) using the **Download CSV** option
- Extensible Markup Language (XML) using the **Download XML** option
- JavaScript Object Notation (JSON) using the **Download JSON** option

This is an example of a log reconstruction with the Download Log menu options displayed.



Note: The Download Log option is applicable only for endpoint events that have at least one meta value exceeding 256 characters. For an endpoint event, the raw log is populated only when the meta value exceeds 256 characters. Long running or historically downloaded files are not downloadable. For example, the meta values like launch arguments can exceed 256 characters. In this case, 256 characters are available as meta value while the full value is available in the raw log to view.

The downloaded log file contains the log and is named to help identify the service on which the log was collected, the session ID, and the file type. This is an example of the filename for a raw log: **Concentrator_SID2.log**. The exported log file is named using the following convention:

`<service-ID or host name>_SID<n>.<filetype>`

where:

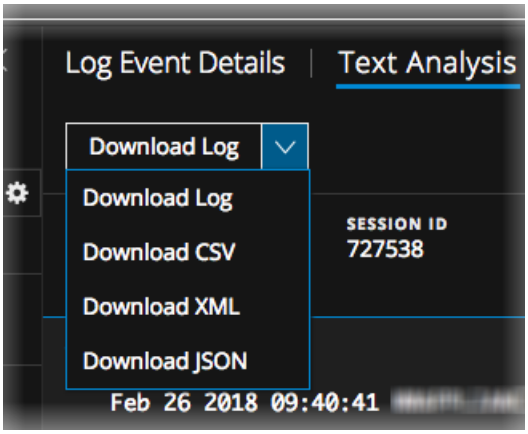
- `<service-ID or host name>` is the name of the service (for example a Concentrator or Broker) where the session was saved.
- `SID<n>` is the session ID number.

- `<filetype>` identifies the format of the downloaded log. These are the possible log types: raw log, CSV, XML, and JSON. By default the format is a raw log.

Note: Some formats do not have time stamps or the device IP where the event was generated, so a log downloaded in CSV, XML, or JSON format has an extra value called `timestamp` along with the raw log content. The additional information inside the log is in this form: `Log timestamp="1490824512" source="10.12.35.65".`

To download the log for a session:

In the Text Analysis panel of a log event, select one of the file formats for the downloaded log.
-To download the log as a raw log (the default format), click **Download Log**.
-To download the log in one of the other formats, click the downward arrow on the **Download Log** button, and select one of the file formats for the downloaded log.



The log file is downloaded to your local file system in the format specified. If you initiate a download and move away from the view while the log is being extracted and before the log starts to download, the log is not downloaded in your browser. A message notifies you that you can find the downloaded log in the job queue.

Download Network Event Data in the Text Analysis Panel or the Packet Analysis Panel

When viewing a reconstructed network event in the Packet Analysis panel or the Text Analysis panel, you can export network data files for further analysis. The download includes events for the current time range and drill point. You can download the data in these forms:

- The entire event as a packet capture (`*.pcap`) file using the **Download PCAP** option.
- The payload as a `*.payload` file using the **Download All Payloads** option.
- The request payload as a `*.payload1` file using the **Download Request Payload** option.
- The response payload as a `*.payload2` file using the **Download Response Payload** option.

This is an example of the filename for a PCAP file: `C01 - Concentrator_SID1697309.pcap`. The exported network data file is named using the following convention:

`<service-ID or host name>_SID<n>.<filetype>`

where:

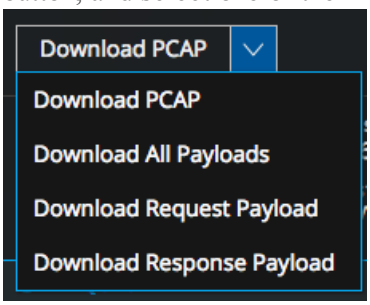
- <service-ID or host name> is the name of the service (for example a Concentrator or Broker) where the session was saved.
- SID<n> is the session ID number.
- <filetype> is pcap, payload, payload1, or payload2.

The network data is downloaded directly into your browser if the download is quick. If the download takes longer due to network factors or file size, the file is downloaded in the background and the task is tracked in the Jobs queue. In this case, you can check your jobs in the queue and get the file when the download is complete.

Note: If you initiate a download and move away from the view while the file is being extracted and before the file starts to download, the file is not downloaded in your browser. A message notifies you that you can find the downloaded document in the job queue.

To export an event as a network data file:

Go to the Packet Analysis panel of a network event, and select one of the file formats for the downloaded file.
-To download the event as a PCAP file (the default format), click **Download PCAP**.
-To download the event in one of the other formats, click the downward arrow on the **Download PCAP** button, and select one of the file formats for the downloaded event data.



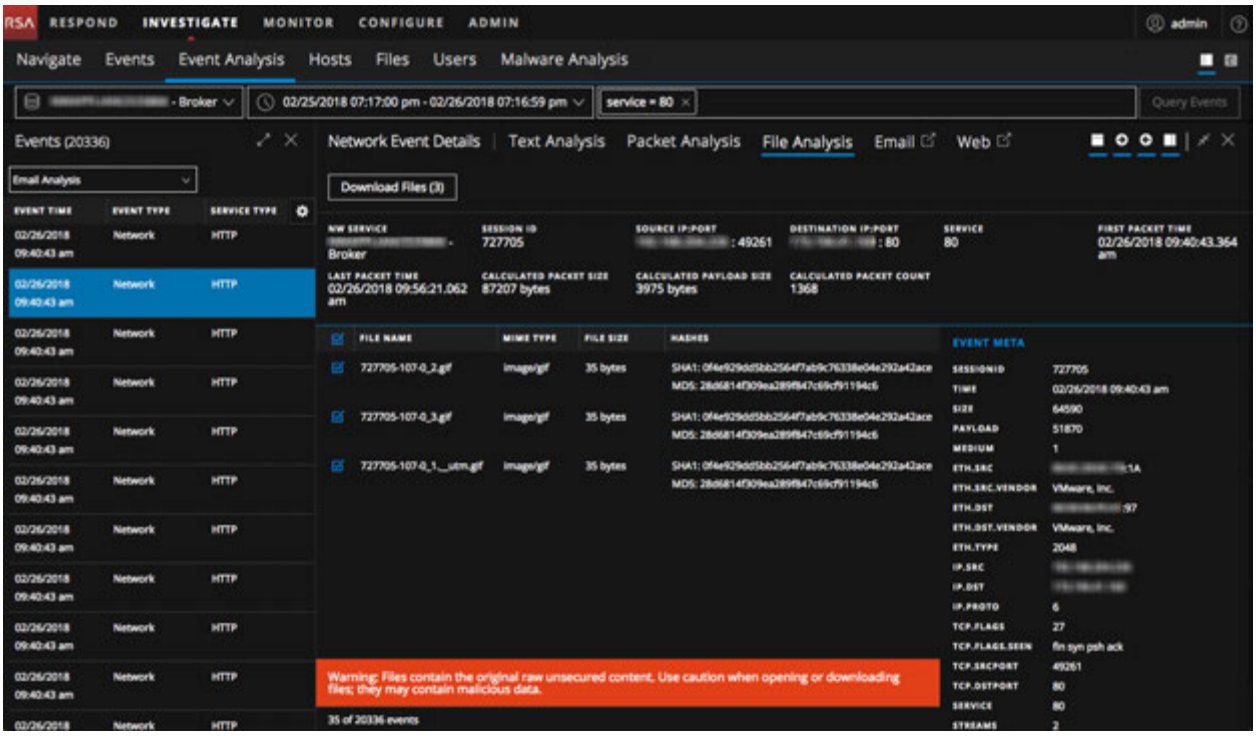
The network data file is downloaded to your local file system in the format specified.

Download Files from a Network Event in the File Analysis Panel

When viewing reconstructed network events that contain files in the File Analysis panel, you can select one file, one or more files, or all files to download to your local file system.

Note: If you initiate a download and move away from the view while the file is being extracted and before the file starts to download, the file is not downloaded in your browser. A message notifies you that you can find the downloaded file in the job queue.

When files are selected, the Download Files button becomes active and reflects the number of files selected.



Clicking the button exports the selected files as a password-protected zip archive. The password to open the exported archive is `netwitness`. Exporting the files in this form ensures that:

- The archive is not quarantined by antivirus software.
- Potentially malicious files are not automatically opened by the default application and executed.

This is an example of the filename for an archive: `C01 - Concentrator_SID1697309_FC1.zip`. The exported archive is named using the following convention:

`<service-ID or host name>_SID<n>_FC<n>.zip`

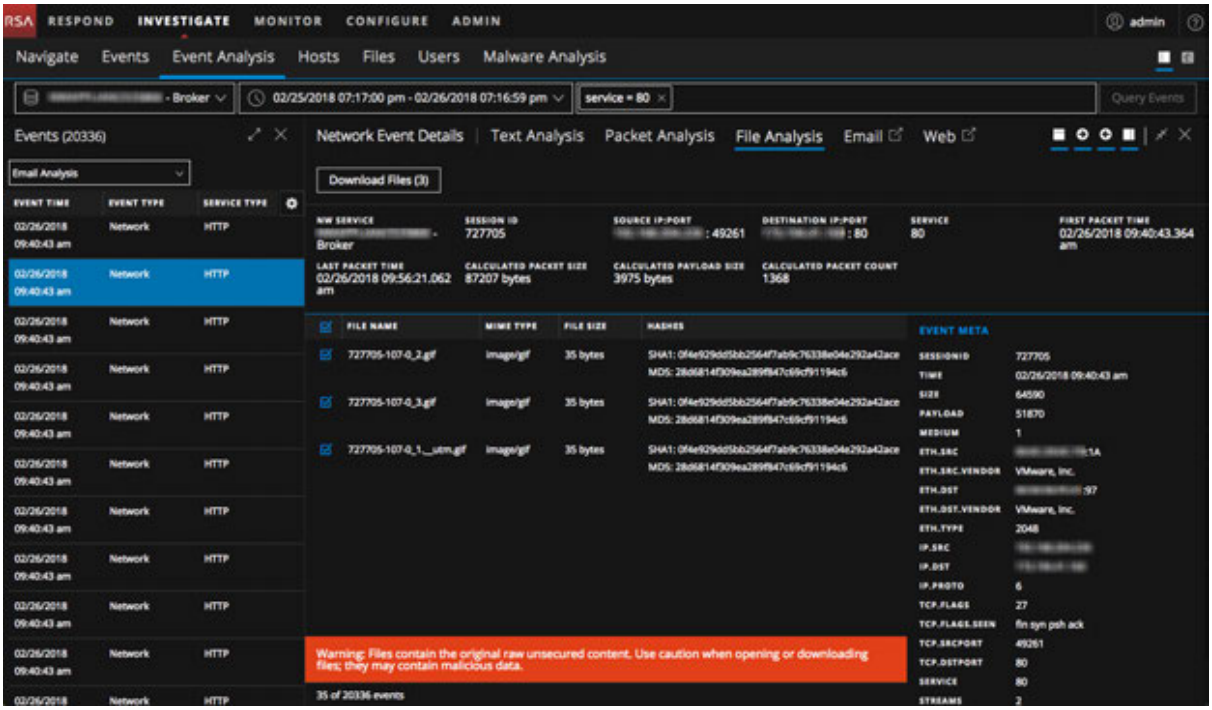
where:

- `<service-ID or host name>` is the name of the service (for example a Concentrator or Broker) where the session was saved.
- `SID<n>` is the session ID number.
- `FC<n>` is the file count or number of files in the archive.

Caution: Caution is advised when unzipping and opening files that are associated with a default application; for example, an Excel spreadsheet may automatically open in Excel before you have a chance to verify it is safe.

To export files in a reconstructed event:

1. In the **Event Analysis** view, go to the File Analysis panel of an event that contains files.



2. Click one or more files that you want to extract, and click **Download Files**.
   The job is scheduled and when complete the selected file are downloaded, in the form of a password-protected zip archive, to the local file system.
3. To open the archive on your local file system, enter the following password when prompted: `netwitness`.

Act on Data in the Event Analysis View

When you have found data of interest in the Event Analysis view, you can do internal lookups to NetWitness Endpoint and RSA Live, as well as external lookups of meta values in community resources such as SANS IP History and ThreatExpert Search.

Open an Endpoint Event in the NetWitness Endpoint Thick Client

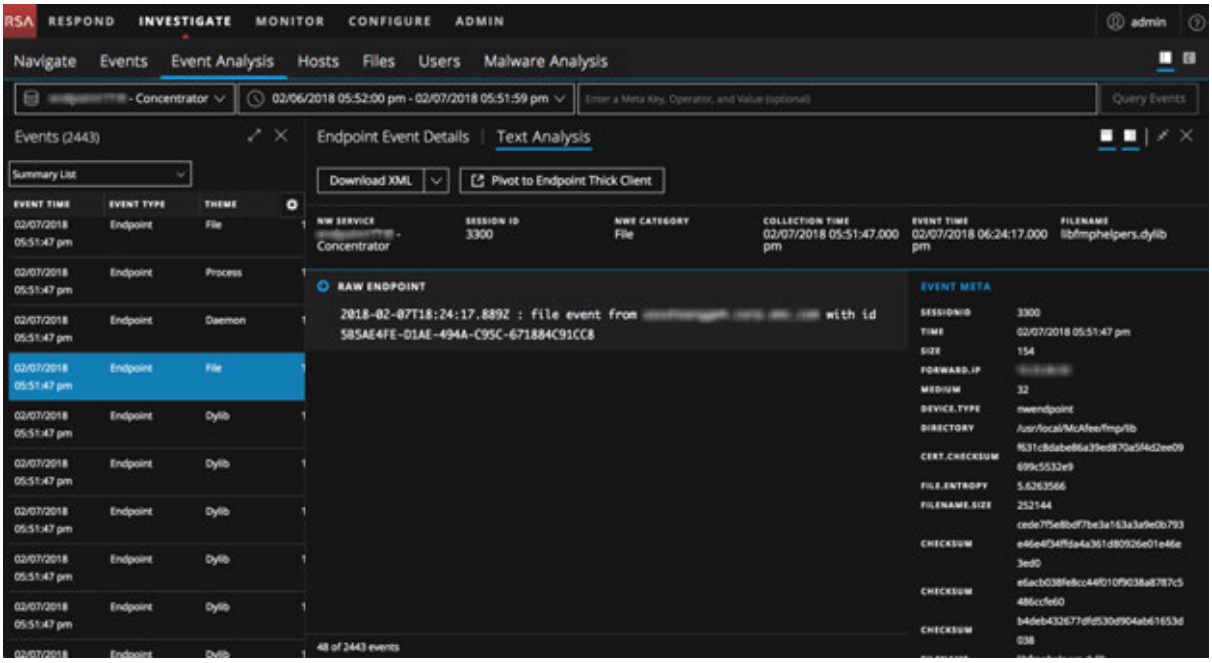
When viewing an endpoint event in the Text Analysis panel, you can pivot to analyze the same event in NetWitness Endpoint. The NWE thick client offers additional features beyond the built-in capabilities in NetWitness Endpoint Insights.

Note: Version 4.4 of the NetWitness Endpoint (NWE) thick client must be installed on the same server, the NWE meta keys must exist in the `table-map.xml` file on the Log Decoder, and the NWE meta keys must exist in the `index-concentrator-custom.xml` file. The NWE thick client is a Windows only application. Complete setup instructions are provided in the *NetWitness Endpoint User Guide* for Version 4.4.

To open an event in NetWitness Endpoint:

1. (Version 11.0 and later) Go to **INVESTIGATE** > **Navigate** and perform these steps:
   a. In the **Query** drop-down, select **Advanced**, and enter one of the following queries:
   `nwe.callback_id exists` or `device.type='nwendpoint'`
   Endpoint data is displayed in the Values panel.
   b. Right-click an event, and select **Event Analysis** in the menu.
2. (Version 11.1 and later) Go to **INVESTIGATE** > **Events Analysis**. In the **Query** drop-down, select **Advanced**, and enter one of the following queries: `nwe.callback_id exists` or `device.type='nwendpoint'`
   Endpoint data is displayed in the Events panel.

3. Select an event.
   The Event Analysis view opens with the selected event displayed in the Text Analysis.

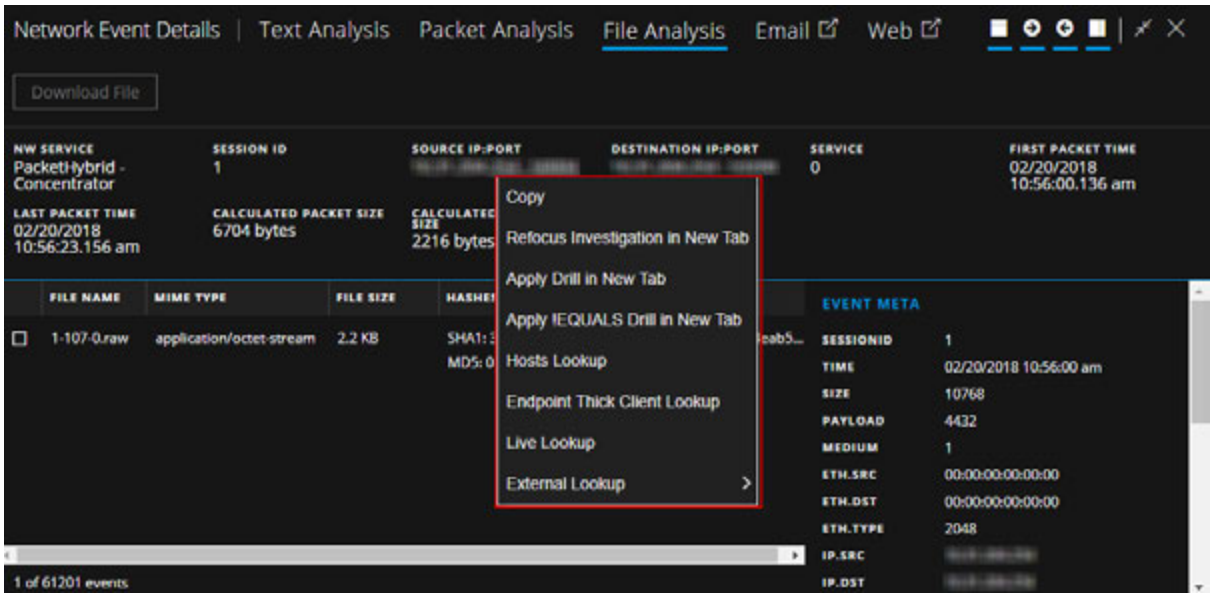


4. In the Event Header click **Pivot to Endpoint.** A new browser tab with the url `ecatui://<id>` opens and the NWE Thick Client is launched . If the NetWitness Endpoint Thick Client is not installed, no data is displayed and the following message is displayed: `Applicable for hosts with 4.x Endpoint agents installed, please install the NetWitness Endpoint Thick Client.`

Perform Lookups of Meta Values in Event Analysis

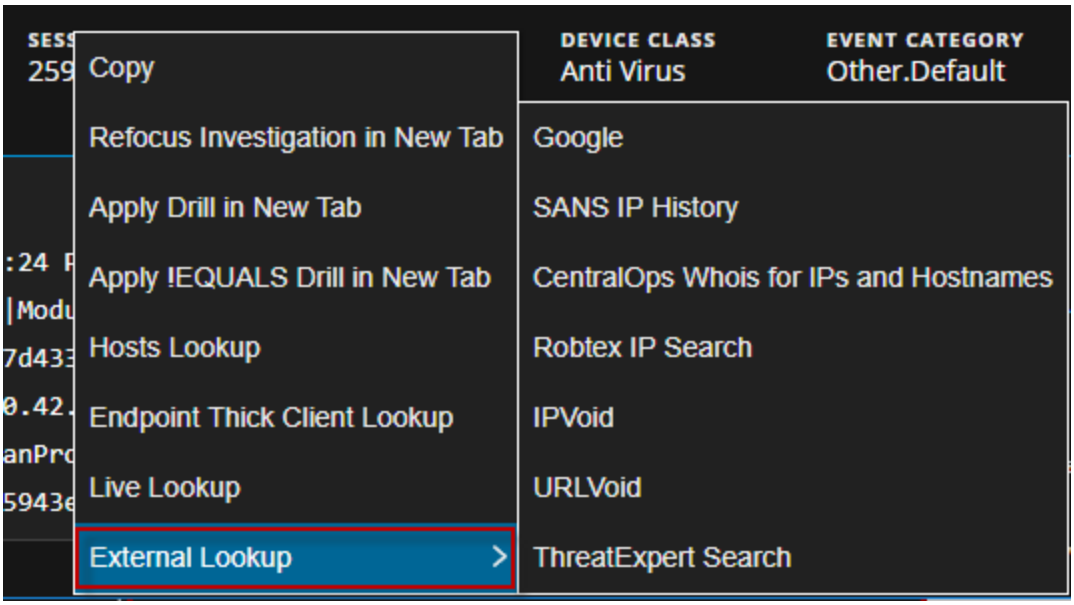
In the Event Analysis view you can further investigate meta values in an event by right-clicking certain meta values and using the options in a drop-down menu. Not all fields have right-click actions. To perform internal and external lookups:

1. In the Event Analysis view, right-click a meta value in the Events List, the Event Meta panel, or the Event Header. Some meta values have a drop-down menu.



2. Select one of the following internal actions:
   - **Copy**: Copies the meta value to the clipboard.
   - **Refocus Investigation in New tab**: Launches another investigation in a new tab with the focus on the selected meta value.
   - **Apply Drill in New Tab**: Applies the drill and launches it in a new tab to drill the data in Navigate view.
   - **Apply !EQUALS Drill in New Tab**: Applies (!EQUALS) to the meta value and launches a new tab, effectively excluding the meta value from the results.
   - **Hosts Lookup**: Looks up the value in the Investigate > Hosts view.
   - **Endpoint Thick Client Lookup**: Analyzes the meta value in the Endpoint Thick Client (for clients that have Endpoint Agent).
   - **Live Lookup**: Looks up a meta value on RSA Live for further analysis.

3. For an external lookup, hover over a meta value, right-click and select **External Lookup**.



4. In the submenu select one of the available external lookups:
   - **Google**: Looks up a meta value on Google.com.
   - **SANS IP History**: Looks up a meta value on SANS IP History, domain = `http://isc.sans.org/ipinfo.html?ip=ipaddress`
   - **CentralOps Whois for IPs and Hostnames**: Looks up a meta value on CentralOps Whois for IPs and Hostnames, domain = `http://centralops.net/co/DomainDossier.aspx?addr=domain&dom_whois=true&dom_dns=true&net_whois=true`
   - **Robtex IP Search**: Looks up a meta value on Robtext IP Search, domain = `https://www.robtex.com/cidr/domain.ipaddress`
   - **IPVoid**: Looks up a meta value on IPVoid, domain = `http://www.ipvoid.com/scan/domain/`
   - **URLVoid**: Looks up a meta value on URLVoid, domain = `http://www.urlvoid.com/scan/ipaddress/`
   - **ThreatExpert Search**: Looks up an IP meta value on ThreatExpert Search, domain = `http://www.threatexpert.com/reports.aspx?find=IP address`

Investigating Hosts and Files

Note: The information in this topic applies to RSA NetWitness® Platform Version 11.1 and later.

Analysts can use the RSA NetWitness Platform Hosts and Files views to investigate hosts or files.

Analysts who conduct analysis using Investigate need to have the appropriate system roles and permissions set up for their user accounts. An administrator must configure roles and permissions as described in Roles and Permissions for Endpoint Analysts. For more information on roles and permissions, see *System Security and User Management Guide*.

Analysts can:

- Investigate Hosts
- Investigate NetWitness Endpoint 4.4.0.2 or Later Hosts
- Investigate Files

Investigate Hosts

Note: The information in this topic applies to RSA NetWitness® Platform Version 11.1 and later.

To conduct an investigation on hosts:

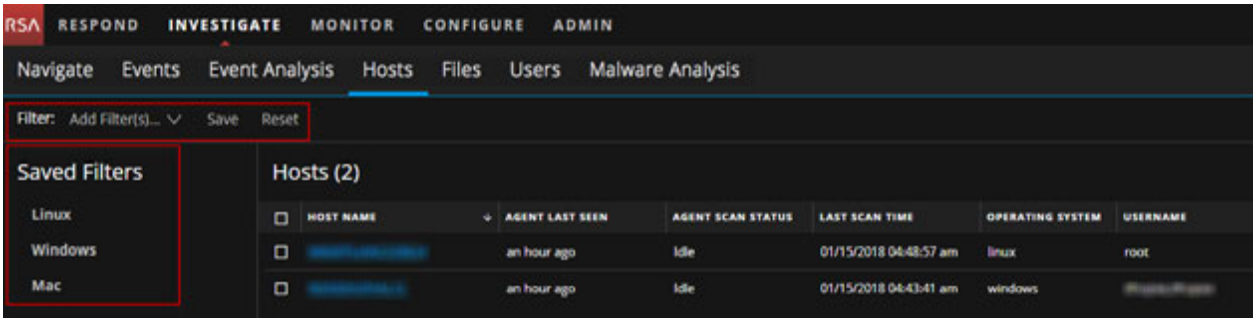
1. Go to **INVESTIGATE** > **Hosts**.
   A list of hosts with an Endpoint agent installed is displayed.
2. Select the hosts that you want to scan and click **Start Scan**. For more information, see Scan Hosts.
3. After completing the process of scanning the hosts, click the host name to investigate the scan results. For more information, see Investigate Host Details.

Note: To investigate NetWitness Endpoint 4.4 hosts, see Investigate NetWitness Endpoint 4.4.0.2 or Later Hosts.

Filter Hosts

You can filter hosts on the operating system or select the fields in the Add Filter drop-down menu.

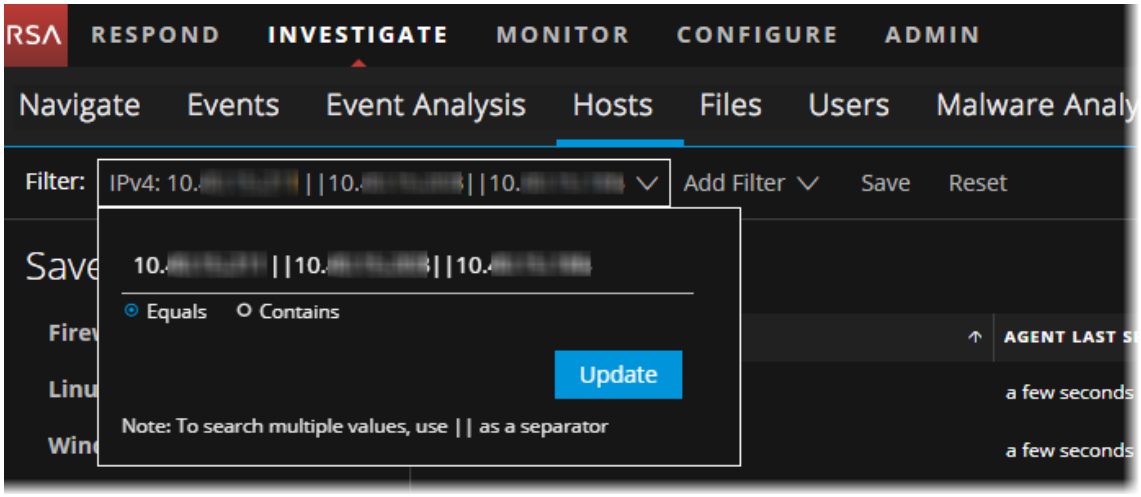
Note: While filtering a large amount of data, use at least one indexed field with the `Equals` operator for better performance. The following fields are indexed in the database - `Hostname`, `IPV4`, `Operating System`, and `Last Scan Time`.



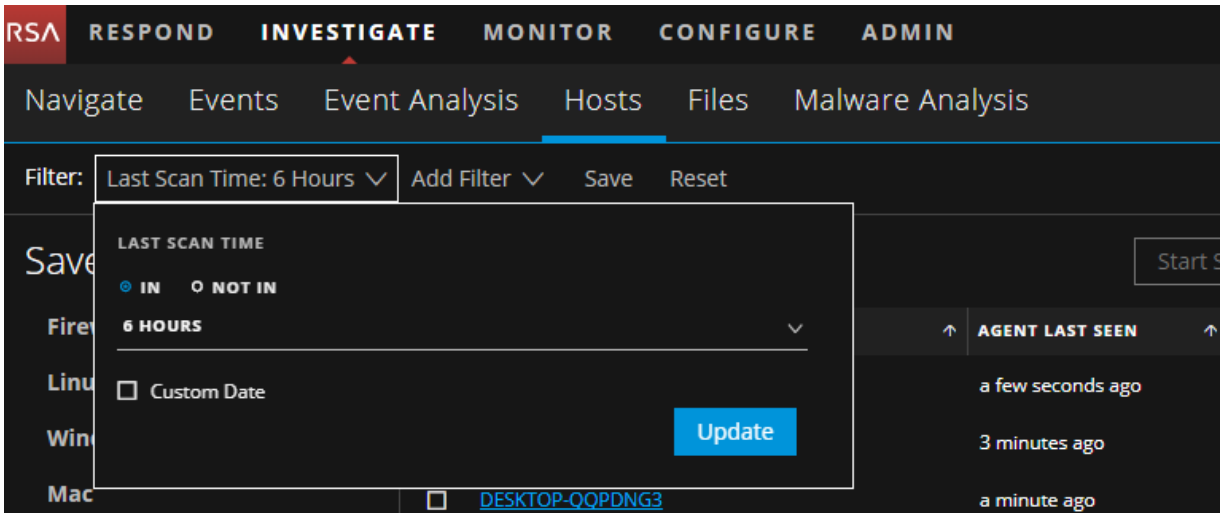
To search multiple values within a field, set the filter option to `Equals`, and use `||` as a separator.

These are examples:

- Using `Equals` operator for multiple IPV4 values with a separator `||`.



- Using `IN` operator for Last Scan Time to filter agents that are scanned in the last 6 hours.



Click **Save** to save the search and provide a name (up to 250 alphanumeric characters). The filter is added to the Saved Filters panel on the left. To delete a filter, hover over the name and click .

Note: Special characters are not allowed except underscore (_) and hyphen (-) while saving the filter.

Scan Hosts

You can either perform an on-demand scan or schedule a scan to run daily or weekly. For information on scheduling a scan, see *Endpoint Insights Configuration Guide*.

Note: You cannot perform a scan for the NetWitness Endpoint 4.4 agents from NetWitness Platform user interface.

On-demand Scan

You may want to perform an on-demand scan if:

- A file in the Global Files section is found to be malicious.
- A malicious file is present on different hosts in the network.
- You want to investigate a host that is infected.
- You want to get the latest snapshot of the host.

When the hosts are scanned, the Endpoint Agent retrieves the following data that can be used for investigation:

- Drivers, processes, DLLs, files (executables), services, and autoruns running on the host.
- Host file entries and scheduled tasks.
- System information such as network share, installed Windows patches, Windows tasks, logged-in users, bash history, and security products installed.

To start a scan:

1. Go to **INVESTIGATE** > **Hosts**.
2. Select one or more hosts (up to 100) at a time for on-demand scan, and click **Start Scan**.
3. Click **Start Scan** in the dialog.
   This performs a quick scan of all executable modules loaded in memory. It takes approximately 10 minutes.

The following are the scan statuses:

Status	Description
Idle	No scan is in progress.
Scanning	Scan is in progress.
Starting Scan	Scan request is sent to the server but the agent will receive the request the next time it communicates with the server.
Stopping Scan	Stop request is sent to the server but the agent will receive the request the next time it communicates with the server.

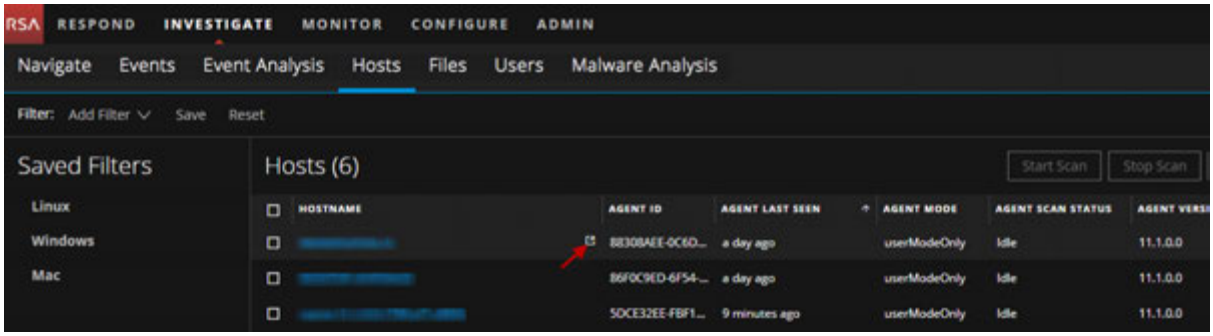
Pivot to the Navigate and Event Analysis Views

If you need to investigate a particular host, IP address (IPV4), or username to look for related activity across a time range, you can pivot to both the Navigate and Event Analysis views to get the entire context of the activity. By default the time range is set to 1 day. You can change the time range.

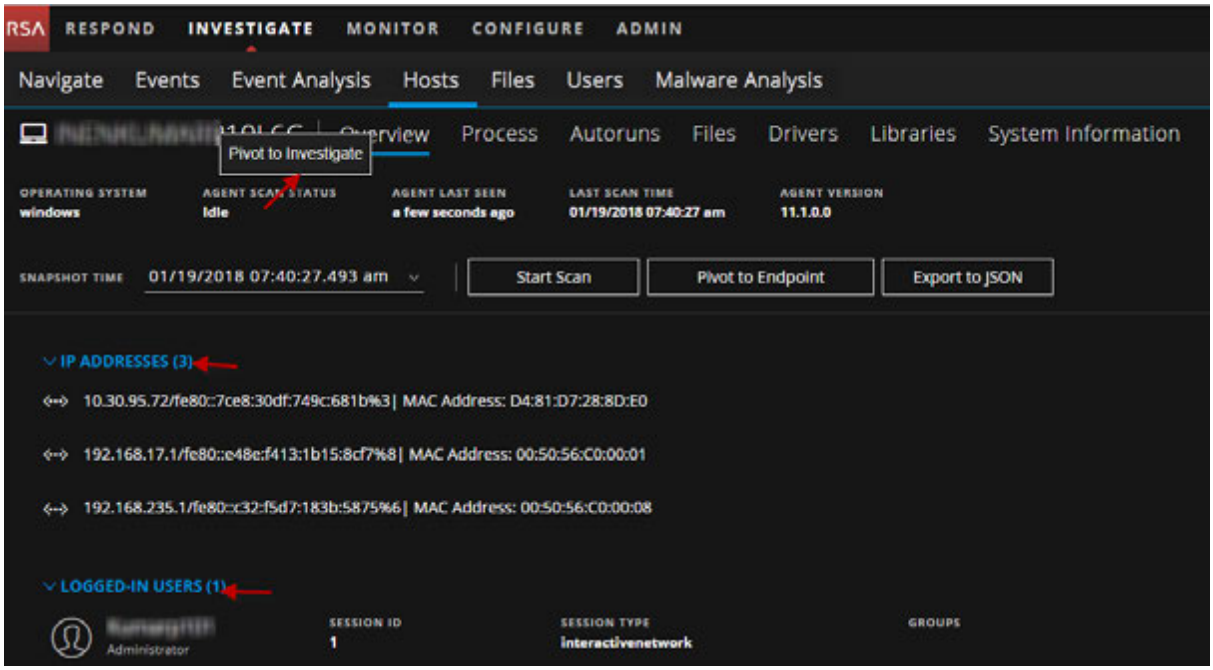
Note: Pivoting to the Navigate or Event Analysis view is not supported for IPV6.

To pivot to the Navigate or Event Analysis view:

1. Go to **INVESTIGATE** > **Hosts** or **INVESTIGATE** > **Files**.
2. Click beside the Hostname.



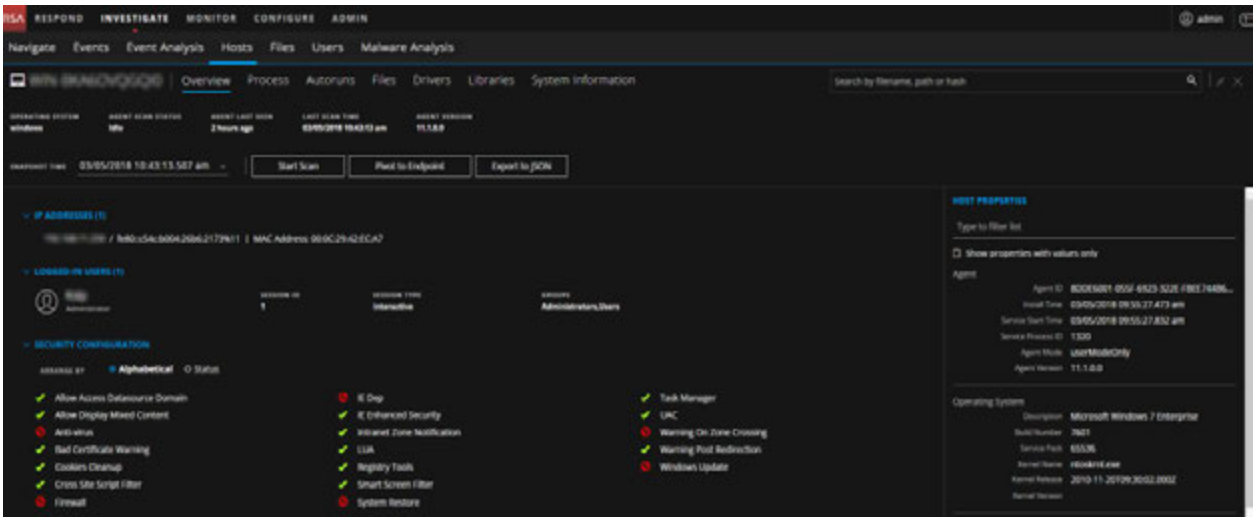
Alternately, in the Overview tab, you can right-click on host name, IP address (IPV4), or logged-in users to pivot.



3. In the Select Service dialog, select any of the services required for investigation.
4. Click **Navigate** or **Event Analysis** to analyze the data.

Investigate Host Details

To look for suspicious files on a host, click the host name and view the details of the host, or start an on-demand scan to get the most recent information.



Search on Snapshots

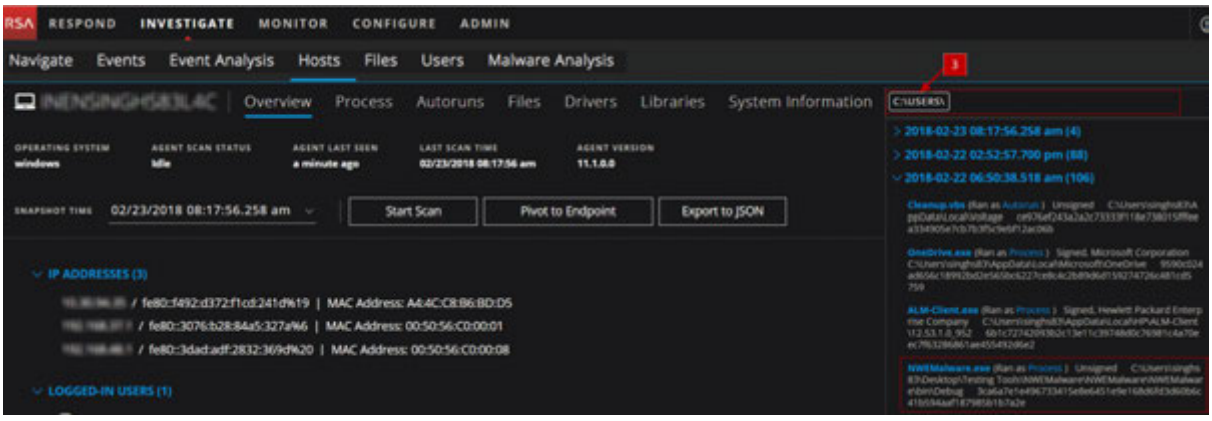
To investigate a host or to check if it is infected with a known malware, you can search for occurrences of the file name, file path, or SHA-256 checksum.

Note: To search for a SHA-256 checksum, provide the entire hash string in the search box.

The result displays details, such as file name, signature information, along with its interaction with the system (ran as process, library, autorun, service, task, or driver). To view more details for these results, click on the category.

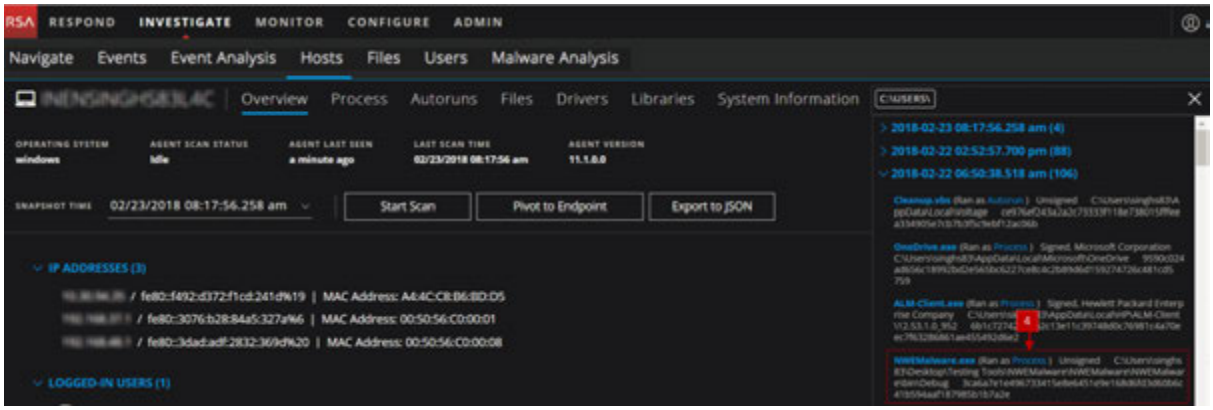
For example, a user has clicked and executed a malicious attachment through a phishing email, and downloaded it to `C:\Users`. To investigate this file:

1. Go to **INVESTIGATE** > **Hosts**.
2. Select the host that you want to investigate.
3. In the **Overview** tab, enter the file path `C:\Users` in the search box.
   The search displays all the executables in this folder. In this example, the file `NWEMalware.exe`, is an unsigned file that might be malicious.



   This file has run as a Process.

4. To view details of this file, click **Process** in the result.
   This opens the Process tab where you can view the process details.



Analyze Processes

In the Hosts view, select the **Process** tab. You can view the processes that were running for the selected host at the time of scan. The process name and process ID (PID) columns are displayed either as a:

- Tree view - You can drill down to each process and view the child or parent process associated with it.
- List view - You can sort the process name and PID columns.

Click ▪ to switch the views.

The following is an example of the tree view:

When reviewing processes, it is important to see the Launch Arguments. Even legitimate files can be used for malicious purposes, so it is important to view all of them to determine if there is any malicious activity.

For example,

- `rundll32.exe` is a legitimate Windows executable that is categorized as a good file. However, an adversary may use this executable to load a malicious DLL. Therefore, when viewing processes, you must view the arguments of the `rundll32.exe` file.
- `LSASS.EXE` is a child to `WININIT.EXE`. It should not have child processes. Often malware use this executable to dump passwords or mimic to hide on a system (`lass.exe`, `lssass.exe`, `lsasss.exe`, and so on).
- Most legitimate user applications like Adobe, Web browsers, and so on do not spawn child processes like `cmd.exe`. If you encounter this, investigate the processes.

Analyze Autoruns

In the Hosts view, select the **Autoruns** tab. You can view the autoruns, services, tasks, and cron jobs that are running for the selected host.

For example, in the Services tab, you can look for the file creation time. The compile time is found within each portable executable (PE) file in the PE header. The time stamp is rarely tampered with, even though an adversary can easily change it before deploying to a victim's endpoint. This time stamp can indicate if a new file is introduced. You can compare the time stamp of the file against the created time on the system to find the difference. If a file was compiled a few days ago, but the time stamp of this file on the system shows that it was created a few years ago, it indicates that the file is tampered.

Analyze Files

In the Hosts view, select the **Files** tab. You can view the list of files scanned on the host at the time of scan. By default, the table displays 100 files. To display more files, click **Load More** at the bottom of the page.

For example, many trojans write random filenames when dropping their payloads to prevent an easy search across the endpoints in the network based on the filename. If a file is named `svch0st.exe`, `scvhost.exe`, or `svchosts.exe`, it indicates that the legitimate Windows file named `svchost.exe` is being mimicked.

Analyze Libraries

In the Hosts view, select the **Libraries** tab. You can view the list of libraries loaded at the time of scan.

For example, a file with high entropy gets flagged as packed. A packed file means that it is compressed to reduce its size (or to obfuscate malicious strings and configuration information).

Analyze Drivers

In the Hosts view, select the **Drivers** tab. You can view the list of drivers running on the host at the time of scan.

For example, using this panel, you can check if the file is signed or unsigned. A file that is signed by a trusted vendor such as Microsoft and Apple, with the term `valid`, indicates that it is a good file.

Analyze System Information

In the Hosts view, select the **System Information** tab. This panel lists the agent system information. For Windows operating system, the panel displays the host file entries and network shares of that host.

For example, malware might use host file entries to block antivirus updates.

Delete a Host

To delete hosts manually from the UI:

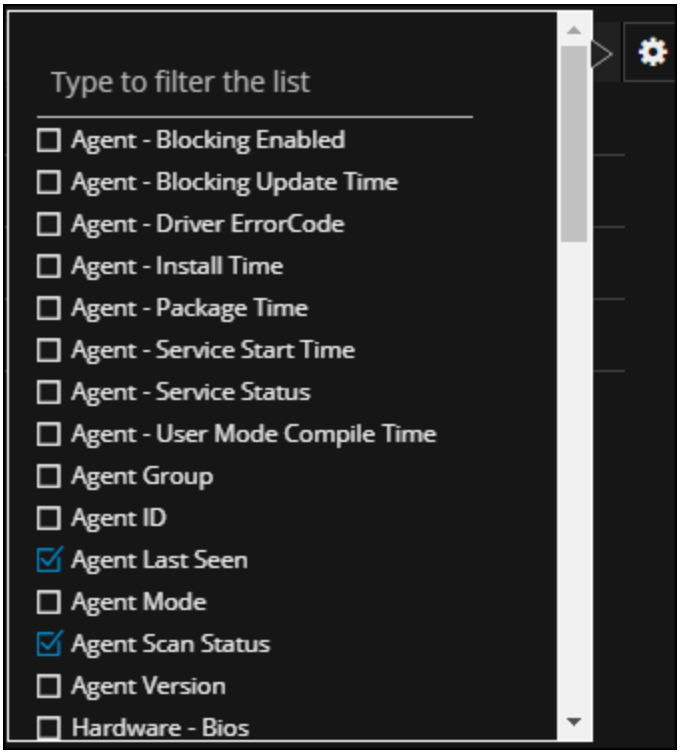
1. Go to **INVESTIGATE > Hosts**.
2. Select the hosts that you want to delete from the Hosts view and click **Delete**.
   This deletes all the collected Endpoint data for the selected hosts.

Note: If you accidentally delete a host from the Hosts view, the Endpoint Server forbids all requests from this agent. The agent must be uninstalled manually from the host and reinstalled for it to appear on the Hosts view.

Set Hosts Preference

By default, the Hosts view displays a few columns and the hosts are sorted based on the last scan time. If you want to view specific columns and sort data on a specific field:

1. Go to **INVESTIGATE > Hosts** view.
2. Select the columns by clicking in the right-hand corner. The following example shows the screen displayed while adding columns:



3. Sort the data on the required column.

Note: This is set as your default view every time you log in to the Hosts view.

Export Host Attributes

You can export up to 100,000 host attributes at a time. To extract the host attributes to a comma-separate values (csv) file.

1. Go to **INVESTIGATE > Hosts**.
2. Filter the hosts by selecting the required filter options.
3. Add columns by clicking in the right-hand corner.
4. Click **Export to CSV**.

You can either save or open the csv file.

Investigate NetWitness Endpoint 4.4.0.2 or Later Hosts

Note: The information in this topic applies to RSA NetWitness® Platform Version 11.1 and later.

If you have NetWitness Endpoint 4.4.0.2 or later in your deployment, you can view the endpoint data of these hosts in the **INVESTIGATE > Hosts** and **INVESTIGATE > Files** views.

If you do not see the NetWitness Endpoint 4.4.0.2 hosts listed here, see "Integrating NetWitness Endpoint 4.4.0.2 or Later with NetWitness Endpoint 11.1" in the *Endpoint Insights Configuration Guide*.

The NetWitness Endpoint 4.4.0.2 hosts can be identified in the Hosts View using the Agent Version. You cannot perform an on-demand scan on these hosts. To investigate these hosts, you must use the NetWitness Endpoint 4.4.0.2 or later user interface.

Note: To pivot to the thick client from the NetWitness Suite user interface, the NetWitness Endpoint 4.4.0.2 or later must be installed.

To investigate a host in the NetWitness Endpoint user interface:

1. Go to **INVESTIGATE** > **Hosts**.
2. Select the 4.4 host from the table.
3. Click **Pivot to Endpoint**.

Note: The **Pivot to Endpoint** option is not applicable for the NetWitness Endpoint Insights 11.1 hosts.

Investigate Files

Note: The information in this topic applies to RSA NetWitness® Platform Version 11.1 and later.

Analysts can use the Files view (**INVESTIGATE > Files**) to identify suspicious files by examining the file name, file size, entropy, format, company name, signature, and checksum.

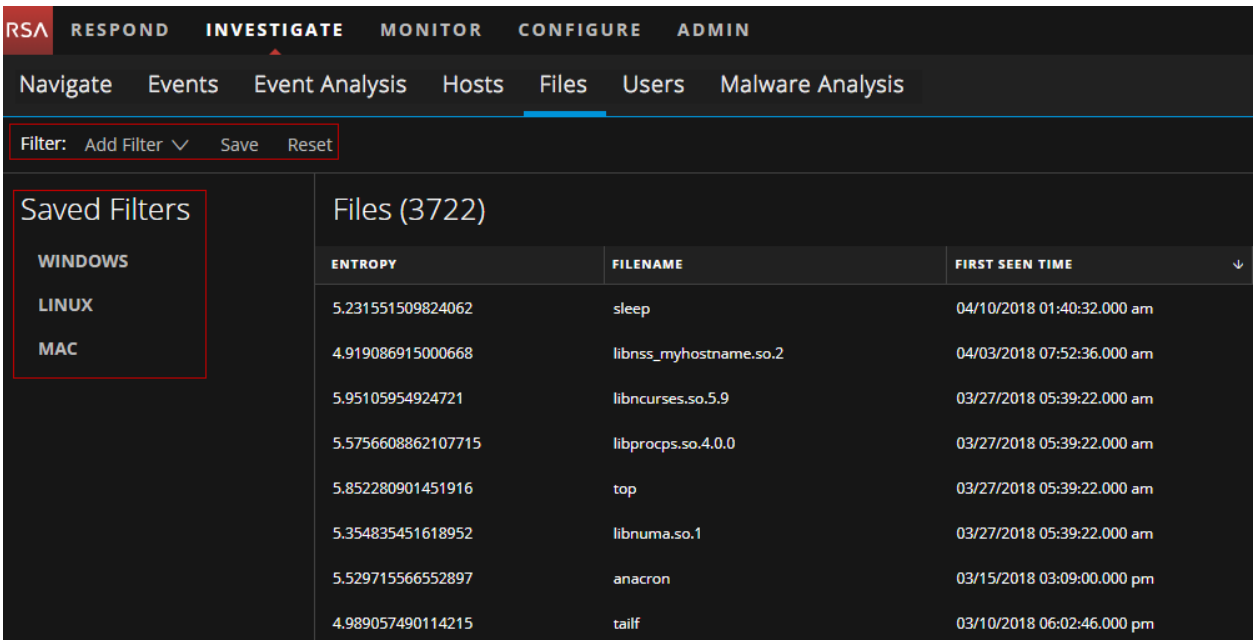
For example, when looking at a file name, if an environment is infected by the WannaCry ransomware, using this file name, the analyst can filter the list. You can also look for this ransomware using the checksum.

The file size can be an indicator when assessing a file. Trojans are usually less than 1 MB, and the majority of them are less than 500 KB.

Filter Files

You can either filter the files on the operating system, or select the fields in the Add Filter drop-down menu.

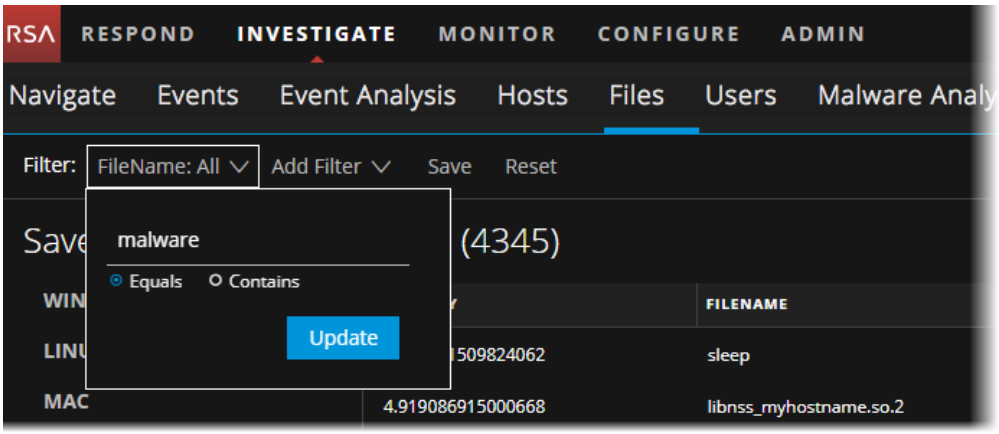
Note: While filtering on a large data set, use at least one indexed field with the `Equals` operator for better performance. The following fields are indexed in the database - Filename, MD5, Operating System, First Seen Time, and Format.



Click **Save** to save the search and provide a name (up to 250 alphanumeric characters). The filter is added to the Saved Filters panel on the left. To delete a filter, hover over the name and click .

Note: Special characters are not allowed except underscore (_) and hyphen (-) while saving the filter.

For example, filtering files with the filename `malware` using the `Equals` operator.



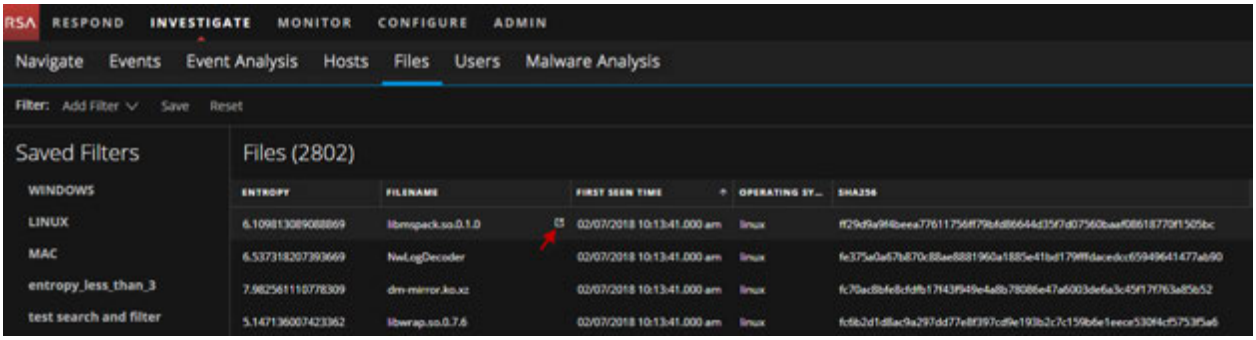
Note: For the file size, 1 KB is calculated as 1024 bytes. For example, if the actual size of the file is 8421 bytes, the UI will display it as 8.2 KB instead of 8.22 KB. It is recommended to search using the bytes format when using the `Equals` operator.

Pivot to Navigate and Event Analysis Views

If you need to investigate a particular filename or hash (SHA256 and MD5) in the global files to look for related activity across a time range, you can pivot to both the Navigate and Event Analysis views to get the entire context of the file. By default the time range is set to 1 day. You can change the time range accordingly.

To pivot to Navigate or Event Analysis view:

1. Go to **INVESTIGATE > Files**.
2. Click beside the Filename or Hash.



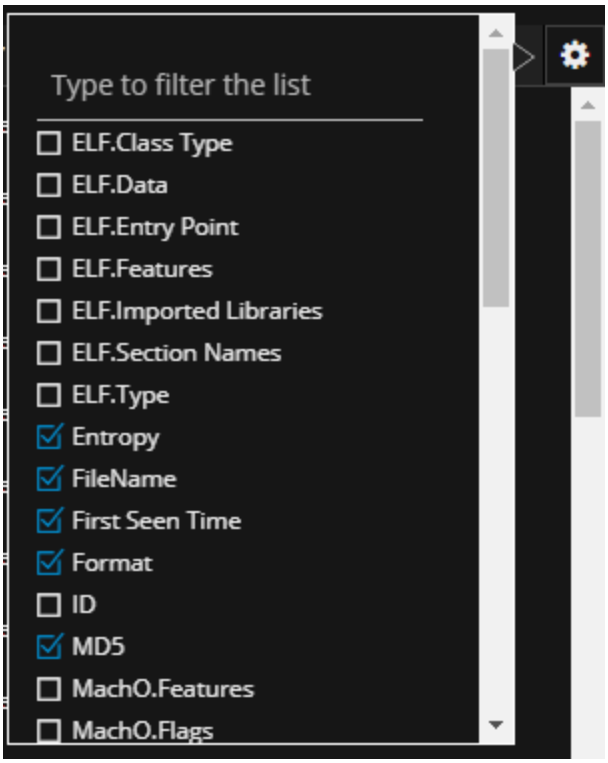
3. In the Select Service dialog, select any of the services required for investigation.
4. Click **Navigate** or **Event Analysis** to analyze the data.

Note: While pivoting to the Navigate or Event Analysis view, if the values are not indexed, the results take time to load. For more information, see Troubleshooting NetWitness Investigate.

Set Files Preference

By default, the Files view displays a few columns and the files are sorted based on the first seen time. If you want to view specific columns and sort data on a specific field:

1. Go to **INVESTIGATE > Files**.
2. Select the columns by clicking in the right-hand corner. The following example shows the screen displayed while adding columns:



3. Sort the data on the required column.

Note: This is set as your default view every time you log in to the Files view.

Export Global Files

To extract the list of global files to a CSV file.

Note: While filtering on a large data set, use at least one indexed field with the `Equals` operator for better performance. You can export up to 100k files at a time.

1. Go to **INVESTIGATE > Files**.
2. Filter the files by selecting the required filter option.
3. Add columns by clicking in the right-hand corner.
4. Click **Export to CSV**.

You can either save or open the CSV file.

Conducting Malware Analysis

Analysts can use the RSA NetWitness Platform Malware Analysis service to detect malware in selected data and files.

Analysts who conduct analyses using NetWitness Platform Malware Analysis need to have the appropriate system roles and permissions set up for their user accounts.

The following procedures provide instructions for using Malware Analysis:

- Begin a Malware Analysis Investigation.
- Upload Files for Malware Analysis Scanning.
- Implement Custom YARA Content.
- Filter Dashlet Data in the Summary of Events View.
- Examine Scan Files and Events in List Form
- View Detailed Malware Analysis of an Event.

Malware Analysis Functions

NetWitness Platform Malware Analysis is an automated malware analysis processor designed to analyze certain types of file objects (for example, Windows portable executable (PE), PDF, and MS Office) to assess the likelihood that a file is malicious.

Malware Analysis detects indicators of compromise using four distinct analysis methodologies:

- Network Session Analysis (network)
- Static File Analysis (static)
- Dynamic File Analysis (sandbox)
- Security Community Analysis (community)

Each of the four distinct analysis methodologies is designed to compensate for inherent weaknesses in the others. For example, Dynamic File Analysis can compensate for Zero-Day attacks that are not detected during the Security Community Analysis phase. By avoiding malware analysis that strictly focuses on one methodology, the analyst is more likely to be shielded from false negative results.

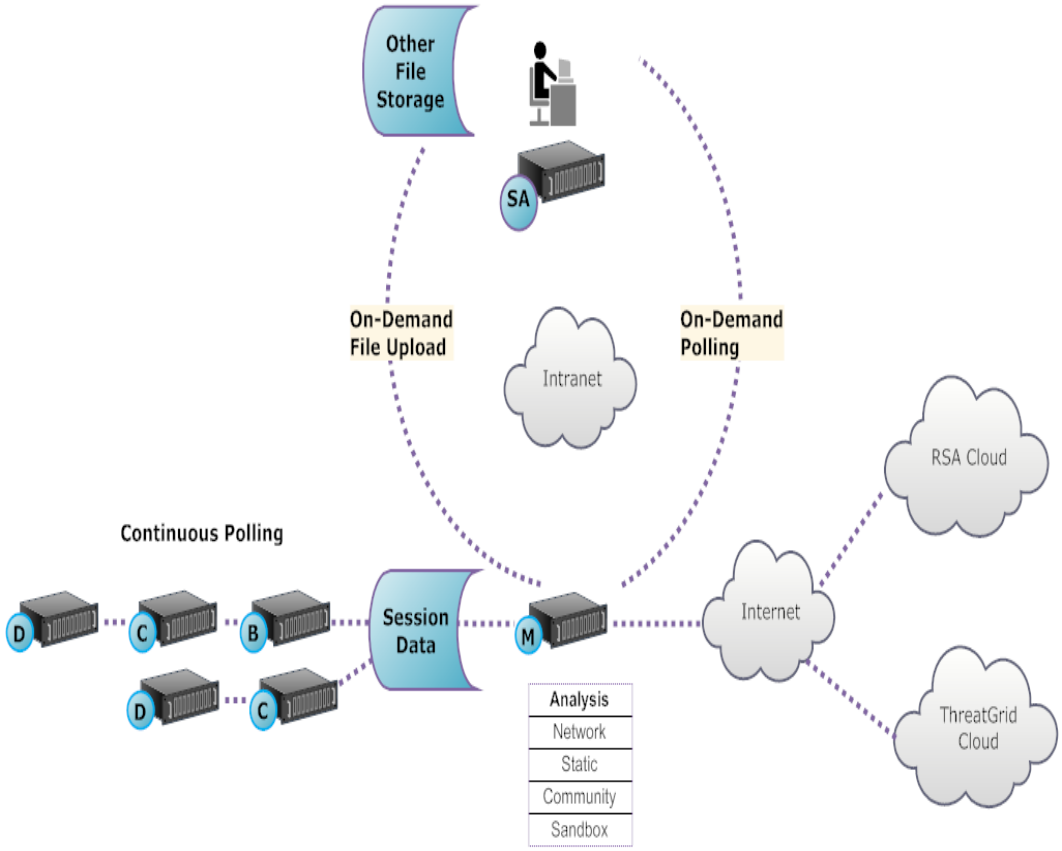
In addition to the built-in indicators of compromise, Malware Analysis supports indicators of compromise written in YARA. YARA is a rule language, which allows malware researchers to identify and classify malware samples. This allows IOC authors to add detection capabilities to RSA Malware Analysis by authoring YARA rules and publishing them in RSA Live. These YARA-based IOCs in RSA Live will automatically be downloaded and activated on the subscribed host, to supplement the existing analysis that is performed in each analyzed file.

Malware Analysis also has features that support alerts for Incident Management.

Functional Description

This figure depicts the functional relationship between the Core services (the Decoder, Concentrator, and Broker), the Malware Analysis service, and the NetWitness Server.

