# **Practical 6**

**Date: 04-01-25** 

**<u>Aim:</u>** Using Sysinternals tools for Network Tracking and Process Monitoring:

- Check Sysinternals tools
- Monitor Live Processes
- Capture RAM-Capture
- TCP/UDP packets
- Monitor Hard Disk
- Monitor Virtual Memory
- Monitor Cache Memory

#### Steps:

1) Check Sysinternals tools

Windows Sysinternals tools are utilities to manage, diagnose, troubleshoot, and monitor a Microsoft Windows environment.

The following are the categories of Sysinternals Tools:

- File and Disk Utilities
- Networking Utilities
- Process Utilities
- Security Utilities
- System Information Utilities
- Miscellaneous Utilities

# Sysinternals File and Disk Utilities

#### AccessChk:

This tool shows you the accesses the user or group you specify has to files, Registry keys or Windows services.

## AccessEnum:

This simple yet powerful security tool shows you who has what access to directories, files and Registry keys on your systems. Use it to find holes in your permissions.

## CacheSet:

CacheSet is a program that allows you to control the Cache Manager's working set size using functions provided by NT. It's compatible with all versions of NT.

### Contig

Wish you could quickly defragment your frequently used files? Use Contig to optimize individual files, or to create new files that are contiguous.

#### Disk2vhd:

Disk2vhd simplifies the migration of physical systems into virtual machines (p2v).

## DiskExt:

Display volume disk-mappings.

### DiskMon:

This utility captures all hard disk activity or acts like a software disk activity light in your system tray.

#### DiskView:

Graphical disk sector utility.

#### Disk Usage (DU):

View disk usage by directory.

## **EFSDump**:

View information for encrypted files.

## FindLinks:

FindLinks reports the file index and any hard links (alternate file paths on the same volume) that exist for the specified file. A file's data remains allocated so long as at it has at least one file name referencing it.

#### Junction:

Create Win2K NTFS symbolic links.

#### LDMDump:

Dump the contents of the Logical Disk Manager"s on-disk database, which describes the partitioning of Windows 2000 Dynamic disks.

#### MoveFile:

Schedule file rename and delete commands for the next reboot. This can be useful for cleaning stubborn or in-use malware files.

#### NTFSInfo:

Use NTFSInfo to see detailed information about NTFS volumes, including the size and location of the Master File Table (MFT) and MFT-zone, as well as the sizes of the NTFS meta-data files.

#### PendMoves:

See what files are scheduled for delete or rename the next time the system boots.

#### **Process Monitor:**

Monitor file system, Registry, process, thread and DLL activity in real-time.

#### PsFile:

See what files are opened remotely.

#### PsTools:

The PsTools suite includes command-line utilities for listing the processes running on local or remote computers, running processes remotely, rebooting computers, dumping event logs, and more.

## SDelete:

Securely overwrite your sensitive files and cleanse your free space of previously deleted files using this DoD-compliant secure delete program.

#### ShareEnum:

Scan file shares on your network and view their security settings to close security holes.

## Sigcheck:

Dump file version information and verify that images on your system are digitally signed.

#### Streams:

Reveal NTFS alternate streams.

#### Sync:

Flush cached data to disk.

#### VolumeID:

Set Volume ID of FAT or NTFS drives.

# **Sysinternals Networking Utilities**

## **AD Explorer:**

Active Directory Explorer is an advanced Active Directory (AD) viewer and editor.

### AD Insight:

AD Insight is an LDAP (Light-weight Directory Access Protocol) real-time monitoring tool aimed at troubleshooting Active Directory client applications.

#### AdRestore:

**Undelete Server 2003 Active Directory objects.** 

#### PipeList:

Displays the named pipes on your system, including the number of maximum instances and active instances for each pipe.

#### PsFile:

See what files are opened remotely.

#### PsPing:

Measures network performance.

## PsTools:

The PsTools suite includes command-line utilities for listing the processes running on local or remote computers, running processes remotely, rebooting computers, dumping event logs, and more.

## ShareEnum:

Scan file shares on your network and view their security settings to close security holes.

#### TCPView:

Active socket command-line viewer.

#### Whois:

See who owns an Internet address.

## **Sysinternals Process Utilities**

#### **Autoruns:**

See what programs are configured to startup automatically when your system boots and you login. Autoruns also shows you the full list of Registry and file locations where applications can configure auto-start settings.

## Handle:

This handy command-line utility will show you what files are open by which processes, and much more.

#### ListDLLs:

List all the DLLs that are currently loaded, including where they are loaded and their version numbers. Version 2.0 prints the full path names of loaded modules.

## PortMon:

Monitor serial and parallel port activity with this advanced monitoring tool. It knows about all standard serial and parallel IOCTLs and even shows you a portion of the data being sent and received. Version 3.x has powerful new UI enhancements and advanced filtering capabilities.

<u>ProcDump:</u>This new command-line utility is aimed at capturing process dumps of otherwise difficult to isolate and reproduce CPU spikes. It also serves as a general process dump creation utility and can also monitor and generate process dumps when a process has a hung window or unhandled exception.

## **Process Explorer:**

Find out what files, registry keys and other objects processes have open, which DLLs they have loaded, and more. This uniquely powerful utility will even show you who owns each process.

#### **Process Monitor:**

Monitor file system, Registry, process, thread and DLL activity in real-time.

#### PsExec:

**Execute processes remotely.** 

#### PsGetSid:

Displays the SID of a computer or a user.

## PsKill:

Terminate local or remote processes.

#### sPsList:

Show information about processes and threads.

#### PsService:

View and control services.

#### PsSuspend:

Suspend and resume processes.

### **PsTools:**

The PsTools suite includes command-line utilities for listing the processes running on local or remote computers, running processes remotely, rebooting computers, dumping event logs, and more.

#### ShellRunas:

Launch programs as a different user via a convenient shell context-menu entry. VMMap See a breakdown of a process's committed virtual memory types as well as the amount of physical memory (working set) assigned by the operating system to those types. Identify the sources of process memory usage and the memory cost of application features.

# **Sysinternals Security Utilities**

#### AccessChk:

This tool shows you the level of access the user or group you specify has to files, Registry keys or Windows services.

## AccessEnum:

This simple yet powerful security tool shows you who has what access to directories, files and Registry keys on your systems. Use it to find holes in your permissions.

#### Autologon:

Bypass password screen during logon.

