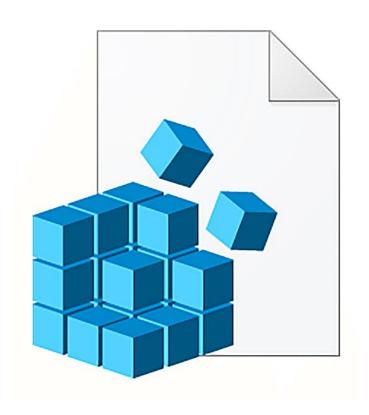
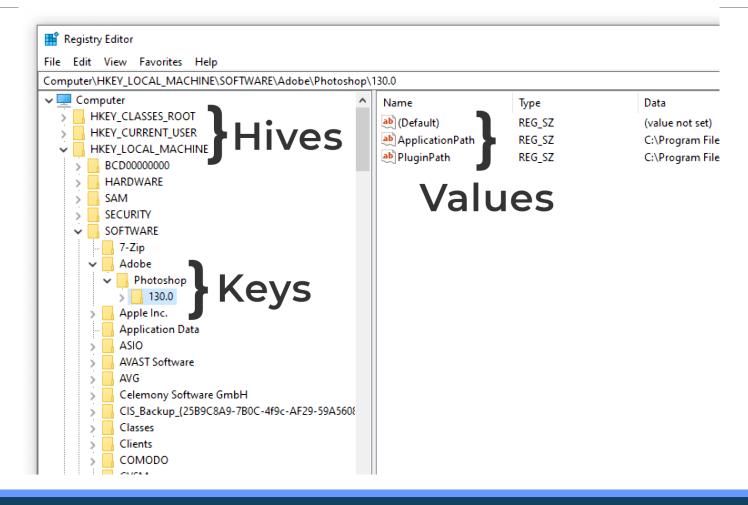


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Agenda

- From Last Time:
 - Windows Registry
 - Page file
- Windows Artifacts
 - Metadata
 - EXIF Data
 - Prefetch
 - .LNK Files
 - MRU-Stuff
 - Thumbcache
- Windows Event Viewer
- Program Log Files
- Browser Artifacts





The Windows registry is a hierarchical database that stores information about users, installed application, and the Windows system itself.

Windows registry is a tree structure where each node in the tree is called a key and every key may have a value or sub-keys.

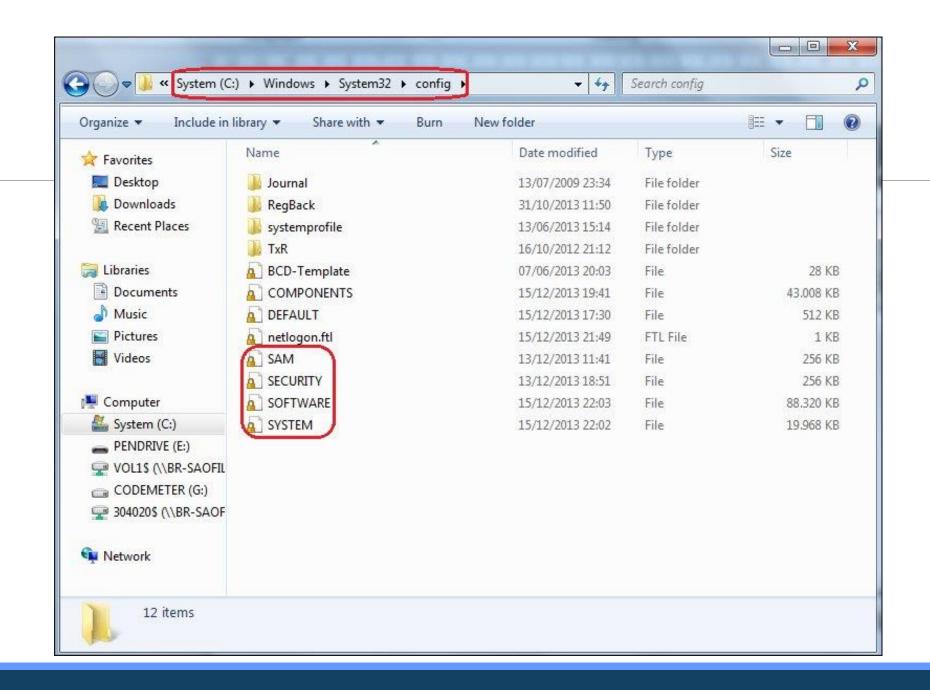
A registry tree can be as deep as **512** keys.

The values that a key can contain are just arbitrary data, and it is up to the application that stored the value to decide the format and how it is to be interpreted.

The registry is made up of several files, so-called hives.

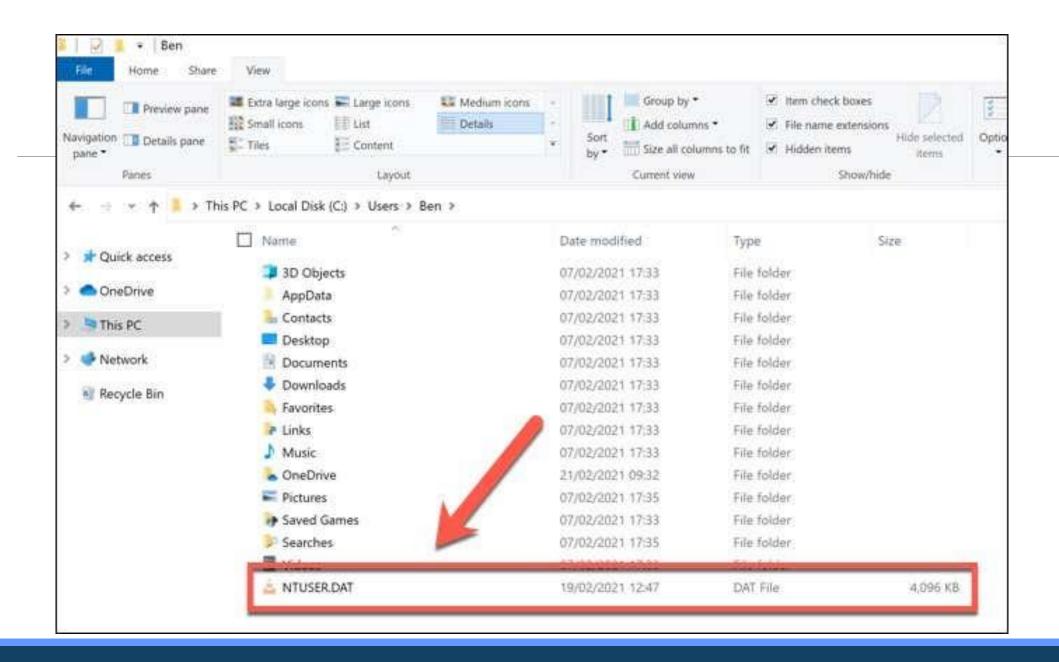
The hives that are most commonly of interest to a forensic examiner are (located in [root]/windows/system32/config):

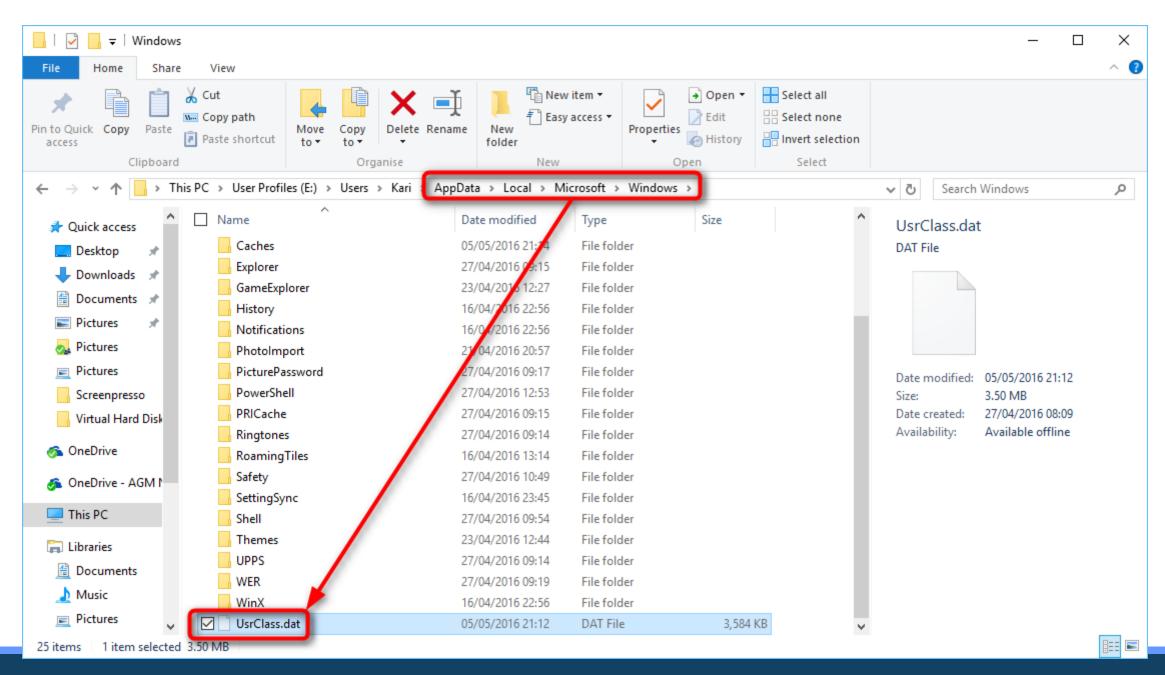
- SAM,
- SECURITY,
- SYSTEM,
- and SOFTWARE.



