

Computer & Network Forensics

Week 2 (Lab1)

Software Write-Blocker

Questions

1. Why are write blockers essential in a forensics investigation?

Write blockers are very important in digital forensics because this basically protects the original evidence. When investigators plug in a suspect's hard drive or USB, we need to look at everything on it without accidentally changing a single thing. Even something small, like the system updating a file timestamp, could mess up the case and make evidence unusable in court. Write blockers stop the computer from writing anything back to the device, so investigators can safely read the data without worrying about altering it.

2. What are the main types of write blockers?

There are two main types: hardware and software. Hardware write blockers are physical devices you plug the suspect's drive into before connecting it to the forensic machine; they block all writes at the hardware level. Software write blockers are programs that run on the computer to stop write commands.

3. What are the main challenges of write blocking for forensics investigators?

One challenge is compatibility – some drives or file systems don't play nice with certain write blockers. Another issue is reliability: investigators need to be absolutely sure the blocker is actually preventing writes, because if something slips through, the evidence could be compromised. There's also the cost factor, since good hardware blockers can be expensive. Plus, investigators need to stay updated with technology changes – new storage devices come out all the time, and blockers need to keep up.

4. Discuss the implications of using open-source technologies for write blocking.

Open-source tools are appealing because they're free and customizable, but they also come with risks. Since the code is public, it can be inspected for flaws, which is good for transparency. But at the same time, it might not always meet strict forensic standards, and defense lawyers could challenge its reliability in court. Also, open-source tools often don't get the same level of official certification as commercial hardware blockers. So, while open-source can be great for learning or smaller cases, most professionals stick with certified tools when they know evidence might go to trial.

Computer & Network Forensics

Week 2 (Lab1a)

Extracting Volatile Data (Manually)

Commands

1. Command to Capture System Information

```
systeminfo >> VolatileDataFile.txt
```

→ Capture the system information and save it into a text file for later analysis

2. Checking Active Network Connections

```
netstat -nao >> VolatileDataFile.txt
```

→ Using the netstat (network statistics) command, we can capture details about all active network connections

3. Routing Configuration

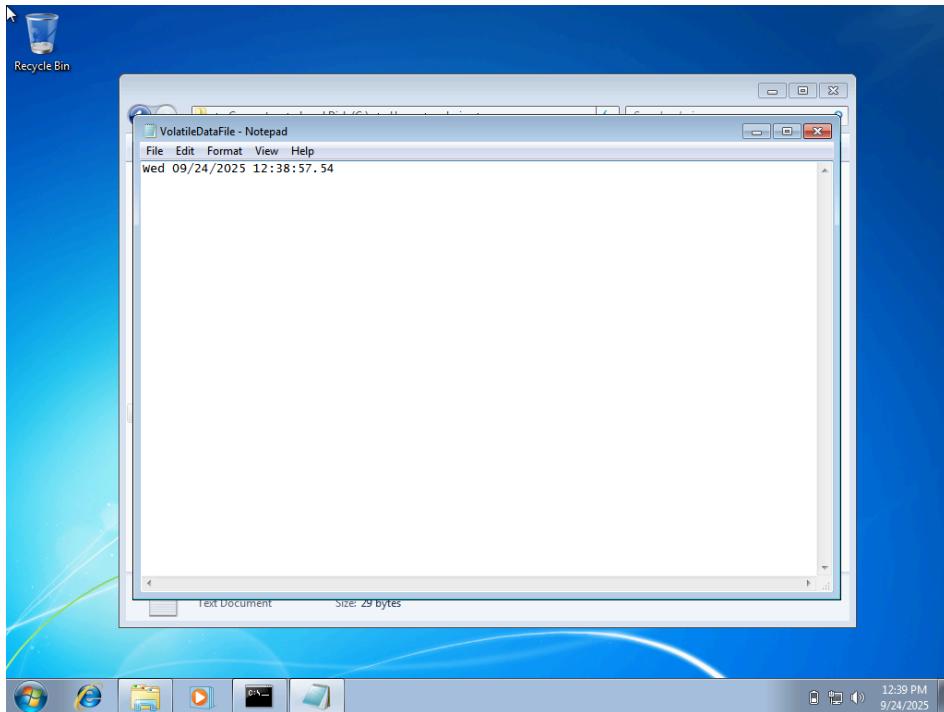
```
route print >> VolatileDataFile.txt
```

→ Routing configuration refers to the setup of IP addresses, gateway settings, and network routes that direct data traffic between devices in a network. This information is crucial in digital forensics because improper or malicious routing could indicate unauthorized access or a compromised system.