#### Autoruns:

See what programs are configured to startup automatically when your system boots and you log in. Autoruns also shows you the full list of Registry and file locations where applications can configure auto-start settings.

#### LogonSessions:

List active logon sessions

#### **Process Explorer:**

Find out what files, registry keys and other objects processes have open, which DLLs they have loaded, and more. This uniquely powerful utility will even show you who owns each process.

## PsExec:

Execute processes with limited-user rights.

## PsLoggedOn:

Show users logged on to a system.

#### PsLogList;

Dump event log records.

## **PsTools:**

The PsTools suite includes command-line utilities for listing the processes running on local or remote computers, running processes remotely, rebooting computers, dumping event logs, and more.

## **Rootkit Revealer:**

RootkitRevealer is an advanced rootkit detection utility.

#### SDelete:

Securely overwrite your sensitive files and cleanse your free space of previously deleted files using this DoD-compliant secure delete program.

## ShareEnum:

Scan file shares on your network and view their security settings to close security holes.

#### ShellRunas:

Launch programs as a different user via a convenient shell context-menu entry.

#### Sigcheck:

Dump file version information and verify that images on your system are digitally signed.

#### Sysmon:

Monitors and reports key system activity via the Windows event log.

# **Sysinternals System Information Utilities**

## **Autoruns:**

See what programs are configured to startup automatically when your system boots and you login. Autoruns also shows you the full list of Registry and file locations where applications can configure auto-start settings.

#### ClockRes:

View the resolution of the system clock, which is also the maximum timer resolution.

## Coreinfo:

Coreinfo is a command-line utility that shows you the mapping between logical processors and the physical processor, NUMA node, and socket on which they reside, as well as the cache's assigned to each logical processor.

#### Handle:

This handy command-line utility will show you what files are open by which processes, and much more.

#### LiveKd:

Use Microsoft kernel debuggers to examine a live system.

## LoadOrder:

See the order in which devices are loaded on your WinNT/2K system.

#### LogonSessions:

List the active logon sessions on a system.

#### PendMoves:

Enumerate the list of file rename and delete commands that will be executed the next boot.

#### **Process Explorer:**

Find out what files, registry keys and other objects processes have open, which DLLs they have loaded, and more. This uniquely powerful utility will even show you who owns each process.

## **Process Monitor:**

Monitor file system, Registry, process, thread and DLL activity in real-time.

## **ProcFeatures:**

This applet reports processor and Windows support for Physical Address Extensions and No Execute buffer overflow protection.

## PsInfo:

Obtain information about a system.

#### PsLoggedOn:

Show users logged on to a system.

## PsTools:

The PsTools suite includes command-line utilities for listing the processes running on local or remote computers, running processes remotely, rebooting computers, dumping event logs, and more.

#### RAMMap:

An advanced physical memory usage analysis utility that presents usage information in different ways on its several different tabs.

## WinObj:

The ultimate Object Manager namespace viewer is here.

## **Sysinternals Miscellaneous Utilities**

## **AD Explorer:**

Active Directory Explorer is an advanced Active Directory (AD) viewer and editor.

## AdRestore:

Restore tombstoned Active Directory objects in Server 2003 domains.

## **Autologon:**

Bypass password screen during logon.

#### **BgInfo:**

This fully-configurable program automatically generates desktop backgrounds that include important information about the system including IP addresses, computer name, network adapters, and more.

#### BlueScreen:

This screen saver not only accurately simulates Blue Screens, but simulated reboots as well (complete with CHKDSK), and works on Windows Vista, Server 2008 and higher.

#### Ctrl2cap:

This is a kernel-mode driver that demonstrates keyboard input filtering just above the keyboard class driver in order to turn caps-locks into control keys. Filtering at this level allows conversion and hiding of keys before NT even "sees" them. Ctrl2cap also shows how to use NtDisplayString() to print messages to the initialization blue-screen.

#### DebugView:

Another first from Sysinternals: This program intercepts calls made to DbgPrint by device drivers and OutputDebugString made by Win32 programs. It allows for viewing and recording of debug session output on your local machine or across the Internet without an active debugger.

## **Desktops:**

This new utility enables you to create up to four virtual desktops and to use a tray interface or hotkeys to preview what's on each desktop and easily switch between them.

## Hex2dec:

Convert hex numbers to decimal and vice versa.

#### NotMyFault:

Notmyfault is a tool that you can use to crash, hang, and cause kernel memory leaks on your Windows system.

## PsLogList:

Dump event log records.

## PsTools:

The PsTools suite includes command-line utilities for listing the processes running on local or remote computers, running processes remotely, rebooting computers, dumping event logs, and more.

## RegDelNull:

Scan for and delete Registry keys that contain embedded null-characters that are otherwise undeleteable by standard Registry-editing tools.

#### Registry Usage (RU):

View the registry space usage for the specified registry key.

#### RegJump:

Jump to the registry path you specify in Regedit.

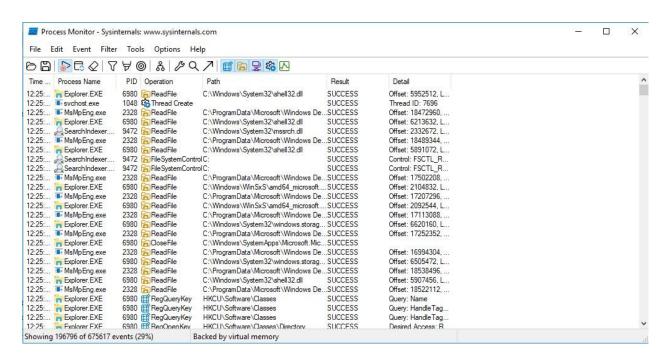
#### Strings:

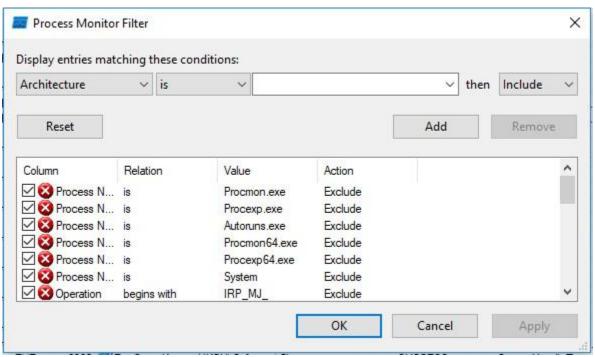
Search for ANSI and UNICODE strings in binary images.

