

LAB 6: WINDOWS FORENSICS – PART I

Lab Requirements

1. Microsoft Windows virtual machine

Content

Part I: Collecting Volatile Information _____ **1**

Part I: Collecting Volatile Information

STEP 1: Collecting time and date.

```
1 # &: the first command is executed followed by the second
2 C:> date /t & time /t
3     Tue 02/15/2022
4     12:41 PM
```

STEP 2: List logged-on users.

```
1 # Download Sysinternals Suite to be able to use the following commands.
2 C:\work\tools> psloggedon Users
3     logged on locally:
4         2/15/2022 11:50:10 AM      WINDEV2112EVAL\User
5
6     No one is logged on via resource shares.
```

NOTE 2-1: psloggedon is part of the Sysinternals Suite. You can download the suite at <https://download.sysinternals.com/files/SysinternalsSuite.zip>

STEP 3: List logged-on sessions using `logonsessions`. You can use the `-p` option to list the processes running in each session. Remark that there is more than one active sessions, and not only one as we might think.

```

1 # list the logged-on sessions. Use findstr list the session IDs only
2 C:\work\tools> logonsessions | findstr "logon session" LogonSessions
3 v1.41 - Lists logon session information
4 [0] Logon session 00000000:000003e7:
5 [1] Logon session 00000000:00009cc8:
6 [2] Logon session 00000000:0000a149:
7 [3] Logon session 00000000:0000a161:
8 [4] Logon session 00000000:000003e4:
9 [5] Logon session 00000000:0000fe84:
10 [6] Logon session 00000000:0000feab:
11 [7] Logon session 00000000:000003e5:
12 [8] Logon session 00000000:0001b944:
13 [9] Logon session 00000000:0001b99e:
14 C:\work\tools> logonsessions -p
15 ...
16 [9] Logon session 00000000:0001b99e:
17     User name:     WINDEV2112EVAL\User
18     Auth package:  NTLM
19     Logon type:    Interactive
20     Session:       1
21     Sid:           S-1-5-21-1516808570-3660347512-3657706960-1001
22     Logon time:    2/15/2022 11:50:08 AM
23     Logon server:  WINDEV2112EVAL
24     DNS Domain:
25     UPN:
26     2992: svchost.exe
27     3000: sihost.exe
28     3036: svchost.exe
29     3344: taskhostw.exe
30     1832: ctfmon.exe
31     5076: explorer.exe
32     5128: svchost.exe
33     4956: StartMenuExperienceHost.exe
34

```

NOTE 3-1: Use the options -c and -ct to display the output as comma-separated values or tabdelimited values, respectively.

STEP 4: Collecting information about network connections using netstat.

```

1 # -a: all connections.
2 # -p protocol: select a protocol among TCP, UDP, TCPv6, UDPv6
3 # -r: display the routing table
4 # -b: display the executable involved with the connection
5 # -e: display the network statistics
6 C:\work\tools> netstat -a

```

```

7 Active Connections
8 Proto Local Address Foreign Address State
9 TCP 0.0.0.0:135 0.0.0.0:0 LISTENING
10 TCP 172.16.200.130:139 0.0.0.0:0 LISTENING
11 TCP 172.16.200.130:49790 40.83.247.108:443 ESTABLISHED
12 TCP 172.16.200.130:62586 52.184.217.20:443 ESTABLISHED
13 TCP 172.16.200.131:139 0.0.0.0:0 LISTENING
14 UDP [fe80::1d7b:4ff:1bea:9b1a%4]:1900 *: *
15 UDP [fe80::1d7b:4ff:1bea:9b1a%4]:49305 *: *
16 UDP [fe80::692d:26f4:c2e6:88c6%20]:1900 *: *
17 UDP [fe80::692d:26f4:c2e6:88c6%20]:49306 *: *

```

STEP 4: Collecting process information using `tasklist`, `listdll`, and `handle`.

```

1 C:\work\tools> tasklist
2 Image Name PID Session Name Session# Mem Usage
3 =====
4 System Idle Process 0 Services 0 8 K
5 System 4 Services 0 84 K
6 Secure System 56 Services 0 14,452 K
7 Registry 108 Services 0 13,688 K
8 smss.exe 340 Services 0 972 K
9 wininit.exe 568 Services 0 2,280 K
10 csrss.exe 612 Console 1 3,276 K
11 services.exe 632 Services 0 5,760 K
12 ...

