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

Contents

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.

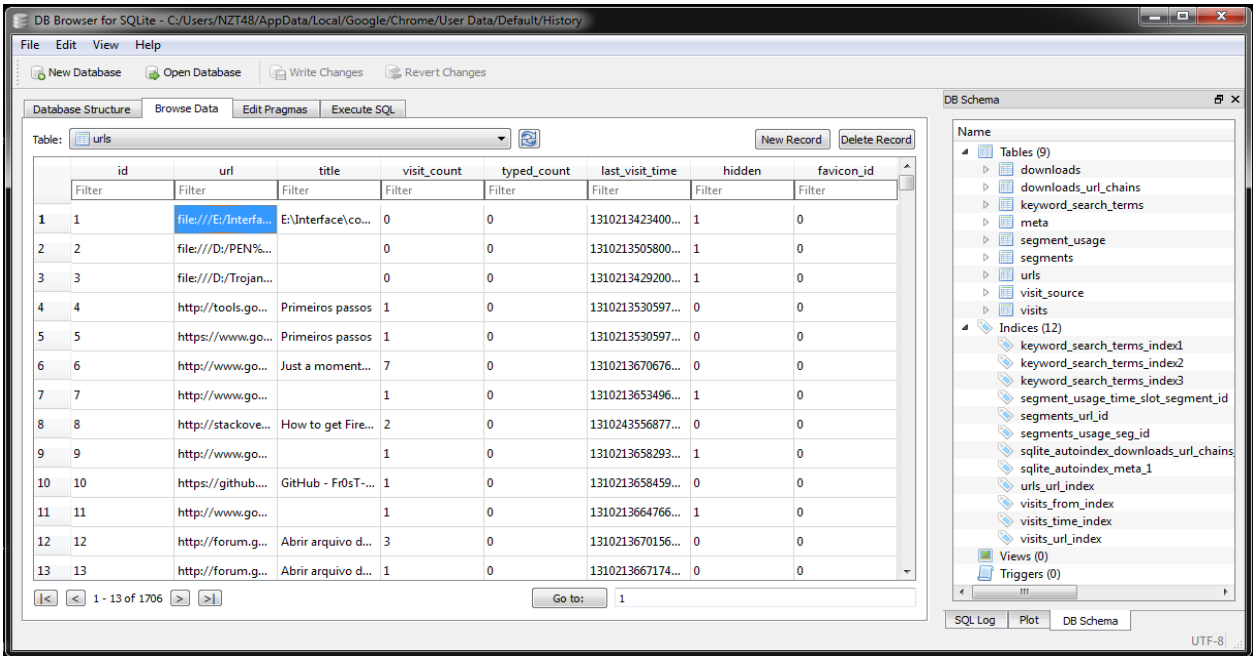
By comparing these factors, the report helps investigators select appropriate tools, anticipate OS-specific challenges, and accurately interpret evidence. It concludes with a presentation overview and an artifact comparison matrix summarizing findings across systems.

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.



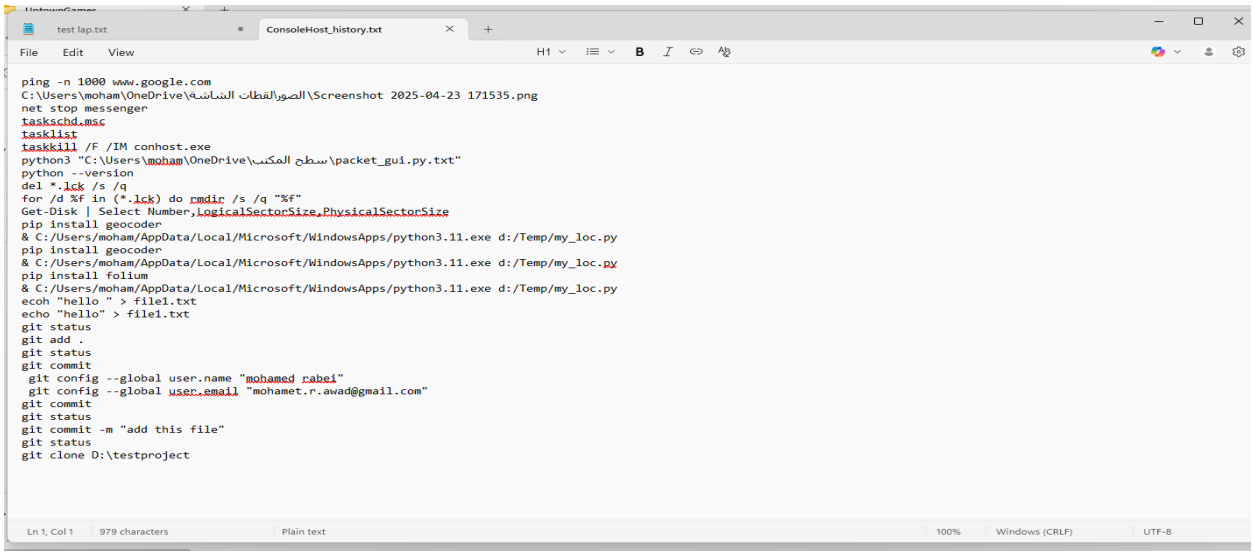
Linux

- **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.