#### Zoomlt:

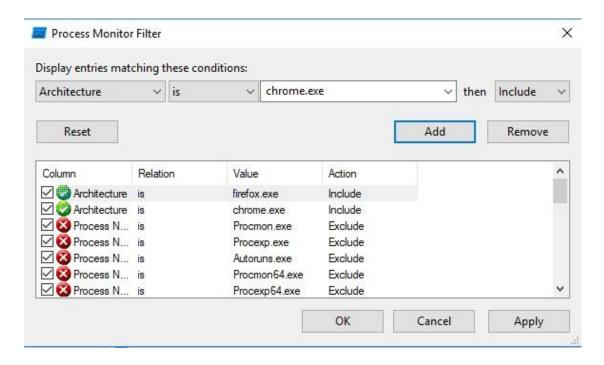
Presentation utility for zooming and drawing on the screen.

2) Monitor Live Processes (Tool: ProcMon)

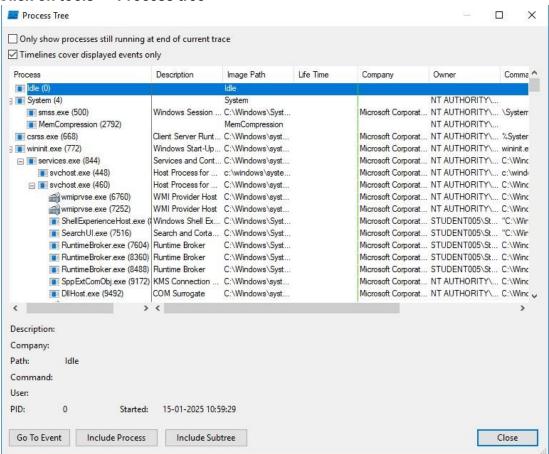




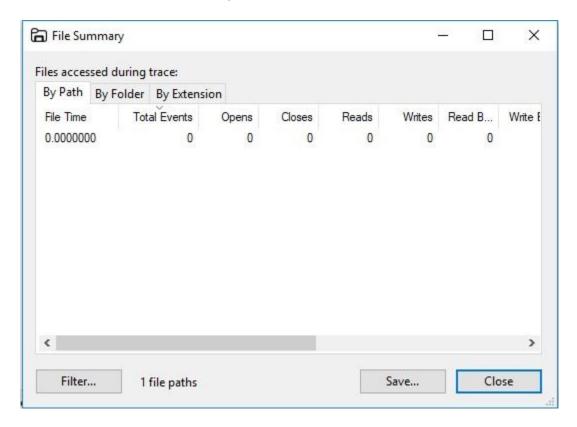
#### Click on filter → Process monitor filter



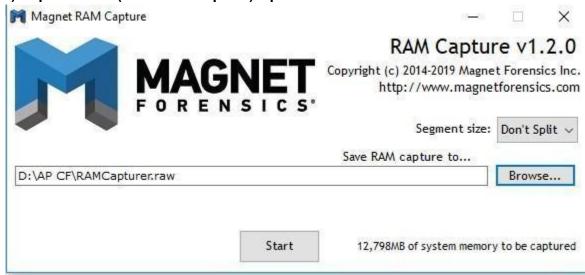
#### Click on tools → Process tree



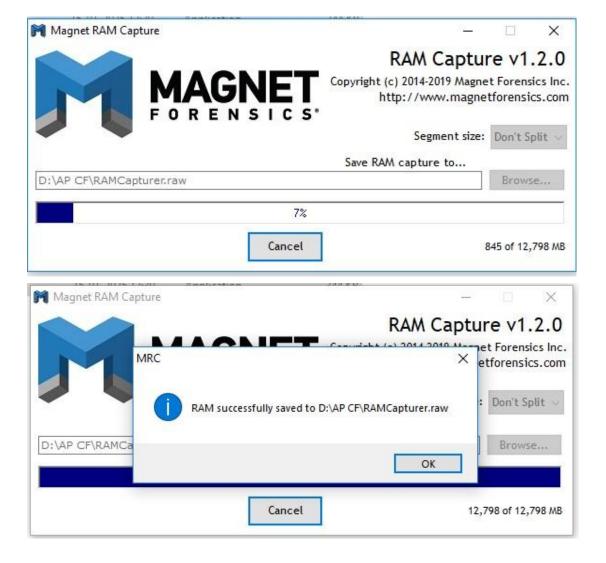
## **Click on Tools** → **File Summary**



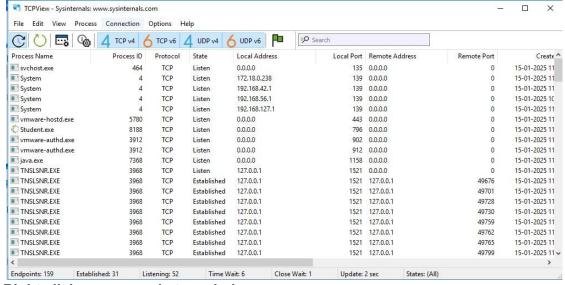
3) Capture RAM (Tool: RAMCapture) Open the



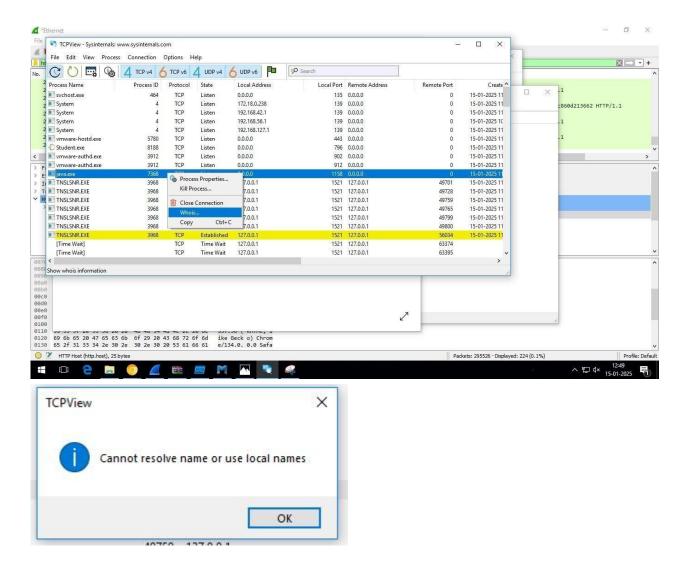
Ramcapture tool.



