

WINDOWS AND LINUX ARTIFACT DEEP DIVE

INFRASTRUCTURE AND SECURITY – FORENSICS INVESTIGATOR

DEPI GRADUATION PROJECT

REPORT THREE

COMPARATIVE FORENSICS

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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 interface. The main window displays the 'urls' table with the following data:

	id	url	title	visit_count	typed_count	last_visit_time	hidden	favicon_id
1	1	file:///E:/Interfa...	E:\Interface\co...	0	0	1310213423400...	1	0
2	2	file:///D:/PEN%		0	0	1310213505800...	1	0
3	3	file:///D:/Trojan...		0	0	1310213429200...	1	0
4	4	http://tools.go...	Primeiros passos	1	0	1310213530597...	0	0
5	5	https://www.go...	Primeiros passos	1	0	1310213530597...	0	0
6	6	http://www.go...	Just a moment...	7	0	1310213670676...	0	0
7	7	http://www.go...		1	0	1310213653406...	1	0
8	8	http://stackove...	How to get Fire...	2	0	1310243556877...	0	0
9	9	http://www.go...		1	0	1310213658293...	1	0
10	10	https://github....	GitHub - Fr0sT...	1	0	1310213658459...	0	0
11	11	http://www.go...		1	0	1310213664766...	1	0
12	12	http://forum.g...	Abrir arquivo d...	3	0	1310213670156...	0	0
13	13	http://forum.g...	Abrir arquivo d...	1	0	1310213667174...	0	0

The bottom status bar shows: < < 1 - 13 of 1706 > > Go to: 1

The right panel, titled 'DB Schema', lists the database structure:

- Tables (9): downloads, downloads_url_chains, keyword_search_terms, meta, segment_usage, segments, urls, visit_source, visits
- Indices (12): keyword_search_terms_index1, keyword_search_terms_index2, keyword_search_terms_index3, segment_usage_time_slot_segment_id, segments_url_id, segments_usage_seg_id, sqlite_autoindex_downloads_url_chains, sqlite_autoindex_meta_1, urls_url_index, visits_from_index, visits_time_index, visits_url_index
- Views (0)
- Triggers (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

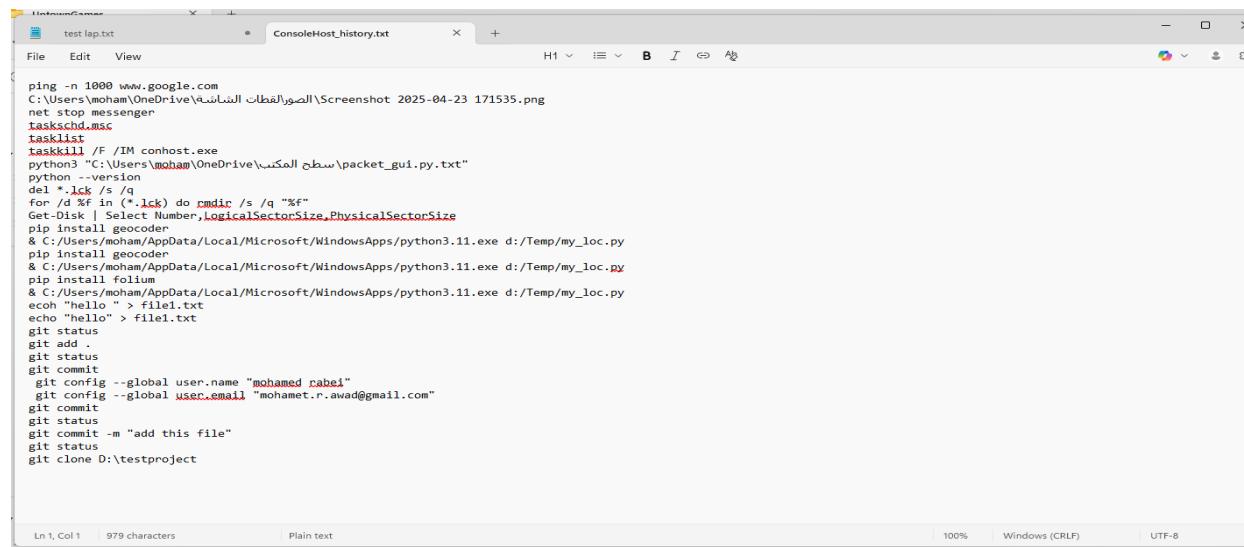
Windows

- **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.