Linux

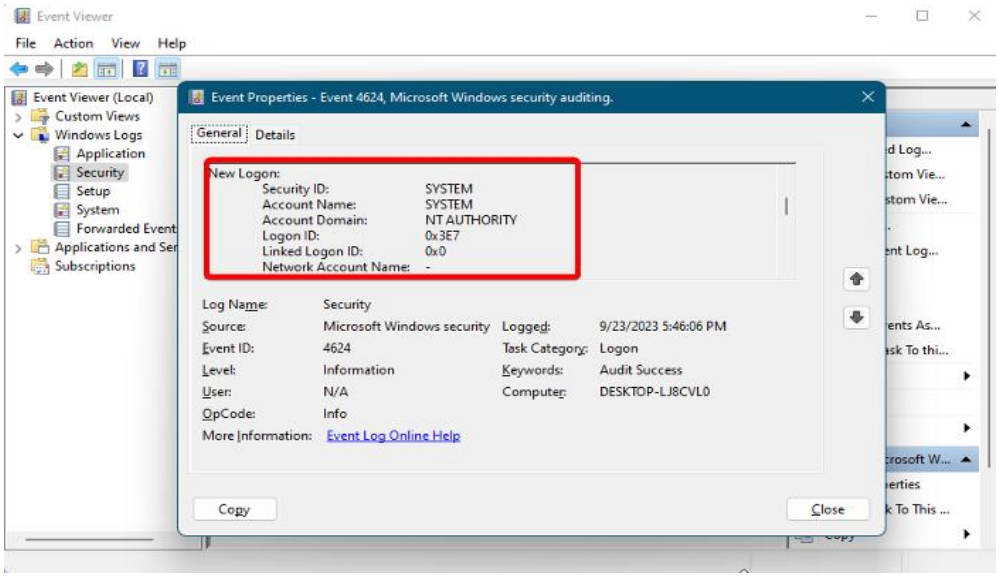
- **Bash/Zsh History:**
    - ~/.bash_history
    - ~/.zsh_history
- **Format: plain text**; may include timestamps if HISTTIMEFORMAT is enabled.

```
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 journalct

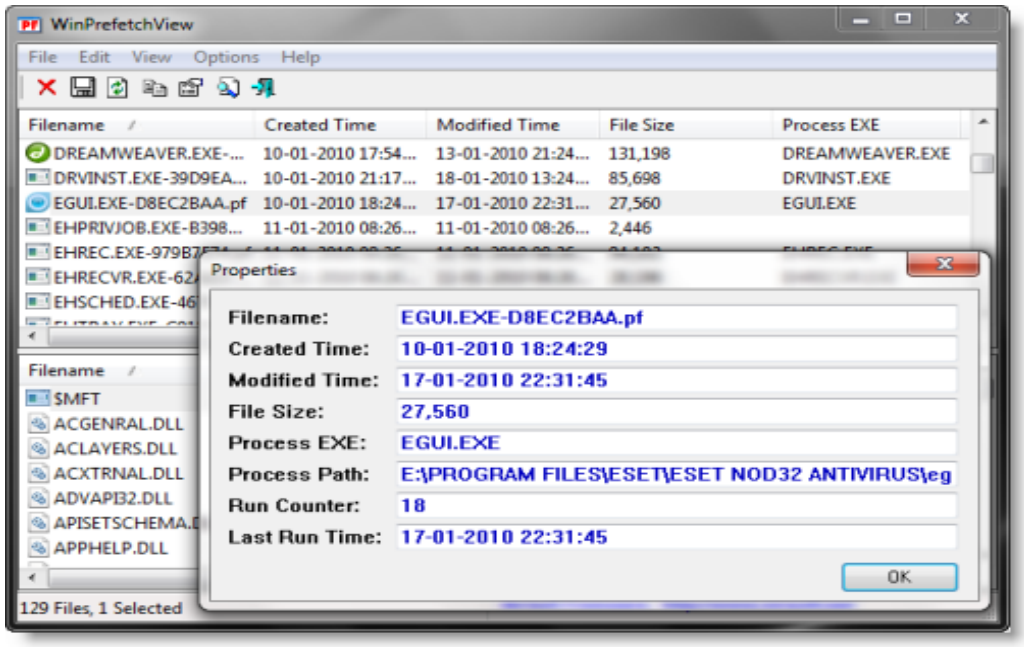
```
sara@pnap:~$ sudo tail /var/log/syslog
[sudo] password for sara:
Jun 21 12:30:45 pnap gnome-shell[2860]: Window manager warning: Overwriting existing bin
ding of keysym 33 with keysym 33 (keycode c).
Jun 21 12:30:45 pnap gnome-shell[2860]: Window manager warning: Overwriting existing bin
```