There is also a hive for each user:

- NTuser.dat, located in the user's home folder
- usrClass.dat, located in ..\AppData\Local\Microsoft\Windows\

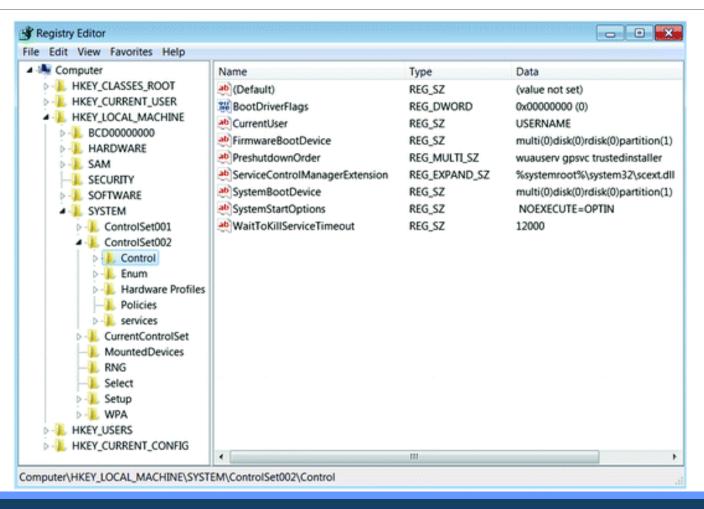




The experiments show that:

- The NTUSER.DAT stores the ShellBag information for the Desktop, Windows network folders, remote machines and remote folders.
- The UsrClass.dat stores the ShellBag information for the Desktop, ZIP files, remote folders, local folders, Windows special folders and virtual folders.

Registry Editor





Transaction Logs

Transaction logs are used when registry hives cannot directly be written due to locking or corruption. Transaction logs are written to files in the same directory as their corresponding registry hives.

SOFTWARE	9/30/2020 9:33 PM	File	69,376 KB
SOFTWARE.LOG1	12/7/2019 12:03 PM	LOG1 File	0 KB
SOFTWARE.LOG2	12/7/2019 12:03 PM	LOG2 File	17,396 KB
SYSTEM	9/16/2020 10:26 AM	File	10,496 KB
SYSTEM.LOG1	12/7/2019 12:03 PM	LOG1 File	1,216 KB
SYSTEM.LOG2	12/7/2019 12:03 PM	LOG2 File	0 KB

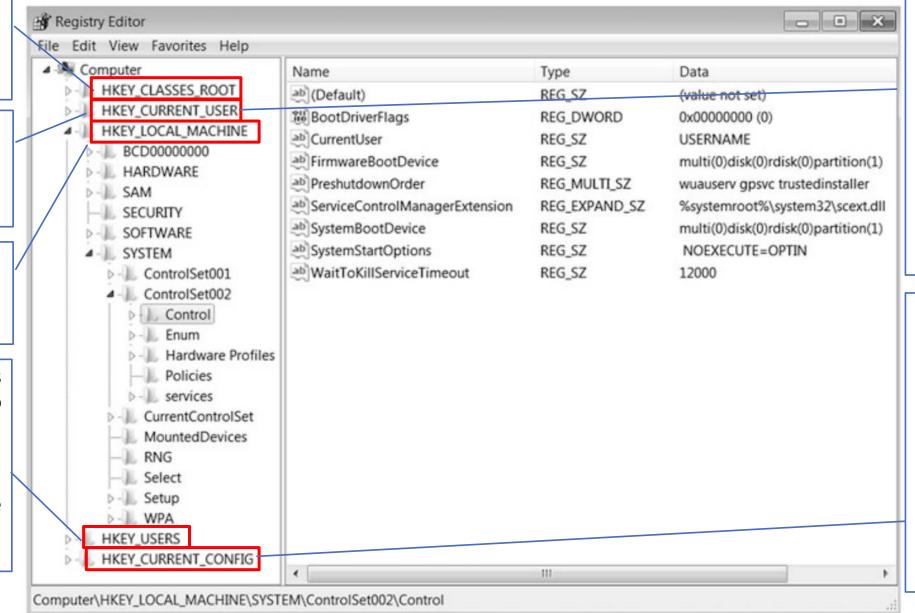
What is each hive used for?

Contains information about registered applications.

Contains the data stored for the current user

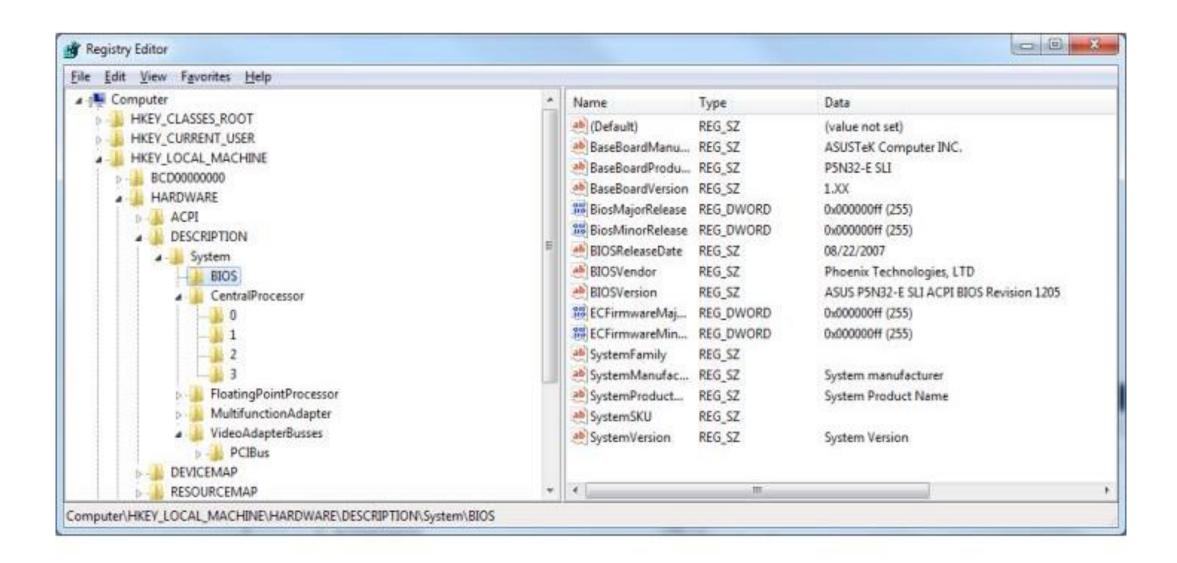
Contains settings that are specific to the local computer.

Contains subkeys corresponding to the HKEY_CURRENT _USER keys for each user profile actively loaded on the machine.



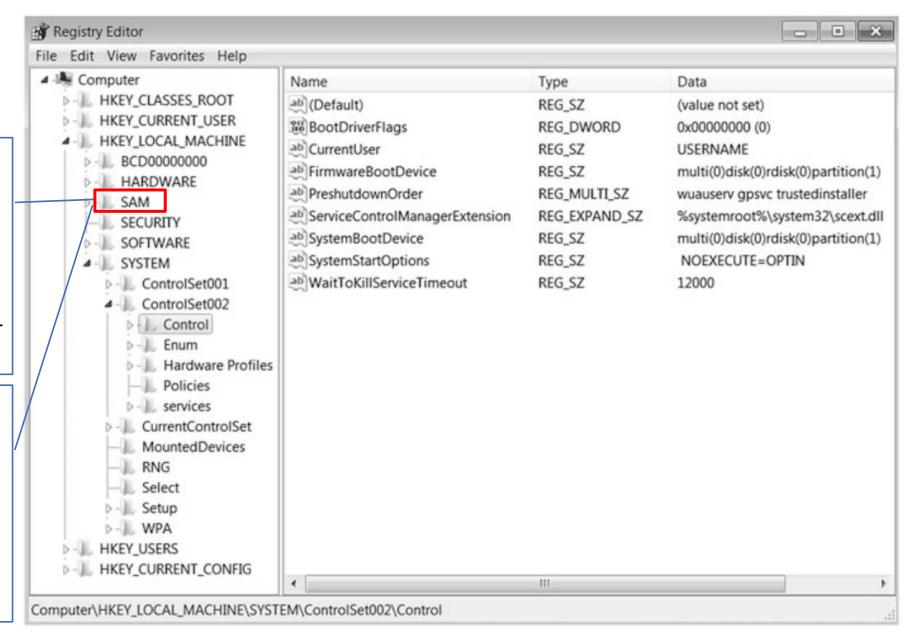
Stores information about a specific user account. This hive can contain information such as the user's browser settings and history and data related to user applications.

