

WINDOWS AND LINUX ARTIFACT DEEP DIVE

INFRASTRUCTURE AND SECURITY – FORENSICS INVESTIGATOR

DEPI GRADUATION PROJECT

REPORT THREE

COMPARATIVE FORENSICS

Prepared by:

Mohamed Rabia

Windows and Linux Artifact Deep Dive

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About The Project

This work is part of the forensic investigation track within the **Digital Egypt Pioneers Initiative (DEPI)** and reflects a collaborative effort carried out with a professional, team-oriented approach.

The project aims to study and analyze digital evidence across both Windows and Linux operating systems.

This work represents our **graduation project** for the **DEPI Digital Forensics Track**, demonstrating our ability to apply real forensic methodologies, analyze system artifacts, and work effectively as a coordinated investigation team.

The work is organized into a structured four-week workflow, where each week focuses on a specific forensic domain.

The four-week structure of the project is as follows:

❖ **Week 1 – Windows Forensics**

Deep investigation of Windows volatile and non-volatile artifacts, including memory acquisition, registry analysis, jump lists, shellbags, and browser data.

❖ **Week 2 – Linux Forensics**

Forensic examination of a Linux environment, covering EXT4 filesystem analysis, log inspection, deleted history recovery, and RAM acquisition.

❖ **Week 3 – Comparative Forensics**

Cross-platform comparison of Windows and Linux artifacts, focusing on timestamp formats, user activity trails, evidence value, and tool compatibility.

❖ **Week 4 – Consolidated Reporting & Final Review**

Compilation of all findings into a unified forensic guide, including legal considerations and a complete professional analysis of both operating systems.

Week 3 Report: Comparative Forensics

1. Introduction

Digital forensics relies heavily on understanding how different operating systems record, store, and represent user activity.

Each platform, Windows, Linux, or macOS, maintains unique artifacts that reflect user behavior, system events, and application interactions. These differences affect how investigators extract evidence, interpret timestamp formats, handle encoding variations, and select compatible forensic tools.

During Week 3, the focus was on Comparative Forensics, emphasizing the systematic comparison of OS artifacts to understand their evidentiary value and the challenges they pose in an investigation. This week explored how user activity is traced across operating systems, how timestamps and encoding formats vary, and how forensic tools interact differently with each platform.

This report analyzes how different operating systems record and manage digital evidence. It focuses on three main areas:

1. the key differences in user activity artifacts such as browser history, command-line usage, system logs, execution traces, and file metadata;
2. variations in timestamp and encoding formats that affect timeline reconstruction;
3. The compatibility of major forensic tools when acquiring and analyzing artifacts across platforms.

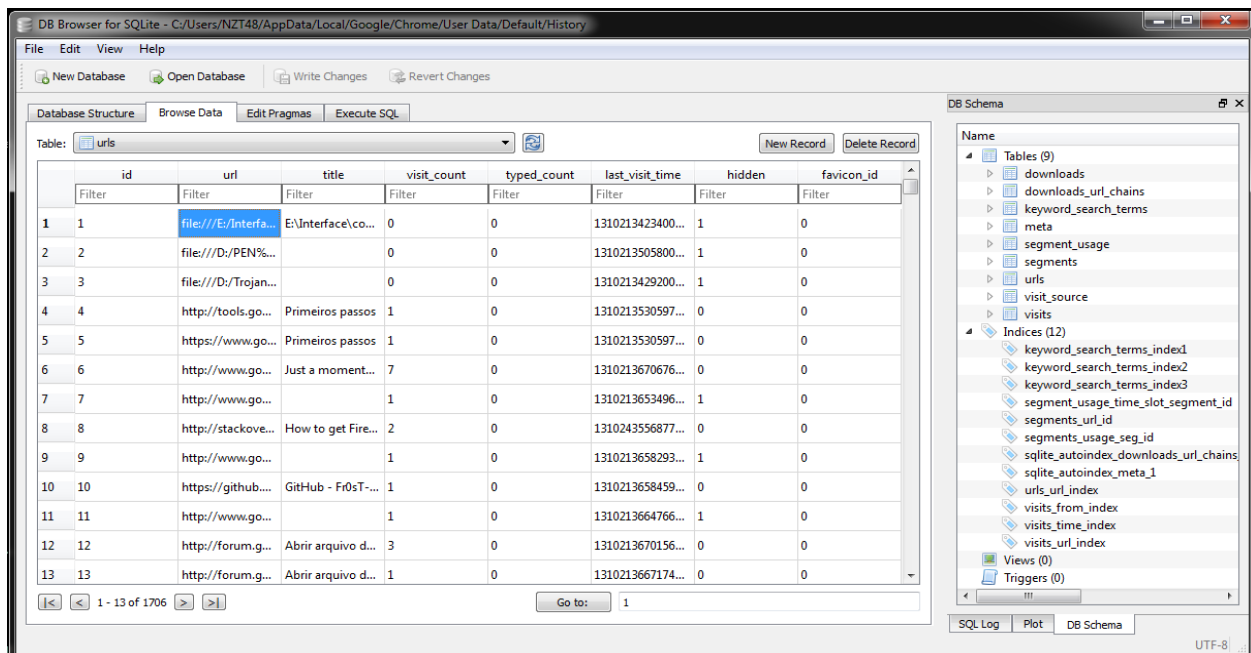
By comparing these factors, the report helps investigators select appropriate tools, anticipate OS-specific challenges, and accurately interpret evidence. It concludes with a presentation overview and an artifact comparison matrix summarizing findings across systems.

2. Identify Key Differences in User Activity Trails

1.2 Browser History Artifacts:

Windows

- **Path:** %USER%/AppData/Local/Google/Chrome/User Data/Default/History
- **Format:** SQLite database
- **Additional Artifacts:** Cookies, Cache, Login Data (SQLite)
- **Notes:** Windows often stores crash reports, session files, and Prefetch related to browser execution.



The screenshot shows the DB Browser for SQLite application. The main window displays the 'urls' table from the SQLite database located at C:/Users/NZT48/AppData/Local/Google/Chrome/User Data/Default/History. The table contains 13 records with columns: id, url, title, visit_count, typed_count, last_visit_time, hidden, and favicon_id. The right sidebar shows the database schema, including tables like downloads, keyword_search_terms, meta, segment_usage, segments, visit_source, and visits, along with 12 indices and 0 views or triggers.

id	url	title	visit_count	typed_count	last_visit_time	hidden	favicon_id
1	file:///E:/Interfa...	E:/Interface/co...	0	0	1310213423400...	1	0
2	file:///D:/PEN%...		0	0	1310213505800...	1	0
3	file:///D:/Trojan...		0	0	1310213429200...	1	0
4	http://tools.go...	Primeiros passos	1	0	1310213530597...	0	0
5	https://www.go...	Primeiros passos	1	0	1310213530597...	0	0
6	http://www.go...	Just a moment...	7	0	1310213670676...	0	0
7	http://www.go...		1	0	1310213653496...	1	0
8	http://stackove...	How to get Fire...	2	0	1310243556877...	0	0
9	http://www.go...		1	0	1310213658293...	1	0
10	https://github....	GitHub - Fr0sT-...	1	0	1310213658459...	0	0
11	http://www.go...		1	0	1310213664766...	1	0
12	http://forum.g...	Abrir arquivo d...	3	0	1310213670156...	0	0
13	http://forum.g...	Abrir arquivo d...	1	0	1310213667174...	0	0

Linux

- **Path:** ~/.config/google-chrome/Default/History
- **Format:** SQLite
- **Notes:** Typically cleaner structure; fewer OS-level artifacts compared to Windows.