```
mohamed@ubuntuserver:/var/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
entication Agent, 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 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 ubuntuserver pkexec[3763]: mohamed: Executing command [USER=root] [TTY=unknown] [CWD=/home/mohamed] [COMMAND=/usr/lib/
ocked]
```

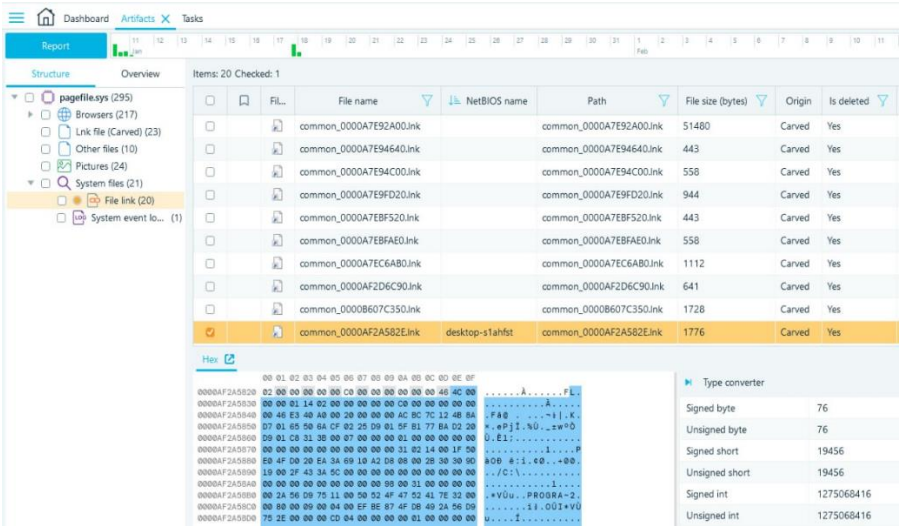
4.2 Execution Artifacts

Windows

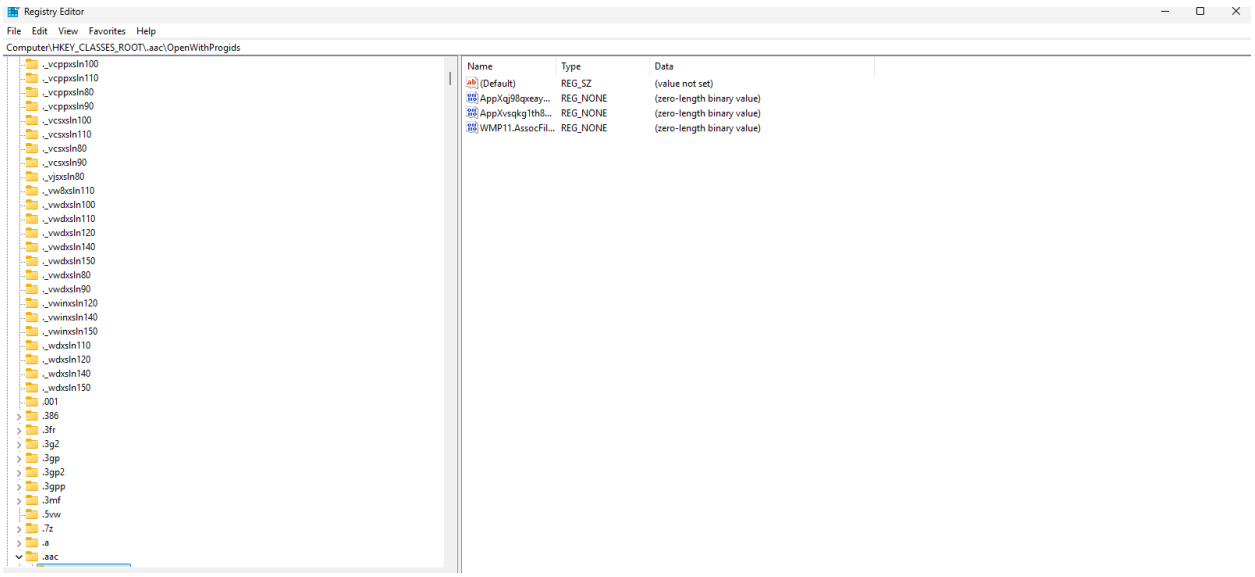
- **Prefetch:**
  - Path: `C:/Windows/Prefetch/*.pf`
  - Shows program execution count + last run time.



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



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