4) Capture TCP/UDP packets (Tool: TcpView) Open the Tcpview tool.

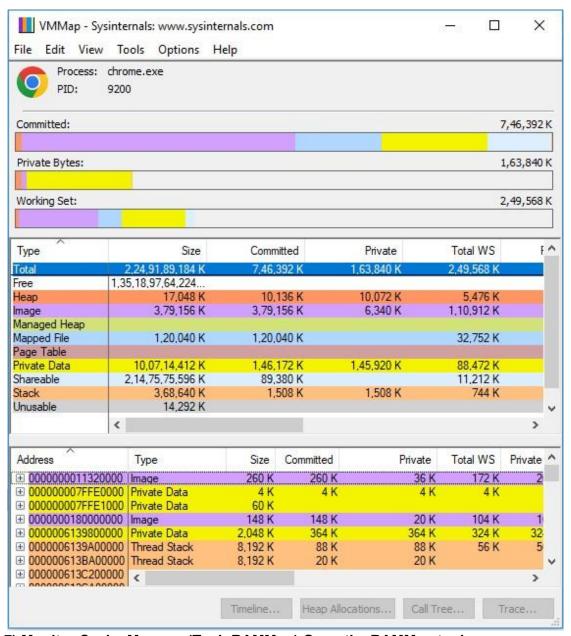


Right click on any packet → whois

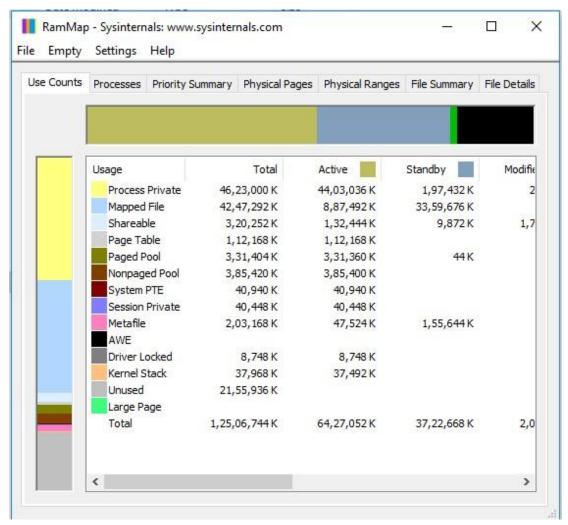


## 5) Monitor Hard Disk (Tool:

DiskMon) Open the Diskmon tool. 6) Monitor Virtual Memory (Tool: VMMap) Open the VMMap tool.



7) Monitor Cache Memory (Tool: RAMMap) Open the RAMMap tool.



# **Practical 7**

**Date:** 18-01-25

**Aim:** Email Forensics

- Mail Service Providers
- Email protocols
- Recovering emails
- Analyzing email header

#### **Mail Service Providers:**

Mail servers, also known as email servers, are used to store, send, and receive emails. Email forensics is a type of digital forensics that uses email server logs to investigate crimes.

How are mail servers used in cyber forensics?

## **Email server logs:**

Email server logs can contain information like IP addresses, timestamps, and user activity. This information can help investigators reconstruct the sequence of events. Email forensic tools:

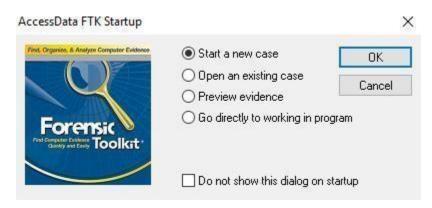
Email forensic tools can process, clean, and extract information from emails. This information can help analysts solve investigations.

**Examples of mail servers are Gmail and Yahoo.** 



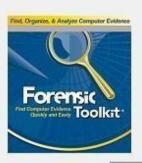
Start AccessData FTK by right-clicking the AccessData FTK desktop icon, clicking Runas administrator, and clicking Continue in the UAC message box (if you're using Vista). Ifyou're prompted with a warning message and/or notification (see Figure below), click OK asneeded to continue. If asked whether you want to save the existing default case, click Yes.

Step 1: When the "AccessData FTK Startup" opens click on "Start new Case"



<u>Step 2:</u> In the New Case dialog box, type your name for the investigator name, and type the case number and case name. Click Browse, navigate to and click your work folder, click OK, and then click Next.

New Case



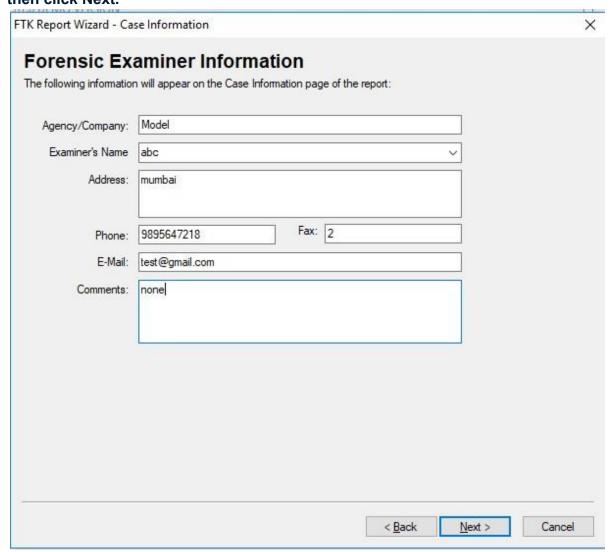
# AccessData's Forensic Toolkit®-FTK®

The Complete Analysis Tool

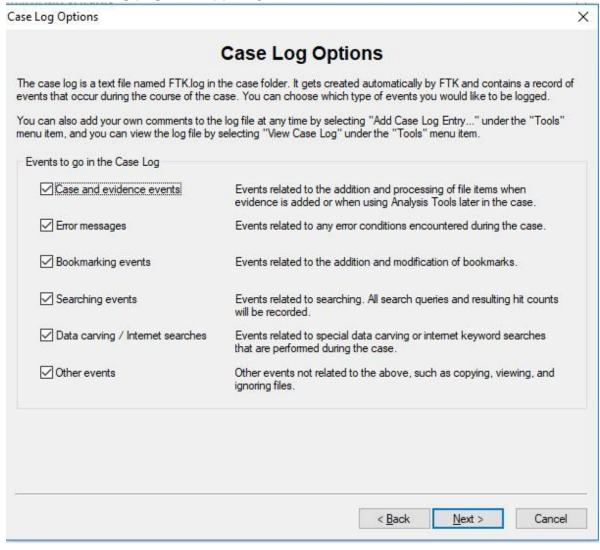
# Wizard for Creating a New Case

	Case Number:	1	
	Case Name:	ABC	
	Case Path:	D:\siddy\	Browse
ase Description:	Case Folder:	D:\siddy\ABC	
			^
			,

In the Case Information dialog box, enter your investigator information, and then click Next.



