

Introduction:

This report presents the findings and analysis of the Windows Forensics 1 room from TryHackMe, which covers the fundamentals of Windows registry forensics. The Windows registry is a vital source of evidence for digital forensic investigators, containing critical information about the system and user activities.

https://tryhackme.com/p/Damiano254

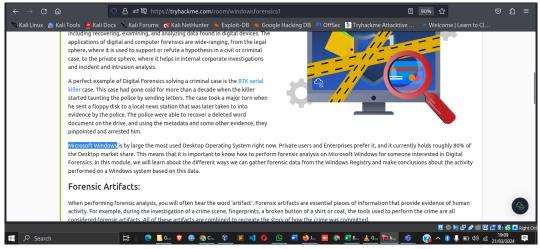
Task 1: Introduction to Windows Forensics

- Microsoft Windows is the most widely used desktop operating system, making knowledge
 of Windows forensics essential for digital forensic investigations. Forensic artifacts in
 Windows systems are the residual evidence of human activity that can be used to recreate
 the actions performed on a system. Computer forensics deals with the examination of
 digital devices and their data for evidence in civil, criminal, or internal investigations.
- Forensic artifacts are the pieces of information that provide evidence of human activity.
- Windows forensics involves analysing the artifacts in the Windows operating system to gather evidence of activities performed on the system.



What is the most used Desktop Operating System right now?

Microsoft Windows



Task 2: Windows Registry and Forensics

• The Windows Registry is a collection of databases that stores configuration data for the Windows operating system.

- The registry consists of keys and values, where keys are the folders and values are the data stored in the keys.
- A registry hive is a single file that contains one or more keys, subkeys, and values.
- The Windows Registry Editor (regedit.exe) is a built-in Windows utility to view and edit the registry.

What is the short form for HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE?

HKLM

HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE Contains configuration information particular to the computer (for any user). This key is sometimes abbreviated as HKLM.

Task 3: Accessing Registry Hives Offline

When analysing a Windows system, forensic investigators often deal with disk images. To
perform forensics on a Windows system using disk images, it is essential to know the
location of the registry hives.

Path for the five main registry hives (DEFAULT, SAM, SECURITY, SOFTWARE, and SYSTEM):

C:\Windows\System32\Config

If you are accessing a live system, you will be able to access the registry using regedit.exe, and you will be greeted with all of the standard root keys we learned about in the previous task. However, if you only have access to a disk image, you must know where the registry hives are located on the disk. The majority of these hives are located in the C:\Windows\System32\Config directory and are:

1. DEFAULT (mounted on HKEY_USERS\DEFAULT)
2. SAM (mounted on HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SAM)
3. SECURITY (mounted on HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\Security)
4. SOFTWARE (mounted on HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\Software)
5. SYSTEM (mounted on HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\Software)

Path for the AmCache hive:

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

Task 4: Data Acquisition

- Data acquisition involves creating a copy of the system or the required data and performing analysis on that.
- KAPE, Autopsy, and FTK Imager are popular tools to acquire registry data.

Tool	Description
KAPE	A live data acquisition and analysis tool for Windows systems.
Autopsy	An open-source digital forensics platform for Windows, macOS, and Linux systems.
FTK Imager	A forensic imaging tool for Windows, macOS, and Linux systems.

Task 5: Exploring Windows Registry

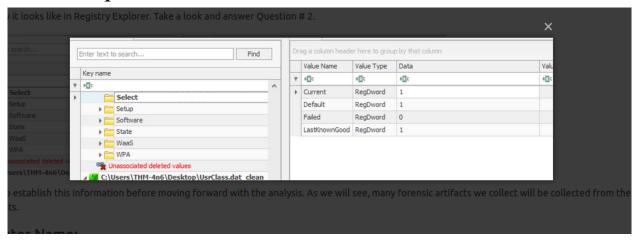
- Various tools can be used to view and analyze the Windows Registry.
- Registry Viewer, Registry Explorer, and RegRipper are popular tools to view and analyze the Windows Registry.

Tool	Description
Registry	
Viewer	A Windows registry viewer developed by Access Data.

Tool	Description
Registry Explorer	A Windows registry viewer developed by Eric Zimmerman, which can load multiple hives and merge transaction logs.
RegRipper	A utility that takes a registry hive as input and outputs a report that extracts data from some of the forensically important keys and values.