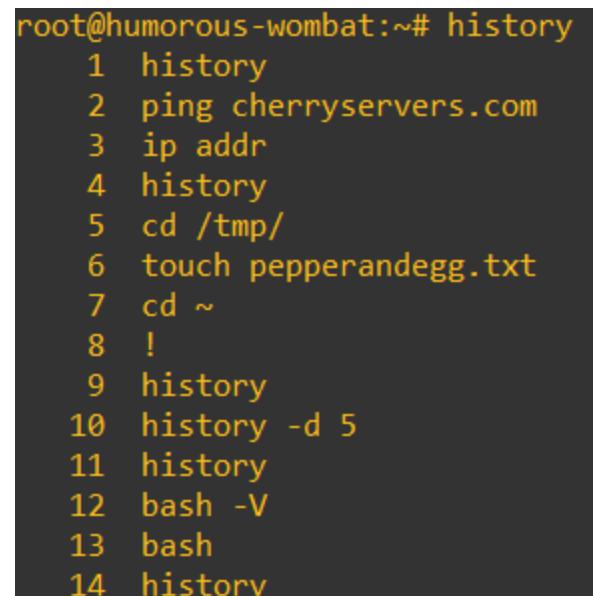
```
ping -n 1000 www.google.com
C:\Users\moham\OneDrive\الصور\القطارات الشاشية\Screenshot 2025-04-23 171535.png
net stop messenger
tasklist
taskkill /F /IM conhost.exe
python3 "C:\Users\moham\OneDrive\سطح المكتب\packet_gui.py.txt"
python --version
del *.lck /s /q
for /d %f in (*.lck) do rdmdir /s /q "%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_cabeil"
git config --global user.email "mohamet.r.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
```

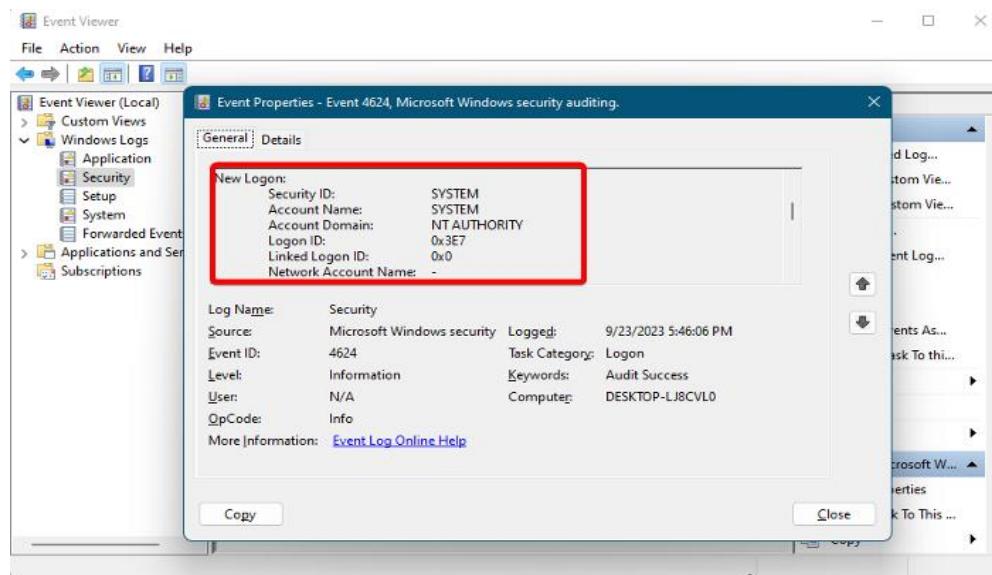
3.2 System Logs and Authentication Records