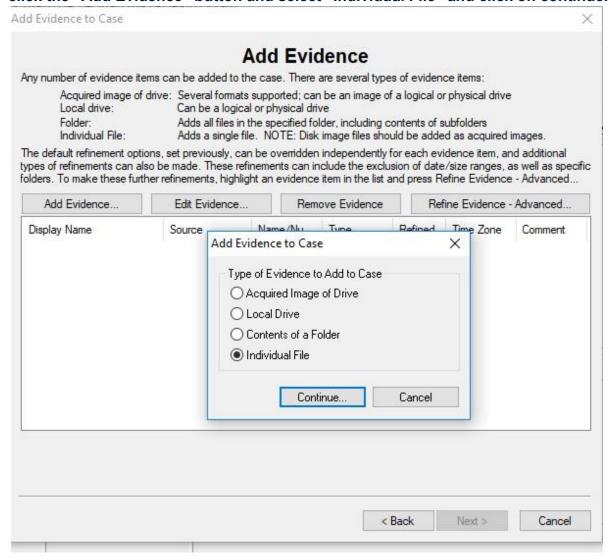
## Following page will appear just click on next.



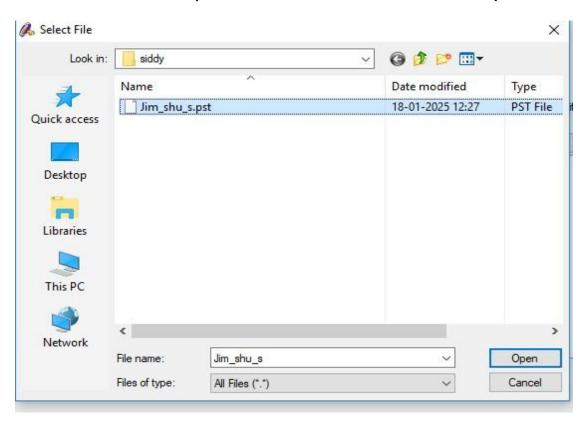
Click Next until you reach the Refine Case - Default dialog box, shown below and select the "Email Emphasis" then click on Next.

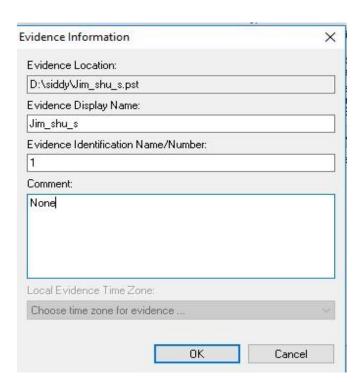
Land Could All the same	0.00 1.00	Food Footo	Tara Franchisco	C 1: F 1:
Include All Items	Optimal Setting	s Email Empha	is Text Emphasi	s Graphics Emphasis
Inconditionally Add				
File Slack (data b	eyond the end of the	logical file but within th	e area allocated to that file	e by the file system)
Free Space (area	as in the file system no	ot currently allocated to	any file, but possibly conta	ining deleted file data)
KFF Ignorable Fil	es (files found by KFF	to be forensically unimp	ortant, i.e., OS system file	s, known applications, etc.)
	KFF ignorable contain			
7.5				
Conditionally Add				
	he case only if they s	atisfy BOTH the file sta	tus and the file type ∨	criteria
Add other items to t		BOTH the file sta		criteria
Add other items to t File Status Criteria		1	File Type Criteria	
Add other items to t		atisfy BOTH the file statement	File Type Criteria	□ Executables
Add other items to t File Status Criteria		1	File Type Criteria	☐ Executables ☑ Archives
Add other items to t File Status Criteria Deletion Status:	Encryption Status:	Email Status:	File Type Criteria	□ Executables
Add other items to the File Status Criterian Deletion Status:	Encryption Status:	Email Status:	File Type Criteria  Documents  Spreadsheets	☐ Executables ☑ Archives
Add other items to the File Status Criterian Deletion Status:  Deleted  Not deleted	Encryption Status:  Encrypted  Not encrypted  Either	Email Status:  From email  Not from email	File Type Criteria  Documents  Spreadsheets  Databases	☐ Executables ☑ Archives ☐ Folders

Click Next until you reach the Add Evidence to Case dialog box, and then click the "Add Evidence" button and select "Individual File" and click on continue.