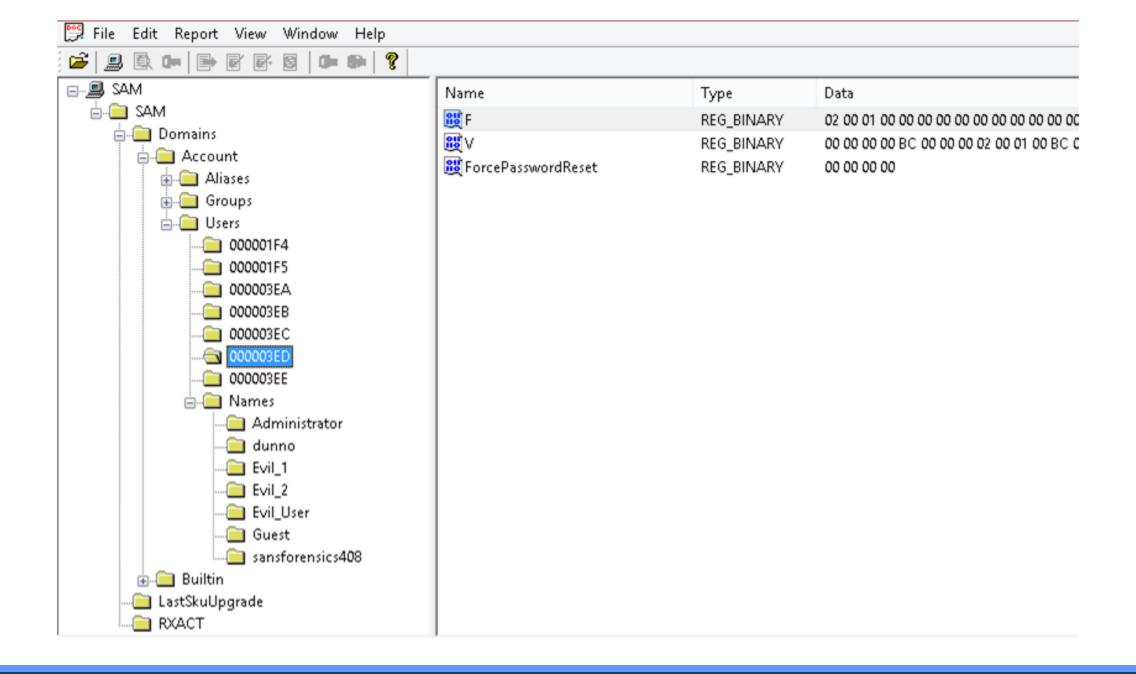
It doesn't store any information itself but instead acts as a pointer, or a shortcut, to a registry key that keeps the information about the hardware profile currently being used.



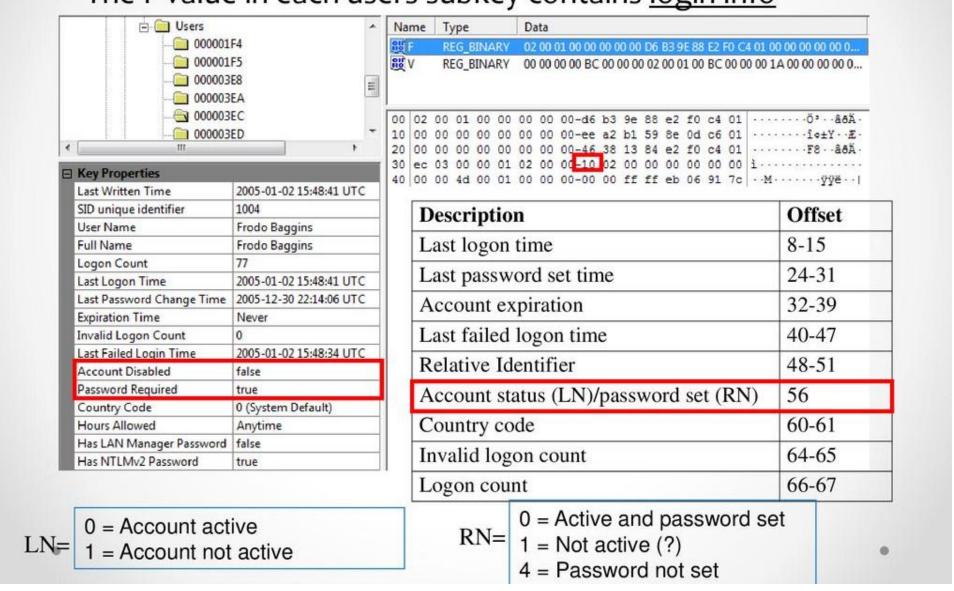
Security
Accounts
Manager.
It stores
credentials
and account
information for
local users.

