

Windows Foreinsics

08.01.2025

The **Windows Registry** is like the brain of a Windows system. It is a collection of databases that store all the important configuration details for the system. These details include information about the computer's hardware, installed software, user settings, and even recently used files or devices. From a **forensics perspective**, the registry is valuable because it provides critical insights into a computer's activity, such as which programs were run, what devices were connected, and much more.

You can view and edit the registry using a built-in tool called **regedit.exe**. This tool allows users to explore and modify the data in the registry.

Key Components of the Windows Registry:

1. Keys and Values:

- **Registry Keys**: These are like folders in a file system. When you open the registry in regedit.exe, the "folders" you see are the keys.
- **Registry Values**: These are the actual data stored inside the keys. Think of them as files stored inside folders.
- **Registry Hive**: A collection of keys, subkeys, and values grouped together in one file.

Structure of the Registry:

The registry is organized into **five root keys**, each serving a specific purpose:

1. HKEY CURRENT USER (HKCU):

- Stores settings and configurations for the currently logged-in user.
- Examples: Desktop background, Control Panel settings, screen colors, etc.
- This key reflects the user's profile and is specific to them.

2. HKEY_USERS (HKU):

- Contains data for all user profiles on the system.
- The **HKEY_CURRENT_USER** is a subkey of this root key.
- Think of it as a master key containing settings for every user account.

3. HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE (HKLM):

- Stores system-wide settings for the computer, regardless of which user is logged in.
- Examples: Hardware configuration, software installed for all users, etc.
- It is vital for system stability and contains information that applies to every user.

4. HKEY_CLASSES_ROOT (HKCR):

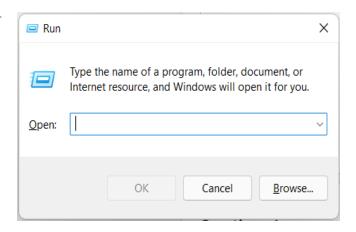
- Contains settings that determine how files and programs interact.
- Example: When you double-click a .txt file, this key ensures it opens with Notepad (or another default program).
- Details on its behavior:
 - It is a merged view of two keys:
 - HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\Software\Classes: Default settings for all users.
 - **HKEY_CURRENT_USER\Software\Classes**: Overrides default settings for the current user.
 - If you change something in HKCR:
 - If a corresponding key exists in HKEY_CURRENT_USER\Software\Classes, the change is saved there.
 - Otherwise, the change is saved in HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\Software\Classes.

5. HKEY_CURRENT_CONFIG (HKCC):

- Contains information about the computer's **hardware configuration** during startup.
- Example: Details about the current hardware profile being used (like which monitor or printer is connected).

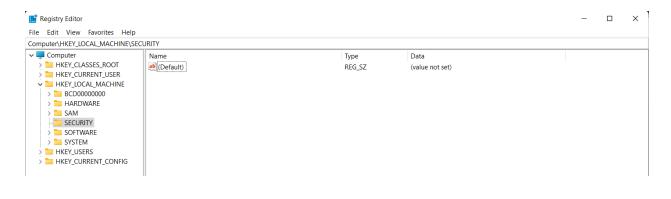
Accessing the Registry:

- Press the Windows Key + R to open the Run prompt.
- 2. Type regedit.exe and hit **Enter**.
- 3. This will open the **Registry Editor** window



Exploring the Registry:

- On the left side, you'll see a **tree view** with the root keys (like HKCU, HKLM, etc.).
- When you click on a key, its **values** (data) will appear on the right pane.
- You can view or edit these values by right-clicking on them and selecting Properties.



Why is the Registry Important?

- **System Configuration**: Stores critical information that makes your system run smoothly.
- **Forensics Use**: Helps investigators trace user activity, identify recently connected devices, or check recently used programs.
- **Customizations**: Advanced users can modify the registry to tweak system behavior.