Daily Quota (Number of Files)	Free	Standard	Enterprise
Malware Analysis	100	unlimited	unlimited
ThreatGrid Analysis	5	1000	5000



The Malware Analysis service analyzes file objects using any combination of the following methods:

- **Continuous automatic polling of a Concentrator or Broker** to extract sessions identified by a parser as potentially carrying malware content.
- **On-demand polling of a Concentrator or Broker** to extract sessions identified by a malware analyst as potentially carrying malware content.
- **On-demand upload of files** from a user-specified folder.

When automatic polling of a Concentrator or Broker is enabled, the Malware Analysis service continuously extracts and prioritizes executable content, PDF documents, and Microsoft Office documents on your network, directly from data captured and analyzed by your Core service. Because the Malware Analysis service connects to a Concentrator or Broker to extract only those executable files that are flagged as possible malware, the process is both rapid and efficient. This process is continuous and does not require monitoring.

When on-demand polling of a Concentrator or Broker is chosen, the malware analyst uses Investigation to drill into captured data and choose sessions to be analyzed. The Malware Analysis service uses this information to automatically poll the Concentrator or Broker and to download the specified sessions for analysis.

On-demand upload of files provides a method for the analyst to review files captured external to the Core infrastructure. The malware chooses a folder location and identify one or more files to be uploaded and analyzed by Malware Analysis. These files are analyzed using the same methodology as files automatically extracted from network sessions.

Analysis Method

For the Network analysis, the Malware Analysis service looks for characteristics that seem to deviate from the norm, much as an analyst does. By looking at hundreds to thousands of characteristics and combining the results into a weighted scoring system, legitimate sessions that coincidentally have a few abnormal traits are dismissed, while the actual bad ones are highlighted. A user can learn patterns that indicate anomalous activity in the sessions as indicators that warrant further investigation, Indicators of Compromise.

The Malware Analysis service can perform Static analysis against suspicious objects it finds on the network and determine whether those objects contain malicious code. For Community analysis, new malware detected on the network is pushed to the RSA Cloud for checking against RSA's own malware analysis data and feeds from the SANS Internet Storm Center, SRI International, the Department of the Treasury and VeriSign. For Sandbox analysis, the services can also push data into major security, information and event management (SIEM) hosts (the ThreatGrid Cloud).

Malware Analysis has a unique method for analysis that is partnered with industry leaders and experts, so their technologies can enrich the Malware Analysis scoring system.

NetWitness Server Access to the Malware Analysis Service

The NetWitness Server is configured to connect to the Malware Analysis service and import tagged data for deeper analysis in Investigation. Access is based on three subscription levels.

- Free subscription: All NetWitness Platform customers have a free subscription, with a free trial key for ThreatGrid analysis. The Malware Analysis service is rate-limited to 100 file samples per day. The number of samples (within the set of files from above) submitted to the ThreatGrid Cloud for sandbox analysis is limited to 5 per day. If one network session had 100 files in it, customers would hit the rate limit after processing the one network session. If 100 files were manually uploaded, that would cause the rate limit to be reached.
- Standard subscription tier: The number of submissions to the Malware Analysis service is unlimited. The number of samples submitted to the ThreatGrid Cloud for sandbox analysis is 1000 per day.
- Enterprise subscription tier: The number of submissions to the Malware Analysis service is unlimited. The number of samples submitted to the ThreatGrid Cloud for sandbox analysis is 5000 per day.

Scoring Method

By default, the Indicators of Compromise (IOC) are tuned to reflect industry best practices. During analysis, the IOCs that trigger cause the score to move upward or downward to indicate the likelihood that the sample is malicious. The tuning of IOCs is exposed in NetWitness Platform so that the malware analyst can choose to override the assigned score or to disable an IOC from being evaluated. The analyst has the flexibility to either use the default tuning, or to completely customize the tuning to specific needs.

YARA-based IOCs are interleaved with the built-in IOCs within each built-in category and are not distinguished from native IOCs. When viewing IOCs in the Service Configuration view, administrators can select YARA from the Module selection list to see a list of YARA rules.

After a session is imported into NetWitness Platform, all of the viewing and analysis capabilities in Investigation are available to further analyze Indicators of Compromise. When viewed in Investigation, YARA IOCs are distinguished from the built-in native IOCs by the tag `Yara rule`.

Deployment

The Malware Analysis service is deployed as a separate RSA Malware Analysis host. The dedicated Malware Analysis host has an onboard Broker which connects to the Core infrastructure (either another Broker or a Concentrator). Prior to this connection, a collection of parsers and feeds must be added to the Decoders that are connected to the Concentrators and Brokers from which the Malware Analysis service pulls data. This allows suspicious data files to be marked for extraction. These files are `malware analysis` tagged content available through the RSA Live content management system.

Malware Scoring Modules

RSA NetWitness Platform Malware Analysis analyzes and scores sessions and the embedded files within these sessions by scoring four categories: Network, Static Analysis, Community, and Sandbox. Each category comprises many individual rules and checks that are used to calculate a score between 1-100. The higher the score, the more likely the session is to be malicious and worthy of more in-depth follow-on investigation.

Malware Analysis can facilitate a historical investigation into events leading up to a network alarm or incident. If you know that a certain type of activity is taking place on your network, you can select only the reports of interest to examine the content of data collections. You can also modify behavior for each scoring category based on the scoring category or the file type (Windows PE, PDF, and Microsoft Office).

Once you become familiar with data navigation methods, you can explore the data more completely through:

- Searching for specific types of information
- Reviewing specific content in detail.

Category scores for Network, Static Analysis, Community, and Sandbox are maintained and reported independently. When events are viewed based on the independent scores, as long as one category detects malware, it is evident in the Analysis section.

Network

The first category examines each core network session to determine if the delivery of the malware candidates was suspicious. For example, benign software being downloaded from a well-known safe site, using proper ports and protocols, is considered less suspicious than downloading software known to be malicious from a known dubious download site. Sample factors used in the scoring of this criteria set may include sessions that:

- Contain threat feed information
- Connect to well-known bad sites
- Connect to high-risk domains/countries (for example, .cc domain)
- Use well-known protocols on non-standard ports
- Contain obfuscated JavaScript

Static Analysis

The second category analyzes each file in the session for signs of obfuscation in order to predict the likelihood of the file behaving maliciously if allowed to run. For example, software that links to networking libraries is more likely to perform suspicious network activity. Sample factors used in the scoring of this criteria set may include:

- Files found to be XOR encoded
- Files found embedded within non-EXE formats (for example, PE file found embedded in a GIF format)
- Files linking to higher risk import libraries
- Files highly deviating from the PE Format

Community

The third category scores the session and files based on the collective knowledge of the security community. For example, files whose fingerprint/hash is already known to be good or bad by respected anti-virus (AV) vendors is scored accordingly. Files are also scored based on knowledge that a file was delivered from a site known to be good or bad by the security community.

Community scoring also indicates whether the AV on your network flagged the files as malicious. It does not indicate that the resident AV product acted to protect your system.

Sandbox

The fourth category examines the behavior of the software by actually running it in a sandbox environment. By running the software to watch its behavior, a score can be calculated by identifying well-known malicious activity. For example, software that configures itself to autostart on each reboot and make IRC connections would score higher than a file with no known bad behavior.

Begin a Malware Analysis Investigation

You can investigate data that has been scanned, flagged, and rated by Malware Analysis as containing Indicators of Compromise. This includes all types of Malware Analysis scans: continuous mode polling, on-demand polling, and on-demand uploaded files. Continuous mode polling must be enabled when the administrator configures basic settings for the Malware Analysis service.

NetWitness Platform provides several methods of launching a Malware Analysis investigation.

Fastest: Instant Launch from Malware Analysis Dashlets

The fastest way to begin a Malware Analysis investigation is an Instant launch from the NetWitness Platform Dashboard using one of the Malware Analysis dashlets that lists events or files that are likely to contain malware. The dashlets are described as part of the RSA NetWitness Content in Dashlets. From one of these dashlets, you can go directly to the Analysis Results for a specific event that has been listed as worthy of investigation:

- Top Listing of Highly Suspicious Malware
- Top Listing of Possible Zero Day Malware
- Malware with High Confidence IOCs and High Scores Dashlet

On-Demand Polling from a Meta Value in the Navigate View

You can initiate on-demand polling from within an investigation by right-clicking a meta value in the Navigate view, and choosing an option from the context menu. When polling is complete, the scanned data is available for malware analysis (see Launch a Malware Analysis Scan from the Navigate View).

Investigate a Specific RSA Service

You can also begin a Malware Analysis investigation of a service in the Investigate > Malware Analysis view. For Malware Analysis investigation on a service basis, a service must be specified in the Investigate > Malware Analysis view:Inve

1. Investigate opens the Malware Analysis view with the user-specified default service selected.
2. If no default service is currently specified, a dialog allows you to select the Malware Analysis service to investigate.
3. When a service has been selected in the Malware Analysis view, the Summary of Events for the selected service and continuous scan data for the service is displayed.

This topic provides instructions for all methods of launching a Malware Analysis investigation.

Launch a Malware Investigation from a Malware Analysis Dashlet

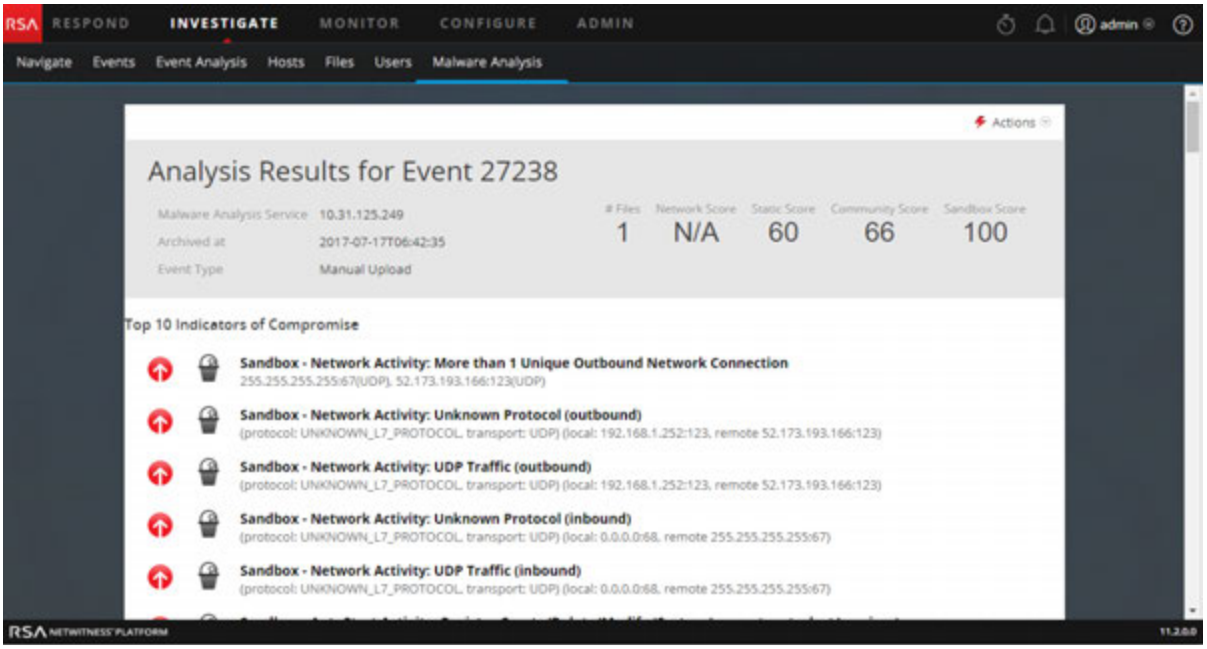
A prerequisite for this procedure is that one of the following dashlets must be visible in the NetWitness Platform dashboard or in the Malware Analysis view, and must be populated with listed events or files. If you do not see the dashlets, add them and configure the dashlets.

- Top Listing of Highly Suspicious Malware
- Top Listing of Possible Zero Day Malware

- Malware with High Confidence IOCs and High Scores Dashlet

To launch a Malware Analysis investigation from a dashlet:

1. Log in to NetWitness Platform and look for one of the above dashlets in the Monitor view or in the Malware Analysis view
2. In the dashlet, double-click an event or file for deeper analysis. A detailed analysis of the event in the Events List or the event with which the file in the File List is associated is displayed in the Malware Analysis view.



To learn more about configuring the Malware Analysis dashlets in the Monitor dashboard, see "Dashlets" in the *Getting Started with NetWitness Platform Guide*.

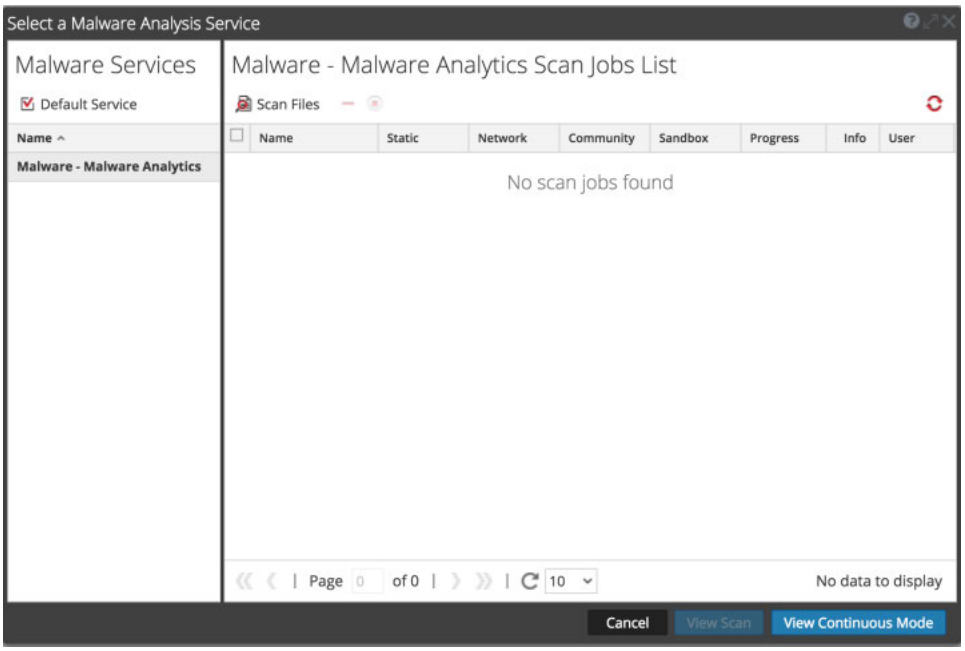
To learn about the ways you can configure and filter information in dashlets in the Malware Analysis view, refer to Filter Dashlet Data in the Summary of Events View.

To learn about the actions you can perform in the Analysis Results, refer to View Detailed Malware Analysis of an Event.

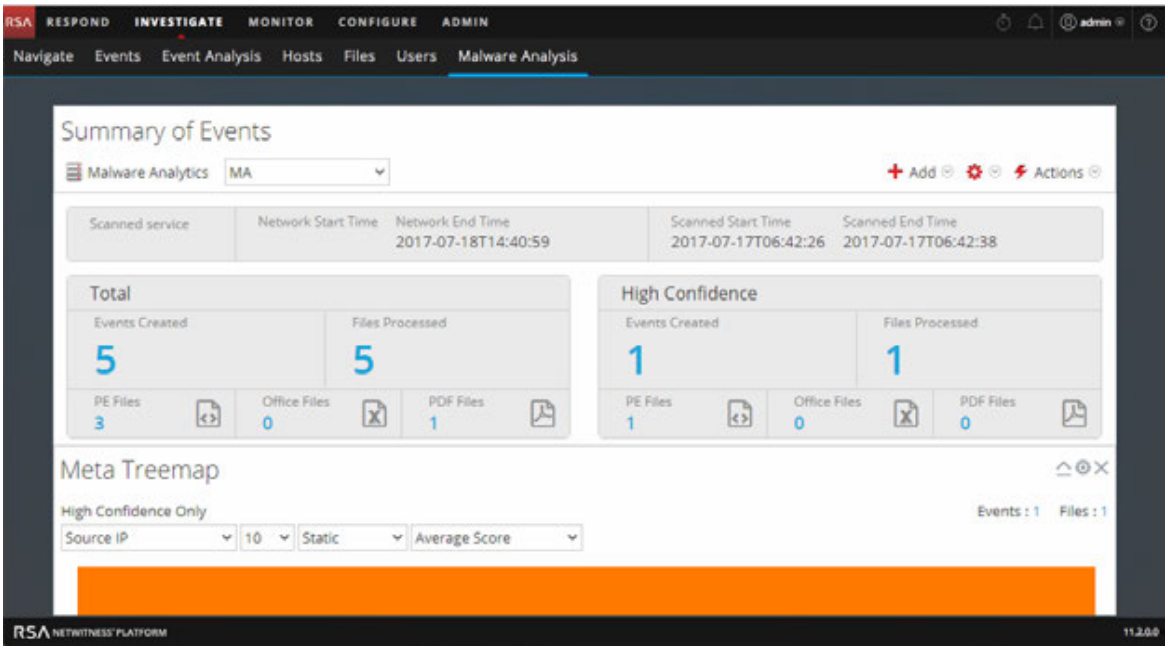
Begin a Malware Analysis Investigation (No Default Service)

To begin an investigation with no default service specified:

1. Go to **INVESTIGATE** > **Malware Analysis**.
   The Select a Malware Analysis Service dialog is displayed, with available Malware Analysis hosts and services for the current user in the left panel and available scan jobs in the right panel. This scan jobs panel contains the same columns as the Malware Scan Jobs dashlet in the Unified dashboard. In addition, it has a toolbar and View options, which are described in Select a Malware Analysis Service Dialog.



2. In the list of Malware Analysis hosts, select a host and a list of scan jobs is displayed in the right panel. These jobs are created when you scan an event or a file (see Upload Files for Malware Analysis Scanning and Launch a Malware Analysis Scan from the Navigate View.
3. To begin analyzing a scan, do one of the following:
   a. Select a scan and click **View Scan**.
   b. Click **View Continuous Mode**.
      The Summary of Events for the selected scan is displayed with the default dashlets open. Each user can add, modify, and delete default dashlets, which persist through different scan investigations. Users can also restore default dashlets as described in Filter Dashlet Data in the Summary of Events View.

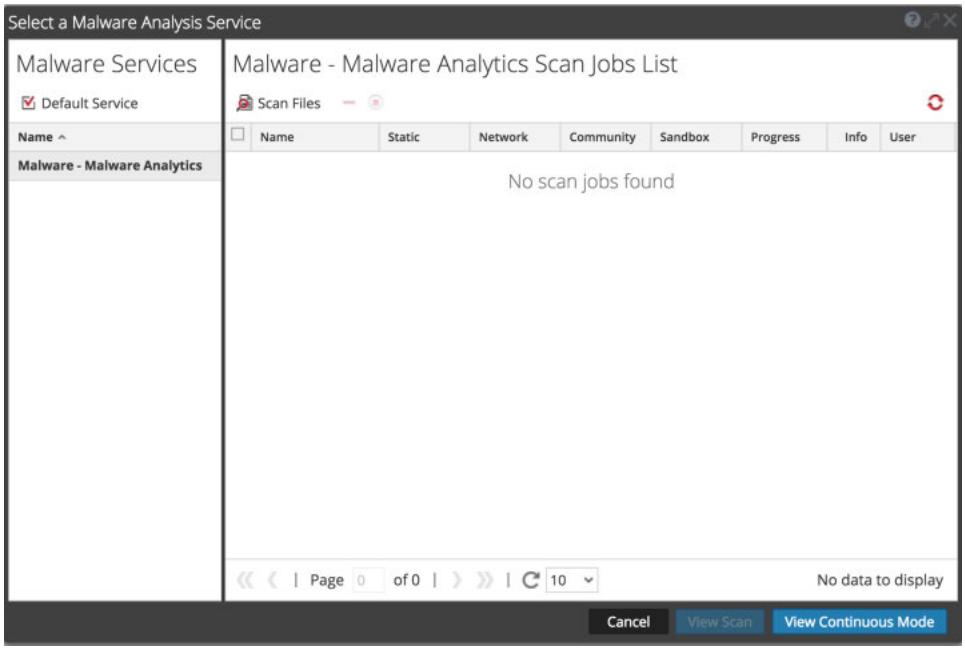


Set or Clear the Default Service

You can set the default service and clear the default service in the Select a Malware Analysis Service dialog.

To set a default service:

1. Click the service name in the Summary of Events toolbar.
   The Select a Malware Analysis Service dialog is displayed.



2. Select a service on the list of available Malware services, and click Default Service.
   The service becomes the default, (indicated by ☑ in front of the host name).
3. To clear the default service, select the default service in the grid, and click Default Service.
   No default service is set.

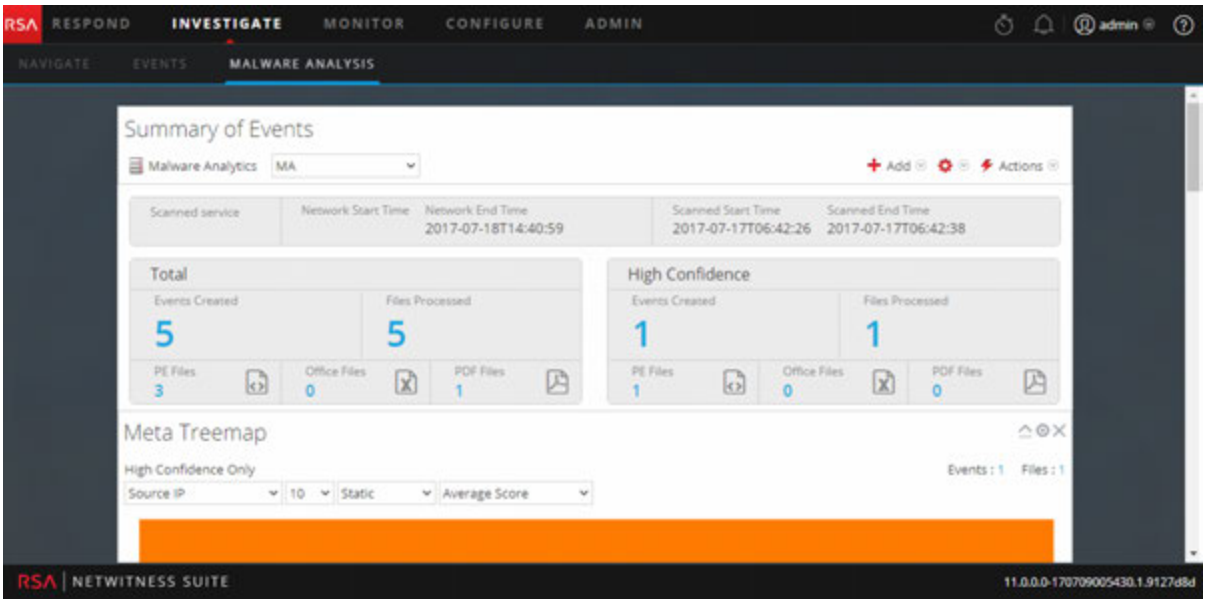
Upload and Scan Files

A Malware Analyst with permission to `Initiate Malware Analysis Scan` can upload files to scan using the Scan Files option in the Select a Malware Analysis Service dialog (see Upload Files for Malware Analysis Scanning. An administrator can upload packet capture files to a Decoder for Malware Analysis in the Services System view as described in "Upload Packet Capture File" in the *Decoder and Log Decoder Configuration Guide*.

Begin an Investigation (Default Service Specified)

To begin an investigation with a default service specified:

1. Go to **INVESTIGATE** > **Malware Analysis**.
   The Summary of Events for a continuous scan of the selected service is displayed with the default dashlets open. Each user can add, modify, and delete default dashlets, which persist through different scan investigations. Users can also restore default dashlets as described in Filter Dashlet Data in the Summary of Events View.

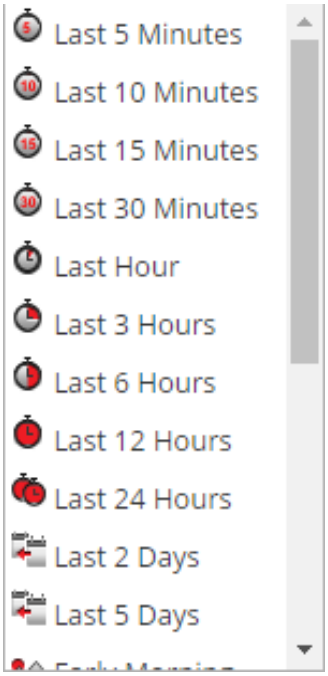


Apply Time Parameters Filter for Results

You can apply a Threshold filter to refresh the results of the chosen dashlets.

1. To select a different time range, select either **Continuous Mode** or a different scan from the toolbar.
   The Malware Summary of Events for the selected scan is displayed.

2. To select a new time range for the scan, click in the range selection list in the toolbar. Ranges available are: Last 5 minutes, Last 10 minutes, Last 15 minutes, Last 30 minutes, Last Hour, Last 3 Hours, Last 6 Hours, Last 12 Hours, Last 24 Hours, Last 2 Days, Last 5 Days, Early Morning, Morning, Afternoon, Evening, All Day, Yesterday, This Week, Last Week, or Custom.



The results are updated immediately.

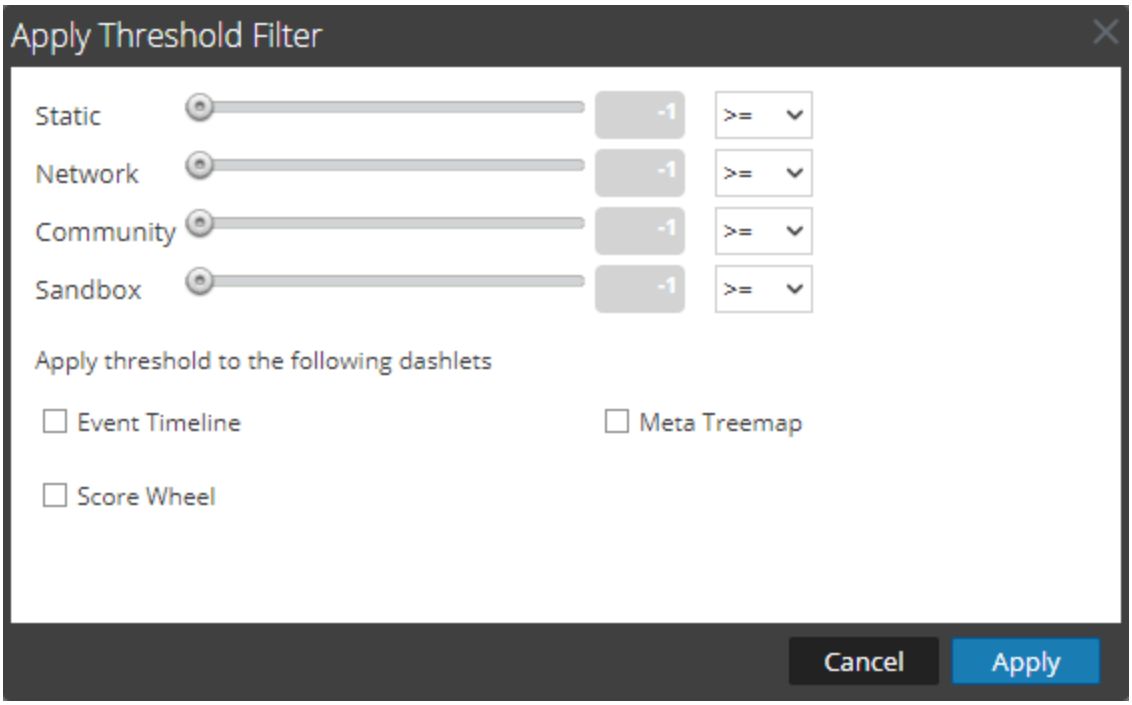
3. To refresh a continuous mode scan with new data, click .

Apply a Threshold Filter to Continuous Mode Results

You can apply a new threshold filter to an instance of the Malware with High Confidence IOCs and High Scores dashlet, the Meta Treemap dashlet, the Score Wheel dashlet, and the Event Timeline dashlet.

To customize the scoring applied to the scan, in the toolbar, do the following:

1. Select > **Apply Threshold Filter.**
   The Apply Threshold Filter dialog is displayed.



2. If you want to limit the number of events displayed to events that were given a score above a certain number, do the following:
   a. Drag the slider in the Static, Network, Community, and Sandbox slider bars.
   b. To select the dashlets in which the thresholds apply, select the appropriate checkboxes.
   c. Click **Apply**.

Delete or Resubmit an On-Demand Scan with New Bypass Settings

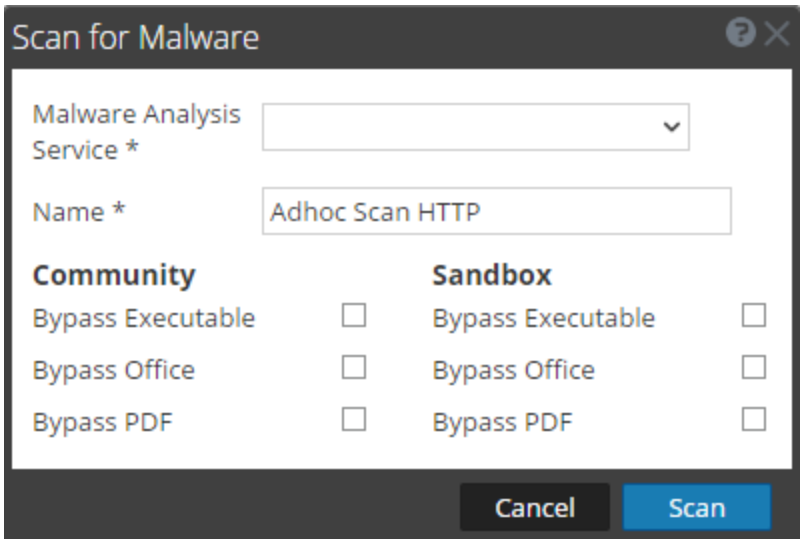
You can delete an on-demand scan or resubmit an on-demand scan with different bypass settings than those specified in the Service Configuration view for a Malware Analysis service.

To delete a scan while viewing an on-demand scan, do the following:

1. Select **Actions** > **Delete Scan**.
   A dialog asks for confirmation that you want to delete the scan.
2. Click **Yes**.
   The selected scan is deleted.

To apply different bypass settings to the current scan:

1. Select **Actions > Resubmit Scan**.
   The Scan for Malware dialog is displayed.



2. Select the bypass settings that you want to use on the new scan, and click **Scan**.
   Malware Analysis resets cache and resubmits the file for a new scan, and the scan jobs are added to the jobs queue.
3. When the job is complete, scroll to the left and select **View**.
   The Malware Summary of Events for the selected scan is displayed.

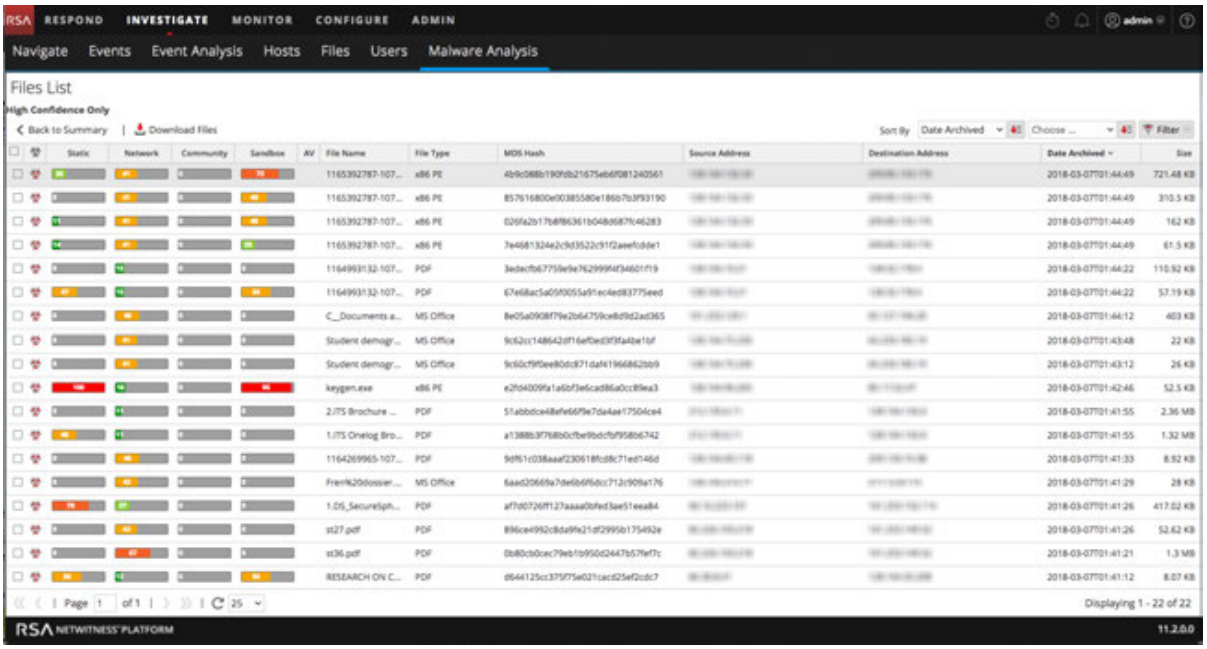
View the Files List

You can view a list of files for an event from the Malware Analysis Summary of Events and from each of the Visualization charts: Event Timeline, Meta Breakdowns, Meta Treemap, and Score Wheel.

To view the Files List, do one of the following:

- In the Summary of Events, click on the number of files in the **Total** row or the **High Confidence** row under **Files Processed**, **PE Files**, **Office Files**, or **PDF Files**. The Files List is displayed.
- In any visualization dashlet, click the number next to the **Files** field in the top right corner of the dashlet.

The Files List for the selected drill point is displayed.



From the Files List, you can search for a file by filename or MD5 file hash, sort the list using two criteria and ascending or descending order, and download files as described in Examine Scan Files and Events in List Form.

To return to the Summary of Events, click **Back to Summary**.

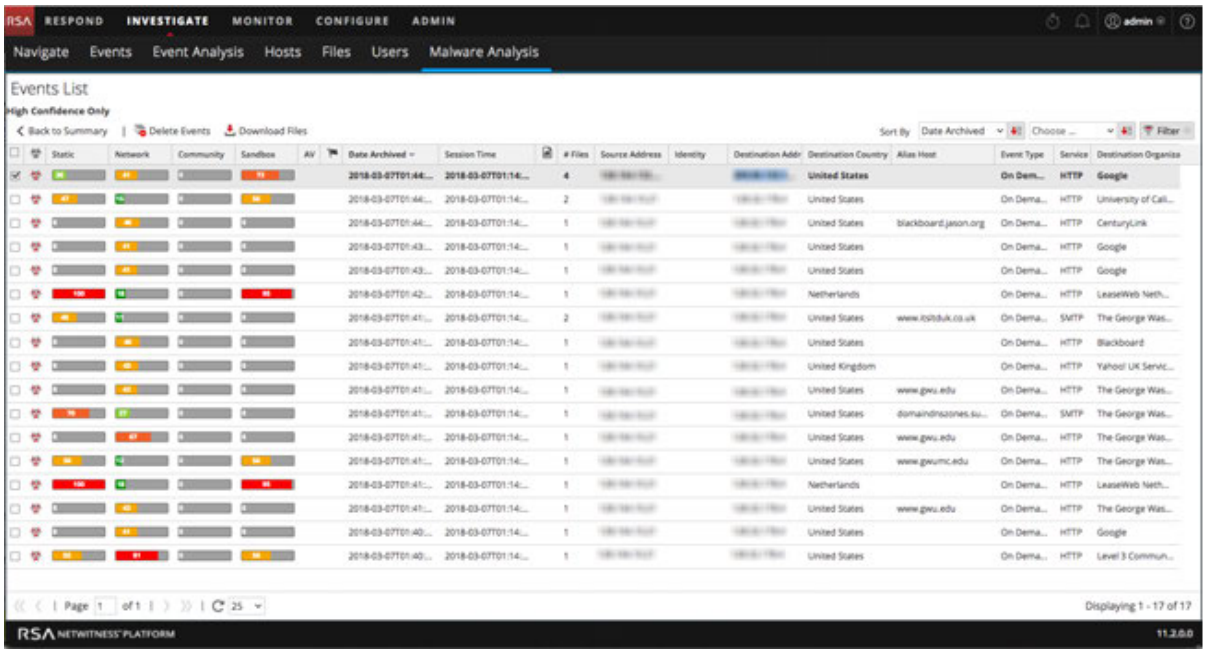
View the Events List

From the Malware Analysis Summary of Events and from each of the visualization charts (Event Timeline, Meta Breakdowns, Meta Treemap, and Score Wheel), you can select events to view in the Events grid.

To view the Events List, do one of the following:

- In the Summary of Events, click the number of Events Created in the **Total** row or the **High Confidence** row. The Events List is displayed.
- In any visualization dashlet, click the number next to the Events field in the top right corner of the dashlet.

The Events List for the selected time is displayed.



Implement Custom YARA Content

In addition to the built-in indicators of compromise, Malware Analysis supports indicators of compromise written in YARA. YARA is a rule language that allows malware researchers to identify and classify malware samples. RSA makes built-in YARA-based Indicators of Compromise (IOCs) available in RSA Live; these are automatically downloaded and activated on subscribed hosts.

Customers with advanced skills and knowledge can add detection capabilities to RSA Malware Analysis by authoring YARA rules and publishing them in RSA Live or placing YARA rules in a watched folder for the host to consume.

As malware and the threat landscape evolve, it is important to review and examine existing custom rules. Updates are often necessary to incorporate new detection methods. RSA also updates YARA rules in Live from time to time. To receive updates, you can subscribe to the RSA Blog and RSA Live at http://blogs.rsa.com/feed.

This document provides information to help customers implement custom YARA rules in Malware Analysis.

Prerequisites

The host on which you are adding custom rules must be configured to support authoring of YARA rules as described in "Enable Custom YARA Content" in the *Malware Analysis Configuration Guide*.

YARA Version and Resources

RSA Malware Analysis is packaged with YARA version 1.7 (rev:167). To find out the exact version, you can run `yara -v` on the Malware Analysis host as shown in this example:

```
[root@TESTHOST yara] # yara -v
 yara 1.7 (rev:167)
```

Meta Keys in YARA Rules

Malware Analysis is compliant with other sources of YARA rules, and it also consumes additional meta keys that are specific to Malware Analysis. Each YARA rule is equivalent to an Indicator of Compromise (IOC) within Malware Analysis. The example below illustrates the meta definitions in a rule:

```
meta:
 iocName = "FW.ecodedGenericCLSID"
        fileType = "WINDOWS_PE"
        score = 25
        ceiling = 100
        highConfidence = false
```

Meta Key	Description
iocName	(Required) This is the name that MA uses as the rule name. It is specific to Malware Analysis and is required to add the rule to the IOC list.
fileType	Specifies the files type. Possible values are: WINDOWS_PE, MS_OFFICE, and PDF. If not specified, the default value is WINDOWS_PE.

Meta Key	Description
score	This value that is added to the static score if the YARA rule is triggered. If not specified, the default value is 10.
ceiling	This is the maximum amount that is added to the static scores when a rule is triggered multiple times in one session. For example, if each time a rule is triggered, 20 points are added to the static, and you do not want more that 40 points added when the rule is triggered more than two times, you can specify a ceiling of 40. If not specified, the default value is 100.
highConfidence	This sets the High Confidence flag, which is set on IOCs when there are high confidence indicators that malware is present. If not specified, the default file value is false.

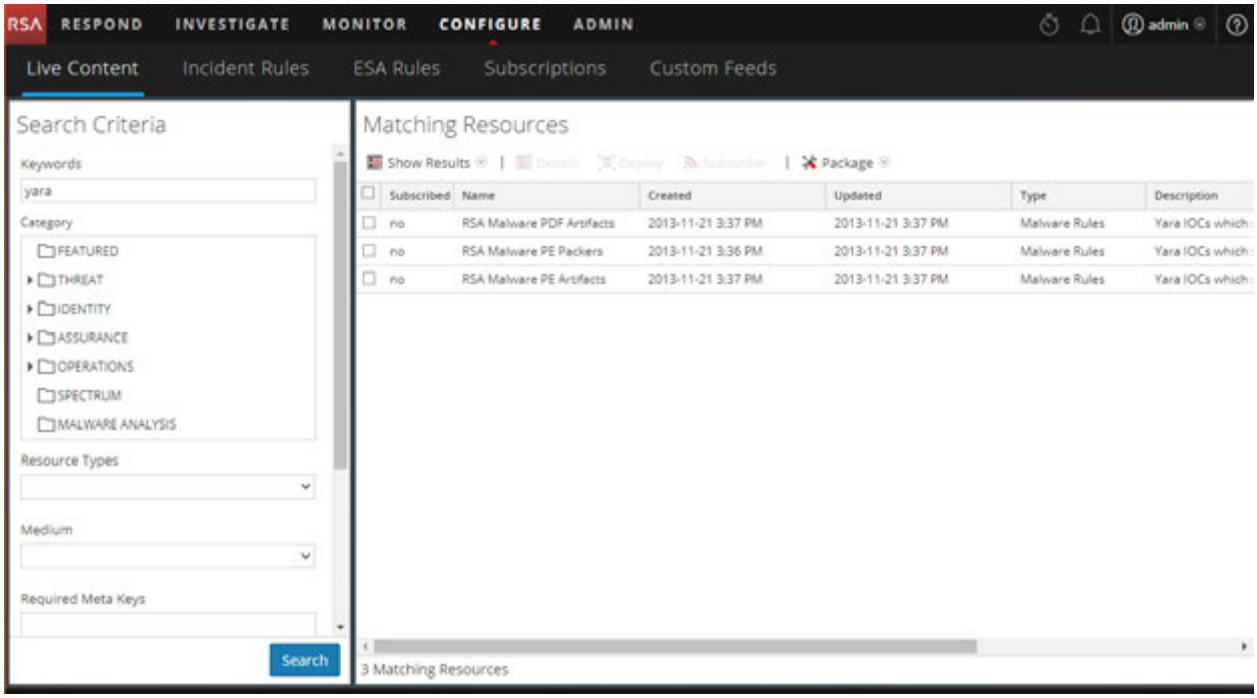
Note: Refer to the following URL for YARA resources: https://code.google.com/p/yara-project/downloads/list. NetWitness Platform uses YARA 1.7, not YARA 2.0.

YARA Content

RSA Live contains 3 sets of Yara rules:

- PE Packers
- PDF Artifacts
- PE Artifacts

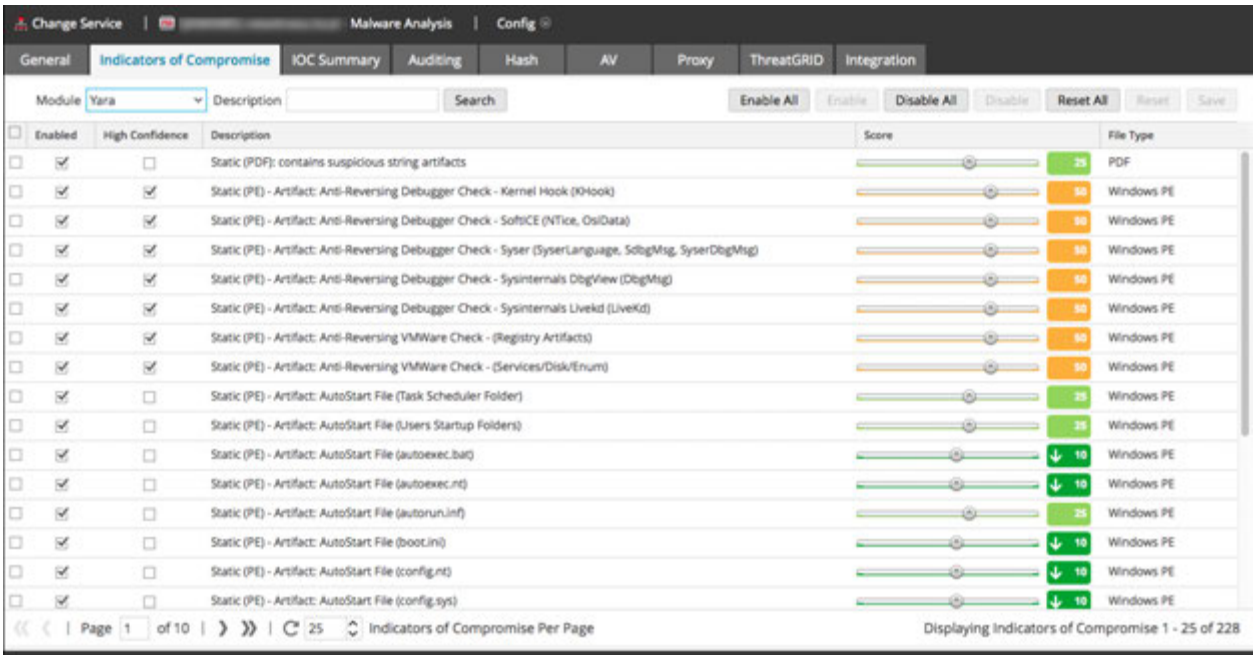
The following figure illustrates YARA content available as YARA rules in NetWitness Platform Live.



On the Malware Analysis host, the YARA rules reside in `/var/lib/netwitness/malware-analytics-server/spectrum/yara`, as shown in the example below.

```
[root@TESTHOST yara]# pwd
 /var/lib/netwitness/malware-analytics-server/spectrum/yara
 [root@TESTHOST yara]# ls *.yara
 rsa_mw_pdf_artifacts.yara rsa_mw_pe_artifacts.yara rsa_mw_pe_packers.yara
```

The individual rules are listed as IOCs in the Malware Analysis Service Config view > Indicators of Compromise tab. To view them, use the Yara module as the filter. You can adjust the configuration of an individual in the same way that you configure other IOCs.



Add Custom YARA Rules

To introduce custom YARA rules from other sources:

1. To ensure that the YARA rules follows the correct format and syntax, use the YARA command to compile the YARA rule as shown in the following example. If the rule compiles with no errors, this indicates that the YARA rule has the correct syntax.

   ```
   [root@TESTHOST yara]# yara rsa_mw_pe_packers.yara dummy.txt
    [root@TESTHOST yara]#
   ```

2. Ensure that custom rules do not duplicate existing YARA rules from RSA or other sources. All YARA rules are in `/var/lib/netwitness/malware-analytics-server/spectrum/yara`

3. Ensure that the meta keys that RSA supports are included to organize the YARA rules as part of the configurable IOCs, and name the file with the yara extension (<filename>.yara). For better organization, make sure that the `iocName` meta is included in the meta section as shown in the following example.

   Example:

   ```
   rule HEX_EXAMPLE
   ```

```
{
    meta:
        author = "RSA"
        info = "HEX Detection"
       iocName = "Hex Example"
     strings:
        $hex1 = { E2 34 A1 C8 23 FB }
        $wide_string = "Ausov" wide ascii
     condition:
        $hex1 or $wide_string
}
```

4. When ready, place the custom YARA file in the folder that the Malware Analysis service watches:
   `/var/lib/netwitness/malware-analytics-server/spectrum/yara/watch`
   The file is consumed within one minute.
   Once consumed, NetWitness Platform moves the file to the `processed` folder, and the new rule is added to the Malware Analysis Services Config view > Indicators of Compromise tab.

Examine Scan Files and Events in List Form

When viewing the Summary of Events in a Malware Analysis scan, you can click a file count or an event count to view the Files List or the Events List for the scan (see Begin a Malware Analysis Investigation). In the Files List and Events List, you can search for a file by filename or MD5 file hash, sort the list using two criteria and ascending or descending order, and download files. When you find an event or file of interest in the Events List or Files List, you can view many details about the event in the Event Details view.

For each event in the Events List, NetWitness Platform provides the following information:

- Flagged as a High Confidence event, which is considered likely to contain Indicators of Compromise.
- The numeric score for each scoring module: Static, Network, Community, and Sandbox.
- Antivirus vendor scores.
- The Influenced by customized rule flag.
- The date the event was archived.
- The session time.
- The MD5 hash filter.
- The number of files in the event.
- The source IP address of the event.
- The Identity.
- The destination IP address.
- The destination country.
- The name of the alias host.
- The event type, for example, Network.
- The service used by the event.
- The destination organization

For each file in the Files List, NetWitness Platform provides the following information:

- Flagged as a High Confidence event, which is considered likely to contain Indicators of Compromise.
- The numeric score for each scoring module: Static, Network, Community, and Sandbox.
- Antivirus vendor scores.
- The filename.
- The file type.
- The MD5 hash filter.
- The source IP address of the event that contained the file.

- The destination IP address.
- The date the event that contained the file was archived.
- The file size.

Sort the Files List or Events List

You can sort the Files List and Events List by column name in ascending and descending order. You can choose one or two columns.

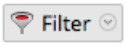
To sort the list:

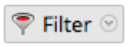
1. In the first **Sort By** drop-down list, choose a column name and sort direction: for descending order or for ascending order.
2. (Optional) In the second **Sort By** drop-down list, choose a column name, and sort direction, for descending order or for ascending order.
   The column titles reflect the selected sort order.

Filter the List by Filename or MD5 File Hash

You can filter the Files List and Events List by filename or file hash. With this feature, you can specify a limited subset of the original data based on the search criteria.

Note: When you perform a search, you search the scan that you are currently displaying, not all scans.

1. Click 

   .
   The Filter dialog is displayed.
2. Enter a value in **File Name** or **MD5 Hash** and click **Filter**. The File Name and Hash field are not case sensitive. Wild card or regular expressions are not supported. The filter is based on exact matches. You can drag across a filename or hash to select from the Files list or Events list, then copy and paste it in the dialog.
3. Click **Filter**.
   Malware Analysis filters the list to display only files or events with the selected hash
4. To revert to the unfiltered list, click 

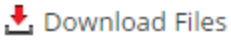
   . When the Filter dialog is displayed, click **Reset**.

Download Files from the Files List

NetWitness Platform lets you select and download files from the Files List or the Events List.

Caution: Use caution when downloading files from Malware Analysis; some files may contain harmful code. File Download is a specific permission that can be configured, refer to "Define Roles and Permissions for Malware Analysts" in the *Malware Analysis Configuration Guide* for more details.

To download files from the Files List or Events List:

1. In the **Files List** or **Events List**, select the checkbox next to one or more rows.
2. In the toolbar, select 

.
   The Malware File Download dialog is displayed.
3. Do one of the following:
   a. If you decide not to download the file, click **Cancel**.
   b. If you want to download the file, select click the **Download** button.
      The file or files selected are downloaded in a zip archive with the name `Malware_Files.zip`.

Delete Events from the Scan

In the Events List, you select one or more events and delete them from the scan. This is useful for removing events that are not of interest.

To remove an event from the scan being viewed:

1. In the **Events List**, select one or more events.
2. In the toolbar, click

.
   NetWitness Platform asks for confirmation that you want to delete the events.
3. In the confirmation dialog, click **Yes**.
   The selected events are deleted.

Return to the Summary of Events

To leave the Files List or Events List and return to the Summary of Events, click **Back to Summary**.

Open the Detailed Analysis for an Event

While you examine events or files in the Files List or Events List, you can double-click any event or file to open a detailed analysis of the event in the Events List or the event with which the file in the Files List is associated (see View Detailed Malware Analysis of an Event).

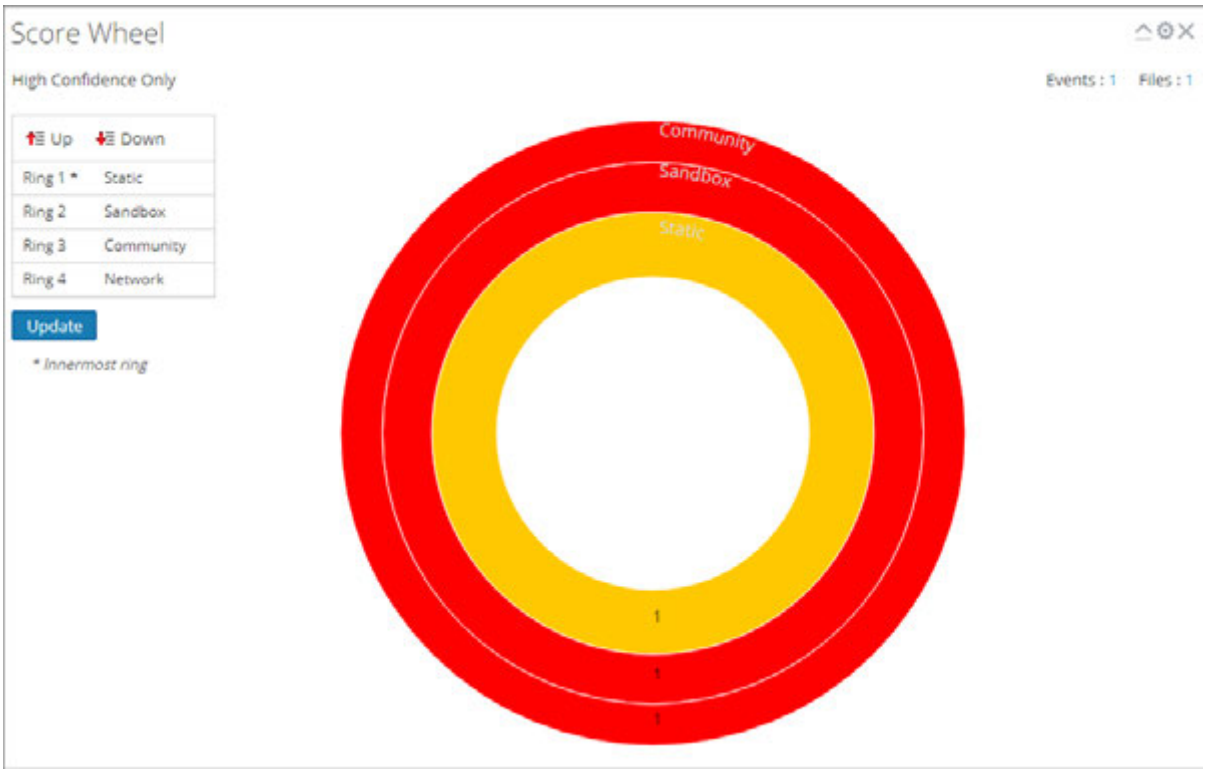
Filter Dashlet Data in the Summary of Events View

The Summary of Events provides a summary of the scan being investigated with selectable dashlets. The Summary of Events is fixed, but Analysts can configure each dashlet to filter out information and drill into the data.

The rest of this topic provides instructions for managing and configuring dashlets.

Configure the Score Wheel Dashlet

The Score Wheel is a high-level visualization of analyzed sessions that scored high, medium, or low in each of the scoring categories: Static, Network, Community, and Sandbox. The Score Wheel is a quick way to drill into sessions to review them. Each ring represents a different scoring category so that you can visually compare results by category.



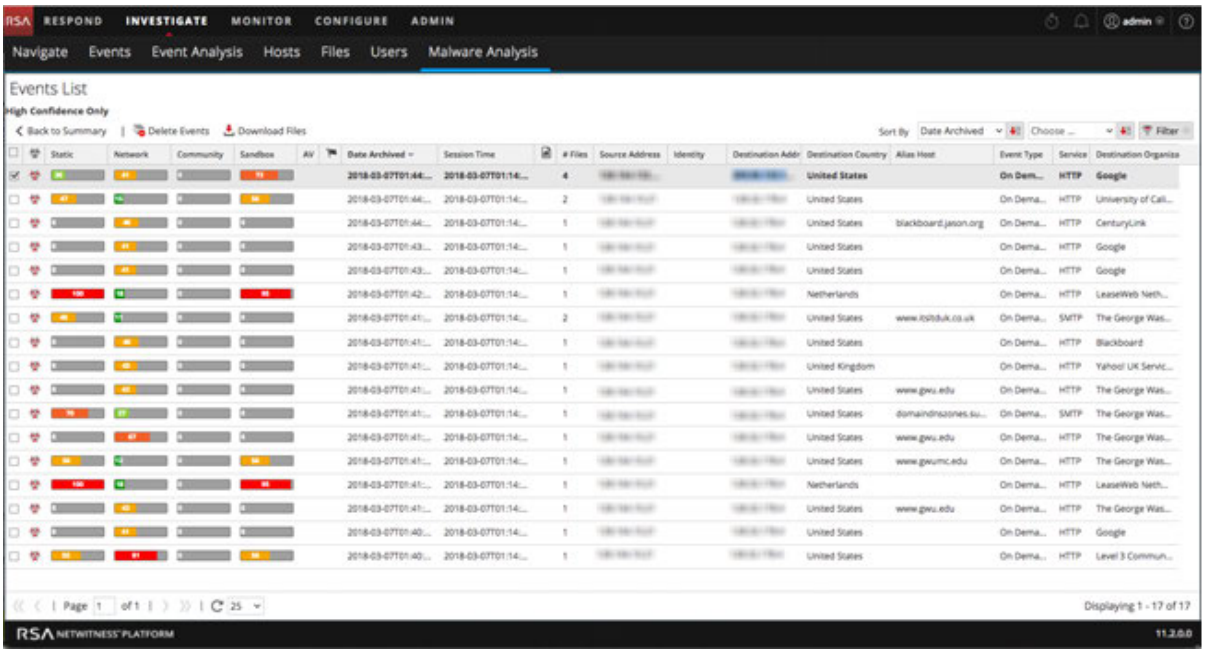
You can change the order of the rings to highlight indicators of compromise that were flagged in one category but not in another category. Comparing the same results in a different sequence of the rings provides visibility into additional vulnerabilities in a session, and you can drill into sessions of interest. The following examples show two possible use cases.

Zero-Day Candidates Example

This example shows how to drill into sessions that the Community did not flag as malicious, but all other scoring categories did. The resulting list of sessions highlights zero-day candidates.

1. Configure the Score Wheel rings in the following sequence:
   Community (innermost) > **Static** > **Network** > **Sandbox** (outermost)

2. Click the red slice in the outermost (Sandbox) ring that aligns with a green slice on the innermost ring (Community): green (innermost) -> **Static**: red -> **Network**: red -> **Sandbox**: red (outermost).



Malicious Sessions Example

This example shows how to drill into sessions in which all scoring categories identify the resulting list of sessions as malicious, indicating Malware Analysis has the most confidence that they are malware.

1. Configure the Score Wheel rings in the following sequence:
   Community (innermost) > **Static** > **Network** > **Sandbox** (outermost)
2. Click the red slice of the outermost (Sandbox) ring that aligns within a red slice on the innermost ring (Community): red (innermost) -> Static: red -> Network: red -> Sandbox: red (outermost).

Arrange the Ring Sequence by Scoring Module

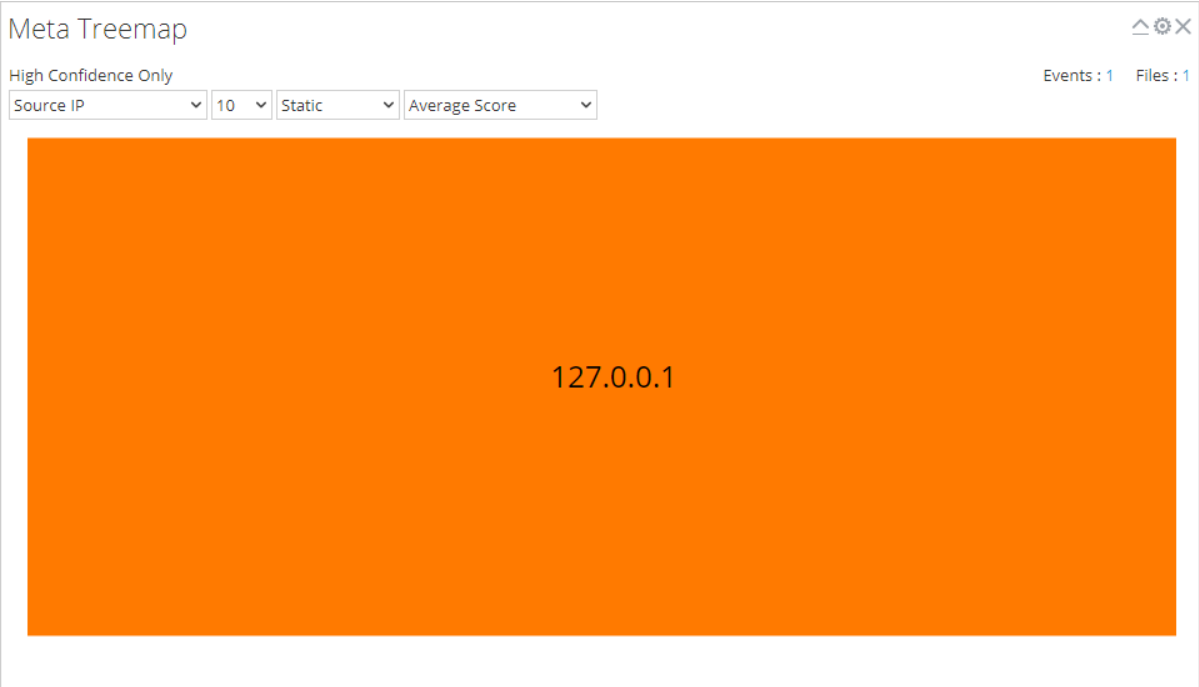
In the Score Wheel, you can arrange the sequence of the rings by scoring module. Initially, the sequence of rings from inside to outside is Static, Network, Community, and Sandbox.

To change the ring sequence:

1. Do one of the following:
   a. Click and drag each scoring module up or down.
   b. Select each scoring module and use the Up and Down buttons to move it.
2. When the ring sequence is the way you want it, click the **Update** button.
   The Score Wheel is refreshed with the new sequence.

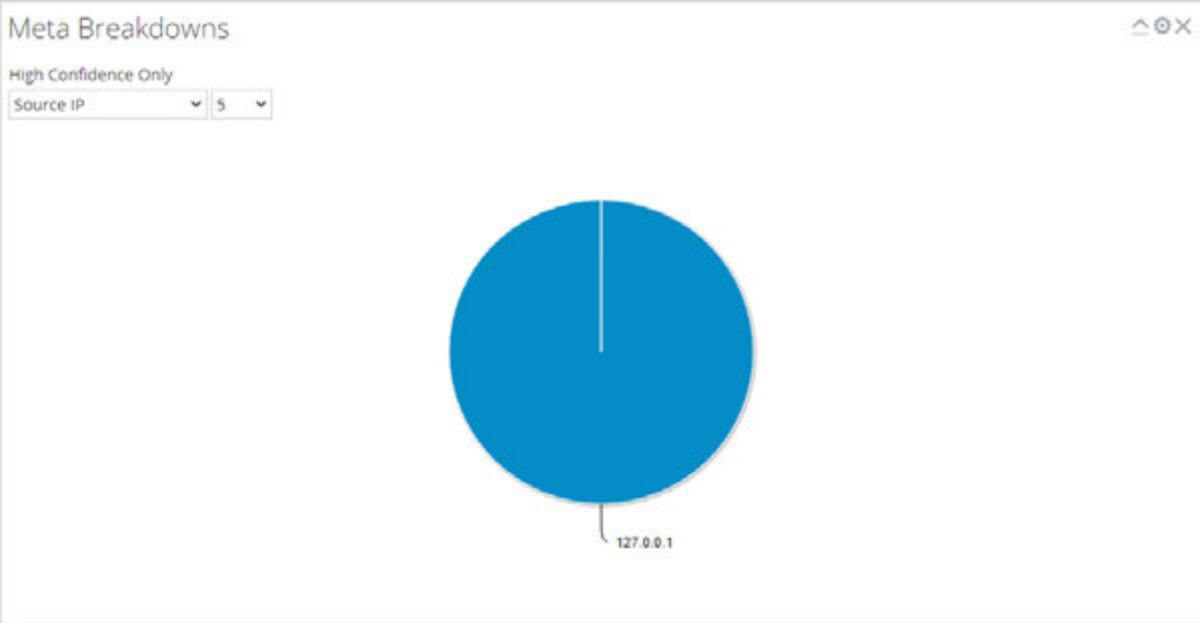
Configure the Meta Treemap Dashlet

In the Meta Treemap chart, you can visualize and filter meta breakdowns by meta type, count, and analysis type. Use the three selection lists to set the filter, and the Meta Treemap chart is refreshed immediately.