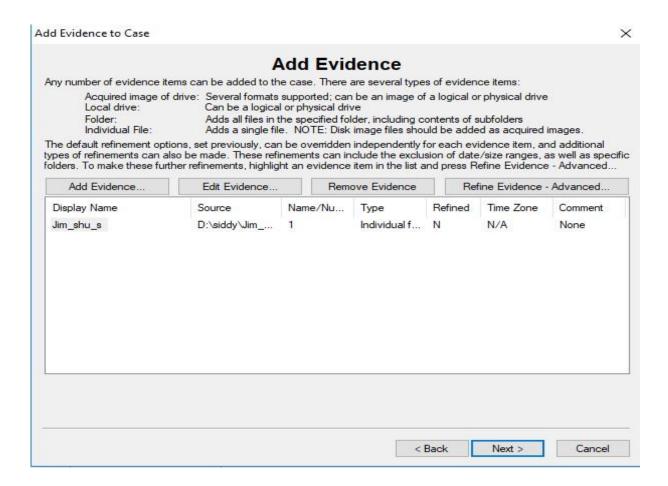


# Search for the required file as shown below and click on Open.

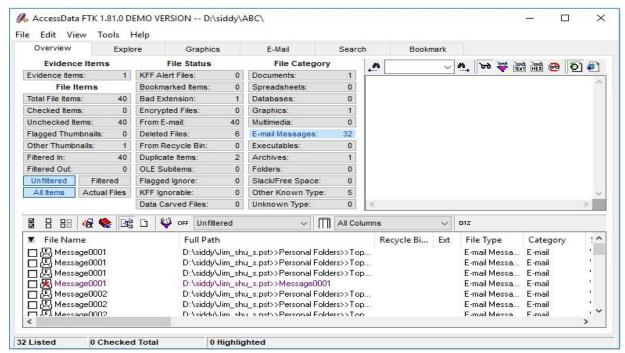




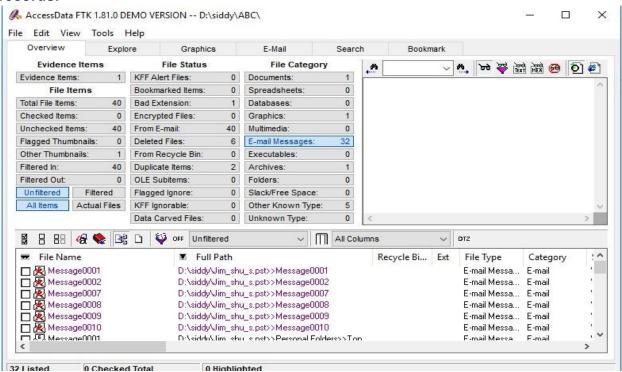
Step 8: A window like this will appear. Click on Ok.



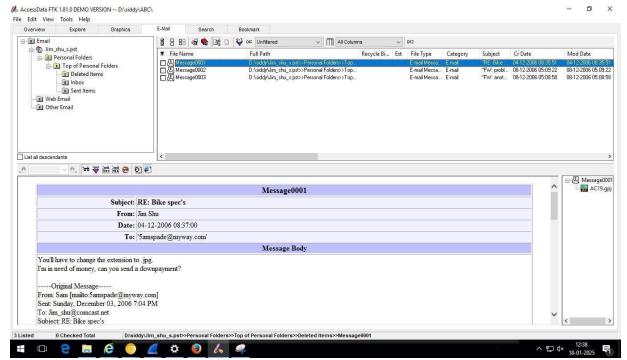
<u>Step 9:</u> After clicking on Next the following window will appear as follows. Click on Email Messages.



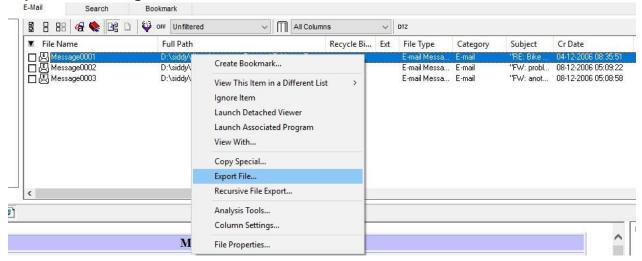
<u>Step 10:</u> When FTK finishes processing the file, in the main FTK window, click the Email Messages button, and then click the Full Path column header to sort the records.



Step 11: Click the EMail tab. In the tree view, click to expand all folders, and then click the Deleted Items folder.

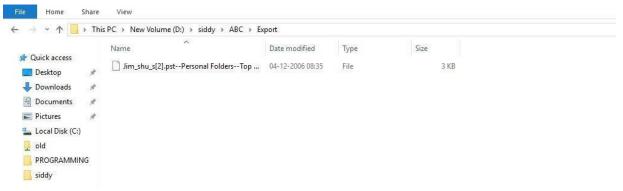


<u>Step 12:</u> Right-click Message0001 in the File List pane and click Export File. In the Export Files dialog box, click OK.

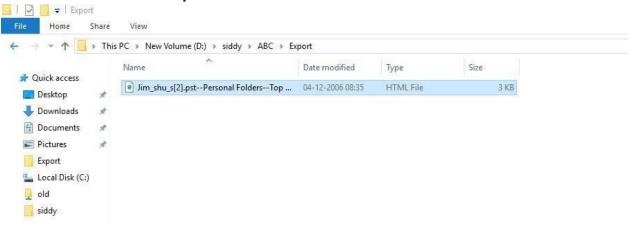


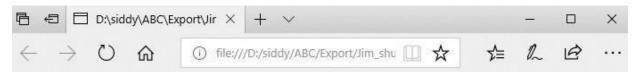
xport Files				×
File(s) to Export				
All highlighted files     All checked files	files	All currently	listed files	All files
Include email attachments with email mo	essages			
File Name	Original Pat	th		8
Jim_shu_s[2].pstPersonal FoldersTo	D:\siddy			
Destination Path: D:\siddy\ABC\Export\				
				L
✓ Prepend archive name to file name ✓ Append item number to file name to guarar	ntee unique	ness		
Append appropriate extension to file name				
Export HTML view if available				
Export filtered text view			OK	Cancel
File(s) to Export   All checked	files	○ All current	lu listed files	○ All files
☐ Include email attachments with email m		O 1 III 0 3 III 0 1 II	y notou mos	O 1 111 1100
File Name	Osiainal Da	d.		
Jim_shu_s[2] Export Files				×
Finished expor	rting 1 file	to "D:\siddy\	ABC\Export\*	0
			OK	
Destination Patk				
Prepend archive name to file name				
ا الم				
Append item number to file name to guara	ntee unique	eness		
Append appropriate extension to file name				
			OK	Cancel

Step 13: Open the Export folder to view the Email Files, Open the HTML file in the browser.



Step 14: For analyzing header follow following steps Right Click the file type and Rename it to HTML and open in browser to view header Information.





