

Lab 4 – Registry and Browser Forensics

Sai Sasaank Srivatsa Pallerla

University of Maryland, Baltimore County

Presented to: Gina Scaldaferri

Date: 10/07/2019

Introduction

FTH-Imager, also known as Forensics Toolkit Imager, is used to make an image of hard disks, USB sticks, CDs and store in one file future reference. It can also be used to recover deleted file and scan the image for strings to make sense/ search the evidence. Registry Viewer is used for analyzing the contents of Windows registry hive files. Registry contains information, settings, options, and other values for programs and hardware installed on all versions of Microsoft Windows operating systems and registry viewer gives a simple user interface to view this information. Autopsy is another forensics tool with a graphical user interface that displays results from a forensic search which makes it easy for investigators traverse and search sections of data

In this lab we will examine registry hives and images that we got from Lab 2 and try to gather more information from the evidence. We will also get more information out of the images gathered from the evidence by examining the meta data of those images.

Part 1. Examining the SAM Hive

1. Which account logged into the system the most?

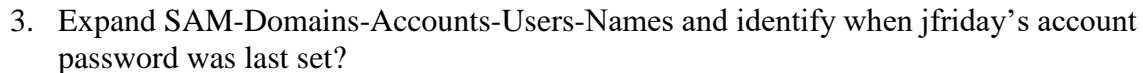
Account with most logins is jfriday, 7 logins, this information can be found in the registry file 'SAM' 'USER ACCOUNTS' in the left lower pane.

The screenshot displays the AccessData Registry Viewer (Demo Mode) interface. The left pane shows the SAM hive structure, with the 'Users' folder expanded, highlighting the '000003E9' user account. The right pane shows a list of registry values for the selected user, including 'ForcePass...' and 'UserPass...'. The bottom pane displays the 'Key Properties' for the selected user, showing details such as 'Last Written Time', 'SID unique identifier', 'User Name', 'Full Name', 'Logon Count' (7), 'Last Logon Time', 'Last Password Change Time', 'Expiration Time', 'Invalid Logon Count', 'Last Failed Logon Time', 'Account Disabled', 'Password Required', 'Country Code', and 'Has LAN Manager Password'. The Windows taskbar at the bottom shows the system clock as 7:23 PM on 10/7/2019.

Name	Type	Data
F	REG_BINARY	02 00 01 00 00 00 00 EB 7C 91 40 96 37...
V	REG_BINARY	00 00 00 00 BC 00 00 02 00 01 00 BC 0...
ForcePass...	REG_BINARY	00 00 00 00
UserPass...	REG_BINARY	77 00 65 00 61 00 74 00 68 00 65 00 72 00

Property	Value
Last Written Time	3/4/2014 11:50:27 UTC
SID unique identifier	1001
User Name	jfriday
Full Name	jfriday
Logon Count	7
Last Logon Time	3/4/2014 10:41:08 UTC
Last Password Change Time	2/6/2014 18:44:26 UTC
Expiration Time	Never
Invalid Logon Count	0
Last Failed Logon Time	2/25/2014 20:04:53 UTC
Account Disabled	false
Password Required	false
Country Code	0 (System Default)
Has LAN Manager Password	false

- No, Denise Robinson does not have any logins, we can find this information in the registry file 'SAM' 'USER ACCOUNTS' in the left lower pane.