Summary of Root Keys:

Root Key	Purpose	
HKEY_CURRENT_USER	Current user's settings (desktop, Control Panel, etc.).	
HKEY_USER	Settings for all user profile on the system	
HEKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE	System-wide settings (hardware, software, etc)	
HKEY_CLASSES_ROOT	Determines which program opens fuels and how programs interact with files.	
HKEY_CURRENT_CONFIG	Current hardware profile used during system startup.	

Accessing the Registry on a Live System

When working on a **live Windows system**, you can access the registry using the built-in tool called **regedit.exe**. This tool allows you to view all the standard **root keys** (like HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE, HKEY_CURRENT_USER, etc.) that were explained earlier.

Accessing the Registry on a Disk Image

If you're analyzing a **disk image** (instead of a live system), you cannot use regedit.exe directly. Instead, you need to know where the **registry hives** (the actual registry files) are located on the disk. These hives are stored in specific locations, typically in the directory:

C:\Windows\System32\Config

The key hives in this directory are:

- 1. **DEFAULT**
 - This hive is mounted under: HKEY_USERS\DEFAULT
- 2. **SAM**
 - This hive is mounted under: HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SAM
- 3. **SECURITY**
 - This hive is mounted under: HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SECURITY
- 4. **SOFTWARE**
 - This hive is mounted under: HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE
- 5. **SYSTEM**
 - This hive is mounted under: HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SYSTEM

These hives contain vital information about the system, including software configurations, security settings, user accounts, and more.

Hives Containing User Information

There are additional **hives** that contain user-specific information. These hives are located in the user's profile directory. For **Windows 7 and later versions**, a user's profile directory is typically:

C:\Users\<username>\

The two user-specific hives are:

1. NTUSER.DAT

- o Location: C:\Users\<username>\
- Mounted on: HKEY_CURRENT_USER when the user logs in.
- This hive contains personal settings, configurations, and information specific to that user.

.dotnet	10/15/2021 11:20 PM	File folder	
ipython .ipython	9/6/2021 8:55 AM	File folder	
ssh .ssh	8/11/2021 2:01 PM	File folder	
templateengine	10/15/2021 11:23 PM	File folder	
.vscode	8/7/2021 6:55 PM	File folder	
3D Objects	8/7/2021 5:46 PM	File folder	
ansel ansel	8/7/2021 6:30 PM	File folder	
AppData	10/16/2021 11:36 AM	File folder	
Contacts	10/16/2021 11:38 AM	File folder	
Desktop	12/21/2021 7:32 PM	File folder	
Documents	12/21/2021 7:33 PM	File folder	
<u>↓</u> Downloads	12/22/2021 3:14 PM	File folder	
=== Favorites	10/16/2021 11:38 AM	File folder	
Links	10/16/2021 11:38 AM	File folder	
Music	10/16/2021 11:38 AM	File folder	
OneDrive	10/16/2021 11:40 AM	File folder	
▼ Pictures	10/16/2021 11:38 AM	File folder	
PycharmProjects	11/24/2021 2:01 PM	File folder	
Saved Games	10/16/2021 11:38 AM	File folder	
Searches	10/16/2021 11:38 AM	File folder	
source source	10/15/2021 11:17 PM	File folder	
Videos	10/23/2021 9:44 AM	File folder	
pagerc	8/23/2021 11:09 AM	PAGERC File	4 KB
NTUSER.DAT	12/26/2021 2:47 AM	DAT File	2,560 KB

2. USRCLASS.DAT

0	10/16/2021 11:38 AM	File folder
1024	10/21/2021 10:56 AM	File folder
1033	10/16/2021 11:38 AM	File folder
ActionCenterCache	12/26/2021 2:47 AM	File folder
Application Shortcuts	10/16/2021 11:38 AM	File folder
Burn	10/16/2021 11:39 AM	File folder
Caches	12/26/2021 11:40 AM	File folder
CloudStore	6/5/2021 8:10 AM	File folder
Explorer	10/23/2021 11:45 AM	File folder
Fonts	9/3/2021 9:32 PM	File folder
GameExplorer	6/5/2021 8:10 AM	File folder
History	10/16/2021 11:36 AM	File folder
Notifications	8/7/2021 5:46 PM	File folder
PowerShell	10/21/2021 10:51 AM	File folder
PPBCompatCache	10/16/2021 11:55 AM	File folder
PPBCompatUaCache	10/16/2021 11:55 AM	File folder
Ringtones	10/16/2021 11:38 AM	File folder
RoamingTiles	8/7/2021 5:46 PM	File folder
Safety	10/24/2021 10:12 PM	File folder
Shell	9/13/2021 11:40 AM	File folder
Themes	8/8/2021 7:36 PM	File folder
WinX	12/7/2019 4:14 AM	File folder
usrClass.dat	12/26/2021 2:47 AM	DAT File 5,120 KB