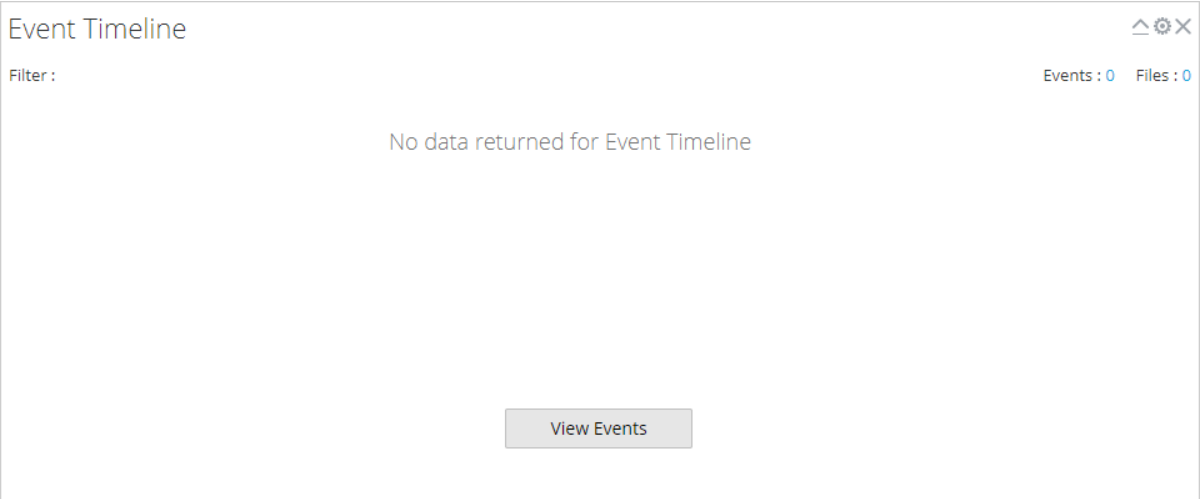
Configure the Meta Breakdowns Dashlet

The Meta Breakdowns dashlet is a visualization of values for a specific meta key in a pie chart. In the Meta Breakdowns chart, you can filter meta breakdowns by meta type and count. Use the two selection lists to set the filter, and the Meta Breakdowns chart is refreshed immediately.



Configure the Events Timeline Dashlet

The Events Timeline dashlet is a visualization of the events along a timeline. No additional filters are available for the Event Timeline.

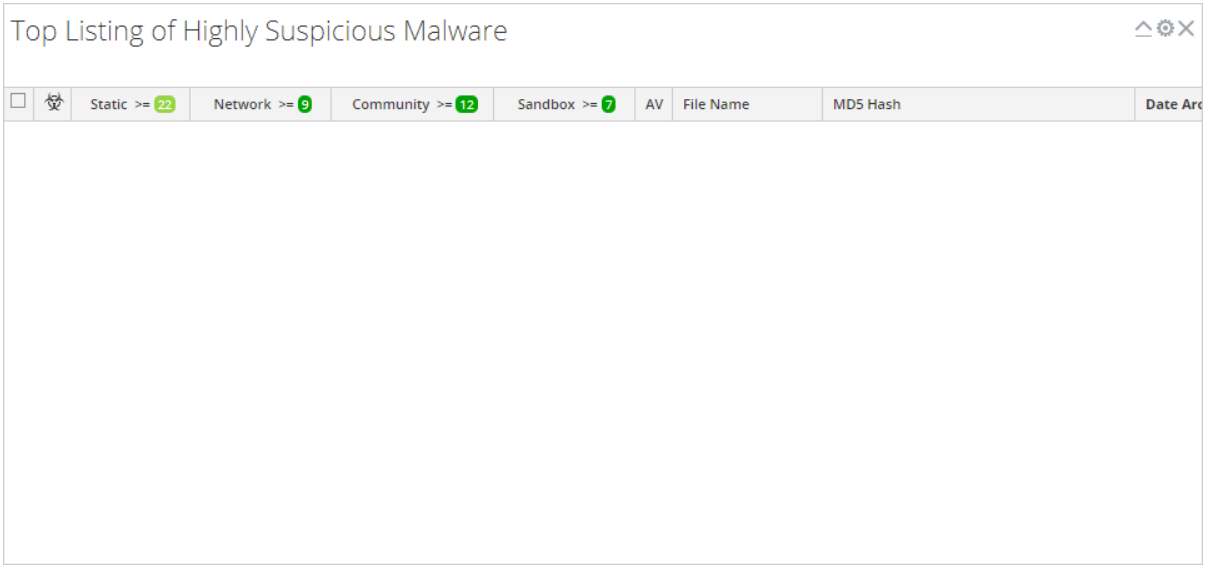


Open All Events in the Events List

From within the Event Timeline, you can open the entire list of events in the Events List. To do so, click **View Events**. This option is not the same as clicking the count next to Events, which is the same for all visualization charts and opens the current drill point in the Events List.

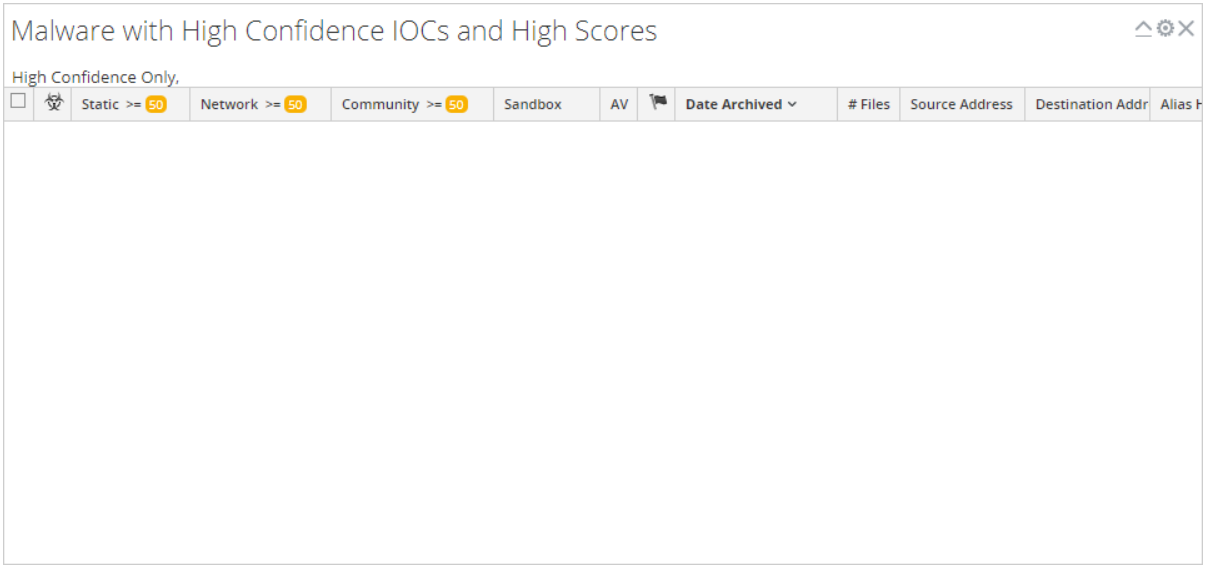
Configure the Top Listing of Highly Suspicious Malware Dashlet

The Top Listing of Highly Suspicious Malware Dashlet presents the Top 10 most suspicious events in the Events List or the Files List. This dashlet is also available in the Monitor dashboard, and the configuration options are described as part of the RSA NetWitness Content in Dashlets.



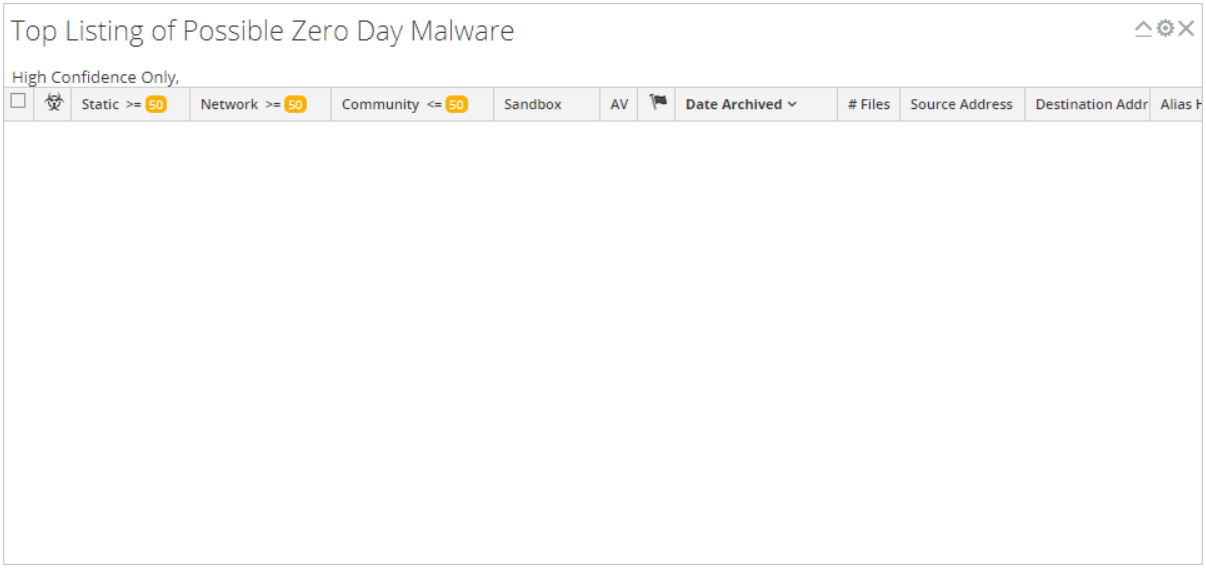
Configure the Malware with High Confidence IOCs and High Scores Dashlet

The Malware with High Confidence IOCs and High Scores dashlet presents Indicators of Compromise that have both high scores and high confidence that the events are likely to contain malware. The dashlet is also available in the Unified dashboard, and the configuration options are described as part of the RSA NetWitness Content in Dashlets..



Configure the Top Listing of Possible Zero Day Malware Dashlet

The Top Listing of Possible Zero Day Malware dashlet presents potential zero day events in the Events List or the Files List. The dashlet is also available in the Unified dashboard, and the configuration options are described as part of the RSA NetWitness Content in Dashlets.



Upload Files for Malware Analysis Scanning

There are two methods for analysts to upload files for Malware Analysis scanning.

A Malware Analyst with permission to Initiate Malware Analysis Scan can upload files to scan using the Scan Files option in the Select a Malware Analysis Service dialog.

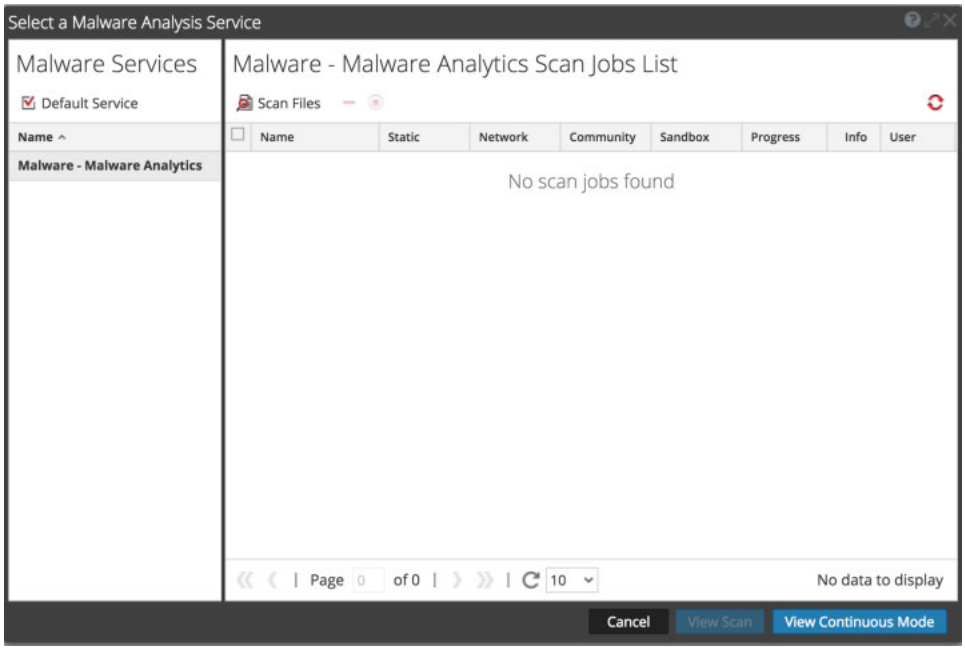
It is also possible to upload a file for scanning using a watched file share.

Upload Files Manually

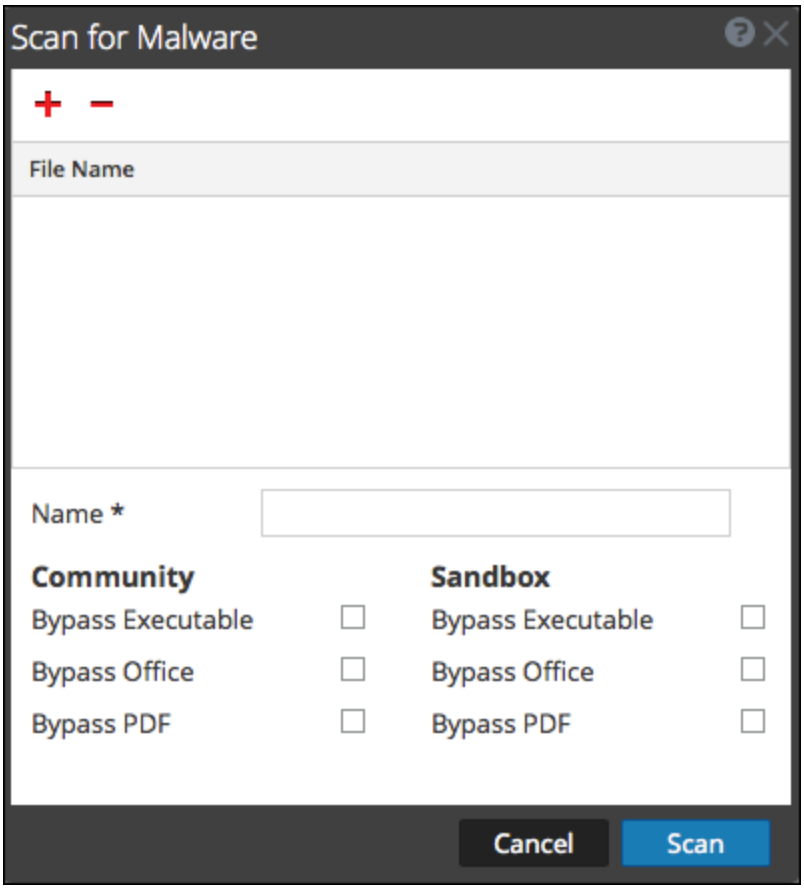
This topic provides instructions for initiating on-demand scanning of an uploaded file. When you upload a file for scanning, NetWitness Platform starts the upload job and adds it to the jobs queue. When the job is complete, you can view the scan in Malware Analysis.

To upload a file to scan:

1. Go to **INVESTIGATE > Malware Analysis**.
   The Select a Malware Analysis Service dialog is displayed, with available Malware Analysis hosts and services for the current user in the left panel.



2. Click **View Scan**.
   The Scan for Malware dialog is displayed.



3. Click +
   A view of the files system is displayed so that you can choose files to upload.
4. Select one or more files from the list and click **Open**.
   The file names are added. Malware Analysis escapes the filename characters before processing a file. The maximum number of filename characters after escaping is 200. If the filename is greater than 200 characters, Malware Analysis truncates the filename characters and displays the truncated filename in the NetWitness Platform user interface.
5. Continue adding and deleting files until you have a list of the files that you want to upload.
6. Name the scan and select the types of files to bypass. This is useful for a zip archive that contains different types of files, and overrides the default bypass settings.
7. Click **Scan**.
   The scan job is submitted and NetWitness Platform displays a confirmation message for successful submission. The scan request is added to the Scan Jobs List dashlet. The bypass settings in this dialog override the default settings in the basic Malware Analysis configuration settings.
8. The job is added to the Scan Jobs List in the Select a Malware Analysis Service dialog and in the Unified dashboard Scan Jobs List dashlet.
9. To view the scan when complete, double-click the scan.
   The Malware Summary of Events for the selected scan is displayed.

Upload Files from a Watched Folder

To upload files from a watched folder, you can drop files into a watched file share for Malware Analysis. Analysts can share YARA rules, hash files, and infected zip archives with Malware Analysis.

Malware Analysis watches a file share and automatically consumes files placed in specific folders in the file share. This feature is useful for:

- Bulk import of hash files from `/var/lib/rsamalware/spectrum/hashWatch`.
- Addition of custom-YARA rules to the Indicators of Compromise (IOC) list on the host from `/var/lib/netwitness/malware-analytics-server/spectrum/yara/watch`.
- Creation of on-demand scan jobs from a zip archive of infected zip files from `/var/lib/rsamalware/spectrum/infectedZipWatch/watch`.

Analysts need to prepare the files for consumption in accordance with requirements, the file extension must be correct, and the file must be copied to the correct watched folder in the file share.

Import a Hash List

To import a hash list from the watched directory, the hash list must be in the specified format and must be sorted on md5. You can drop a file formatted into a folder (`/var/lib/rsamalware/spectrum/hashWatch`) on the Malware Analysis host, and it is automatically imported into the local hash database. This is described in "Configure Hash Filter" in the *Malware Analysis Configuration Guide*.

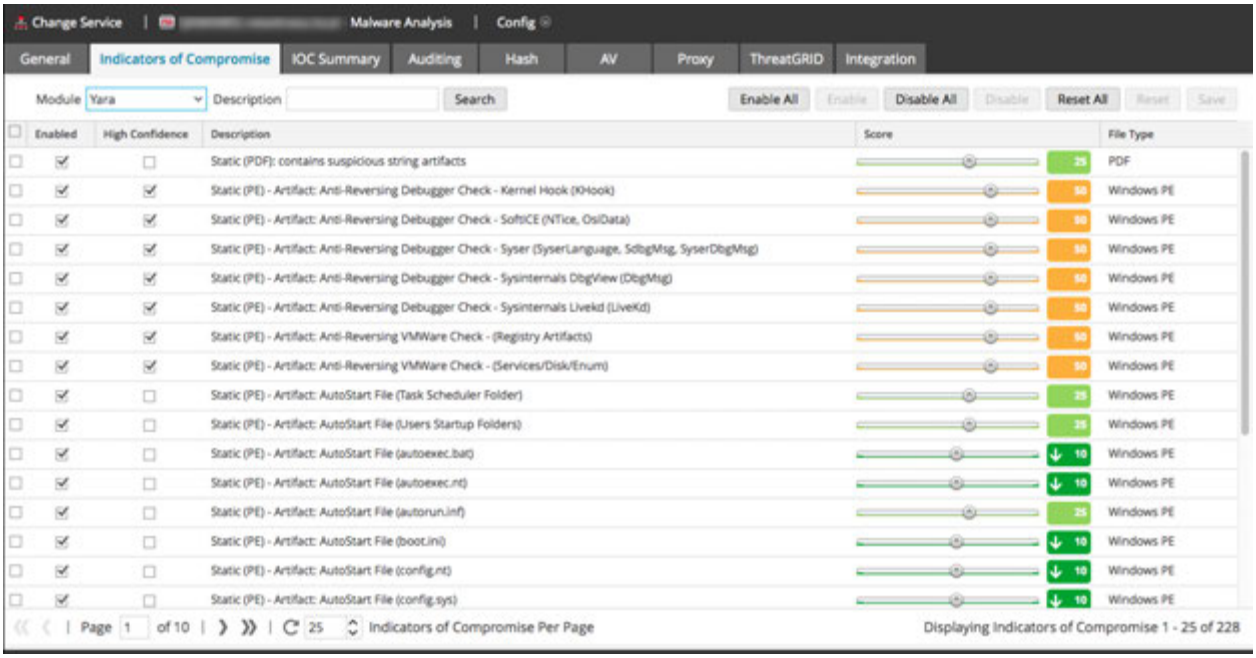
To import a hash list using the watched folder method:

1. Copy the hash lists that you want to import into the **`/var/lib/rsamalware/spectrum/hashWatch`** directory.
   NetWitness Platform Malware Analysis automatically watches this folder and processes files placed there.
   a. Malware Analysis adds every hash found in the hash lists to the hash filter.
   b. If there are processing errors, they are logged in: `/var/lib/rsamalware/spectrum/hashWatch/error`
   c. Processed files are cataloged here: `/var/lib/rsamalware/spectrum/hashWatch/processed`
   d. Processed files are not removed from the hashWatch directory.
2. After importing hashes in bulk, the System Administrator can use a cronjob to clean up old processed files.

Import YARA rules to the IOC List

Customers with advanced skills and knowledge can add detection capabilities to RSA Malware Analysis by authoring YARA rules and publishing them in RSA Live or placing YARA rules in a watched folder for the host to consume. Implement Custom YARA Contentprovides complete information on the prerequisites for using custom YARA content and authoring rules.

When the rules are ready, place the custom YARA files in the folder that the Malware Analysis service watches:
`/var/lib/netwitness/malware-analytics-server/spectrum/yara/watch`
The file is consumed within one minute.
Once consumed, NetWitness Platform moves the file to the `processed` folder, and the new rule is added to the Malware Analysis Service Config view > Indicators of Compromise tab.



Import Files into the Scan Jobs List

When you obtain samples from perimeter security solutions and would like to perform further analysis on the files, you can zip the files and password protect the archive with `infected`, then add to the watched folder for consumption by Malware Analysis. This zipped archive is ready to be placed in the watched folder: `/var/lib/rsamalware/spectrum/infectedZipWatch/watch`.

Note: The maximum size of the archive is 100 MB.

To analyze infected, password-protected zip files, Malware Analysis consumes archives place in a watched folder and creates an on-demand job that is added to the Scan Jobs List.

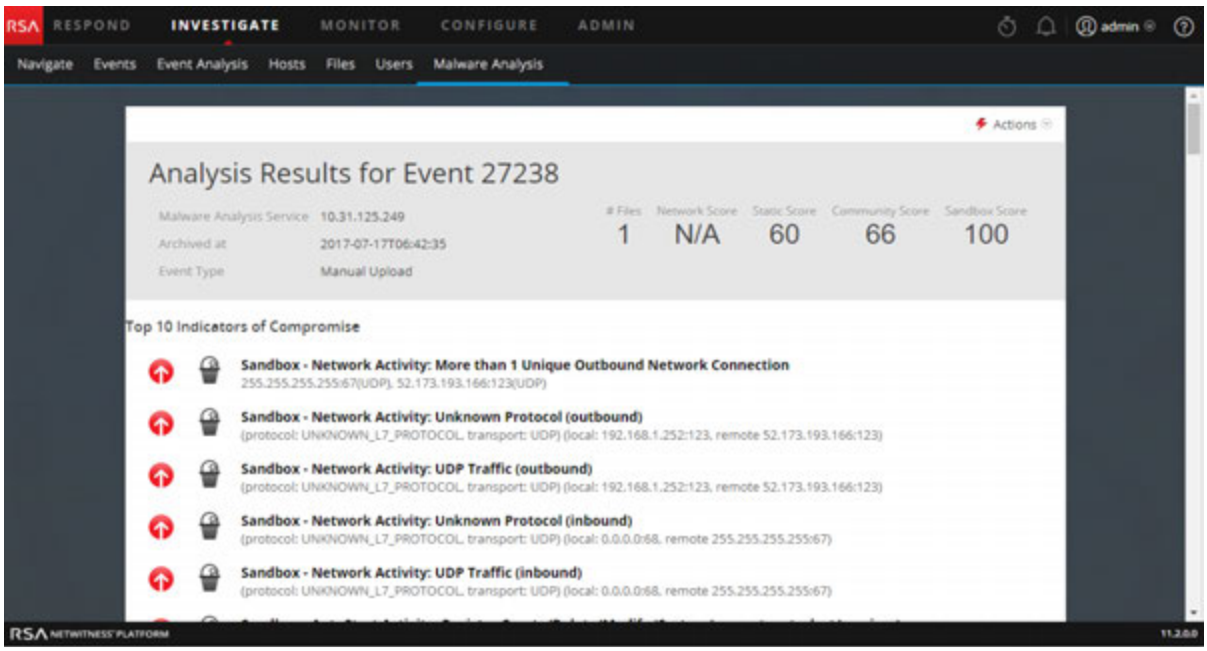
1. While logged on as administrator, place the files to be processed in a zip file with password `infected` at `/var/lib/rsamalware/spectrum/infectedZipWatch/watch`
   In a minute or two Malware Analysis consumes the archive and creates an on-demand job in the Scan Jobs List. The scan job name is the name of the file, the user is **file share**, and the Event Type is 1. The archive is moved to `/var/lib/rsamalware/spectrum/infectedZipWatch/processed`
2. After the job is added to the Scan Job List, run a script or cronjob to clean up the zip file in `/var/lib/rsamalware/spectrum/infectedZipWatch/processed`.

View Detailed Malware Analysis of an Event

When viewing the list of individual events in a Malware Analysis scan in the Malware Analysis Events grid, you can double-click an event to view the detailed analysis results for the event.

View Malware Analysis Details for an Event

1. Start an investigation in the **Malware Analysis** tab.
   The Malware Summary of Events is displayed, and includes four charts, including the Event Timeline.
2. Do one of the following:
   a. To view all events in the Event Timeline, click the **View Events** button.
   b. Double-click data in the **Meta Breakdown**, **Meta Treemap Chart**, or **Score Wheel**.
   The Events List is displayed.
3. Double-click an event.
   The Analysis Results for the event are displayed.

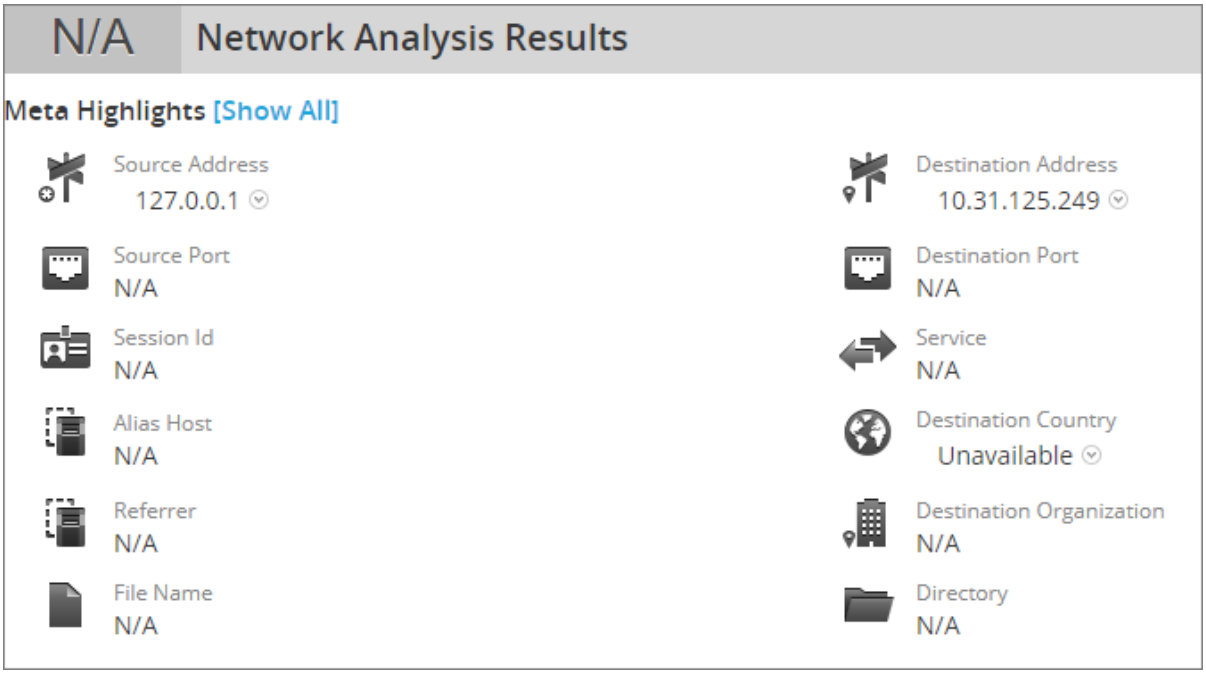


4. (Optional) If you want to delete an event, select **Actions > Delete Event**.
5. If you want to view a reconstruction of the network session, select **Actions > View Network Session**.
   The session opens in the Navigate view > Event Reconstruction.

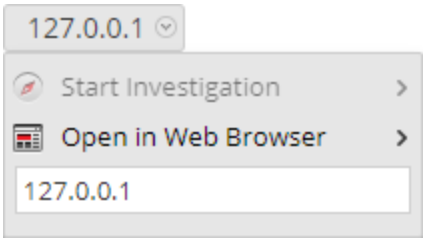
Pivot Network Analysis Results

You can pivot the Network Analysis Results in several ways:

1. Scroll down to the Network Analysis Results.



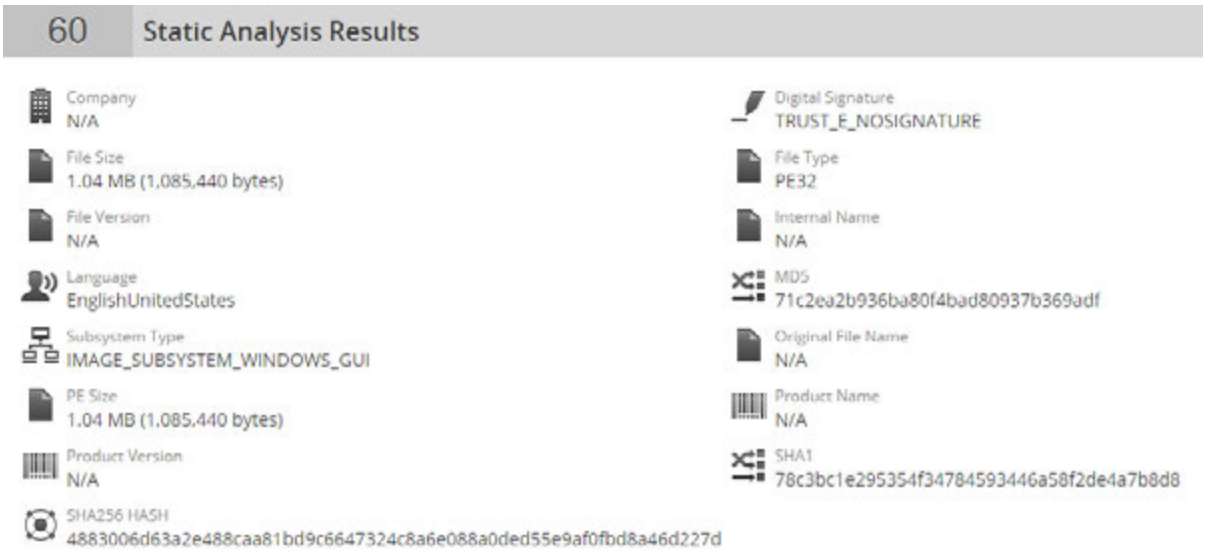
2. Hover over a meta value and left-click.
   The context menu is displayed.



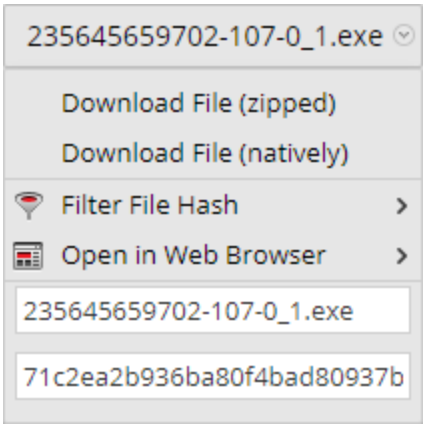
3. To view the selected meta value in the **Navigate** view, select **Start Investigation** and a time option.
4. To view the selected meta value in a browser, select **Open in Web Browser > Open in Google**.

Use File Actions in the Static Analysis Results

1. Scroll down to the Static Analysis Results.



2. If you want to download a file, select the file name and either **Download File (zipped)** or **Download File (natively)** in the drop-down menu. It is safer to download a file in zipped format.



3. If you want to mark the file as safe or unsafe in the hash list, select **Filter File Hash** and **Mark hash as good** or **Mark hash as bad**.

View Community Analysis Results Details

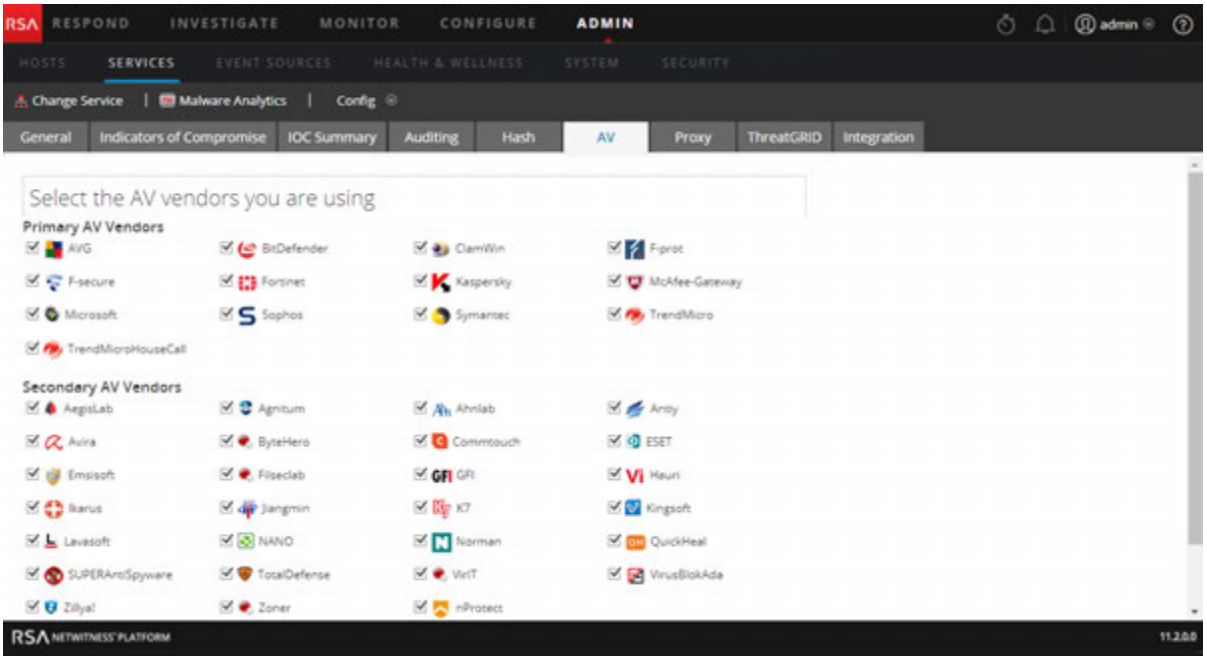
The Community Analysis Results summarizes results from the community, identifying Indicators of Compromise that were flagged as a risk or identified as good.

In addition, this view lists the results from Installed AV Vendors and Not Installed AV Vendors. You can compare results of the installed AV vendors that were configured for the current Malware Analysis service versus Community results. You can also see results from a list of AV vendors that are not configured as installed for the current Malware Analysis service.

Each row of AV vendor results includes the shield icon to show whether the IOC was discovered by a Primary ( ) or Secondary AV ( ) vendor in the community, the name of the Installed or Not Installed vendor, and the name of malware or risk detected by the community and AV vendor. If the AV vendor did not detect a risk, **-- Not detected --** is displayed instead of the name of the risk.

The Not Installed AV Vendors section is expandable to view all entries, but is collapsed by default to minimize the need to scroll. Clicking the + expands the list.

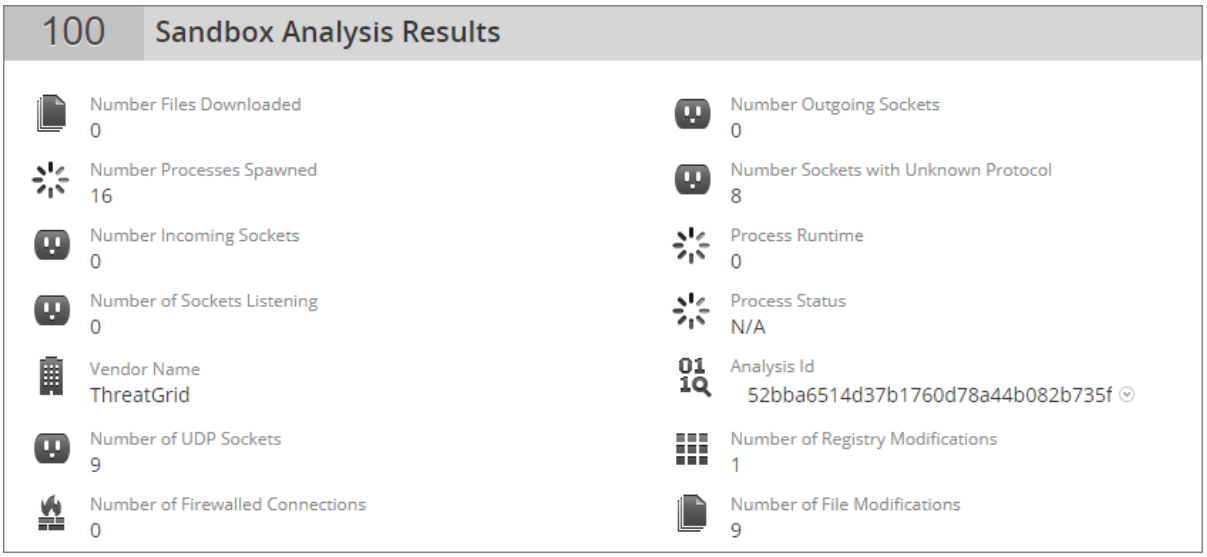
If no installed AV vendors have been configured for the current Malware Analysis service, the following message is displayed: No AV vendors were marked as installed. Please go to the Malware Analysis Service configuration page to identify installed AV vendors.



View Sandbox Analysis Results in the ThreatGrid User Interface

If you have registered with ThreatGrid, you can view the Sandbox results directly in ThreatGrid.

1. Scroll down to the Sandbox Analysis Results.



2. Click the **Analysis ID** and select **Open In ThreatGrid**.
   The analysis report in ThreatGrid is displayed.

Troubleshooting NetWitness Investigate

This section provides information about possible issues when using NetWitness Investigate.

Navigate View and Events View Issues

Message	`Not indexed; will experience longer than usual load times.` in the Manage Meta Groups dialog.
Issue	Meta keys in the Manage Meta Groups dialog are marked by a red exclamation point, and the error message is displayed. This can occur when investigating a Broker or Decoder and adding a meta group with meta keys that are not indexed in the index file or the custom index file for the service. For a Broker, it could mean that the Broker has not begun aggregating data from a Concentrator. In this case the Broker will not have the contents of the custom index file from the aggregate services and the keys will not be indexed. For a Decoder, it means that the meta keys are not indexed in the Decoder index or custom index file.
Explanation	To fix the issue on a Broker, log out, log in, and restart the Broker service so that it can aggregate the meta key information from connected Concentrators. To fix the issue on a Decoder, edit the custom index file to index the meta keys, log out, log in, and restart the Decoder service.

Behavior	When downloaded from the Event Reconstruction view, logs and metadata are always in text format irrespective of the format selected in the Events view.
Issue	When you download metadata or a log in the Event Reconstruction view, the format that you selected in the Events view is not used. The exported data is always in text format.
Explanation	Download metadata and logs from the Events view if you want to use a format other than text format.

Event Analysis View Issues

Behavior	The query builder in Version 11.2 includes Next Gen Mode, an undocumented beta feature.
Issue	Version 11.2 included an undocumented beta feature, called Next Gen mode, in the Event Analysis view query builder that was still being developed and tested. Next Gen mode was disabled in the 11.2.0.1 patch.
Explanation	If you see Next Gen mode do not use it; you should use only the Guided Mode and Free-Form Mode in the query builder to ensure consistent and predictable results.

Message	`Investigation Profiles/OOTB column groups are not present in Event Analysis`
Issue	Post upgrade to RSA NetWitness v11.1, the default column groups - Endpoint Analysis, Outbound SSL and Outbound Http are not added under column groups. Also, a few of the Investigation Profiles are missing post upgrade.
Explanation	It is observed that this issue occurs only when you have created a custom column group with the name which is same as one of the new 11.1 OOTB custom column group name. For example, if you create a custom column group in 11.0 with name **RSA Endpoint Analysis** then after upgrade to 11.1. Due to the same name already existing in 11.1, OOTB column groups and OOTB profiles will not be available in the UI. To fix this, change the name of custom column group to something else and restart the jetty server using the following command on the NetWitness server: `systemctl restart jetty`

Message	`Applicable for hosts with 4.x Endpoint agents installed, please install the NetWitness Endpoint Thick Client.`
Issue	When you click **Pivot to Endpoint** in the Event Analysis view, no data is displayed and the message is displayed.
Explanation	Version 4.4 of the NetWitness Endpoint Thick Client must be installed on the same server, the NWE meta keys must exist in the `table-map.xml` file on the Log Decoder, and the NWE meta keys must exist in the `index-concentrator-custom.xml` file. The NWE Thick Client is a Windows only application. Complete setup instructions are provided in the *NetWitness Endpoint User Guide* for Version 4.4.

Message	`Event Analysis requires all core services to be NetWitness 11.1. Connecting prior versions of services to the 11.1 NetWitness Server results in limited functionality (see "Investigate in Mixed Mode" in the Physical Host Upgrade Guide).`
Issue	When attempting to investigate a service that has not been updated to Version 11.1 in the Event Analysis view, the informational message is displayed.
Explanation	When an analyst opens the Event Analysis view in mixed mode (that is, some services are upgraded to 11.1 and some are still on 11.0.0.x or 10.6.x), Role-Based Access (RBAC) is not applied uniformly. This affects viewing and downloading content, and validation of filters in the interactive breadcrumb. You will see this informational message when you open Event Analysis. As you select a service, services that are not up to date are displayed in a red box, with the message that the service is not up to date. When your administrator has upgraded all connected services to 11.1, these features work as expected.

Message	`Forbidden. You cannot access the requested page.`
Issue	When attempting to access the Event Analysis view, the view opens with the message.
Explanation	Your administrator has prevented access to the Event Analysis view using role and permissions.

Message	`Insufficient permissions for the requested data.`
Issue	While attempting to access an event in Event Analysis by any means, the reconstruction is not displayed and the message is displayed.
Explanation	You have entered an event ID for an event that you do not have permission to view. The administrator may have placed some restrictions to limit access by role and permissions.

Message	`Invalid session ID: <<eventId>>`
Issue	No `sessionId` matches the `sessionId` that you queried.
Explanation	The reason for an invalid session ID can vary. Perhaps you edited the session ID manually, and no such session exists. Another case may be when you query a Broker, and the aggregated data has not been refreshed, you may see this error for a session that no longer exists.

Message	`No text data was generated during content reconstruction. This could mean that the event data was corrupt/invalid, or that an administrator has disabled the transmission of raw endpoint events in the Endpoint server configuration. Check the other reconstruction views.`
Issue	When you reconstruct an event as text in the Event Analysis view, no data is displayed and the message is displayed.
Explanation	If you do not see the raw text in other Event Analysis views or Events view reconstructions, and you believe the data is not corrupted or invalid, your administrator has likely disabled transmission of raw endpoint events on the NetWitness Endpoint server. Contact your administrator for additional information.

Message	`Session is unavailable for viewing.`
Issue	While querying an event ID, the reconstruction is not displayed and the message is displayed.
Explanation	The query you entered is trying to look at restricted data, for example, if you are allowed to see only log data and you are using a link to network data that you were allowed to see yesterday.

Message	`The session id is too large to be handled:<<eventId>`
Issue	The sessionId integer that you typed in, edited, or got from the Events view or Navigate view is too large.
Explanation	If you manually typed the sessionId or edited a sessionId in the Event Analysis view, you may have created an integer that is too large for Event Analysis to process.

Behavior	While creating a filter in the Event Analysis view, you cannot enter a complex expression using the `AND` or `OR` operator in Query Builder.
Issue	The query builder in the Event Analysis view supports only simple expressions in the form `<meta key><operator><meta value>`.
Explanation	If you want to enter a filter that uses the `AND` or `OR` operator, you need to enter the query it from the Navigate view or Events view and then open it in the Event Analysis view. You can enter some complex expressions as two separate filters in the Event Analysis view. The filters will be AND'd when you execute the query.

Hosts View Issues

Message	`An error has occurred. The Endpoint Server may be offline or inaccessible.`
Issue	When attempting to access the Hosts or Files view, the view opens with the message.
Explanation	Endpoint Server or Nginx Server is not running. Check the status of the Endpoint Server under **Admin** > **Service** or check if the Endpoint Server host IP address is registered with the Admin Server. For more information, see the *Physical Host Installation Guide* or *Virtual Host Installation Guide*. If the service is not running, start the Endpoint Server.

Issue	The Hosts and Files views do not load in the Safari browser.
Explanation	When you open the Ember pages in the Safari browser with a non-trusted SSL certificate, the Hosts and Files views do not load. To load the views. 1. Click the **Show Certificate** pop-up menu. 2. Enable the **Always trust NetWitness when connecting to <IP Address>** checkbox. 3. Click **Continue**. 4. Enter your username and password. 5. Click **Update Settings**.

Message	`No process information was found.`
Issue	When attempting to access the Process or Libraries tab in the Host Details view, the

Explanation	detailed host information is not available, and the view opens with the message.
	Scan data is not available due to any of the following reasons: • First time scan is not complete • Data retention policy has deleted all scan snapshots

Files View Issues

Behavior	Meta values are taking time to load.
Issue	Meta values are not set to index by values.
Explanation	During investigation, while pivoting to the Navigate or Event Analysis view from the Files view, if the filename or hash (SHA256 and MD5) are not set to index by values, the matching results take time to load as the Concentrator must generate the index by accessing the meta database and retrieving value of the meta for each event. You have to manually index the values before pivoting.

Issue	Filtering files takes a longer time to load results in the user interface.
Explanation	In the Files view, while filtering files with the `Contains` operator, the results take a few seconds to load in the user interface. You must use at least one indexed field with the `Equals` operator while filtering the files.

Investigate Reference Materials

This section is intended to help you understand the purpose and application of NetWitness Investigate views. For each view, there is a brief introduction and a What Do You Want To Do table with links to related procedures. In addition some of the reference materials include workflows and Quick Looks to highlight important features in the user interface.

These are the main views:

- Investigate View
- Navigate View
- Events View
- Event Analysis View
- Files View
- Hosts View
- Malware Analysis View

This is an alphabetical list of the other view, panels, and dialogs.

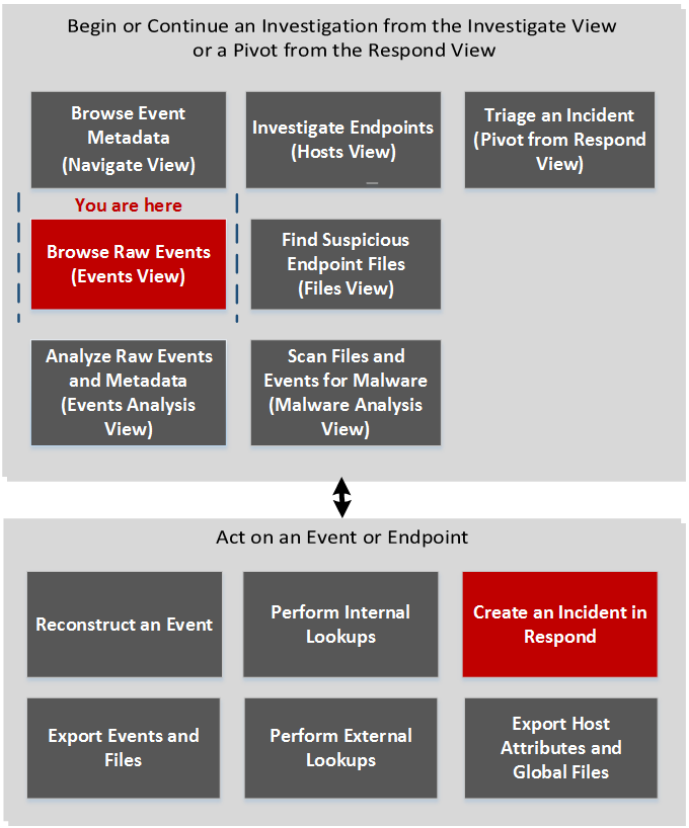
- Add/Remove from List Dialog
- Context Lookup Panel
- Create an Incident Dialog
- Event Analysis View
- Event Analysis View - Text Analysis Panel
- Event Analysis View - Packet Analysis Panel
- Event Analysis View - File Analysis Panel
- Event Reconstruction View
- Hosts View - Autoruns Tab
- Hosts View - Drivers Tab
- Hosts View - Files Tab
- Hosts View - Libraries Tab
- Hosts View - Overview Tab
- Hosts View - Process Tab
- Hosts View - System Information Tab
- Investigate Dialog
- Investigation Tab - User Preferences Panel

- Malware Analysis Events List and Files List
- Manage Column Groups Dialog
- Manage Default Meta Keys Dialog
- Manage Meta Groups Dialog
- Manage Profiles Dialog
- Navigate View
- Query Dialog
- Scan For Malware Dialog
- Select a Malware Analysis Service Dialog
- Settings Dialogs for Investigate Views

Add Events to an Incident Dialog

In the Add Events to an Incident dialog, analysts can add alerts to an existing incident so that incident responders look at the associated events as part of an incident response. To access this dialog while investigating a service in the Events view, select **Incidents > Add to Existing Incident** from the toolbar.

Workflow



What do you want to do?

User Role	I want to ...	Show me how
Threat Hunter	browse event metadata	Begin an Investigation in the Navigate or Events View
Threat Hunter	browse raw events	Begin an Investigation in the Navigate or Events View
Threat Hunter	analyze raw events and metadata	Begin an Investigation in the Event Analysis View

User Role	I want to ...	Show me how
Threat Hunter	investigate endpoints (Version 11.1)	Investigate Hosts
Threat Hunter	find suspicious endpoint files (Version 11.1)	Investigate Files
Threat Hunter	scan files and events for malware	Conducting Malware Analysis
Incident Responder	triage an incident in Investigate	*NetWitness Respond User Guide*
Threat Hunter or Incident Responder	add one or more events to an existing incident or to a new incident*	Add Events to an Incident for Response

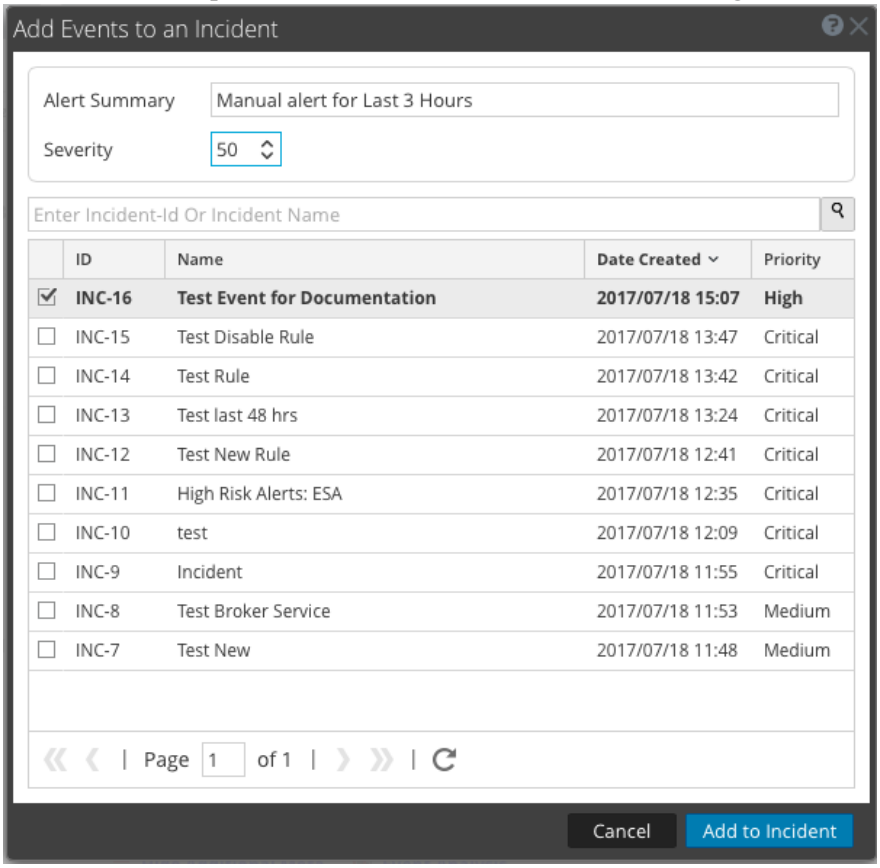
*You can perform this task in the current view.

Related Topics

- How NetWitness Investigate Works
- Events View

Quick Look

The following figure is an example of the Add Events to an Incident dialog. The table describes the information and options in the Add Alerts to an Incident dialog .



Feature	Description
Alert Summary	The Alert Summary field is filled by the query that produced the select alerts, which you selected to create this incident. The Severity field reflects the Severity of the selected alert, an integer between 1 and 100.
Search	Allows you to search for an existing event.
ID	The ID of the incident. You can sort IDs in ascending or descending order.
Name	The incident name. You can sort the Name in ascending or descending order.
Date Created	Displays the date and time the incident was created. You can sort the dates in ascending or descending order.
Priority	Displays the priority of the incident: either low or critical.
Cancel	Closes the dialog without saving changes.
Add to Incident	Adds the alerts to the incident. A dialog confirms that alerts are successfully added

Add/Remove from List Dialog

The Add/Remove from List dialog allows you to add an entity or meta value to an existing Context Hub list, remove an entity or meta value, or create a new Context Hub list containing the entity or meta value. When you look up an IP address or other entity and you find it suspicious or interesting, you can add it to a list that has been added as a data source. An example of a commonly used list is a white list or black list. This improves the visibility of the suspicious IP addresses and reduces false positives that do not need further investigation.

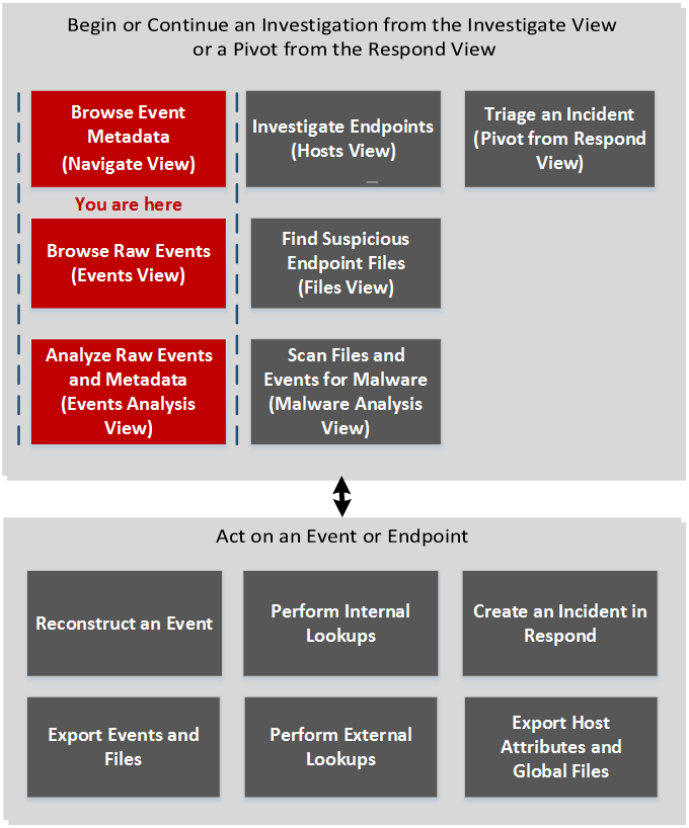
You can add entities or meta values to more than one list. For example, you can add them to one list for suspected domains related to command and control connections and to another list for Trojan connection IP addresses related to remote access. If a list is not available, you can create a list.

The dialog is available in NetWitness Investigate and in NetWitness Respond. When working in Investigate, in the Navigate view, Events view, or Event Analysis view (Version 11.2), you can add meta values for the `Source IP`, `Destination IP`, or `Username` meta keys to an existing context hub list or you can create a new list containing the meta values. When you add meta values to a list, you can look up additional context on those meta values.

- To display the dialog in the Navigate view or the Events view, right-click a meta value under `Source IP`, `Destination IP`, or `Username`) and select **Add/Remove from List** in the context menu.
- To display the dialog in the Event Analysis view, hover over a value and select **Add/Remove from List** in the Actions section of the context tooltip.

Workflow

The following workflow diagram shows the high-level workflow for Investigate with the location of the Add to List task highlighted.



What do you want to do?

User Role	I want to ...	Show me how
Threat Hunter	browse event metadata	Begin an Investigation in the Navigate or Events View
Threat Hunter	browse raw events	Begin an Investigation in the Navigate or Events View
Threat Hunter	analyze raw events and metadata	Begin an Investigation in the Event Analysis View
Threat Hunter	investigate endpoints (Version 11.1)	Investigate Hosts
Threat Hunter	find suspicious endpoint files (Version 11.1)	Investigate Files
Threat Hunter	scan files and events for malware	Conducting Malware Analysis
Incident Responder	triage an incident in Investigate	*NetWitness Respond User Guide*

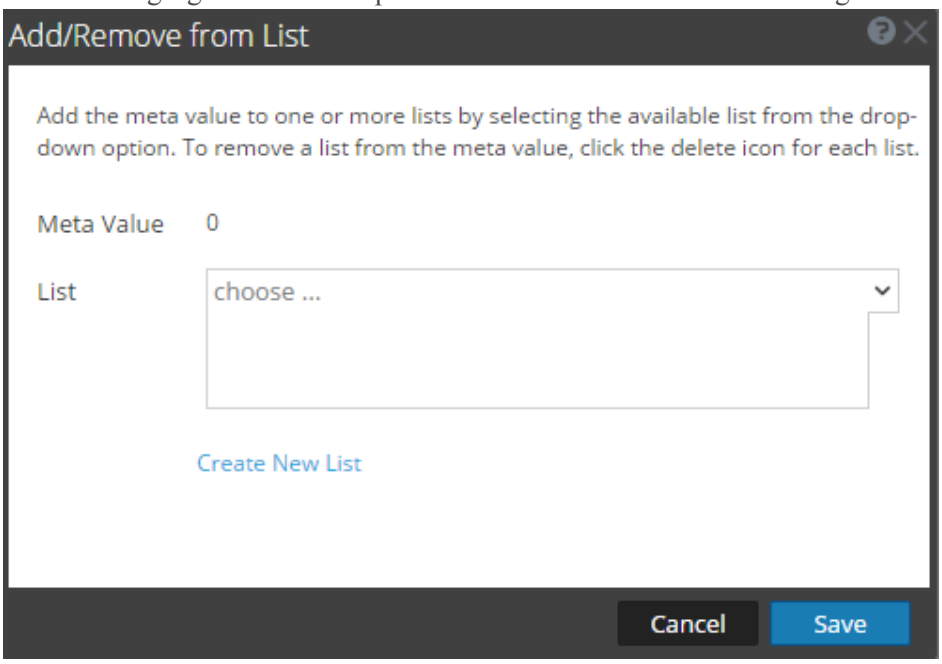
User Role	I want to ...	Show me how
Threat Hunter	create or add meta values to a Context Hub List*	Manage Context Hub Lists and List Values in the Navigate and Events Views or Look Up Additional Context in the Event Analysis View

Related Topics

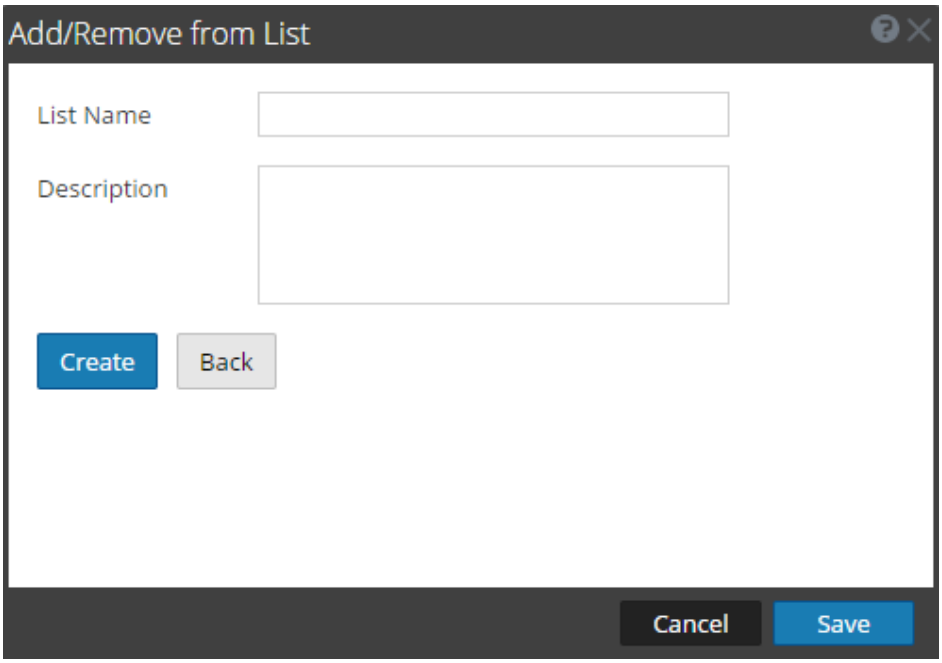
- Look Up Additional Context in the Navigate and Events Views
- Navigate View
- Events View
- Event Analysis View

Quick Look in the Navigate and Events Views

The following figure is an example of the Add/Remove from List dialog when initially opened.



The following figure shows the dialog when you select Create New List.