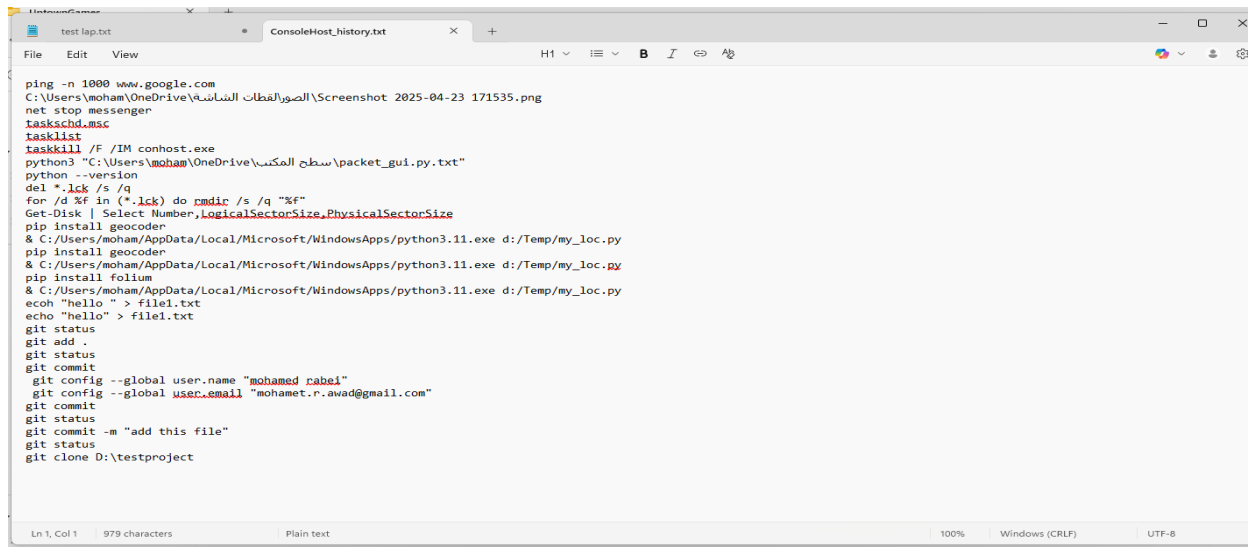
2.2 Shell / Command History

Windows

- **PowerShell History:**

- Path: %APPDATA%/Microsoft/Windows/PowerShell/PSReadLine/ConsoleHost_history.txt
- Format: UTF-8 text

- **CMD:** No persistent history by default.
- **Notes:** PowerShell history includes commands but not timestamps unless configured.



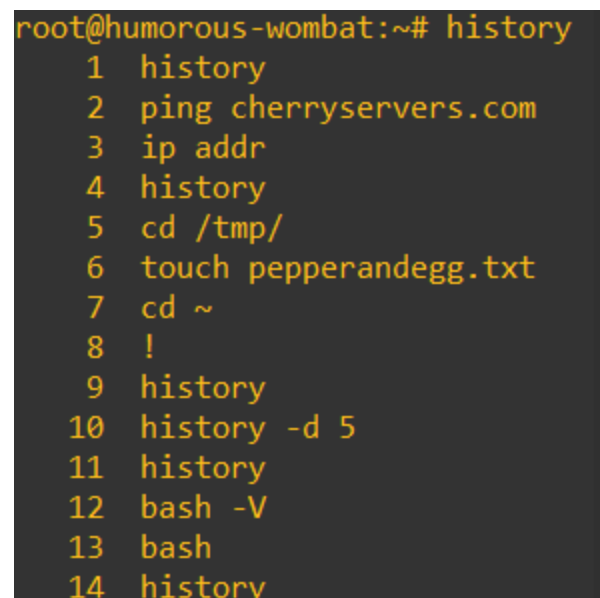
```
ping -n 1000 www.google.com
C:\Users\moham\OneDrive\الشاشة\Screenshot 2025-04-23 171535.png
net stop messenger
tasklist
taskkill /F /IM conhost.exe
python3 "C:\Users\moham\OneDrive\المكتب\سطح المكتب\packet_gui.py.txt"
python --version
del *.lck /s /q
for /d %f in (*.lck) do rmdir /s /q "%f"
Get-Disk | Select Number,LogicalSectorSize,PhysicalSectorSize
pip install geocoder
& C:\Users\moham\AppData\Local\Microsoft\WindowsApps\python3.11.exe d:/Temp/my_loc.py
pip install geocoder
& C:\Users\moham\AppData\Local\Microsoft\WindowsApps\python3.11.exe d:/Temp/my_loc.py
pip install folium
& C:\Users\moham\AppData\Local\Microsoft\WindowsApps\python3.11.exe d:/Temp/my_loc.py
echo "hello" > file1.txt
echo "hello" > file1.txt
git status
git add .
git status
git commit
git config --global user.name "mohamed nabeel"
git config --global user.email "mohamed.n.awad@gmail.com"
git commit
git status
git commit -m "add this file"
git status
git clone D:\testproject
```

Linux

- **Bash/Zsh History:**

- ~/.bash_history
- ~/.zsh_history

- **Format: plain text;** may include timestamps if HISTTIMEFORMAT is enabled.