1. Date and Time

```
echo %date% %time% > VolatileDataFile.txt
```

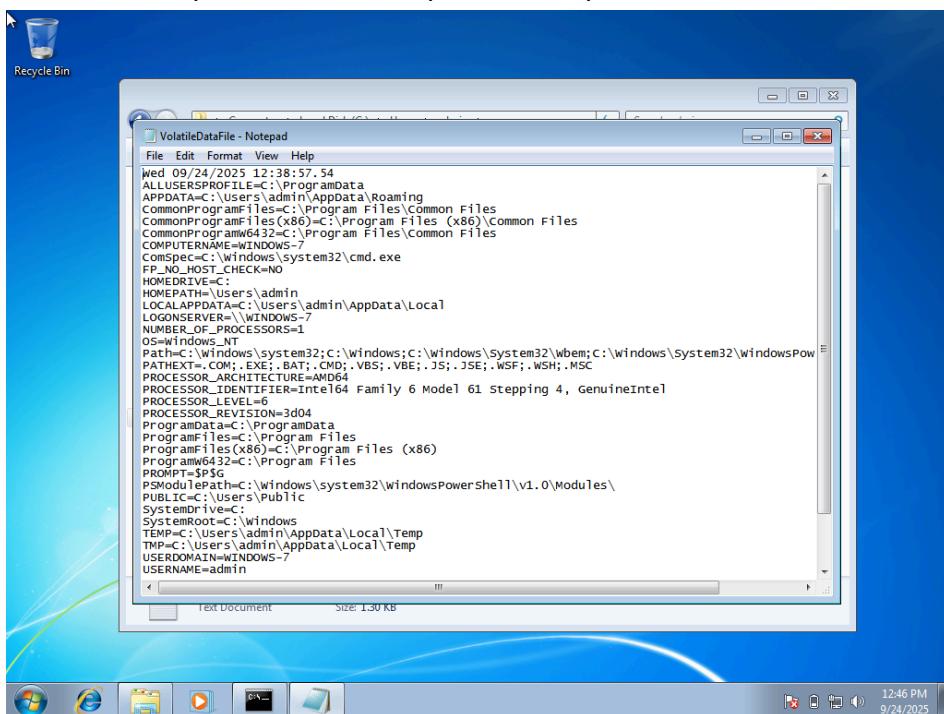
→ Records the current system date and time. Useful for timestamping forensic collection.



2. System Variables

```
set >> VolatileDataFile.txt
```

→ Lists all environment variables. Helps investigators see system paths, user variables, and possible malware persistence points.



3. Task List

```
tasklist >> VolatileDataFile.txt
```

→ Shows all running processes with PID and memory usage. Detects suspicious programs.

Recycle Bin

Image Name	PID	Session Name	Session#	Mem Usage
System Idle Process	0	Services	0	24 K
System	4	Services	0	1,436 K
smss.exe	252	Services	0	1,028 K
csrss.exe	320	Services	0	3,516 K
wininit.exe	368	Services	0	4,143 K
cryptui.exe	380	Console	1	4,252 K
winlogon.exe	420	Console	1	6,276 K
services.exe	464	Services	0	7,840 K
lsass.exe	472	Services	0	9,212 K
lsm.exe	480	Services	0	3,652 K
svchost.exe	584	Services	0	8,332 K
svchost.exe	652	Services	0	6,420 K
svchost.exe	704	Services	0	15,788 K
svchost.exe	812	Services	0	38,988 K
svchost.exe	860	Services	0	23,976 K
svchost.exe	1000	Services	0	9,416 K
svchost.exe	524	Services	0	12,172 K
dwm.exe	1076	Console	1	4,560 K
explorer.exe	1088	Console	1	50,900 K
spoolsv.exe	1156	Services	0	10,960 K
tashost.exe	1180	Console	1	7,684 K
svchost.exe	1212	Services	0	11,596 K
searchindexer.exe	1868	Services	0	15,296 K
cmd.exe	1232	Console	1	2,948 K
conhost.exe	1916	Console	1	4,840 K
svchost.exe	1528	Services	0	4,316 K
sppsvc.exe	1064	Services	0	4,528 K
svchost.exe	794	Services	0	15,328 K
wmiprvse.exe	1680	Services	0	5,624 K
notepad.exe	1364	Console	1	5,748 K
tasklist.exe	540	Console	1	5,120 K