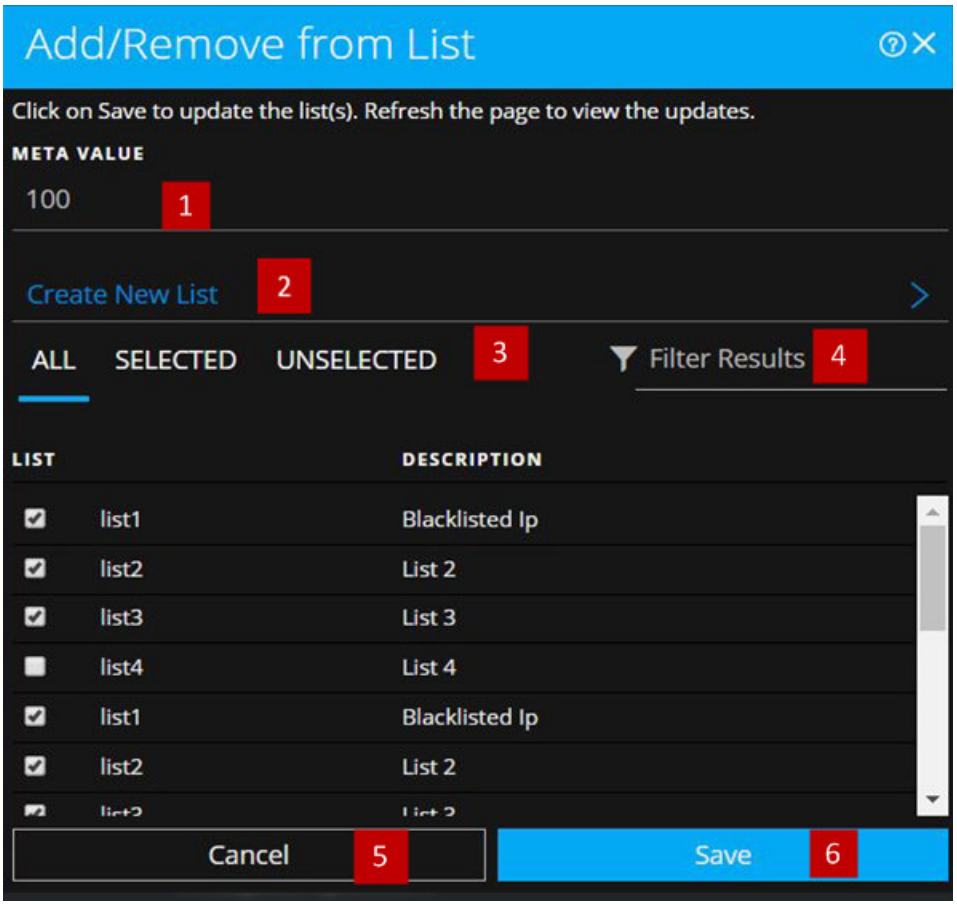


The following table describes the features of the Add/Remove from List and Create New List dialogs.

Feature	Description
Meta Value	The selected meta value to be added to the existing or new list.
List	The list to which the selected meta value must be added. A drop-down menu provides a list of available lists to which you can add the meta value.
Create New List	Opens a new dialog in which you can create a new list for the selected meta value.
List Name	The name of the new list.
Description	The description of the new list.
Create	Creates a new list after entering the required fields.
Back	In the new list mode, cancels the new list creation and returns to the original dialog.
Cancel	Cancels the addition of the meta value to a list and closes the dialog.
Save	Saves the changes made to the lists and closes the dialog.

Quick Look in the Event Analysis View (Version 11.2 and Later)

The following is an example of the **Add/Remove from List** dialog in the Event Analysis view.



1 Entities or meta values to be added or removed.
2 Create a new list using the selected meta.
3 Select any of the tabs: All, Selected, or Unselected.
4 Search using the list name or description.
5 Cancel the action.
6 Save to update lists or create a new list.

The following table shows the options in the Add/Remove from List dialog.

Option	Description
META VALUE	Displays the selected entity or meta value that needs to be added to or removed from one or more lists. You can also a create a new list using the selected value.
Create New List	Displays a dialog to create a new list using the selected meta value.
ALL	Shows all of the available Context Hub lists. The lists that contain the selected entity or meta value are selected. Select a checkbox to add an entity or meta value to a list. Clear a checkbox to remove it from the list.
SELECTED	Shows only the lists that contain the selected entity or meta value. (All lists are selected.)

Option	Description
UNSELECTED	Shows only the lists that do not contain the selected entity or meta value. (All lists are unselected.)
Filter Results	Enter the name or description of a specific list to search from multiple lists.
LIST	Displays the name of all the lists.
DESCRIPTION	Displays information about the selected list. The description that you provide when creating a list appears in this dialog. For example: This list contains all of the blacklisted IP addresses.
Cancel	Cancels the operation.
Save	Saves the changes.

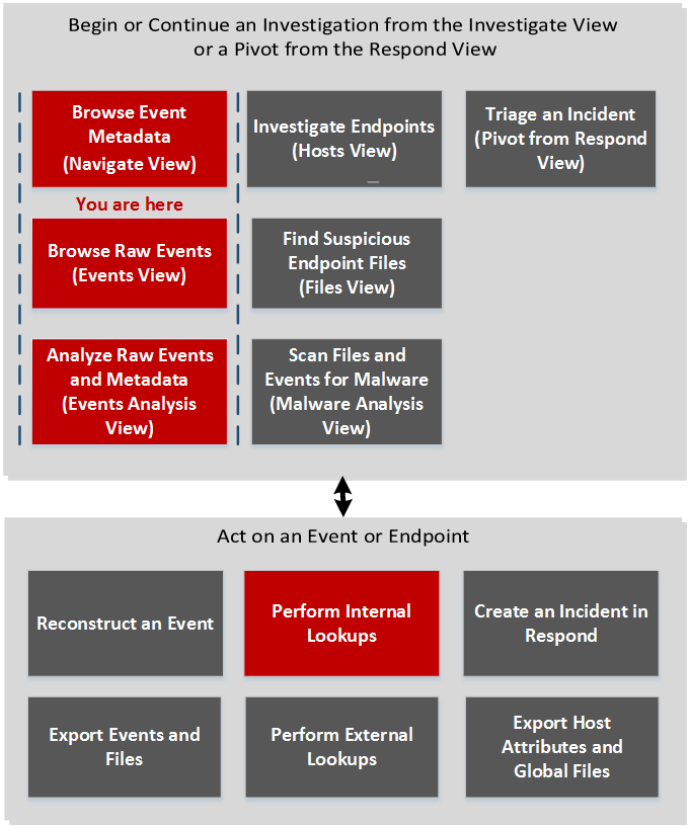
Context Lookup Panel

After an administrator configures the Context Hub service, you can view the contextual information for the meta values in the Navigate view, Events view, and Event Analysis view (Version 11.2). The Context Hub service is pre-configured with a default meta type and meta key mapping. For information about the mapping of the context hub meta value with investigation meta key, see "Manage Meta Type and Meta Key Mapping" in the *Context Hub Configuration Guide*.

The Context Lookup panel is displayed on the right side of the Navigate view and Events view. Meta values that have been added to a Context Hub list are highlighted in gray in the Navigate view or Events view results. In the Event Analysis view, they are marked by an underscore. When you right-click a highlighted value and select **Context Lookup** in the resulting context menu, the lookup results are displayed in the Context Lookup panel for configured sources for the selected meta value. You can select a source in the Context Lookup panel icon bar to view the contextual information.

There are some differences between the appearance and contents of the Context Lookup panel when open in the Navigate view or Events view and when open in the Event Analysis view.

Workflow



What do you want to do?

User Role	I want to ...	Show me how
Threat Hunter	browse event metadata	Begin an Investigation in the Navigate or Events View
Threat Hunter	browse raw events	Begin an Investigation in the Navigate or Events View
Threat Hunter	analyze raw events and metadata	Begin an Investigation in the Event Analysis View
Threat Hunter	investigate endpoints (Version 11.1)	Investigate Hosts
Threat Hunter	find suspicious endpoint files (Version 11.1)	Investigate Files
Threat Hunter	scan files and events for malware	Conducting Malware Analysis
Incident Responder	triage an incident in Investigate	*NetWitness Respond User Guide*
Threat Hunter	look up additional context for a meta value	Look Up Additional Context in the Navigate and Events Views and Look Up Additional Context in the Event Analysis View

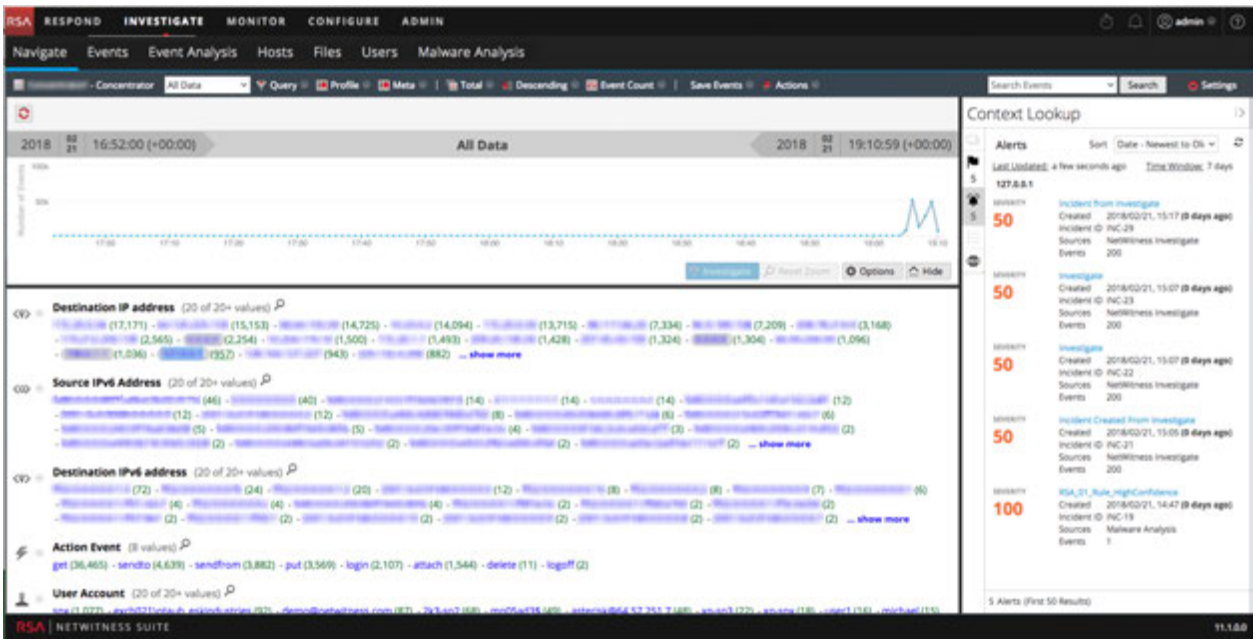
*You can perform this task in the current view.

Related Topics

- How NetWitness Investigate Works
- Events View
- Navigate View
- Event Analysis View
- "NetWitness Feedback and Data Sharing" in the *Live Services Management Guide*

Quick Look (in the Navigate and Events Views)

The following figure is an example of the Context Lookup panel as it appears in the Navigate view and Events view. Controls and features are described in the table.



Feature	Description
Source Options Bar	Displays the icons for the available sources: Endpoint, Incidents, Alerts, and Lists.
Source Name	Displays the source name based on the selected icon: • Endpoint • Incidents • Alerts • Lists • Live Connect
Sort	Provides a drop-down of sort options for the listed context information. Possible sort options are Severity - High to Low, Severity Low to High, Date - Oldest to Newest. and Date - Newest to Oldest. The sorting options vary by source type.
	Refreshes the lookup results.
<n items> (First <n> Results)	The footer provides a count of results currently displayed and the total number of results. For example, 5 Alerts (First 50 Results).

Incidents

Incidents are displayed based on time first (Newest to Oldest) and then priority status. The following information is displayed for incident lookups:

- Incident Name and ID
- Priority status of the incidents
- Risk Score value of the incidents
- Date when the incident was created
- Status of the incident
- Assignee for the incident
- Last Updated: Indicates when contextual data was last fetched from data source and updated to cache.
- Time window: This is based on the value that is set for the "Query Last (Days)" field in the Configure Respond window. For details, see the "Configure Respond as a Data Source" topic in the *Context Hub Configuration Guide*.
- Sort: This drop-down field provides options to change the sorting of result based on time or priority.

Alerts

Alerts are displayed based on the Severity. ;The following information is displayed for alert lookups:

- Alert Name
- Severity value of the alerts
- Date when the alert was created
- Incident ID: This is the ID of the incident that the alert is associated with (If any).
- Sources: Event source name
- Number of events associated with the alert.
- Last Updated: Indicates when contextual data was last fetched from data source and updated to cache.
- Time window: This is based on the value that is set for the "Query Last (Days)" field in the Configure Respond window. For details, see the "Configure Respond as a Data Source" topic in the *Context Hub Configuration Guide*
- Sort: This drop-down field provides option to change the sorting of result based on time or priority.

Lists

The following information is displayed for list lookups.

- List Name
- Owner who created the list
- Created Date
- Last Updated Date
- Description of the list

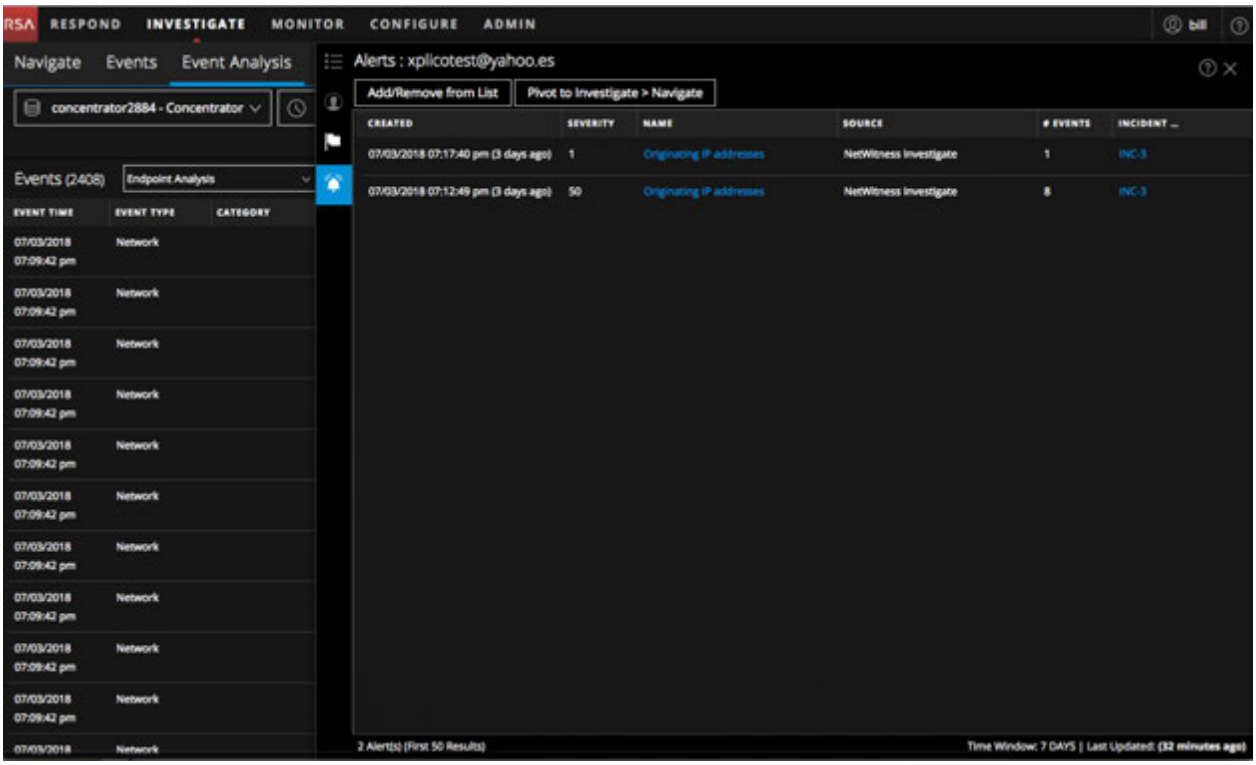
Endpoint

The following information is displayed for Endpoint lookups.

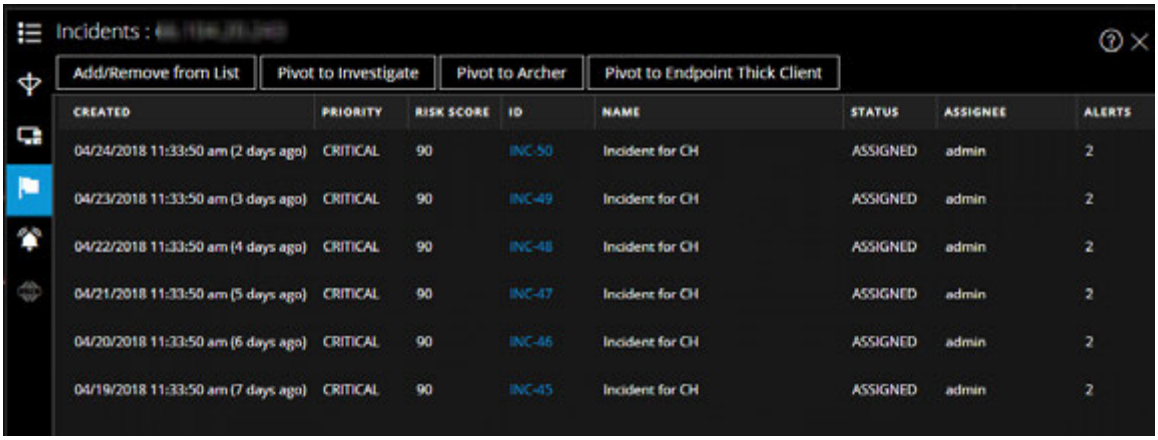
- Machine name and IP address of the machine.
  By clicking on the IP or Endpoint machine name, you will be navigated to Endpoint UI to perform further investigation.
- Last Updated: Indicates when contextual data was last fetched from data source and updated to cache.
- Machine Score: A machine IIOC score is aggregated based on the module scores.
- Number of modules: Number of active files for the selected machine.
- Last Updated: Indicates when the scan results were last updated in Endpoint database.
- Last Login User
- Machine MAC Address
- Operating System Version
- Admin Notes (if any)
- Admin Status (if any)
- Top Suspicious Modules (Modules that have an IIOC score > 500). This is based on the value set for "Minimum IIOC Score" field in the Configure Endpoint window. The default value for "Minimum IIOC Score" is 500.
- Machine IIOC Levels

Quick Look in the Event Analysis View (Version 11.2 and Later)

The following figure is an example of the Context Lookup panel as it appears in the Event Analysis view.



The contextual information or query results displayed in the Context Lookup panel depends on the selected entity and the associated data sources. The Context Lookup panel has separate tabs for each of the data sources. The tabs are: List data source, Archer, Active Directory, Endpoint, Incidents, Alerts, and Live Connect. The following figure displays the Context Lookup panel for a selected entity in the Incident Details view with the Incidents tab in view.



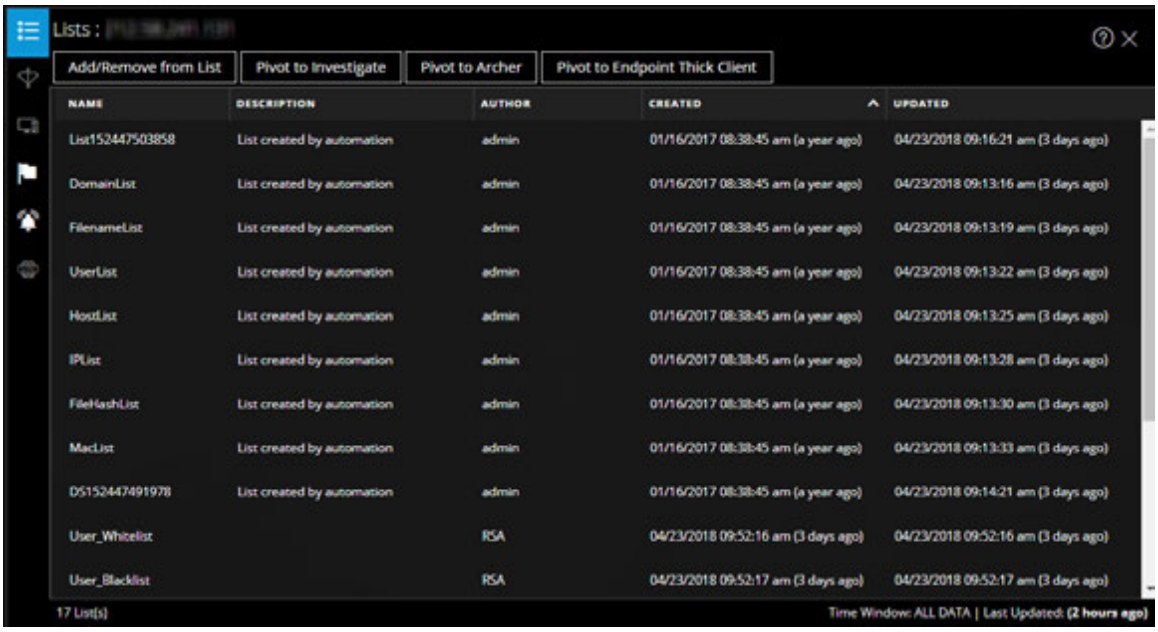
The following table describes the data available on each tab and the supported entities.

Tab	Description	Supported Entities
(Lists)	Displays all of the list data associated with the selected entity or meta value. The result is sorted by the last updated list.	All entities

Tab	Description	Supported Entities
(Archer)	Displays asset information along with criticality ratings using the Archer data source.	IP, Host, and Mac
(Active Directory)	Displays all user information for the selected user.	User
(NetWitness Endpoint)	Displays the NetWitness Endpoint data source information for the selected entity or meta value, which includes the Machines, Modules, and IIOC levels. Modules are by highest IOC score to lowest IIOC score and IIOC levels are sorted by highest IOC levels to lowest IOC levels.	IP, MAC address, and Host
(Incidents)	Displays the list of incidents associated with the selected entity or meta value. The result is sorted by newest incidents to oldest incidents.	All entities
(Alerts)	Displays the list of alerts associated with the selected entity or meta value. The result is sorted by newest alerts to oldest alerts.	All entities
(Live Connect)	Displays information related to Live Connect.	IP, Domain, and Filehash

Lists Tab

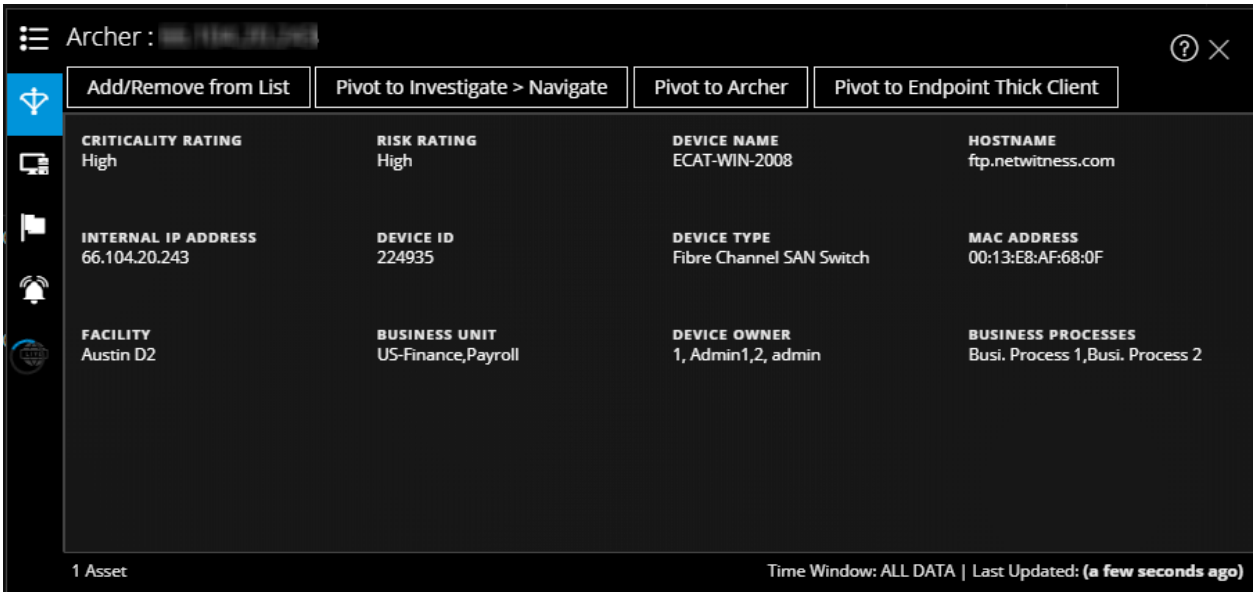
The Context Lookup panel for Lists shows one or more lists associated with the selected entity or meta value. The following figure is an example of the Context Panel for Lists, and the table describes the fields.



Field	Description
Name	The name of the list (defined while creating the list).
Description	The description of the list (defined while creating the list).
Author	The owner who created the list.
Created	The date when the list was created.
Updated	The date when the list was last updated or modifed.
Count	The number of lists in which the selected entity or meta value is available.
Time Window	The time window based on the value set for the "Query Last" field in the Configure Responses dialog. By default, all Lists data is fetched.
Last Updated	The time when Context Hub fetched and stored the lookup data in cache.

Archer Tab

The Context Lookup panel for Archer displays asset information along with criticality ratings using the Archer data source for IP, Host, and Mac entities. The following figure is an example of the Context Lookup panel for Archer, and the table describes each field.



Field	Description
Criticality Rating	The device operational criticality based on the applications it supports. The criticality ratings can be set as Not Rated, Low, Medium-Low, Medium, Medium-High, or High.
Risk Rating	The calculated risk rating for the device based on the most recent assessment and the average risk rating of facilities using the device. The risk rating can be set as Severe, High, Medium, Low, or Minimal.
Device Name	The unique name of the device.
Host Name	The host name of the device.
IP Address	The primary internal IP address of the device.
Device ID	The automatically populated value that uniquely identifies the record across all applications within the system.
Type	The device type, for example, server, laptop, desktop, and others.
Facilities	Links to records in the Facilities application that are related to this device.
Business Unit	Links to records in the Business Unit application that are related to this device. For more than three business unit values, you can hover over the field to view the values.
Device Owner	The person who is responsible for the device and receives read and update rights of the record.

Field	Description
Count	The number of assets available.
Time Window	The time window based on the value that is set for the "Query Last" field in the Configure Responses dialog. By default, all data for Archer is fetched.
Last Updated	The time when Context Hub fetched and stored the lookup data in cache.

Note: In the localized versions, only these twelve fields are displayed: Criticality Rating, Risk Rating, Device Owner, Business Unit, Host Name, MAC Address, Facilities, IP Address, Type, Device ID, Device Name, and Business Processes.

Active Directory Tab

The following figure is an example of a Context Lookup panel for Active Directory.

The Context Lookup panel for Active Directory displays all the related information, incidents, and alerts for a user. You can perform a look up using the following formats:

- userPrincipalName
- Domain\UserName
- sAMAccountName

If the user exists in multi-domain or multi-forest, all the related context information is displayed for the specific user.

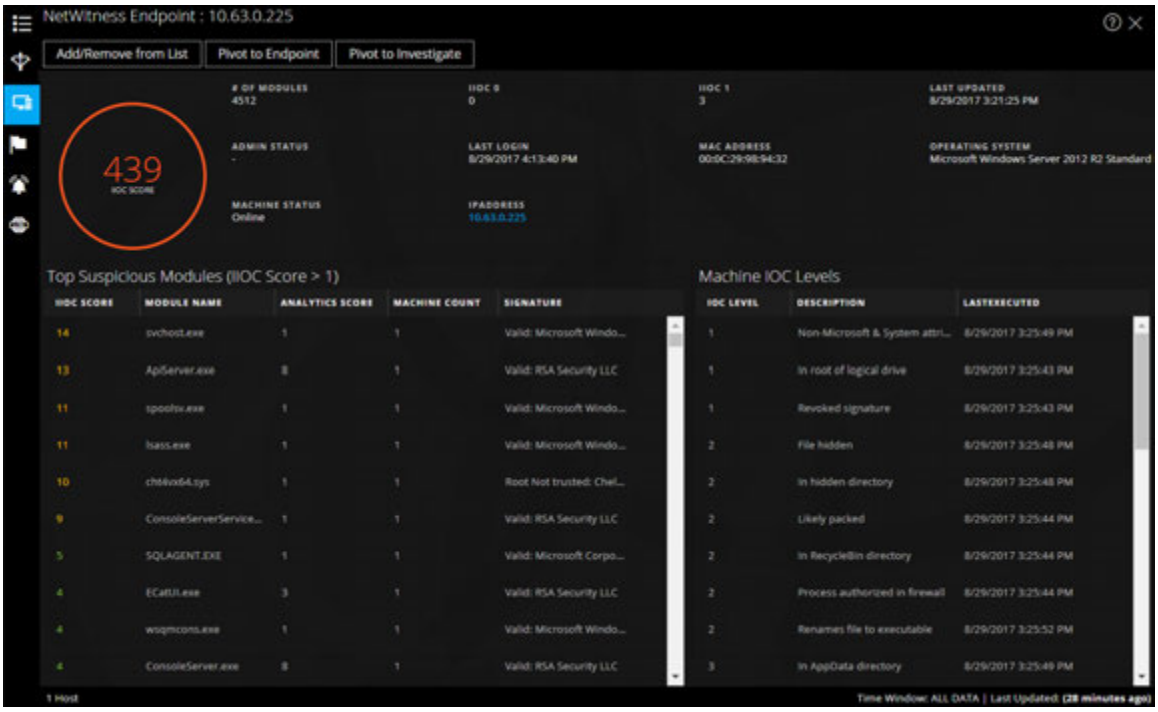
The following information is displayed for Active Directory.

Field	Description
Display Name	The name of the user.
Employee ID	The employee ID of the user.
Phone	The phone number of the user.
Email	The email ID of the user.
AD User ID	The unique identification of the user within an organization.
Job Title	The designation of the user.
Manager	The name of the user's manager.
Groups	The list of groups of which the user is a member.
Company	The name of the user's company.

Field	Description
Department	The department name to which the user belongs within the organization.
Location	The location of the user.
Last Logon	The time when the user logged into the system, only if the Global Catalogue is defined.
Last Logon TimeStamp	The time when the user logged into the system.
Distinguished Name	The unique name assigned to the user.
Count	The number of users.
Time Window	The time window based on the value that is set for the "Query Last" field in the Configure Data Source Settings dialog. By default, all data for Active Directory is fetched.
Last Updated	The time when Context Hub fetched and stored the lookup data in cache.

NetWitness Endpoint Tab

The following figure is an example of the Context Lookup panel for NetWitness Endpoint.



The following information displayed for IIOCs.

Field	Description
# Of Modules	The number modules that are looked up.

Field	Description
Admin Status	The admin status (if any).
Last Updated	The time when the data was last refreshed.
Last Login	The time when the user last logged in.
MAC Address	The Machine MAC Address.
Operating System	The Version of the Operating System used by the NetWitness Endpoint machine.
Machine Status	The state of the module being viewed: Online, Offline, Active, or Inactive.
IP Address	The IP address of the specific module.

The following information is displayed for modules.

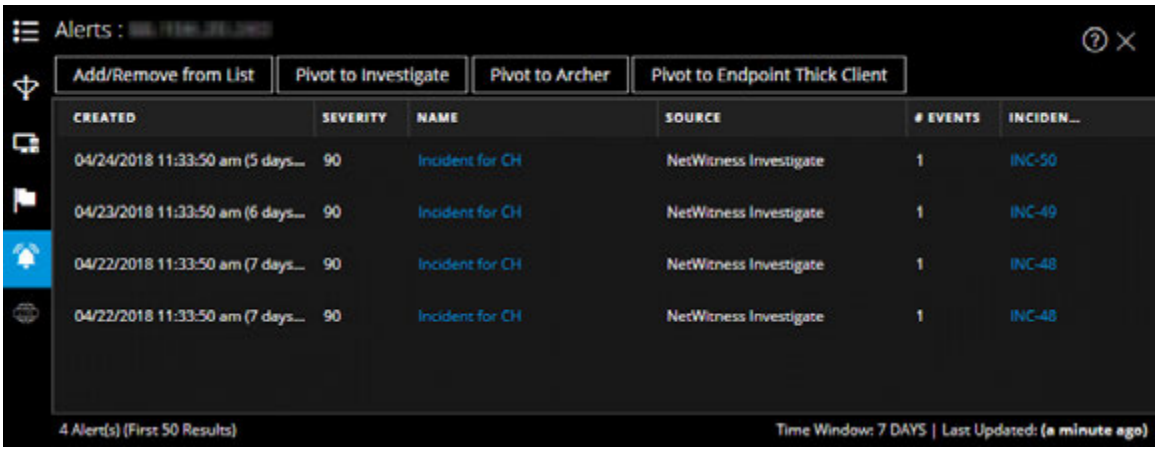
Field	Description
IIOC Score	A machine IIOC score is an aggregated score based on the module scores. This is based on the value set for Minimum IIOC Score field in the Context Hub Data Source Settings dialog. The default value for Minimum IIOC Score is 500. See "Configure Context Hub Data Source Settings" in the *Context Hub Configuration Guide*.
Module Name	The name of the module that is being looked up.
Analystic Score	The number of active files for the selected machine.
Machine Count	The number of machines on which that particular IOC got triggered.
Signature	Indicator of whether the file is signed or unsigned, valid or invalid, and signatory information. For example, Google, Apple, and so on.

The following information is displayed for machines.

Field	Description
IOC Levels	The IOC levels.
Description	The description for he IOC level if available.
Last executed	The time when the action was executed.
Count	The number of hosts that are being looked up.
Time Window	The time window based on the value set for the Query Last field in the Configure Data Source Settings dialog. By default, all data for NetWitness Endpoint is fetched.
Last Updated	The time when scan results were last updated in NetWitness Endpoint database.

Alerts Tab

The following figure is an example of Context Panel for Alerts that is displayed based on time first (Newest to Oldest) and then severity.

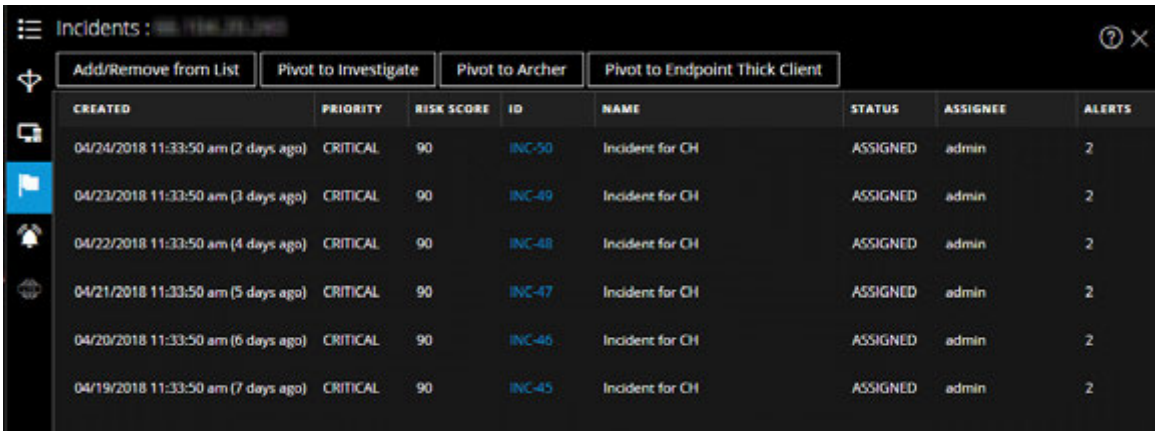


The following information is displayed in the Context Lookup panel for Alerts.

Field	Description
Created	The date and time when the alert was created.
Severity	The severity value of the alerts.
Name	The name of the alert. You can click the name to view the details of a specific alert.
Source	The alert source name from which the alert is triggered.
#Events	The number of events associated with the alert.
Incident ID	The ID of the incident (if any) with which the alert is associated. You can click the ID to view the details of a specific alert.
Count	The number of alerts. By default only the first 100 alerts are displayed. For more information on how to configure the settings, see "Configure Context Hub Data Source Settings" in the *Context Hub Configuration Guide*.
Time Window	The time window based on the value set for the Query Last field in the Configure Data Source Settings dialog. By default, the alert data for last 7 days is fetched.
Last Updated	The time when contextual data was last fetched from data source.

Incidents Tab

The following figure is an example of the Context Panel for Incidents, which is based on time first (Newest to Oldest) and then priority status.

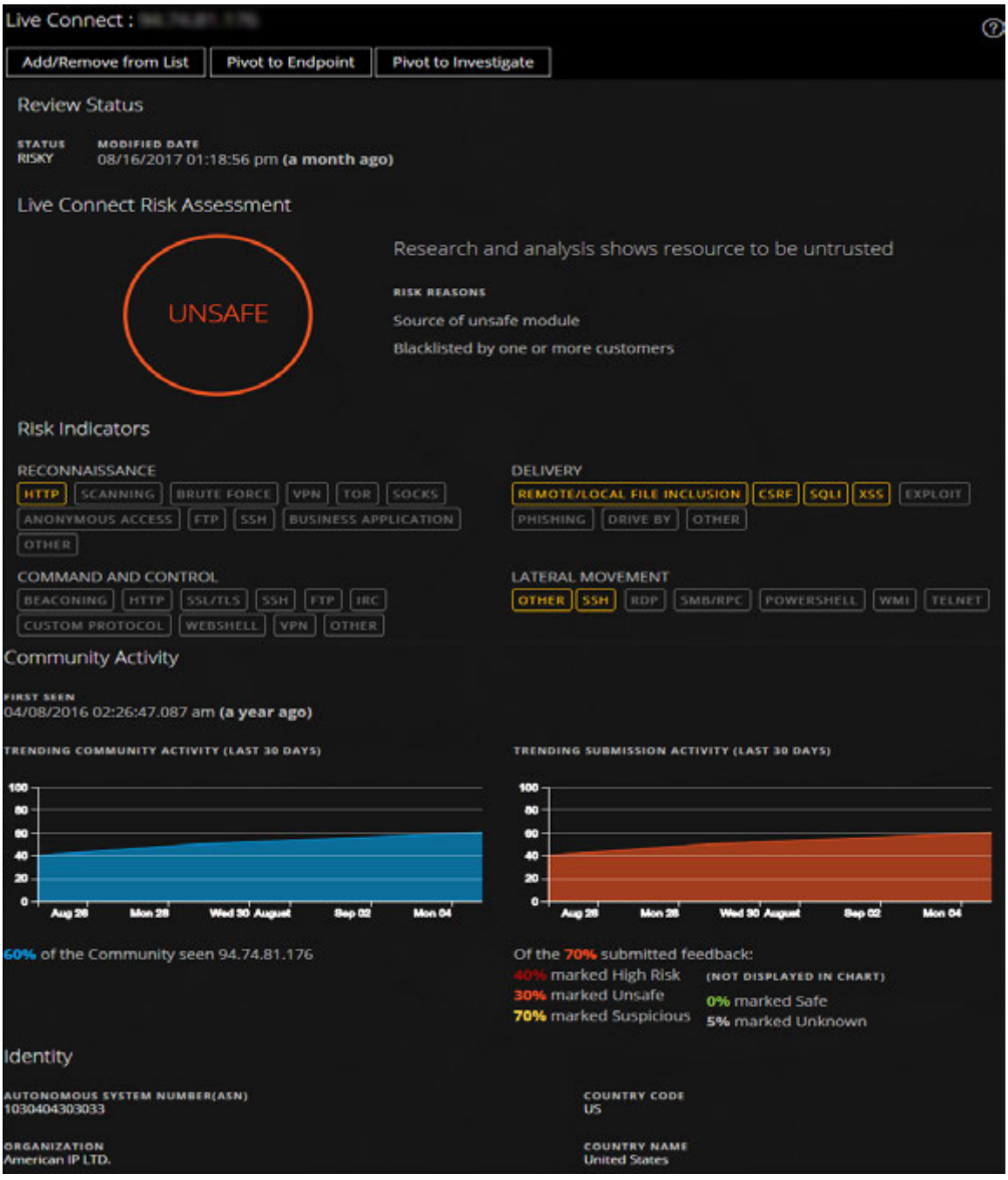


The following information is displayed in the Context Lookup panel for Incidents.

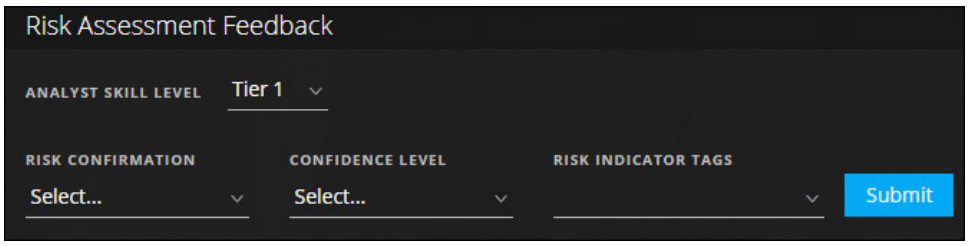
Field	Description
Created	The date when the incident was created.
Priority	The priority status of the incidents.
Risk Score	The risk score of the incidents.
ID	The Incident ID of the incident. You can click on the ID to display further details about the incident.
Name	The incident name.
Status	The status of the incident
Assignee	The current owner of the incident.
Alerts	The number of alerts associated with the incident.
Count	The number of incidents. By default only the first 100 incidents are displayed. For more information on how configure the settings, see "Configure Context Hub Data Source Settings" in the *Context Hub Configuration Guide*.
Time Window	The time window based on the value set for the Query Last field in the Configure Data Source Settings dialog. By default, the alert data for last 7 days is fetched.
Last Updated	The time when contextual data was last fetched from data source.

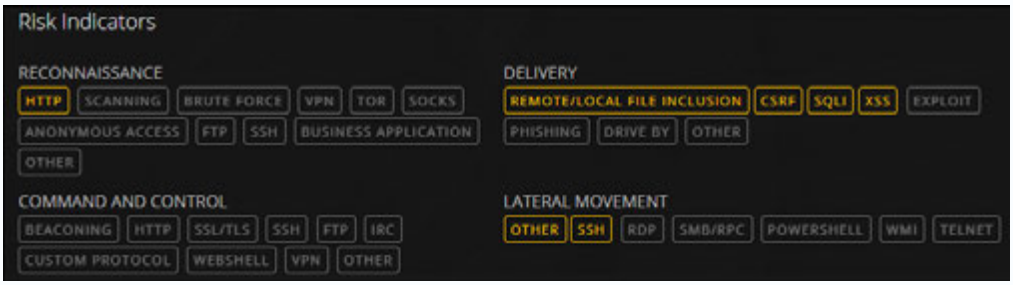
Live Connect Tab

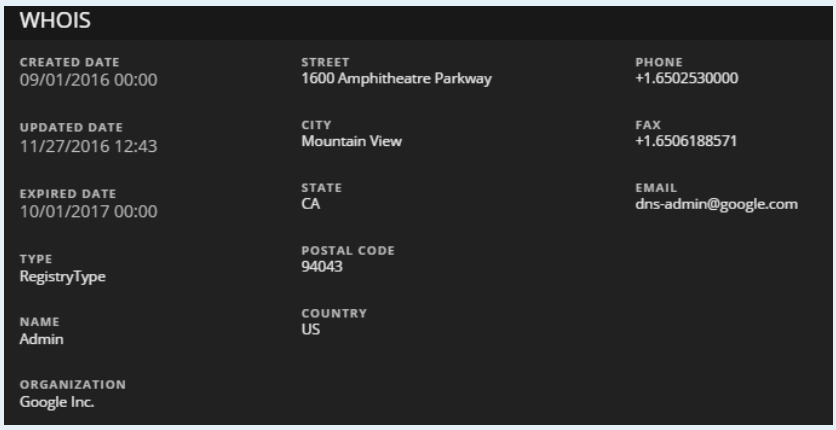
The following figure is an example of a Context Panel for Live Connect, and the table describes the information displayed.

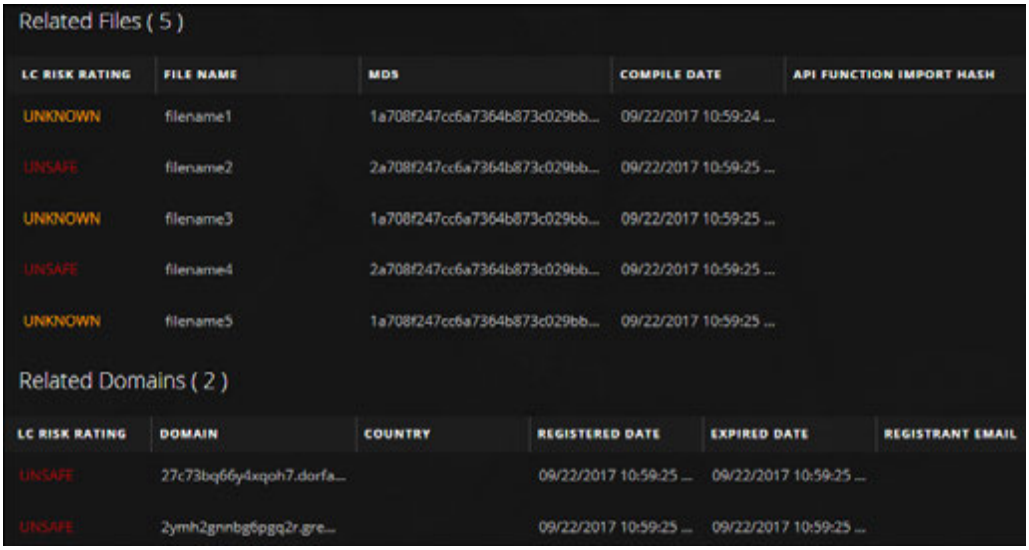


Field	Description
Review Status	The review status of the selected Live Connect entity (IP, file, or domain) based on the analyst activity. This gives the visibility of the analyst activity within an organization. **Status** Below are the types of status: • **New:** Lookup results for an IP address are viewed for the first time within the organization. • **Viewed:** Any analyst within the organization has already viewed the lookup results for an IP address. • **Marked as Safe:** Any analyst within the organization has already viewed the lookup results and marked the IP address as safe. • **Marked as Risky:** Any analyst within the organization has already viewed the lookup results and marked the IP address as risky.
Risk Assessment	The risk assessment for the selected Live Connect entity (IP, file, or domain) based on the Live Connect analysis and analyst feedback. The Risk Assessment categories are: • **Safe:** The Live Connect entity is considered to be safe. • **Unknown:** Live Connect does not have enough information about this entity to calculate the risk. • **High Risk**: Marked as high risk based on the analysis and risk reasons provided by the community. Entities marked as high risk require immediate attention. • **Suspicious**: Marked as suspicious based on the analysis and risk reasons provided by the community. The analysis indicates potentially threatening activity that requires action. • **Unsafe:** Marked as unsafe based on the analysis and risk reasons provided by the community. The entity is rated as High Risk, Suspicious, or Unsafe and displays the associated risk reasons accordingly.

Field	Description
Risk Assessment Feedback	 Risk Assessment Feedback allows the analyst to submit threat intelligence feedback about an entity to the Live Connect server. • **Analyst Skill Level** Below are the Analyst skill level options: ◦ **Tier 1** - Analysts at this level define procedures for remediation, and decide if an incident should be escalated to other areas in a Security Operation center (SOC). This is the default value. ◦ **Tier 2** - Analysts who investigate incidents and capture intelligence from an investigation to feed back into the various workflows in a SOC. ◦ **Tier 3** - Analysts who share the investigation results to the SOC organization. They generally manage incidents and have a wide breadth and depth of skills and tools necessary for incident response. **Note:** While creating a new user for NetWitness Platform (Analyst), an administrator should be able to identify the user as Tier 1, Tier 2, or Tier 3 Analyst. • **Risk Confirmation** - The risk confirmation for the selected Live Connect entity (IP, file, or domain). The Risk confirmation categories are: ◦ **Safe**: The Live Connect entity is considered to be safe. ◦ **Unknown**: The analyst does not have enough information to provide a risk confirmation ◦ **High Risk**: Marked as high risk based on the analysis and risk reasons provided by the community. Entities marked as high risk require immediate attention. ◦ **Suspicious**: Marked as suspicious based on the analysis and risk reasons provided by the community. The analysis indicates potentially threatening activity that requires action. ◦ **Unsafe**: Marked as unsafe based on the analysis and risk reasons provided by the community. • **Confidence Level** - The confidence level of an analyst in providing feedback for the Live Connect entity. The confidence level categories are: High, Medium, and Low. • **Risk Indicator Tags** - Allows you to select a tag category based on the analysis.

Field	Description
Community Activity	Community activities such as: • Date first seen in the community. • Time since the IP/File/Domain was seen for the first time (Current time - First seen time). **Trending Community Activity:** If the IP address is known within the RSA community, a graphical representation of the community activity trend is displayed for the following: • Users (in %) who have viewed the IP address in the Live Connect community over time. • Users (in %) who submitted feedback for the IP address. • Users (in %) who marked the IP address as unsafe over time.
Risk Indicators	 Risk indicators are highlighted based on the tags that are assigned by the community to the entities (IPs, Files, or Domains). The tags are categorized as follows: Reconnaissance, Delivery, Command and Control, Lateral Movement, Privilege Escalation, and Packaging and Exfiltration. These tags are samples and vary based on the inputs received from the community on the Live Connect server. The analyst can choose the appropriate risk indicator tags while providing the review feedback. A highlighted tag indicates that the selected entity is associated with that particular category and tag. Clicking a highlighted tag displays the description of the tag.
Identity	Provides the following identity information for the selected entity or meta value: For IP address: Autonomous System Number (ASN), Prefix, Country Code and Country Name, Registrant (Organization), and Date. For File Hash: File Name, File Size, MD5, SH1, SH256, Compile Time, and Mime Type. For Domain: Domain Name and Associated IP Address.
Certificate Information	Provides the following certificate information for the selected file hash: Certificate Issuer, Validity of the Certificate, Signature Algorithm, and Certificate Serial Number.

Field	Description
WHO IS Information	 The **WHO IS** information provides the ownership details for a given domain. The following information about the domain owner is displayed: Created Date, Updated Date, Expired Date, Type (Registration Type), Name, Organization, Address with Postal code, Country, Phone, Fax, and Email.
Related Files	Related Files are displayed for entity types IP and Domain. A list of known associated files is displayed along with the following information: Live Connect Risk Rating (Safe, Risky, or Unknown), File Name, MD5, Compile Time and Date, API Function, Import Hash, and Mime Type.
Related Domains	Related Domains are displayed for entity types IP and Files. A list of known associated domains is displayed along with the following information: Live Connect Risk Rating (Safe, Risky, or Unknown), Domain Name, Country Name, Registered Date, Expired Date, and Registrant Email address.

Field	Description
Related IPs	

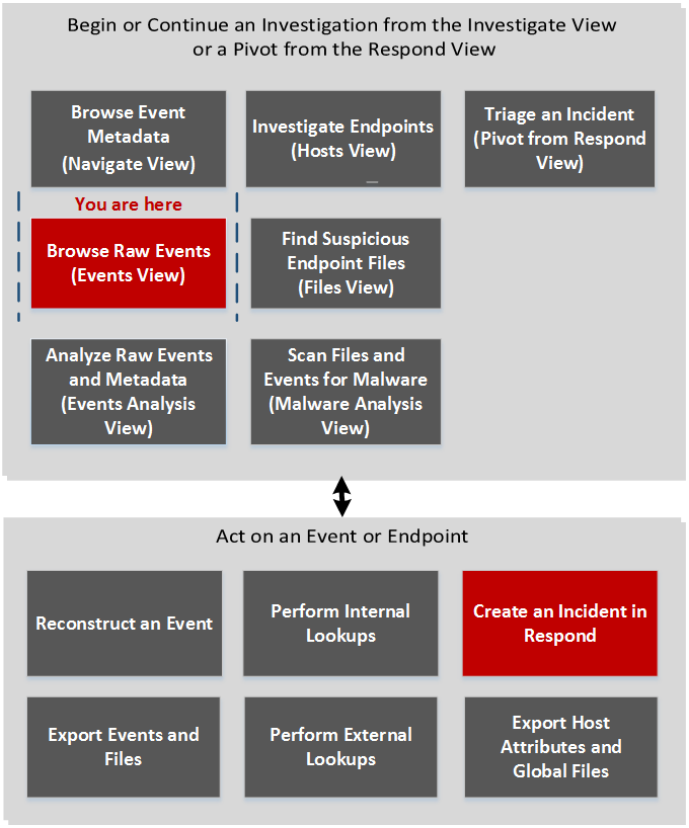
Related IPs are displayed for entity types Domain and Files. A list of known associated IPs is displayed along with the following information: Live Connect Risk Rating (Safe, Risky, or Unknown), IP Address, Domain Name, Country Code and Country Name, Country Name, Registered Date, Expired Date, and Registrant Email address.

Create an Incident Dialog

In the Create an Incident dialog, analysts can create an incident from selected events in the Events view. The incident is then available to incident responders working in Respond.

To access this dialog, while investigating a service in the Investigation > Events view, select **Incidents > Create New Incident** from the toolbar.

Workflow



What do you want to do?

User Role	I want to ...	Show me how
Threat Hunter	browse event metadata	Begin an Investigation in the Navigate or Events View
Threat Hunter	browse raw events	Begin an Investigation in the Navigate or Events View
Threat Hunter	analyze raw events and metadata	Begin an Investigation in the Event Analysis View

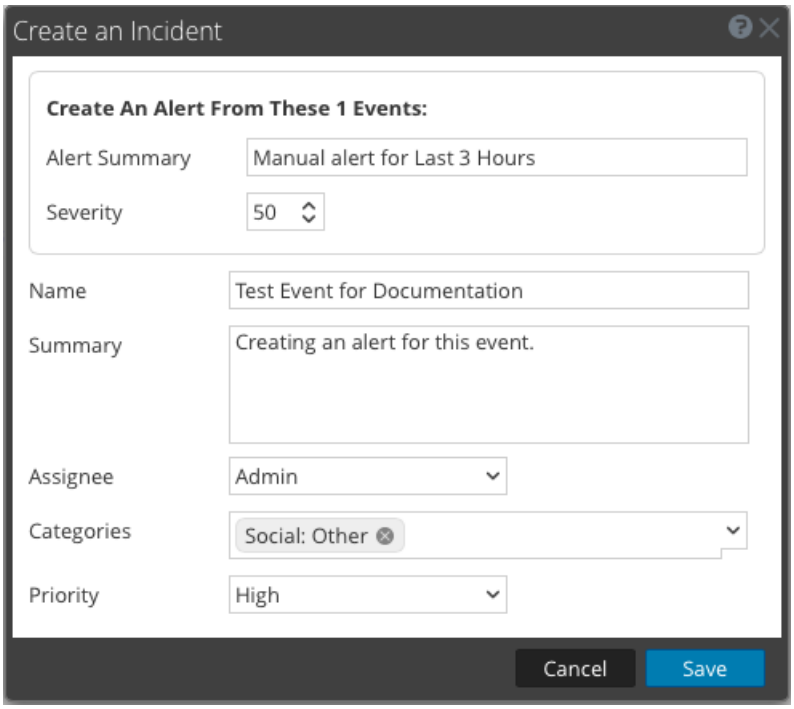
User Role	I want to ...	Show me how
Threat Hunter	investigate endpoints (Version 11.1)	Investigate Hosts
Threat Hunter	find suspicious endpoint files (Version 11.1)	Investigate Files
Threat Hunter	scan files and events for malware	Conducting Malware Analysis
Incident Responder	triage an incident in Investigate	*NetWitness Respond User Guide*
Threat Hunter or Incident Responder	add one or more events to an existing incident or to a new incident*	Add Events to an Incident for Response

Related Topics

- How NetWitness Investigate Works
- Navigate View
- Events View

Quick Look

The following figure is an example of the Create an Incident Dialog, and the features are described in the table.



Feature	Description
Create Summary from These Events	The Alert Summary field is filled by the query that produced the select alerts, which you selected to create this incident. The Severity field reflects the Severity of the selected alert, an integer between 1 and 100.
Name	(Required) Specifies a name to identify the incident. In the example, the name is Sample Incident. You can provide a name that clearly identifies the nature of events that will be added to this incident
Summary	(Optional) Specifies a description for the incident. A good summary clearly identifies the incident for other analysts and responders.
Assignee	(Optional) Assigns the incident to a user in the SOC. Clicking Assignee opens a drop-down list showing the user names of SOC personnel who respond to incidents.
Categories	(Optional) Identifies categories of incidents. Clicking Categories, opens a drop-down list of Incident categories and subcategories. You can select one or more categories to which the incident belongs. Categories fall into these major groups: Environmental, Error, Hacking, Malware, Misuse, and Social.
Priority	Identifies the priority for the incident. Clicking Priority opens a drop-down list of priorities: Critical, High, Medium, or Low displayed in the drop-down list.
Cancel	Closes the dialog without saving changes.
Save	Saves the incident and closes the dialog. A message confirms that the incident was created successfully.

Event Analysis View

In the Event Analysis view analysts can view raw events and meta data with interactive features that enhance the ability to find meaningful patterns in the data. This is an alternative to the static Event Reconstruction view. You can examine network, log, and endpoint events in the Event Analysis view. The Event Analysis view offers packet, text, and log reconstruction, and does not support email and web reconstruction directly. However, in Version 11.1 and later, you can open an email or web reconstruction of the current results in the Events view email or web reconstruction.

Note: The administrator sets permission for analysts to access this view. If your administrator has not given you access, and you navigate to the Event Analysis view by any means, the following message is displayed: `Forbidden. You cannot access the requested page.` For example, if you are viewing a reconstruction from the Events view and attempt to view the same reconstruction in the Event Analysis view, you will see the `Forbidden` message.

The events displayed in the Events Analysis view are for the current drill point in the Navigate view or Events view. Beginning with Version 11.1, the events can be the results of a query entered in the Event Analysis view breadcrumb. Whatever the source of the query, the Event Analysis view lists events in order by time. You can rearrange and resize the columns, In Version 11.1 and later, you can also choose the columns that you want to see and select one of the built-in column groups or a custom column group.

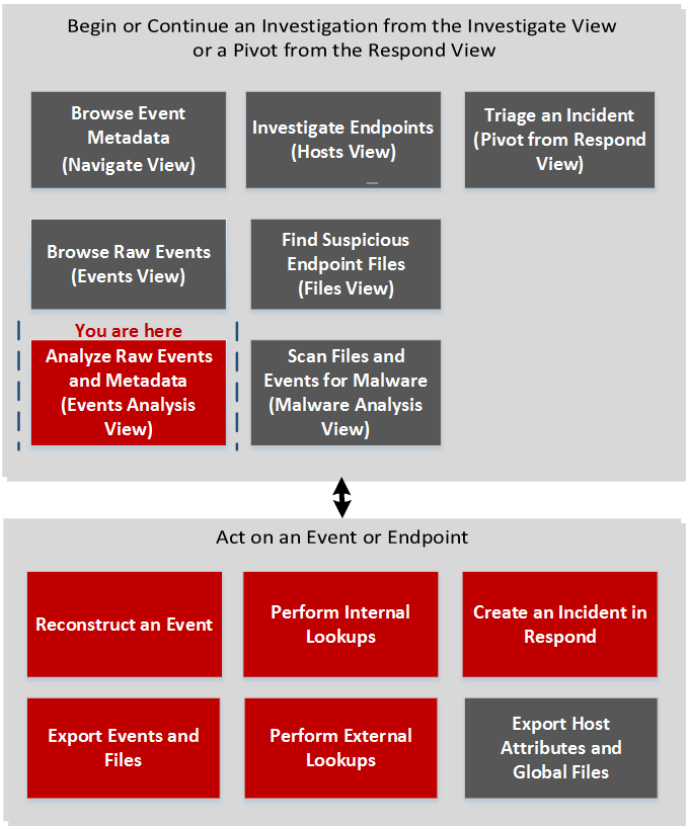
When you click an event, the Network Event Details, Log Event Details, or the Endpoint Event Details panel opens in the same browser window. Each type of event has one or more types of analysis: Text Analysis, Packet Analysis, and File Analysis.

There are multiple access points to this view, which are described in Begin an Investigation in the Event Analysis View.

Note: If you access Event Analysis from the Respond view, you can see the Event Analysis for a selected event in an incident; the options are a subset of the options available when you open an event from within the Investigate view. To get complete functionality and examine other events, you can go to the Event Analysis view directly (INVESTIGATE > Event Analysis).

Workflow

The following figure is a high-level workflow illustrating the tasks you can do in NetWitness Investigate, with the Event Analysis view tasks highlighted in red.



What do you want to do?

User Role	I want to ...	Show me how
Threat Hunter	browse event metadata	Begin an Investigation in the Navigate or Events View
Threat Hunter	browse raw events	Begin an Investigation in the Navigate or Events View
Threat Hunter	analyze raw events and metadata*	Begin an Investigation in the Event Analysis View
Threat Hunter	query events in the Event Analysis view (Version 11.1)*	Filter Results in the Event Analysis View
Threat Hunter	export events and files in the Event Analysis view*	Download Data in the Event Analysis View

User Role	I want to ...	Show me how
Threat Hunter	reconstruct events in Event Analysis view*	Examine Events in the Event Analysis View
Threat Hunter	perform external lookups from the Event Analysis view (Version 11.1)*	Act on Data in the Event Analysis View
Threat Hunter	query events in the Navigate view	Investigating Metadata in the Navigate View
Threat Hunter	query events in the Events view	Examining Raw Events in the Events View
Threat Hunter	investigate endpoints (Version 11.1)	Investigate Hosts
Threat Hunter	find suspicious endpoint files (Version 11.1)	Investigate Files
Threat Hunter	scan files and events for malware	Conducting Malware Analysis
Incident Responder	triage an incident in Investigate	*NetWitness Respond User Guide*

*You can perform this task in the current view.

Related Topics

- How NetWitness Investigate Works
- Event Analysis View - Packet Analysis Panel
- Event Analysis View - Text Analysis Panel
- Event Analysis View - File Analysis Panel

Quick Look

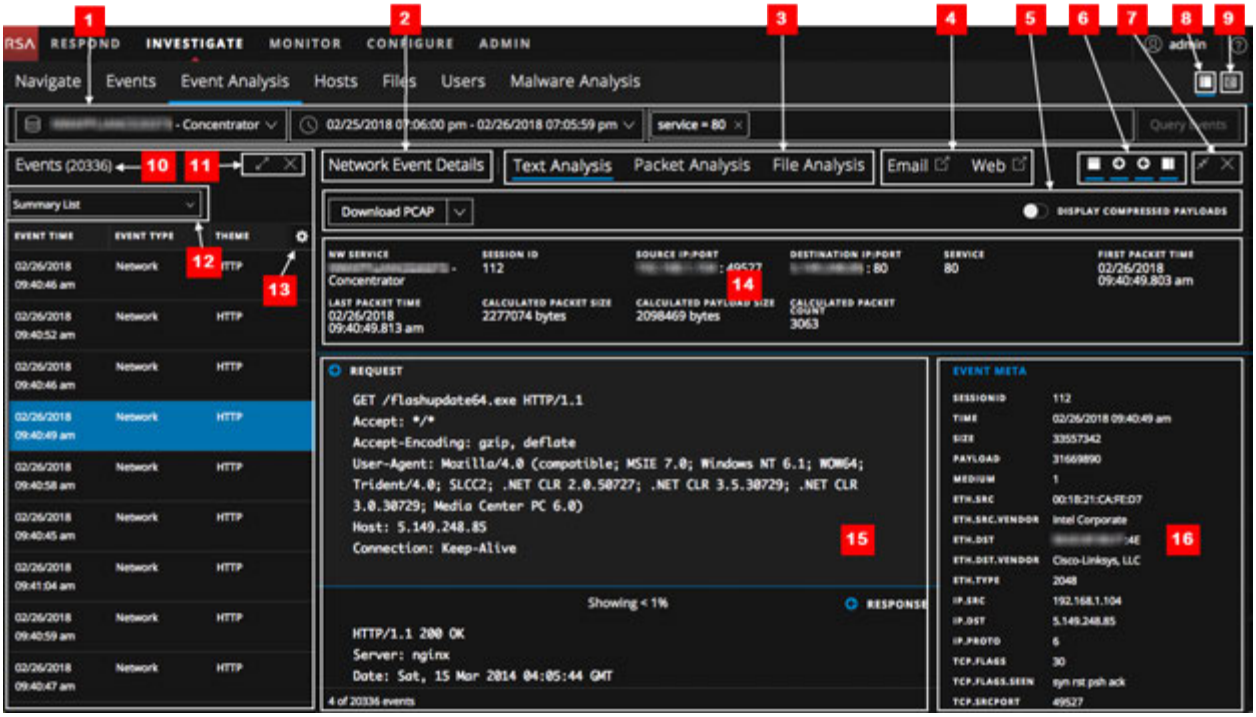
When you first open Investigate, input fields for a query are displayed so that you can select a service and time range, and type an optional query.