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

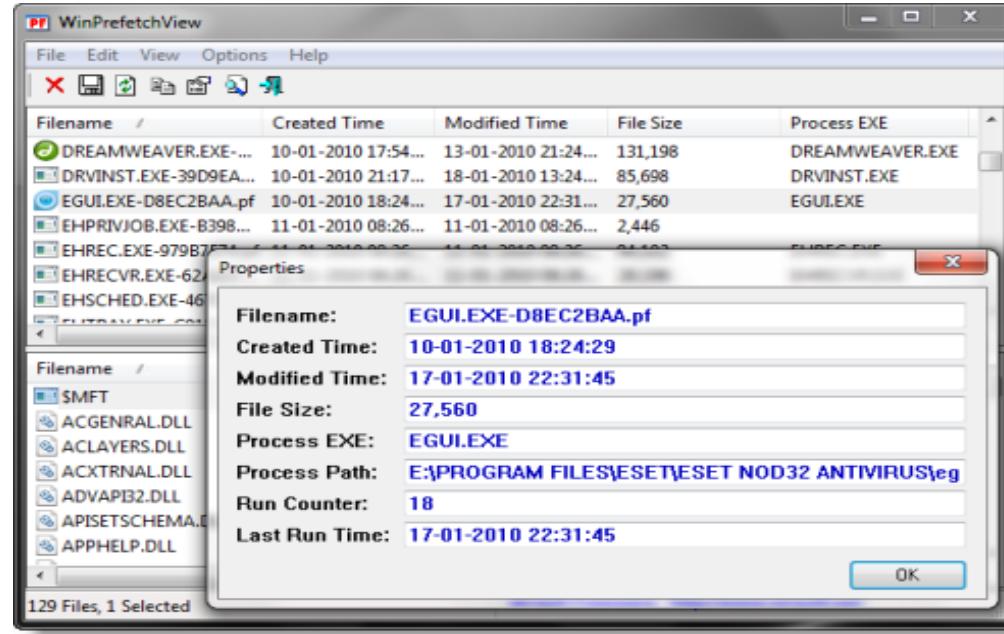
```
mohamed@ubuntuserver:~/log$ sudo tail auth.log
2025-11-24T01:30:07.546722+02:00 ubuntuserver polkitd[1206]: Registered Authentication Agent for unix-session:2 (system bus name :1.76 [/usr/bin/gnome-ktop/PolicyKit1/AuthenticationAgent, locale en_US.UTF-8])
2025-11-24T01:30:11.465348+02:00 ubuntuserver gdm-launch-environment]: pam_unix(gdm-launch-environment:session): session closed for user gdm
2025-11-24T01:30:11.502972+02:00 ubuntuserver systemd-logind[1249]: Session c1 logged out. Waiting for processes to exit.
2025-11-24T01:30:11.556702+02:00 ubuntuserver 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 ubuntuserver systemd-logind[1249]: Removed session c1.
2025-11-24T01:30:21.808514+02:00 ubuntuserver (sd-pam): pam_unix(systemd-user:session): session closed for user gdm
2025-11-24T01:31:08.065721+02:00 ubuntuserver pexec: pam_unix(polkitd-1:session): session opened for user root(uid=0) by mohamed(uid=1000)
2025-11-24T01:31:08.067404+02:00 ubuntuserver pexec[3763]: mohamed: Executing command [USER=root] [TTY=unknown] [CWD=/home/mohamed] [COMMAND=/usr/lib/cockpit]
```