SAM is protected, not edited through Regedit

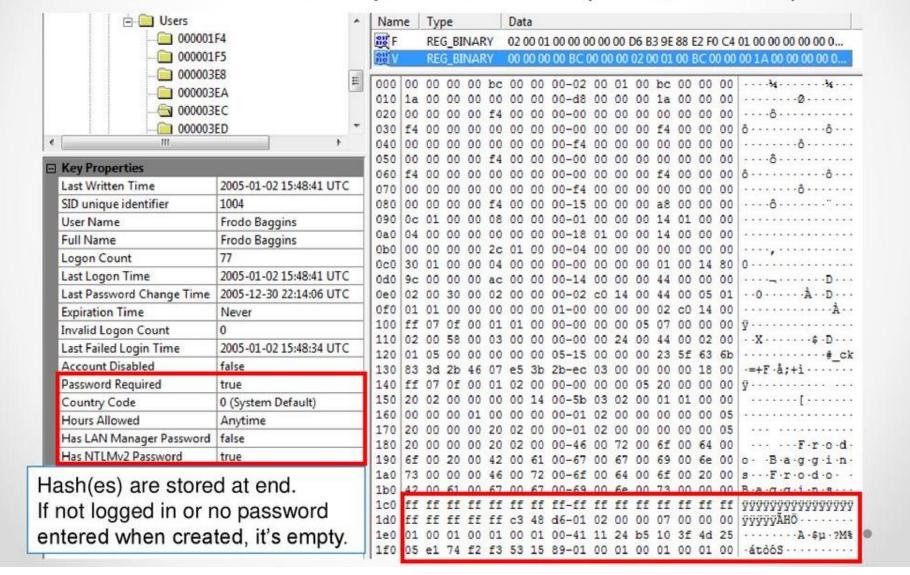


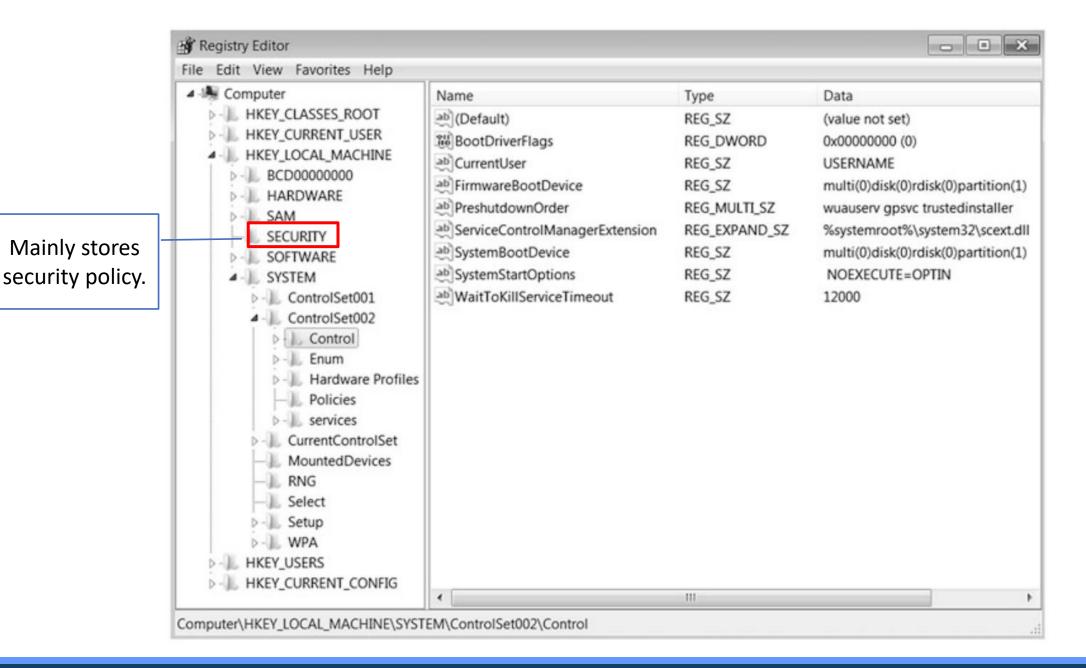


The F value in each users subkey contains <u>login info</u>

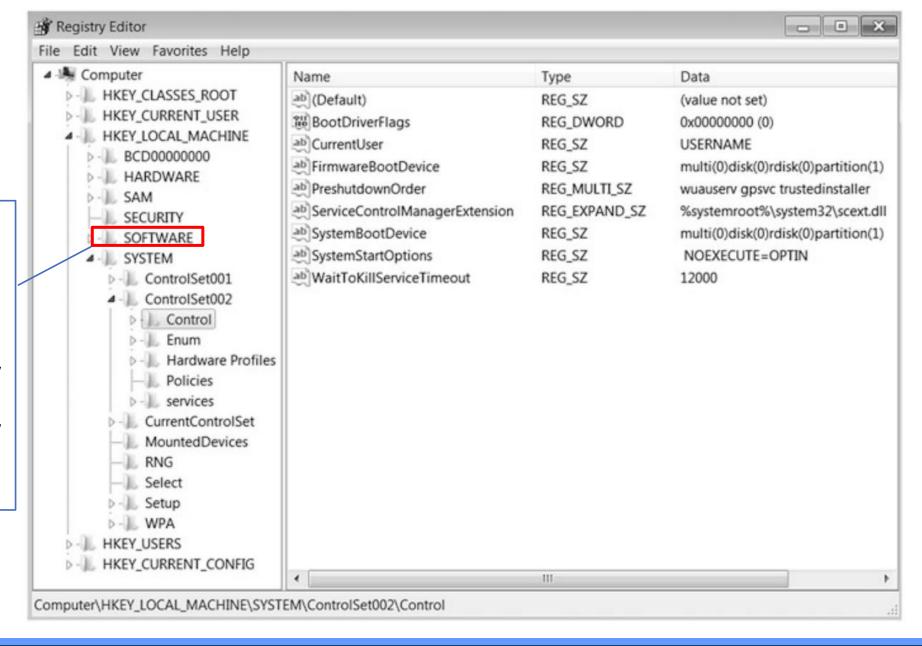


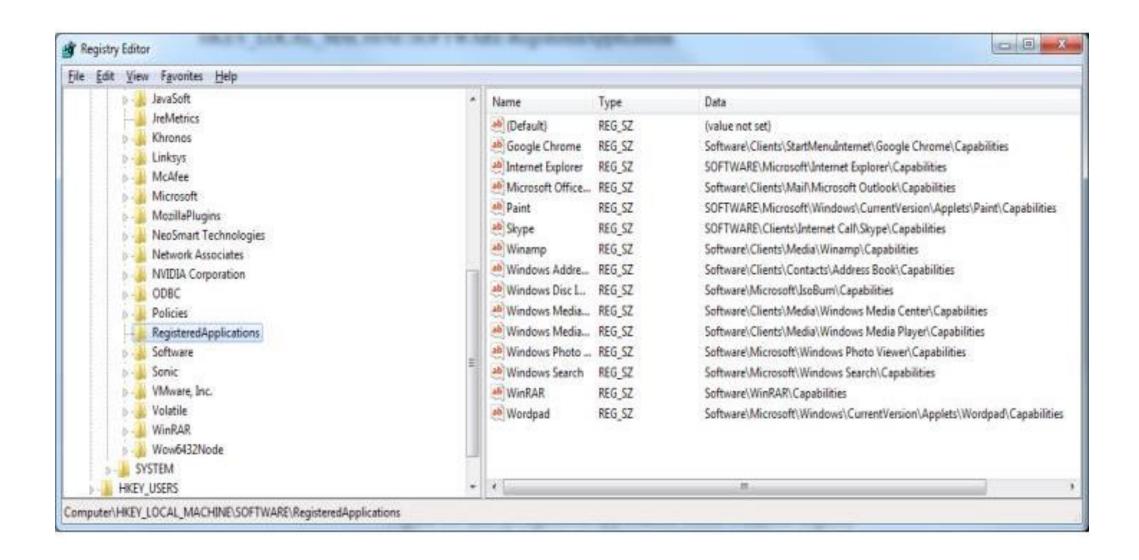
The V value stores the password hash (LM &/or NTLM)



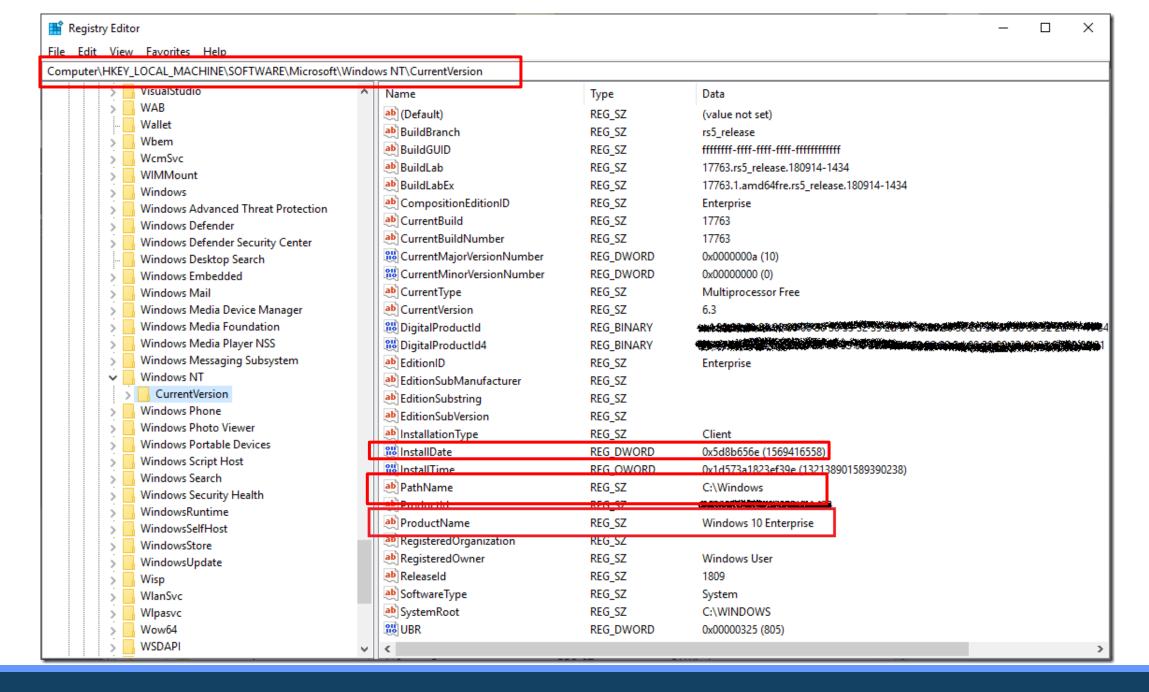


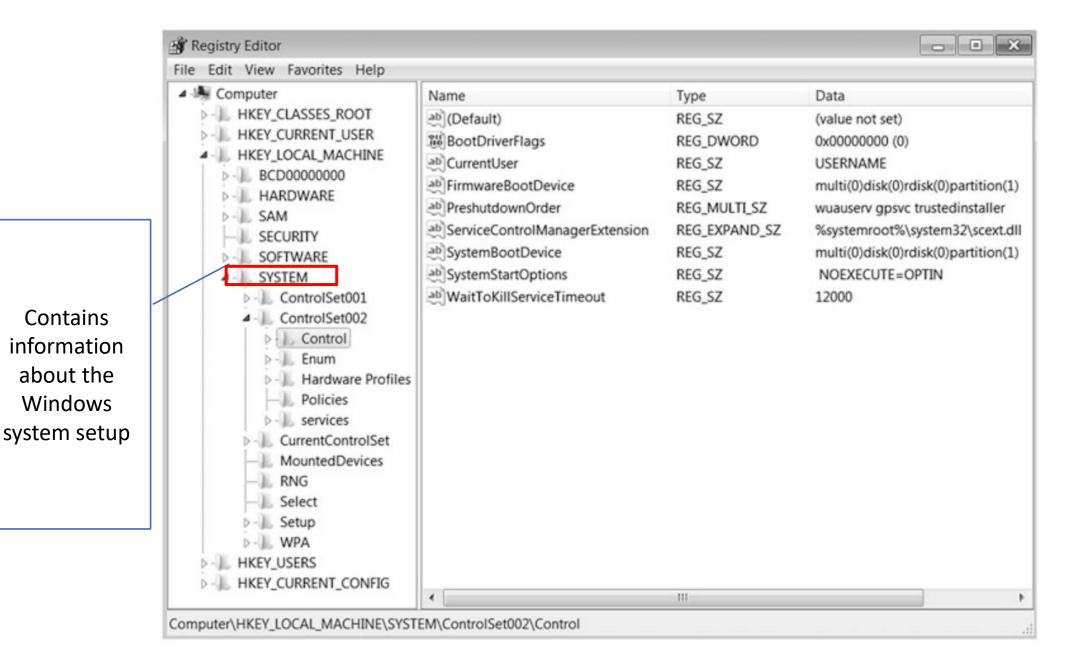
Contains
information
related to
applications.
This includes
data stored by
Windows and
data stored by
other
applications.