- Version 11.0 has the input fields in the Navigate view and the Events view.
- Version 11.1 has the input fields in the Navigate view, the Events view, and the Event Analysis view.

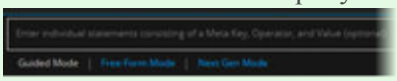
When you open a drill point in the Event Analysis view, the service being investigated counts the results of the initial query up to a limit of 100,000 events, and the first 100 events (packets, logs, and endpoint) are loaded in the Events panel. The columns in the Events panel are the Event Time, Event Type (Network, Log, or Endpoint), Event Size, and Summary. You can:

- Scroll through the list and click **Load More** to see the next 100 events.
- Select a column group (Version 11.1 and later).
- Select the columns that you want to include (Version 11.1 and later).
- Drag the columns to rearrange the order.
- Make columns wider or narrower.
- View the event analysis of an event.

The following figure highlights the major features of the Event Analysis view for Version 11.1 and later.



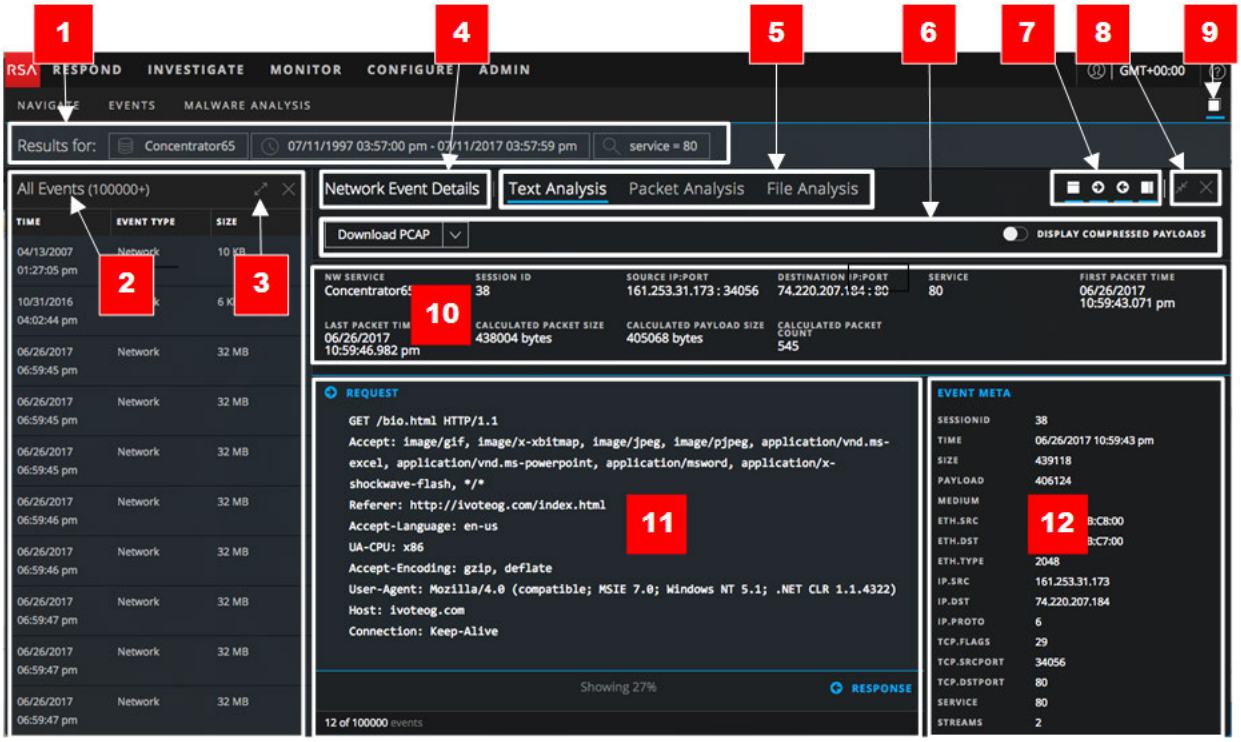
Note: Version 11.2 included an undocumented beta feature, called Next Gen mode, in the Event Analysis view query builder that was still being developed and tested; Next Gen mode was disabled in the 11.2.0.1 patch. If you see Next Gen mode do not use it; you should use only the Guided Mode and Free-Form Mode in the query builder to ensure consistent and predictable results.



1	**Interactive Breadcrumb**: When a service is selected, displays the service selector, time range selector, and the queries you have entered. In Version 11.1 and later, you can select a service as described in Begin an Investigation in the Event Analysis View and refine the query as described in Filter Results in the Event Analysis View. Clicking the **Submit Query** button submits the query and sends a request to the selected service to load the data.
2	The type of event being analyzed is reflected in the heading: **Network Event Details**, **Log Event Details**, or **Endpoint Event Details**. Each view is discussed in detail in Examine Events in the Event Analysis View.

3	The types of analysis available for the event type. Network events can use all types of analysis: text, packet, and file. Log and endpoint events use only text analysis.
4	The Email and Web analysis types open the current event as an email or web reconstruction in the Events view.
5	These options vary for the different types of analysis. They are discussed in detail in Examine Events in the Event Analysis View.
6	Controls to show or hide the Event Header, show or hide requests and responses, and open the Event Meta panel (16). These controls are described in Examine Events in the Event Analysis View.
7, 11	Controls to change the size of the panel and close the panel.
8	Reopens the Events panel or the Event Meta panel if you have closed it.
9	Sets preferences for the Event Analysis view (see Configure the Event Analysis View.
10	The Events panel for Version 11.1 is interactive, displaying query results as you submit updated queries. The Events panel includes a count of the events. You can rearrange and resize columns. You can scroll to the bottom of the list, and load more events (see Examine Events in the Event Analysis View).
12	The Column Group drop-down lists built-in and custom column groups that you can apply to the Events panel. The built-in column groups are Email Analysis, Endpoint Analysis, Malware Analysis, Outbound HTTP, Outbound SSL/TLS, and Summary List. Summary List is the default column group.
13	Settings to select the columns included in the Events panel.
14	The Event Header provides summary information about the event. This information is different for the different event types (packet, log, and endpoint).
15	The event data (sometimes called a payload for packets). The event data for a log event or endpoint event is typically a line of text from the raw log rather than request and response shown for a packet.
16	The Event Meta panel lists the meta keys and values found in the data. Some metadata are searchable; they have a binoculars icon, which you can click to see the associated data highlighted in the event data (see Examine Events in the Event Analysis View.

The following figure highlights the major features of the Event Analysis view for Version 11.0.0.x.



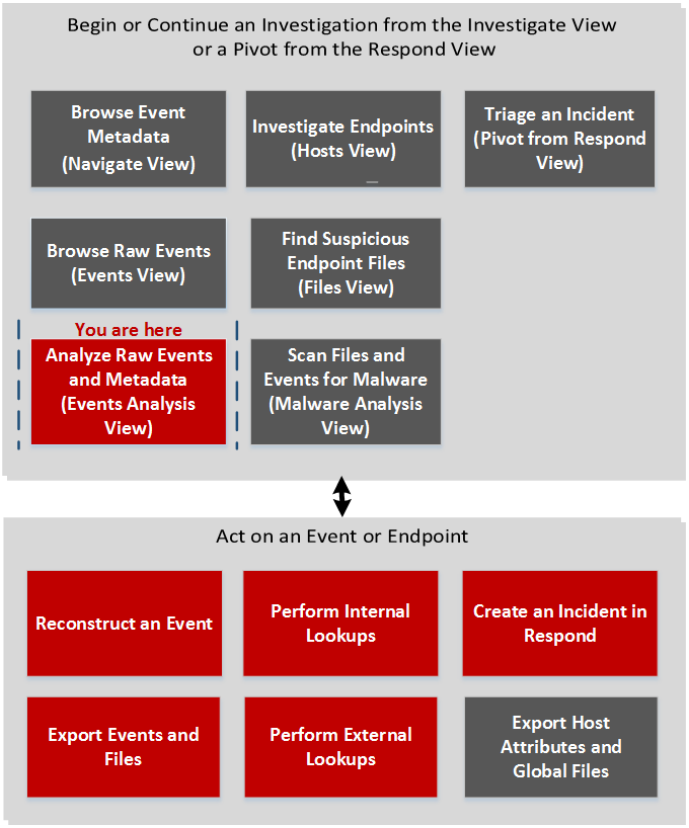
1	The read-only breadcrumb displays the selected service, time range, and query entered in the Navigate view or Events view.
2	This is a read-only list of events based on the query made in the Navigate or Events view. The Events panel includes a count of the events. You can rearrange and resize columns. You can scroll to the bottom of the list, and load more events (see Examine Events in the Event Analysis View).
3, 8	Controls to change the size of the panel and close the panel.
4	The type of event being analyzed is reflected in the heading: Network Event Details, Log Event Details, or Endpoint Event Details. Each view is discussed in detail in Examine Events in the Event Analysis View.
5	The types of analysis available for the event type. Network events can use all three types of analysis: text, packet, and file. Log and endpoint events use only text analysis.
6	These options vary for the different types of analysis. They are discussed in detail in Examine Events in the Event Analysis View.
7	Controls to show or hide the Event Header, show or hide requests and responses, and open the Event Meta panel (12). These controls are described in Examine Events in the Event Analysis View.
9	Reopens the Events panel or the Event Meta panel if you have closed it.
10	The Event Header provides summary information about the event. This information is different for the different event types (packet, log, and endpoint).
11	The event data (sometimes called a payload for packets). The event data for a log event or endpoint event is typically a line of text from the raw log rather than request and response shown for a packet.
12	The Event Meta panel lists the meta keys and values found in the data. Some meta data are

searchable; they have a binoculars icon, which you can click to see the associated data highlighted in the event data (see Examine Events in the Event Analysis View.

Event Analysis View - File Analysis Panel

In the File Analysis panel (**Event Analysis** > **File Analysis),** you can safely view a list of files and download one or more files in an event.

Workflow



What do you want to do?

User Role	I want to ...	Show me how
Threat Hunter	browse event metadata	Begin an Investigation in the Navigate or Events View
Threat Hunter	browse raw events	Begin an Investigation in the Navigate or Events View
Threat Hunter	analyze raw events and metadata	Begin an Investigation in the Event Analysis View
Threat Hunter	query events in the Event Analysis view (Version 11.1)	Filter Results in the Event Analysis View

User Role	I want to ...	Show me how
Threat Hunter	export events and files in the Event Analysis view*	Download Data in the Event Analysis View
Threat Hunter	reconstruct events in Event Analysis view	Examine Events in the Event Analysis View
Threat Hunter	perform external lookups from the Event Analysis view (Version 11.1)	Act on Data in the Event Analysis View
Threat Hunter	query events in the Navigate view	Investigating Metadata in the Navigate View
Threat Hunter	query events in the Events view	Examining Raw Events in the Events View
Threat Hunter	investigate endpoints (Version 11.1)	Investigate Hosts
Threat Hunter	find suspicious endpoint files (Version 11.1)	Investigate Files
Threat Hunter	scan files and events for malware	Conducting Malware Analysis
Incident Responder	triage an incident in Investigate	*NetWitness Respond User Guide*

*You can perform this task in the current view.

Related Topics

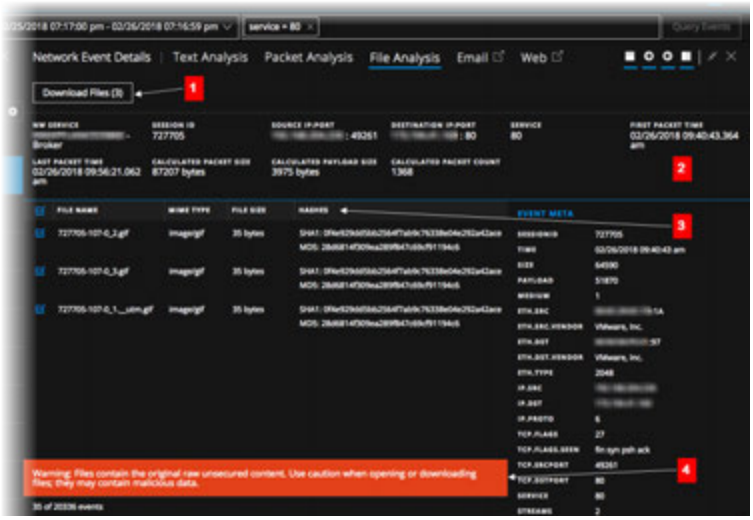
- How NetWitness Investigate Works
- Event Analysis View
- Event Analysis View - Text Analysis Panel
- Event Analysis View - Packet Analysis Panel

Quick Look

The File Analysis panel displays a list of files associated with a network event. You can download files in this view.

Below is an example of the File Analysis panel with labeled features.

Note: The Email and Web reconstruction types at the top of the figure are available in Version 11.1 and later.

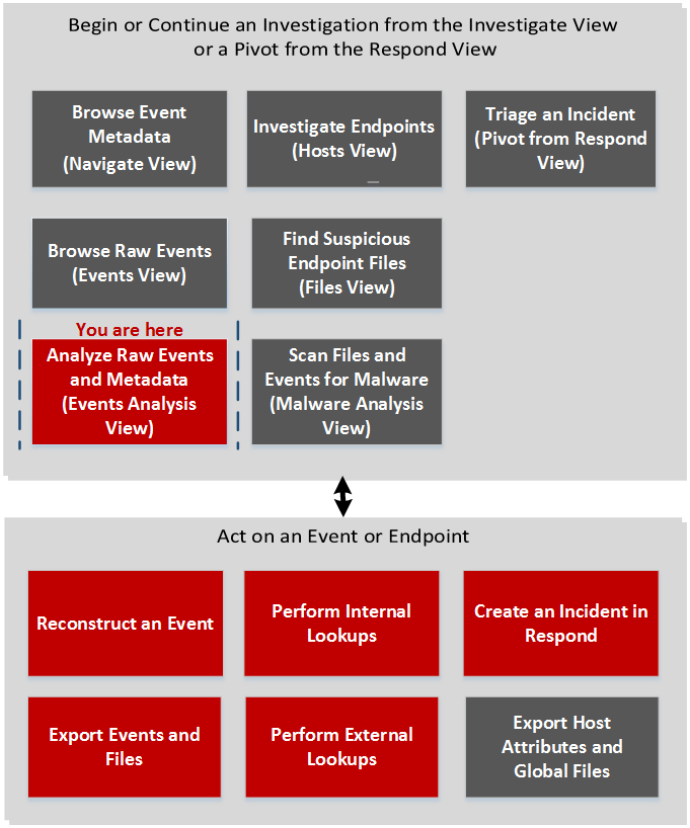


1 Click to download one or more selected files.
2 The Event Header displays summary information for the network event that contains the files.
3 Scrollable list of associated files that you can select and download.
4 Reminder that caution is necessary when downloading potentially malicious files.

Event Analysis View - Packet Analysis Panel

In the Packet Analysis panel (**Event Analysis > Packet Analysis),** you can safely view and interactively analyze the packets and payload of an event.

Workflow



What do you want to do?

User Role	I want to ...	Show me how
Threat Hunter	browse event metadata	Begin an Investigation in the Navigate or Events View
Threat Hunter	browse raw events	Begin an Investigation in the Navigate or Events View
Threat Hunter	analyze raw events and metadata	Begin an Investigation in the Event Analysis View
Threat Hunter	query events in the Event Analysis view (Version 11.1)	Filter Results in the Event Analysis View

User Role	I want to ...	Show me how
Threat Hunter	export events and files in the Event Analysis view*	Download Data in the Event Analysis View
Threat Hunter	reconstruct events in the Event Analysis view*	Examine Events in the Event Analysis View
Threat Hunter	perform external lookups from the Event Analysis view (Version 11.1)*	Act on Data in the Event Analysis View
Threat Hunter	query events in the Navigate view	Investigating Metadata in the Navigate View
Threat Hunter	query events in the Events view	Examining Raw Events in the Events View
Threat Hunter	investigate endpoints (Version 11.1)	Investigate Hosts
Threat Hunter	find suspicious endpoint files (Version 11.1)	Investigate Files
Threat Hunter	scan files and events for malware	Conducting Malware Analysis
Incident Responder	triage an incident in Investigate	*NetWitness Respond User Guide*

*You can perform this task in the current view.

Related Topics

- How NetWitness Investigate Works
- Event Analysis View
- Event Analysis View - Text Analysis Panel
- Event Analysis View - File Analysis Panel

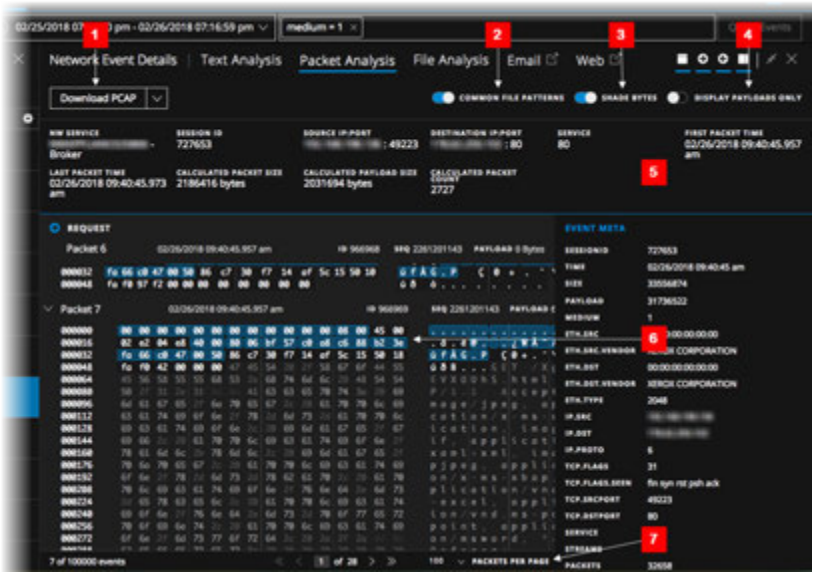
Quick Look

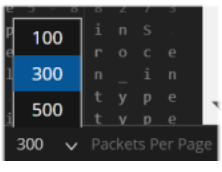
Only network events can be analyzed in the Packet Analysis panel. The Packet Analysis panel lists each packet in the event. The list of packets is scrollable. When you scroll, the packet or text identification information as well as the Request and Response labels remain visible rather than scrolling out of view.

In Version 11.1 and later, you can use pagination controls to go backward and forward through the pages, go to a specific page, and select the number of packets to display per page (100, 300, or 500).

Each packet is displayed with shading and highlighting to help identify common file patterns: significant header and payload bytes, hexadecimal and ascii bytes, and common file signatures. In addition, you can adjust the request/response display, and display or hide the packet summary.

Below is an example of the Packet Analysis panel with labels to identify features. For details and examples of each feature, see Examine Events in the Event Analysis View.

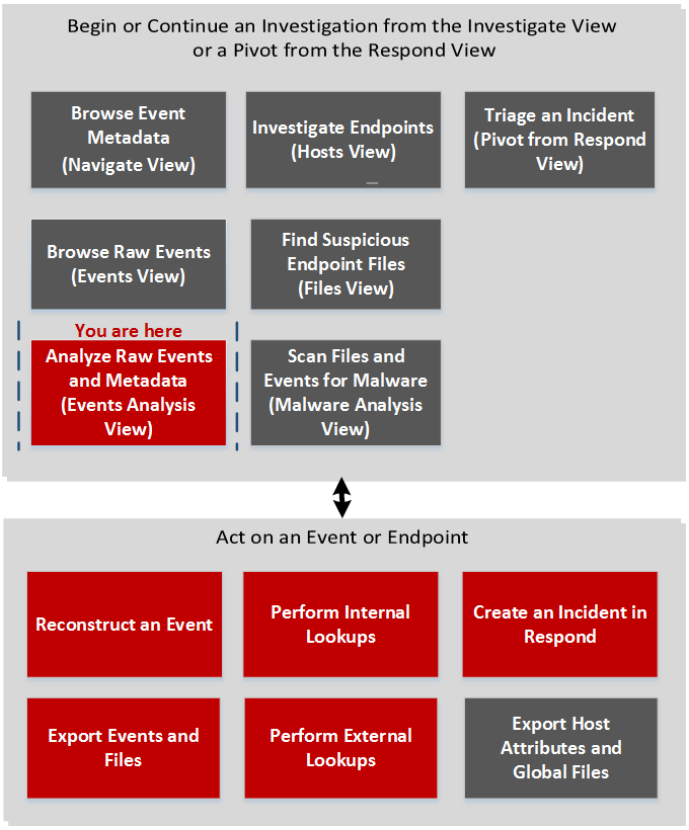


1	Options for exporting a network event. You can export a PCAP, all payloads, request payloads, or response payloads for deeper analysis and to share with others.
2	The option to identify common file signatures is activated by default. Common file signatures are highlighted in orange; hovering over the highlight reveals the file type.
3	The Shade Bytes option adds shading to identify the different hexadecimal bytes (00 to FF) using degrees of highlighting.
4	The option to display payloads only hides the packet headers, leaving more space for the payload.
5	The Event Header.
6	Significant bytes are highlighted in a blue background; as you move the cursor over the highlighting the meta data is displayed in a hover box.
7	(Version 11.1 and later) Packet pagination controls allow more flexibility in paging through a list of packets. When a control is unavailable, the image is dimmed; for example, when you are viewing page 1, the ⟪ and ⟨ controls are dimmed. ⟪ - Go to the first page ⟨ - Go to the previous page 1 of 206 - Go to a specific page ⟩ - Go to the next page ⟫ - Go to the last page  - Select the number of packets per page

Event Analysis View - Text Analysis Panel

In the Text Analysis panel (**Event Analysis > Text Analysis),** you can safely view and analyze the raw text payload of an event. The Text Analysis panel includes features that can show decompressed or compressed text, expand truncated entries, perform URL and Base64 encoding and decoding, and download network events, logs, and endpoint events. The Text Analysis panel is available for all types of events: network, log, and endpoint.

Workflow



What do you want to do?

User Role	I want to ...	Show me how
Threat Hunter	browse event metadata	Begin an Investigation in the Navigate or Events View
Threat Hunter	browse raw events	Begin an Investigation in the Navigate or Events View
Threat Hunter	analyze raw events and metadata	Begin an Investigation in the Event Analysis View

User Role	I want to ...	Show me how
Threat Hunter	query events in the Event Analysis view (Version 11.1)	Filter Results in the Event Analysis View
Threat Hunter	export events and files in the Event Analysis view*	Download Data in the Event Analysis View
Threat Hunter	reconstruct events in Event Analysis view*	Examine Events in the Event Analysis View
Threat Hunter	perform external lookups from the Event Analysis view (Version 11.1)*	Act on Data in the Event Analysis View
Threat Hunter	query events in the Navigate view	Investigating Metadata in the Navigate View
Threat Hunter	query events in the Events view	Examining Raw Events in the Events View
Threat Hunter	investigate endpoints (Version 11.1)	Investigate Hosts
Threat Hunter	find suspicious endpoint files (Version 11.1)	Investigate Files
Threat Hunter	scan files and events for malware	Conducting Malware Analysis
Incident Responder	triage an incident in Investigate	*NetWitness Respond User Guide*

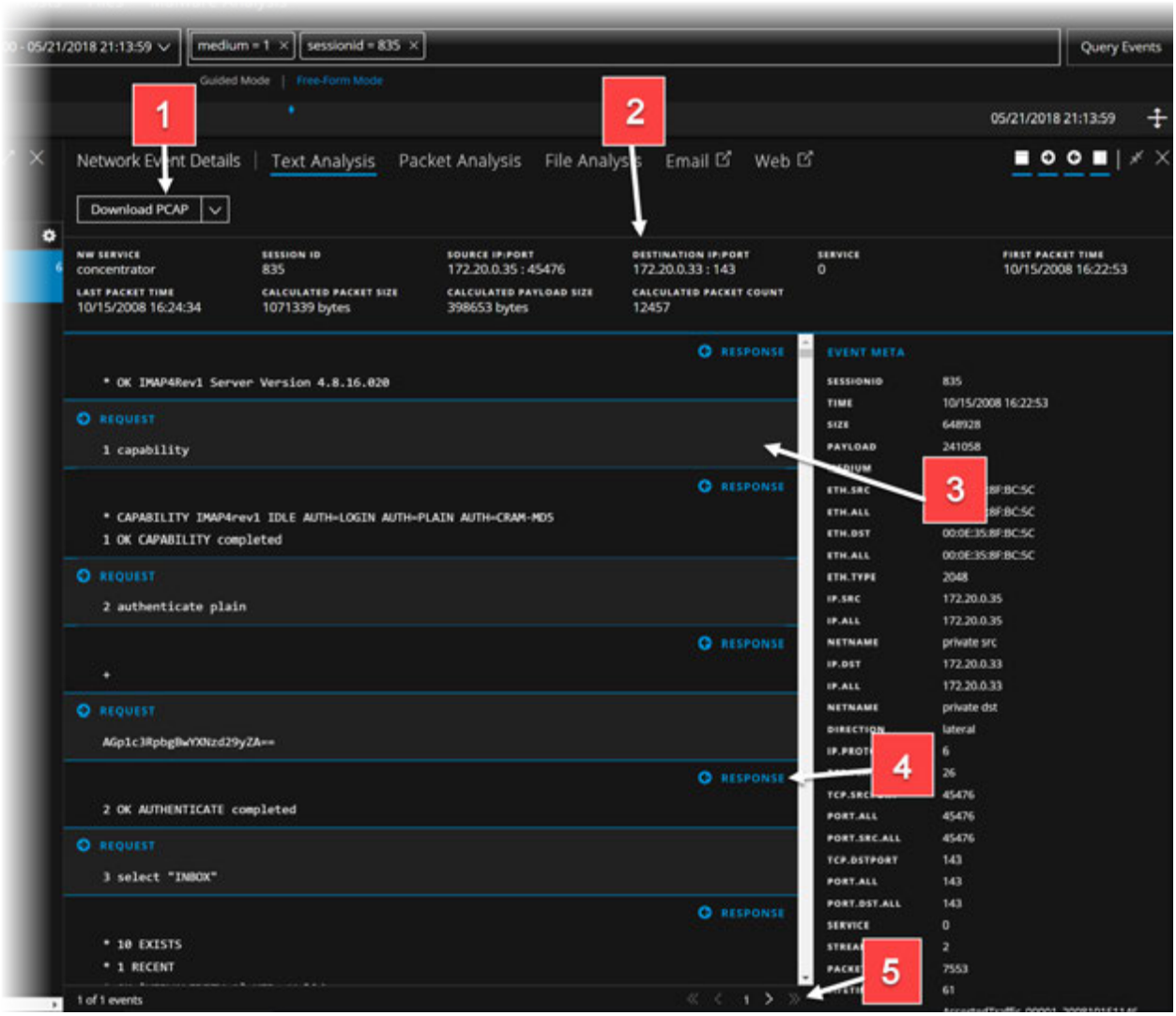
*You can perform this task in the current view.

Related Topics

- How NetWitness Investigate Works
- Event Analysis View
- Event Analysis View - Packet Analysis Panel
- Event Analysis View - File Analysis Panel

Quick Look

The Event Analysis view displays the text of a single event in the Text Analysis panel. When you click an event in the Event list panel, the adjacent panel shows the Text Analysis. Only the raw log for log events and endpoint events is shown in the Text Analysis panel. For network events, the direction of the packet (Request or Response) and contents of each packet are provided in text format. For more examples of the Text Analysis, see Analyzing Raw Events and Metadata in the Event Analysis View. For detailed procedures, see Examine Events in the Event Analysis View.



1	Options for exporting a log, a PCAP, or files for deeper analysis and to share with others. This download menu is for network data.
2	The event header information.
3	The payload for a network event includes requests and responses. This is the request side of the packet.
4	This is the response side of the packet.
5	(Version 11.2 and later) Event pagination controls allow more flexibility in paging through a list of events. When a control is unavailable, the image is dimmed; for example, when you are viewing page 1, the ⟪ and ⟨ controls are dimmed. ⟪ - Go to the first page ⟨ - Go to the previous page ⟩ - Go to the next page ⟫ - Go to last page (Only available after last page has already been navigated to)

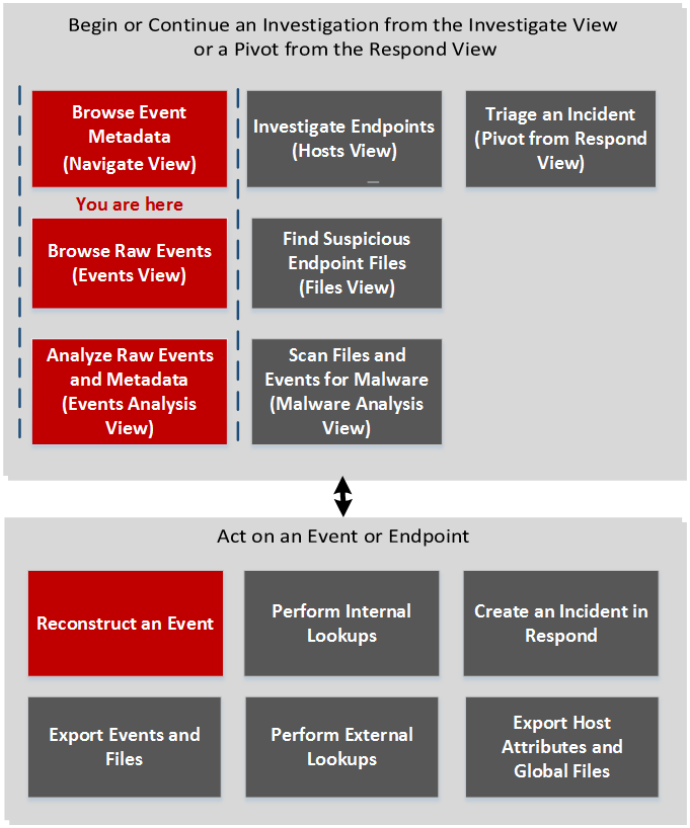
Event Reconstruction View

The Event Reconstruction view provides a reconstruction of a selected event from the Events view. By default, NetWitness Platform displays the best reconstruction for the event determined by the event content, or the default reconstruction that you have selected in the Default Session View setting for Investigate. You can use the options in the Event Reconstruction toolbar to change the reconstruction method, view top-to-bottom or side-by-side results, select request and response views, export an event, export meta values, extract files, open an email attachment, and open the event in a new tab.

To access this view, do one of the following:

- In any Events view, double-click an event.
- In the Events view with Detail View selected, right-click **Event Analysis** at the end of the event, and select **Event Reconstruction.**
- In the Event Reconstruction toolbar of previewed reconstruction, click **Open Event in New Tab**.
- In the Navigate view, select **Actions > Go to event in Event Reconstruction**, and enter an event ID.

Workflow



What do you want to do?

User Role	I want to ...	Show me how
Threat Hunter	browse event metadata	Begin an Investigation in the Navigate or Events View
Threat Hunter	browse raw events	Begin an Investigation in the Navigate or Events View
Threat Hunter	analyze raw events and metadata	Begin an Investigation in the Event Analysis View
Threat Hunter	investigate endpoints (Version 11.1)	Investigate Hosts
Threat Hunter	find suspicious endpoint files (Version 11.1)	Investigate Files
Threat Hunter	scan files and events for malware	Conducting Malware Analysis
Incident Responder	triage an incident in Investigate	*NetWitness Respond User Guide*
Threat Hunter	reconstruct an event	Reconstruct an Event
Threat Hunter	extract files from a reconstructed event	Reconstruct an Event

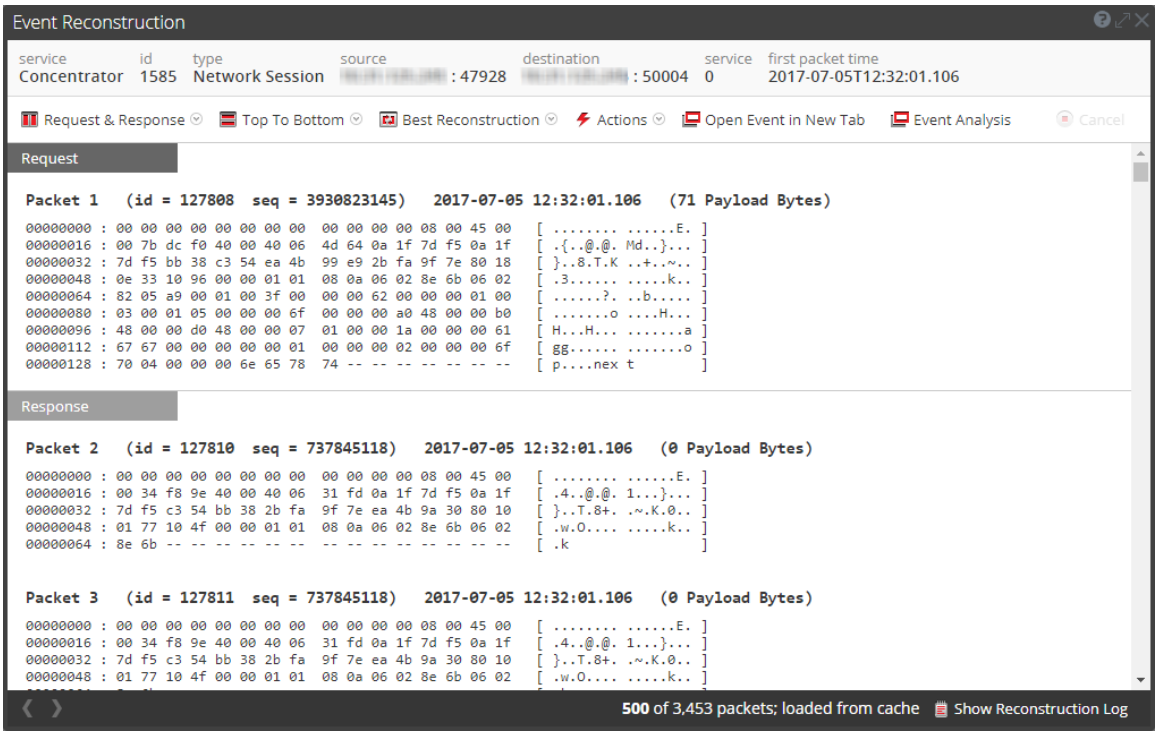
*You can perform this task in the current view.

Related Topics

- How NetWitness Investigate Works
- Event Analysis View

Quick Look

This figure is an example of the Event Reconstruction view. The following table describes the toolbar options.



Feature	Description
Request & Response	Displays a drop-down menu for selecting whether the view displays: • Request & Response • Request • Response
Organization	Displays a drop-down menu for selecting whether the information is displayed top to bottom or side by side.
View	Displays a drop-down menu for selecting what information is displayed. By default, Best Reconstruction is selected. Other options are: • View Meta • View Text • View Hex • View Packets • View Web • View Mail • View Files
Actions	Displays a drop-down menu with the actions available in the Event Reconstruction view.

Feature	Description
Open Event in New Tab	Opens the event in a new browser tab.

Beneath the toolbar is a list of meta keys and values. Some of the keys offer a drop-down menu with available actions.

The bar at the bottom of the view offers several options.

Feature	Description
	Displays the previous event.
	Displays the next event.
Show Reconstruction Log	Displays the reconstruction log at the bottom of the view. Once you click this button, it changes to Hide Reconstruction Log.

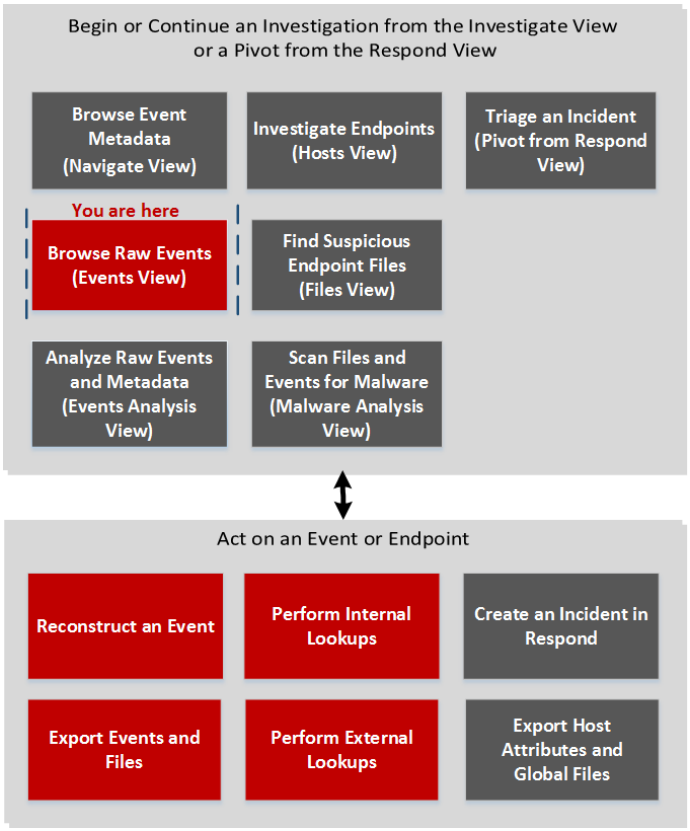
Events View

In the Events view a list of events associated with a session is available; this view is optimized for viewing raw events in sequence by time. You can display the events list in several forms, filter events, search for events, and open a reconstruction of an event.

There are two ways to display the Events view:

- Go to **INVESTIGATE > Events.** NetWitness Platform runs a default query on the last three hours for the default service (if one is set) or displays a dialog in which you can select a service and then runs the default query. The default query selects all events and the Events view displays events on the selected service, with the oldest events first.
- From within the **Navigate** view, double-click an event. The Events view displays the events on the selected service based on the drill point in the Navigate view.

Workflow



What do you want to do?

User Role	I want to ...	Show me how
Threat Hunter	browse event metadata	Begin an Investigation in the Navigate or Events View
Threat Hunter	browse raw events*	Begin an Investigation in the Navigate or Events View
Threat Hunter	analyze raw events and metadata	Begin an Investigation in the Event Analysis View
Threat Hunter	investigate endpoints (Version 11.1)	Investigate Hosts
Threat Hunter	find suspicious endpoint files (Version 11.1)	Investigate Files
Threat Hunter	scan files and events for malware	Conducting Malware Analysis
Incident Responder	triage an incident in Investigate	*NetWitness Respond User Guide*
Threat Hunter	set user preferences for the Events view*	Configure the Navigate View and Events View
Threat Hunter	reconstruct an event*	Reconstruct an Event
Threat Hunter	export events and Files*	Export Events in the Events View
Threat Hunter	perform internal lookups	Look Up Additional Context in the Navigate and Events Views
Threat Hunter	perform external lookups	Launch an External Lookup of a Meta Key
Threat Hunter or Incident Responder	add one or more events to an existing incident or to a new incident*	Add Events to an Incident for Response

*You can perform this task in the current view.

Related Topics

- How NetWitness Investigate Works
- Examining Raw Events in the Events View
- Querying and Acting on Data in the Navigate and Events Views

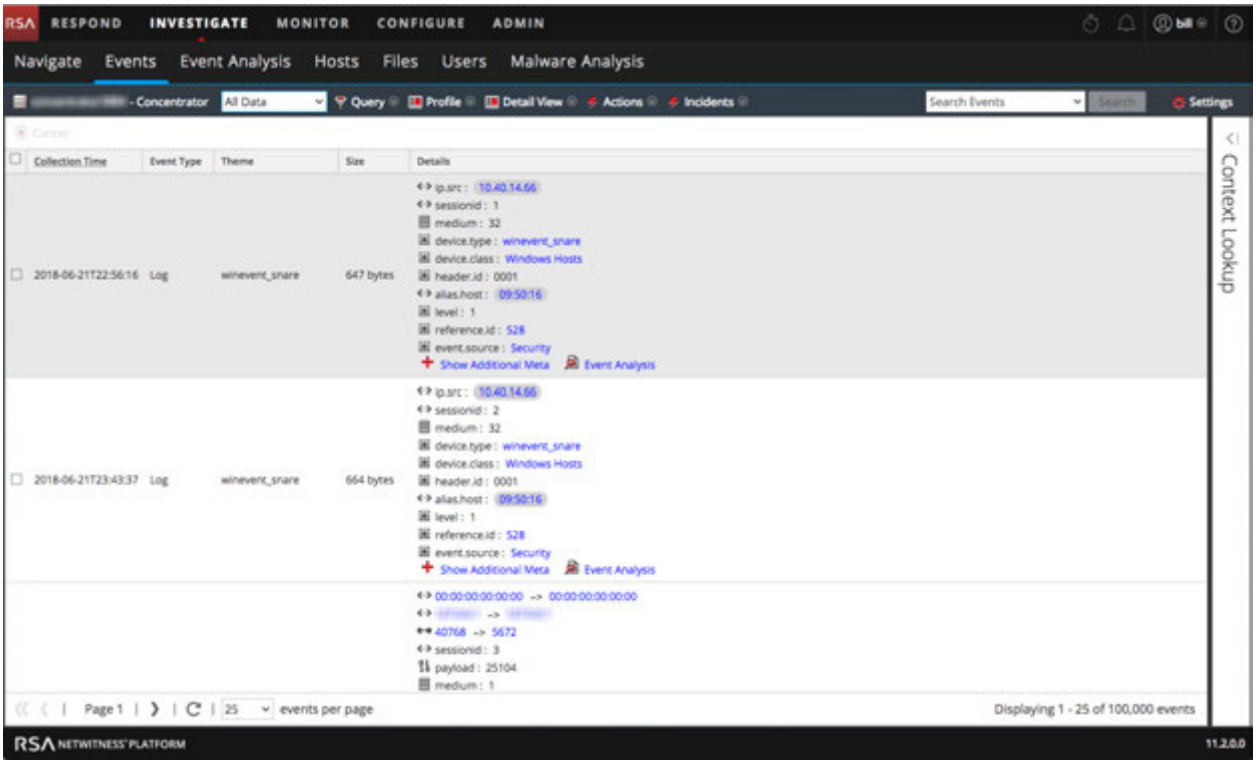
Quick Look

The Events view provides three built-in presentations of event data: the Detail view, the List view, and the Log view. The List view and Detail view are intended for viewing packet data events, and they provide more information for each event including the timestamp, event type, event theme, and size.

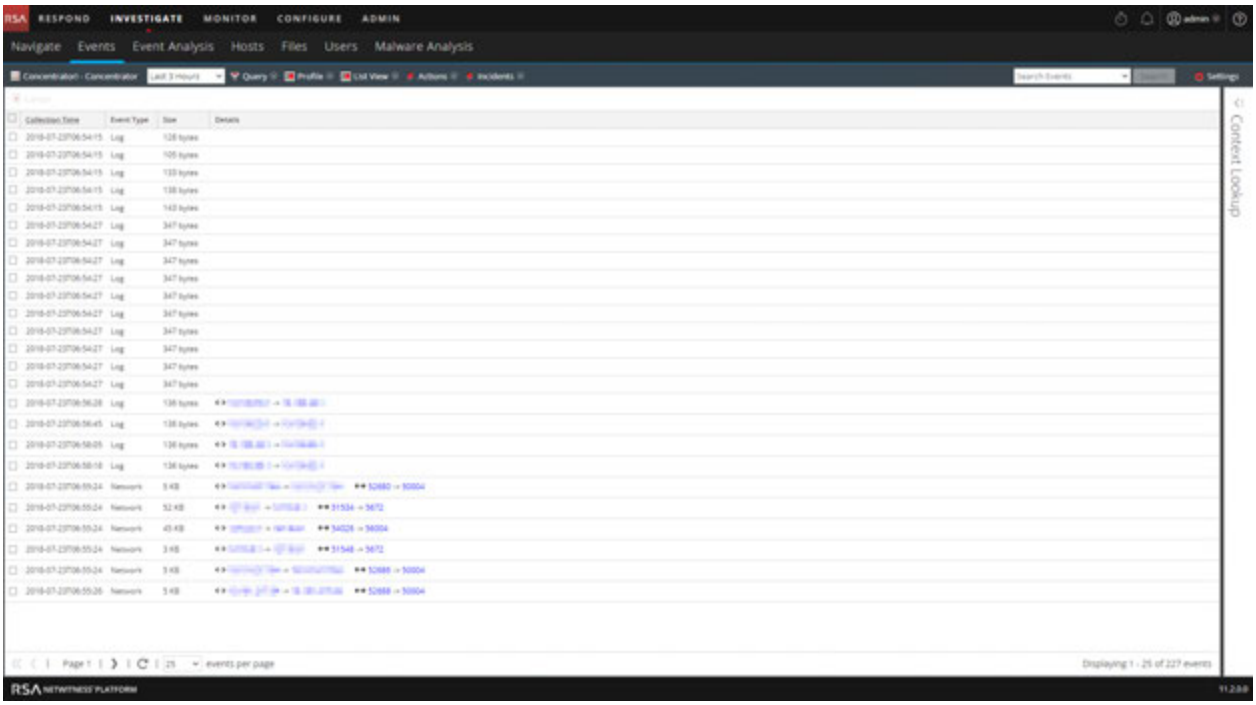
- The List View shows corresponding source and destination address and port information for events in summary form in a grid.
- The Detail View shows all metadata collected for the event in a paged view.
- The Log View is optimized for viewing log information, and provides more information for each log including the timestamp, event type, service type, service class, and the logs.

You can use queries, the time range setting, and profiles to filter the events listed in the Events view. From any view type in Events view, you can extract files; export events, logs, and meta values; open the Event Reconstruction panel, and open Event Analysis.

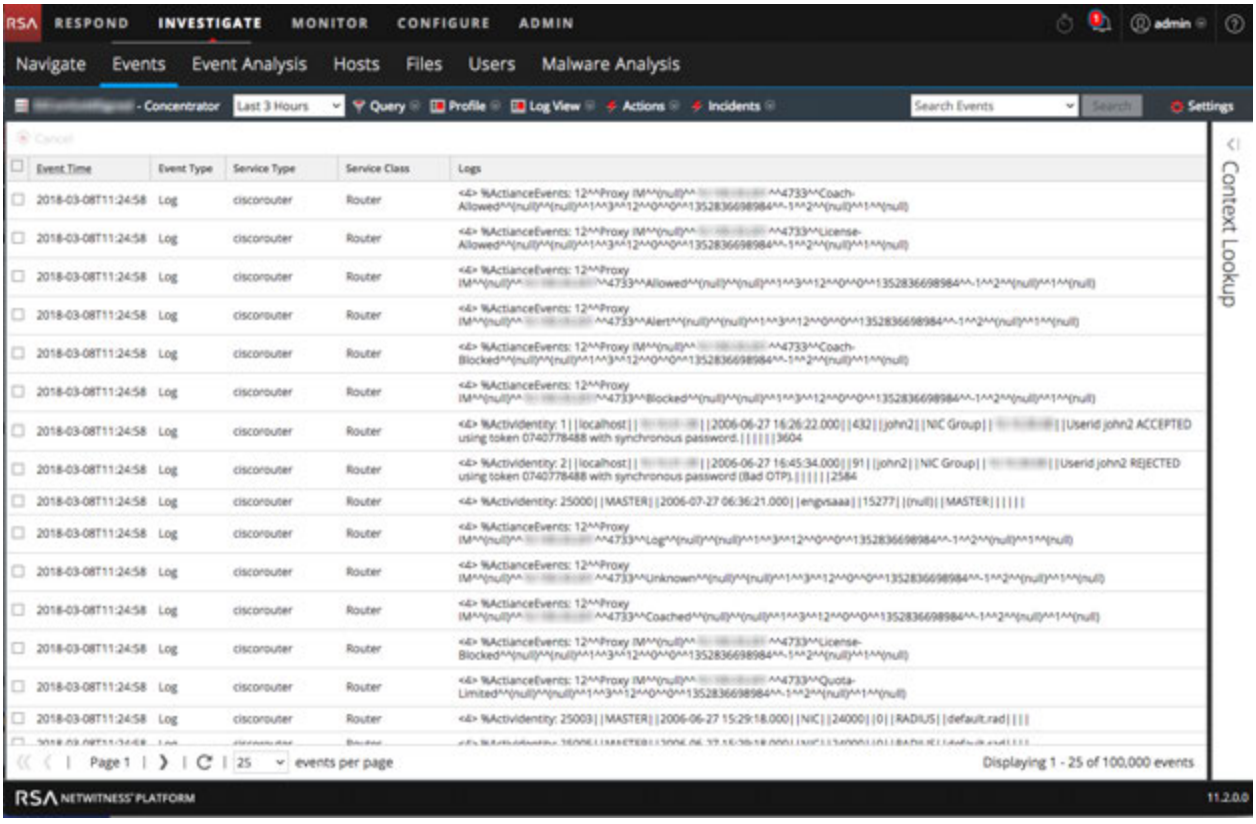
The following figure is an example of events in the Detail View. The Context Lookup panel is visible only if the Context Hub service is configured.



The following figure is an example of events in the List View.



The following figure is an example of the Log View.



Detailed Description

The Events view has a toolbar at the top with the following options.

Feature	Description
Select Service	Displays the selected service name next to the icon. Opens the Select a Service dialog, in which you can select a service for which the event list is displayed.
Time Range	Displays a drop-down menu for selecting the time range to apply to the event list. You can choose one of the standard options or specify a custom time range.
Query	Displays the Create Filter dialog, in which you can enter a custom query directly instead of drilling down the data (see Create a Custom Query)
Profile	Displays the Use Profile menu; the currently selected profile is displayed in the toolbar. A profile allows you to manage and use profiles that can include custom meta groups, a default column group, and a beginning query. The Profiles apply to the Navigate view (meta groups and queries) and the Events view (column groups and queries).
View Type Drop-down	Displays a drop-down menu for selecting the event view type. • Detail View shows events in a paged format with detailed information for each event. • List view shows the events in grid form with a summary of each event in a separate row. • Log View shows a log-oriented events grid with a summary of each log in a separate row. • Custom Column Groups displays the event list using a column group selected from a drop-down list of custom column groups. • Manage Column Groups displays the dialog for creating and editing custom column groups.
Actions	Displays a drop-down menu with actions in the Events view: • Extract Files, export events as a PCAP file, export logs, or export meta values. • View an event reconstruction in a popup window or in a new tab. • View Event Analysis • Reset all filters in the Events view.
Incidents	Create a new incident in Respond and add the selected events, or add selected events to an existing incident in Respond.

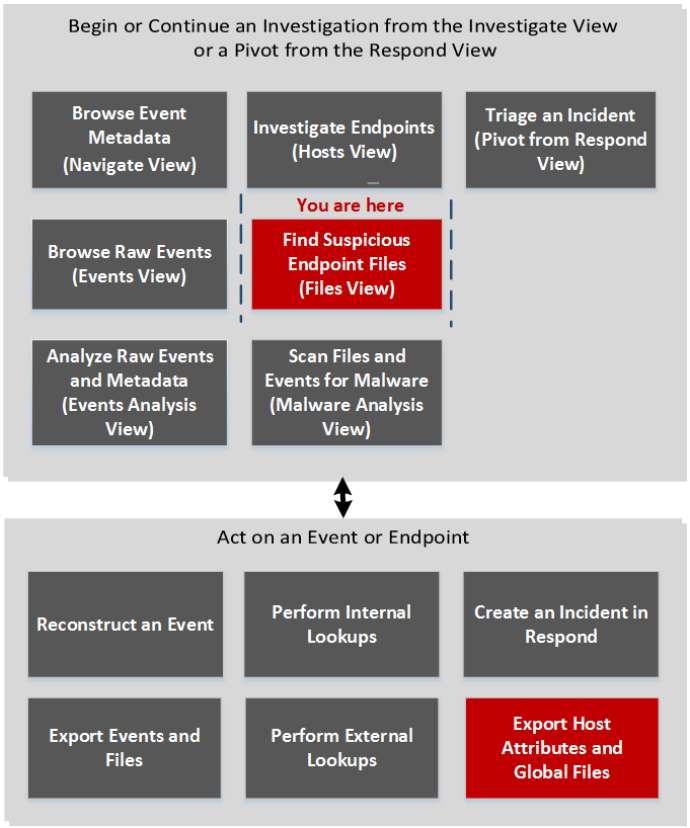
Feature	Description
Search	Displays the Search Events options, which allow you to specify the export log and export meta value format with additional options explained in Search for Text Patterns
Settings	Displays the Investigation settings for the Events view (which are also available in the Profile view) so that you can change Investigation settings without navigating away from the Events view. When you change a setting In the Events view the setting is also changed in the Profile view (see Configure the Navigate View and Events View).

Files View

Note: The information in this topic applies to RSA NetWitness® Platform Version 11.1 and later.

In the **Files view**, a list of unique executable files found in the deployment is available. To access this view, go to **INVESTIGATE > Files**. By default, the Files view displays 100 files. To display more files, click **Load More** at the bottom of the page.

Workflow



What do you want to do?

User Role	I want to ...	Show me how
Threat Hunter	browse event metadata	Begin an Investigation in the Navigate or Events View
Threat Hunter	browse raw events	Begin an Investigation in the Navigate or Events View
Threat Hunter	analyze raw events and metadata	Begin an Investigation in the Event Analysis View

User Role	I want to ...	Show me how
Threat Hunter	investigate endpoints (Version 11.1)	Investigate Hosts
Threat Hunter	find suspicious endpoint files (Version 11.1)*	Investigate Files
Threat Hunter	scan files and events for malware	Conducting Malware Analysis
Incident Responder	triage an incident in Investigate	*NetWitness Respond User Guide*
Threat Hunter	export host attributes and global files*	Investigate Files

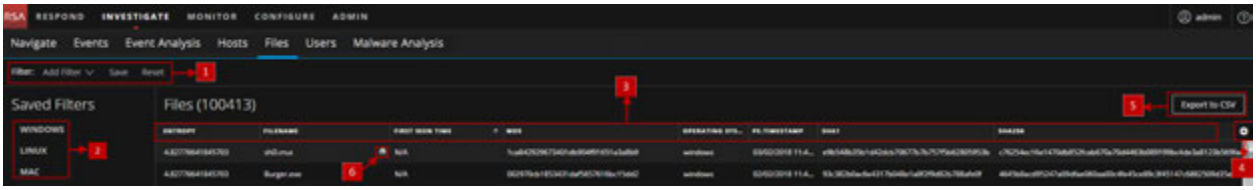
*You can perform this task in the current view

Related Topics

- How NetWitness Investigate Works
- Investigating Hosts and Files

Quick Look

Below is an example of the Files view:



1. **Add Filter Drop-down Menu**. You can filter the files by choosing an operating system (Windows, Linux, or Mac), saved filters, or by selecting the options in the Add Filters drop-down menu. For more information, see Filter Files.
2. **Saved Filters.** The Saved Filters panel lists the saved filters. For more information, see Filter Files.

3 **Sort Columns.** You can sort the list by:

Filename - Name of the file.

First Seen Time - First time the hash was seen in the host.

Signature - Indicates if the file is signed or unsigned, valid or invalid, and provides signatory information.

Size - Size of the file.

Entropy - Determines if the contents are compressed or encrypted.

Format - Format of the file - Windows (PE), Linux (ELF and scripts), and Mac (Macho).

PE.Resources.Company - Company name.

Note: Sorting on columns is case-sensitive. It sorts the number first, uppercase, and then the lowercase.

4 **Settings Menu.** You can set Files view preferences by selecting columns from the Settings menu. For more information, see Set Files Preference.

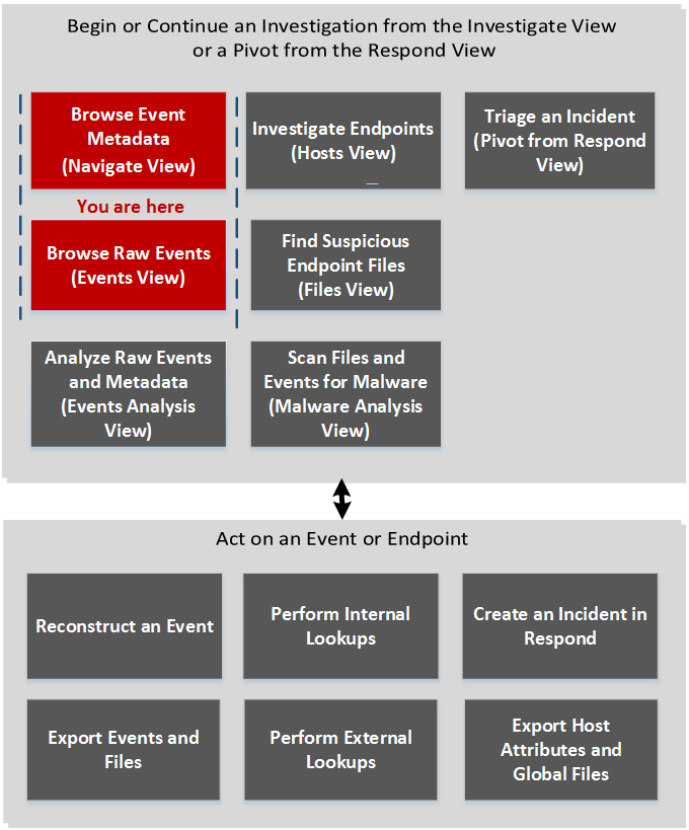
5 **Export to CSV** - Extracts global files to a CSV file. For more information, see Investigate Files.

6 **Pivot to Navigate and Event Analysis views.** To investigate a particular filename or hash (SHA256 and MD5), you can pivot to both Navigate and Event Analysis views. For more information, see Pivot to Navigate and Event Analysis Views.

Investigate Dialog

In the Investigate dialog, analysts can select a service or a collection to investigate. The dialog is automatically displayed when you first go to the Navigate view or Events view and have not selected a default service to investigate. To access the dialog from a current investigation, select the current service name in the toolbar.

Workflow



What do you want to do?

User Role	I want to ...	Show me how
Threat Hunter	browse event metadata	Begin an Investigation in the Navigate or Events View
Threat Hunter	browse raw events	Begin an Investigation in the Navigate or Events View
Threat Hunter	analyze raw events and metadata	Begin an Investigation in the Event Analysis View

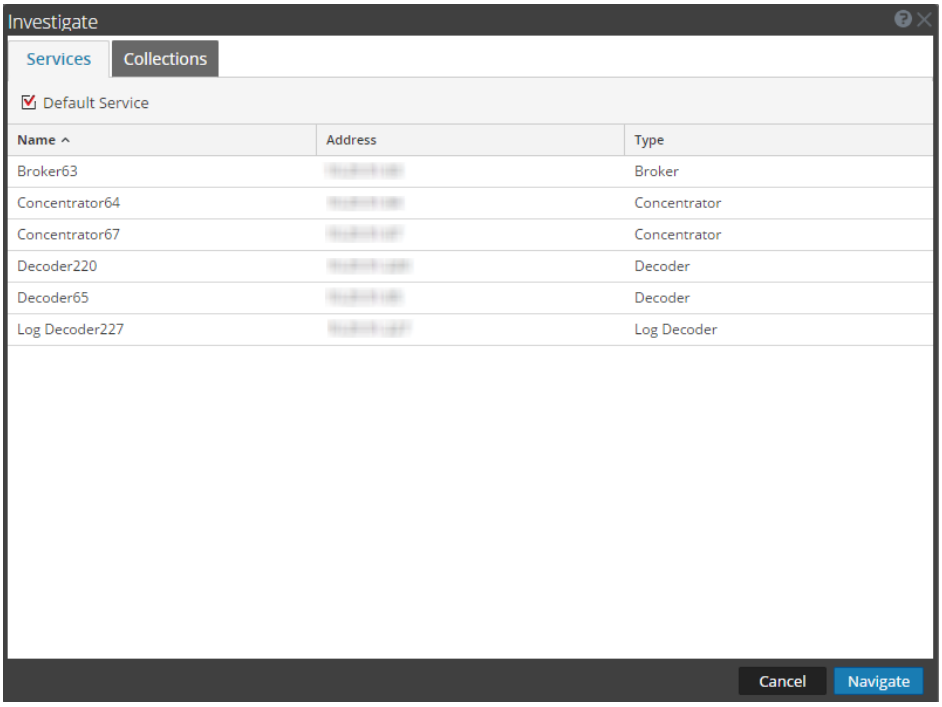
User Role	I want to ...	Show me how
Threat Hunter	investigate endpoints (Version 11.1)	Investigate Hosts
Threat Hunter	find suspicious endpoint files (Version 11.1)	Investigate Files
Threat Hunter	scan files and events for malware	Conducting Malware Analysis
Incident Responder	triage an incident in Investigate	*NetWitness Respond User Guide*
Threat Hunter	select a service to investigate*	Begin an Investigation in the Navigate or Events View

*You can perform this task in the current view.

Related Topics

- How NetWitness Investigate Works
- Navigate View
- Events View

Quick Look



The Investigate dialog has two tabs: Services and Collections.

Note: Collections are also known as workbench collections. You can only view workbench collections that you have created, and only administrators can create a workbench collection.

The Services tab includes a list of services available for investigation, and three buttons. All features are described in the following table.

Feature	Description
Default Service	Clicking this button sets or clears the default service to investigate. When a service has been set as the default service, the word (Default) is appended to the service name.
Name	The name of the service.
Address	The IP address of the service.
Type	The type of service.
Cancel	Closes the dialog.
Navigate	Opens the selected service in the Navigate or Events view.

The Collections tab has two buttons and two panels: Workbench and Collections.

The Workbench panel lists available Workbench services by name. After a Workbench service is selected, you can select a collection from the Collections panel.

The Collections panel lists available collections to investigate. After a collection is selected, you can click Navigate to view the collection.

The following table describes the features of the Collections panel.

Feature	Description
Name	The name of the collection.
Type	The type of collection.
Size	The size of the collection.
Data Type	The type of data within the collection.
Date Created	The date the collection was created.

Investigation Tab - User Preferences Panel

In the Profile view > Preferences panel > Investigation tab, users can set several preferences that affect the performance and behavior of NetWitness Platform when analyzing data, viewing events, and reconstructing events in NetWitness Investigate. To access this tab, select > Profile. When the Profile view is displayed, select **Preferences > Investigation**. You can change user preferences at any time when you are working in NetWitness Platform.

What do you want to do?

