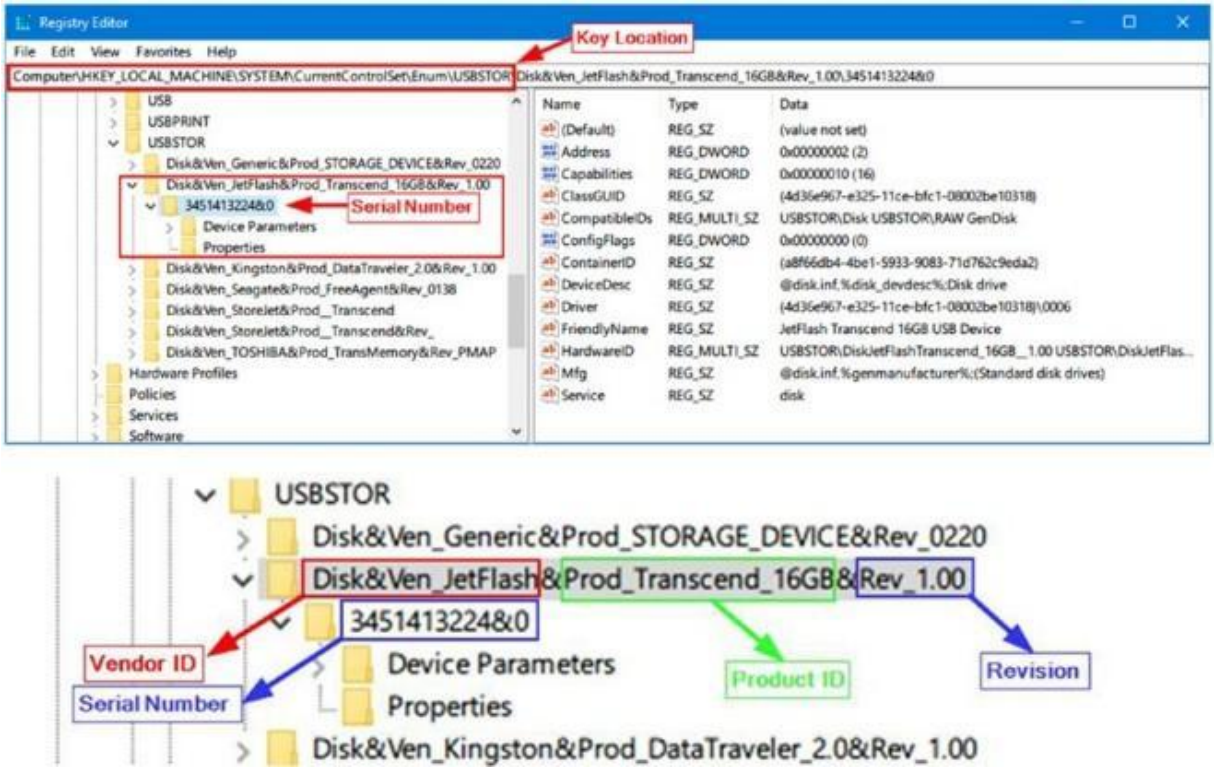
Experiment: 7

Aim: To perform USB Device Forensics

Theory:

Windows keeps a history log of all previously connected USB devices along with their connection times in addition to the associated user account which installs them. The Windows registry also stores important technical information for each connected USB device such as vendor ID, product ID, revision, and serial number.
Windows stores USB history-related information using five registry keys, where each key offers a different piece of information about the connected device. By merging this information together, investigators will have an idea of how an offender has used removable devices such as a USB to conduct/facilitate his/her actions.

1. HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Enum\USBSTOR Here you will find all USB devices that have been plugged into the operating system since its installation. It shows the USB vendor ID (manufacturer name), product ID, and the device serial number (note that if the second character of the device serial number is "&," it means the connected device does not have a serial number and the device ID has been generated by the system). See Figure
8.1 for a list of previously connected USB devices on the author's machine.