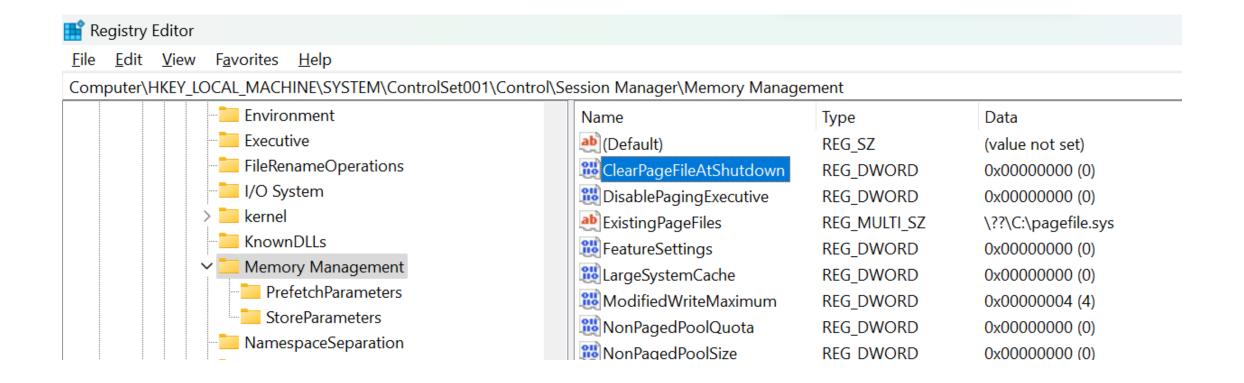


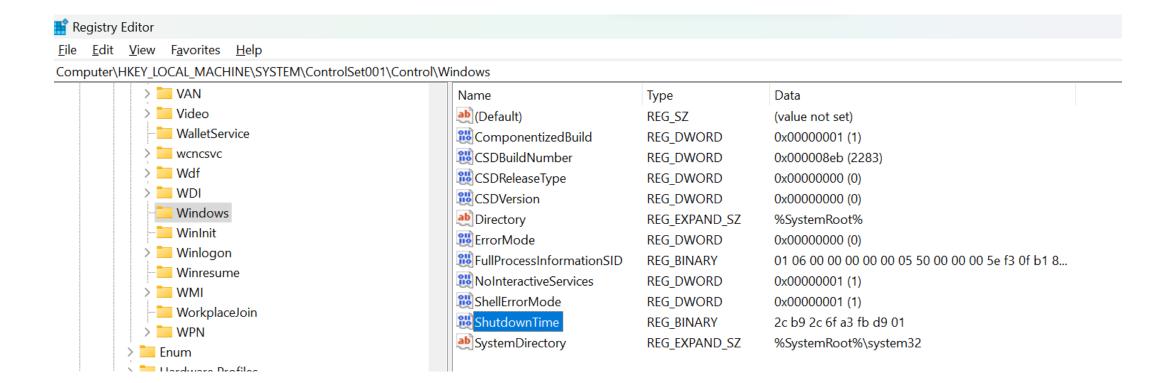


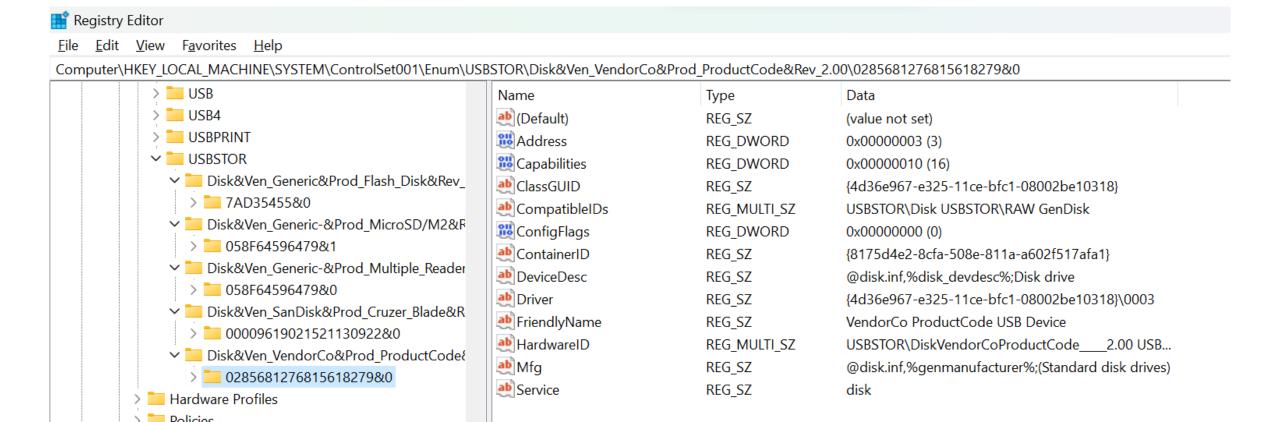
 $Computer \verb|\HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE| SOFTWARE \verb|\Microsoft| Windows \verb|\CurrentVersion| Rundle (Computer \verb|\HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE| SOFTWARE | Microsoft| Windows \verb|\CurrentVersion| Rundle (Computer \verb|\HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE| SOFTWARE | Microsoft| Windows \verb|\HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE| Rundle (Computer \verb|\HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE| Rundle (Co$

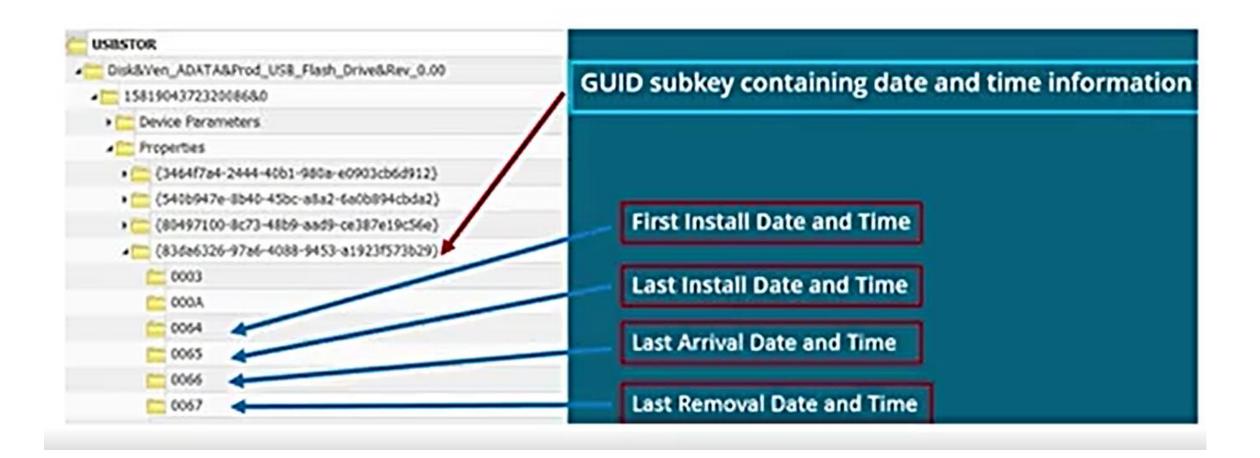












The **SAM** and **SECURITY** hives are protected by the Windows system and cannot be browsed using regedit on a running computer.