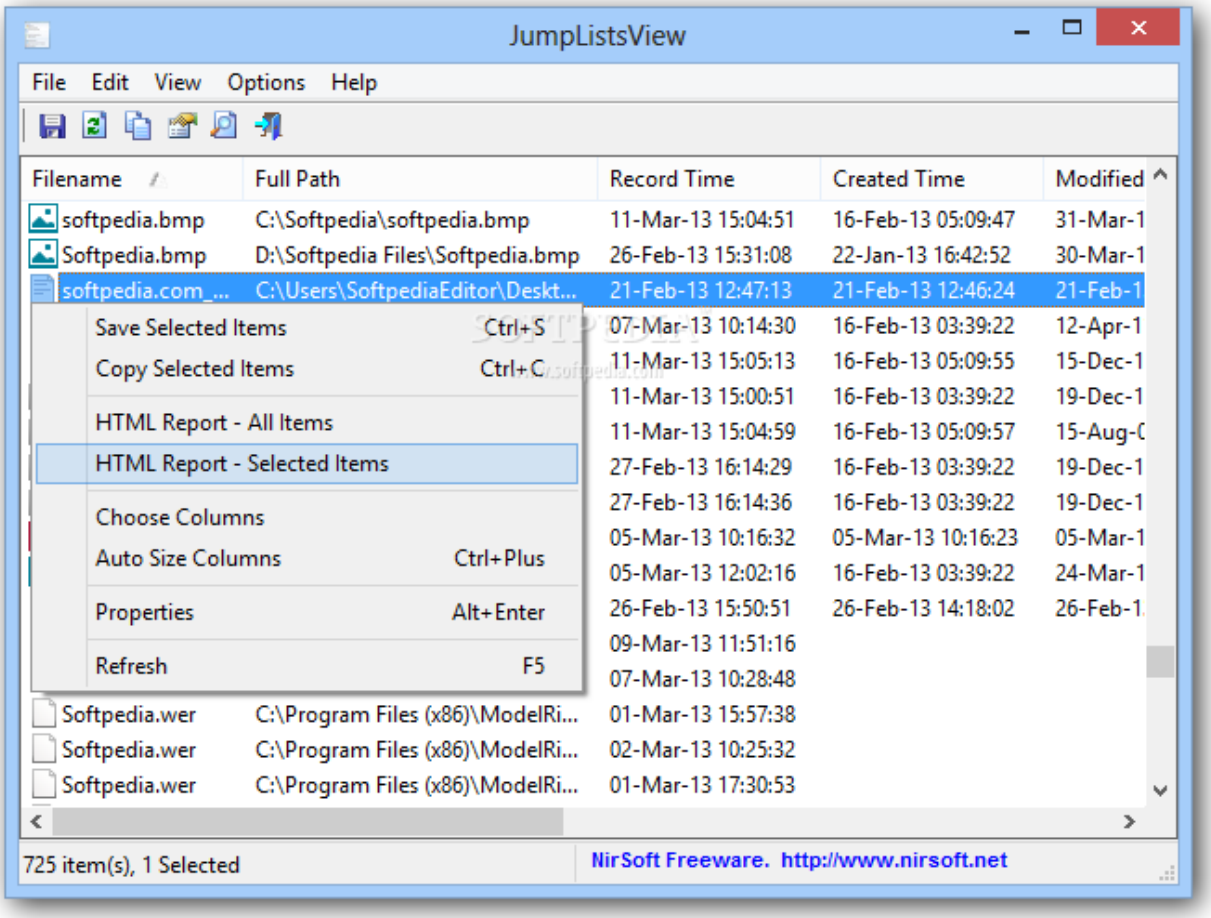
Linux

- 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

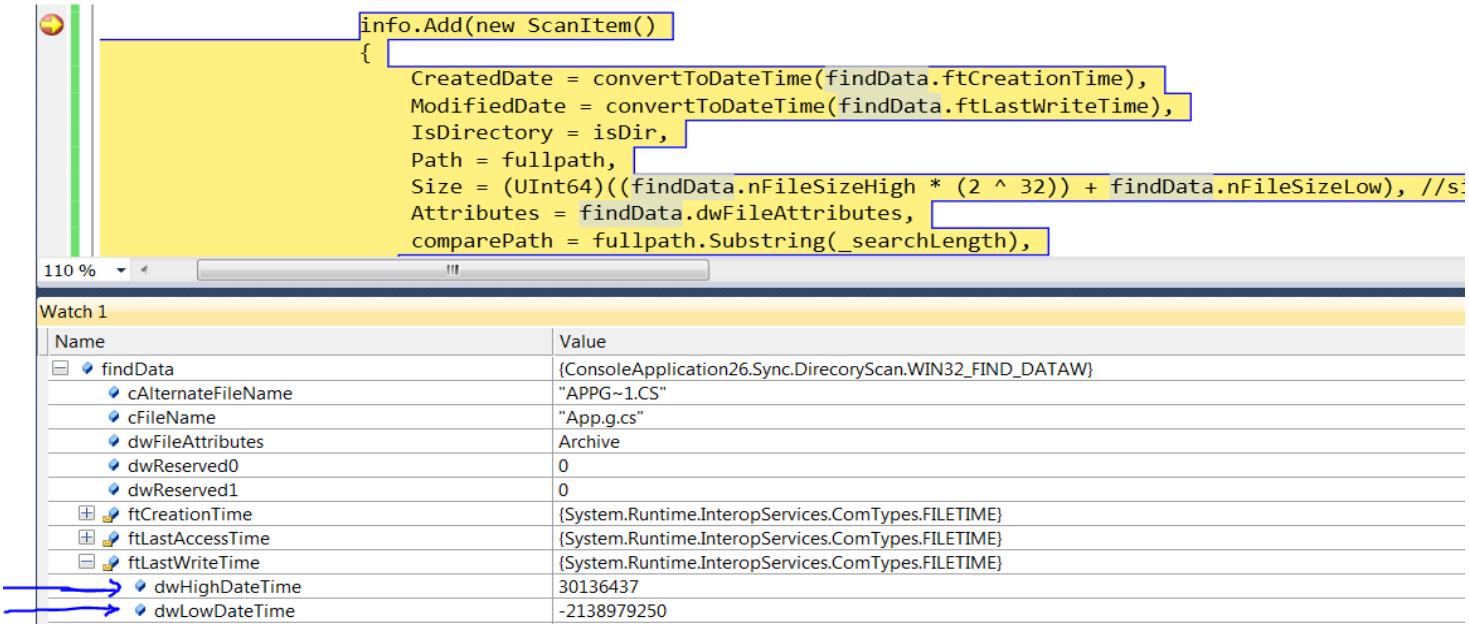
3. Analyze Encoding and Timestamp Formats Across Platforms

1.3 Timestamp Formats Across Operating Systems

Windows Timestamp Formats

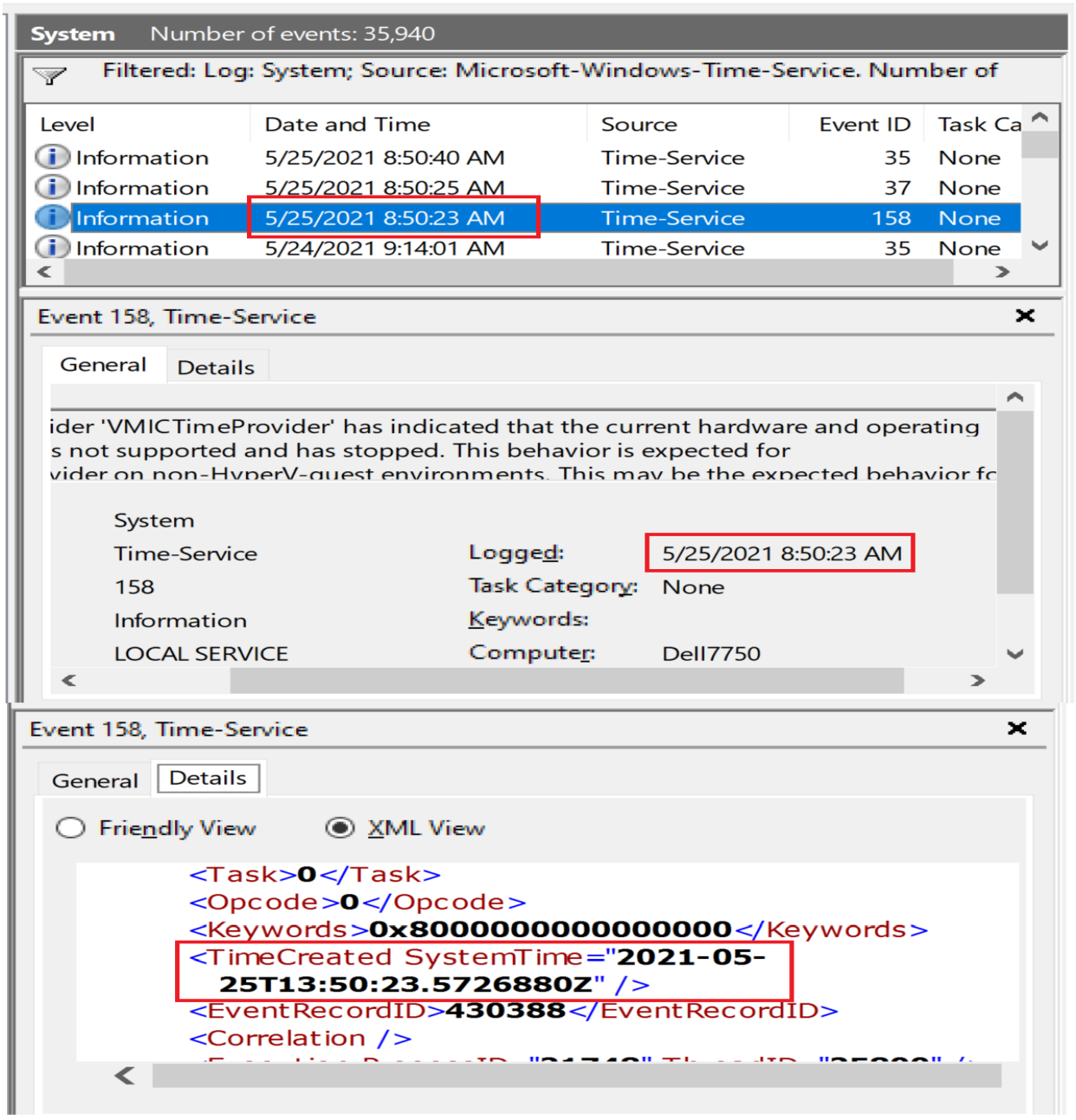
1. FILETIME