Expt 8.1 History of USB connected devices

2. HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SYSTEM\MountedDevices The MountedDevices subkey stores the drive letter allocations; it matches the serial number of a USB device to a given drive letter
or volume that was mounted when the USB device was inserted.
3. HKEY_CURRENT_USER\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\MountPoints 2 This key will record which user was logged into Windows when a specific USB device was connected. The key also includes the "Last Write Time" for each device that was connected to the system.
4. HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SYSTEM\Currentcontrolset\Enum\Usb This key holds technical information about each connected USB device in addition to the last time the subject USB was
connected to the investigated computer.

5. Identify the first time device was connected: Check this file at \Windows\inf\setupapi.dev.log for Windows Vista, 7, and 8, and at \Windows\inf\setupapi.upgrade.log for Windows 10.
On Windows XP, this file will be located at \Windows\setupapi.log. Search in this file for a particular USB device's serial number to learn when it was first connected to the subject system (in local time).

To automate the process of finding information about the current and previous USB connected devices, you can download a free tool by Nirsoft that can perform all the tasks we just did manually; this tool is called USBDeview (www.nirsoft.net/utils/usb_devices_view.html). After executing this tool on the target system, extended information (e.g., device name/description, device type, serial number, and much more) about each connected USB device will appear.

In Figure8.2, the Last Plug/Unplug Date represents the first time that the device was connected to the system. This date does not change when the same device is repeatedly reinserted. The "Created Date" represents the last time that the same device was attached to the system.

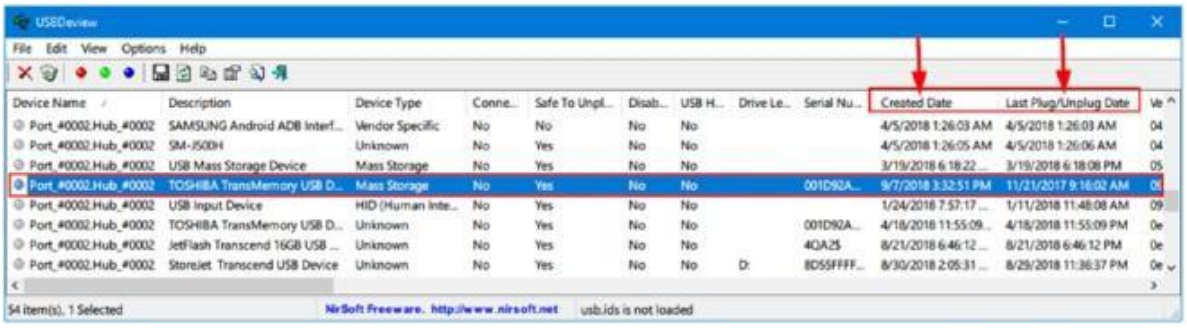


Figure 8.2 Using USBDeview to view different artifacts about previously connected USB devices

Unfortunately, not all USB device types will leave traces in Windows registry as we have described, for instance, USB devices that use media transfer protocol (MTP) when connecting

with computers. Devices equipped with the modern Android OS versions in addition to Windows phones and Blackberry all use the MTP protocol; this protocol does not leave traces in the Windows registry when a USB device is connected to a Windows computer. This necessitates a specialized tool to handle the investigation of such artifacts.

USB Detective (https://usbdetective.com) supports detecting USB devices that use the MTP protocol to connect to Windows. It also offers rich features for thoroughly investigating connected USB devices, like creating timelines of all unique connection/disconnection and deletion timestamps for each device; however, you need to upgrade to the professional paid version to use all features.

To conclude this section, a USB device connected through an MTP connection needs special treatment to acquire its traces from a Windows machine; consult your computer forensic software documentation for the availability of such a feature.