4.2 Execution Artifacts

Windows

- **Prefetch:**

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



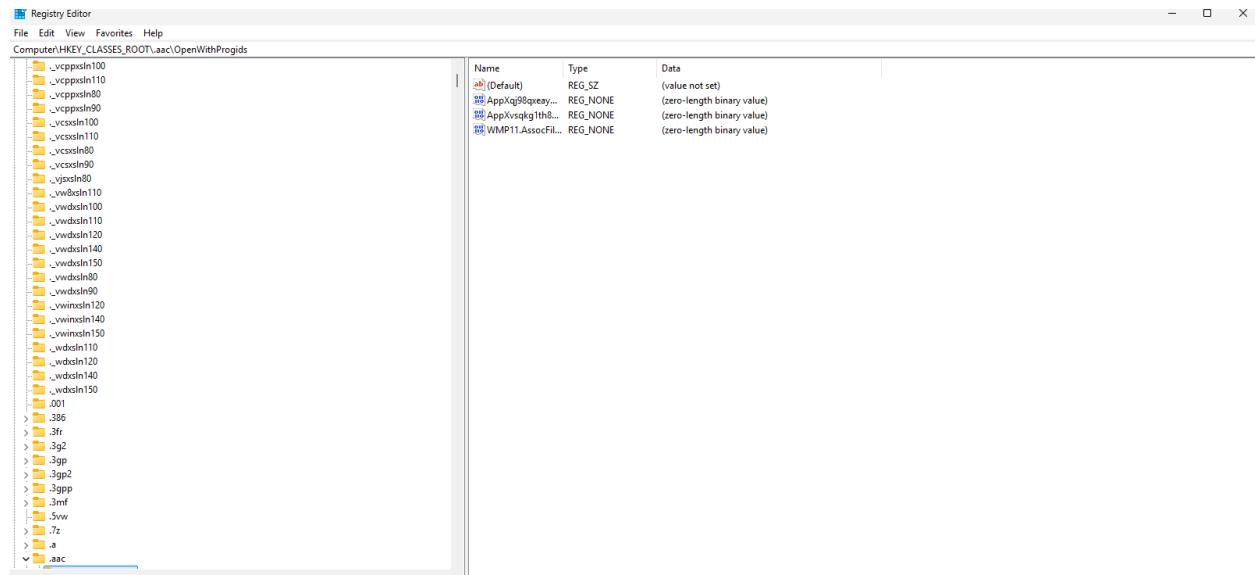
- **LNK (Shortcut Files):**

- Contain paths, timestamps, and working directory.

The screenshot shows a digital forensics interface with a sidebar navigation bar and a main table view. The sidebar includes links for Home, Dashboard, Artifacts (which is selected), and Tasks. The main table lists items checked: 1. The table has columns: Structure, Overview, File name, NetBIOS name, Path, File size (bytes), Origin, and Is deleted. It shows several LNK files, such as common_0000A7E92A00.lnk, common_0000A7E94C00.lnk, common_0000A7E94F020.lnk, etc. One row is highlighted in yellow: common_0000AF2A582E.lnk, desktop-s1ahfst, common_0000AF2A582E.lnk, 1776, Carved, Yes. The bottom section shows a hex dump of the file content, starting with 00 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 0A 0B 0C 0D 0E 0F, followed by 00000F2A582E00 02 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00, and so on. To the right of the hex dump is a "Type converter" panel with options for Signed byte, Unsigned byte, Signed short, Unsigned short, Signed int, and Unsigned int.

- **Registry Keys:**

- Run, UserAssist, RecentDocs, etc.