- Location: C:\Users\<username>\AppData\Local\Microsoft\Windows
- Mounted on: HKEY_CURRENT_USER\Software\CLASSES.
- o This hive stores additional user-specific settings related to software.

Both **NTUSER.DAT** and **USRCLASS.DAT** are **hidden files**, so you may need to enable the option to view hidden files in Windows to see them.

The AmCache Hive

Another important hive is the **AmCache hive**, which is located at: C:\Windows\AppCompat\Programs\Amcache.hve

The **AmCache hive** is crucial because it contains information about **programs recently run** on the system. This is highly useful for forensic investigations to determine which programs were executed and when.

Transaction Logs and Backups

1. Transaction Logs

- These are **log files** that act as a **journal** for changes made to registry hives.
- When changes are made to a registry hive, they are first written to these
 transaction logs before being applied to the hive itself. This means that the
 transaction logs might contain the most recent changes that haven't yet been
 applied to the registry hive.
- The transaction logs for each hive are stored in the same directory as the hive and have the same name but with a **.LOG** extension.

For example:

- The transaction log for the SAM hive is located at: C:\Windows\System32\Config\SAM.LOG
- o If there are multiple logs, they will be named as SAM.LOG1, SAM.LOG2, etc.

Why Are Transaction Logs Important?

Transaction logs are valuable in forensic investigations as they may contain critical information about recent changes that are not visible in the main registry hives.

2. Registry Backups

- Windows automatically creates **backups of registry hives** every ten days.
- These backups are stored in:
 - C:\Windows\System32\Config\RegBack
- If registry keys have been **deleted** or **modified**, you can check these backups to see the earlier state of the registry.

Why Are Backups Useful?

Backups allow investigators to compare the current state of the registry with the past state to detect modifications or deletions.

Summary of Key Locations

Hive/File	Location	Mounted Under	
DEFAULT	C:\Windows\System32\Config	HKEY_USERS\DEFAULT	
SAM	C:\Windows\System32\Config	HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SAM	
SECURITY	C:\Windows\System32\Config	HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SEC URITY	
SOFTWARE	C:\Windows\System32\Config	HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOF	
SYSTEM	C:\Windows\System32\Config	HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SYS	
NTUSER.DAT	C:\Users\ <username>\</username>	HKEY_CURRENT_USER	
USRCLASS.DAT	<pre>C:\Users\<username>\A ppData\Local\Microsof t\Windows</username></pre>	HKEY_CURRENT_USE R\Software\CLASS ES	

AmCache.hve	<pre>C:\Windows\AppCompat\ Programs\Amcache.hve</pre>	Not directly mounted; useful for recent program info
Transaction Logs	Same directory as registry hives, with .LOG	Stores recent changes
Registry Backups	C:\Windows\System32\C onfig\RegBack	Contains backups of registry hives

Final Notes

- **Live system:** Use regedit.exe to explore registry keys.
- **Disk image:** Look for hives in the specified directories.
- Hidden files: NTUSER.DAT and USRCLASS.DAT require enabling hidden file visibility.
- **AmCache hive:** Critical for identifying recently run programs.
- **Transaction logs and backups:** Essential for forensic investigations to track changes and restore deleted/modified registry data.