kidding.Make My Way your home on the Web - http://www.myway.com

No banners. No pop-ups. No kidding. Make

My Way your home on the Web - http://www.myway.com -----Attachment----- AC19.gpj

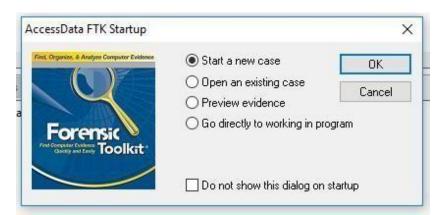
## **Practical 8**

Date: 08-02-25

Aim: Recovering and Inspecting deleted files

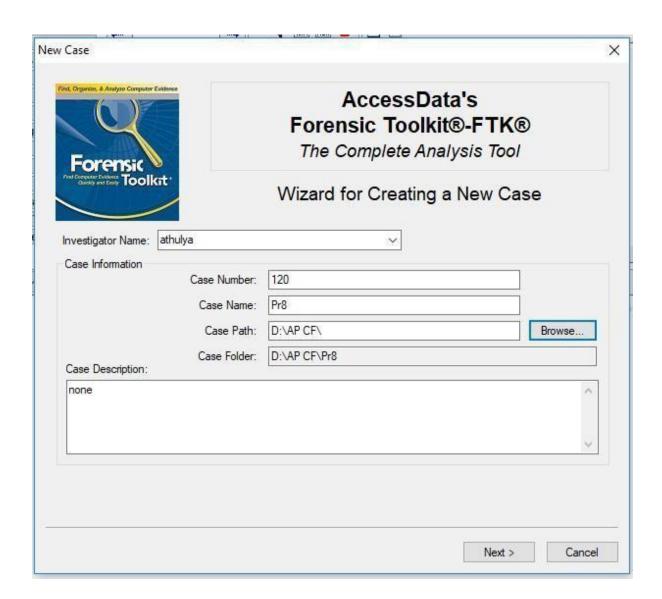
- -Check for Deleted Files
- -Recover the Deleted Files
- -Analyzing and Inspecting the recovered files
- **Step 1:** Open AccessData FTK Imager. Click on File → Create Disk Image.
- <u>Step 2:</u> From the "Select Source" Dialogbox select the option of "Contents of a folder". Click on Next.
- Step 3: Here browse and enter the source path of the file. Click on Finish.
- <u>Step 4:</u> Now click on the "Add" button and check the options of "Verify images after they are created" and "Precalculate progress statistics".
- <u>Step 5:</u> After clicking on "Add" browse the "Image Destination Folder" and type the Image Filename. Click on Finish.
- Step 6: Here we can see the Image Destination. Now click on "Start".
- <u>Step 7:</u> Here the Image is being created. Proceed to click on "Image Summary" for the results.

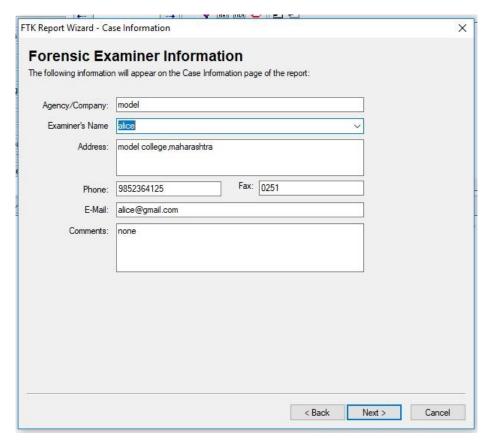
Here we can see the Drive/Image Verify Results.



Step 8: Open the Forensic toolkit and click on file > new case.

Step 9: Enter the details and click on next.

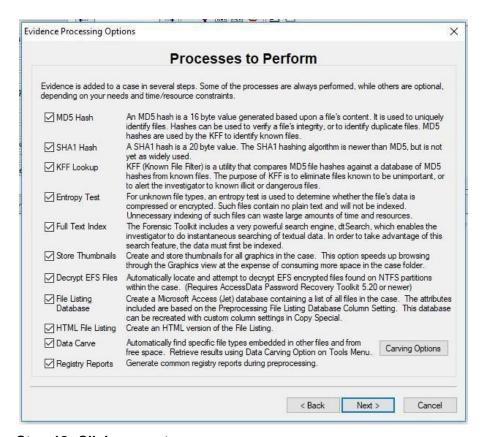




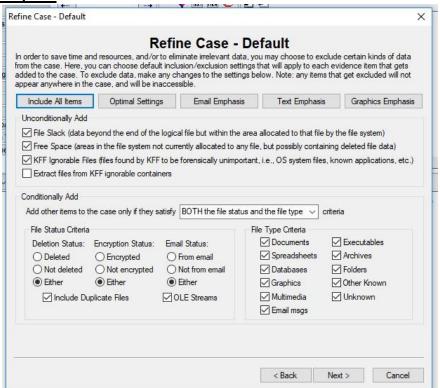
Step 10: Click on next.



Step 11: Click on next.



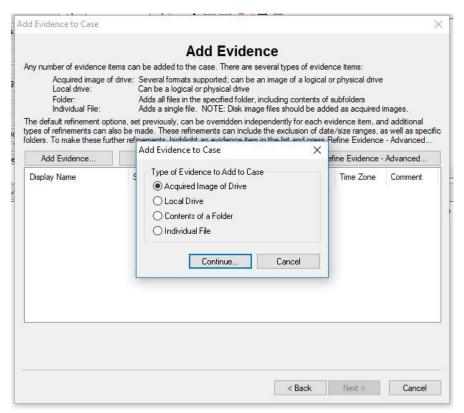
## Step 12: Click on next.



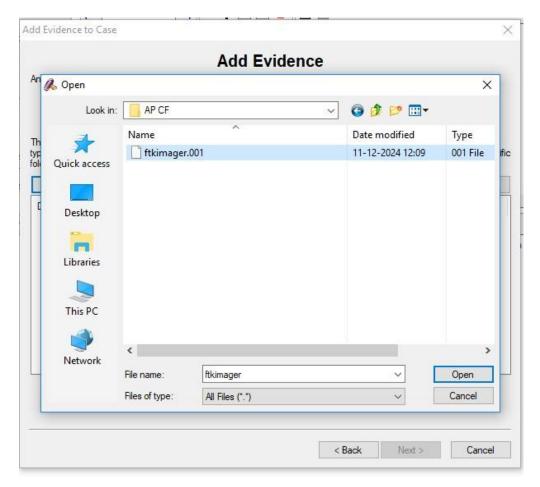
# Step 13: Click on next.

ata from being indexed. Hase. To exclude items fro itially can be indexed late.  Unconditionally Index  File Slack (data beyo)  Free Space (areas in	esources, and/or dere, you can cho m being indexed, or by clicking on ", and the end of the the file system no	ose default settings that make any changes to the Analysis Tools" under the logical file but within the trourrently allocated to a	efficient, you may choose will apply to each evidence settings below. Note: are "Tools" menu item.  e area allocated to that file any file, but possibly contain	
O Deleted O Not deleted	cryption Status: ) Encrypted ) Not encrypted ) Either	Email Status:  From email  Not from email  Ether	atus and the file type  File Type Criteria Documents Spreadsheets Databases Graphics Multimedia Email msgs	criteria  Executables  Archives  Folders  Other Known  Unknown