User Role	I want to ...	Show me how
Threat Hunter	view and change user preferences for Investigate*	Configure the Navigate View and Events View

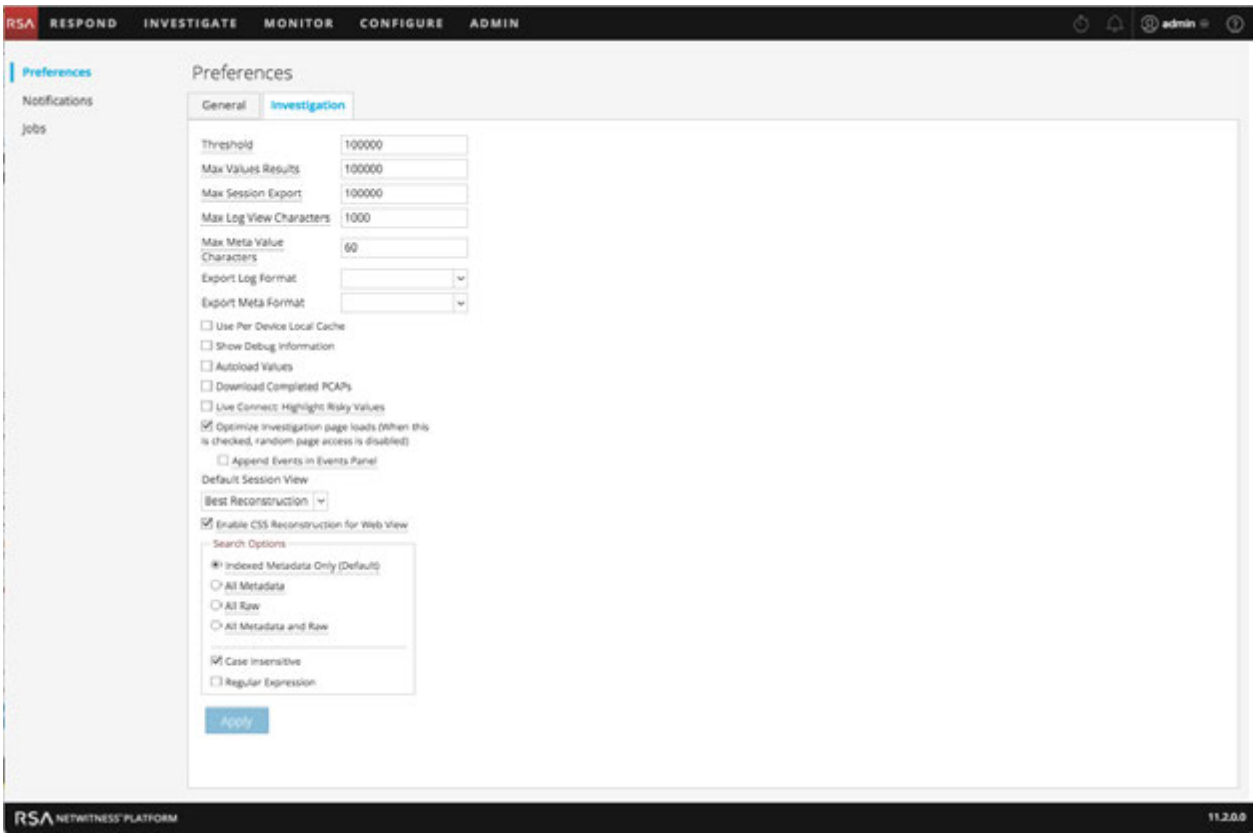
*You can perform this task in the current view.

Related Topics

- How NetWitness Investigate Works
- Navigate View
- Events View

Quick Look

This figure is an example of the Investigation tab, and the following table describes the preferences that affect Investigate. There are slight differences between the 11.1 and 11.2 version of the search settings and these are explained in Search for Text Patterns.



Feature	Description
Threshold	This setting controls the count shown for a Meta Key value in the Navigate view during the load. A higher threshold allows more accurate counts for a value. However, a higher threshold causes longer load times. When the threshold is reached, NetWitness Platform displays the count and the percentage of time used to reach the count in comparison to the time necessary to load all sessions with that value. For example, **(>100000 - 18%)** indicates that the threshold was set at 100000 and this load took only 18% of the time it would have taken with no threshold set. The default value is **100000**.
Max Values Results	This setting controls the maximum number of values to load in the Navigate View when the Max Results option is selected in the Meta Key Menu for an open Meta Key. The default value is **1000**.
Max Session Export	This setting controls the maximum number of sessions that can be exported. The default value is **100000**.
Max Log View Characters	This setting controls the maximum number of characters to be displayed on **Investigation > Events > Log Text**. The default value is **1000**.

Feature	Description
Export Log Format	This setting specifies the default format for exporting logs from Investigation. Available options are **Text**, **XML**, **CSV**, and **JSON**. There is no built-in default value for the log export format. If you do not select a format here, NetWitness Platform displays a selection dialog when you invoke export of logs. When you select one of the options from the Export Log Format drop-down menu and click Apply, the setting goes into effect immediately.
Export Meta Format	This setting specifies the default format for exporting meta values from Investigation. Available options are Text, XML, CSV, and JSON. There is no built-in default value for the meta export format. If you do not select a format here, NetWitness Platform displays a selection dialog when you invoke export of meta. When you select one of the options from the Export Meta Format drop-down menu and click Apply, the setting goes into effect immediately.
Use Per Device Local Cache	
Show Debug Information	When this option is selected, NetWitness Platform displays the `where` clause beneath the breadcrumb in the Navigate view. For each meta value load, the load time is displayed. If the service is a Broker, then the elapsed time for each aggregated service is reported. The default value is **Off.**
Append Events in Events Panel	When this option is selected, the events displayed in the **Events Panel** are added incrementally rather than overwriting the currently displayed events. Each time you click the next page icon, the additional events are appended to the previous events; 1 -25, then 1 -50, then 1 -75 and so on. **Note:** This option is available, only if the Optimize Investigation Page Loads option is enabled
Autoload Values	When this option is selected, the service values are automatically loaded in the Navigate view. When not selected, NetWitness Platform displays a **Load Values** button, allowing the user the opportunity to modify the options. The default value is **Off**.
Download Completed PCAPs	This setting automates the downloading of extracted PCAPs in the Investigate so that you do not have to manually download and open extracted PCAP files in an application, such as Wireshark, that can handle viewing data in a PCAP format.
Live Connect: Highlight Risky Values	
Optimize Investigation Page Loads	This option is enabled by default (checked) and controls how the Events view retrieves events. When optimized, results are returned as quickly as possible. This sacrifices the original ability to go to a specific page in the event list. Unchecking this box changes the Events list pagination to allow you to go to a specific page in the list (or to the last page). Being able to go to any page in the list sacrifices some speed in returning the results due to additional overhead determining the events in advance.

Feature	Description
Default Session View	This setting selects the default reconstruction type for the initial reconstruction view. By default events are reconstructed using the reconstruction type most appropriate to the event.
Enable CSS Reconstruction for Web View	This setting controls how web content reconstruction is performed. If enabled, the web reconstruction includes cascaded style sheet (CSS) styles and images so that its appearance matches the original view in a web browser. This includes scanning and reconstructing related events, and searching for stylesheets and images used in the target event. The option is enabled by default. Uncheck this option if there are problems viewing specific websites. **Note:** The appearance of the reconstructed content may not match the original web page perfectly if related images and stylesheets could not be found or were loaded from the web browser's cache. Also, any layout or styling that is performed dynamically via client side javascript will not render in the reconstruction because all client side javascript is removed for security purposes.
Search Options	This setting sets the default search options to apply to a search in the Navigate and Events views. Search for Text Patterns provides detailed information.
Apply	Saves your preferences and puts them into effect immediately.

Investigate View

The Investigate view (INVESTIGATE) is the primary entry point to NetWitness Investigate. The Investigate view has six submenus, which open different views that allow you to analyze events from different perspectives. The submenus are: Navigate, Events, Event Analysis, Hosts, Files, Users, and Malware Analysis.

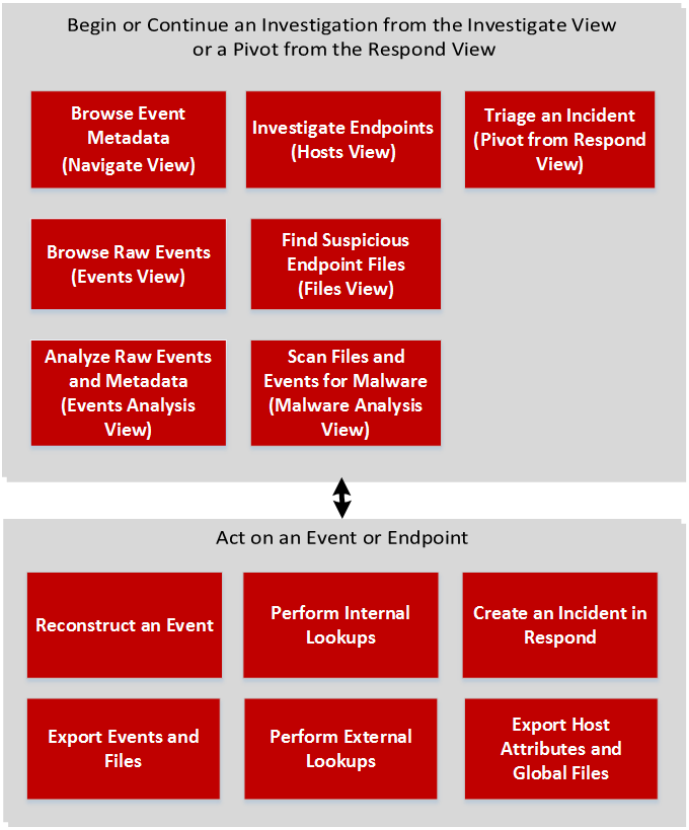
Note: The Event Analysis, Hosts, and Files submenus are available in Version 11.1 and later. The Users menu is available in Version 11.2 and later. Configured permissions per user role and user determine which submenus are displayed .

You can use the submenu options to move between the different views.

- The Navigate view, Events view, and Event Analysis view offer linkages to each other to look at the current results from a different perspective, which provides some continuity for the investigation as you move between views.
- The Hosts view and Files view integrate NetWitness Endpoint into Investigate, and provide a view of all hosts with a NetWitness Endpoint agent installed and a view of unique executable files found in the deployed environment.
- The Users view provides visibility into risky user behaviors across your enterprise using NetWitness UEBA. You can view a list of high-risk users and a summary of the top alerts for risky behavior for your environment, and then select a user or an alert and view details about the risky behavior and a timeline during which the behaviors occurred.
- The Malware Analysis view provides the ability to scan files found in one of the other views or collected by continuous scanning of network traffic.

Workflow

The workflow below depicts the high-level tasks when investigating events.



What do you want to do?

User Role	I want to ...	Show me how
Threat Hunter	browse event metadata	Begin an Investigation in the Navigate or Events View
Threat Hunter	browse raw events*	Begin an Investigation in the Navigate or Events View
Threat Hunter	analyze raw events and metadata*	Begin an Investigation in the Event Analysis View
Threat Hunter	investigate endpoints (Version 11.1)*	Investigate Hosts
Threat Hunter	find suspicious endpoint files (Version 11.1)*	Investigate Files
Threat Hunter	scan files and events for malware*	Conducting Malware Analysis

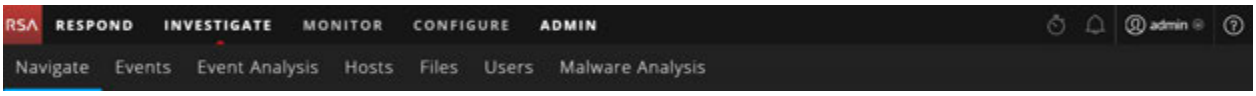
*You can perform this task in the current view.

Related Topics

- How NetWitness Investigate Works
- Beginning an Investigation
- Configuring NetWitness Investigate Views and Preferences
- Navigate View
- Events View
- Event Analysis View
- Hosts View
- Files View
- Malware Analysis View
- *NetWitness UEBA User Guide*

Quick Look

The Investigate view consists of six views, each representing a different approach to analyzing data. By default, Investigate opens to the Navigate view. You can change the default view to one of the other views. See How NetWitness Investigate Works for an introduction to the uses for each view. The following figure illustrates the submenus under INVESTIGATE.



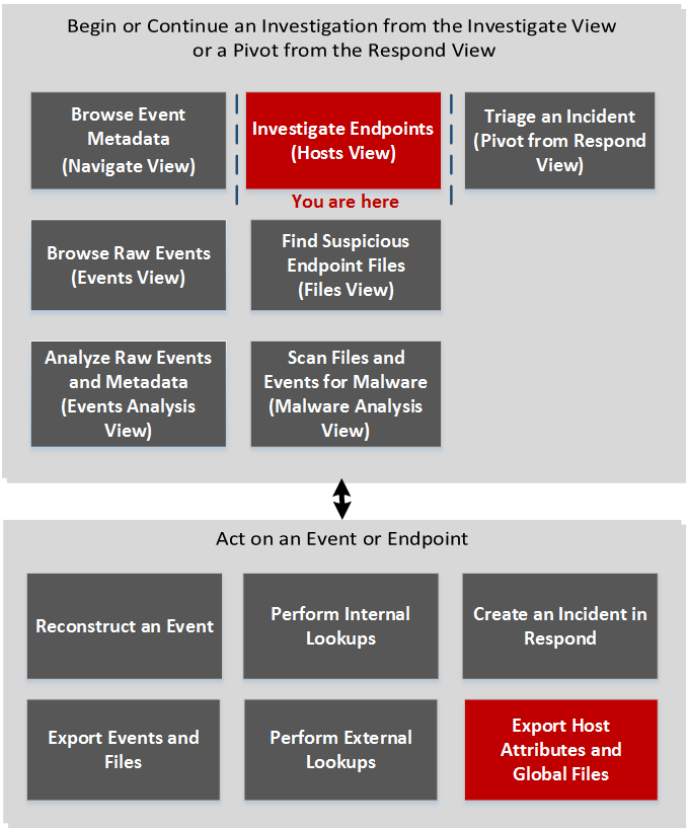
Hosts View

Note: The information in this topic applies to RSA NetWitness® Platform Version 11.1 and later.

In NetWitness Investigate, the Hosts view provides a list of all hosts with an Endpoint agent installed. The table displays a set of default columns for the host. You can customize this view by setting the Hosts preferences. To access this view, go to **INVESTIGATE > Hosts**.

Workflow

The following figure shows the high-level Investigate workflow with Investigate Endpoints tasks highlighted.



What do you want to do?

User Role	I want to ...	Show me how
Threat Hunter	browse event metadata	Begin an Investigation in the Navigate or Events View
Threat Hunter	browse raw events	Begin an Investigation in the Navigate or Events View

User Role	I want to ...	Show me how
Threat Hunter	analyze raw events and metadata	Begin an Investigation in the Event Analysis View
Threat Hunter	investigate endpoints (Version 11.1)*	Investigate Hosts
Threat Hunter	find suspicious endpoint files (Version 11.1)	Investigate Files
Threat Hunter	scan files and events for malware	Conducting Malware Analysis
Incident Responder	triage an incident in Investigate	*NetWitness Respond User Guide*
Threat Hunter	export host attributes and global files*	Investigate Hosts

*You can perform this task in the current view.

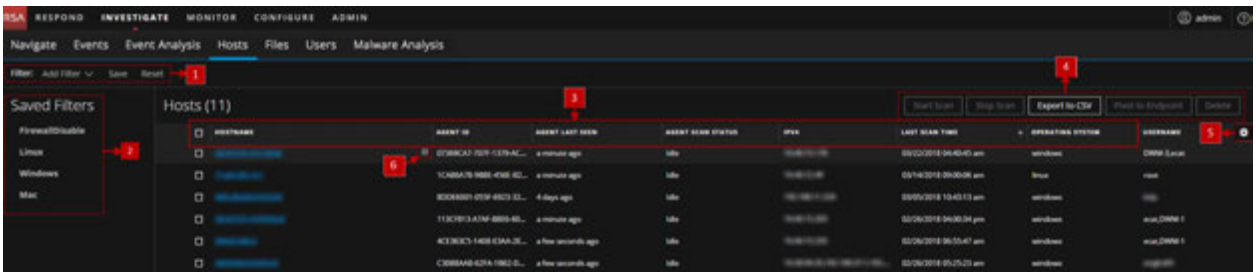
Related Topics

- How NetWitness Investigate Works
- Investigating Hosts and Files
- Hosts View - Overview Tab
- Hosts View - Process Tab
- Hosts View - Autoruns Tab
- Hosts View - Files Tab
- Hosts View - Drivers Tab
- Hosts View - Libraries Tab
- Hosts View - System Information Tab

Quick Look

In the Hosts view, you can export host attributes and global files, perform an on-demand scan, set host preferences, view a list of hosts, and investigate in the Navigate or Events view.

Below is an example of the Hosts view: s



1 **Add Filter Drop-down Menu**. You can filter the hosts by choosing an operating system (Windows, Linux, or Mac), saved filters, or by selecting the options in the Add Filters drop-down menu. For more information, see Filter Hosts.

2 **Saved Filters.** The Saved Filters panel lists the saved filters. For more information, see Filter Hosts.

3 **Sort Columns**. Lets you sort on columns.

> **Note:** Sorting on columns is case-sensitive. It sorts the number first, uppercase, and then the lowercase.
> Sorting on Agent Scan Status and Agent Last Seen fields do not display the correct order.

4 **Actions in the toolbar:**
Start Scan - Starts a scan for the selected hosts.
Stop Scan - Stops a scan for the selected hosts.
Export to CSV - Extracts host attributes to a CSV file. For more information, Export Host Attributes.
Pivot to Endpoint - Lets you investigate the NetWitness Endpoint host (version 4.4.0.2 or later). For more information, see Investigate NetWitness Endpoint 4.4.0.2 or Later Hosts.
Delete - Lets you delete hosts manually from the user interface. After deletion, the Endpoint server does not process any request from this host.

> **Note:** Make sure that the agent is uninstalled from the host before deleting it from the user interface. For more information, see Delete a Host.

5 **Settings Menu.** You can set Hosts view preferences by selecting columns from the Settings menu. For more information, see Set Hosts Preference.

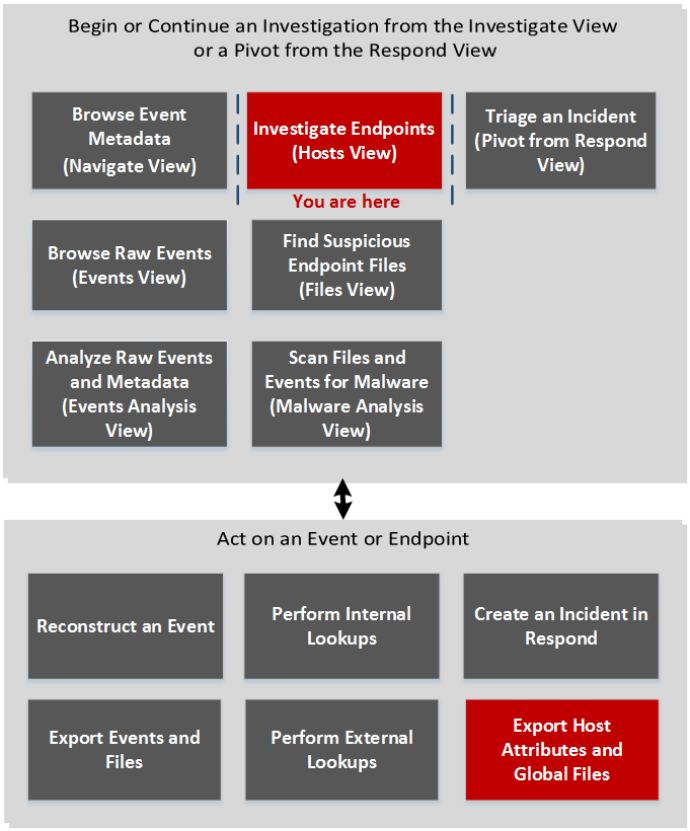
6 **Pivot to Navigate and Event Analysis views**. To investigate a particular host, IP address, or username, you can pivot to both Navigate and Event Analysis views. For more information, see Pivot to the Navigate and Event Analysis Views.

Hosts View - Autoruns Tab

Note: The information in this topic applies to RSA NetWitness® Platform Version 11.1 and later.

The Autoruns panel provides a list of autoruns, services, tasks, and cron jobs running on the host. To access this tab, select a host from the **Hosts** view and click the **Autoruns** tab.

Workflow



What do you want to do?

User Role	I want to ...	Show me hows
Threat Hunter	browse event metadata	Begin an Investigation in the Navigate or Events View
Threat Hunter	browse raw events	Begin an Investigation in the Navigate or Events View
Threat Hunter	analyze raw events and metadata	Begin an Investigation in the Event Analysis View

User Role	I want to ...	Show me hows
Threat Hunter	investigate endpoints (Version 11.1)*	Investigate Hosts
Threat Hunter	find suspicious endpoint files (Version 11.1)	Investigate Files
Threat Hunter	scan files and events for malware	Conducting Malware Analysis
Incident Responder	triage an incident in Investigate	*NetWitness Respond User Guide*
Threat Hunter	view the autoruns, services, tasks, and cron jobs running on the host*	Analyze Autoruns

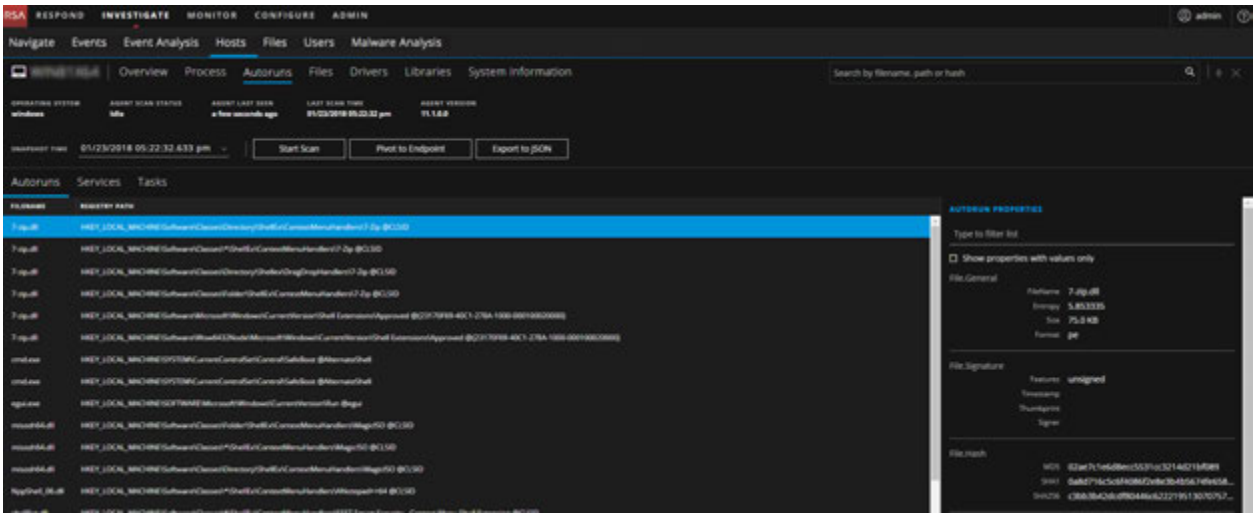
*You can perform this task in the current view.

Related Topics

- How NetWitness Investigate Works
- Investigating Hosts and Files
- Hosts View

Quick Look

Below is an example of the Autoruns tab:



Category	Description
Autoruns	Files that are executed at start-up. It displays the following columns: • File name - `cmd.exe` • Registry path - `HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Control\SafeBoot @AlternateShell`
Services	Files that are running as a service for the selected host. It displays the following columns: • Service name - `acsock` • Running status - `stopped` • File creation time - `07/11/2017 11:47:00 am` • Signature - `Microsoft, signed, valid` • File path - `C:\Windows\System32\drivers`
Tasks/Cron jobs	Files that are configured to run as scheduled tasks along with the trigger. It displays the following columns: • Name - `shell32.dll` • Hash - `cafa6e7b6a9220e7c805ea476a89a78800f48bb48c66fe5f935057940df3909c` • Last run time - `01/19/2018 05:34:50 pm` • Next run time - `12/30/1899 05:30:00 am` • Trigger - `No Trigger`

Autoruns Properties Panel

This panel displays all properties of the selected file. It is grouped as follows:

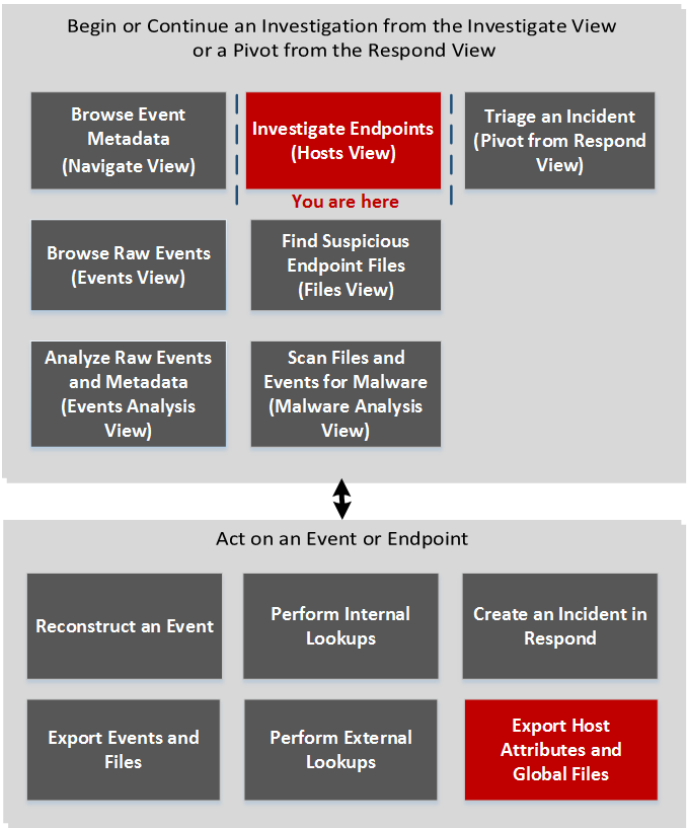
Category	Description
Signature	Provides signatory information.
Hash	Hash type of the file (MD5, SHA256, and SHA1).
Time	Time when the file was created, modified, or accessed.
Location	Location of the file.
Image	Load Image.

Hosts View - Drivers Tab

Note: The information in this topic applies to RSA NetWitness® Platform Version 11.1 and later.

The Drivers tab lists the drivers running on the hosts at the time of scan. To access this tab, select a host from the **Hosts** view and click the **Drivers** tab.

Workflow



What do you want to do?

User Role	I want to ...	Show me how
Threat Hunter	browse event metadata	Begin an Investigation in the Navigate or Events View
Threat Hunter	browse raw events	Begin an Investigation in the Navigate or Events View
Threat Hunter	analyze raw events and metadata	Begin an Investigation in the Event Analysis View

User Role	I want to ...	Show me how
Threat Hunter	investigate endpoints (Version 11.1)*	Investigate Hosts
Threat Hunter	find suspicious endpoint files (Version 11.1)	Investigate Files
Threat Hunter	scan files and events for malware	Conducting Malware Analysis
Incident Responder	triage an incident in Investigate	*NetWitness Respond User Guide*
Threat Hunter	view the drivers running on the host*	Investigate Hosts

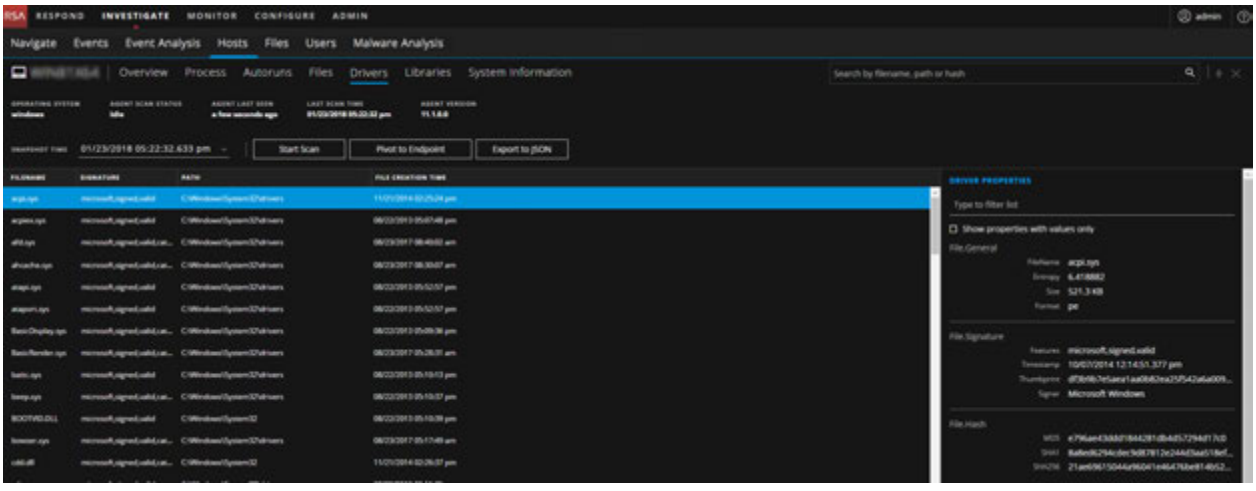
*You can perform this task in the current view.

Related Topics

- How NetWitness Investigate Works
- Investigating Hosts and Files
- Hosts View

Quick Look

Below is an example of the Drivers tab:



Field	Description
Filename	Name of the file. For example, `acpi.sys`.
Signature	Indicates if the file is signed or unsigned, valid or invalid, and provides signatory information.
Path	Path of the file. For example, `C:\Windows\System32\drivers`.

Field	Description
File Creation Time	Time when the file was created.

Driver Properties Panel

This panel displays all properties of the selected file. It is grouped as follows:

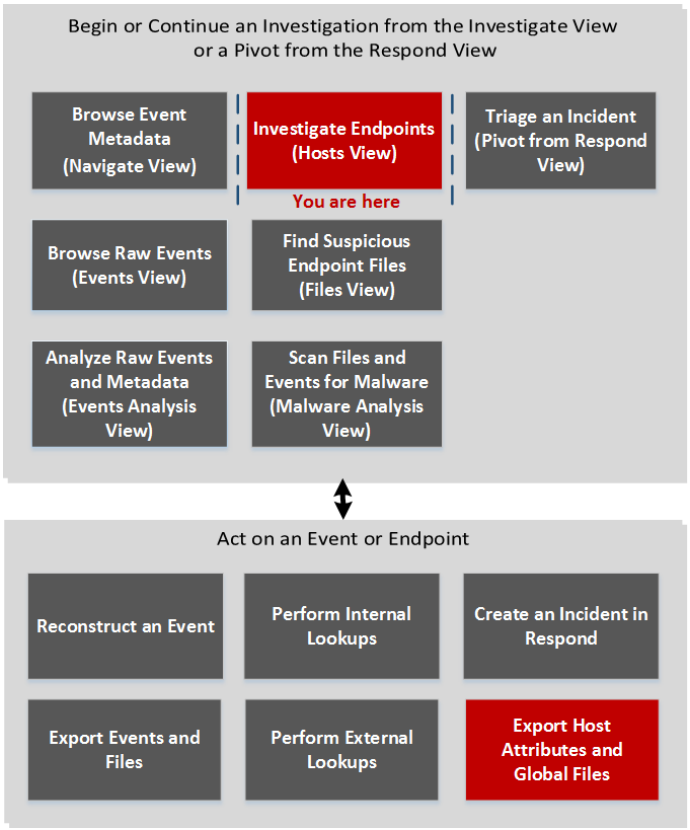
Category	Description
General	General information about the file, such as file name, entropy, size, and format.
Signature	Provides signatory information.
Hash	Hash type of the file (MD5, SHA256, and SHA1).
Time	Time when the file was created, modified, or accessed.
Location	Location of the file.
Image	Loaded image.

Hosts View - Files Tab

Note: The information in this topic applies to RSA NetWitness® Platform Version 11.1 and later.

The Files tab displays all files scanned on the host. To access this tab, select a host from the **Hosts** view and click the **Files** tab. By default, it displays 100 files. To display more files, click **Load More** at the bottom of the page.

Workflow



What do you want to do?

User Role	I want to ...	Show me how
Threat Hunter	browse event metadata	Begin an Investigation in the Navigate or Events View
Threat Hunter	browse raw events	Begin an Investigation in the Navigate or Events View
Threat Hunter	analyze raw events and metadata	Begin an Investigation in the Event Analysis View

User Role	I want to ...	Show me how
Threat Hunter	investigate endpoints (Version 11.1)*	Investigate Hosts
Threat Hunter	find suspicious endpoint files (Version 11.1)	Investigate Files
Threat Hunter	scan files and events for malware	Conducting Malware Analysis
Incident Responder	triage an incident in Investigate	*NetWitness Respond User Guide*
Threat Hunter	view the files scanned on the host*	Analyze Files

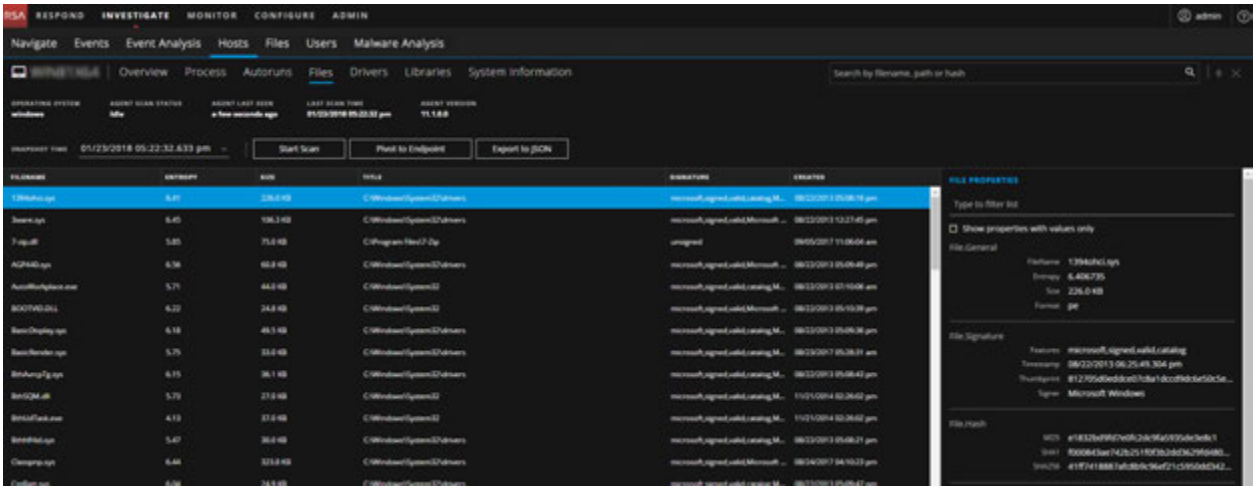
*You can perform this task in the current view.

Related Topics

- How NetWitness Investigate Works
- Investigating Hosts and Files
- Hosts View

Quick Look

Below is an example of the Files tab:



Field	Description
Filename	Name of the file. For example, `7-zip.dll`.
Entropy	Entropy of the image data, excluding the PE headers. It determines if the contents are packed (compressed or encrypted).

Field	Description
Size	Size of the file. It can be an indicator when assessing a file.
Path	Path of the file. Sometimes malware authors put the file on directories where there are typically no such files. Malicious files are typically standalone files (for example, a file in the root `C:\ProgramData`) versus a group of files in a legitimate folder (for example, files in `C:\Program Files\<folder name>\`).
Signature	Indicates if the file is signed or unsigned, valid or invalid, and provides signatory information.
Created	Time stamp of the file.
User Name	User of the file (for Linux). For example, `root`.
Group Name	Group to which the user belongs (for Linux). For example, `root (0)`.

File Properties Panel

This panel displays all properties of the selected file. It is grouped as follows:

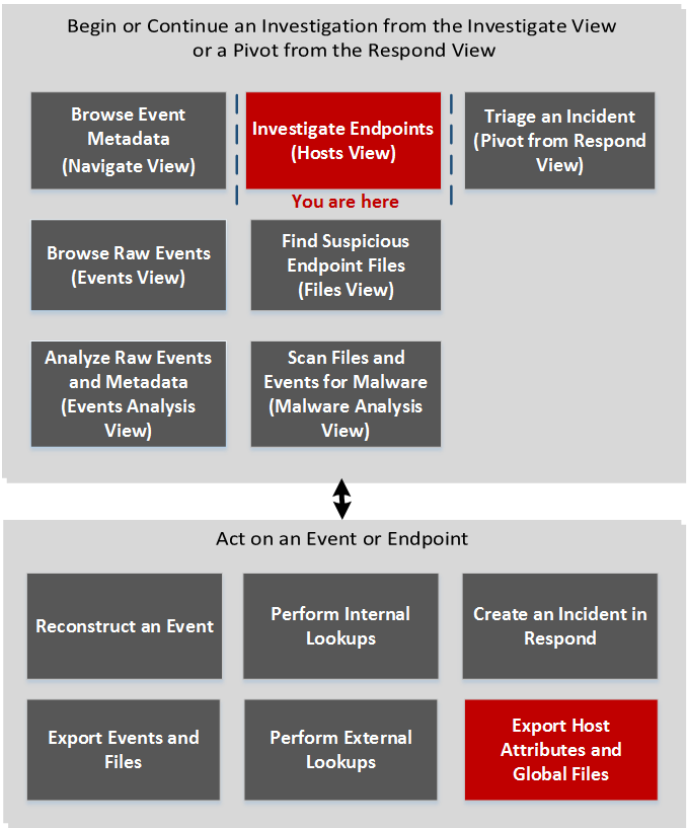
Category	Description
General	General information about the file, such as file name, entropy, size, and format.
Signature	Provides signatory information.
Hash	Hash type of the file (MD5, SHA256, and SHA1).
Time	Time when the file was created, modified, or accessed.
Location	Location of the file.

Hosts View - Libraries Tab

Note: The information in this topic applies to RSA NetWitness® Platform Version 11.1 and later.

The Libraries tab lists the libraries loaded at the time of scan. To access this tab, select a host from the **Hosts** view and click the **Libraries** tab.

Workflow



What do you want to do?

User Role	I want to ...	Show me how
Threat Hunter	browse event metadata	Begin an Investigation in the Navigate or Events View
Threat Hunter	browse raw events	Begin an Investigation in the Navigate or Events View
Threat Hunter	analyze raw events and metadata	Begin an Investigation in the Event Analysis View

User Role	I want to ...	Show me how
Threat Hunter	investigate endpoints (Version 11.1)*	Investigate Hosts
Threat Hunter	find suspicious endpoint files (Version 11.1)	Investigate Files
Threat Hunter	scan files and events for malware	Conducting Malware Analysis
Incident Responder	triage an incident in Investigate	*NetWitness Respond User Guide*
Threat Hunter	view the libraries loaded*	Analyze Libraries

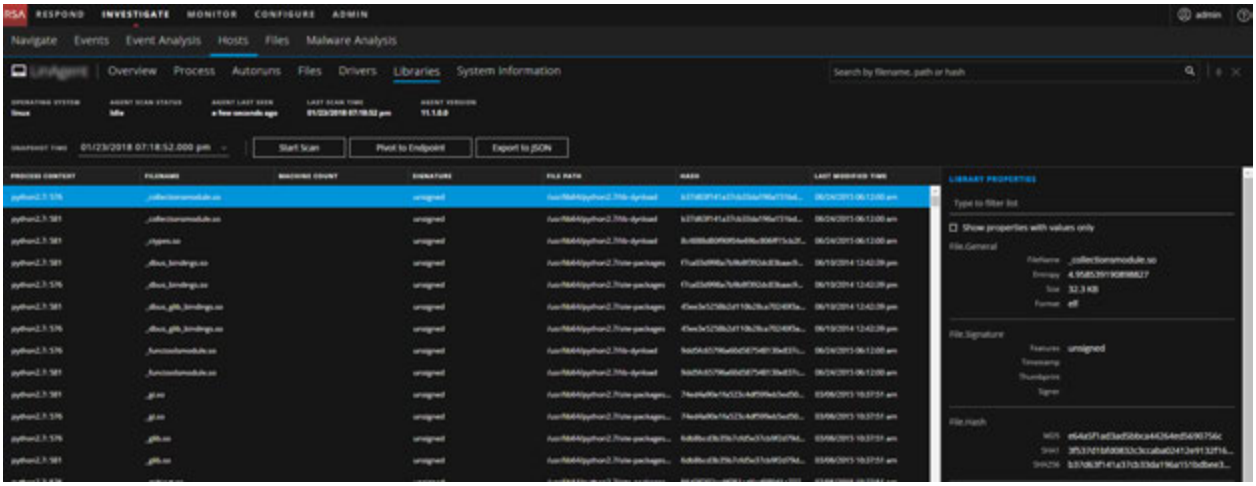
*You can perform this task in the current view.

Related Topics

- How NetWitness Investigate Works
- Investigating Hosts and Files
- Hosts View

Quick Look

Below is an example of the Libraries tab:



Field	Description
Process Context	Name and PID of the process that has loaded the library in the memory. For example, `explorer.exe: 1916`.
Filename	Name of the file. For example, `7-zip.dll`.

Field	Description
Signature	Indicates if the file is signed or unsigned, valid or invalid, and provides signatory information. For example, `signed, valid`.
File Path	Path of the file. For example, `C:\Program Files\7-Zip`.
Hash	SHA256 of the file. For example, `c3bb3b42dcdf80446c622219513070757e618c06afd9ee0ac37cbce5befcb897`.
File Creation Time	Time when the file was created.
Last Modified Time	Time when the file was modified.

Library Properties Panel

This panel displays all properties of the selected file. It is grouped as follows:

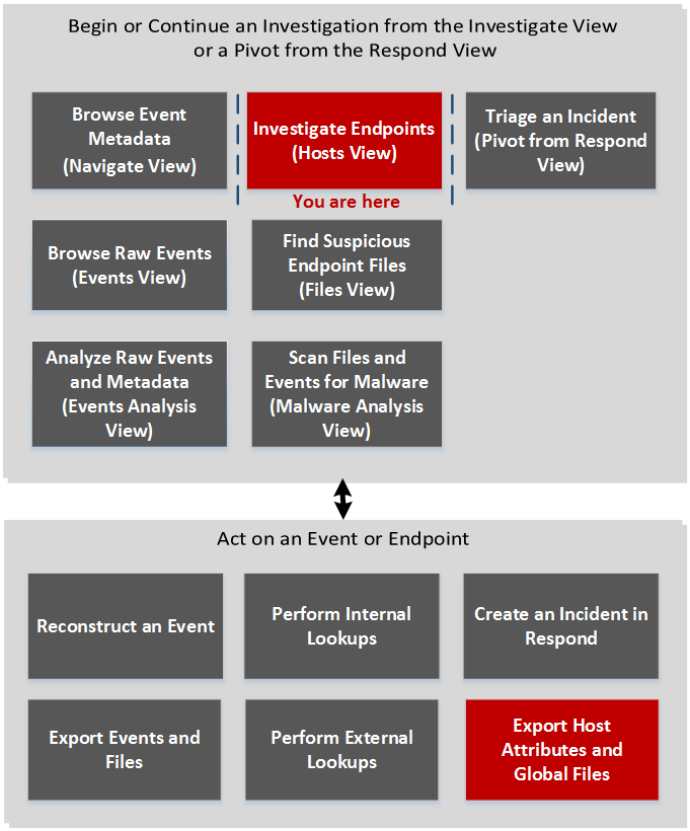
Category	Description
General	General information about the file, such as file name, entropy, size, and format.
Signature	Provides signatory information.
Hash	Hash type of the file (MD5, SHA256, and SHA1).
Time	Time when the file was created, modified, or accessed.
Location	Location of the file.
Process	Details of the process, such as image size and PID.

Hosts View - Overview Tab

Note: The information in this topic applies to RSA NetWitness® Platform Version 11.1 and later.

The Overview tab provides detailed scan results of the selected host. By default, the latest scan result is displayed. To access this view, go to **INVESTIGATE > Hosts**, and select a host from the **Hosts** view.

Workflow



What do you want to do?

User Role	I want to ...	Show me how
Threat Hunter	browse event metadata	Begin an Investigation in the Navigate or Events View
Threat Hunter	browse raw events	Begin an Investigation in the Navigate or Events View
Threat Hunter	analyze raw events and metadata	Begin an Investigation in the Event Analysis View

User Role	I want to ...	Show me how
Threat Hunter	investigate endpoints (Version 11.1)*	Investigate Hosts
Threat Hunter	find suspicious endpoint files (Version 11.1)	Investigate Files
Threat Hunter	scan files and events for malware	Conducting Malware Analysis
Incident Responder	triage an incident in Investigate	*NetWitness Respond User Guide*
Threat Hunter	view summary of the host*	Investigate Hosts

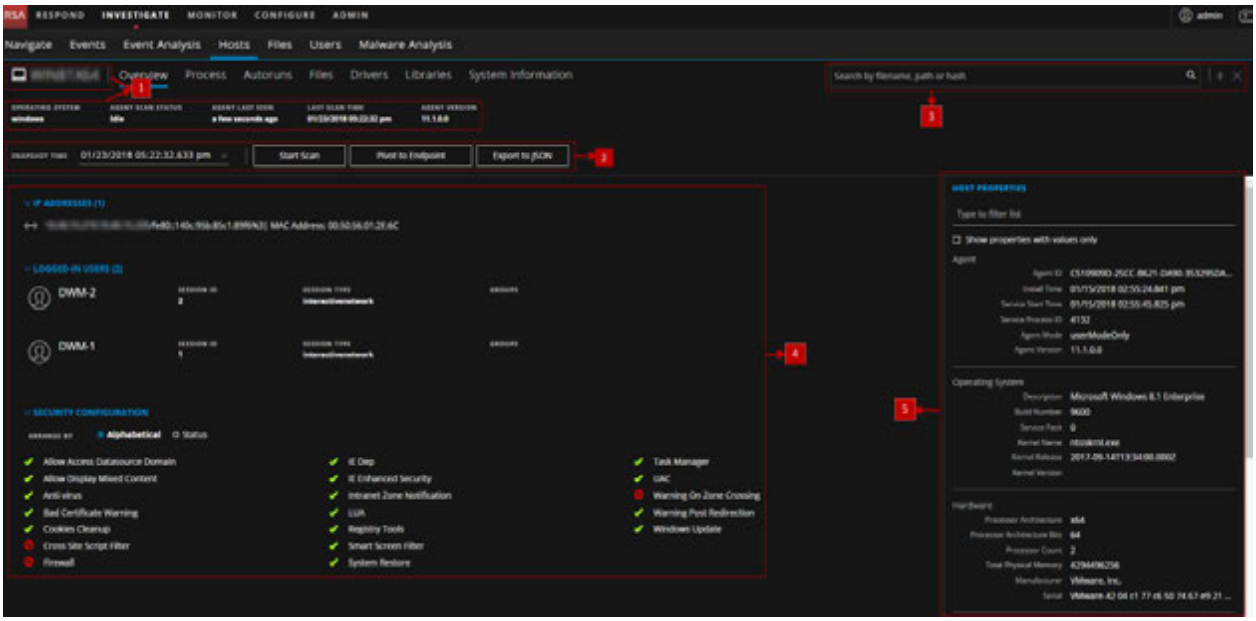
*You can perform this task in the current view.

Related Topics

- How NetWitness Investigate Works
- Investigating Hosts and Files
- Hosts View

Quick Look

Below is an example of the Overview tab:



1 **Agent and Scan Details**. You can view the following agent and scan details of the selected host:

Host name - Name of the host. For example, `WIN-ABC`.
Operating System - Operating system on which the agent is running (Linux, Windows, or Mac).

Agent Scan Status - Current status of the scan - Idle, Scanning, Starting Scan, or Stopping Scan.

For more information, see Investigate Hosts.

Agent Last Seen - Time when the agent last communicated with the server.

Last Scan Time - Last time the agent was scanned. The date and time is as per the time zone set in the User Preferences and is local to the server.

Agent Version - Version of the agent. For example, `11.1.0.0`.

2 **Actions in the toolbar:**
Snapshot Time - Lists scanned time stamps. To view the scan history, select the snapshot time from the drop-down menu.
Start Scan - Starts scan for the selected hosts. For more information, see Investigate Hosts.
Export to CSV - Extracts host attributes to a CSV file. For more information, see Export Host Attributes.
Pivot to Endpoint - Lets you investigate the NetWitness Endpoint host (version 4.4.0.2 or later). For more information, see Investigate NetWitness Endpoint 4.4.0.2 or Later Hosts.
Export to JSON - Extracts host attributes and endpoint data to a JSON file of the selected snapshot.

3 **Search on Snapshots**. Lets you search on all snapshots (file name, file path, and SHA-256 checksum). For more information, see Search on Snapshots.

4 **Summary of the selected host**. Displays the following fields:

IP Addresses - IP addresses associated with the host. For example, `10.10.10.3`.

Logged-in users - Users logged in to the host. For example, `abc`.

Security Configuration - Security configuration details on the host. For example, firewall disabled or enabled, smart screen filter disabled or enabled. This field is only applicable for Windows and Mac.

Note: The Agent Version, IP Addresses, Logged-in users, and Security Configuration may change for each scan.

5 **Host Properties Panel**. Displays all properties of the selected host. It is grouped as follows:

Agent - Agent-related information, such as agent ID, driver error code, install time, and agent mode.

Operating System - Operating system version and build information.

Hardware - Information related to the architecture.

Network Interfaces - Network adapter information, such as Mac Address, Gateway.

User - Information related to the user.

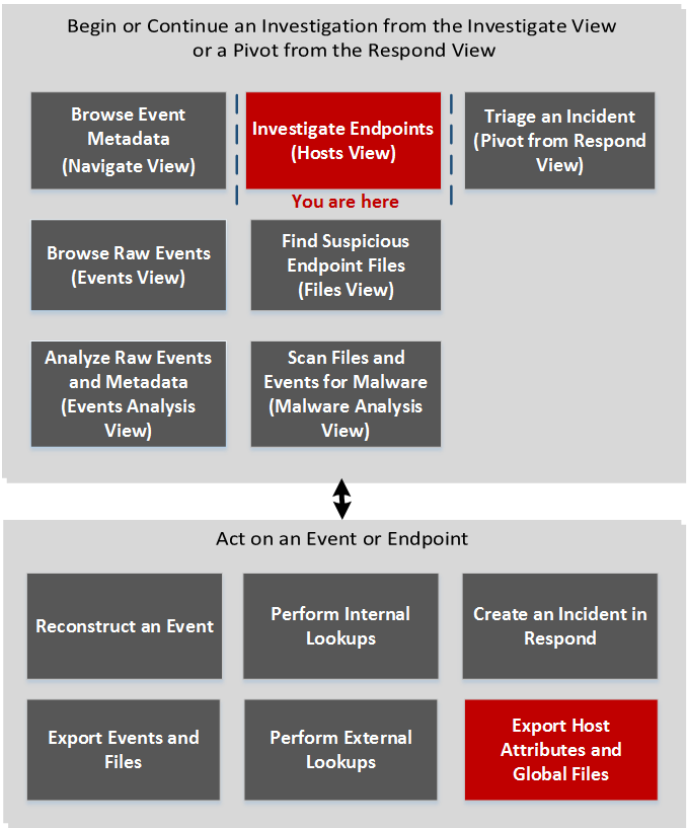
Locale - Time zone and language that is local to the host.

Hosts View - Process Tab

Note: The information in this topic applies to RSA NetWitness® Platform Version 11.1 and later.

The Process panel provides a list of processes running on the host. To access this tab, select a host from the **Hosts** view and click the **Process** tab.

Workflow



What do you want to do?

User Role	I want to ...	Show me how
Threat Hunter	browse event metadata	Begin an Investigation in the Navigate or Events View
Threat Hunter	browse raw events	Begin an Investigation in the Navigate or Events View
Threat Hunter	analyze raw events and metadata	Begin an Investigation in the Event Analysis View

User Role	I want to ...	Show me how
Threat Hunter	investigate endpoints (Version 11.1)*	Investigate Hosts
Threat Hunter	find suspicious endpoint files (Version 11.1)	Investigate Files
Threat Hunter	scan files and events for malware	Conducting Malware Analysis
Incident Responder	triage an incident in Investigate	*NetWitness Respond User Guide*
Threat Hunter	view the processes running on the host*	Investigate Hosts

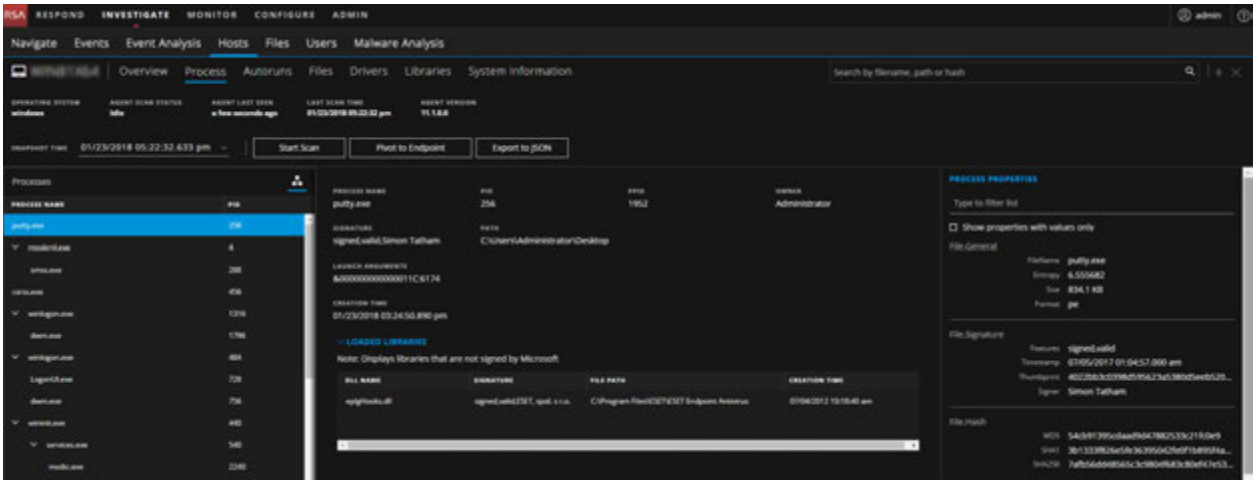
*You can perform this task in the current view.

Related Topics

- How NetWitness Investigate Works
- Investigating Hosts and Files
- Hosts View

Quick Look

Below is an example of the Process tab:



The Process panel displays the following information under Process Details:

Field	Description
Process Name	Name of the process. For example, `server.exe`.
PID	ID of the process. For example, `492`.

Field	Description
Parent Process (PPID)	Name and process ID of the parent. For example, `4`.
Owner	Owner of the process. For example, `SYSTEM`.
Signature	Indicates if the file is signed or unsigned, valid or invalid, and provides signatory information.
Path	Path of the file associated with the process on the disk. For example, `C:\Windows\System32`.
Launch Arguments	Command line arguments passed to the process when it is launched. For example, `-k LocalServiceNoNetwork`.
Creation Time	Time when the process was created. For example, `01/19/2018 11:32:29.908 am`.

- List of loaded libraries for the selected process, such as DLLs (for Windows), Dylibs (for Mac), or .SO (for Linux).
- List of autoruns (if configured).

Process Properties Panel

This panel displays all properties of the selected process. It is grouped as follows:

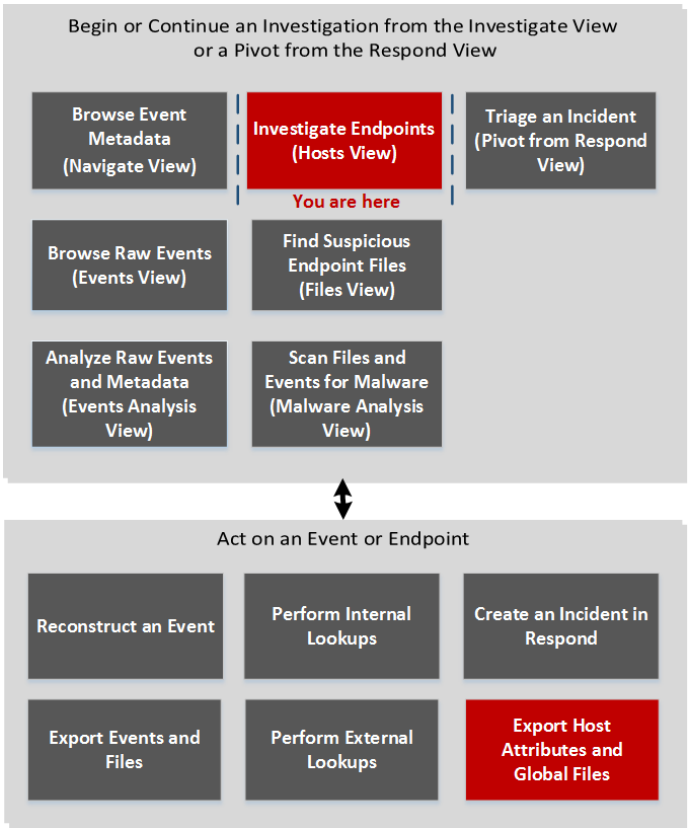
Category	Description
General	General information about the file, such as file name, entropy, size, and format.
Signature	Provides signatory information.
Hash	Hash type of the file (MD5, SHA1, and SHA256).
Time	Time when the file was created, modified, or accessed.
Location	Location of the file.
Process	Details of the process, such as image size and PID.
Image	Image details loaded by the process.

Hosts View - System Information Tab

Note: The information in this topic applies to RSA NetWitness® Platform Version 11.1 and later.

The System Information tab lists the agent system information. To access this tab, select a host from the **Hosts** view and click the **System Information** tab.

Workflow



What do you want to do?

User Role	I want to...	Show me how
Threat Hunter	browse event metadata	Begin an Investigation in the Navigate or Events View
Threat Hunter	browse raw events	Begin an Investigation in the Navigate or Events View
Threat Hunter	analyze raw events and metadata	Begin an Investigation in the Event Analysis View

User Role	I want to...	Show me how
Threat Hunter	investigate endpoints (Version 11.1)*	Investigate Hosts
Threat Hunter	find suspicious endpoint files (Version 11.1)	Investigate Files
Threat Hunter	scan files and events for malware	Conducting Malware Analysis
Incident Responder	triage an incident in Investigate	*NetWitness Respond User Guide*
Threat Hunter	view the agent system information*	Analyze System Information

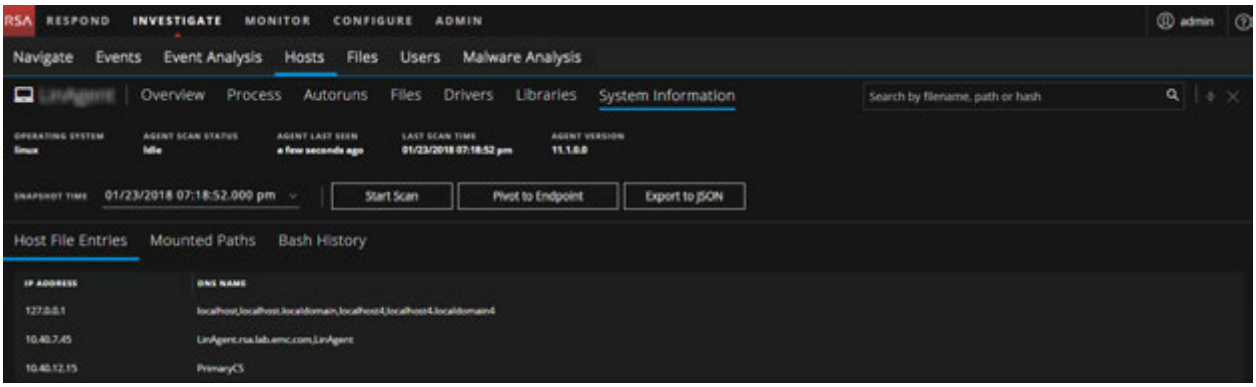
*You can perform this task in the current view.

Related Topics

- How NetWitness Investigate Works
- Investigating Hosts and Files
- Hosts View

Quick Look

Below is an example of the System Information tab:



Field	Description
Host File Entries	All network redirections written in the host file. For example, IP Address - `10.10.10.3` and DNS Name - `localhost,localhost.localdomain,localhost4,localhost4.localdomain4`
Network Shares	Network name of the shared resource (for Windows only). For example, Name - `Admin$`, Description - `Remote Admin`, Path - `C:\`, Permissions - `None`, Type - `disk, special`, Max Users - `4294967295`, Current Users - `0`.

Field	Description
Security Products	Installed security products (for Windows only). For example, Display Name - `Windows Defender`, Instance - `D68DDC3A-831F-4FAE-9E44-DA132C1ACF46`, Features - `Enabled`, Type - `antiVirus`.
Windows Patches	List of patches applied by Windows update (for Windows only). For example, `KB2959936`.
Mounted Paths	Path mounted on. For example, Path - `/`, File System - `rootfs`, Remote Path - `rootfs`, Options - `rw`.
Bash History	User name and command run. For example, User Name - `root` and Command - `ls`.

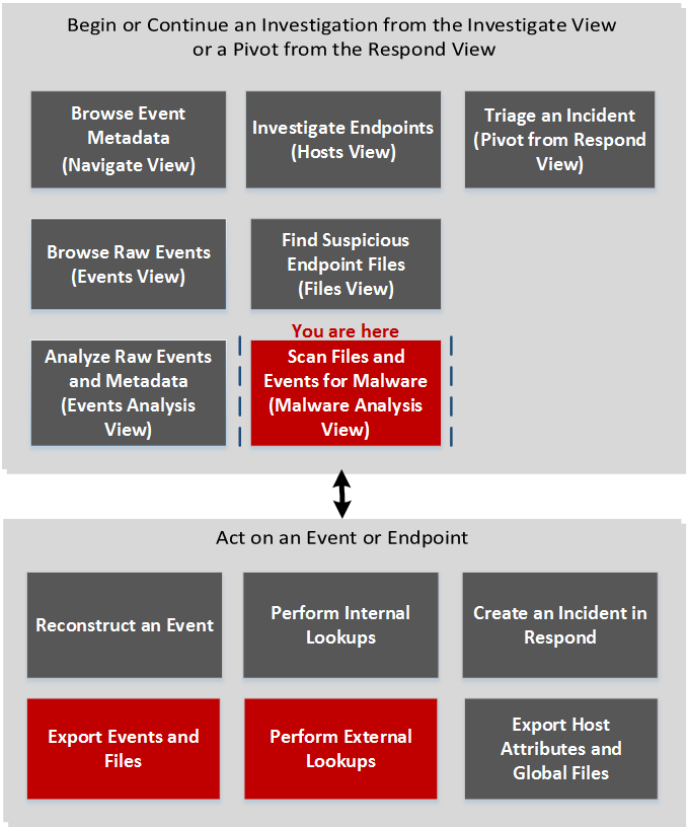
Note: For Mac hosts, the Mounted Paths and Bash History fields are empty.

Malware Analysis View

In NetWitness Investigate, the Malware Analysis view provides the user interface for conducting a malware analysis. The Malware Analysis view is in the form of a customizable dashboard, in which default dashlets in the initial view are based on the user role (Administration or Analyst) and user customizations. Initially, the Summary of Events dashlet is displayed in the Malware Analysis view. Additional dashlets present different visualizations of the events being viewed, and each representation is configurable to further refine your view as you search for Indicators of Compromise. The Malware Analysis dashlets available in the Dashboard are also available in the Malware view.

To access this view, select **INVESTIGATE > Malware Analysis.**. If a default service has not been selected, the Select a Malware Analysis Service dialog is displayed. Select a service, then click **View Continuous Mode**.

Workflow



What do you want to do?

