

What can you find from SAM?

- SAM (Security Account Manager)
 - Contains user account information for users and groups on the system
 - Also contains logon passwords
- Use of SAM
 - Resolve user to SID
 - Find out who is the last one logged in



SID - Security Identifiers

- Unique alphanumeric character strings of variable length assigned to each user.
- Windows then grants or denies access and privileges to resources based on Access Control Lists (ACL), which use SIDs to uniquely identify users and/or their group memberships.
- SAM contains hashed passwords and usernames for authentication.

SID (Contd.)

SIDs in a typical multiuser system:

- HKU\.DEFAULT
- HKU\S-1-5-18
- HKU\S-1-5-19
- HKU\S-1-5-20

System Accounts

- HKU\S-1-5-21-1116317227-3122546243-4014252641-1000
- HKU\S-1-5-21-1116317227-3122546243-4014252641-1002

Individual User Accounts

"S" identifies the string as SID.

"1" SID specification version.

"5" is the identifier authority value.

"21-1116317227-3122546273-4014252621" identifier for unique individual user accounts.

"1000" or "1002" is the **Relative ID (RID).**

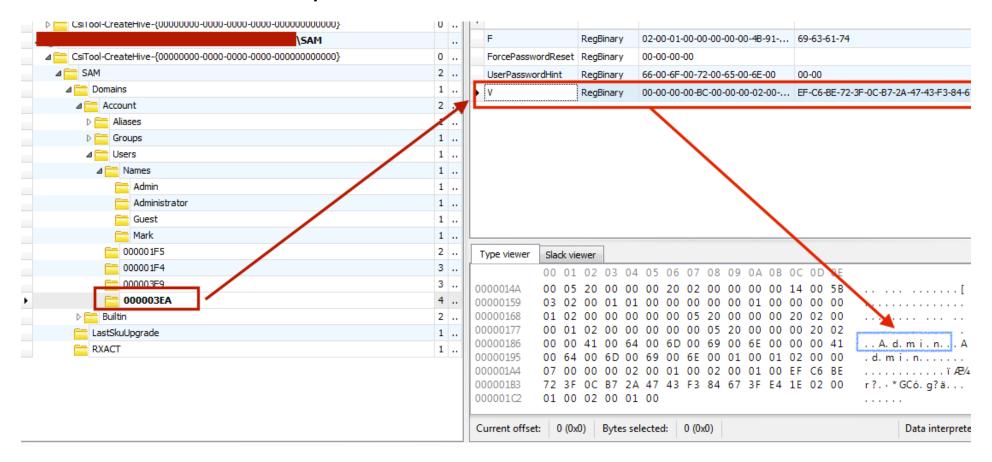
Identifying Last Logon using RID

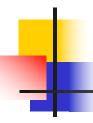
- Windows stores the last logon time for a user at:
 SAM\Domains\Account\Users\%RID%\F
 (%RID% is the relative ID (RID) of the user.)
- There are multiple ways to find the SID-Username mapping.
- In SAM hive, it can be determined by examining the V value for each RID at SAM\Domains\Account\Users key.
- The following two screenshot will show:
 - Finding Usernames from RID (V-values)
 - Determining last logon time for the RID. (F-values)



Finding Username from RID

- Select RIDs under SAM\Domains\Account\Users
- Select V entry and scroll the hex values till the end.





Determining Last logon

- Select the F value for RID.
- Bytes 9-16 are Last logon time in FILETIME format for the associated user.
- Convert the FILETIME to Date & Time. (Use Dcode).