4. Task List with Modules

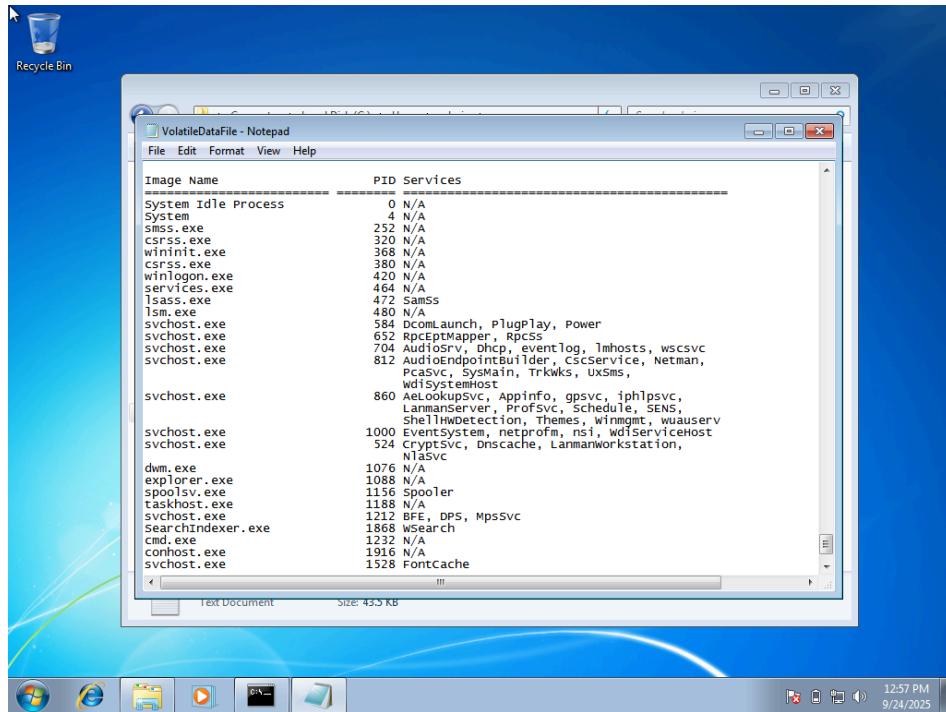
```
tasklist /m >> VolatileDataFile.txt
```

→ Shows processes with loaded DLL modules. Can reveal injected malicious DLLs.

5. Task List with Services

```
tasklist /svc >> VolatileDataFile.txt
```

→ Links processes to services they host. Useful for spotting rogue services.