User Role	I want to ...	Show me how
Threat Hunter	browse event metadata	Begin an Investigation in the Navigate or Events View

User Role	I want to ...	Show me how
Threat Hunter	browse raw events	Begin an Investigation in the Navigate or Events View
Threat Hunter	analyze raw events and metadata	Begin an Investigation in the Event Analysis View
Threat Hunter	investigate endpoints (Version 11.1)	Investigate Hosts
Threat Hunter	find suspicious endpoint files (Version 11.1)	Investigate Files
Threat Hunter	scan files and events for malware*	Conducting Malware Analysis
Incident Responder	triage an incident in Investigate	*NetWitness Respond User Guide*
Threat Hunter	export events and Files*	Examine Scan Files and Events in List Form
Threat Hunter	perform external lookups*	View Detailed Malware Analysis of an Event

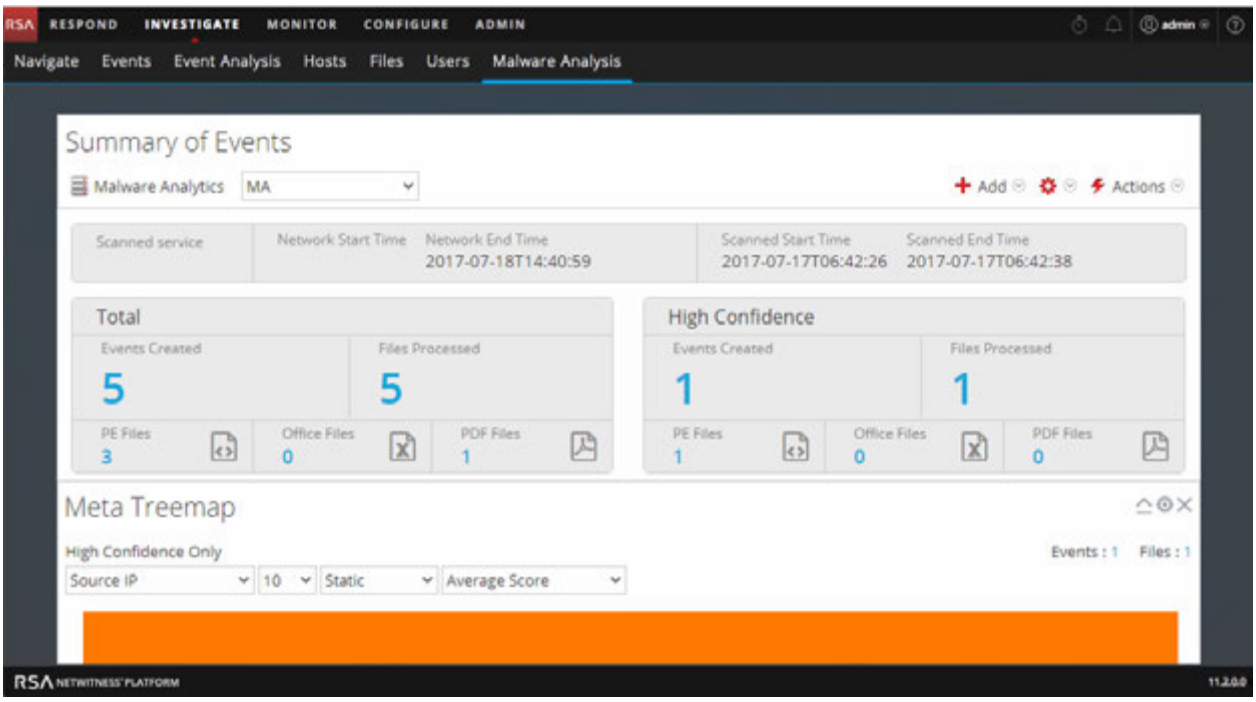
*You can perform this task in the current view.

Related Topics

- How NetWitness Investigate Works
- Launch a Malware Analysis Scan from the Navigate View

Quick Look

Below is an example of the Malware Analysis view.



The Malware Analysis view consists of the Summary of Events panel and four dashlets unique to this view. Each of the unique dashlets have identical Options dialogs. The Malware Analysis dashlets in the MONITOR view are also available, and are described in the Dashlets topic in the RSA Content for the RSA NetWitness Platform space.

Summary of Events Panel

In the Summary of Events panel, you can select the service, the scan mode, and the time range. In addition, you can select a data point and view the events associated with the event.

The following table describes all features in the Summary of Events panel.

Feature	Description
	Selects a service to display.
Scan Mode	Displays a drop-down list of available scan modes.
Time Range	Displays a drop-down list of time ranges to view events.
Start Date	When Time Range is set to custom, offers a calendar from which to choose the start date of the time range.
End Date	When Time Range is set to custom, offers a calendar from which to choose the end date of the time range.
	Displays a drop-down list of dashlets you can add to the view.

Feature	Description
	Displays a drop-down list of actions you can perform in this view: • Restore Default Configuration • Order Dashlets • Apply Threshold Filter
	Refreshes the Malware Analysis view.

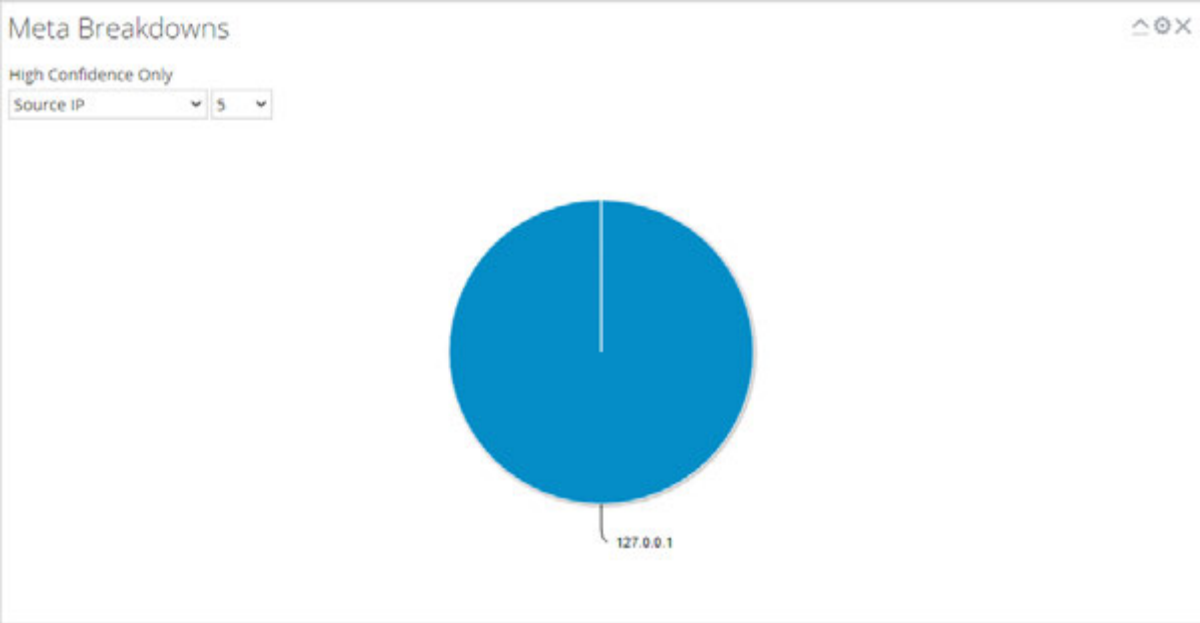
Options Dialog

In the Options dialog, you can customize the results displayed in the dashlet. This dialog can be accessed by clicking the icon in the top right corner of each dashlet. The following table describes the features of the Options dialog.

Feature	Description
Title	Indicates whether the data shown is restricted to events flagged as high confidence or not. If the data is not restricted, this line will not be displayed.
Influenced By High Confidence Only	Indicates whether the data shown is restricted to events flagged as high confidence.
Static, Network, Community, Sandbox	Allows you to filter results based on the scores in the scoring modules.
Cancel	Closes the dialog without saving any changes.
Apply	Applies changes to the dashlet immediately and closes the dialog.

Meta Breakdowns

Meta Breakdowns presents events in the form of a pie chart, with each slice representing a meta value for the specified meta key. You can select the meta key and the count of meta values for that key to render in the chart, starting with the meta value having the most events. Hovering over an event displays the count.

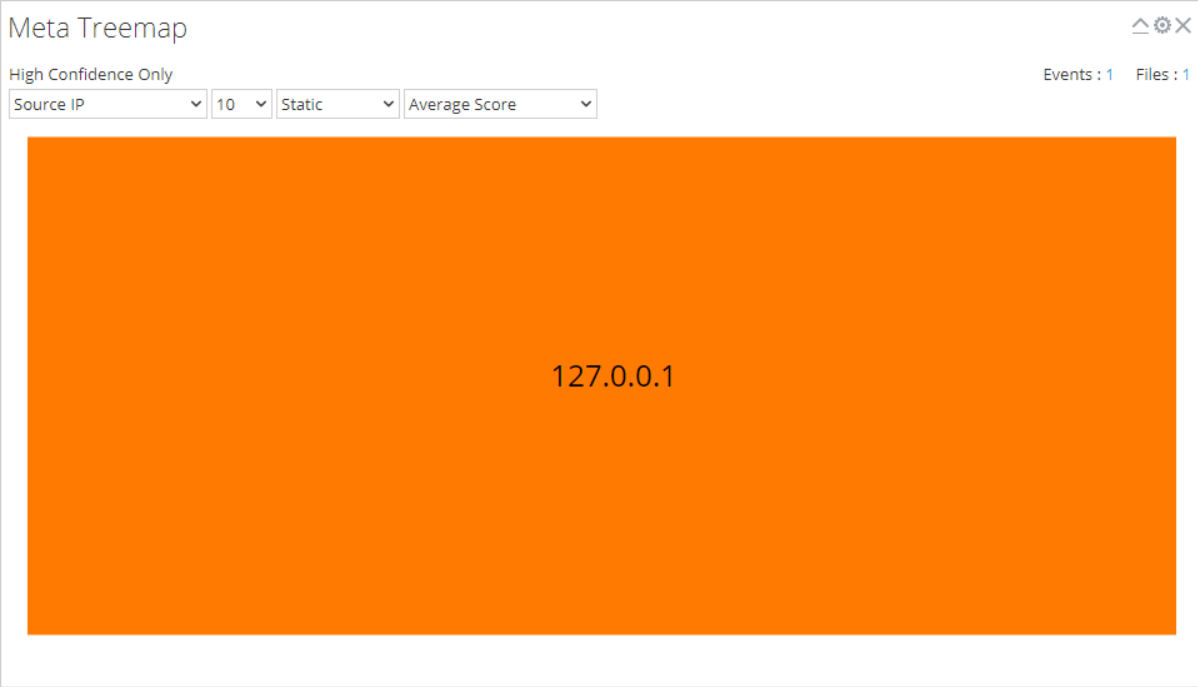


The following table describes the options in the Meta Breakdowns dashlet.

Feature	Description
High Confidence Only	Indicates whether the data shown is restricted to events flagged as high confidence or not. If the data is not restricted, this line will not be displayed.
Meta Key	Drop-down list of available meta keys.
Count	Drop-down list specifying how many of the top results are displayed.

Meta Treemap

Meta Treemap presents events in the form of a heat map. You can select the meta key and the count of meta values for that key to render in the chart, starting with the meta values having the most events. In addition, you can select the module that detected the meta value in the events: static, network community, or sandbox.

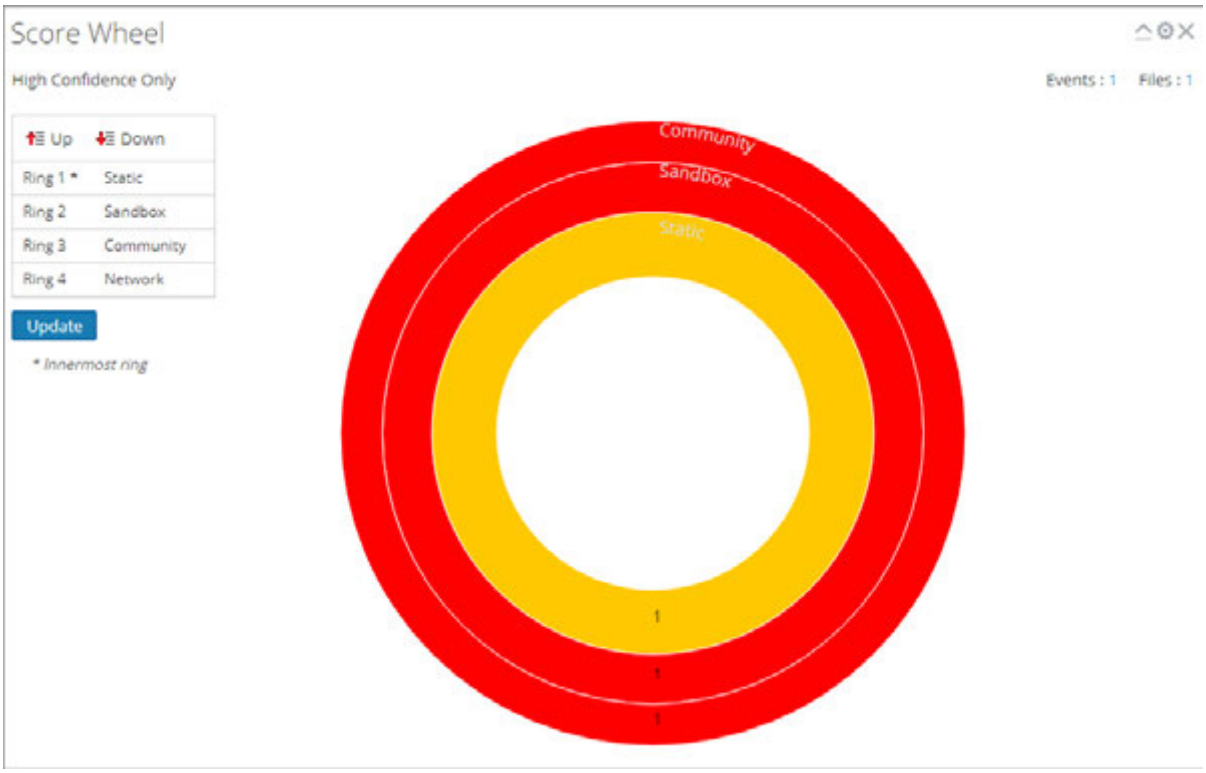


The following table describes the options in the Meta Treemap dashlet.

Feature	Description
High Confidence Only	Indicates whether or not the results are restricted to events flagged as high confidence or not. If the results are not restricted, this line will not be displayed.
Meta Key	Drop-down list of available meta keys to select as a filter.
Count	Drop-down list specifying how many of the top results are displayed.
Module	Drop-down list specifying which module results will be pulled from.
Value	Drop-down list specifying what information will be displayed when the mouse is hovering over a result (for example, Average Score).

Score Wheel

The Score Wheel offers a view of events as concentric rings with colors representing scores for events based on Indicators of Compromise and the scoring module. You can arrange the position of the rings using the Up and Down arrows to obtain a view that highlights events that were detected by one scoring module (red) and not detected by other scoring modules.

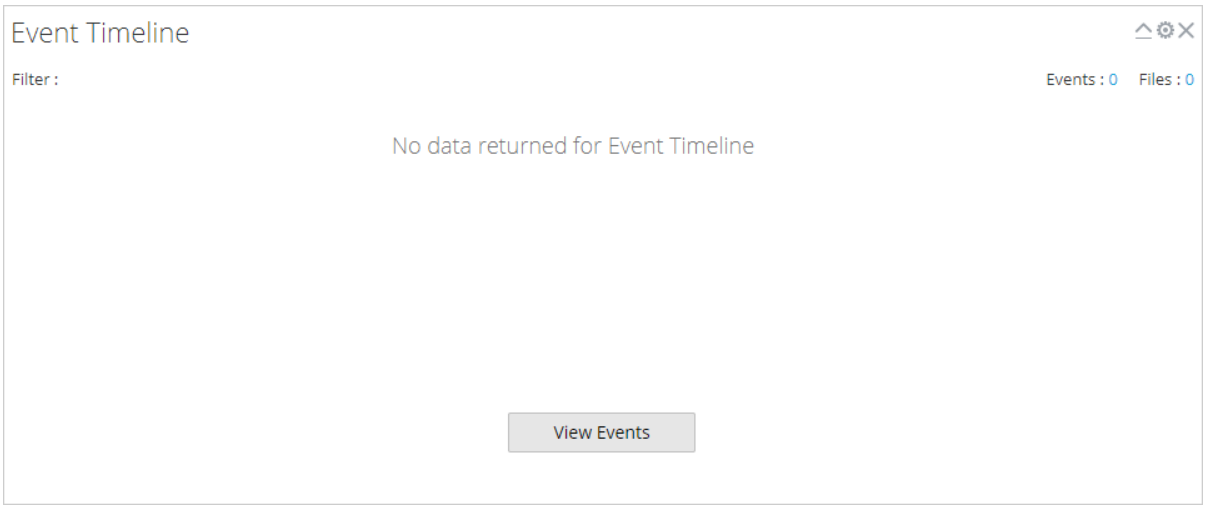


The following table describes the features of the Score Wheel dashlet.

Feature	Description
High Confidence Only	Indicates whether or not the results are restricted to events flagged as high confidence or not. If the results are not restricted, this line will not be displayed.
Module Order grid	Displays the order of the rings in Score Wheel, Ring 1 being the innermost ring and Ring 4 being the outermost ring. You can click the **Up** and **Down** buttons to reorder the modules, then click **Update** to apply the changes.

Event Timeline

The Event Timeline offers a view of events organized by the time of occurrence in a bar graph. Clicking and dragging to select a time range within the chart zooms in on the selected time.



The following table describes the features of the Event Timeline dashlet.

Feature	Description
High Confidence Only	Indicates whether or not the results are restricted to events flagged as high confidence or not. If the results are not restricted, this line will not be displayed.
View Events	Displays the Investigation > Events view.

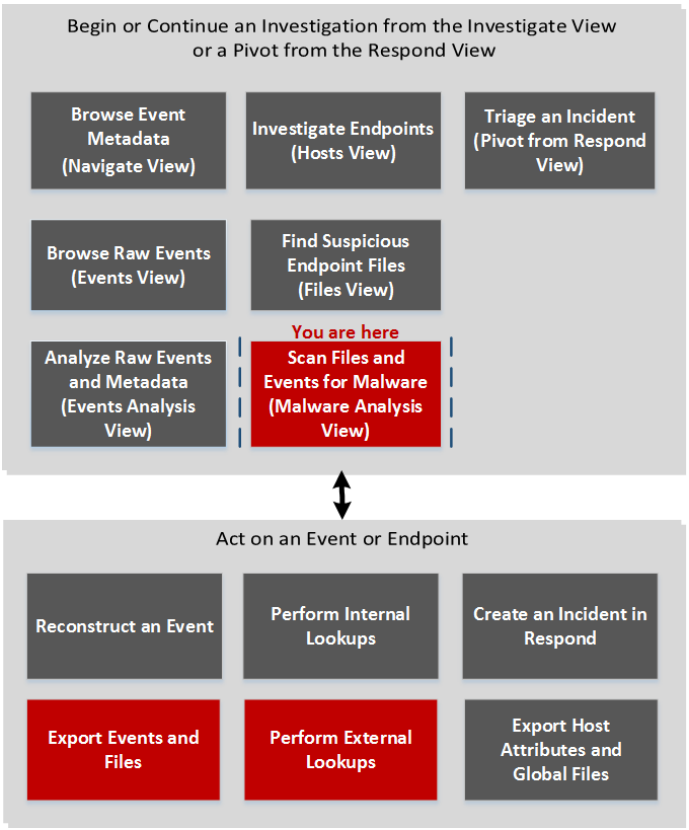
Malware Analysis Events List and Files List

The Malware Analysis Events List and Files List provide a detailed view of events or files. You can double-click on an event or file in either of the lists to display the Analysis Results view in a new browser tab.

To access this view, go to **INVESTIGATE > Malware Analysis** > **Select a Malware Analysis Service** dialog. Select a service from the left panel, then select a job from the right panel, and click **View Scan**. In the Summary of Events view do one of the following:

- In either the **Total** panel or the **High Confidence** panel, click the number in the **Events Created** section.
- If you want to view the Files List, click the number in the **Files Processed** section.

Workflow



What do you want to do?

User Role	I want to ...	Show me how
Threat Hunter	browse event metadata	Begin an Investigation in the Navigate or Events View

User Role	I want to ...	Show me how
Threat Hunter	browse raw events	Begin an Investigation in the Navigate or Events View
Threat Hunter	analyze raw events and metadata	Begin an Investigation in the Event Analysis View
Threat Hunter	investigate endpoints (Version 11.1)	Investigate Hosts
Threat Hunter	find suspicious endpoint files (Version 11.1)	Investigate Files
Threat Hunter	scan files and events for malware*	Conducting Malware Analysis
Incident Responder	triage an incident in Investigate	*NetWitness Respond User Guide*
Threat Hunter	export events and Files*	Examine Scan Files and Events in List Form
Threat Hunter	perform external lookups*	View Detailed Malware Analysis of an Event

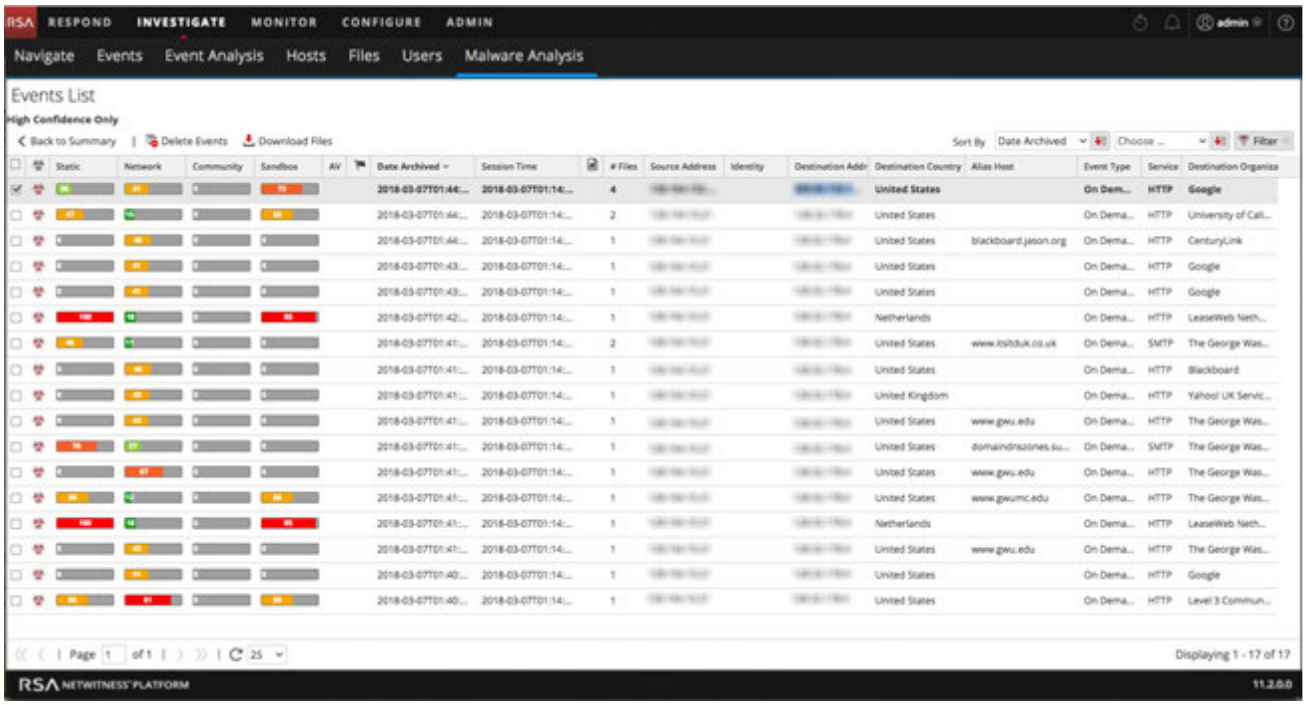
*You can perform this task in the current view.

Related Topics

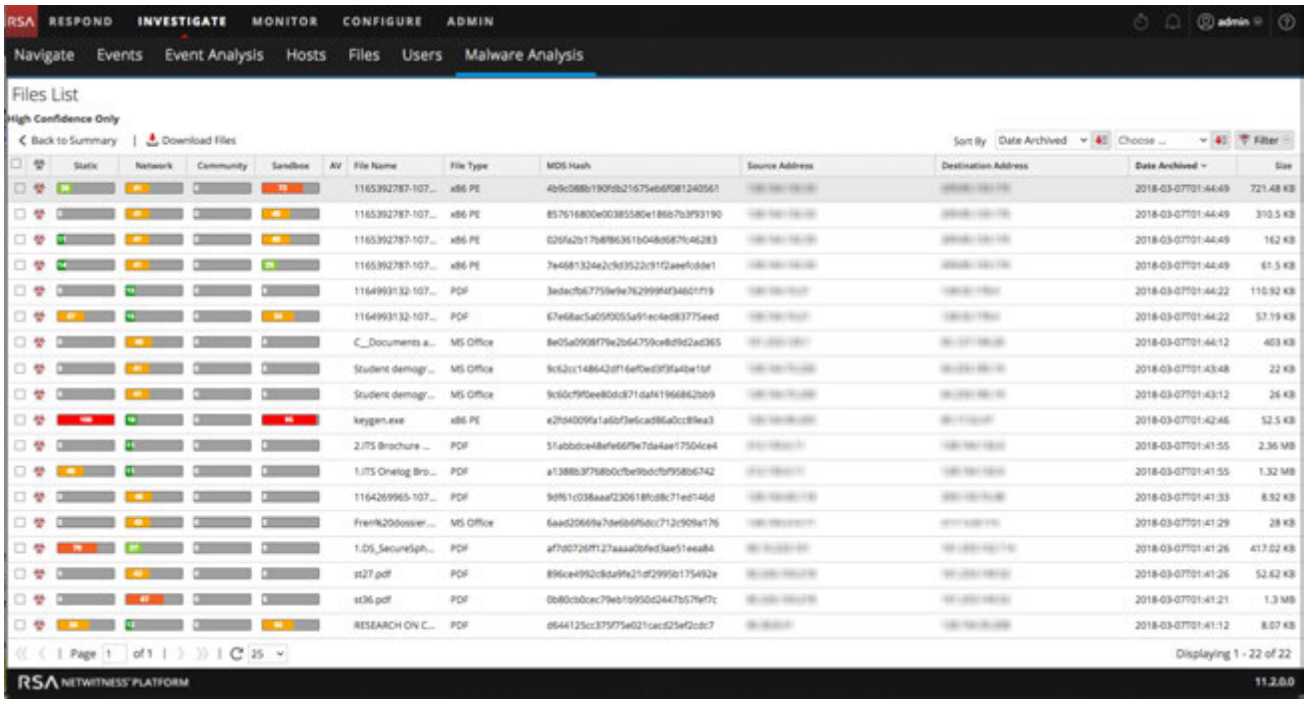
- How NetWitness Investigate Works

Quick Look

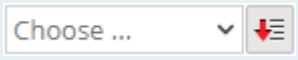
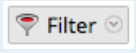
This is an example of the Events List view.



This is an example of the Files List view.



These are the features in the Events List toolbar, and the Files List toolbar is the same, except it has no option to delete events.

Feature	Description
Back to Summary	Returns to the Summary of Events view.
Delete Events	Removes the selected events from the current events list.
Download Files	Displays the Malware File Download dialog, which allows you to download available files.
	Displays a drop-down menu from which you can decide how to sort the list. These are the options for sorting: • High Confidence • Static • Network • Community • Sandbox • AV • File Name • File Type • Hash • Date Archived • Size The button directly to the right of this drop-down indicates whether the list will be sorted by ascending or descending values.
	Displays a drop-down menu from which you can select a secondary sorting order. This menu includes an option forNetWitness Platform**None**, so selecting a secondary sorting order is not necessary.
	Displays a drop-down window in which you can filter the list by filename or MD5 Hash.

These are the features in the Events List.

Feature	Description
	Indicates whether the event is influenced by the high confidence flag.
Static, Network, Community, Sandbox	Displays the scores for each scoring module.
AV	Indicates whether the AV flagged this event as suspicious.
	Indicates whether the event is influenced by a customized rule.

Feature	Description
Date Archived	Displays the date and time the event was archived.
Session Time	Displays the time of the event's session.
	Indicates whether the hash value is marked as trusted.
# Files	Displays the number of files included in the event.
Source Address	Displays the address of the event source.
Identity	Displays the identity of the event source.
Destination Address	Displays the address of the event destination.
Destination Country	Displays the country of the event destination.
Alias Host	Displays the hostname of the alias.
Event Type	Displays the type of event. For example, Manual Upload.
Service	Displays the service on which the event occurred.
Destination Organization	Displays the organization of the destination.

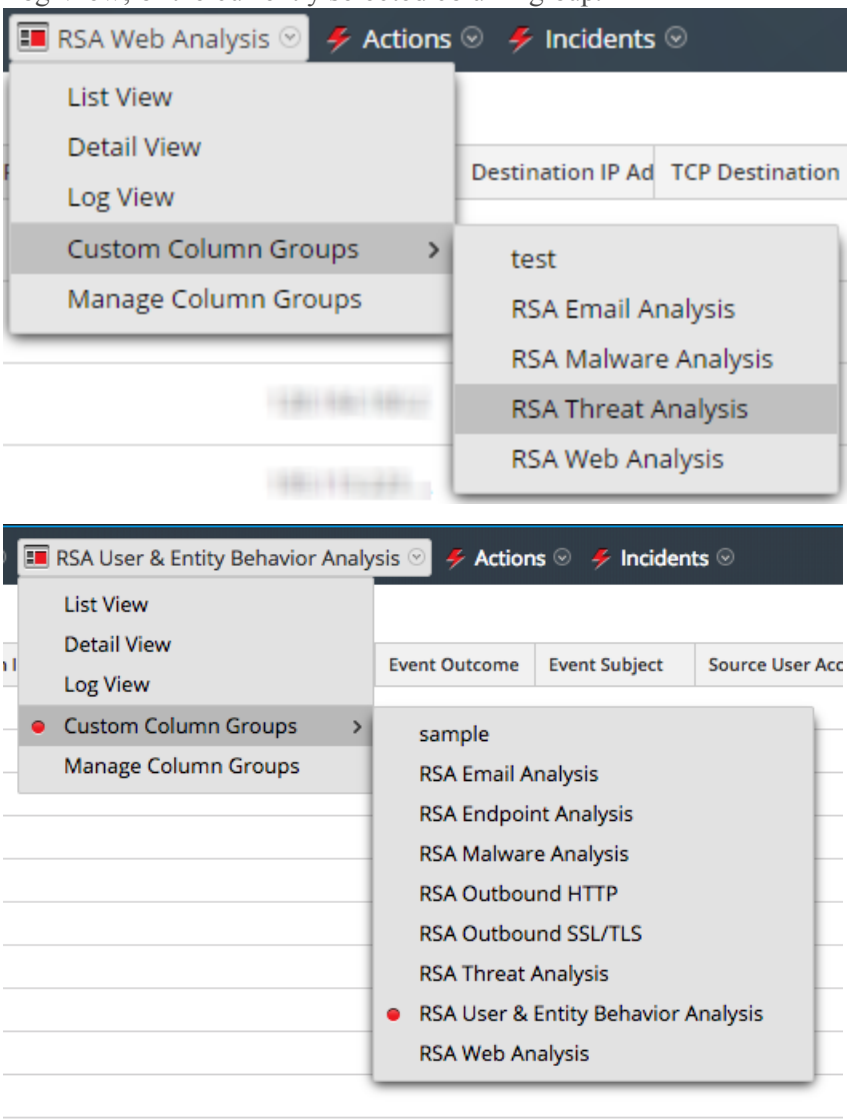
These are the features in the Files List grid.

Feature	Description
	Indicates whether the event is influenced by high confidence flag.
Static, Network, Community, Sandbox	Displays the scores for each scoring module.
AV	Indicates whether the AV flagged this event as suspicious.
File Name	Displays the name of the file.
File Type	Displays the type of the file (for example, PDF or x86 PE)
MD5 Hash	Displays the MD5 hash.
Source Address	Displays the address of the file source.
Destination Address	Displays the address of the file destination.
Date Archived	Displays the date and time the file was archived.
Size	Indicates the size of the file.

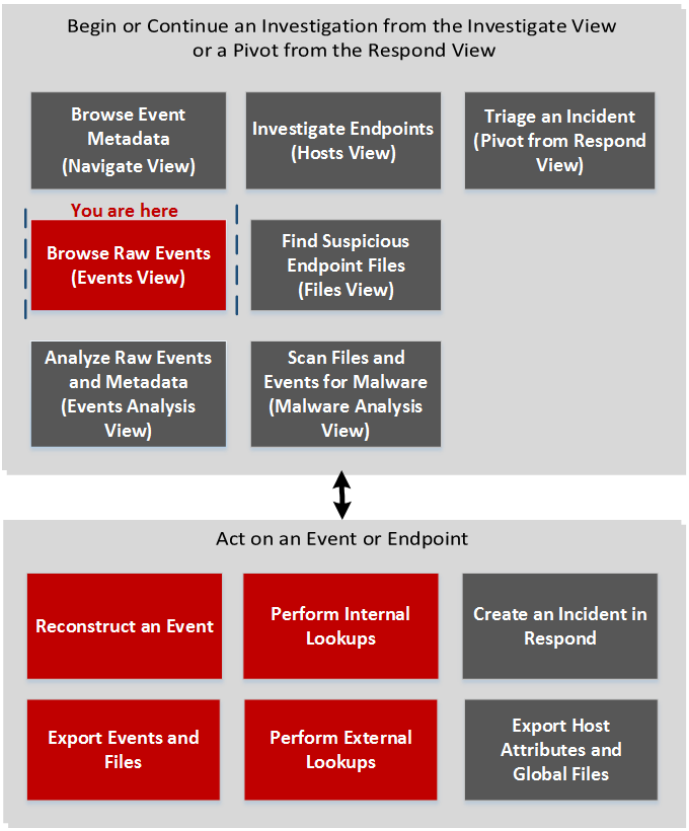
Manage Column Groups Dialog

You can customize the way data is displayed by defining the meta to display in a column, the position of the column in the grid, and the default width of the column. In the Manage Column Groups dialog, you can add, delete, import, export, and edit column groups to display specific meta keys. At fresh installation, out-of-the-box (OOTB) column groups are available for use in the Manage Column Groups dialog. The OOTB column groups are prefixed with RSA for identification and can be duplicated but cannot be edited or deleted. You can also create custom column groups.

To access this dialog, go to **INVESTIGATE > Events** and in the **View** drop-down list select **Manage Column Groups**. The **View** option is named for the current value, for example, Detail View, List View, Log View, or the currently selected column group.



Workflow



What do you want to do?

User Role	I want to ...	Show me how
Threat Hunter	browse event metadata	Begin an Investigation in the Navigate or Events View
Threat Hunter	browse raw events	Begin an Investigation in the Navigate or Events View
Threat Hunter	analyze raw events and metadata	Begin an Investigation in the Event Analysis View
Threat Hunter	investigate endpoints (Version 11.1)	Investigate Hosts
Threat Hunter	find suspicious endpoint files (Version 11.1)	Investigate Files
Threat Hunter	scan files and events for malware	Conducting Malware Analysis

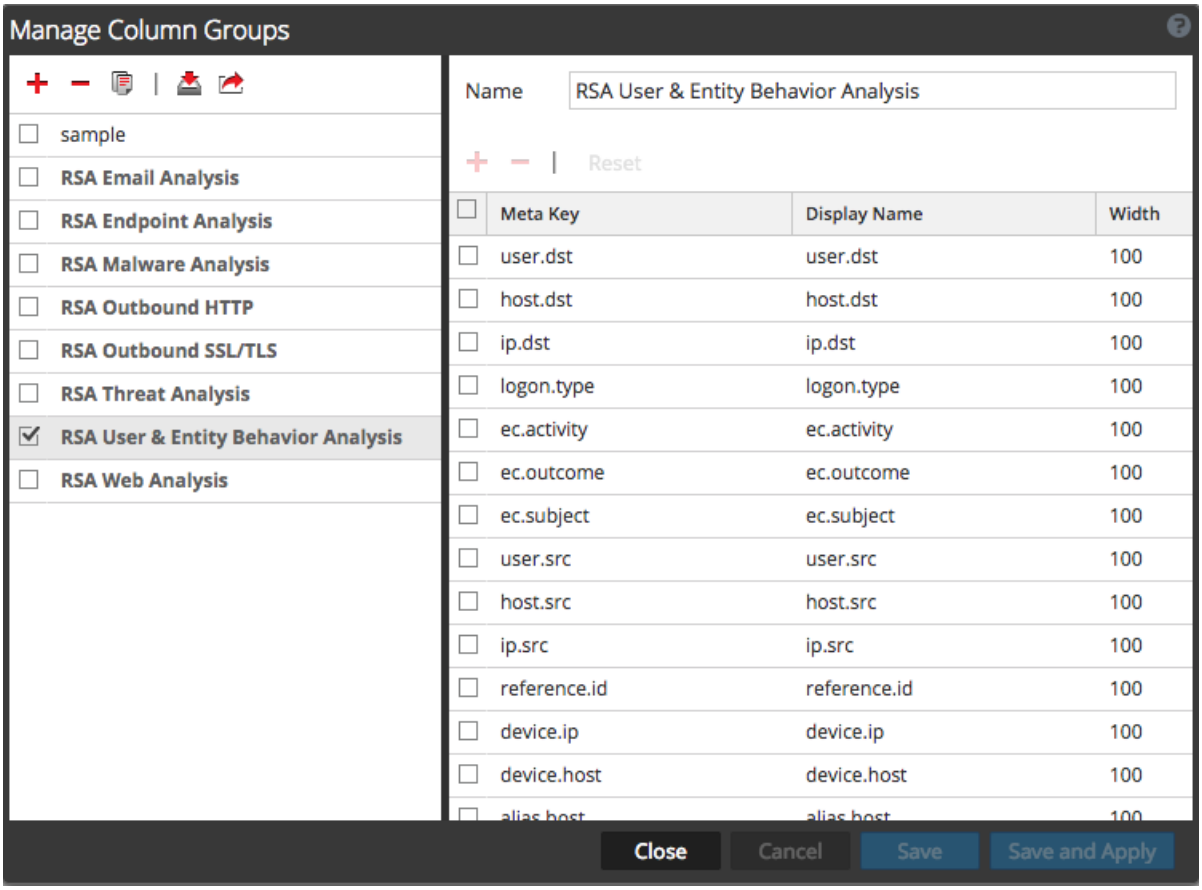
User Role	I want to ...	Show me how
Incident Responder	triage an incident in Investigate	*NetWitness Respond User Guide*
Threat Hunter	configure column groups	Manage Column Groups in the Events View

*You can perform this task in the current view.

Related Topics

- How NetWitness Investigate Works
- Events View

Quick Look



The Manage Column Groups dialog has two panels: Groups and Settings.

At the bottom of this dialog are four buttons: Close, Cancel, Save, and Save and Apply. The following table provides descriptions of these buttons.

Feature	Description

Feature	Description
Close	Closes the dialog without saving.
Cancel	Cancels all unsaved changes.
Save	Saves all changes without closing the dialog.
Save and Apply	Saves and applies all changes immediately, closing the dialog.

Groups Panel

The left panel is the Groups panel. This is where you can add, delete, import, or export column groups. At the top of the panel is a toolbar which provides actions. Below the toolbar is a list of added column groups, where you can select one or more groups.

The following table lists the actions in the toolbar.

Action	Description
	Adds a column group. Clicking this button highlights the Settings panel on the right, where you can name the column group and add or delete meta keys. At least one meta key is required to add a group.
	Deletes a column group. A confirmation dialog is displayed before the selected group is deleted.
	Displays the Import Column Groups dialog, where you can select a file to upload.
	Exports one or more selected groups to your computer.

Settings Panel

The right panel is the Settings panel. This is where you can create and edit column groups. This panel contains the Name field, a toolbar, and a grid.

The following table describes the features of the Settings panel.

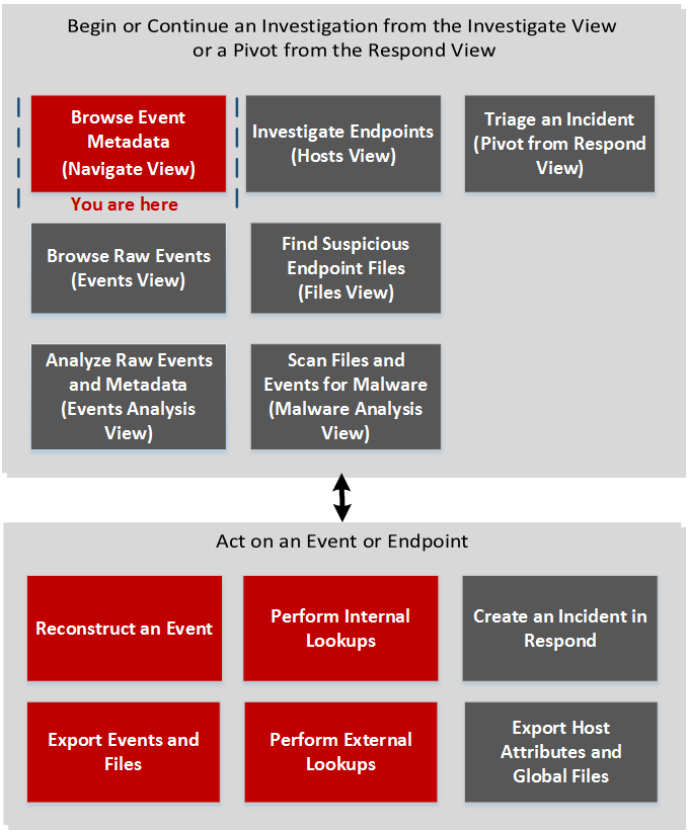
Feature	Description
Name	The name of the selected column group.
	Adds a new row to the list of meta keys, where you can open a drop-down menu to select a new meta key.
	Deletes one or more selected meta keys. Displays a confirmation dialog before deleting.
Reset	Returns column group to its most recently saved settings.
Meta Key	Lists the meta keys added to the selected column group.
Display Name	Lists the names of the meta keys as they will be displayed in the Events view.

Feature	Description
Width	Specifies the width of each meta key's column. The width can be set between **10** and **1000**. The default width is **100**.

Manage Default Meta Keys Dialog

In the Manage Default Meta Keys dialog, analysts can specify the meta keys to be displayed during navigation for a specific service. This can help you find the desired data more quickly and prevents the loading of meta data that is not of interest. To access this dialog, in the **Navigate View** toolbar, select **Meta > Manage Default Meta Keys**.

Workflow



What do you want to do?

User Role	I want to ...	Show me how
Threat Hunter	browse event metadata	Begin an Investigation in the Navigate or Events View
Threat Hunter	browse raw events	Begin an Investigation in the Navigate or Events View
Threat Hunter	analyze raw events and metadata	Begin an Investigation in the Event Analysis View

User Role	I want to ...	Show me how
Threat Hunter	investigate endpoints (Version 11.1)	Investigate Hosts
Threat Hunter	find suspicious endpoint files (Version 11.1)	Investigate Files
Threat Hunter	scan files and events for malware	Conducting Malware Analysis
Incident Responder	triage an incident in Investigate	*NetWitness Respond User Guide*
Threat Hunter	configure default meta keys for a service*	Filter Results in the Navigate View

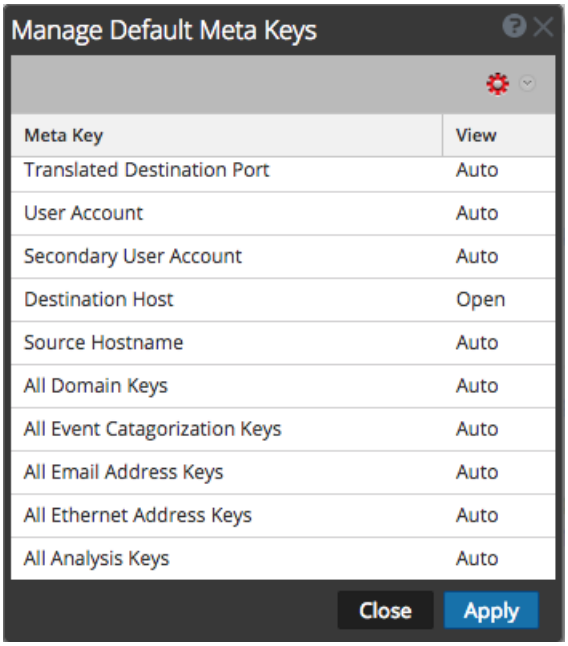
*You can perform this task in the current view.

Related Topics

- Manage Meta Groups
- Manage Meta Groups

Quick Look

The following figure illustrates the Manage Default Meta Keys dialog, which has a list of meta keys, toolbar, Close button, and Apply button. In the list, you can view, sort, and manage default meta keys. If you click and drag meta keys, you can rearrange their order. The following table describes columns in the list.



Column	Description
Meta Key	This column displays the meta keys available for the service. In Version 11.1 and later, default meta entities are also included, for example All Domain Keys and All Email Address Keys.
View	This column displays the type of view assigned to each meta key. By clicking on the view in each row, you can assign the meta key a different default view. There are four views: • Auto: Reverts to the default view for meta keys as specified in the service index file. • Close: The values of this meta key are closed by default, and can be opened manually. • Hidden: These meta keys are hidden by default, and are not shown in Investigation at all. • Open: The values of this meta key are displayed by default. When you modify the default meta keys for a non-indexed meta key, you cannot set the key to **Open**. If you change the default view for a group of meta keys to **Open** and some of the meta keys are non-indexed, the non-indexed meta keys revert to **Auto**. As a result, the meta key is automatically loaded only if it is indexed, and non-indexed meta keys are **Closed** until opened manually.

The following table describes the toolbar options and buttons.

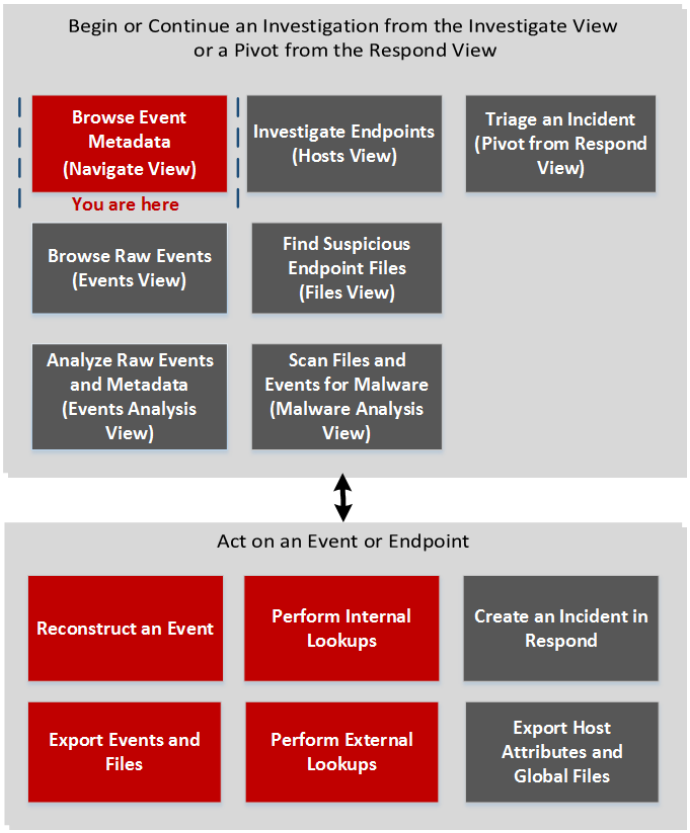
Feature	Description
	Clicking the Actions menu allows you change the default view of all the meta keys. There are four views: • Auto: Reverts to the default view for meta keys as specified in the service index file. • Close: The values of this meta key are closed by default. • Hidden: The values of this meta key are hidden by default. • Open: The values of this meta key are displayed by default.
Close	Closes the dialog. Any unsaved changes are lost.
Apply	Applies the changes, and they become effective immediately.

Manage Meta Groups Dialog

At fresh installation, OOTB meta groups are available in the Manage Meta Groups dialog. The OOTB meta groups are prefixed with RSA for identification and can be duplicated but cannot be edited or deleted. In the Manage Meta Groups dialog, you can add, delete, import, and export meta groups.

To access this dialog in the **Investigation > Navigate view** toolbar, select **Meta > Manage Meta Groups**

Workflow



What do you want to do?

User Role	I want to ...	Show me how
Threat Hunter	browse event metadata	Begin an Investigation in the Navigate or Events View
Threat Hunter	browse raw events	Begin an Investigation in the Navigate or Events View
Threat Hunter	analyze raw events and metadata	Begin an Investigation in the Event Analysis View

User Role	I want to ...	Show me how
Threat Hunter	investigate endpoints (Version 11.1)	Investigate Hosts
Threat Hunter	find suspicious endpoint files (Version 11.1)	Investigate Files
Threat Hunter	scan files and events for malware	Conducting Malware Analysis
Incident Responder	triage an incident in Investigate	*NetWitness Respond User Guide*
Threat Hunter	add, edit, and delete meta groups*	Manage Meta Groups

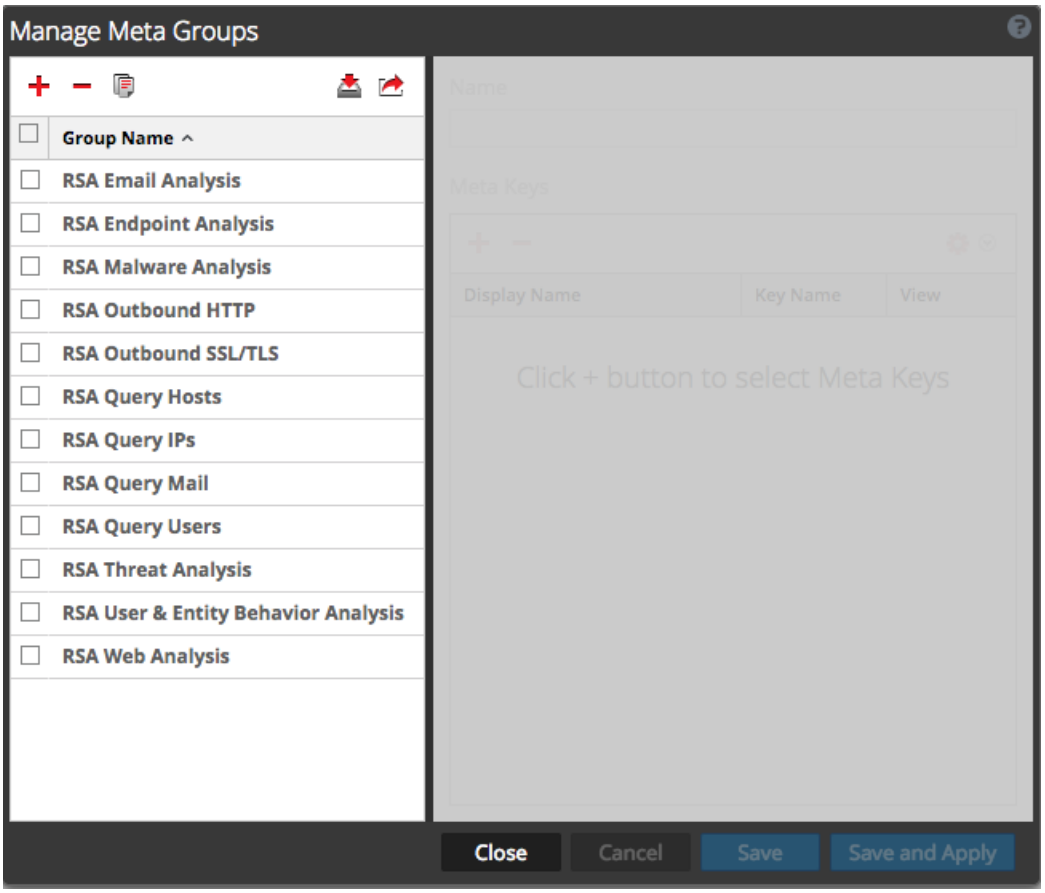
*You can perform this task in the current view.

Related Topics

- Filter Results in the Navigate View
- How NetWitness Investigate Works

Quick Look

Below is an example of the dialog for Version 11.1, in which additional OOTB meta groups are available: RSA Endpoint Analysis, RSA Outbound HTTP, and RSA Outbound SSL/TLS. The Manage Meta Groups dialog has two panels. The following table describes the buttons at the bottom of the dialog.



Feature	Description
Close	Closes the dialog.
Cancel	Cancels all changes.
Save	Saves all changes.
Save and Apply	Saves and immediately applies all changes.

The Meta Groups panel is on the left side of the Manage Meta Groups dialog. This is where you can add, delete, import, and export meta groups.

The following table describes the features of the Meta Groups panel.

Feature	Description
+	Adds a meta group using the Settings panel on the right side of the Manage Meta Groups dialog.
−	Deletes the selected meta group. A confirmation dialog is displayed before the meta group is deleted.
	Displays the Meta Group Import dialog, where you can upload a file.

Feature	Description
	Exports the selected meta group to your computer.
Group Name	Lists all meta group names.

The Settings panel is on the right side of the Manage Meta Groups dialog. This is where you create and edit meta groups. Below the Name field is the Meta Keys grid.

The following table describes the features of the Settings panel.

Feature	Description
Name	Displays the name of the selected meta group.
	Displays the Available Meta Keys dialog, where you can select meta keys to add to the group.
	Deletes the selected meta keys.
	Displays a drop-down menu, where you can select the view for all meta keys. There are four options based on the possible values for the `defaultAction` property used to define a key in the custom index file for the service: • Hidden: These meta keys are hidden by default, and are not shown in Investigation at all. • Open: The values of this meta key are displayed by default. • Close: The values of this meta key are closed by default, and can be opened manually. • Auto: Reverts to the default view for meta keys as specified in the service index file.
Display Name	Indicates the name that is displayed for the key in Investigation views, and is defined by the `description` property for the key in the custom index file for the service..
Key Name	Indicates the `name` of the meta key as defined in the custom index file for the service.
View	Indicates which view the meta key is set to. You can change this by either: • Clicking **v** in the View column header, then selecting a view in order to change all meta key views. • Clicking a single meta key in the View column, then opening the drop-down menu in which all available views are displayed, in order to change an individual meta key view.

Manage Profiles Dialog

Profiles allow you to set up custom views in the Navigate view and the Events View. At fresh installation, OOTB profiles are available in the Manage Profiles dialog. The OOTB profile groups are prefixed with RSA for identification and can be duplicated but cannot be edited or deleted. In the Manage Profiles dialog, you can configure, add, delete, import, and export profiles. In Version 11.2 and later, you can organize profiles into profile groups.

To access this dialog in the **Investigation > Navigate** or **Events** view toolbar, select **Profile > Manage Profiles**.

What do you want to do?

User Role	I want to ...	Show me how
Threat Hunter	browse event metadata	Begin an Investigation in the Navigate or Events View
Threat Hunter	browse raw events	Begin an Investigation in the Navigate or Events View
Threat Hunter	analyze raw events and metadata	Begin an Investigation in the Event Analysis View
Threat Hunter	investigate endpoints (Version 11.1)	Investigate Hosts
Threat Hunter	find suspicious endpoint files (Version 11.1)	Investigate Files
Threat Hunter	scan files and events for malware	Conducting Malware Analysis
Incident Responder	triage an incident in Investigate	*NetWitness Respond User Guide*
Threat Hunter	configure profiles for the Navigate view or Events view*	Use Profiles to Encapsulate Custom Views

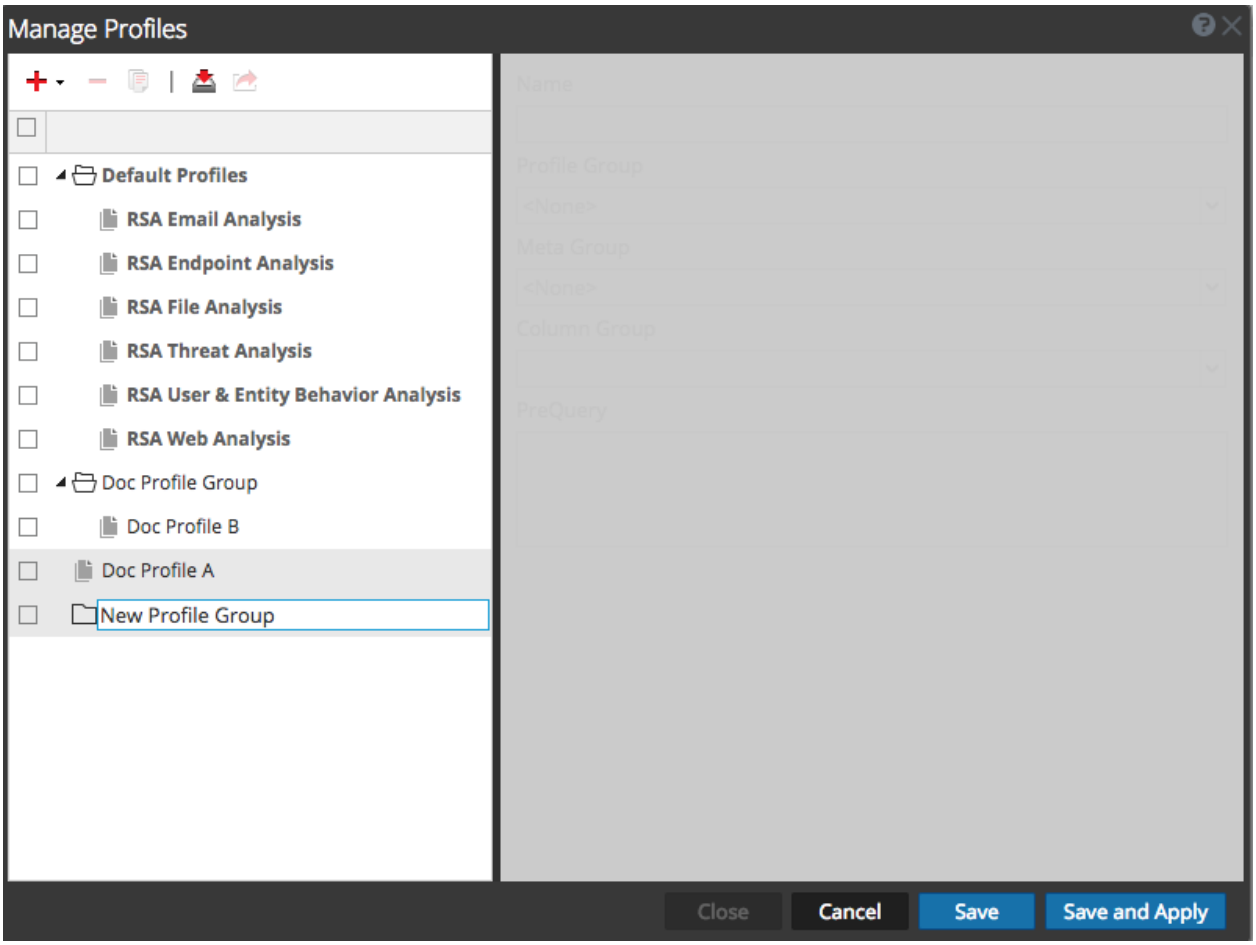
*You can perform this task in the current view.

Related Topics

- How NetWitness Investigate Works
- Navigate View
- Events View

Quick Look

This is an example of the Manage Profiles dialog showing several profile groups.



The Manage Profiles dialog has two panels. At the bottom of the dialog there is a row of buttons. The following table describes the buttons.

Field	Description
Close	Closes the dialog.
Cancel	Cancels all changes.
Save	Saves all changes.
Save and Apply	Saves and applies all changes immediately.

The Profile panel on the left side of the dialog displays available profiles and allows you to add, delete, import, and export profiles. The following table describes the fields in the Profile panel.

Field	Description
+	Adds a new profile using the Settings panel on the right side of the Manage Profiles dialog.
−	Deletes the selected profile. A confirmation dialog is displayed before the profile is deleted.

Field	Description
	Displays the Profile Import dialog, where you can upload a file.
	Exports the selected profile to your computer.
Profile Name	Lists all profile names.

The Settings panel on the right side of the dialog offers options to configure profiles. It can only be used when one profile is selected. The following table describes the fields in the Settings panel.

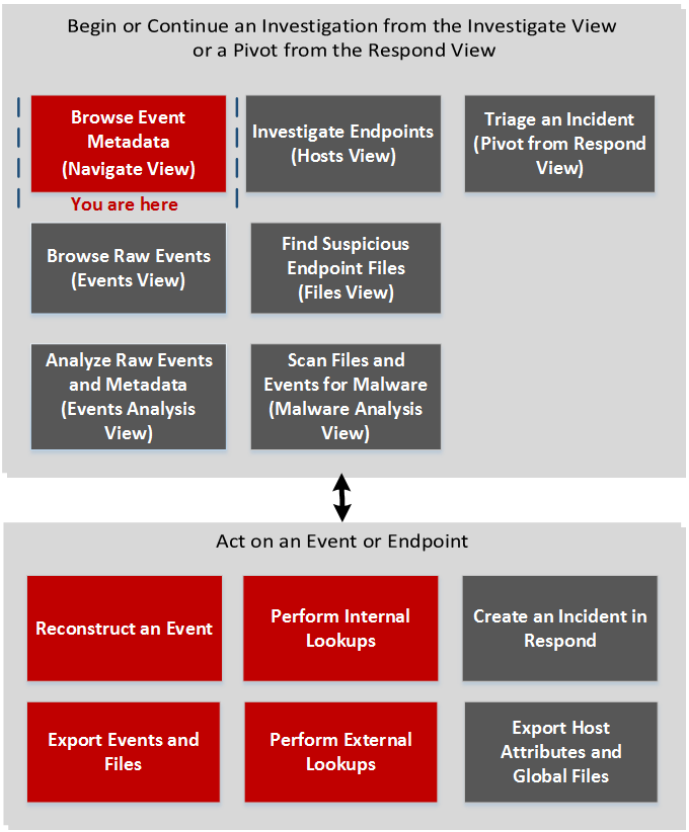
Feature	Description
Name	Displays the name of the profile.
Meta Group	Displays a drop-down menu listing available meta groups.
Column Group	Displays a drop-down menu listing available column groups. Three groups are available by default: • List View • Detail View • Log View
PreQuery	Defines a limiting query for filtering Investigation results. This query is used when the associated profile is activated and the preQuery applies to any queries used in the Investigation Navigate and Events views. This is an example of a preQuery: `'service=80,25,110'`.

Navigate View

The Navigate view (**INVESTIGATE** > Navigate) displays event metadata--the meta keys and meta values-- that were found in captured data for the selected service. The data is filtered and displayed in accordance with the options you set for profile, time range, meta group, and query. You can also drill into the data by clicking meta keys and meta values. The Navigate view is the default entry point to NetWitness Investigate; you can change the default entry point to one of the other views in the Profile preferences.

Workflow

The figure below depicts the high-level workflow for investigating event metadata.



These are the tasks that you can perform in the Navigate view:

- Select a service to investigate and load data.
- View query results and filter by time range, profile, meta group.
- Sort the results and select a quantification method.
- Save events, go to an event using the event ID, visualize an event, and print the event.
- View additional contextual data for specific meta keys and values.

- Go to the Events view or the Event Analysis view, where you can see a chronological list of events, reconstruct an event, and conduct an interactive analysis of an event. When viewing and analyzing events, you can export events, files, and logs to your local file system.

What do you want to do?