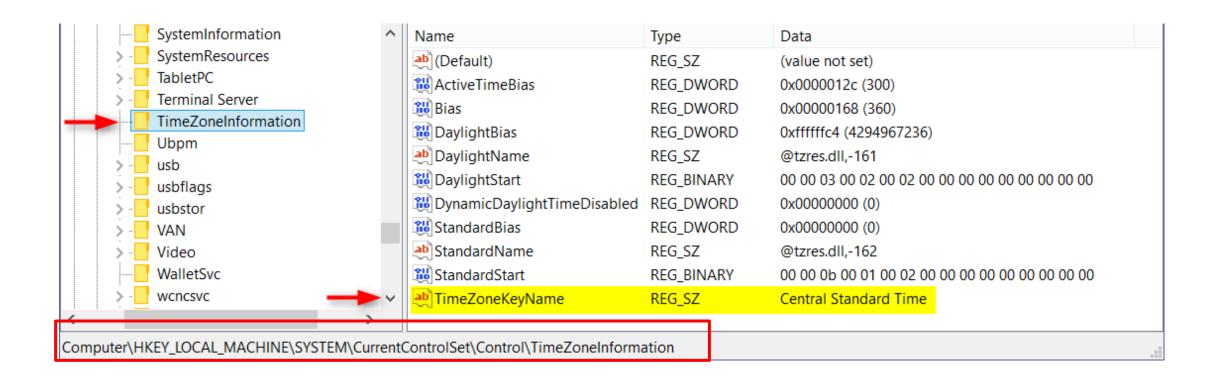
However, extracting them from a forensic image and browsing them using a forensic tool is no problem.

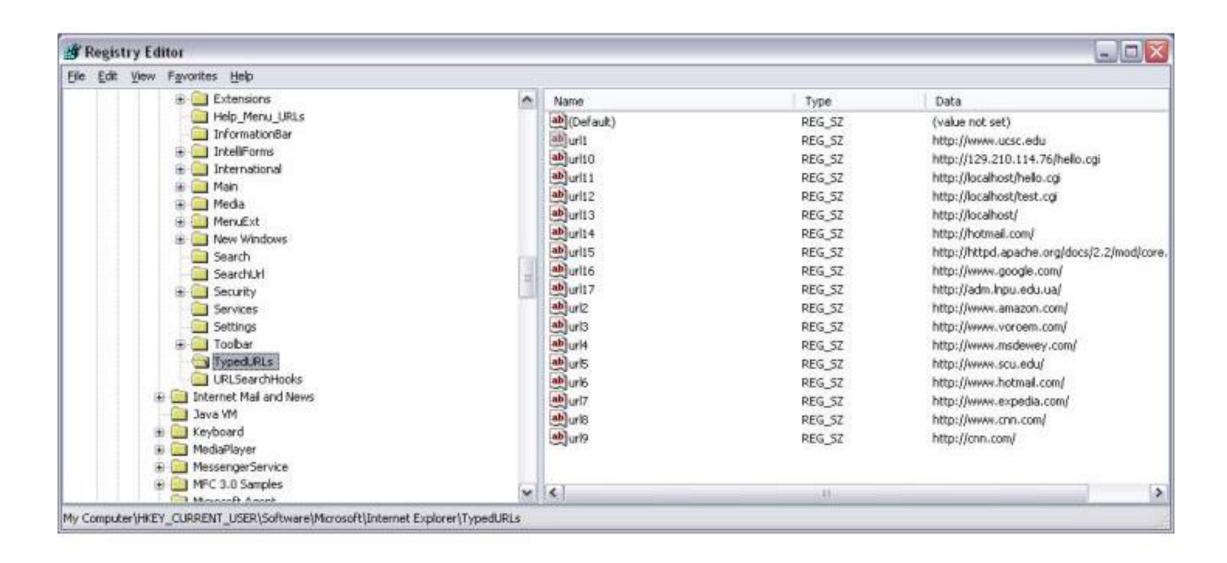
SAM hive stores information about users.

- Find the users on the local machine,
- Find information about when they last logged on, when each account was created, and password hashes.
- This hive contains the information you need to map a RID to a username, located in the key SAM \Domains\Account\Users\Names.

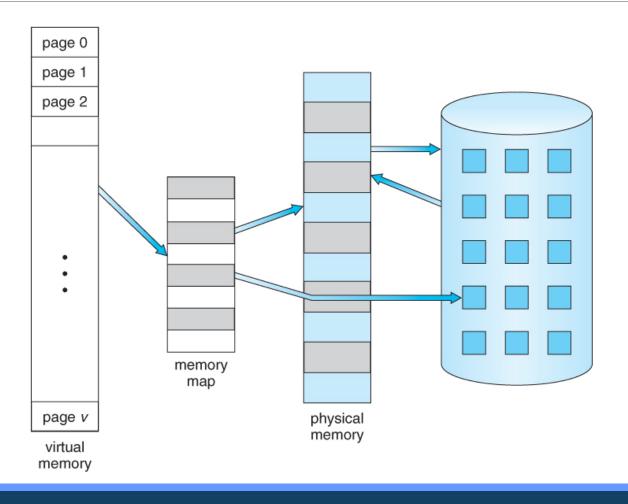
SECURITY hive stores some information about the system, perhaps mainly the system audit policy, and the Syskey that you will need in addition to the SAM hive if you need to crack user passwords.

Time Zone





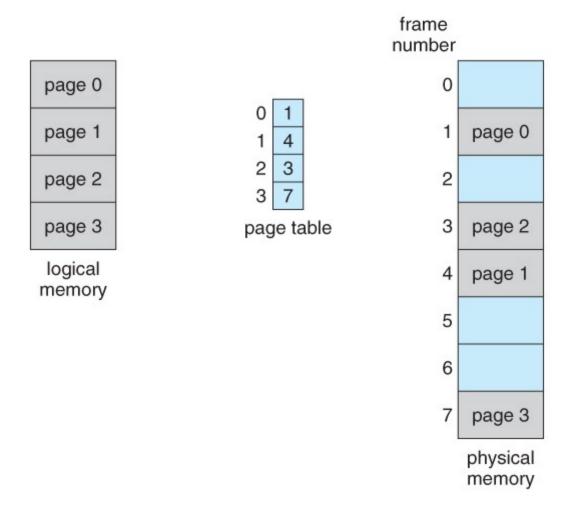
Memory

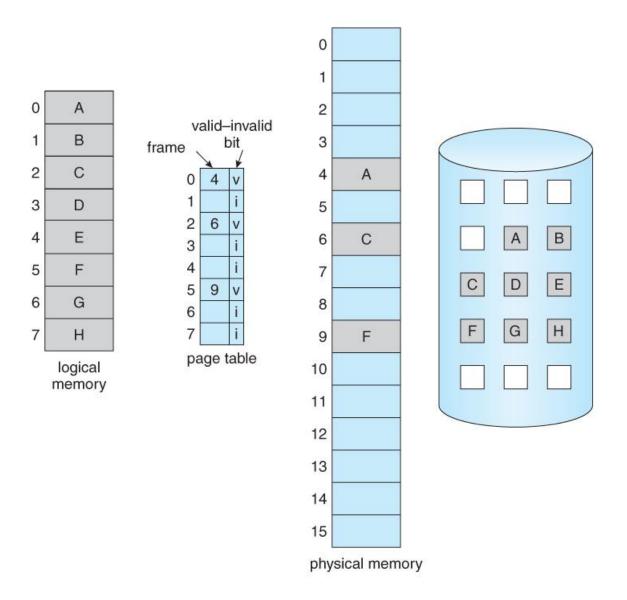


Why is Memory Valuable?

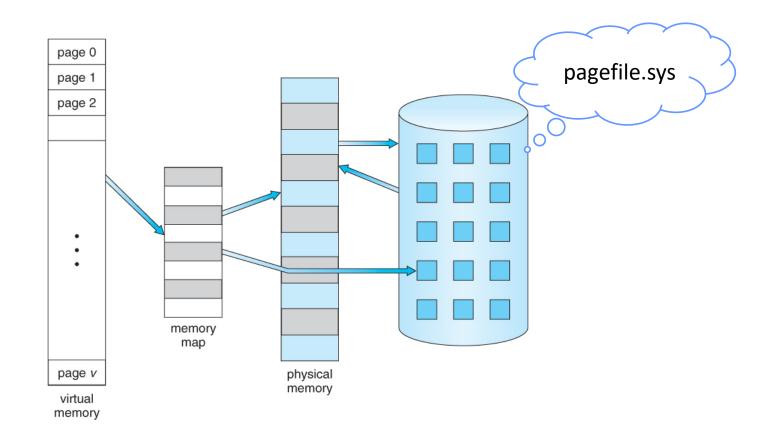
It is hard for a suspect that was arrested sitting in front of his computer to claim that some one else was responsible for the information found in the computer memory.

When viewing encrypted data in a decrypted format, the decrypt ed version of the data is temporarily stored in memory— this makes the memory a good place to find encrypted information in a decrypted state.