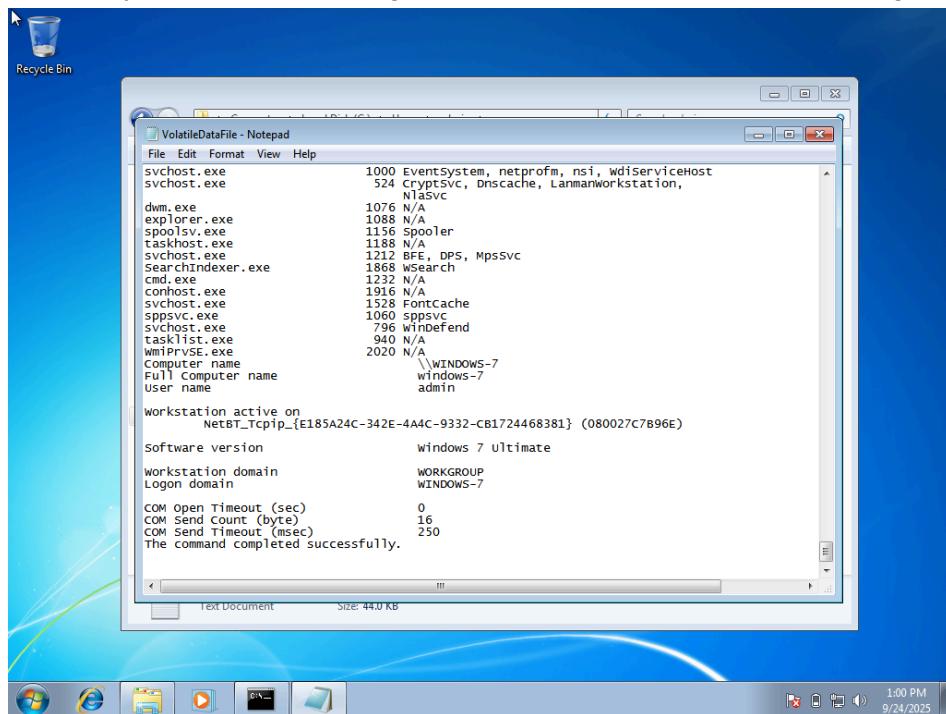
The screenshot shows a Windows desktop with a Notepad window open. The window title is "VolatileDataFile - Notepad". The content of the Notepad is a table with columns "Image Name", "PID", and "services". The table lists various Windows processes and the services they host. For example, svchost.exe hosts numerous services like DcomLaunch, PlugPlay, Power, RpcEptMapper, RpcSs, and many others. Other processes listed include System Idle Process, System, Smss.exe, Csrss.exe, wininit.exe, csrss.exe, winlogon.exe, services.exe, lsass.exe, taskhost.exe, dwm.exe, explorer.exe, spoolsv.exe, taskhost.exe, svchost.exe, searchindexer.exe, cmd.exe, conhost.exe, and svchost.exe. The Notepad window also shows file details at the bottom: "Text Document" and "Size: 43.5 KB". The desktop background is blue with green and white decorative elements. The taskbar at the bottom shows icons for Start, Internet Explorer, File Explorer, and other system icons. The system tray shows the date and time as "9/24/2025 12:57 PM".

Image Name	PID	services
System Idle Process	0	N/A
System	4	N/A
Smss.exe	252	N/A
Csrss.exe	320	N/A
wininit.exe	368	N/A
csrss.exe	380	N/A
winlogon.exe	420	N/A
services.exe	464	N/A
lsass.exe	472	SaSs
taskhost.exe	480	N/A
svchost.exe	584	DcomLaunch, PlugPlay, Power
svchost.exe	652	RpcEptMapper, RpcSs
svchost.exe	704	AudioSrv, Dhcp, eventlog, lmhosts, wscsvc
svchost.exe	812	AudioEndpointBuilder, Cscservice, Netman, PcaSvc, SysMain, TrkWks, UXSMS, wdiservicehost
svchost.exe	860	Appinfo, gpsvc, iplpsvc, Lannserver, Profsvc, schedule, SENS, shellHWDetection, Themes, winmgmt, wuauserv
svchost.exe	1000	EventSystem, netprofm, nsi, wdiservicehost
svchost.exe	524	CryptSvc, DnsCache, LanmanWorkstation, NlaSVC
dwm.exe	1076	N/A
explorer.exe	1088	N/A
spoolsv.exe	1156	Spooler
taskhost.exe	1188	N/A
svchost.exe	1212	BFE, DPS, MpSSvc
searchindexer.exe	1868	wSearch
cmd.exe	1232	N/A
conhost.exe	1916	N/A
svchost.exe	1528	FontCache

6. Workstation Information

```
net config workstation >> VolatileDataFile.txt
```

→ Displays workstation settings like computer name, domain, and logon details.