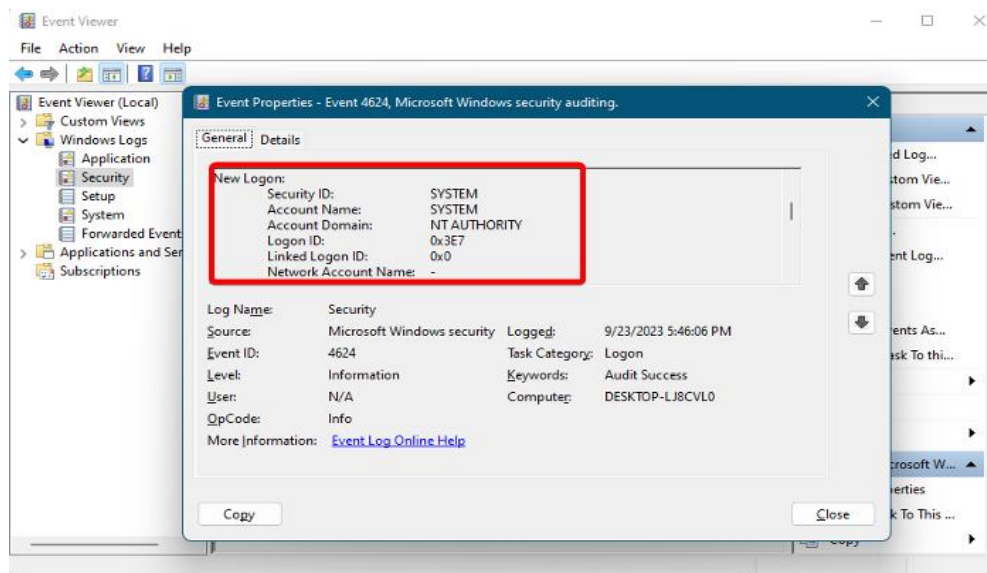


```
root@humorous-wombat:~# history
1  history
2  ping cherryservers.com
3  ip addr
4  history
5  cd /tmp/
6  touch pepperandegg.txt
7  cd ~
8  !
9  history
10 history -d 5
11 history
12 bash -V
13 bash
14 history
```

3.2 System Logs and Authentication Records

Windows

- **Windows Event Logs:**
 - Path: `C:/Windows/System32/winevt/Logs/*.evtx`
 - Format: EVTX (binary)
 - Categories: Security, System, Application
- **Notes:** Extremely detailed (logon types, privileges, services, auditing).



Linux

- **Syslog-based logs:**
 - `/var/log/auth.log`
 - `/var/log/syslog`
- **Systemd journal:**
 - Binary logs accessed via `journalctl`

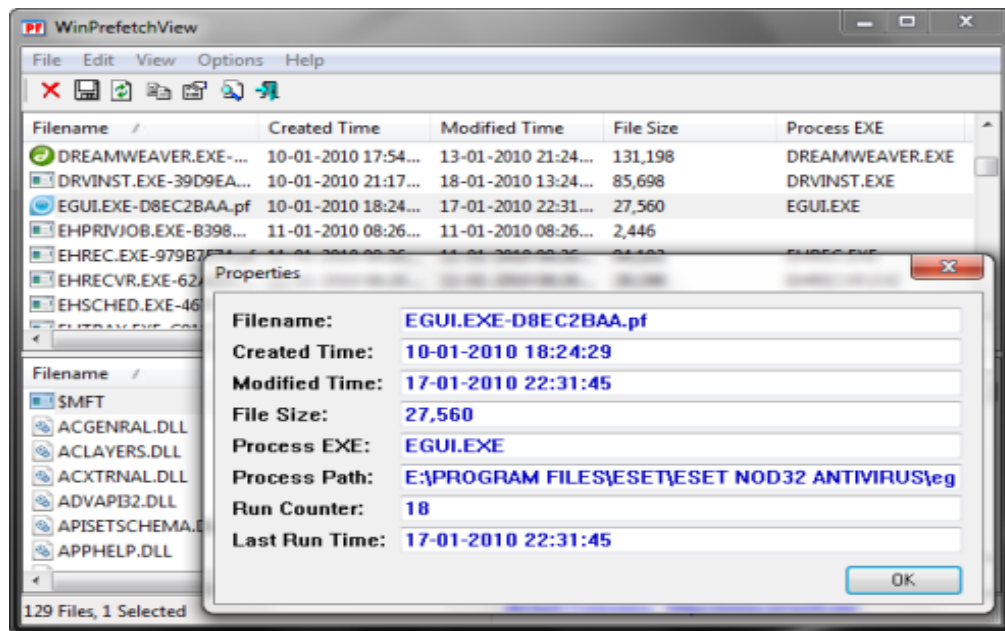
```
sara@pnep:~$ sudo tail /var/log/syslog
[sudo] password for sara:
Jun 21 12:30:45 pnep gnome-shell[2860]: Window manager warning: Overwriting existing binding of keysym 33 with keysym 33 (keycode c).
Jun 21 12:30:45 pnep gnome-shell[2860]: Window manager warning: Overwriting existing bin
```

```
mohamed@ubuntu-server:/var/log$ sudo tail auth.log
2025-11-24T01:30:07.546722+02:00 ubuntu-server polkitd[1206]: Registered Authentication Agent for unix-session:2 (system bus name :1.76 [/usr/bin/gnome-ktop/PolicyKit1/AuthenticationAgent, locale en_US.UTF-8])
2025-11-24T01:30:11.465348+02:00 ubuntu-server gdm-launch-environment]: pam_unix(gdm-launch-environment:session): session closed for user gdm
2025-11-24T01:30:11.502972+02:00 ubuntu-server systemd-logind[1249]: Session c1 logged out. Waiting for processes to exit.
2025-11-24T01:30:11.556762+02:00 ubuntu-server polkitd[1206]: Unregistered Authentication Agent for unix-session:c1 (system bus name :1.39, object path /org/freedesktop/PolicyKit1/AuthenticationAgent, locale en_US.UTF-8) (disconnected from bus)
2025-11-24T01:30:11.596766+02:00 ubuntu-server systemd-logind[1249]: Removed session c1.
2025-11-24T01:30:21.808514+02:00 ubuntu-server (sd-pam): pam_unix(systemd-user:session): session closed for user gdm
2025-11-24T01:31:08.065721+02:00 ubuntu-server pkexec: pam_unix(polkit-1:session): session opened for user root(uid=0) by mohamed(uid=1000)
2025-11-24T01:31:08.067404+02:00 ubuntu-server pkexec[3763]: mohamed: Executing command [USER=root] [TTY=unknown] [CWD=/home/mohamed] [COMMAND=/usr/lib/
```