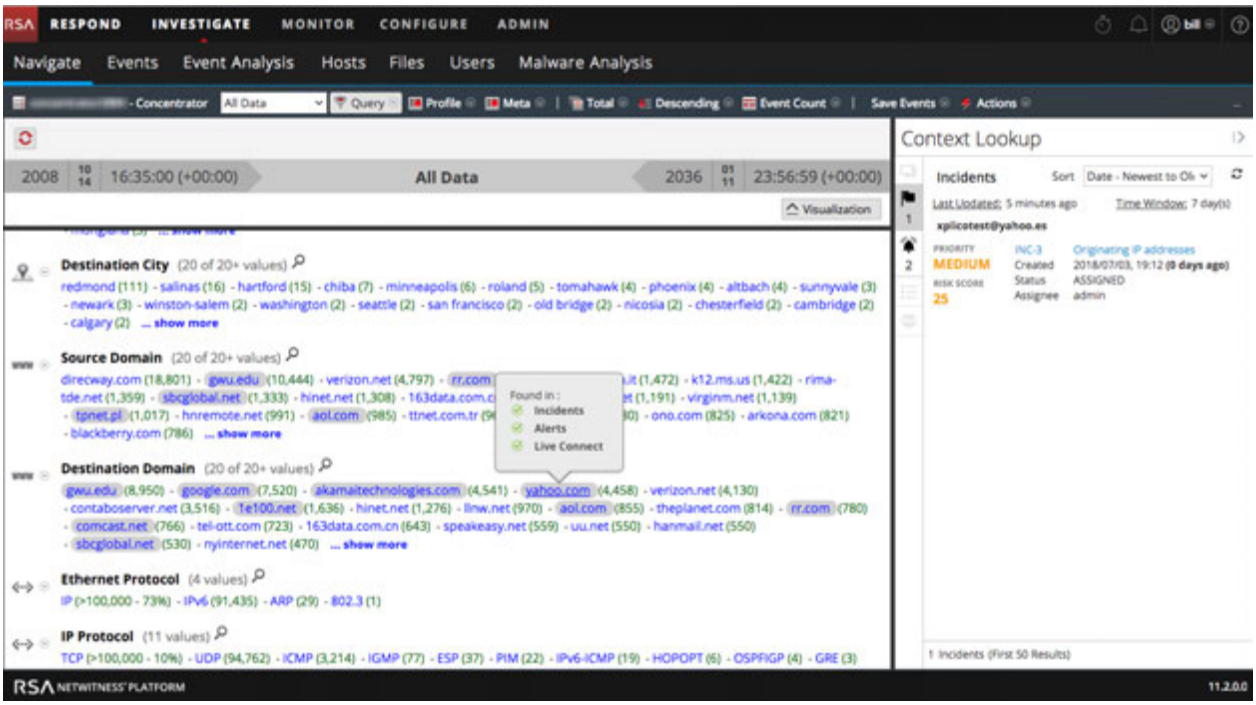
User Role	I want to ...	Show me how
Threat Hunter	browse event metadata*	Begin an Investigation in the Navigate or Events View
Threat Hunter	browse raw events*	Begin an Investigation in the Navigate or Events View
Threat Hunter	analyze raw events and metadata	Begin an Investigation in the Event Analysis View
Threat Hunter	investigate endpoints (Version 11.1)	Investigate Hosts
Threat Hunter	find suspicious endpoint files (Version 11.1)	Investigate Files
Threat Hunter	scan files and events for malware	Conducting Malware Analysis
Incident Responder	triage an incident in Investigate	*NetWitness Respond User Guide*
Threat Hunter	set user preferences for the Navigate view*	Configure the Navigate View and Events View
Threat Hunter	submit a query or drill into the data set*	Investigating Metadata in the Navigate View
Threat Hunter	refine query results*	Querying and Acting on Data in the Navigate and Events Views
Threat Hunter	perform internal lookups*	Look Up Additional Context in the Navigate and Events Views
Threat Hunter	perform external lookups*	Launch an External Lookup of a Meta Key

*You can perform this task in the current view.

Related Topics

- How NetWitness Investigate Works
- Events View
- Event Analysis View
- Malware Analysis View

Quick Look



The Navigate view consists of these features:

- Toolbar
- Pause/reload button and breadcrumb
- Time banner
- Optional debug information.
- Collapsible Visualization panel
- Values panel
- Context Lookup panel
- Context menus

Toolbar

The toolbar provides a way to:

- Change the service being investigated.
- Control the range of data displayed: You can select use profiles, set a time range, use meta groups, and create queries to apply to the data.
- Set the quantification method and sorting method for data in the Values panel.

- Perform actions on the results. You can export and print results, open an event for which you have an event ID in the Events view or Event Analysis view, and pass a query to Informer.
- Configure Investigate settings without navigating away from the Investigate views.

Some of the toolbar options are labeled with the default value or the selected value rather than displaying the name of the option. For example, the time range option in the example above is labeled **Last 5 Minutes** to reflect the currently selected value. These are the toolbar options.

Option	Description
	Displays the selected service name next to the icon. Clicking the icon opens the Investigate a Service dialog, in which you can select a service to investigate and set the default service to investigate (see Begin an Investigation in the Navigate or Events View). Changing the service does not cause a reload of the data.
Time Range	Displays the Time Range options; the currently selected option is displayed in the toolbar (see Filter Results in the Navigate View). Possible choices are: • All Data • Last 5, 10, 15, or 30 Minutes • Last Hour, Last 3, 6, 12, or 24 Hours • Last 2 or 5 Days • Early Morning • Morning • Afternoon • Evening • All Day • Yesterday • This Week • Last Week • Custom **Note:** If you specify custom start or end times in seconds, the value for start time in seconds always defaults to :00, and the value for end time in seconds always defaults to :59. For example, if you are using time to drill down into an issue, the drill time will be interpreted as `HH:MM:00 - HH:MM:59`. Seconds display in this format in Investigate functions.
Query	Displays the Query dialog, in which you can enter a custom query directly instead of drilling down the data. See Query Dialog for a description of the dialog.

Option	Description
Profile	Displays the Profile menu; the currently selected profile is displayed in the toolbar. A profile allows you to manage and use profiles that can include custom meta groups, a default column group, and a beginning query. The Profiles apply to the Navigate view (meta groups and queries) and the Events view (column groups and queries). See Use Profiles to Encapsulate Custom Views for more information.
Meta	Displays the Meta Group menu. You can use Default Meta Keys or a custom Meta Group. You also have the option to make changes to both group types (see Manage Meta Groups).
Sort Field	Displays the Sort Field menu; the currently selected option is displayed in the toolbar. The menu has two options: Order by Total and Order by Value. The Sort Field is a complement to the Sort Order option; the data for each meta key is ordered based on the total (green number) or the meta value (blue text) (see Filter Results in the Navigate View).
Sort Order	Displays the Sort Order menu; the currently selected option is displayed in the toolbar. The menu has two options: Sort in Ascending Order and Sort in Descending. The Sort Order is a complement to the Sort Field option; the selected field for each meta key is ordered in ascending or descending order (see Filter Results in the Navigate View).
Quantification Method	Displays the Quantification Method menu; the currently selected option is displayed in the toolbar. The Quantification Method only applies to the meta key results in the Values panel. It does not apply to the timeline. The drop-down menu contains three options for calculating the quantity (green number in parentheses) for a meta value: Quantify by Event Count, Quantify by Event Size, and Quantify by Packet Count (see Filter Results in the Navigate View). These are applied differently depending on the type of data in view. For packet data: • Quantify by Event Count shows the number of sessions. • Quantify by Event Size shows the size in bytes. • Quantify by Packet Count shows the number of packets. For log data: • Quantify by Event Count shows the number of logs. • Quantify by Event Size shows the size in bytes. • Quantify by Packet Count shows the number of logs.
Save Events	Displays the Save Events menu, in which you can use options to: extract files associated with an event, export the current drill point as a PCAP file, and export the current drill point as a log file (see Export a Drill Point).

Option	Description
Actions	The Actions menu includes actions that you can perform in the Navigate view (see Investigating Metadata in the Navigate View). In Version 11.0.0.x, the options are: Visualize, Go To Event, and Print. In Version 11.1 and later, the options are Visualize, Go to event in Event Reconstruction, Go to event in Event Analysis, and Print).
Search Events	Enables you to search for text patterns within the current set of events. If you click in the Search field, it shows a drop-down menu with search options. If you click Apply, it saves the selected options and also updates the search options in the Events view and the Investigations profile (see Search for Text Patterns).
Settings	Displays the settings for the Navigate view (which are also editable in the Profile view) so that you can change Investigate settings without navigating away from the Navigate view. When you change a setting In the Navigate view the setting is also changed in the Profile view (see Configure the Navigate View and Events View).

Pause/Reload Button and Breadcrumb

The breadcrumb tracks each query as you drill down through the metadata for the service. Each query is listed with a drop-down menu in a pipe separated string. The last point is the current point, also called the tip. The icon in front of the breadcrumb allows you to pause the loading of meta values and to reload meta values.

The breadcrumb does not include the service name and appears only if a query is in effect. If too many drill points exist for display, the overflow is shown as double angle brackets, >>, at the end of the breadcrumb.

Each drop-down menu in the breadcrumb is the same, with slight variation based on the position of the crumb.

The following table describes the controls and menu options in the breadcrumb.

Feature	Description
	Pause and Reload button. Controls the loading of data in the view. It has three possible functions: pause loading, continue loading, and reload.
Navigate Here	Opens the selected drill point in the current Values panel.
Navigate Here (new tab)	Opens the selected drill point in a new tab.
Insert Before	Inserts a query before the current drill point. The Create Filter dialog opens and you can define a custom query to insert in the breadcrumb (see Create a Custom Query).
Append	Appends a query after the current drill point. The Create Filter dialog opens and you can define a custom query to append to the end of the breadcrumb (see Create a Custom Query).

Feature	Description
Remove	Removes the selected drill point from the breadcrumb.
Edit	Opens the selected drill point in the Create Filter dialog so that you can edit the query.
>>	Clicking the angle brackets displays a drop-down menu of the breadcrumb overflow.

(Optional) Debug Information

If you have activated the Show Debug Information setting and the service you are navigating is a 10.4 or later Broker, NetWitness Platform displays the debug information beneath the breadcrumb.

The debug information is the `where` clause from the current query. The only time there is no `where` clause is when the time range is all data and there are no drill points. If the Broker has at least one aggregate service that is offline, the debug information also lists the offline service.

For example:

```
(attachment exists)&&(tcp.dstport = '80')&&(risk.info exists)$$time='2014-05-04 18:50:00"-"2014-05-09 18:59:59(attachment exists) && (tcp.dstport = '80') && (risk.info exists) && time="2014-05-04 18:50:00"-"2014-05-09 18:50:59"
```

In addition, the time taken to load is displayed at the end of each meta key in the Values panel.

Time Banner

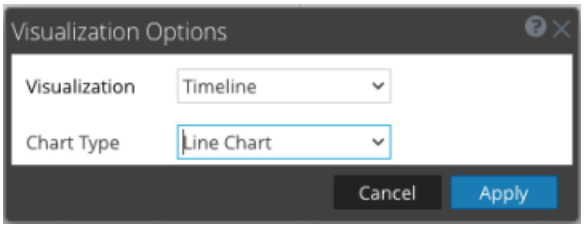
Just below the breadcrumb and debug information (if present), the time banner shows the time range used to create the chart.

Visualizations

At the top of the Navigate view is a visualization of the current drill point. You can use this to drill into data from the Visualization panel (see Filter Results in the Navigate View). You can show or hide the visualization, and choose one of the the visualization options: Timeline or Coordinates. The Visualization opens initially to the last saved Visualization.

Timeline Chart

The timeline is the count of the number of events that occur at a specific instance. The timeline provides event counts so that you can see if the number of events increases drastically at a given point in time. The timeline displays activity for the specified service and time range as a line chart or a bar chart based on your choice in the Options menu. The second figure illustrates a line chart and third figure illustrates a bar chart.

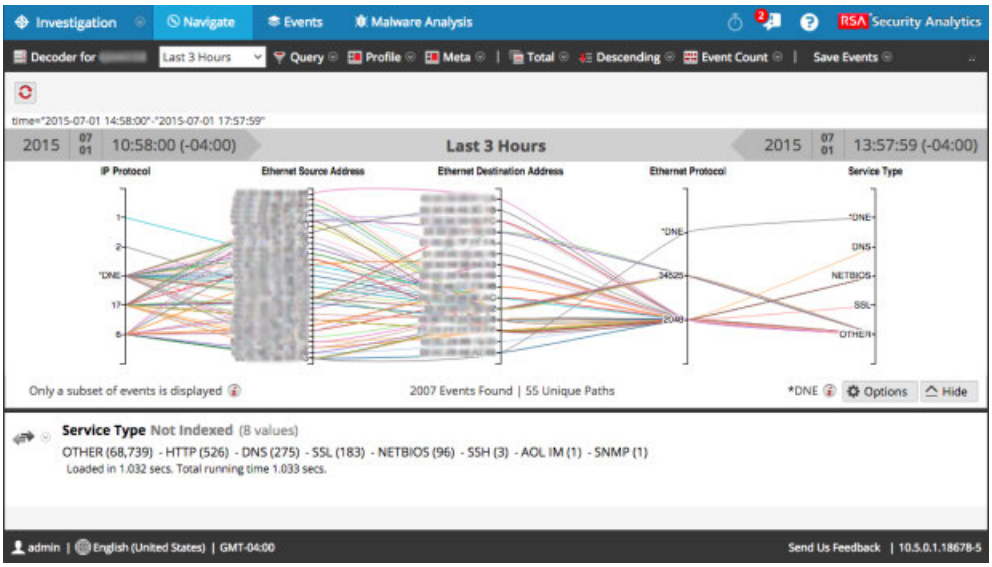


The timeline displays activity for the specified service and time range, as a line chart or a bar chart based on your choice in the Options menu.

Feature	Description
Number of Events (Timeline)	The Y axis of the chart based on thousands of events.
Time Line (Timeline)	The X axis of the chart based on the time the events occurred.
Event point (Timeline)	If you want to explore a specific section, simply select the range from the chart. The new time range will be reflected in the chart.
Investigate (Timeline)	Displays the meta values for the selected subset.
Reset Zoom (Timeline)	To return to the original time range, click Reset Zoom.
Options	Displays the Visualization Options dialog. Data points can be displayed as a Line chart (default), a Bar chart, or Coordinates chart. When a chart type is select, the relevant options are displayed.
Hide	Collapses the chart.

Parallel Coordinates Chart

The Parallel Coordinates chart is one of the choices in the Options menu for visualizing the current drill point. With Coordinates selected in the Visualization Options dialog, you can select the meta data to be displayed (see Visualize Metadata as Parallel Coordinates).



Feature	Description
Axes	Each axis is a meta key. The number of meta keys affects the load time for the chart. All meta keys are loaded, but it there the number of events per meta key is limited.
Lines	Lines represent events and they connect values on the axes to show the correlation between multiple meta keys.
Options	Displays the Visualization Options dialog. Data points can be displayed as a Line chart (default), a Bar chart, or Coordinates chart. When a chart type is select, the relevant options are displayed.
Only a subset of events is displayed.	This message is a notification that not all events in the values panel are drawn in the chart. Removing axes or filtering the data in the Values panel can help to display all events.
Events Found | Unique Paths	Displays the total number of events charted versus the number of unique paths charted. Setting the All Meta Keys Must Exist in an Event option redraws the chart so that it is more targeted and legible.
DNE	Indicates that there is no values for this meta key in the event.

In the Visualization Options dialog for Coordinates, you can select the meta keys to chart.

Feature	Description
Visualization selection	Displays a drop-down list of visualization types: Timeline and Coordinates
All Meta Keys Must Exist in an Event	Limits the data represented in the visualization to only those events that include all selected meta keys. This can result in a cleaner, more targeted visualization.

Feature	Description
	Displays the Add Keys to Parallel Coordinates Visualization dialog so that you can add axes to the visualization. This is useful if you are looking for relationships between the default meta keys and some additional ones.
	Deletes the selected keys so that they do not appear as axes in the visualization. This can help to make the visualization less cluttered and allow for more data points to be included in the visualization.
	Reverts to the default meta keys for visualization, which consist of all meta keys in the current drill point.
	Controls the display of additional information about the number of selected axes versus the recommended count. This helps to make you aware of possible performance improvements by removing axes.
Axes	Lists the meta keys selected as axes in the visualization.
Cancel	Cancels any changes made to the visualization options.
Apply	Saves the changes made to the visualization options and applies to the current visualization.

In the Add Keys to Parallel Coordinates Visualization dialog, you can select the meta keys or meta groups to use as axes the Parallel Coordinates visualization.

Feature	Description
Visualization selection	Select Keys: Two options for selecting meta keys are: • From Default Meta Keys • From Meta Groups Each option offers a drop-down list from which to select.
With the Selected Meta Keys...	The options for the method of adding meta keys allow you to: • Replace the current list of keys • Append to the current list of keys • Insert at beginning of the current list of keys
Cancel	Closes the dialog and does not add any keys.
Add	Closes the dialog and adds the selected keys as specified.

Values Panel

The major feature of the Navigate view is the Values panel, which you can use to analyze data (see Filter Results in the Navigate View).

The default view is for the last 3 hours of collection, using the default meta keys and non-indexed meta keys closed. The meta keys within the meta groups are displayed in the order that NetWitness Platform queries the keys. As the data loads into the Values panel, NetWitness Platform is optimized to show partial results, loading progress, and service status as the data loads.

The loading behavior is determined by several configuration settings. The highest level settings are configured by the administrator for each user. These are:

- The maximum amount of time allowed for this user to run a query (Query Timeout).
- The limit at which NetWitness Platform stops counting the number of meta values in a session (Session Threshold). If a threshold is set for a session, the Navigate view shows that the threshold was reached and the percentage of results loaded. Any session that does not show a percentage is accurate and was processed to completion. If there is a percentage, that reflects how much processing was completed. The percentage displayed is estimated by extrapolating from the value at the time processing finished, considering the amount of work remaining. Larger percentages are generally more accurate because they require less extrapolating
- The limit at which NetWitness Platform stops counting the number of meta values in a session (Session Threshold). If a threshold is set for a session, the Navigate view shows that the threshold was reached and the percentage of query time used to reach the threshold.

Note: The values for non-indexed meta keys take longer to load in the Values panel. To optimize loading, NetWitness Platform does not open non-indexed meta keys by default. Refer to Manage and Apply Default Meta Keys in an Investigation for a detailed description of non-indexed meta keys in Investigation.

When you have launched an investigation of a service, NetWitness Platform displays results in the Values panel.

1. NetWitness Platform loads meta keys and meta values in the Values panel. For each meta key load, the stages of load are:
   a. **Waiting to Be Loaded** or **Closed**. If Closed, no data for that key is loaded.
   b. **Loading**
      i. **Loading progress**: NetWitness Platform is receiving and displaying progress messages.
      ii. **Partial results**: NetWitness Platform is receiving values messages and partial results are displayed in the Values panel.
   c. **Load Complete**: All results are finished loading.
2. As each meta key load is completed, and final values are displayed, the next meta key is started. The number or values rendered for each meta key is specified by the Render Threads value in the Investigation Preference settings. Loading continues until all keys to be loaded have finished.
3. If **Show Debug Information** is active and the service you are navigating is a 10.4 or later Broker, NetWitness Platform displays load time information beneath the values for each meta key and displays additional load details for the aggregated services. NetWitness Platform also displays the debug information beneath the breadcrumb.

Iterative results

Iterative results provide feedback on the status of queries within the interfaces to provide additional context for how long the data load will take and if any service data is missing. For example, if you are querying a Broker that is aggregating from two Concentrators, NetWitness Platform starts displaying the results from the first Concentrator as soon as it is available, even if the second Concentrator is still waiting for results.

Iterative results also include a notification that service data is missing because the service is unreachable.

Partial results

When partial values from the Core service are returned but not completed, a message at the end of the meta key listing shows the progress of values loaded. For example, Currently looking at 38 ip.src values 71% indicates that loading of values for the meta key is 71% complete.

Debug Information

If the Show Debug Information setting is in effect, a field at the end of the values displays the status for the different systems against which you are querying within NetWitness Platform. For example, when you are querying against a 10.4 broker pulling from multiple concentrators, NetWitness Platform displays the status of the query on each of the Concentrators, which provides insight into the relative speed of data loading from each of the Concentrators. Each service that participated in the query is listed with the total elapsed time for the query.

Each service that participated in the query is listed with the total elasped time for the query. In the example above, two services returned in 3.207 seconds, localhost:50005 took 2 seconds to return the results. In addition, the where clause of the query is displayed below the breadcrumb. You can copy this syntax directly into an application rule or Reporting where clause of a rule.

Load Complete

For each meta key, there is a list of values (blue text) and counts (green text) found in the current drill point. When you click a value to drill down into a subset of the currently selected data, the display is updated and the new drill point is recorded in the breadcrumb. You can specify the sorting and quantification methods for the values list using the option in the toolbar.

Note: Title, values, and counts for non-indexed meta keys are not drillable; the Values and counts are shown in black.

Feature	Description
Meta Key	The name of the meta that is listed, for example, **Service Type** is a meta key.
Number of values rendered vs number of values available to load	The number or values rendered is specified by the Render Threads value in the Investigation Preference settings. In the example above, the meta key is **Service Type**, and 20 of 20+ values are currently displayed. You can display additional values by clicking **...show more**.

Feature	Description
	Clicking on an indexed meta key opens the Search dialog in which you can enter a filter for the current meta key. The search function is not available for non-indexed meta keys, and is based on the actual meta value rather than the alias. Drilling in the Search dialog using aliases is not supported. NOTE: Check with your administrator to obtain a list of aliases used for a meta key in Investigation. When an alias is used, this search dialog does not provide results. Instead, you must query the meta key using the Right-click query capability or the Query dialog.
Offline Services: xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx:50004	Lists offline services queried by a 10.4 Broker.
Meta Count, for example (3)	The number of instances found for a particular meta in the session.
Meta Value, for example other src	The specific name associated with the found meta.
...show more	If the number of meta values has been limited (for example, 20), clicking this displays additional meta values for the selected meta key.
Loaded in 0.418 secs. Total running time 0.434 secs. (localhost:50005 loaded in 1 secs....	Debug stats display load times based on the Show Debug Information setting.

Meta Key Drop-Down Menus

The Meta Keys in the Values panel have drop-down menus. Next to each meta label, a drop-down arrow displays the options that can apply to that item. You can use these to change the way the results for the meta key are displayed in the current view. Changes made to meta keys are displayed in the current view and persist until you refresh the page or select a new service in the Navigate view toolbar. See Drill into Data in the Values Panel

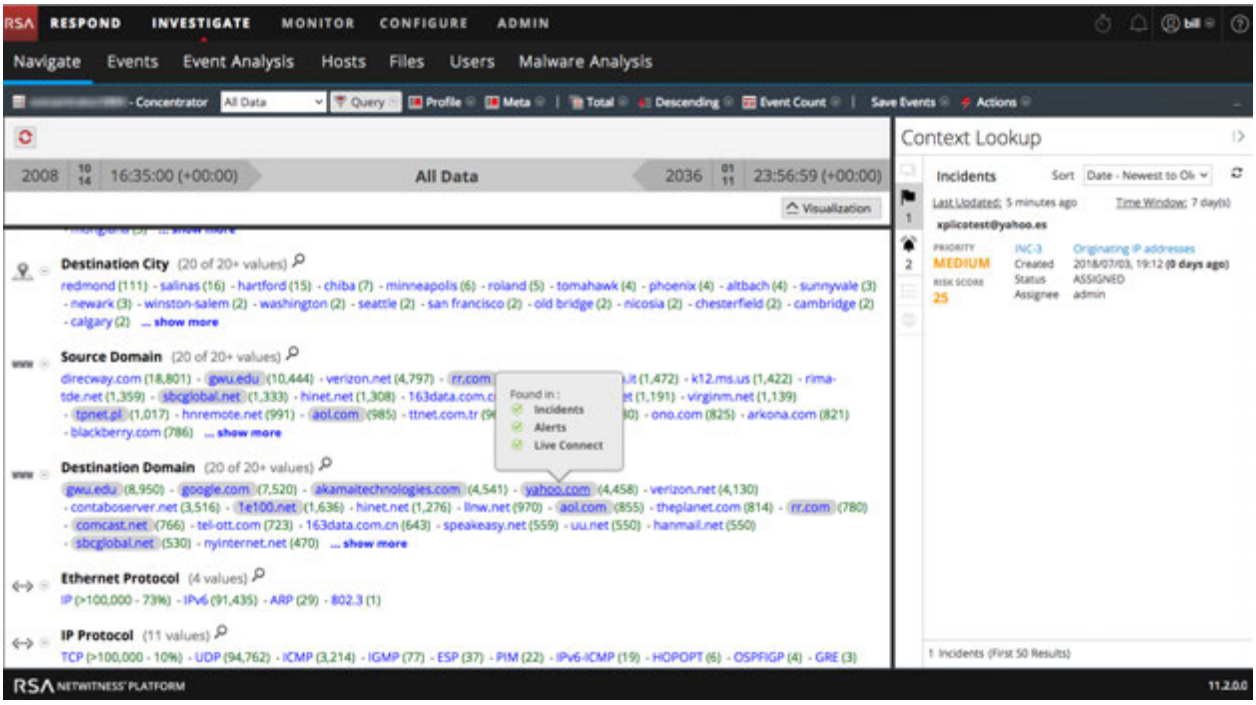
Refresh reverts to the current view of meta keys as defined in the Manage Default Meta Keys dialog (see Manage and Apply Default Meta Keys in an Investigation). If you have never made modifications in the Manage Default Meta Keys dialog, NetWitness Platform restores the default meta keys from the core service.

- More Results
- Max Results
- Hide Results
- Meta Key Info
- View as CSV (Version 11.0.0.x) or Export Values (Version 11.1 and later)

Context Lookup Panel

The Navigate view and the Events view have a Context Lookup panel on the right side. The Context Lookup panel is displayed only if you have installed and configured the Context Hub service. For more information on configuring the Context Hub service, see the *Context Hub Configuration Guide*.

The Context Lookup panel displays relevant data when an analyst looks up contextual data for a meta value in the Values panel.

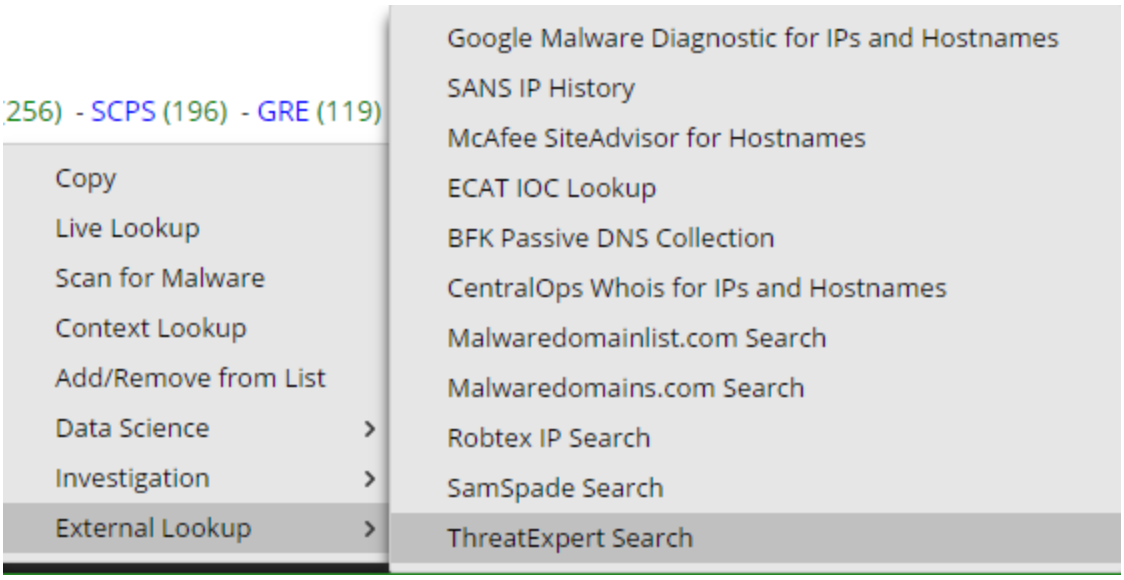


After the administrator configures the Context Hub service, you can view the contextual information for the meta values in the Navigate view and the Events view. For more information on configuring the Context Hub service, see the *Context Hub Configuration Guide*. For information about performing Context Lookup for meta values, see Look Up Additional Context in the Navigate and Events Views.

The Context Hub service is pre-configured with default meta type and meta key mapping. For information about the mapping of the context hub meta value with investigation meta key, see "Manage Meta Type and Meta Key Mapping" in the *Context Hub Configuration Guide*

You can view the type of context data that is available for a highlighted meta value by hovering the mouse over a highlighted meta value. An inline indicator shows which type of context data is available for the meta: Endpoint, Incidents, Alerts, or Lists.

Right-clicking a meta value opens a menu with the context lookup option. The following figure illustrates the Context Lookup option when you right-click a meta value.



For meta keys such as IP, Host and Mac Address, the details of the values that are flagged are collected from Endpoint, Incident, Alerts, and Lists.

For meta keys such as File, File Hash, Domain, User, the details of the values that are flagged are collected from Incidents, Alerts, and Lists.

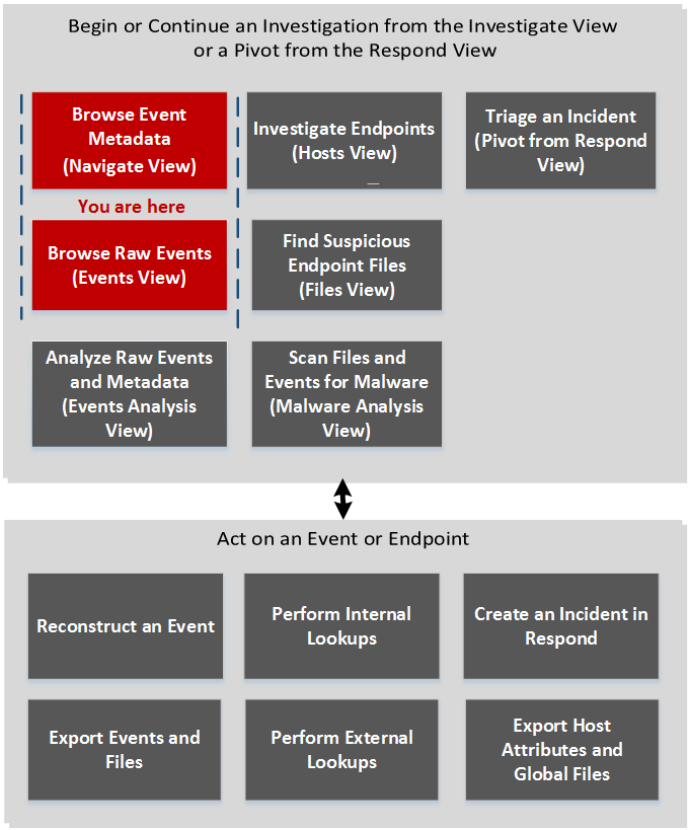
The data is displayed in the context panel, only if there is any data available .

For more information about the lookup results and contextual information for different data sources, see Context Lookup Panel.

Query Dialog

In the Navigate view or Events view, you can create a query rather than clicking through the meta keys and values to drill down into the meta data. The dialogs for creating a query offer syntax help with drop-down lists of applicable meta keys and operators. To access this dialog in the **Navigate** or **Events** view toolbar, select **Query**.

Workflow



What do you want to do?

User Role	I want to ...	Show me how
Threat Hunter	browse event metadata*	Begin an Investigation in the Navigate or Events View
Threat Hunter	browse raw events*	Begin an Investigation in the Navigate or Events View
Threat Hunter	analyze raw events and metadata	Begin an Investigation in the Event Analysis View

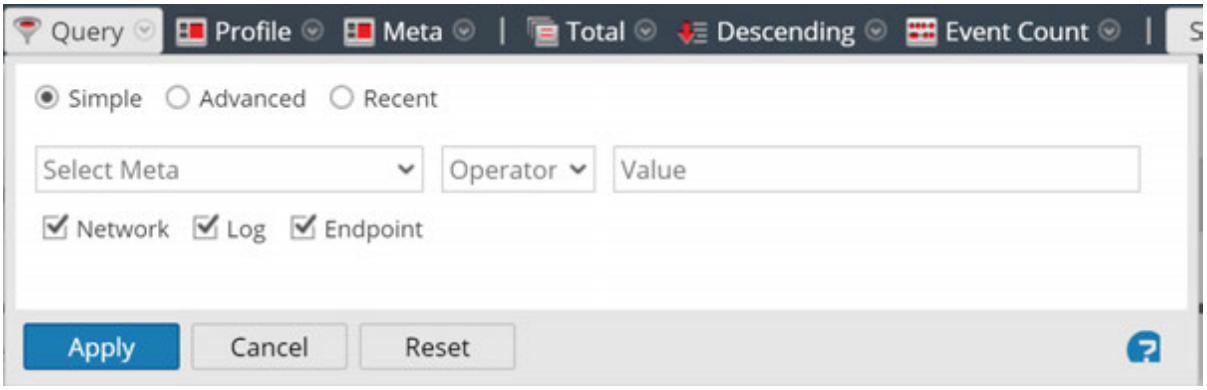
User Role	I want to ...	Show me how
Threat Hunter	investigate endpoints (Version 11.1)	Investigate Hosts
Threat Hunter	find suspicious endpoint files (Version 11.1)	Investigate Files
Threat Hunter	scan files and events for malware	Conducting Malware Analysis
Incident Responder	triage an incident in Investigate	*NetWitness Respond User Guide*
Threat Hunter	create a custom query*	Create a Custom Query

*You can perform this task in the current view.

Related Topics

- How NetWitness Investigate Works
- Navigate View
- Events View

Quick Look

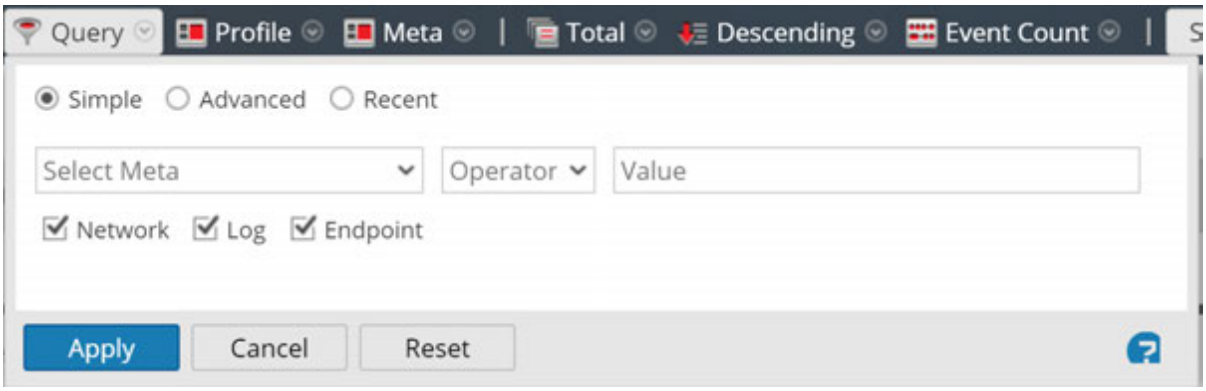


The Query dialog has three views:

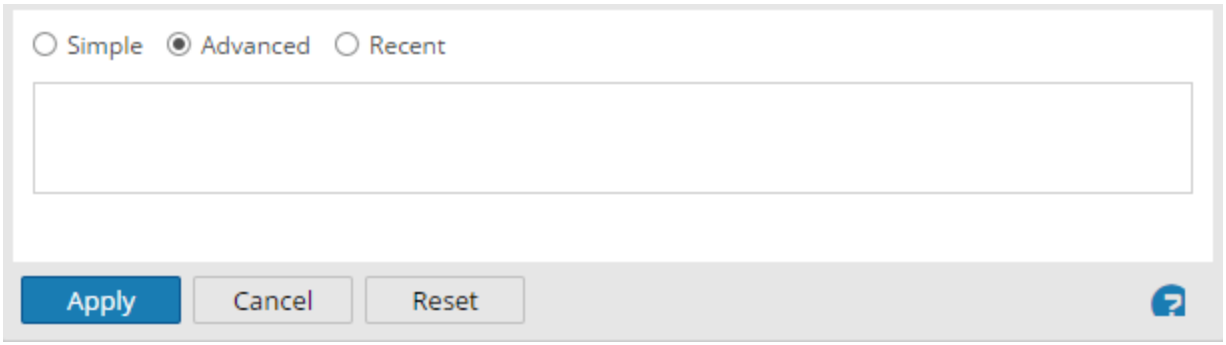
- Simple
- Advanced
- Recent

In the Simple view, you can create a query using the options displayed in the dialog. In the Advanced view, you can create a query without guidance. In the Recent view, you can select a query from a drop-down list of recent queries.

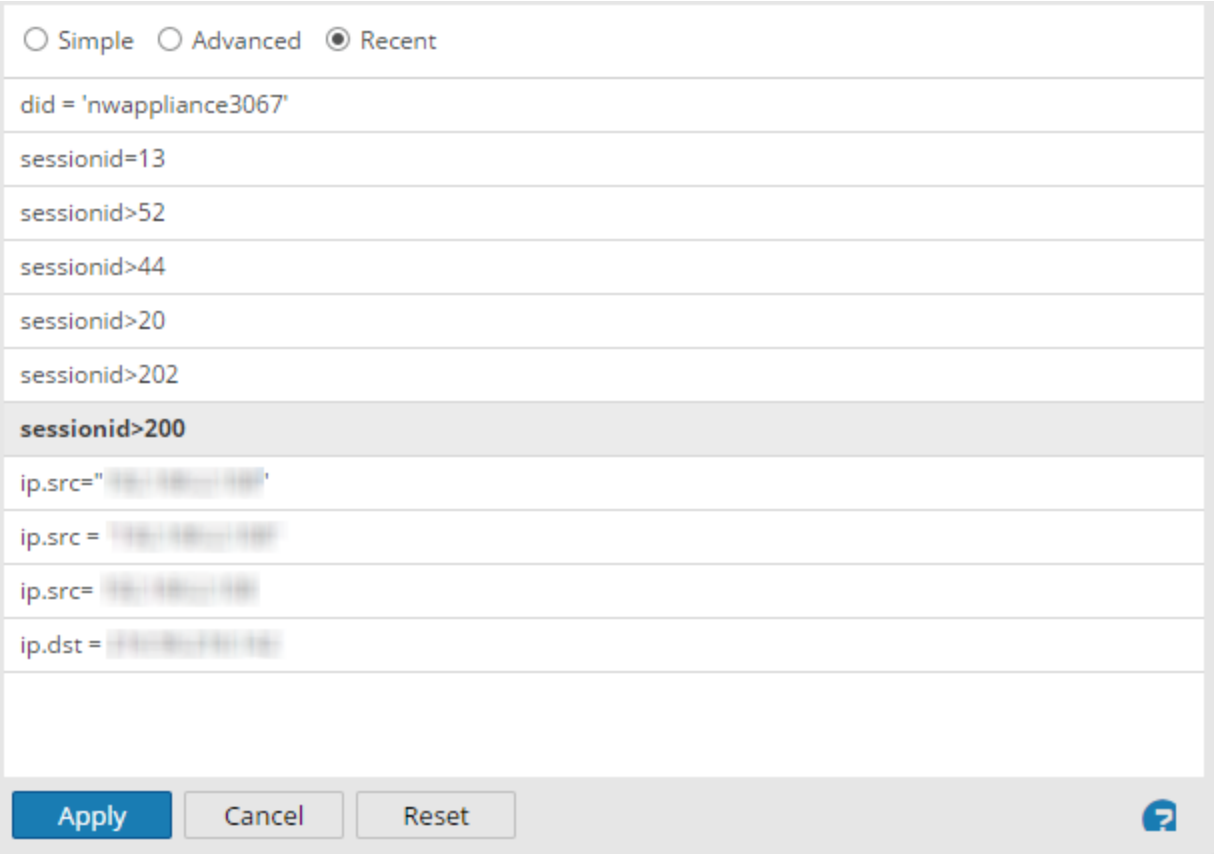
Simple View



Advanced View



Recent View



The following table describes features of the Query dialogs.

Feature	Description
Select Meta	Displays a drop-down list of meta groups.
Operator	Displays a drop-down list of operators (=,NetWitness Platform!=,NetWitness Platformexists,NetWitness Platform!exists)
Value	Allows you to enter a value to complete the query.
Network	Limits the query to packets if Log is not selected.
Log	Limits the query to logs if Network is not selected.
Query box	Allows you to enter a query in the Advanced view. When you begin typing, a drop-down list of available meta keys for the service is displayed, then a drop-down of operators is displayed as you type. If the expression currently entered in the query box is invalid, a warning appears near the box. When the query is valid, the warning is removed.
Query list	Allows you to select a query from a list of recent queries in the Recent view. Double-clicking a query automatically applies it.

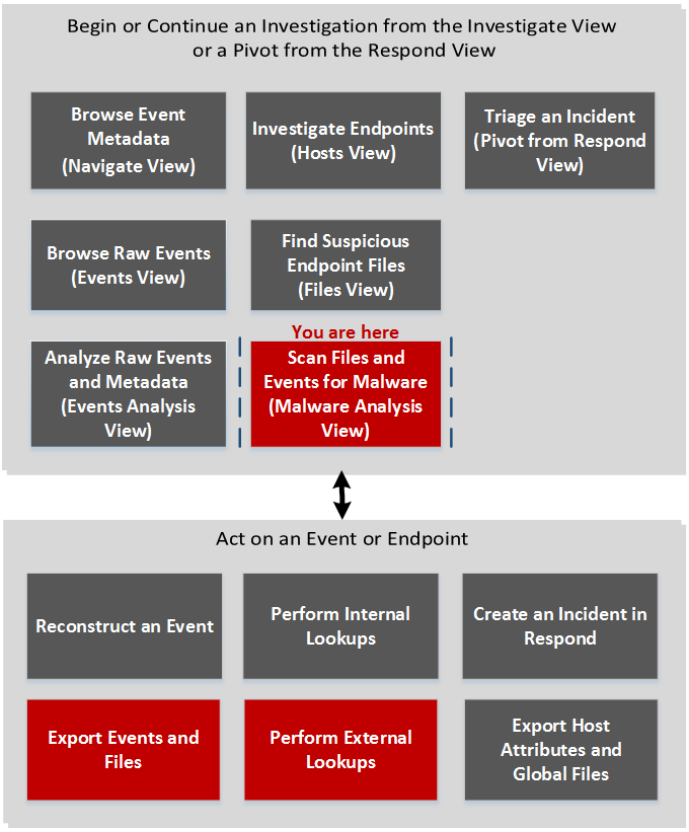
Feature	Description
Apply	Applies the new query to the current Investigation view.
Cancel	Closes the dialog without applying changes.
Reset	Resets all fields.

Scan For Malware Dialog

In the Scan for Malware dialog, Malware Analysis analysts can upload files to investigate in Malware Analysis.

To access this dialog go to the **Malware Analysis** view. In the **Select a Malware Analysis Service** dialog, select a service in the left panel, then click Scan Files in the right panel.

Workflow



What do you want to do?

User Role	I want to ...	Show me how
Threat Hunter	browse event metadata	Begin an Investigation in the Navigate or Events View
Threat Hunter	browse raw events	Begin an Investigation in the Navigate or Events View
Threat Hunter	analyze raw events and metadata	Begin an Investigation in the Event Analysis View

User Role	I want to ...	Show me how
Threat Hunter	investigate endpoints (Version 11.1)	Investigate Hosts
Threat Hunter	find suspicious endpoint files (Version 11.1)	Investigate Files
Threat Hunter	scan files and events for malware*	Conducting Malware Analysis
Incident Responder	triage an incident in Investigate	*NetWitness Respond User Guide*

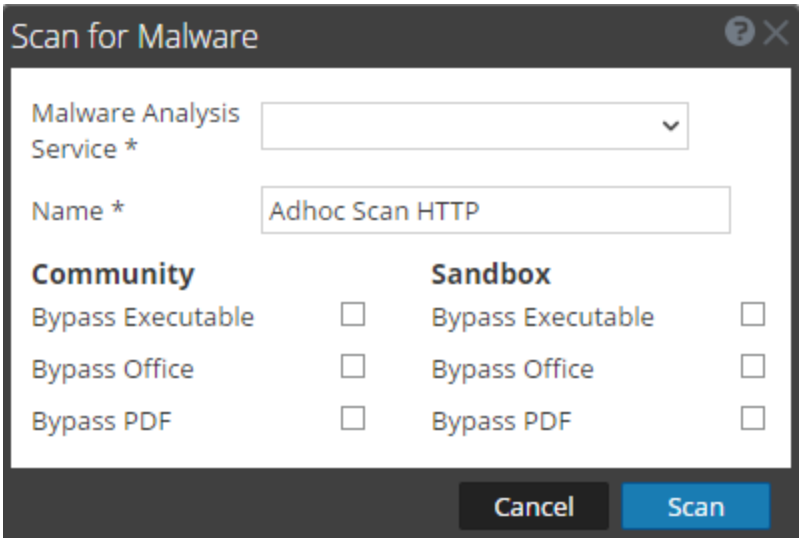
*You can perform this task in the current view.

Related Topics

- How NetWitness Investigate Works
- Begin a Malware Analysis Investigation
- Launch a Malware Analysis Scan from the Navigate View

Quick Look

The figure below illustrates the Scan for Malware dialog, and The following table describes the features available in the dialog.



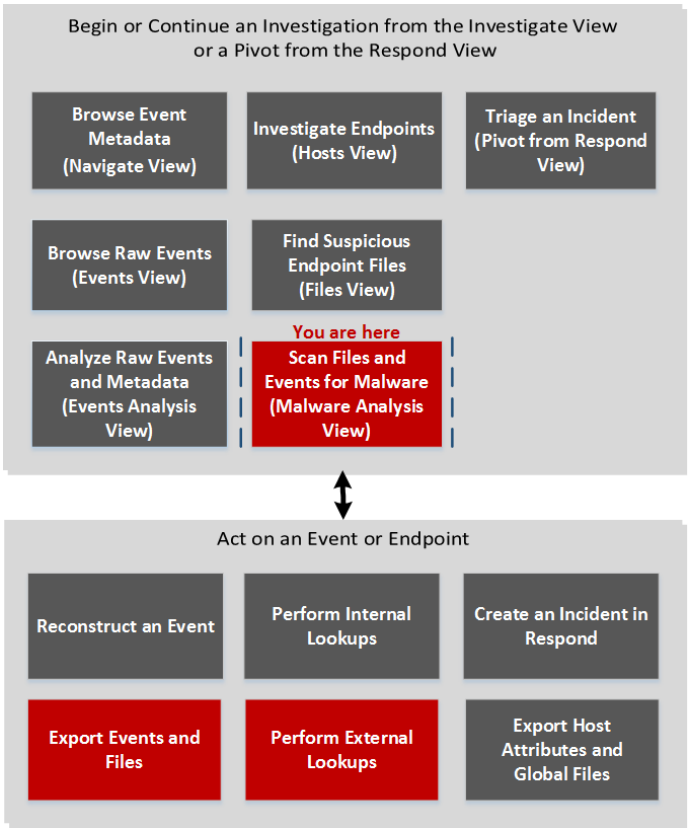
Feature	Description
+	Uploads a file from your computer.
−	Deletes a file from the list.

Feature	Description
File Name	Displays the names of the files added to the list.
Name	Allows you to name the scan job.
Community	Displays options for Community to bypass or ignore certain types of files: • Bypass Executable • Bypass Office • Bypass PDF
Sandbox	Displays options for Sandbox to bypass or ignore certain types of files: • Bypass Executable • Bypass Office • Bypass PDF
Cancel	Closes the dialog without performing any actions.
Scan	Scans the uploaded files.

Select a Malware Analysis Service Dialog

The Select a Malware Analysis Service dialog is accessible in the Malware Analysis view. In this dialog, Malware Analysis analysts can select a service to investigate, choose a scan on that service to investigate, upload a file to scan, and begin a continuous scan of the service.

Workflow



What do you want to do?

User Role	I want to ...	Show me how
Threat Hunter	browse event metadata	Begin an Investigation in the Navigate or Events View
Threat Hunter	browse raw events	Begin an Investigation in the Navigate or Events View
Threat Hunter	analyze raw events and metadata	Begin an Investigation in the Event Analysis View
Threat Hunter	investigate endpoints (Version 11.1)	Investigate Hosts

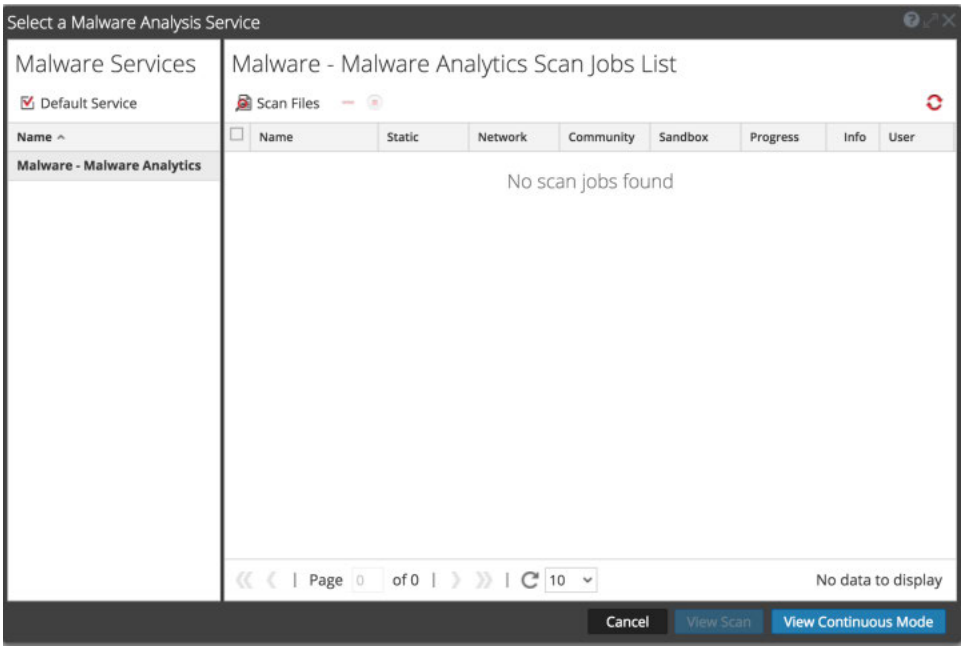
User Role	I want to ...	Show me how
Threat Hunter	find suspicious endpoint files (Version 11.1)	Investigate Files
Threat Hunter	scan files and events for malware*	Conducting Malware Analysis
Incident Responder	triage an incident in Investigate	*NetWitness Respond User Guide*

*You can perform this task in the current view.

Related Topics

- How NetWitness Investigate Works
- Begin a Malware Analysis Investigation
- Launch a Malware Analysis Scan from the Navigate View

Quick Look



The Select a Malware Analysis Service dialog has a Malware Services panel on the left and a Scan Jobs List on the right. The Scan Jobs List panel has a toolbar, list, and buttons to view scans.

The Malware Services panel is a list of services available for malware analysis. In this panel, you can select the service to investigate and you set a default service using the Default Service icon. When you select a service, the available scan jobs for that service are listed in the Scan Jobs list.

These are the features in the Scan Jobs List toolbar.

Feature	Description
Scan Files	Displays the Scan for Malware dialog, in which you can upload a file to the service for scanning.
Delete scan job ( )	Deletes one or more selected scan jobs, NetWitness Platform displays a confirmation dialog before deleting scan jobs.
Cancel scan job ( )	Pauses or continues one or more scan jobs.
Refresh ( )	Refreshes the list of scan jobs.

These are the columns in the Scan Jobs list. This list is also available in the Malware Scan Jobs dashlet.

Feature	Description
Name	Displays the name of the job.
Static, Network, Community, Sandbox	Filters the results based on the scores for each scoring module.
Progress	Displays the current progress made on the job. • Green: The job is finished. • Black: The job is in progress. • Red: An error occurred.
Info	Provides additional information. Displays the query for the job. If the job is not complete, it also displays more detailed description of the status.
User	Displays the name of the user who created the job.
Events	Counts the number of events for the job.
Dropped	Counts the number of files/events in the job that were dropped because the scores are below their configured threshold.
Event Type	Displays the type of job: Manual Upload, On Demand, or Resubmit.
Scheduled	Displays the date and time when the job was executed.

These are the available actions in the dialog.

Feature	Description
Cancel button	Cancels the selected scan job.
View Scan button	Displays the Summary of Events for the selected scan with the default dashlets displayed.
View Continuous Mode button	Displays the Summary of Events for the selected scan with the default dashlets displayed.

Settings Dialogs for Investigate Views

NetWitness PlatformVersion 11.0 has two settings dialogs, one for the Navigate view and one for the Events view. With the addition of the settings dialog for the Event Analysis view in Version 11.1, Investigate has three settings dialogs.

The settings in the Navigate view and Events view Settings dialogs are a subset of the Investigation settings made in the Profiles > Preferences panel > Investigations tab. By providing the settings within the Investigation view, NetWitness Platform saves time for analysts. If you change a setting here, the same setting is changed in the Profiles view, and if you change a setting in the Profiles view, the same setting is changed here.

To access this dialog, go to the **Navigate** or **Events** view, and select the **Settings** option in the toolbar.

The settings in the Event Analysis view have no corresponding settings in the Profiles > Preferences panel.

What do you want to do?

User Role	I want to ...	Show me how
Threat Hunter	browse event metadata	Begin an Investigation in the Navigate or Events View
Threat Hunter	browse raw events	Begin an Investigation in the Navigate or Events View
Threat Hunter	analyze raw events and metadata	Begin an Investigation in the Event Analysis View
Threat Hunter	investigate endpoints (Version 11.1)	Investigate Hosts
Threat Hunter	find suspicious endpoint files (Version 11.1)	Investigate Files
Threat Hunter	scan files and events for malware	Conducting Malware Analysis
Incident Responder	triage an incident in Investigate	*NetWitness Respond User Guide*
Threat Hunter	configure preferences for Investigate*	Configuring NetWitness Investigate Views and Preferences

*You can perform this task in the current view.

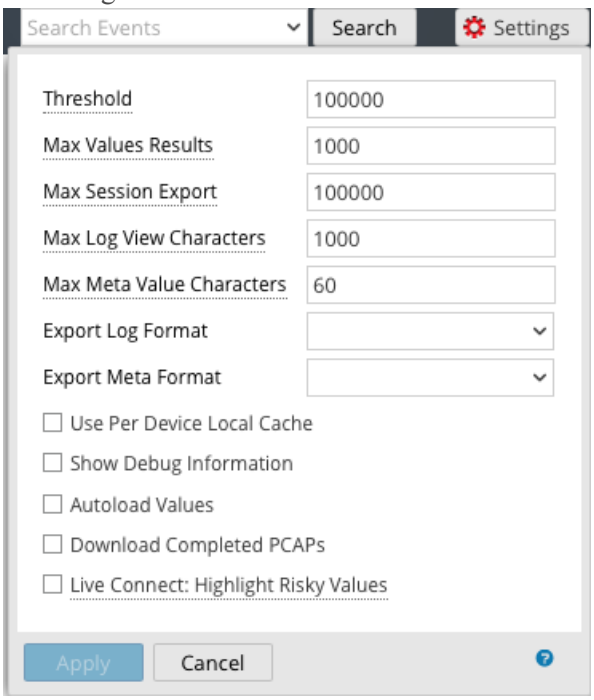
Related Topics

- How NetWitness Investigate Works

Quick Look

The Settings dialogs in the Navigate view and Events view have several features in common.

Several Investigation settings in the Navigate view influence the performance of when loading values in the Values panel. Default values are set based on common usage, and individual analysts can adjust these settings for their own investigations. The image below is an example of the dialog, and the following table describes the features.

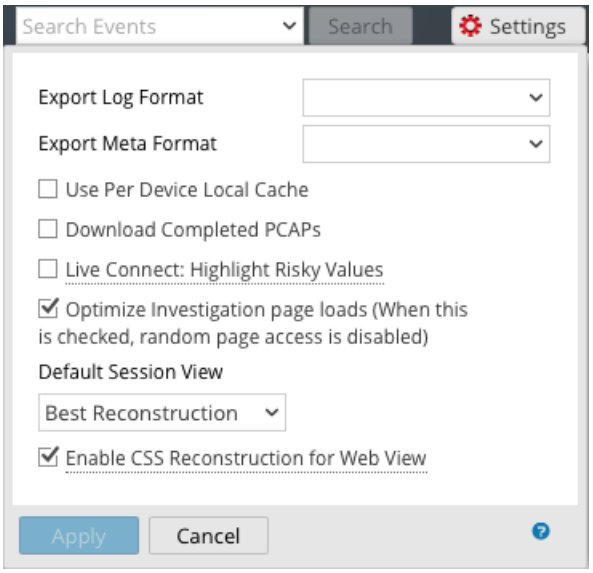


Feature	Description
Threshold	Sets the threshold for the maximum number of sessions loaded for a meta key value in the Values panel. A higher threshold allows accurate counts for a value, and also causes longer load times. The default value is **100000**.
Max Values Results	Sets the maximum number of values to load in the Navigate View when the Max Results option is selected in the Meta Key Menu for an open Meta Key. The default value is **1000**.
Max Session Export	Sets the maximum number of sessions able to be exported. The default value is **100000**.
Export Log Format	Sets the file format of exported logs. There are four formats available: • Text • SML • CSV • JSON

Feature	Description
Export Meta Format	Sets the file format of exported meta values. There are four formats available: • Text • SML • CSV • JSON
Use Per Device Local Cache	When unchecked, Investigate sends a fresh query to the database rather than displaying cached data in the Investigate views after the initial load. If checked, Investigate uses the data from local cache.
Show Debug Information	This option controls the display of the `where` clause beneath the breadcrumb in the Navigate view and the elapsed load time for each aggregated service on a Broker. When checked the debug information is displayed. The default value is **Off** (unchecked).
Append Events in Event Panel	This option affects paging in the Events panel. When checked, the next group of events is appended to the already displayed events. When unchecked, the previous page of events is replaced by the next page. The default value is **Off** (unchecked)
Autoload Values	This option controls automati loading of values for the selected service in the Navigate view. When checked, values are automatically loaded when you select a service to investigate. When not checked, Investigate displays a **Load Values** button, allowing the opportunity to modify options. The default value is **Off**.
Download Completed PCAPs	This setting automates the downloading of extracted PCAPs in the Investigation module so that you do not have to manually download and open extracted PCAP files in an application, such as Wireshark, that can handle viewing data in a PCAP form.
Live Connect: Highlight Risky IPs	If this option is unchecked, all the meta values that have context available in Live Connect are highlighted in the Navigate view Values panel. If the option is checked, among the values that have context in Live Connect, only those values deemed Risky/Suspicious/Unsafe by the community are highlighted. By default this option is unchecked (**Off**).
Apply	Applies the settings immediately and they are visible the next time you load values. The same changes are also applied in the Profiles view.
Cancel	Cancels the editing operation and closes the dialog, leaving the settings unchanged.

Events View Settings Dialog

The following image is an example of the Settings dialog for the Events view, and the following table describes the features.

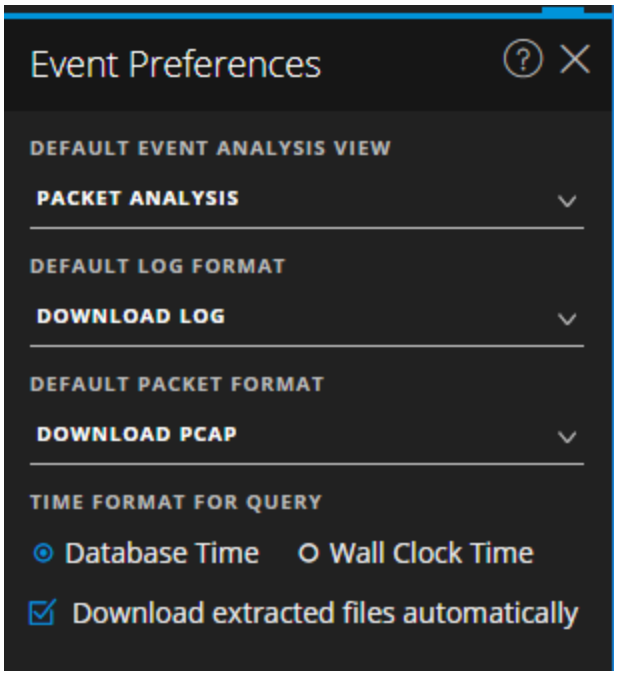


Feature	Description
Export Log Format	Sets the file format of exported logs. There are four formats available: • Text • SML • CSV • JSON
Export Meta Format	Sets the file format of exported meta values. There are four formats available: • Text • SML • CSV • JSON
Download Completed PCAPs	This setting automates the downloading of extracted PCAPs in the Investigation module so that you do not have to manually download and open extracted PCAP files in an application, such as Wireshark, that can handle viewing data in a PCAP form.
Live Connect: Highlight Risky IPs	When checked, Investigate uses a filter to fetch only IP addresses that are considered as risky by RSA community. When not selected, NetWitness Platform displays all IP addresses. By default, this option is not selected (**Off**).
Optimize Investigation page loads	Sets a paging option. When optimized, results are returned as quickly as possible, sacrificing the original ability to go to a specific page in the event list. Unchecking this box changes the Events list pagination to allow you to go to a specific page in the list (or to the last page). The default value is **enabled**.

Feature	Description
Default Session View	Selects the default reconstruction type for the initial reconstruction in the Events view. The default value is **Best Reconstruction** in which events are reconstructed using the reconstruction method most appropriate to the event.
Enable CSS Reconstruction for Web View	This setting controls how web content reconstruction is performed. If enabled, the web reconstruction includes cascaded style sheet (CSS) styles and images so that its appearance matches the original view in a web browser. This includes scanning and reconstructing related events, and searching for style sheets and images used in the target event. The option is enabled by default. Uncheck this option if there are problems viewing specific websites.
Apply	Applies the settings immediately and they are visible the next time you view events. The same changes are also applied in the Profiles view.
Cancel	Cancels the editing operation and closes the dialog, leaving the settings unchanged.

Event Analysis View Preferences Panel

Beginning with Version 11.1, the Event Analysis view has user preferences that you can configure in the Event Analysis view > Event Preferences panel. These settings persist so that they are applied each time log in and go to the Event Analysis view. The following figure is an example of the dialog, and the table below describes the options.



Feature	Description
Default Event Analysis View	Selects the default event analysis view that is displayed every time you open the Event Analysis view. For example, if you select File Analysis, the File Analysis panel is highlighted and displayed every time you investigate an event in the Event Analysis view. These are following options: • **Text Analysis**: View and analyze the raw text payload of an event. • **Packet Analysis**: View and interactively analyze the packets and payload of an event. • **File Analysis**: View a list of files and download one or more files in an event.
Default Log Format	Selects the default format for downloading logs: • **Download Log**: Raw log (log) using this option. • **Download CSV**: Comma-separated values (CSV) using this option. • **Download XML**: The Extensible Markup Language (XML) file using this option. • **Download JSON**: The JavaScript Object Notation (JSON) file using this option.
Default Packet Format	Selects the default packet format for downloading packets. • **Download PCAP**: To download the entire event as a packet capture (*.pcap) file. • **Download All Payloads**: To download the payload as a *.payload file. • **Download Request Payload**: To download the request payload as a *.payload1 file. • **Download Response Payload**: To download the response payload as a *.payload2 file.
Time Format for Query	The Event Analysis view can display results based on the database time or the current clock time. The default setting for this preference is Database Time, which is the same time format used to display query results in the Navigate view and Events view. When **Database Time** is selected, the start and end time for a query is based on the time that the event was captured. When **Wall Clock Time** is selected, the query is executed using the end time based on the current browser time; the start time is calculated based on that end time and the time range.

Feature	Description
Download extracted files automatically	Enables the automatic download of files if they are in the selected default format in the **Default Log Format** and **Default Packet format** fields from the Event Preferences panel. Select the checkbox to enable downloading the selected format automatically to local folder. Otherwise, the download job goes to the job queue, and you can download it manually.