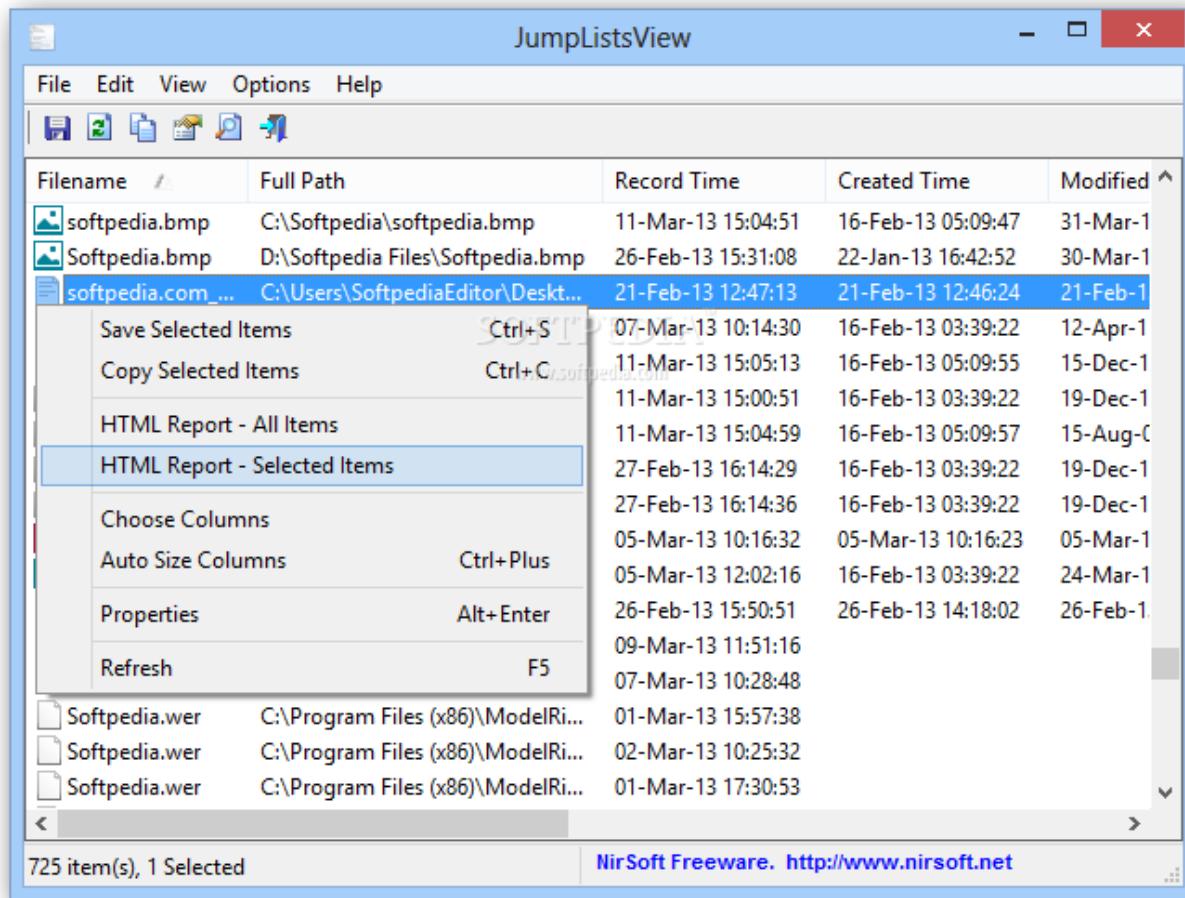
Linux

- 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

The screenshot shows a debugger interface with a code editor and a watch window.

In the code editor, the following C# code is visible:

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

The `ftCreationTime`, `ftLastWriteTime`, `dwHighDateTime`, and `dwLowDateTime` variables are highlighted with blue boxes, indicating they are being analyzed.

The watch window at the bottom shows the following variable values:

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 shows the Windows Event Viewer interface. At the top, it displays 'System' with 'Number of events: 35,940'. Below this, a list of events is shown, filtered for 'Log: System; Source: Microsoft-Windows-Time-Service'. One event is selected, highlighted with a red box around its timestamp.