Simplified Explanation for Forensic Analysis Using the Windows Registry

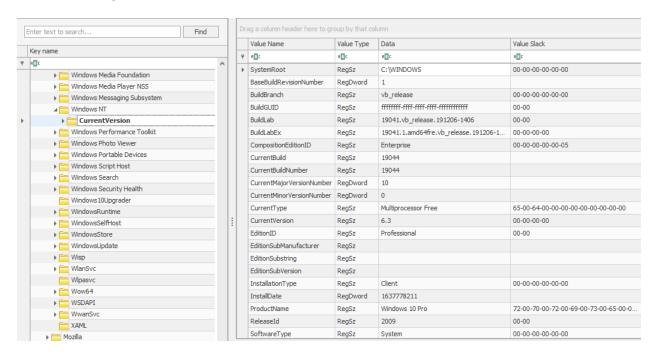
When investigating a Windows system for forensic purposes, we can use the **Windows Registry** to gather important information about the system. Below are the key steps and what each part of the registry tells us:

1. Finding the OS Version

 To determine the Operating System version (e.g., Windows 10, Windows 11), we check the registry key:

SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows NT\CurrentVersion

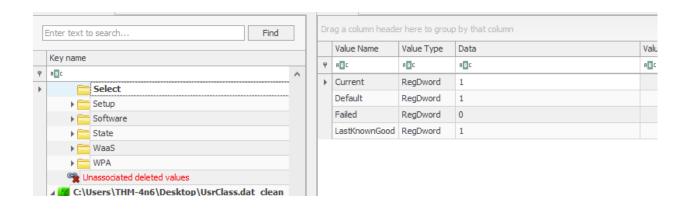
• This key tells us the OS version from which the forensic data was collected.



2. Finding the Current Control Set

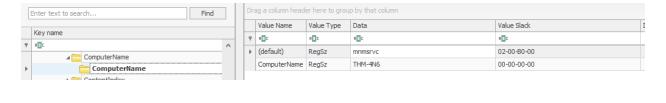
- **Control Sets** store the system's configuration for startup. Commonly, there are two:
 - **ControlSet001**: Represents the current configuration used during startup.
 - ControlSet002: Stores the last known good configuration.
- To find the CurrentControlSet (the active one), look at: SYSTEM\Select\Current

 The last known good configuration is located at: SYSTEM\Select\LastKnownGood



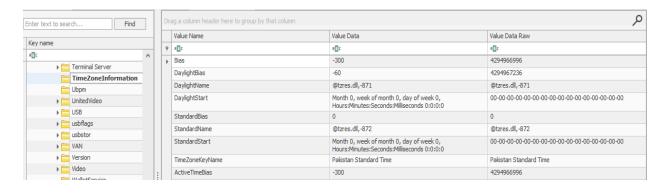
3. Finding the Computer Name

- The **computer's name** helps confirm that we're investigating the right machine.
- The registry key to find the computer name is:
 SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Control\ComputerName\ComputerName



4. Finding Time Zone Information

- Knowing the **time zone** helps us interpret timestamps (some are in UTC, others in local time).
- Time zone information is found at:
 - SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Control\TimeZoneInformation

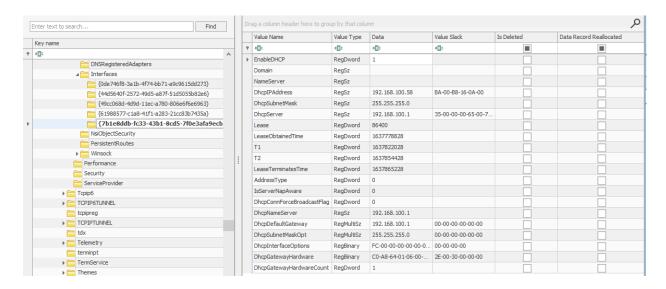


5. Finding Network Interfaces

 To see the **network interfaces** (like Wi-Fi or Ethernet adapters) on the machine, look at:

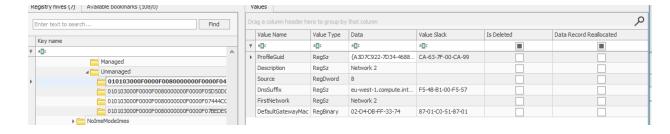
SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Services\Tcpip\Parameters\Interfaces

- Each interface has a unique ID (GUID) with details like:
 - IP addresses
 - Subnet Mask
 - DNS Servers
 - DHCP details



6. Finding Past Networks

- To find **networks the machine was connected to previously**, use:
 - Unmanaged Networks:
 - SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows
 - NT\CurrentVersion\NetworkList\Signatures\Unmanaged
 - o Managed Networks:
 - SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows
 - NT\CurrentVersion\NetworkList\Signatures\Managed
- The **last write time** shows when the machine last connected to these networks.

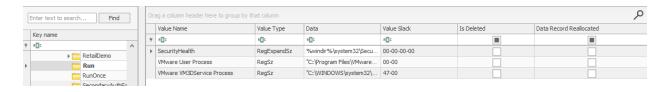


7. Finding Programs that Start Automatically (Autoruns)

- Programs or commands that run automatically during login can be found at:
 - NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Run
 - SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Run
 - SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\RunOnce
- To check for services that start at boot, look at:

SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Services

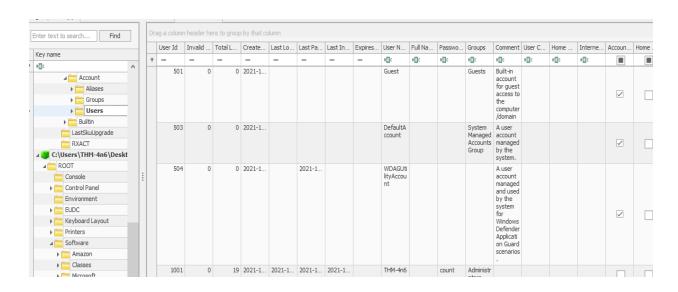
• If the **Start key** is set to 0×02 , it means the service starts at boot.



8. Finding User Information (SAM Hive)

- The **SAM hive** (Security Accounts Manager) contains user account details such as:
 - Usernames and IDs (RIDs)
 - Number of logins
 - Last login and failed login times
 - o Password policy (e.g., expiry, hints, etc.)
 - Groups the user belongs to
- This information is located at:

SAM\Domains\Account\Users



Why Is This Information Important?

- OS Version: Helps identify the type of system you're analyzing.
- **Control Sets**: Determines system configurations during startup.
- **Computer Name**: Confirms the machine's identity.
- **Time Zone**: Helps create a timeline of events.
- Network Interfaces and Past Networks: Tracks network connections and IP addresses.
- **Autoruns**: Finds programs/services that run on startup (potentially malicious ones).
- **SAM Hive**: Provides detailed user account and login activity information.

This data is critical for piecing together evidence during a forensic investigation

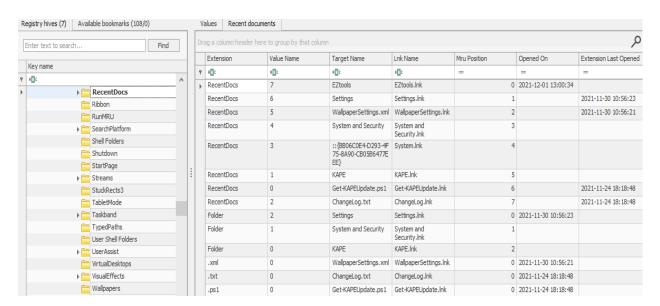
Recent Files

• What is it?

Windows keeps a record of files that a user recently opened. This is visible in "Recent Files" in Windows Explorer.

• Where is it stored?

This information is stored in the **NTUSER.DAT** file under the registry path: NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\Rec entDocs



• How does it work?

Registry Explorer organizes these files, showing the **Most Recently Used (MRU)** file at the top. You can also check specific file types, such as PDFs or Word documents.

For example:

NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\Rec entDocs\.pdf

This shows a list of recently opened PDF files.

• What else can we find?