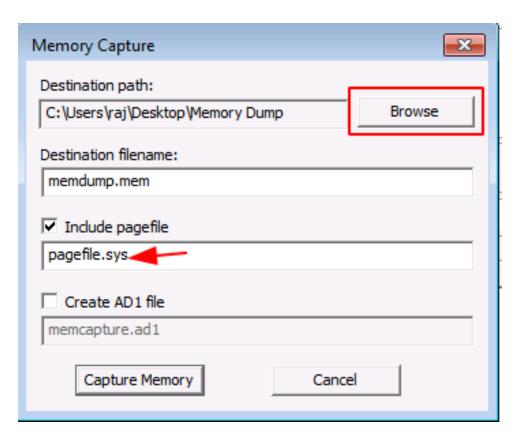




Memory and Paging



Pagefile.sys



Notable Forensic Artifacts

A forensic artifact is basically a piece of **information** that holds **forensic value**, meaning that it can be used to answer the question or aim of the examination.

Artifacts include pictures, word documents, text messages, or some other information where the importance is quite evident.

Notable Forensic Artifacts

What is interesting, and often **problematic**, about those artifacts is the fact that Microsoft (and other providers) provide **little or no documentation** about how those pieces of information actually work.

It is important that a forensic expert ensures that he/she understand the artifacts used to draw conclusions.

Research is necessary if you are uncertain.

Metadata

Metadata is basically data about data, and most objects such as files and folders on any computer system will have metadata.

On a computer running Windows and the NTFS file system, the file system will record metadata for every file created on the computer.

This metadata will include information such as:

- Creation date,
- Last modified date,
- Author (who created the file),
- Etc.

Three Types of Metadata

Descriptive	Descriptive metadata is basic information, who, what, when and where.	Time and date of creation. Creator or author of the data Location on a device where the data was created File size
Structural	Metadata about containers of data and indicates how compound objects are put together	Types, Versions, Relationships How pages are ordered to form chapters
Administrative	Owners, Rights, Licenses Permissions	

Metadata

Several file types will store additional metadata.

For instance, Microsoft Office files will store information about:

- The author's name,
- Title of the document,
- How many times it has been modified,
- Etc.

EXIF Data

EXIF data is metadata stored in **pictures**

EXIF data was originally developed to help photographers record when they took a certain picture, what camera they used, and what settings they used.

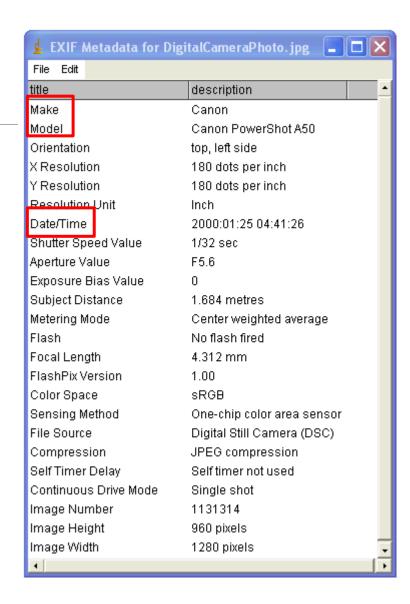
The data stored as EXIF data is also very valuable to a forensic examiner.

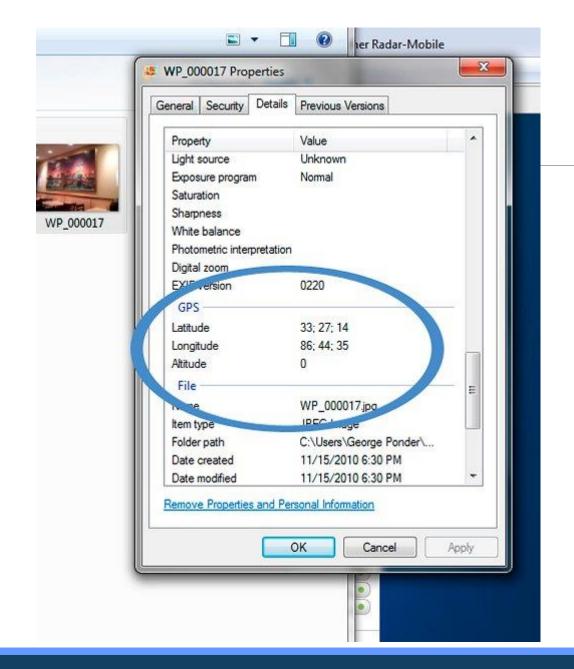
Camera manufacturer		urer	Canon
(Camera model		Canon EOS 1200D
	Author		Praveen. P
I	Exposure time		1/60 sec (0.016666666666667)
	F-number		f/11
ISO speed rating		g	200
Date and	time of data g	eneration	22:29, 22 November 2018
Le	ens focal lengt	h	41 mm
Show extended details			

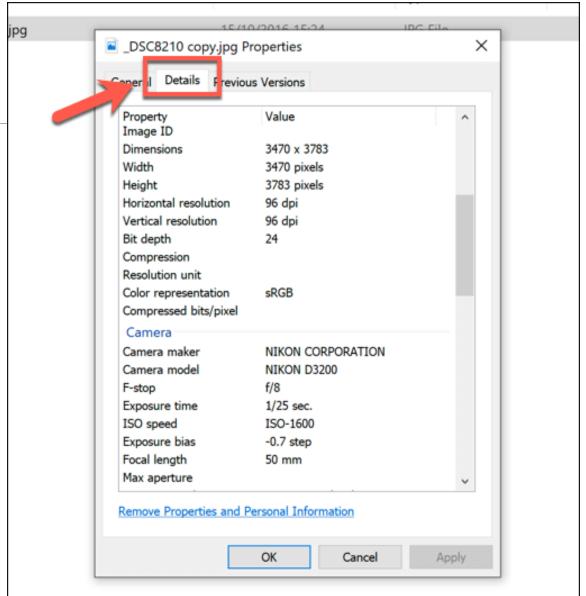
Hold on

It is up to the camera manufacturer to decide what information to store as EXIF data, and it is often possible for a user to turn off the storage of this information.

Also, web sites commonly exclude EXIF data when pictures are published online.







Prefetch

Prefetching, in Windows terminology, is the process of bringing data and code pages into memory **before** it is needed.

The idea is to track normal application usage and load the data that an application usually needs during runtime when the application is loaded.

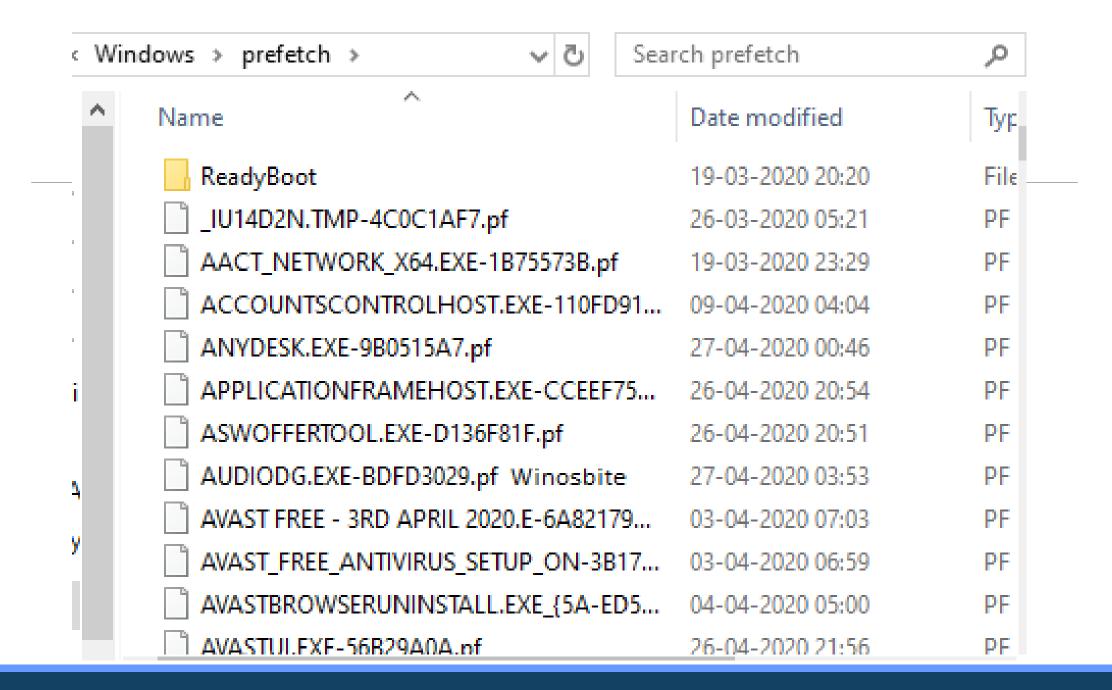
This process was implemented to increase performance of applications that are used in a similar manner every time they are used.

How can this be used?

Prefetch data is stored in prefetch files located in the "Prefetch" folder under the system root (commonly c:\Windows).