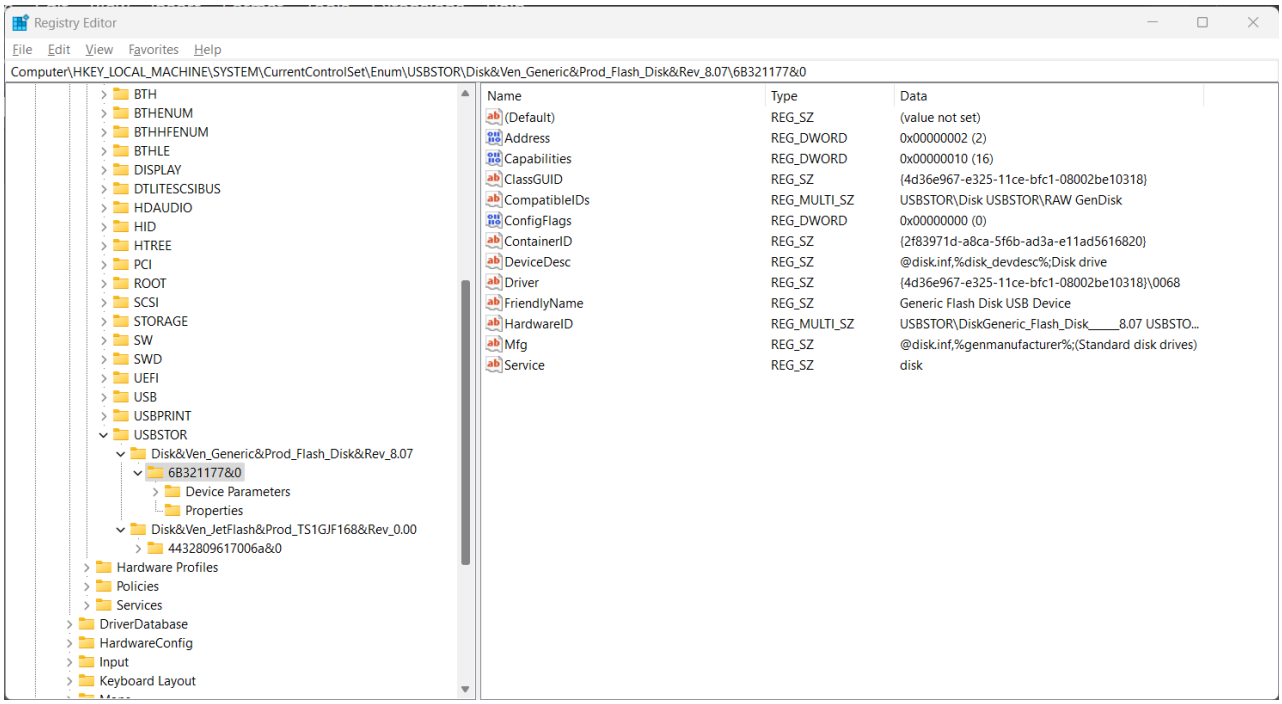
ADDITIONAL READING

More information about USB devices and MTP can be found at
• SANS DFIR Summit presentation: https://digital-forensics.sans.org/summit-archives/dfir14/USB_Devices_and_Media_Transfer_Protocol_Nicole_Ibrahim.pdf
• Nicole Ibrahim's series of blog posts about this topic: http://nicoleibrahim.com/part-1-mtp-and-ptp-usb-device-research/