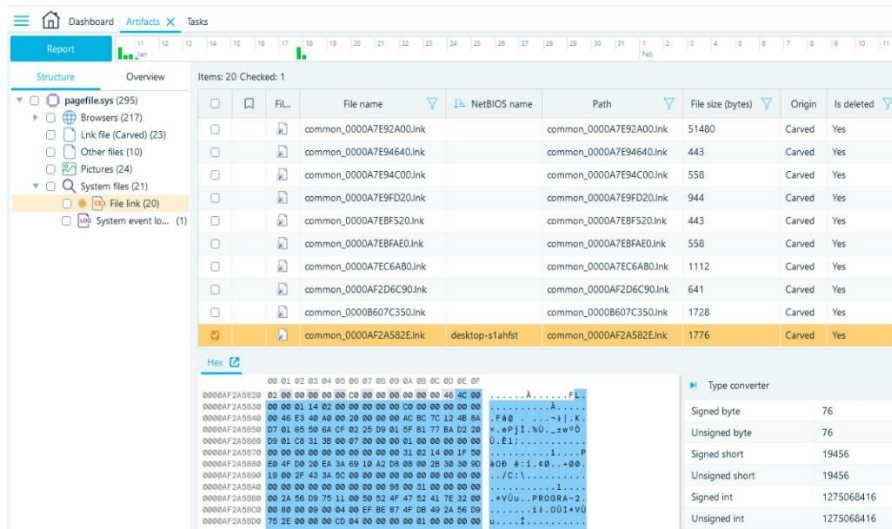

4.2 Execution Artifacts

Windows

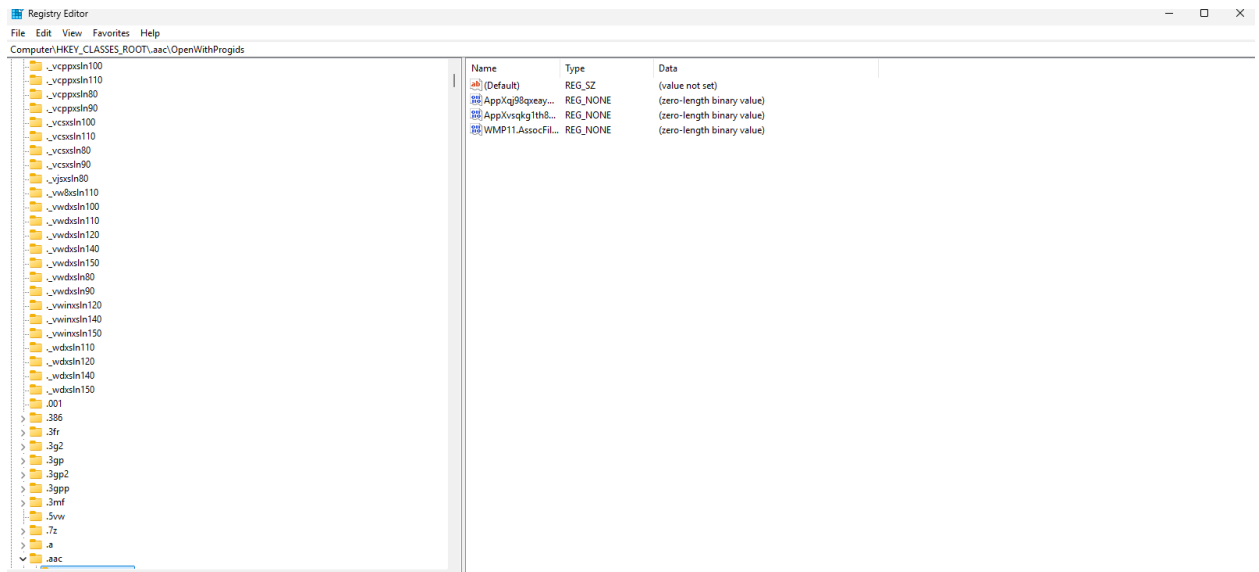
- Prefetch:
 - Path: `C:/Windows/Prefetch/*.pf`
 - Shows program execution count + last run time.



- LNK (Shortcut Files):
 - Contain paths, timestamps, and working directory.



- **Registry Keys:**
 - Run, UserAssist, RecentDocs, etc.



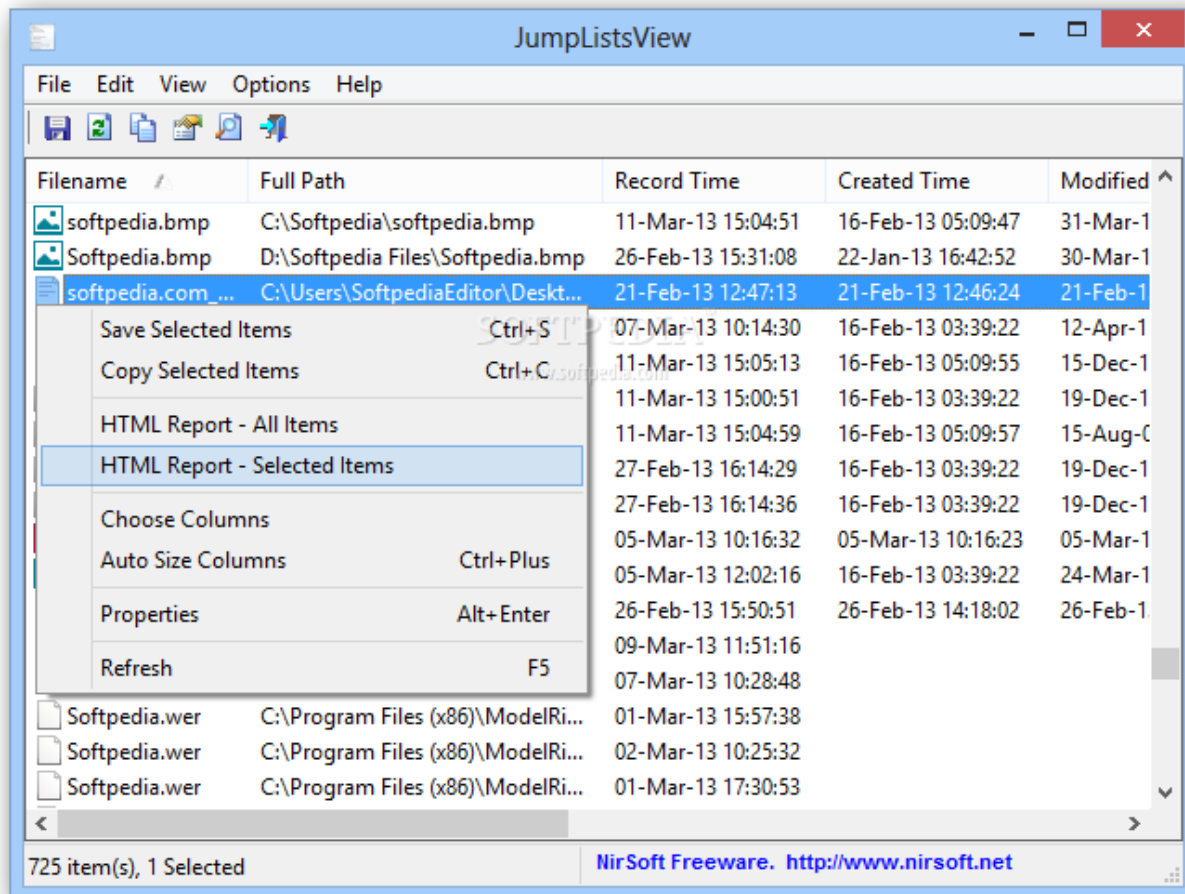
Linux

- No Prefetch equivalent.
- Execution tracked via: `.bash_history` , `/var/log/auth.log`
- File timestamps (inode changes)

5.2 File Interaction & Metadata

Windows

- NTFS provides rich timestamps (MFT: \$STANDARD_INFORMATION and \$FILE_NAME)
- Jump Lists (AutomaticDestinations-ms)