Task 6: System Information and System Accounts

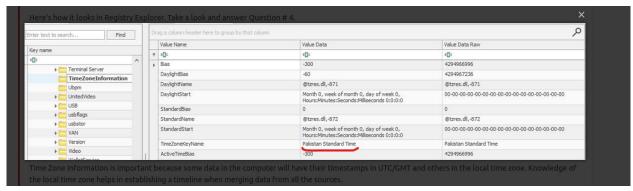
- The SYSTEM hive contains the system's configuration data required for controlling system start-up.
- The Select key (HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SYSTEM\Select) contains the most accurate system information.
- The Computer Name can be found in the SYSTEM hive at HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SYSTEM\ControlSet001\Control\ComputerName\ComputerName.
- 1. What is the Current Build Number of the machine whose data is being investigated?
 - 19044
- 2. Which ControlSet contains the last known good configuration?
 - 1



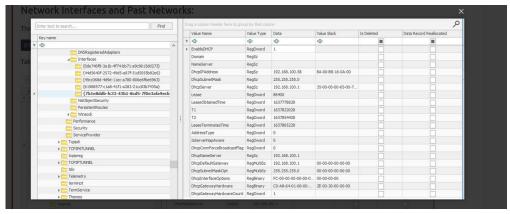
- 3. What is the Computer Name of the computer?
 - THM-4n6



- 4. What is the value of the TimeZoneKeyName?
 - Pakistan Standard Time



- 5. What is the DHCP IP address?
 - 192.168.100.58



- 6. What is the RID of the Guest User account?
 - 501

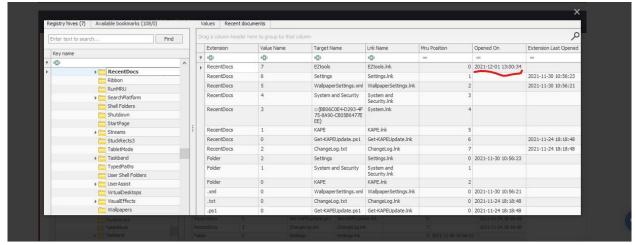


Task 7: Usage or Knowledge of Files/Folders

- The Windows operating system maintains a list of recently opened files for each user.
- The SYSTEM hive contains the system's configuration data required for controlling system startup.
- Various registry keys are available to extract information about recently opened files and USB devices.

When was EZtools last accessed?

• EZtools was last accessed on 2021-12-01 at 13:00:34.



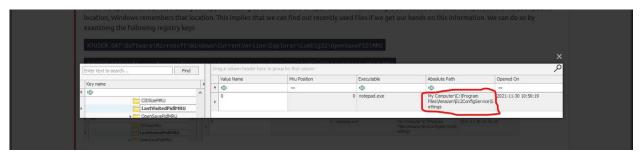
When was My Computer last interacted with?

• My computer was last interacted with on 2021-12-01 at 13:06:47.



What is the absolute path of the file opened using notepad.exe?

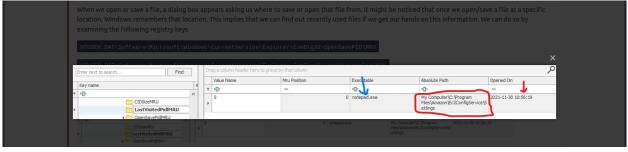
• Absolute Path: C:\Program Files\Amazon\Ec2ConfigService\Settings



• File Opened: Using notepad.exe



• Access Time: 2021-11-30 at 10:56:19



Task 8 Evidence of Execution

- 1. User Assist: Tracks programs launched by users via Windows Explorer.
- 2. ShimCache: Stores data about all launched applications for OS compatibility.
- 3. AmCache: Similar to ShimCache, but with additional data like execution paths and SHA1 hashes.
- 4. BAM/DAM: Monitor background application activity, recording last run programs and execution times.

How many times was File Explorer launched?

• File Explorer was launched 26 times.



What is another name for ShimCache?

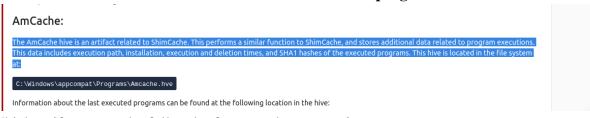
• Another name for ShimCache is AppCompatCache.

ShimCache:

ShimCache is a mechanism used to keep track of application compatibility with the OS and tracks all applications launched on the machine. Its main purpose in Windows is to ensure backward compatibility of applications. It is also called Application Compatibility Cache (AppCompatCache). It is located in the following location in the SYSTEM hive:

Which artifact also saves SHA1 hashes of the executed programs?

• The artifact that also saves SHA1 hashes of executed programs is AmCache.



Which artifact saves the full path of executed programs?

BAM/DAM saves the full path of executed programs.



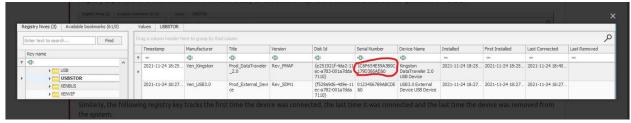
Task 9: External Devices/USB Device Forensics

- Windows maintains various registry keys to extract information about connected devices.
- The USBSTOR key in the SYSTEM hive can be used to extract information about USB devices.

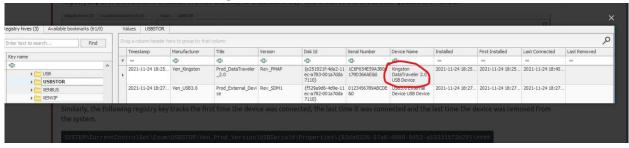
SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Enum\USBSTOR	Stores information about the USB devices plugged into a system. The key contains subkeys for each USB device, which can be used to identify unique devices.
SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Enum\USB	Stores information about the USB controllers on the system. The key contains subkeys for each USB

	controller, which can be used to identify the device and its settings.
SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows	Portable Devices\Devices Stores information about the external devices connected to the system. The key contains subkeys for each device, which can be used to identify the device and its properties.