- **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



Windows Event Logs Timestamp

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



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

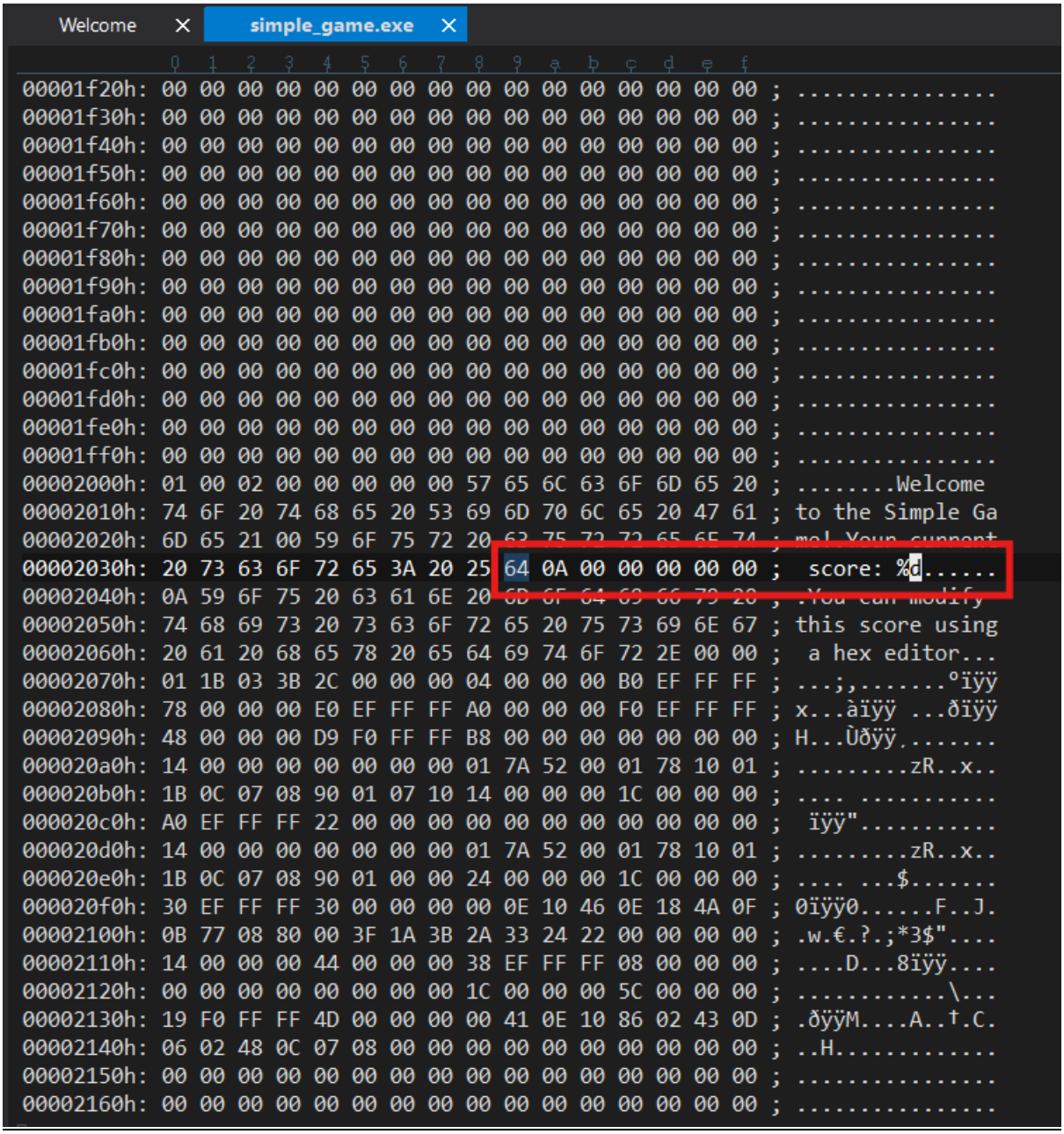
- Many cross-platform apps use **ISO8601** for consistency.
- Example:
  2025-11-23T17:20:02Z