Linux

- EXT4: atime, mtime, ctime
- No Jump Lists equivalent

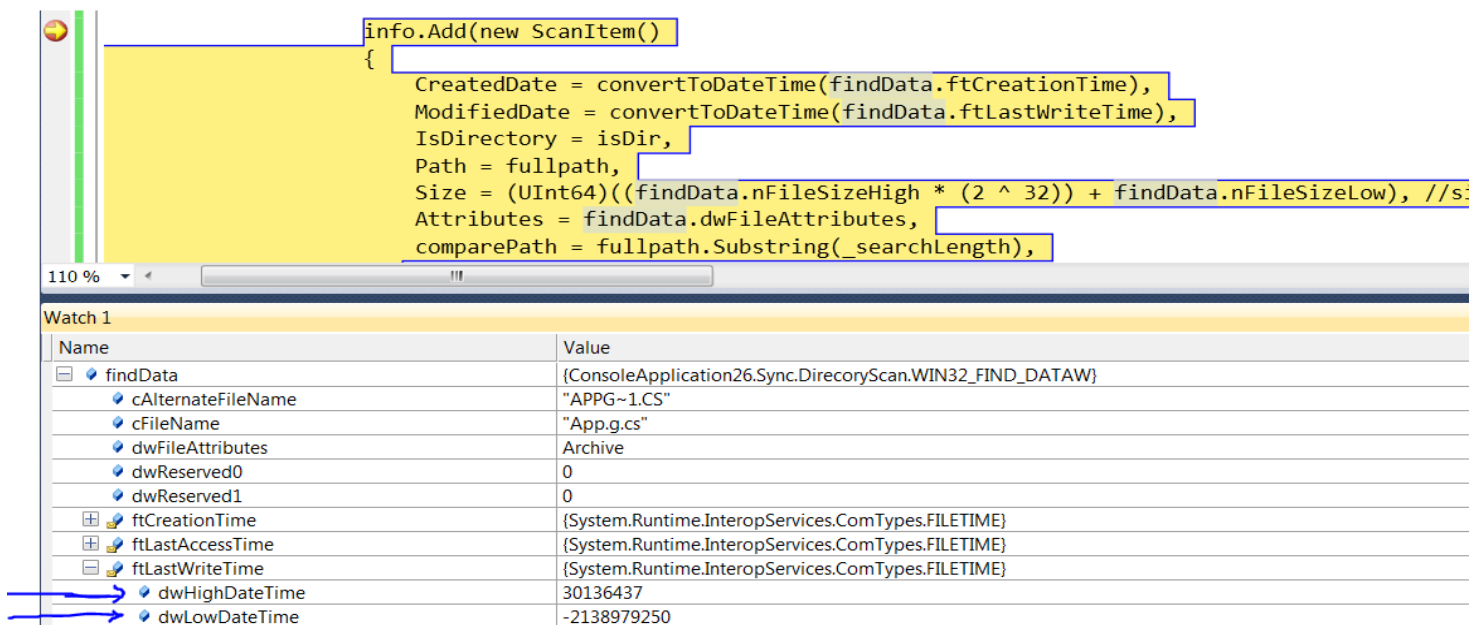
3. Analyze Encoding and Timestamp Formats Across Platforms

1.3 Timestamp Formats Across Operating Systems

Windows Timestamp Formats

1. FILETIME

- **Definition:** 64-bit value representing the number of 100-nanosecond intervals since **January 1, 1601 (UTC)**.
- **Used In:** NTFS, Prefetch, LNK files, Registry keys, MFT (\$STANDARD_INFORMATION), Jump Lists, Event Logs.
- **Characteristics:**
 - Very high precision
 - Requires conversion tools to read
 - Often stored in binary structures



```
info.Add(new ScanItem()
{
    CreatedDate = convertToDateTime(findData.ftCreationTime),
    ModifiedDate = convertToDateTime(findData.ftLastWriteTime),
    IsDirectory = isDir,
    Path = fullpath,
    Size = (UInt64)((findData.nFileSizeHigh * (2 ^ 32)) + findData.nFileSizeLow), //s:
    Attributes = findData.dwFileAttributes,
    comparePath = fullpath.Substring(_searchLength),

```

Name	Value
findData	{ConsoleApplication26.Sync.DirecoryScan.WIN32_FIND_DATAW}
cAlternateFileName	"APPG~1.CS"
cFileName	"App.g.cs"
dwFileAttributes	Archive
dwReserved0	0
dwReserved1	0
ftCreationTime	{System.Runtime.InteropServices.ComTypes.FILETIME}
ftLastAccessTime	{System.Runtime.InteropServices.ComTypes.FILETIME}
ftLastWriteTime	{System.Runtime.InteropServices.ComTypes.FILETIME}
dwHighDateTime	30136437
dwLowDateTime	-2138979250

Windows Event Logs Timestamp

- **Format:** ISO-like
- Example: 2025-02-10T18:32:55.1234567Z
- Includes timezone, making correlation easier.

The screenshot displays the Windows Event Viewer interface. The top pane shows a list of events filtered by 'Log: System; Source: Microsoft-Windows-Time-Service'. The third event is selected, showing a timestamp of 5/25/2021 8:50:23 AM, which is highlighted with a red box. The bottom pane shows the details for Event 158, Time-Service, with the 'Logged:' field also displaying the timestamp 5/25/2021 8:50:23 AM, highlighted with a red box. The 'XML View' is selected, showing the event data in XML format, with the 'TimeCreated' attribute highlighted by a red box.

Level	Date and Time	Source	Event ID	Task Category
Information	5/25/2021 8:50:40 AM	Time-Service	35	None
Information	5/25/2021 8:50:25 AM	Time-Service	37	None
Information	5/25/2021 8:50:23 AM	Time-Service	158	None
Information	5/24/2021 9:14:01 AM	Time-Service	35	None

Event 158, Time-Service

General Details

Provider 'VMICTimeProvider' has indicated that the current hardware and operating system is not supported and has stopped. This behavior is expected for this provider on non-HyperV-guest environments. This may be the expected behavior for this provider on non-HyperV-guest environments.