The most significant function of the prefetch files, from a forensic perspective, is that they contain information about

- how many times an executable was run,
- and when it was last run.



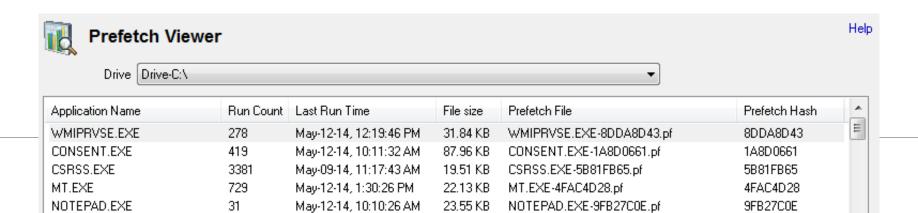
The file name of a prefetch file begins with the **name** of the executable followed by a hash of 487E885.pf PF File 3 KB 12/17/2016 10:40 PM the location; where £-5349D2D7.pf 12/28/2016 9:37 PM PF File 7 KB mE.EXE-5349D2D8.pf PF File 12/28/2016 9:50 PM 10 KB the executable is ME.EXE-5349D2D9.pf PF File 20 KB 12/16/2016 9:34 PM stored. ROME.EXE-5349D2DA.pf PF File 15 KB 12/28/2016 9:26 PM CHROME.EXE-5349D2DD.pf PF File 7 KB 12/28/2016 12:18 AM CHROME.EXE-5349D2DE.pf 12/28/2016 9:37 PM PF File 7 KB CHROME.EXE-5349D2DF.pf 12/28/2016 9:37 PM PF File 9 KB CITRIXONLINELAUNCHER.EXE-73AE6288.pf PF File 12/14/2016 11:40 AM 14 KB CLEAR.EXE-34BAE403.pf PF File 12/25/2016 3:35 PM 3 KB CLEAR.EXE-F98CBA81.pf 12/17/2016 10:40 PM PF File 4 KB CMD.EXE-0BD30981.pf PF File 4 KB 12/24/2016 6:16 PM CMD.EXE-6D6290C5.pf PF File 5 KB 12/28/2016 6:19 PM CMP.EXE-D222ADA0.pf 12/17/2016 11:23 AM PF File 3 KB

Prefetch

There will be a "modified" time stamp for the prefetch file, and that time stamp reflects the last runtime of the application, as the prefetch file is updated when the application is executed.

The data in the prefetch file contains information about how many times the application was used, what hard drive it resides on, and what files and directories it referenced.

The data format is somewhat cumbersome to read, but there are several good and free to use parsers available.



3.02 MB

16.50 KB

NTOSBOOT-BOODFAAD.pf

SEARCHFILTERHOST.EXE-44162447.pf

SEARCHFILTERHOST.EXE-DDB228B1.pf

B00DFAAD

44162447

DDB228B1

March-28-14, 9:10:35 AM

May-12-14, 1:41:41 PM

March-28-14, 5:08:33 PM 16.49 KB

86

24376

4276

NTOSBOOT

SEARCHFILTERHOST.EXE

SEARCHFILTERHOST.EXE

File Name	File Path	
\$MFT	\DEVICE\HARDDISKVOLUME5\\$MFT	
ADVAPI32.DLL	\DEVICE\HARDDISKVOLUME5\WINDOWS\SYSTEM32\ADVAPI32.DLL	
APISETSCHEMA.DLL	\DEVICE\HARDDISKVOLUME5\WINDOWS\SYSTEM32\APISETSCHEMA.DLL	
BASEBRD.DLL	\DEVICE\HARDDISKVOLUME5\WINDOWS\BRANDING\BASEBRD\BASEBRD.DLL	
BROWCLI.DLL	\DEVICE\HARDDISKVOLUME5\WINDOWS\SYSTEM32\BROWCLI.DLL	
CFGMGR32.DLL	\DEVICE\HARDDISKVOLUME5\WINDOWS\SYSTEM32\CFGMGR32.DLL	
CIMWIN32.DLL	\DEVICE\HARDDISKVOLUME5\WINDOWS\SYSTEM32\WBEM\CIMWIN32.DLL	
CLBCATQ.DLL	\DEVICE\HARDDISKVOLUME5\WINDOWS\SYSTEM32\CLBCATQ.DLL	
CREDSSP.DLL	\DEVICE\HARDDISKVOLUME5\WINDOWS\SYSTEM32\CREDSSP.DLL	
CRYPT32.DLL	\DEVICE\HARDDISKVOLUME5\WINDOWS\SYSTEM32\CRYPT32.DLL	
CRYPTBASE.DLL	\DEVICE\HARDDISKVOLUME5\WINDOWS\SYSTEM32\CRYPTBASE.DLL	
CRYPTSP.DLL	\DEVICE\HARDDISKVOLUME5\WINDOWS\SYSTEM32\CRYPTSP.DLL	
∢		- 1

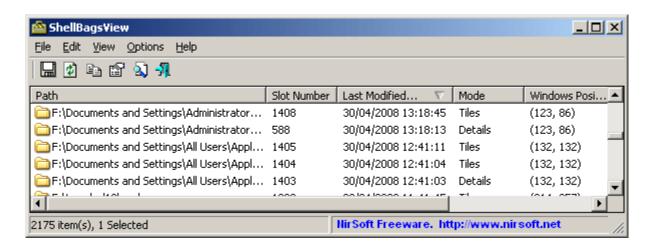
```
PS C:\Users\joaki\Downloads\PECmd> .\PECmd.exe -f .\CMD.EXE-4A81B364.pf
PECmd version 0.9.2.0
Author: Eric Zimmerman (saericzimmerman@gmail.com)
https://github.com/EricZimmerman/PECmd
Command line: -f .\CMD.EXE-4A81B364.pf
Keywords: temp, tmp
Processing '.\CMD.EXE-4A81B364.pf'
Created on: 2018-03-14 11:12:48
Modified on: 2018-03-14 11:09:56
Last accessed on: 2018-03-14 11:12:48
Executable name: CMD.EXE
Hash: 4A81B364
File size (bytes): 6 292
Version: Windows 10
Run count: 2
Last run: 2018-03-14 11:09:56
Other run times: 2018-03-14 11:09:56
Volume information:
#0: Name: \VOLUME{01d3bb8869f25d67-5c6a9abc} Serial: 5C6A9ABC Created: 2018-03-14 11:34:29
Directories: 3 File references: 11
Directories referenced: 3
0: \VOLUME{01d3bb8869f25d67-5c6a9abc}\WINDOWS
1: \VOLUME{01d3bb8869f25d67-5c6a9abc}\WINDOWS\SYSTEM^2
2: \VOLUME {01d3bb8869f25d67-5c6a9abc}\WINDOWS\SYSTEM 2\EN-US
Files referenced: 8
  \VOLUME{01d3bb8869f25d67-5c6a9abc}\WINDOWS\SYSTEM32\NTDLL.DLL
  \VOLUME {01d3bb8869f25d67-5c6a9abc}\WINDOWS\SYSTEM32\CMD.EXE
  \VOLUME{01d3bb8869f25d67-5c6a9abc}\WINDOWS\SYSTEM32\KERNEL32.DLL
  \VOLUME{01d3bb8869f25d67-5c6a9abc}\WINDOWS\SYSTEM32\KERNELBASE.DLL
  \VOLUME{01d3bb8869f25d67-5c6a9abc}\WINDOWS\SYSTEM32\LOCALE.NLS
  \VOLUME {01d3bb8869f25d67-5c6a9abc}\WINDOWS\SYSTEM32\MSVCRT.DLL
  \VOLUME{01d3bb8869f25d67-5c6a9abc}\WINDOWS\SYSTEM32\EN-US\CMD.EXE.MUI
  \VOLUME{01d3bb8869f25d67-5c6a9abc}\WINDOWS\SYSTEM32\EN-US\KERNELBASE.DLL.MUI
                   d ' \CMD EVE AARIB364 of' in 0 03577850
```

Shellbags

Shellbags are used to store information about GUI settings for explorer that is used to browse files and folders on a Windows-based computer.

That means that they store information about what **preferences** a user sets for **viewing** certain directories. This can, for instance, be how to list files in the

directory.



Shellbags

The forensic significance of these artifacts comes from:

- A shellbag for a certain folder is created when a user is actually viewing that folder. Thus, the existence of a shellbag for a certain folder is a very good indication that the user in question has visited that particular folder.
- The shellbags are stored in NTUser.dat and another user-specific file called UsrClass.dat, located in . . ./AppData/Local/Microsoft/Windows/UsrClass.dat. That makes the shellbag data user specific.
- It is known that shellbags are not deleted and can therefore serve as evidence of deleted folders.
- Can provide information about network shares, mounted encrypted volumes, and removable media.

hank wou!