Level	Date and Time	Source	Event ID	Task Ca
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

The selected event (Event 158, Time-Service) is detailed below:

General **Details**

System
Time-Service
158
Information
LOCAL SERVICE

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

A second window titled 'Event 158, Time-Service' shows the XML view of the event. The timestamp is highlighted with a red box.

```
<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
- **crttime** (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.

Linux Encoding

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

The screenshot shows a terminal window with the following command sequence:

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

Annotations with arrows point to specific commands and outputs:

- An arrow points from the first command (`file -i input.file`) to the output "Check File Encoding".
- An arrow points from the third command (`iconv -f UTF-8 -t ASCII//TRANSLIT input.file -o out.file`) to the output "Convert UTF-8 to ASCII".
- An arrow points from the fifth command (`file -i out.file`) to the output "Confirm File Encoding".

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:

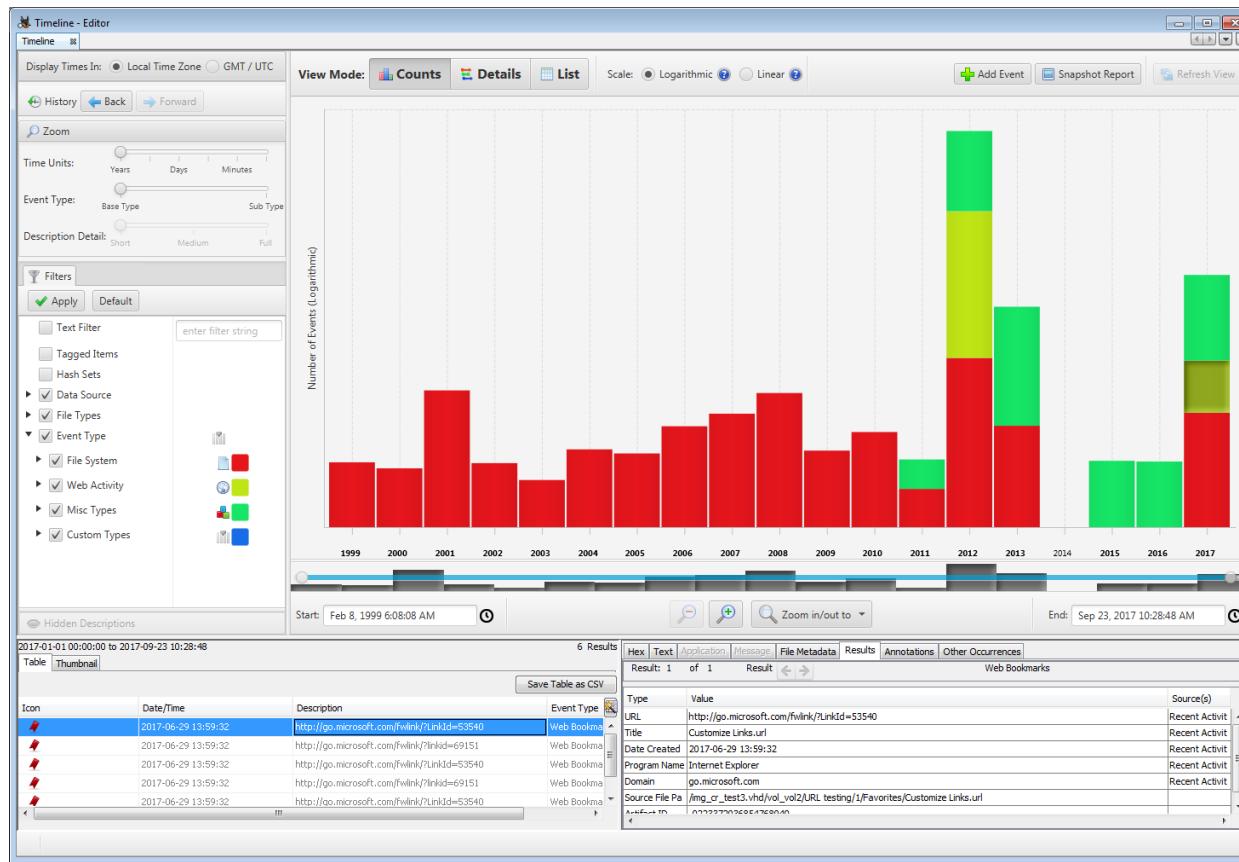
- Windows: NTFS, FAT, exFAT
- Linux: EXT3/EXT4