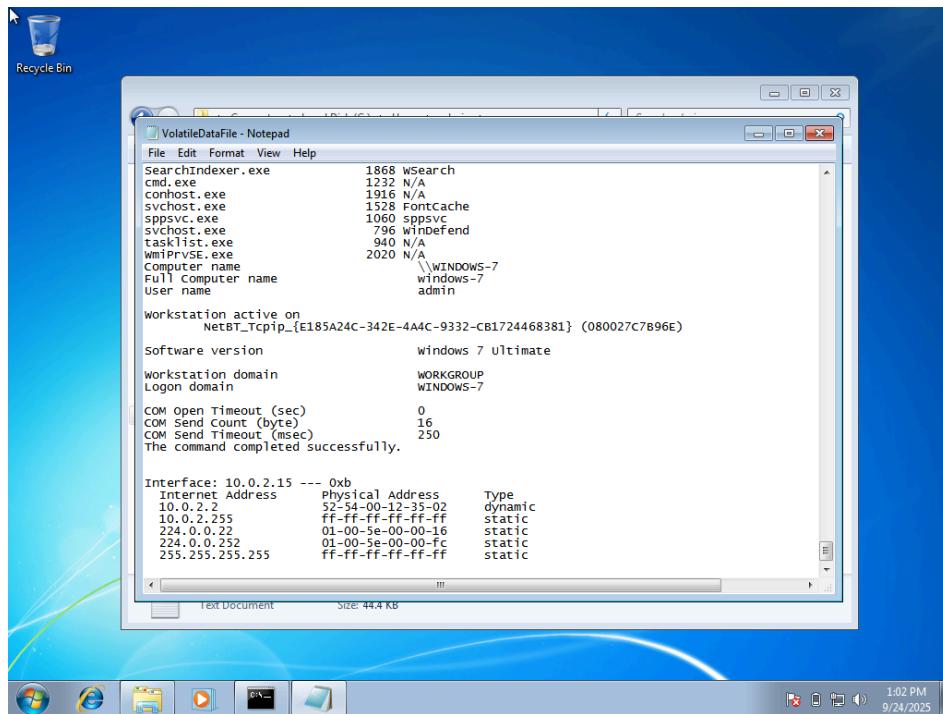
The screenshot shows a Windows desktop with a Notepad window open. The window title is "VolatileDataFile - Notepad". The content of the Notepad is a series of configuration parameters. It includes the computer name ("Computer name: windows-7", "Full Computer name: windows-7", "User name: admin"), the workstation active on ("Workstation active on: NETBT_Tcpip_{E185A24C-342E-4A4C-9332-CB1724468381} (080027c7B96E)"), software version ("Software version: Windows 7 Ultimate"), workstation domain ("Workstation domain: WORKGROUP"), logon domain ("Logon domain: WINDOWS-7"), and COM settings ("COM Open Timeout (sec): 0", "COM Send Count (by sec): 16", "COM Send Timeout (msec): 250"). The message "The command completed successfully." is also present. The Notepad window also shows file details at the bottom: "Text Document" and "Size: 44.0 KB". The desktop background is blue with green and white decorative elements. The taskbar at the bottom shows icons for Start, Internet Explorer, File Explorer, and other system icons. The system tray shows the date and time as "9/24/2025 1:00 PM".

```
Computer name: windows-7
Full Computer name: windows-7
User name: admin
Workstation active on: NETBT_Tcpip_{E185A24C-342E-4A4C-9332-CB1724468381} (080027c7B96E)
Software version: Windows 7 Ultimate
Workstation domain: WORKGROUP
Logon domain: WINDOWS-7
COM Open Timeout (sec): 0
COM Send Count (by sec): 16
COM Send Timeout (msec): 250
The command completed successfully.
```