- 1. What is the serial number of the device from the manufacturer 'Kingston'?
 - Serial Number: 1C6f654E59A3B0C179D366AE&0



- 2. What is the name of this device?
 - Device Name: Kingston Data Traveler 2.0 USB Device



- 3. What is the friendly name of the device from the manufacturer 'Kingston'?
 - Friendly Name: USB

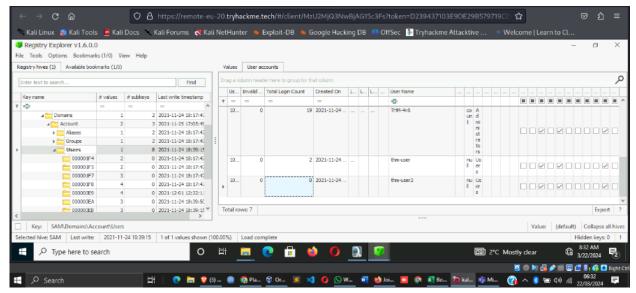


Task 10: Hands-on Challenge

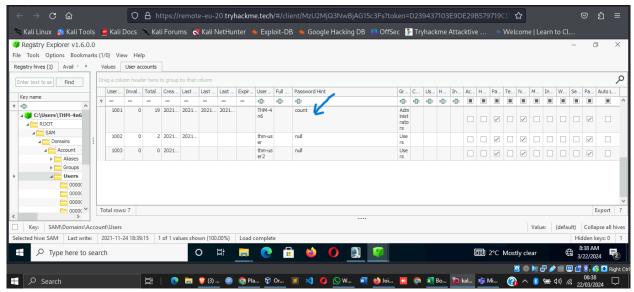
- 1. How many user-created accounts are present on the system?
 - There are 3 user-created accounts on the system.



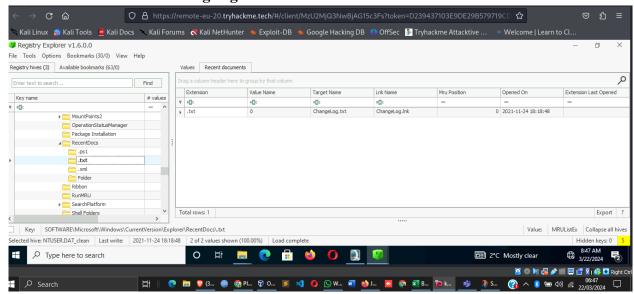
- 2. What is the username of the account that has never been logged in?
 - The username of the account that has never been logged in is 'thm-user2'.



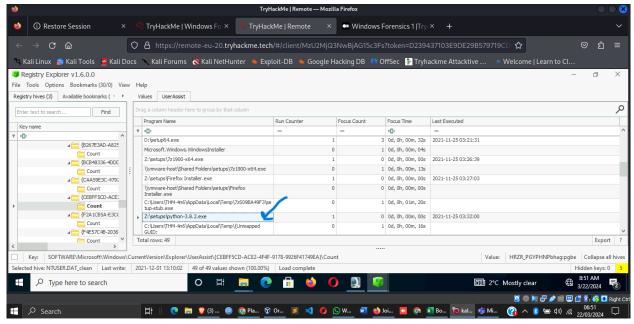
- 3. What's the password hint for the user THM-4n6?
 - Password Hint: count



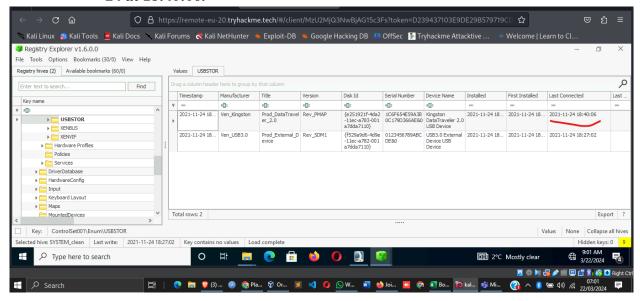
- 4. When was the file 'Changelog.txt' accessed?
 - The file 'Changelog.txt' was accessed on 2021-11-21 at 18:18:48.



- 5. What is the complete path from where the Python 3.8.2 installer was run?
 - Complete Path: Z:\setups\python-3.8.2.exe



- 6. When was the USB device with the friendly name 'USB' last connected?
 - The USB device with the friendly name 'USB' was last connected on 2021-11-24 at 18:40:06.



Conclusion:

In conclusion, understanding the Windows registry and its importance in forensic investigations is crucial for digital forensic experts. The Windows Forensics 1 room has provided an insightful examination of Windows registry forensics, covering the structure of the Windows registry, accessing registry hives offline, system and user account information, and registry analysis. By understanding the concepts discussed, investigators can extract valuable information from Windows-based systems to aid in their investigations.