- macOS: HFS+ (good), APFS (partial support depending on version)

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:

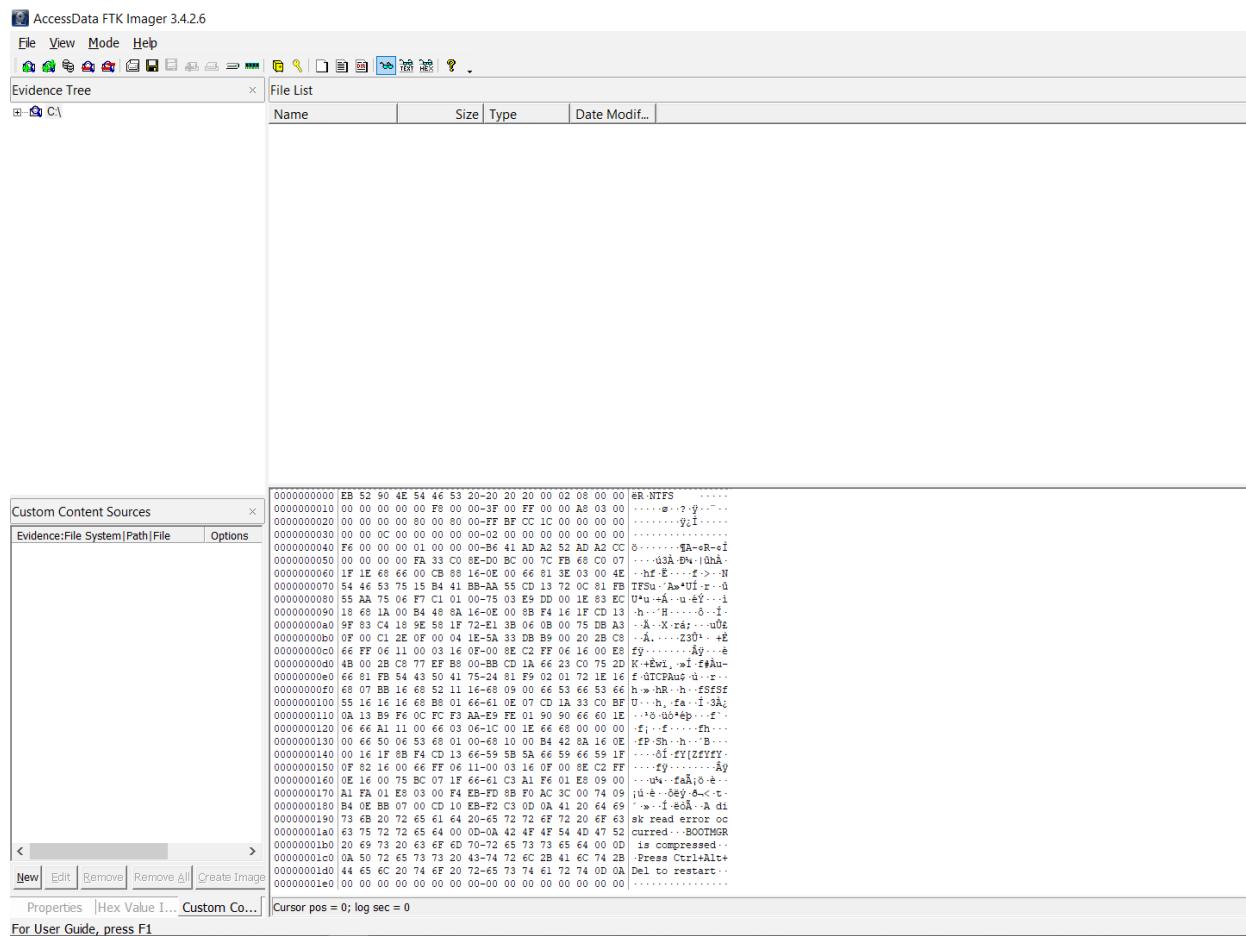
- Excellent Windows support
- Can mount Linux/macOS images but limited deep parsing

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 shows the EnCase Forensic software interface. The main window displays a table of URLs found in the case, with columns for Name, Filter, In Report, Search Hits, Additional Fields, Message Size, Creation Time, and Last Modification Time. The table lists various URLs from different sources, including Hotmail, Customise Links, Technical Specifications, Support resources, Parts - Find or Buy, Hewlett-Packard, Graphics programs, Get Driver and Support alerts, Diagnostics - On-line, Contact HP, Chat with support, Buy from HP, Welcome to IE7, IE site on Microsoft.com, IE Add-on site, Microsoft At Home, Microsoft At Work, Marketplace, TrueCrypt Website, and avast! Web Site. The bottom left pane shows a hex dump of a file, and the bottom right pane shows the EnScript editor with code related to forensic processing.

Name	Filter	In Report	Search Hits	Additional Fields	Message Size	Creation Time	Last Modification Time
79 Free Hotmail.url	NO	NO	YES	113	06/07/08 11:46:54	25/04/06 18:41:1	
80 Customize Links.url	NO	NO	YES	133	06/07/08 11:46:54	06/07/08 11:46:5	