7. MAC Address saved in System ARP Cache

```
arp -a >> VolatileDataFile.txt
```

→ Shows IP-to-MAC address mappings. Helps trace active devices on the local network.



```
arp -a >> VolatileDataFile.txt
→ Shows IP-to-MAC address mappings. Helps trace active devices on the local network.

VolatileDataFile - Notepad
File Edit Format View Help
SearchIndexer.exe      1868 wSearch
cmd.exe                1232 N/A
comhost.exe             1916 N/A
svchost.exe              1540 F:\ccache
spsvc.exe                1060 spsvc
svchost.exe                796 winperfend
tasklist.exe                940 N/A
WMPrvSE.exe                2020 N/A
Computer name          \\WINDOWS-7
Full Computer name      windows-7
User name                  admin

Workstation active on   NetBT_Tcpip_{E185A24C-342E-4A4C-9332-CB1724468381} (080027C7B96E)
Software version        windows 7 ultimate
Workstation domain      WORKGROUP
Logon domain            WINDOWS-7
COM Open Timeout (sec)    0
COM Send Count (byte)    16
COM Send Timeout (msec)  250
The command completed successfully.

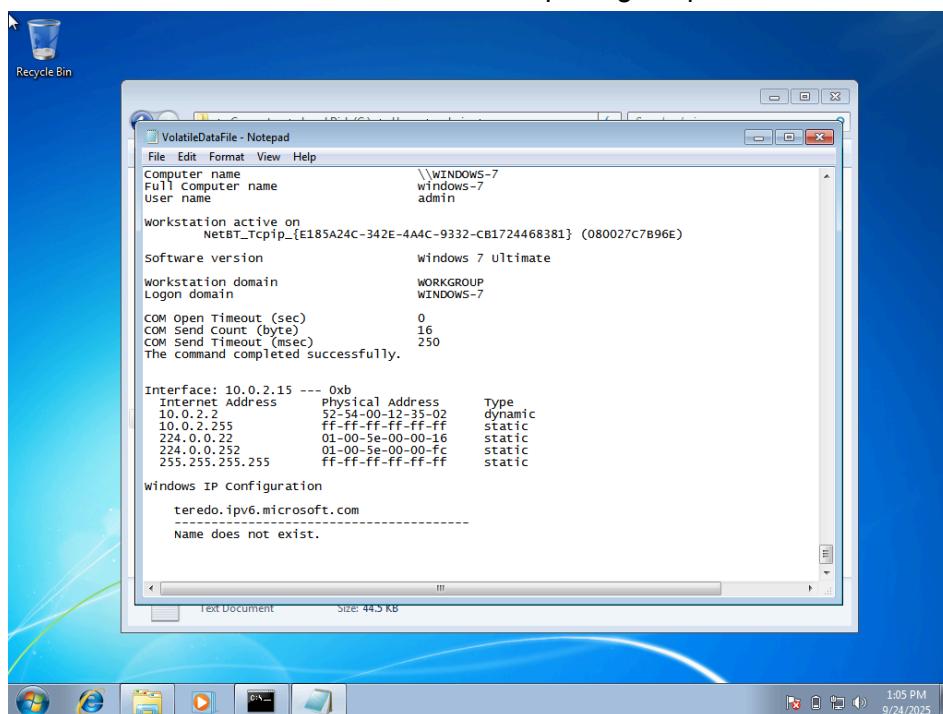
Interface: 10.0.2.15 --- 0xb
Internet Address       Physical Address      Type
10.0.2.2                52-54-00-12-35-02  dynamic
10.0.2.255               ff-ff-ff-ff-ff-ff  static
224.0.0.22                01-00-5e-00-00-16  static
224.0.0.252               01-00-5e-00-00-fc  static
255.255.255.255          ff-ff-ff-ff-ff-ff  static

Text Document           Size: 44.4 KB
```