It even includes the **last opened time** for each file.

Office Recent Files

• What is it?

Microsoft Office also keeps a list of recently opened files (like Word documents, Excel sheets, etc.).

• Where is it stored?

This information is stored in the **NTUSER.DAT** file under paths like:

NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Office\VERSION

Here, "VERSION" depends on the Office version. For example:

- Office 2013 = **15.0**
- Office 2016 = **16.0**
- Office 365 uses the user's **Live ID** for storing recent files.
- What does it include?

The registry stores the **complete path** of recently opened files.

ShellBags

• What is it?

Windows remembers the layout and view settings (e.g., list, details, icons) for folders that users open.

• Why is it important?

This data can show **folders recently accessed** by a user, which is useful in forensic analysis.

• Where is it stored?

The information is in the following registry keys:

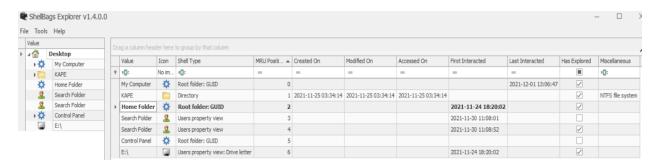
- USRCLASS.DAT\Local Settings\Software\Microsoft\Windows\Shell\Bags
- USRCLASS.DAT\Local

Settings\Software\Microsoft\Windows\Shell\BagMRU

- NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Windows\Shell\BagMRU
- 4. NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Windows\Shell\Bags

• How do we analyze it?

Tools like **ShellBag Explorer** (by Eric Zimmerman) make it easy to interpret this data.



Open/Save and LastVisited Dialog MRUs

What is it?

When you open or save a file in Windows, a dialog box appears. Windows **remembers the last location** where you opened/saved files.

Where is it stored?

This data is saved in the following registry keys:

- NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\Com Dlg32\OpenSavePID1MRU
- NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\Com Dlg32\LastVisitedPidlMRU



• Why is it important?

It helps forensic analysts find **recently opened/saved files** and their locations.

Windows Explorer Address/Search Bars

• What is it?

Windows Explorer keeps a record of:

- 1. Paths typed in the address bar (e.g., "C:\Users\Documents").
- 2. Searches made in the search bar.

- Where is it stored?
- 1. Address bar paths:

NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\TypedPaths

2. Search bar queries:

NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\WordWheelQuery

• Why is it useful?

This data provides insights into user activity, such as **locations accessed** and **queries searched**.



Key Takeaways

- 1. **Recent Files**: Tracks files opened recently by type and time.
- 2. **Office Recent Files**: Tracks recent Microsoft Office documents.
- 3. **ShellBags**: Records folder layouts and access history.
- 4. **Open/Save Dialogs**: Shows recently accessed file locations.
- 5. **Explorer Activity**: Tracks typed paths and search queries.

Each of these can provide critical information about a user's activities on a system during forensic analysis.

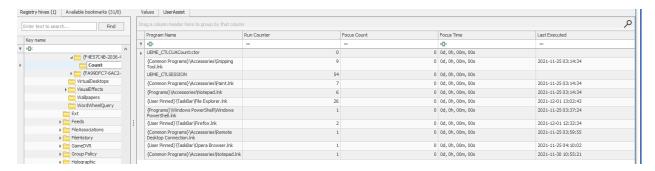
Here's a simplified explanation of these Windows artifacts and their purposes, written in easy-to-understand language:

1. UserAssist

What it is: Windows keeps track of programs you open using Windows Explorer.
 This is saved in the UserAssist registry key for each user. It helps Windows know which programs you use most often.

Location in Registry:

 $\label{thm:local_NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\UserAssist\{GUID}\Count$



• What it stores:

- The name of the program.
- The number of times the program was opened.
- The last time the program was launched.
- **Limitations:** Programs launched from the command line are **not** recorded here.
- Tools to View: Use Registry Explorer to view this data.

2. ShimCache (Application Compatibility Cache)

What it is: ShimCache tracks all programs launched on your system. It was
designed to help old programs work with newer versions of Windows (backward
compatibility).