81 Technical Specifications.URL	NO	NO	YES	92	06/07/08 11:46:54	01/07/08 13:16:5	
82 Support resources.URL	NO	NO	YES	84	06/07/08 11:46:54	01/07/08 13:16:5	
83 Parts - Find or Buy.URL	NO	NO	YES	75	06/07/08 11:46:54	01/07/08 13:16:5	
84 Hewlett-Packard.URL	NO	NO	YES	43	06/07/08 11:46:54	01/07/08 13:16:5	
85 Graphics programs.URL	NO	NO	YES	96	06/07/08 11:46:54	01/07/08 13:16:5	
86 Get Driver and Support alerts.URL	NO	NO	YES	102	06/07/08 11:46:54	01/07/08 13:16:5	
87 Diagnostics - On-line.URL	NO	NO	YES	83	06/07/08 11:46:54	01/07/08 13:16:5	
88 Contact HP.URL	NO	NO	YES	76	06/07/08 11:46:54	01/07/08 13:16:5	
89 Chat with support.URL	NO	NO	YES	83	06/07/08 11:46:54	01/07/08 13:16:5	
90 Buy from HP.URL	NO	NO	YES	84	06/07/08 11:46:54	01/07/08 13:16:5	
91 Welcome to IE7.url	NO	NO	YES	133	06/07/08 11:46:58	06/07/08 11:46:5	
92 IE site on Microsoft.com.url	NO	NO	YES	133	06/07/08 11:46:58	06/07/08 11:46:5	
93 IE Add-on site.url	NO	NO	YES	133	06/07/08 11:46:58	06/07/08 11:46:5	
94 Microsoft At Home.url	NO	NO	YES	133	06/07/08 11:46:58	06/07/08 11:46:5	
95 Microsoft At Work.url	NO	NO	YES	133	06/07/08 11:46:58	06/07/08 11:46:5	
96 Marketplace.url	NO	NO	YES	133	06/07/08 11:46:58	06/07/08 11:46:5	
97 TrueCrypt Website.url	NO	NO	YES	85	06/07/08 12:58:45	06/07/08 12:58:4	
98 avast! Web Site.url	NO	NO	YES	87	03/03/09 14:41:20	03/03/09 14:41:2	