8. DNS Configuration

```
ipconfig /displaydns >> VolatileDataFile.txt
```

→ Lists cached DNS records. Useful for spotting suspicious domains visited.



```
ipconfig /displaydns >> VolatileDataFile.txt
→ Lists cached DNS records. Useful for spotting suspicious domains visited.

VolatileDataFile - Notepad
File Edit Format View Help
Computer name          \\WINDOWS-7
Full Computer name      windows-7
User name                  admin

Workstation active on   NetBT_Tcpip_{E185A24C-342E-4A4C-9332-CB1724468381} (080027C7B96E)
Software version        windows 7 ultimate
Workstation domain      WORKGROUP
Logon domain            WINDOWS-7
COM Open Timeout (sec)    0
COM Send Count (byte)    16
COM Send Timeout (msec)  250
The command completed successfully.

Interface: 10.0.2.15 --- 0xb
Internet Address       Physical Address      Type
10.0.2.2                52-54-00-12-35-02  dynamic
10.0.2.255               ff-ff-ff-ff-ff-ff  static
224.0.0.22                01-00-5e-00-00-16  static
224.0.0.252               01-00-5e-00-00-fc  static
255.255.255.255          ff-ff-ff-ff-ff-ff  static

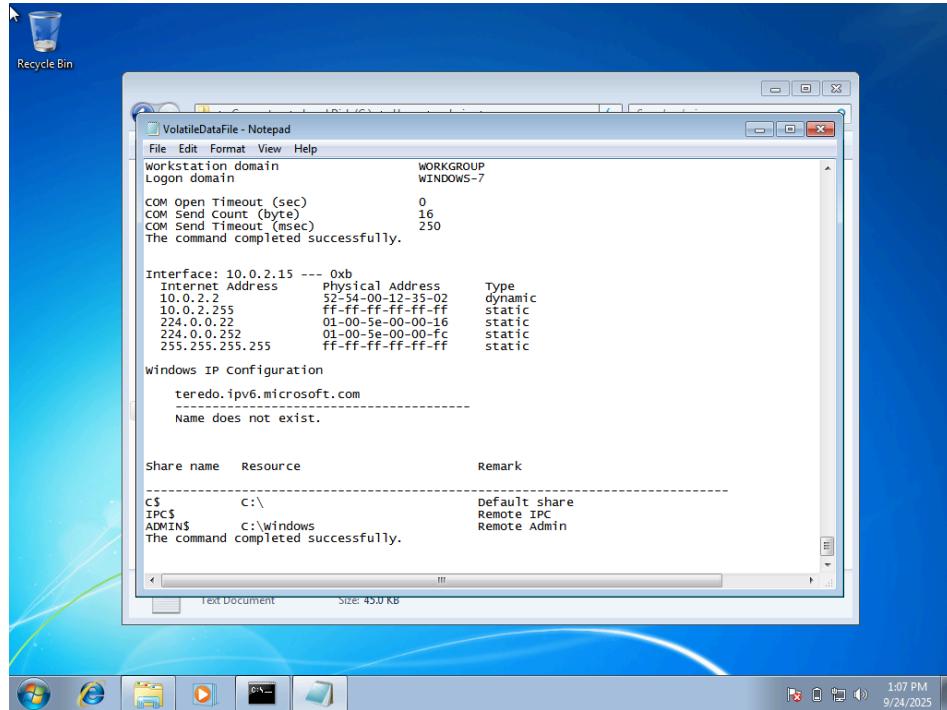
Windows IP configuration
teredo.ipv6.microsoft.com
-----
Name does not exist.

Text Document           Size: 44.5 KB
```