```
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

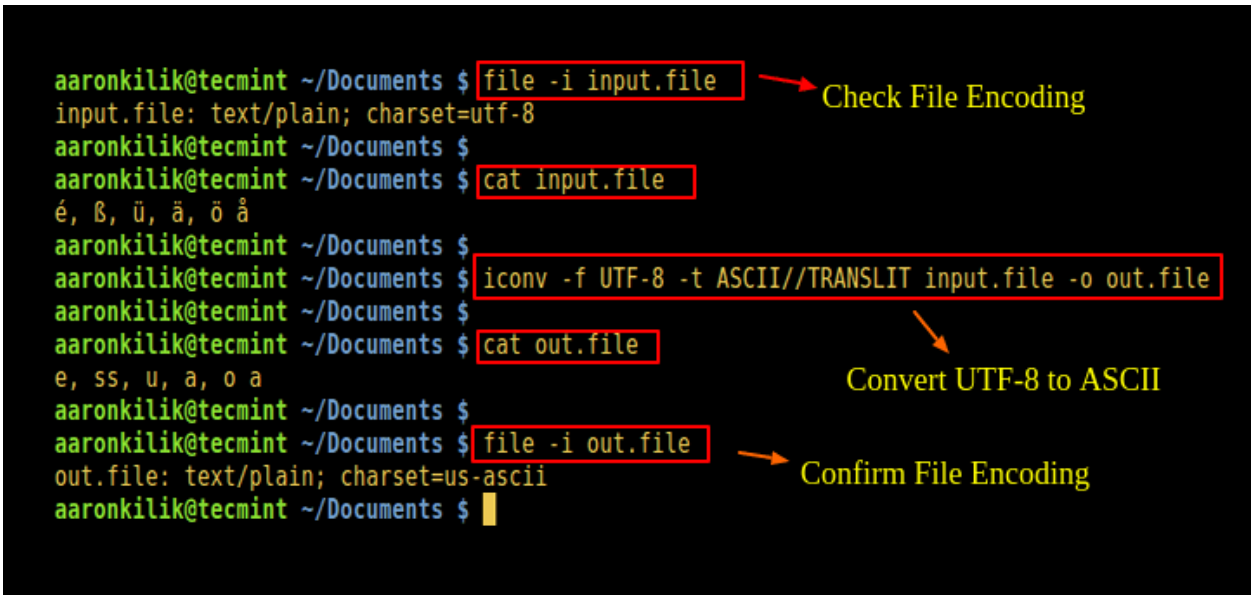
Windows Encoding

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



Linux Encoding

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



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:

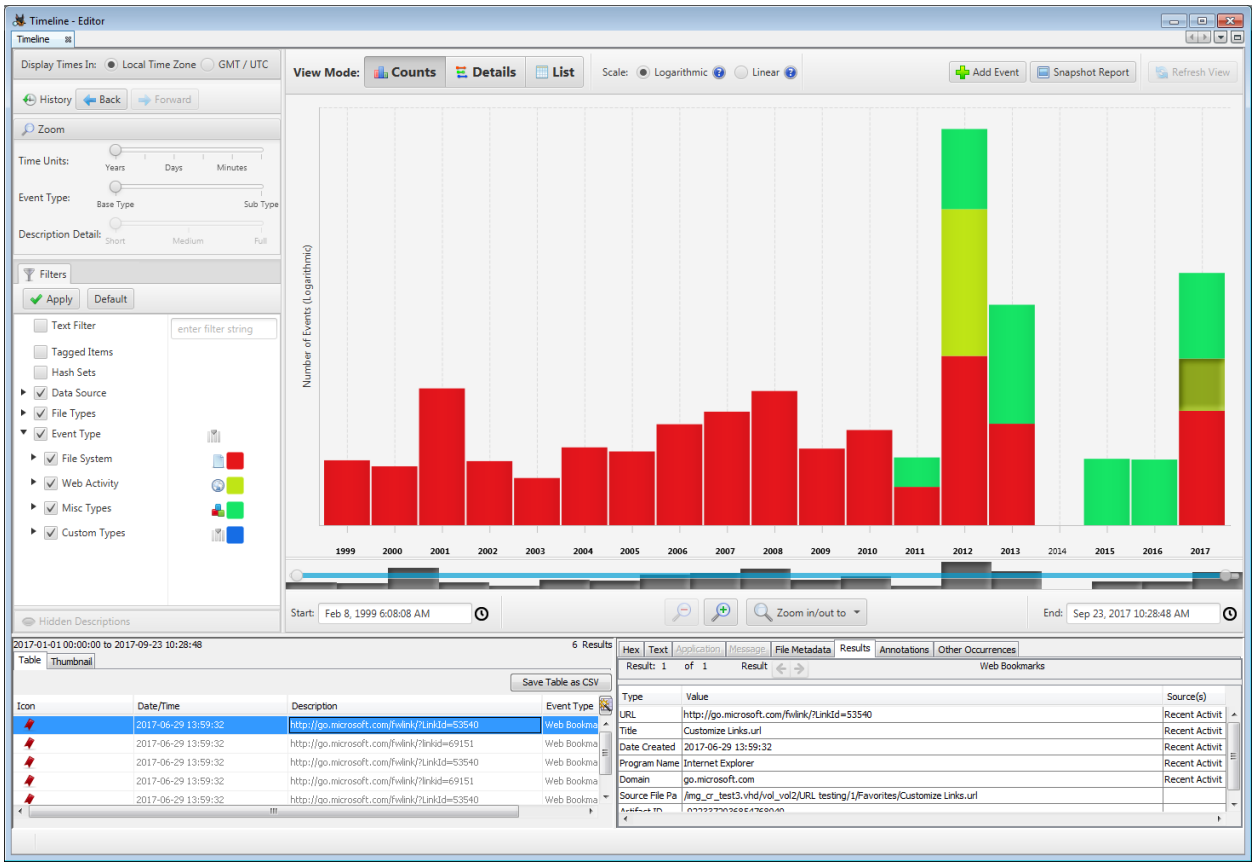
- Windows: NTFS, FAT, exFAT
- Linux: EXT3/EXT4
- macOS: HFS+ (good), APFS (partial support depending on version)