System
Time-Service
158
Information
LOCAL SERVICE

Logged: 5/25/2021 8:50:23 AM
Task Category: None
Keywords:
Computer: Dell7750

Event 158, Time-Service

General Details

☐ Friendly View ☒ XML View

```
<Task>0</Task>
<Opcode>0</Opcode>
<Keywords>0x8000000000000000</Keywords>
<TimeCreated SystemTime="2021-05-25T13:50:23.5726880Z" />
<EventRecordID>430388</EventRecordID>
<Correlation />
```

Linux Timestamp Formats

1. UNIX Epoch (Seconds or Milliseconds)

- Counts seconds (or ms) since **January 1, 1970 (UTC)**.
- Used in:
 - Log files (/var/log/auth.log, syslog)
 - EXT4 filesystem metadata
 - Browser history (Chrome/Firefox)

2. EXT4 Inode Timestamps

- **atime** → Last access
- **mtime** → Last modification
- **ctime** → Metadata change
- **crtime** (creation time) available in newer EXT4 versions
- Precision often in **nanoseconds**

2.3 Timestamp Formats Used by Applications

1. Browser Timestamps (Chrome & Firefox)

- Stored in SQLite databases.
- Common formats:
 - UNIX Epoch (seconds)
 - UNIX Epoch (milliseconds)
 - Chrome WebKit timestamp: microseconds since **1601** (similar to FILETIME)

2. Application Logs

- Many cross-platform apps use **ISO8601** for consistency.
- Example:
2025-11-23T17:20:02Z

Input string	Pattern
-----	-----
2001.07.04 AD at 12:08:56 PDT	yyyy.MM.dd G 'at' HH:mm:ss z
Wed, Jul 4, '01	EEE, MMM d, ''yy
12:08 PM	h:mm a
12 o'clock PM, Pacific Daylight Time	hh 'o''clock' a, zzzz
0:08 PM, PDT	K:mm a, z
02001.July.04 AD 12:08 PM	yyyyy.MMMM.dd GGG hh:mm aaa
Wed, 4 Jul 2001 12:08:56 -0700	EEE, d MMM yyyy HH:mm:ss Z
010704120856-0700	yyMMddHHmmssZ
2001-07-04T12:08:56.235-0700	yyyy-MM-dd'T'HH:mm:ss.SSSZ
2001-07-04T12:08:56.235-07:00	yyyy-MM-dd'T'HH:mm:ss.SSSXXX
2001-W27-3	YYYY-'W'ww-u

3.3 Encoding Formats Across OS

Windows Encoding

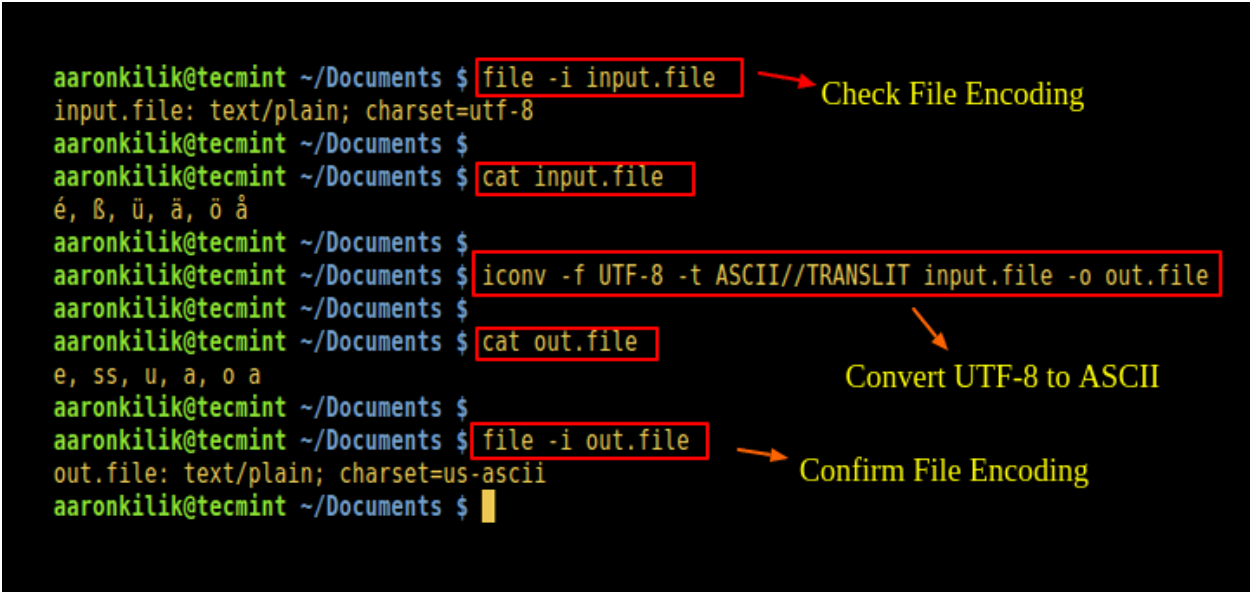
- Many system artifacts use **UTF-16LE** (Registry exports, some log files).
- Binary logs (EVTX, prefetch, LNK) require compatible parsers.

The screenshot shows a hex editor window titled "simple_game.exe". The main area displays memory addresses and their corresponding hexadecimal and ASCII representations. A red rectangle highlights the memory location 00002030h, which contains the hex value 64 0A 00 00 00 00 00 00. The ASCII column shows the text "score: %d.....".

Address	Hex	ASCII
00001f20h	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	;
00001f30h	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	;
00001f40h	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	;
00001f50h	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	;
00001f60h	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	;
00001f70h	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	;
00001f80h	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	;
00001f90h	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	;
00001fa0h	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	;
00001fb0h	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	;
00001fc0h	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	;
00001fd0h	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	;
00001fe0h	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	;
00001ff0h	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	;
00002000h	01 00 02 00 00 00 00 00	;Welcome
00002010h	74 6F 20 74 68 65 20 53	; to the Simple Ga
00002020h	6D 65 21 00 59 6F 75 72	; mel Your support
00002030h	64 0A 00 00 00 00 00 00	; score: %d.....
00002040h	0A 59 6F 75 20 63 61 6E	; You can modify
00002050h	74 68 69 73 20 73 63 6F	; this score using
00002060h	20 61 20 68 65 78 20 65	; a hex editor...
00002070h	01 1B 03 3B 2C 00 00 00	; ...;.....°ïÿÿ
00002080h	78 00 00 00 E0 EF FF FF	; x...àïÿÿ ...ðïÿÿ
00002090h	48 00 00 00 D9 F0 FF FF	; H...Üðÿÿ.....
000020a0h	14 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	;zR..x..
000020b0h	1B 0C 07 08 90 01 07 10	;
000020c0h	A0 EF FF FF 22 00 00 00	; ïÿÿ".....
000020d0h	14 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	;zR..x..
000020e0h	1B 0C 07 08 90 01 00 00	; \$.....
000020f0h	30 EF FF FF 30 00 00 00	; 0ïÿÿ0.....F..J.
00002100h	0B 77 08 80 00 3F 1A 3B	; .w.€.?.;*3\$"....
00002110h	14 00 00 00 44 00 00 00	;D...8ïÿÿ....
00002120h	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	;\....
00002130h	19 F0 FF FF 4D 00 00 00	; .ðÿÿM....A...†.C.
00002140h	06 02 48 0C 07 08 00 00	; ..H.....
00002150h	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	;
00002160h	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	;

Linux Encoding

- Almost all logs use **UTF-8**.
- Shell histories are plain text, often ASCII/UTF-8.