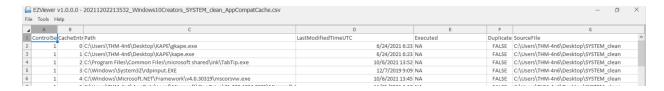
Location in Registry:

SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Control\Session Manager\AppCompatCache

What it stores:

- File names of the programs.
- File size.
- Last modified time (not the execution time).

How to Read: ShimCache data is not easy to read directly in Registry Explorer.
 Instead, use the AppCompatCache Parser tool. It can convert the data into a CSV (spreadsheet) file that shows the information clearly.



Command to Use Parser:

AppCompatCacheParser.exe --csv <output file path> -f <SYSTEM hive file path> -c <control set>

3. AmCache

• **What it is:** AmCache is similar to ShimCache but provides more detailed information about programs that were run on the system.

Location in File System:

C:\Windows\appcompat\Programs\Amcache.hve

- What it stores:
 - Execution path (where the program was launched from).
 - Installation, execution, and deletion times of the program.
 - The SHA-1 hash of the program (used for security checks).

Registry Key for Last Run Programs:

Amcache.hve\Root\File\{Volume GUID}\

Tools to Use: Use Registry Explorer to view AmCache data.



4. BAM/DAM

- What it is:
 - BAM (Background Activity Monitor): Keeps track of programs running in the background.
 - DAM (Desktop Activity Moderator): Manages power consumption by controlling app activities.

Location in Registry:

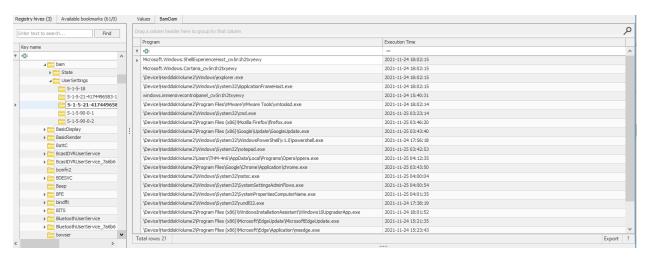
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Copy code

SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Services\bam\UserSettings\{SID}

SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Services\dam\UserSettings\{SID}

- Here, **SID** refers to the unique user ID on the computer.
- What it stores:
 - o Program names and their full paths.
 - The last time the program was executed.
- Tools to Use: Use Registry Explorer to view this data.



Summary:

- **UserAssist:** Tracks programs opened using Windows Explorer.
- **ShimCache:** Tracks all launched programs for compatibility purposes.
- **AmCache:** Stores more detailed data about executed programs, including their installation times and security hashes.
- **BAM/DAM:** Monitors background apps and optimizes power usage.

1. Device Identification

Purpose: Tracks USB devices connected to the system, including their Vendor ID,
 Product ID, and Version.

Registry Keys:

SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Enum\USBSTOR

SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Enum\USB



- What it shows:
 - Unique device details (e.g., vendor, product).
 - Connection timestamps.
- **Tool:** Use **Registry Explorer** to view this information in a readable format.

2. First/Last Connection and Removal Times

• **Purpose:** Tracks the first connection, last connection, and last removal times of USB devices.

Registry Key:

 $\label{thm:currentControlSetEnumUSBSTORVen_Prod_VersionUSBSerial \# Properties \\ \{83da 6326-97a6-4088-9453-a19231573b29\} \\ \text{\#\#\#\#}$

- Replace #### with:
 - \circ **0064** \rightarrow First connection time.
 - \circ **0066** \rightarrow Last connection time.
 - \circ **0067** \rightarrow Last removal time.
- Tool: Registry Explorer automatically shows this data under the USBSTOR key.

3. USB Device Volume Name

• **Purpose:** Identifies the **volume name** of the connected USB device.

Registry Key:

SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows Portable Devices\Devices

• What to do: Match the GUID here with the Disk ID from the USBSTOR key to link the volume name with the specific USB device.