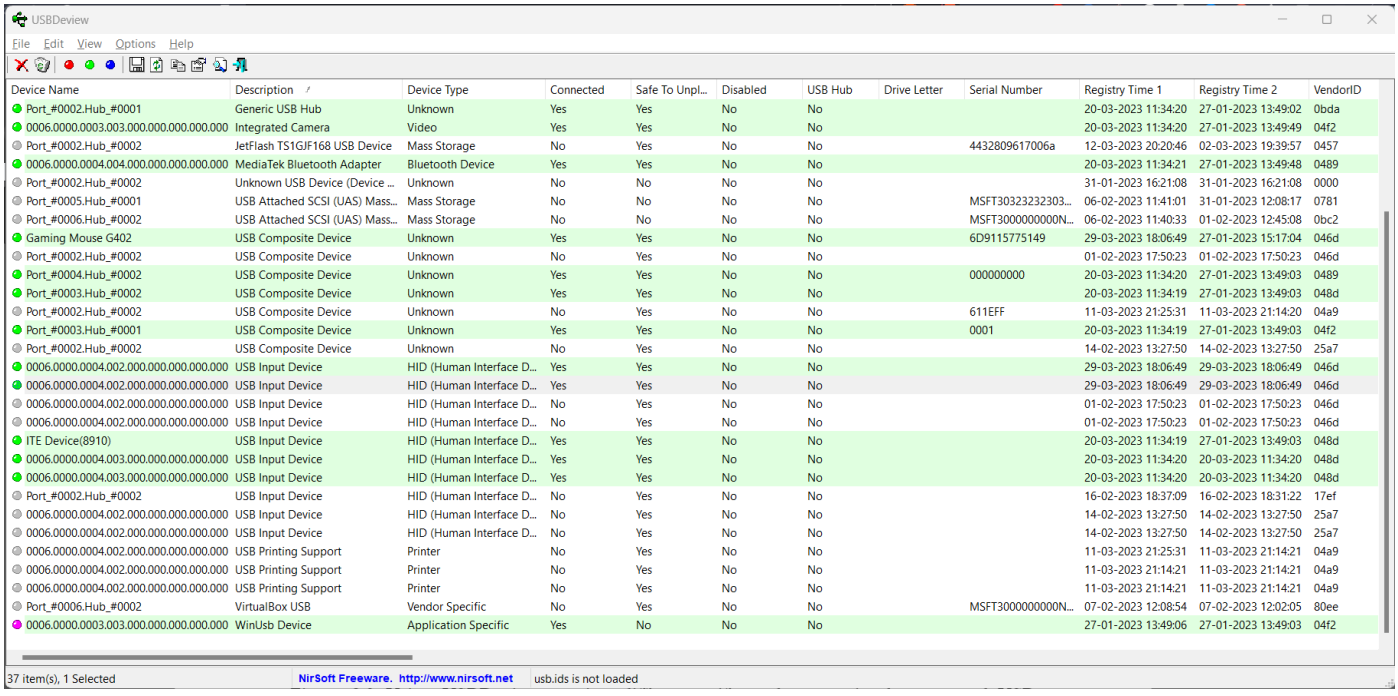
Note! USB Forensic Tracker (USBFT), available at http://www.orionforensics.com/forensics-tools/usb-forensic-tracker/ , is a free, comprehensive suite for investigating USB devices. It supports Windows, Linux, and Mac and can retrieve USB device connection artifacts from live systems, mounted forensic images, or volume shadow copies.

Output:

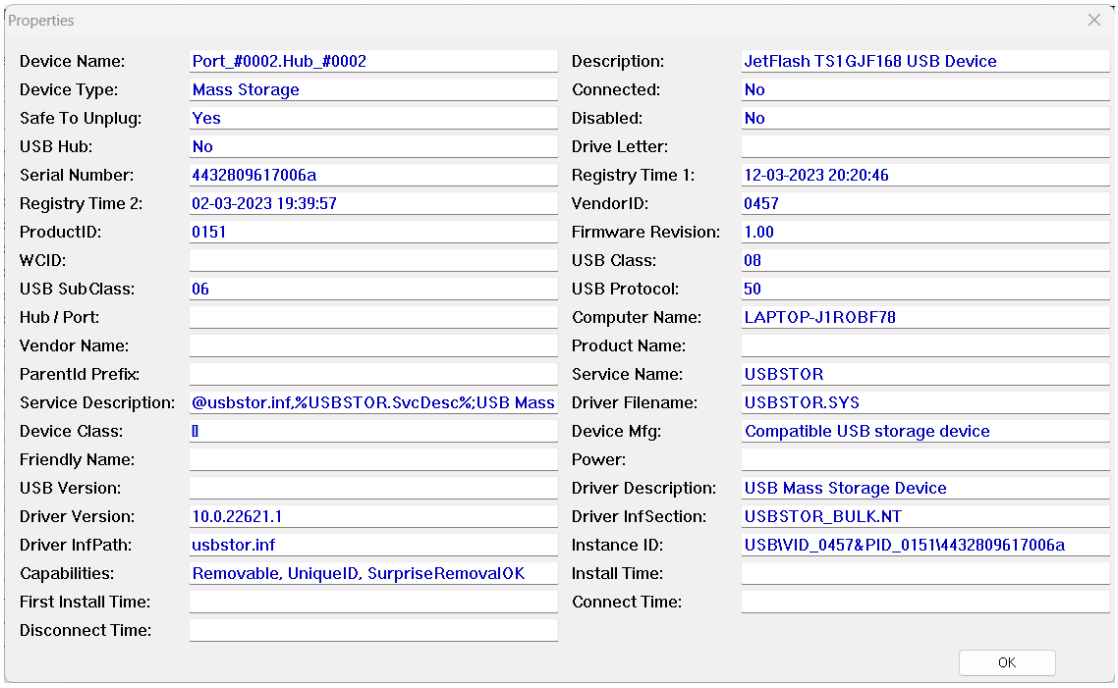
Using Registry editor



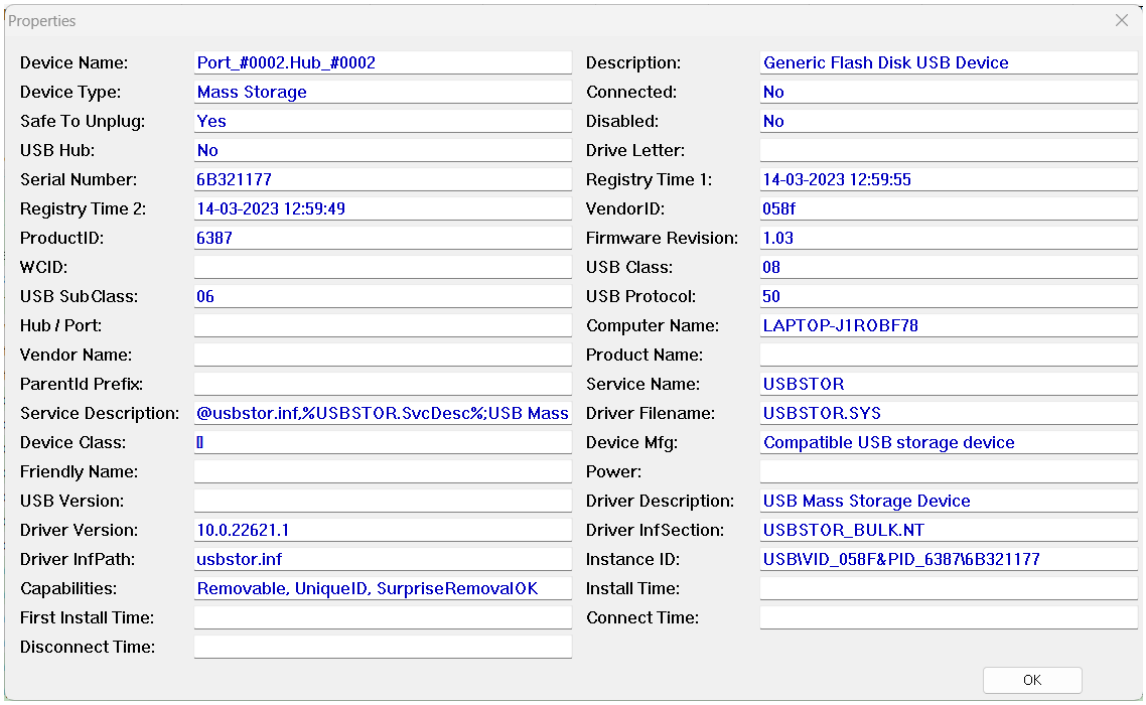
Using USBDeview(Automated tool)



Jetflash Device Properties



Generic Flash Disk Properties



Conclusion: In conclusion, USB device forensics is an important aspect of digital forensics that involves the examination and analysis of USB devices and their usage on a computer system.Forensic tools like USB Detective can be used to examine and analyze different artifacts related to previously connected USB devices, including device information, connection history, file activity, and registry entries.