The terminal screenshot shows a user named 'aaronkilik' at a machine named 'tecmint' in the directory '~/Documents'. The user runs the command `file -i input.file`, which returns `input.file: text/plain; charset=utf-8`. An annotation 'Check File Encoding' with a red arrow points to this command. Next, the user runs `cat input.file`, displaying the text `é, ß, ü, ä, ö å`. Then, the user runs `iconv -f UTF-8 -t ASCII//TRANSLIT input.file -o out.file`, which converts the text to `e, ss, u, a, o a`. An annotation 'Convert UTF-8 to ASCII' with a red arrow points to this command. Finally, the user runs `file -i out.file`, which returns `out.file: text/plain; charset=us-ascii`. An annotation 'Confirm File Encoding' with a red arrow points to this command. The terminal prompt ends with a cursor.

```
aaronkilik@tecmint ~/Documents $ file -i input.file
input.file: text/plain; charset=utf-8
aaronkilik@tecmint ~/Documents $ cat input.file
é, ß, ü, ä, ö å
aaronkilik@tecmint ~/Documents $ iconv -f UTF-8 -t ASCII//TRANSLIT input.file -o out.file
aaronkilik@tecmint ~/Documents $ cat out.file
e, ss, u, a, o a
aaronkilik@tecmint ~/Documents $ file -i out.file
out.file: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
aaronkilik@tecmint ~/Documents $
```

4.3 Common Challenges with Timestamp Analysis

1. Timezone Differences

- Logs may be stored in UTC while user activity is interpreted in local time.

2. Daylight Savings Adjustments

- May cause hour offsets during timeline creation.

3. Different Epochs

- Windows (1601) vs Unix (1970) vs older HFS+ (1904).

4. Mixed Precision

- Seconds, milliseconds, microseconds, nanoseconds.

5. Cross-platform correlation

- Requires converting all timestamps into a unified format.

4. Evaluate Forensic Tool Compatibility

1.4 Autopsy / Sleuth Kit (TSK)

Supported OS Artifacts:

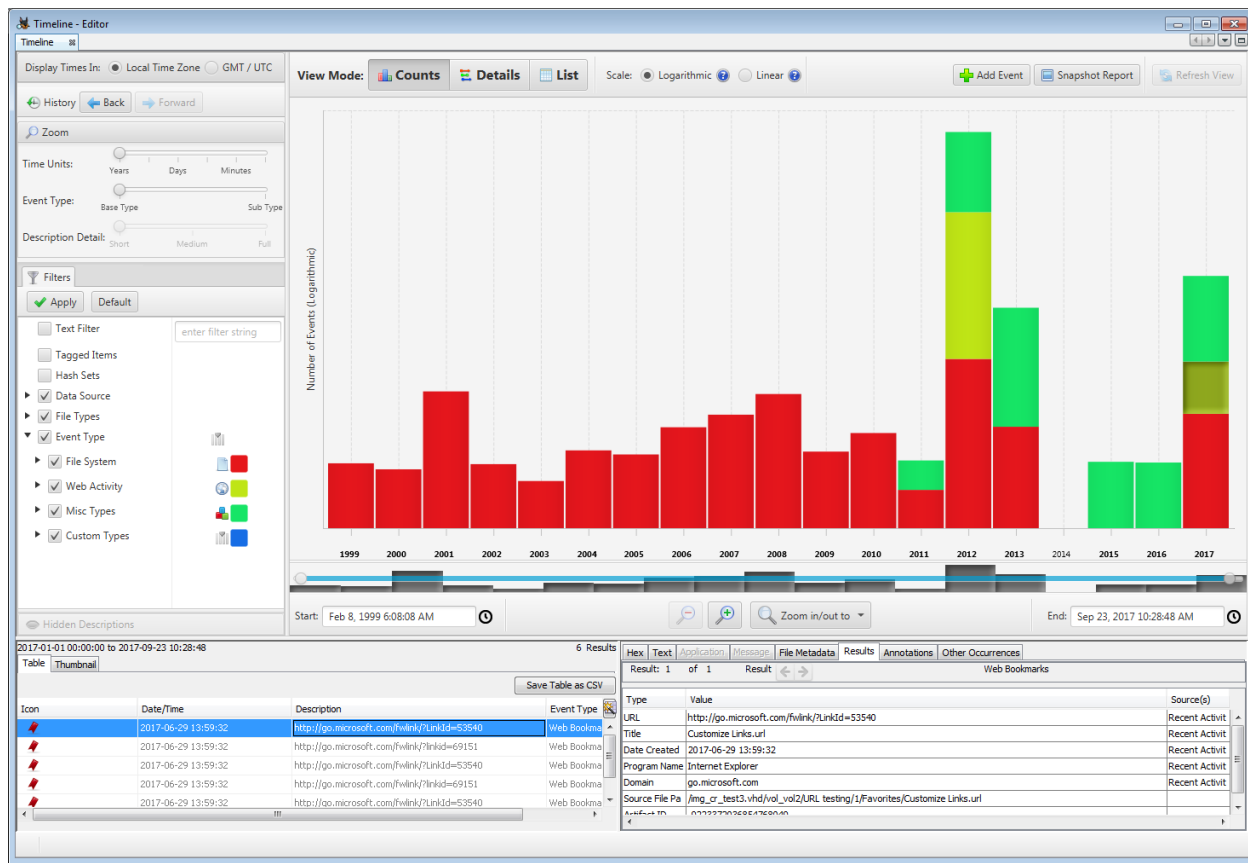
- Windows: NTFS, FAT, exFAT
- Linux: EXT3/EXT4
- macOS: HFS+ (good), APFS (partial support depending on version)

Strengths:

- Strong disk analysis capabilities
- Timeline feature integrates MFT + logs + browser history
- Artifact categorization (Web history, Recent files, Executables)

Limitations:

- Limited APFS support
- Cannot parse EVTX natively (needs plugins)
- Prefetch parsing may require external modules



2.4 FTK Imager

Supported OS Artifacts:

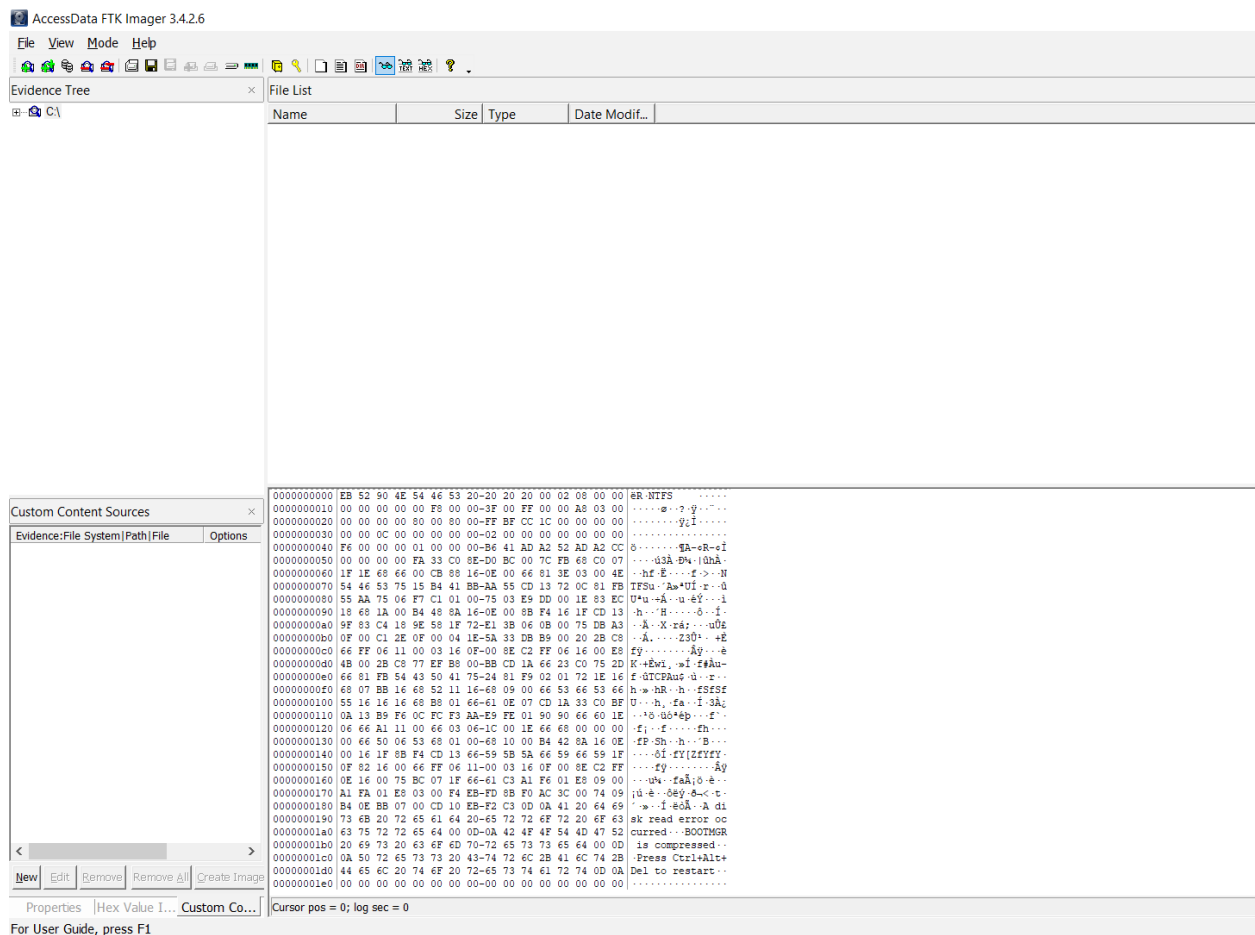
- Excellent Windows support
- Can mount Linux/macOS images but limited deep parsing

Strengths:

- Ideal for creating forensic images (E01, RAW)
- Allows previewing NTFS metadata
- Very stable and widely accepted in industry

Limitations:

- Not a full analysis suite
- Weak support for EXT4 metadata
- Cannot parse APFS detailed artifacts



3.4 EnCase (Commercial)

Supported OS Artifacts:

- Broad su

The screenshot displays the EnCase Forensic application window. The main pane shows a table of search results for URLs. The table has columns for Name, Filter, In Report, Search Hits, Additional Fields, Message Size, Creation Time, and Last Modification Time. The results list various URLs, including 'Free Hotmail.url', 'Customize Links.url', 'Technical Specifications.URL', 'Support resources.URL', 'Parts - Find or Buy.URL', 'Hewlett-Packard.URL', 'Graphics programs.URL', 'Get Driver and Support alerts.URL', 'Diagnostics - On-line.URL', 'Contact HP.URL', 'Chat with support.URL', 'Buy from HP.URL', 'Welcome to IE7.url', 'IE site on Microsoft.com.url', 'IE Add-on site.url', 'Microsoft At Home.url', 'Microsoft At Work.url', 'Marketplace.url', 'TrueCrypt Website.url', and 'avast! Web Site.url'.

Name	Filter	In Report	Search Hits	Additional Fields	Message Size	Creation Time	Last Modification Time
Free Hotmail.url		NO	NO	YES	113	06/07/08 11:46:54	25/04/06 18:41:11
Customize Links.url		NO	NO	YES	133	06/07/08 11:46:54	06/07/08 11:46:54
Technical Specifications.URL		NO	NO	YES	92	06/07/08 11:46:54	01/07/08 13:16:54
Support resources.URL		NO	NO	YES	84	06/07/08 11:46:54	01/07/08 13:16:54
Parts - Find or Buy.URL		NO	NO	YES	75	06/07/08 11:46:54	01/07/08 13:16:54
Hewlett-Packard.URL		NO	NO	YES	43	06/07/08 11:46:54	01/07/08 13:16:54
Graphics programs.URL		NO	NO	YES	96	06/07/08 11:46:54	01/07/08 13:16:54
Get Driver and Support alerts.URL		NO	NO	YES	102	06/07/08 11:46:54	01/07/08 13:16:54
Diagnostics - On-line.URL		NO	NO	YES	83	06/07/08 11:46:54	01/07/08 13:16:54
Contact HP.URL		NO	NO	YES	76	06/07/08 11:46:54	01/07/08 13:16:54
Chat with support.URL		NO	NO	YES	83	06/07/08 11:46:54	01/07/08 13:16:54
Buy from HP.URL		NO	NO	YES	84	06/07/08 11:46:54	01/07/08 13:16:54
Welcome to IE7.url		NO	NO	YES	133	06/07/08 11:46:58	06/07/08 11:46:58
IE site on Microsoft.com.url		NO	NO	YES	133	06/07/08 11:46:58	06/07/08 11:46:58
IE Add-on site.url		NO	NO	YES	133	06/07/08 11:46:58	06/07/08 11:46:58
Microsoft At Home.url		NO	NO	YES	133	06/07/08 11:46:58	06/07/08 11:46:58
Microsoft At Work.url		NO	NO	YES	133	06/07/08 11:46:58	06/07/08 11:46:58
Marketplace.url		NO	NO	YES	133	06/07/08 11:46:58	06/07/08 11:46:58
TrueCrypt Website.url		NO	NO	YES	85	06/07/08 12:58:45	06/07/08 12:58:45
avast! Web Site.url		NO	NO	YES	87	03/03/09 14:41:20	03/03/09 14:41:20

The bottom pane shows a hex dump of the selected file, with the URL 'http://www.avast.com' visible in the text view. The status bar at the bottom indicates the file path: 'Internet(C:\Documents and Settings\All Users\Start Menu\Programs\avast! Antivirus\avast! Web Site.url) (PS 106726 LS 106726 CL 13340 SO 0 LE 87)'.