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:

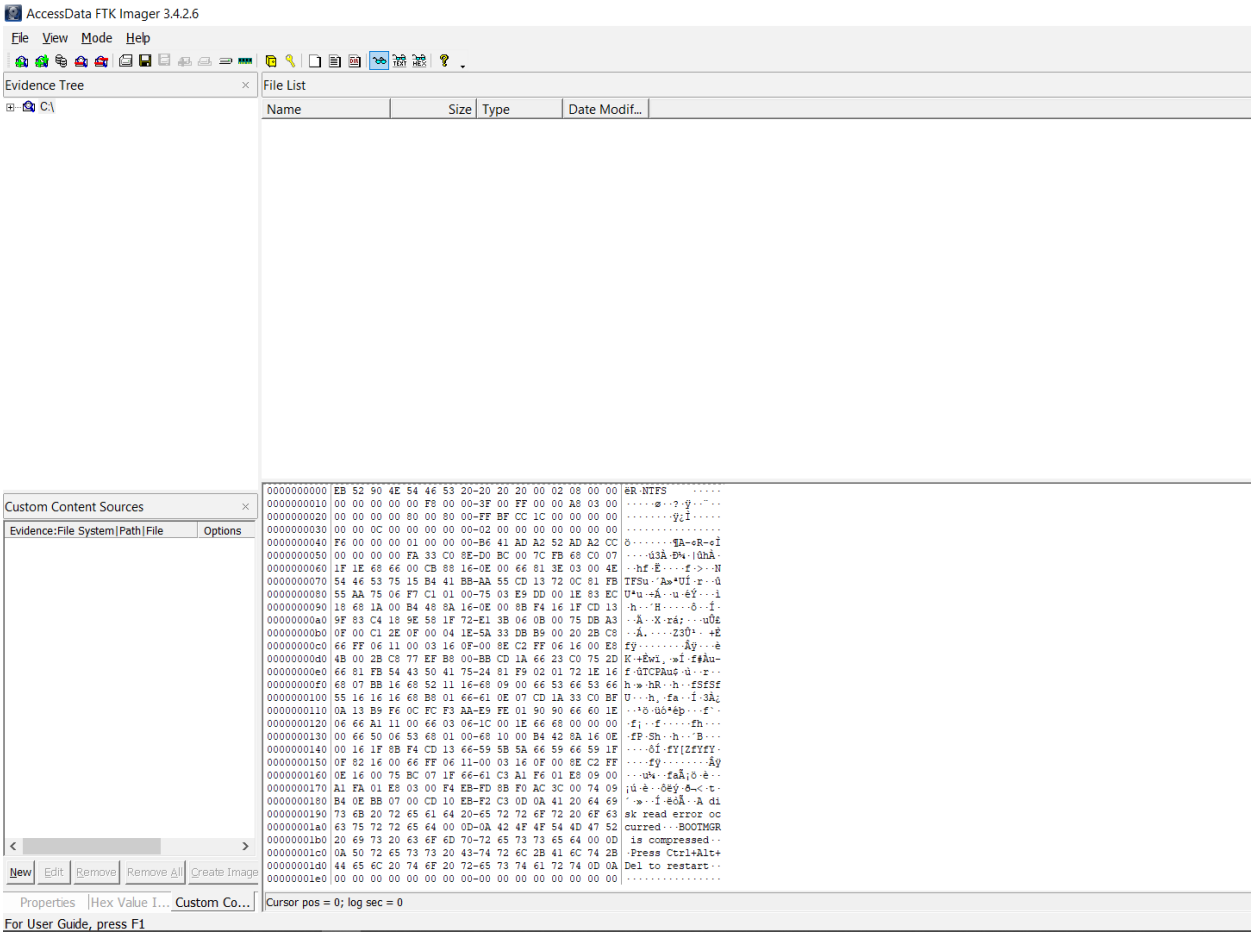
- Excellent Windows support
- Can mount Linux/macOS images but limited deep parsing

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