9. System network shares

```
net share >> VolatileDataFile.txt
```

→ Displays shared folders. Attackers might create hidden shares for data theft.



```
File Edit Format View Help
File Edit Format View Help
workstation domain WORKGROUP
Logon domain WINDOWS-7
COM Open Timeout (sec) 0
COM Send Timeout (byte) 16
COM Send Timeout (sec) 250
The command completed successfully.

Interface: 10.0.2.15 --- 0xb
Internet Address Physical Address Type
10.0.2.2 52-54-00-27-89-6e dynamic
10.0.2.55 ff-ff-ff-ff-ff-ff static
224.0.0.22 01-00-5e-00-00-16 static
224.0.0.252 01-00-5e-00-00-fc static
255.255.255.255 ff-ff-ff-ff-ff-ff static

windows IP configuration
teredo.ipv6.microsoft.com
Name does not exist.

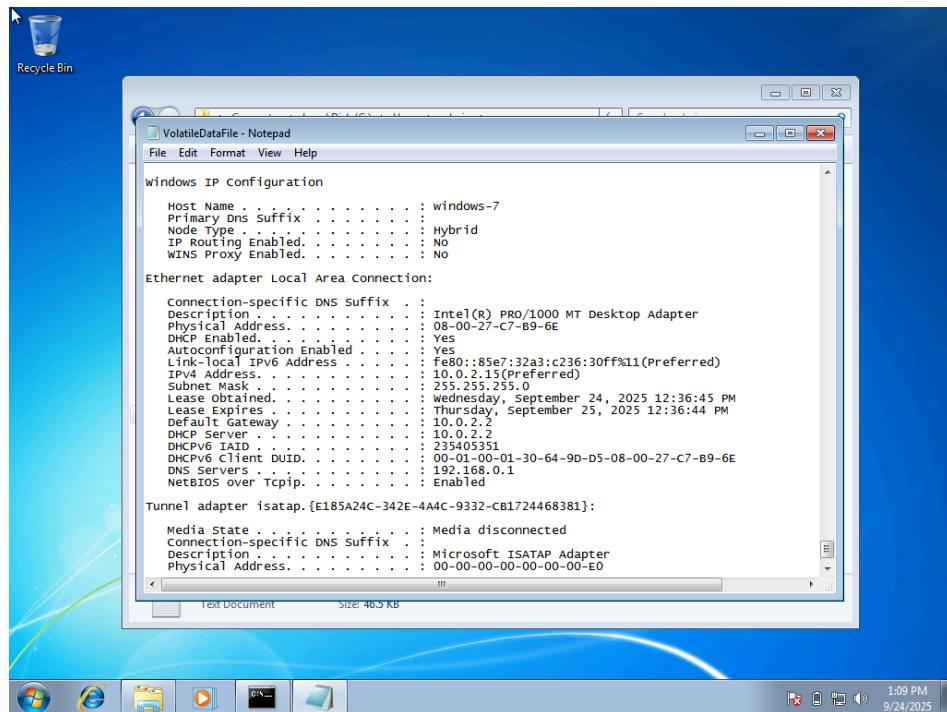
Share name Resource Remark
-----
C$ C:\ Default share
IPC$ IPC\ Remote IPC
ADMIN$ C:\Windows Remote Admin
The command completed successfully.

Text Document Size: 45.0 KB
```

10. Network Configuration

```
ipconfig /all >> VolatileDataFile.txt
```

→ Shows detailed network adapter settings, IPs, gateways, and DNS servers. Can reveal anomalies like rogue DNS or static routes.



```
File Edit Format View Help
File Edit Format View Help
windows IP Configuration
Host Name . . . . . : windows-7
Primary Dns Suffix . . . . . :
Node Type . . . . . : Hybrid
IP Routing Enabled. . . . . : No
WINS Proxy Enabled. . . . . : No

Ethernet adapter Local Area Connection:
Connection-specific DNS Suffix . . . . . :
Description . . . . . : Intel(R) PRO/1000 MT Desktop Adapter
Physical Address. . . . . : 00-00-27-C7-B9-6E
DHCP Enabled. . . . . : Yes
Autoconfiguration Enabled. . . . . : Yes
Link-local IPv6 Address . . . . . : fe80::85e7:32a3:c236:30ff%11(pREFERRED)
IPv4 Address. . . . . : 10.0.2.15(PREFERRED)
Subnet Mask . . . . . : 255.255.255.0
Lease Obtained. . . . . : Wednesday, September 24, 2025 12:36:45 PM
Lease Expires . . . . . : Thursday, September 25, 2025 12:36:44 PM
Default Gateway . . . . . : 10.0.2.2
DHCP Server . . . . . : 10.0.2.2
DHCPv6 IID . . . . . : 235405351
DHCPv6 Client DUID. . . . . : 00-01-00-01-30-64-9D-D5-08-00-27-C7-B9-6E
DNS Servers . . . . . : 192.168.0.1
NetBIOS over Tcpip. . . . . : Enabled

Tunnel adapter isatap.{E185A24C-342E-4A4C-9332-CB1724468381}:
Media State . . . . . : Media disconnected
Connection-specific DNS Suffix . . . . . :
Description . . . . . : Microsoft ISATAP Adapter
Physical Address. . . . . : 00-00-00-00-00-00-E0
Text Document Size: 46.5 KB
```