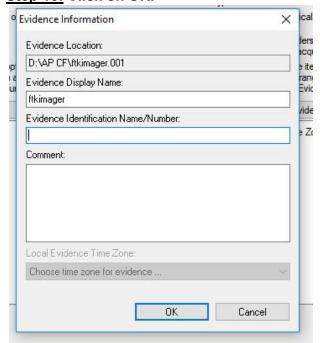
 $\underline{\text{Step 14:}} \; \textbf{Click on Add Evidence} \to \textbf{Acquired Image of Drive} \to \textbf{Continue.}$ 



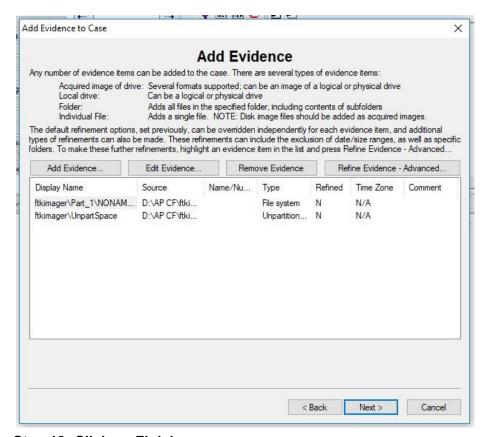
Step 15: Select the image file.



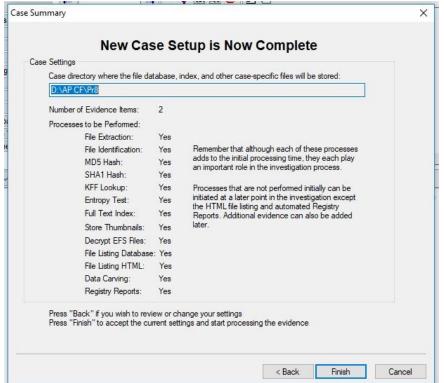
Step 16: Click on OK.



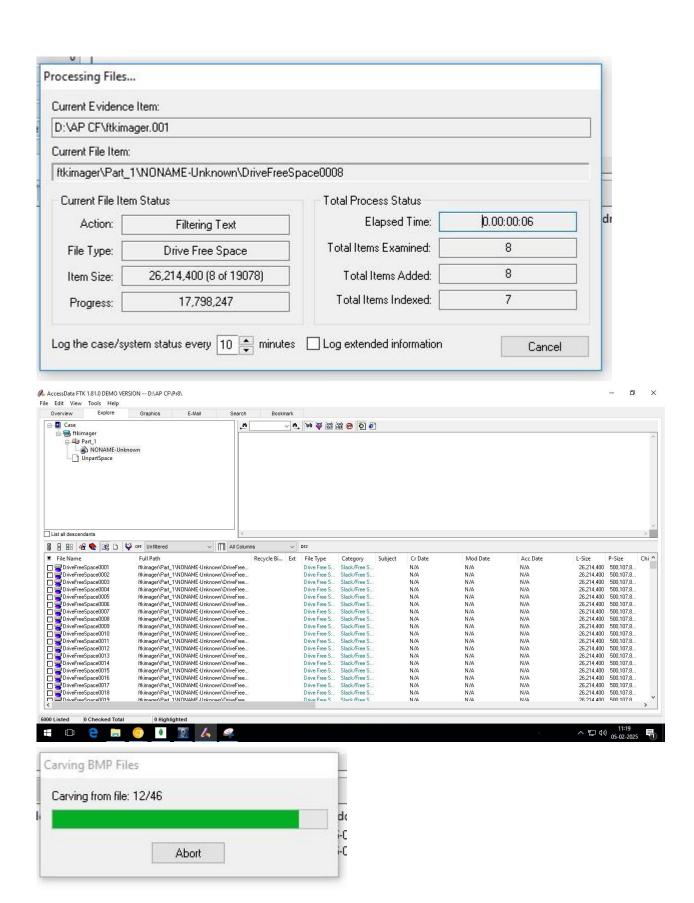
Step 17: Click on next.

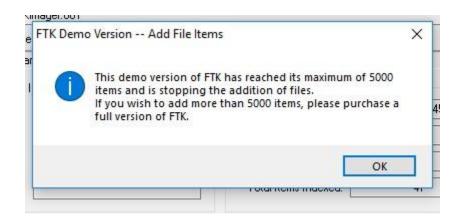


## Step 18: Click on Finish.



Step 19: Files are being carving.





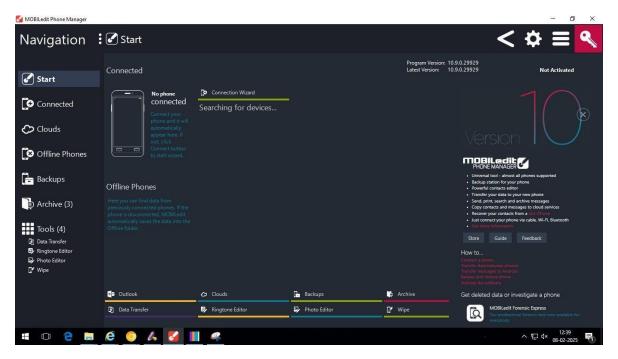
# **Practical 9**

**Date:** 08-02-25

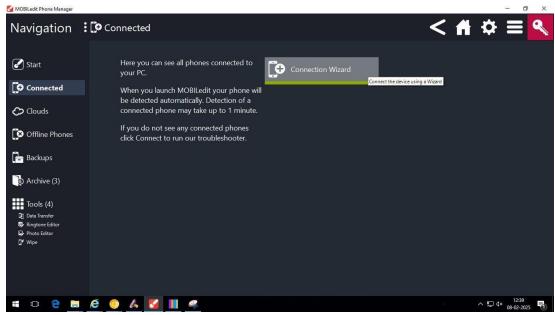
Aim: Acquisition of Cell phones and Mobile devices.

Step 1: Download mobiledit forensic tool on mobile.

Step 2: Open Mobiledit tool on PC.



<u>Step 3:</u> Go to connected in navigation. Click on 'Connection Wizard' to connect the device using a wizard.



**Step 4:** Click on android  $\rightarrow$  next  $\rightarrow$  Wifi  $\rightarrow$  next.