```

```

1 # user /FI (filter) to filter processes based on a specific parameter: PID,
2 # IMAGENAME, SESSION, SESSIONNAME, CPUTIME, STATUS, ...
3 C:\work\tools> tasklist /FI "PID gt 700"
4 Image Name PID Session Name Session# Mem Usage
5 =====
6 msedge.exe 7092 Console 1 4,024 K
7 msedge.exe 7176 Console 1 18,040 K
8 msedge.exe 7184 Console 1 6,832 K
9 svchost.exe 8168 Console 1 9,756 K
10 svchost.exe 7436 Services 0 6,640 K
11 SgrmBroker.exe 7356 Services 0 6,788 K
12 svchost.exe 7988 Services 0 4,836 K
13 msedgewebview2.exe 7616 Console 1 14,588 K
14 dllhost.exe 7608 Console 1 5,376 K
15 tasklist.exe 8184 Console 1 8,712 K
16 clip.exe 7688 Console 1 4,364 K

```

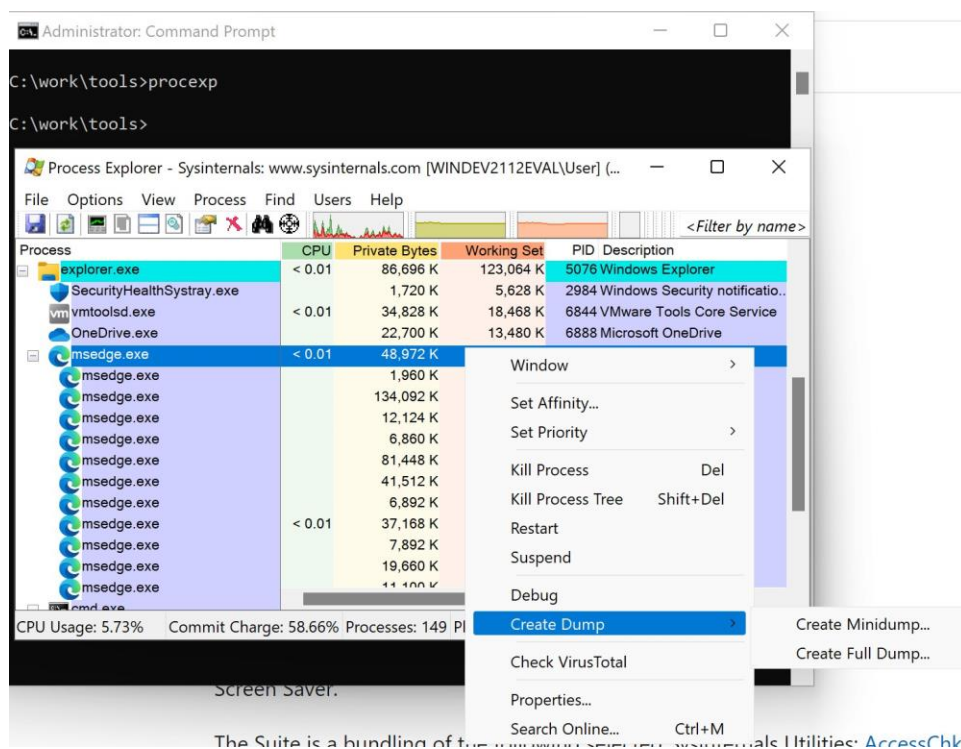
STEP 5: Collecting process information using `pslist`. Options: `-d` threads, `-m` memory, `-x` memory and threads, and `pid`.

```

1 # a truncated output
2 C:\work\tools> pslist -x
3
4 Name                Pid      VM      WS      Priv Priv Pk   Faults   NonP Page
5 Registry            108     122496  13848   4844   45212  89881    12  243
6 Tid Pri    Cswtch          State      User Time      Kernel Time      Elapsed Time
7   112   8        1  Wait:Executive  0:00:00.000  0:00:00.000  4:25:39.920
8   428   9      2081  Wait:Executive  0:00:00.000  0:00:00.421  4:25:25.918
9   432   8      7865  Wait:Executive  0:00:00.000  0:00:01.171  4:25:25.918
10  436   8        60  Wait:Executive  0:00:00.000  0:00:00.031  4:25:25.918
11  ...

```

STEP 5: Examine process memory using `procexp`.



NOTE 5-1: You can create a full memory dump of a given process as shown in the above window.

NOTE 5-2: You can perform malware analysis of a given service by selecting “Check VirusTotal” from the list.

STEP 6: Examine the print spool. Windows stores the printing tasks in a spool file (.spl) and a shadow file (.shd). These files are located in the c:\windows\system32\spool\PRINTERS folder.