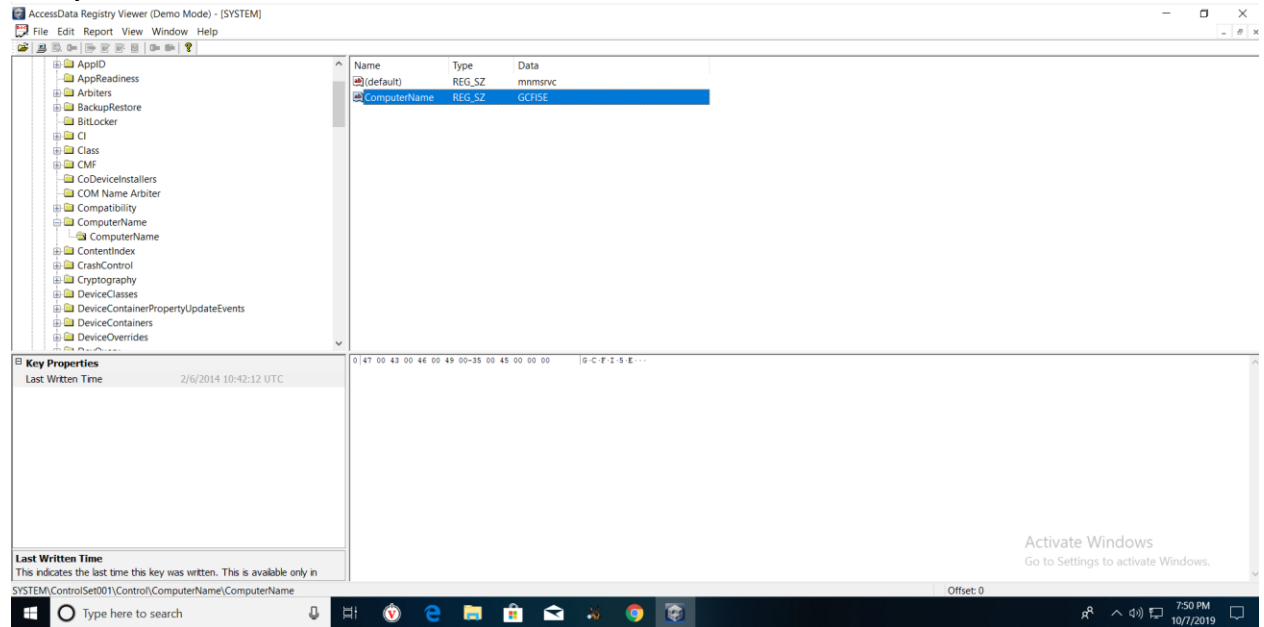


Key Properties	
Last Written Time	3/4/2014 11:50:27 UTC
SID unique identifier	1001
User Name	jfriday
Full Name	jfriday
Logon Count	7
Last Logon Time	3/4/2014 10:41:08 UTC
Last Password Change Time	2/6/2014 18:44:26 UTC
Expiration Time	Never
Invalid Logon Count	0
Last Failed Login Time	2/25/2014 20:04:53 UTC
Account Disabled	false
Password Required	false
Country Code	0 (System Default)
Has LAN Manager Password	false

Part 2. Examining the SYSTEM Hive

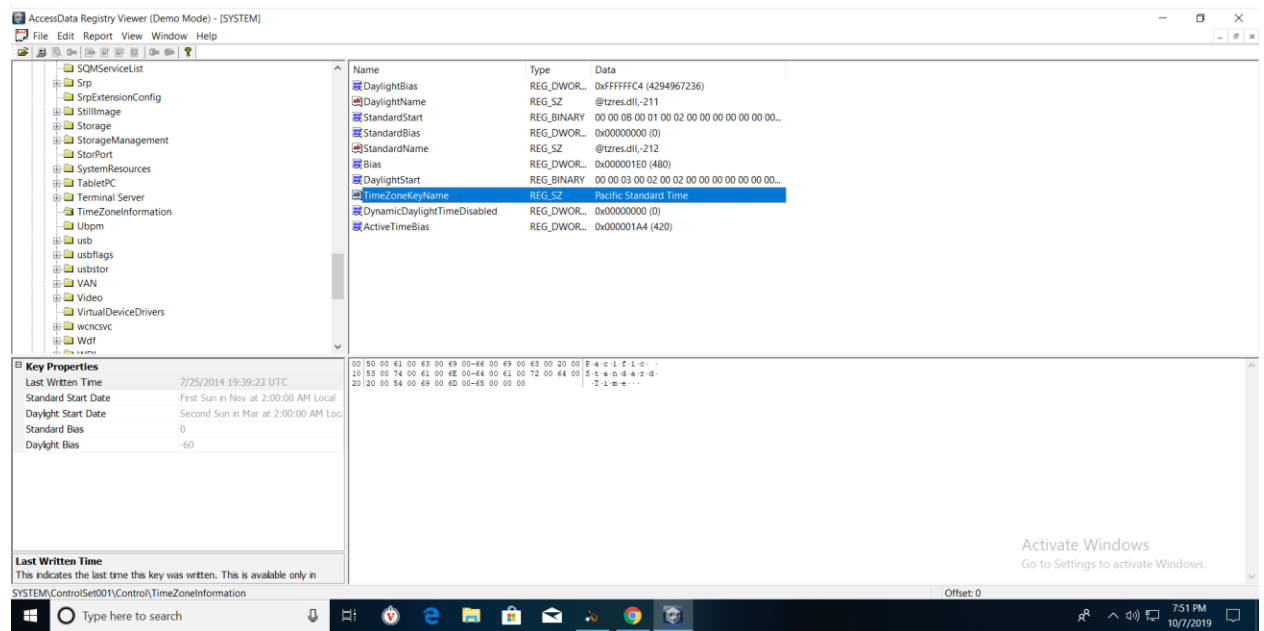
1. What is the computer name this image is from?

Computer Name: GCFI5E



2. Scroll down to TimeZoneInformation to identify the computer's time zone.

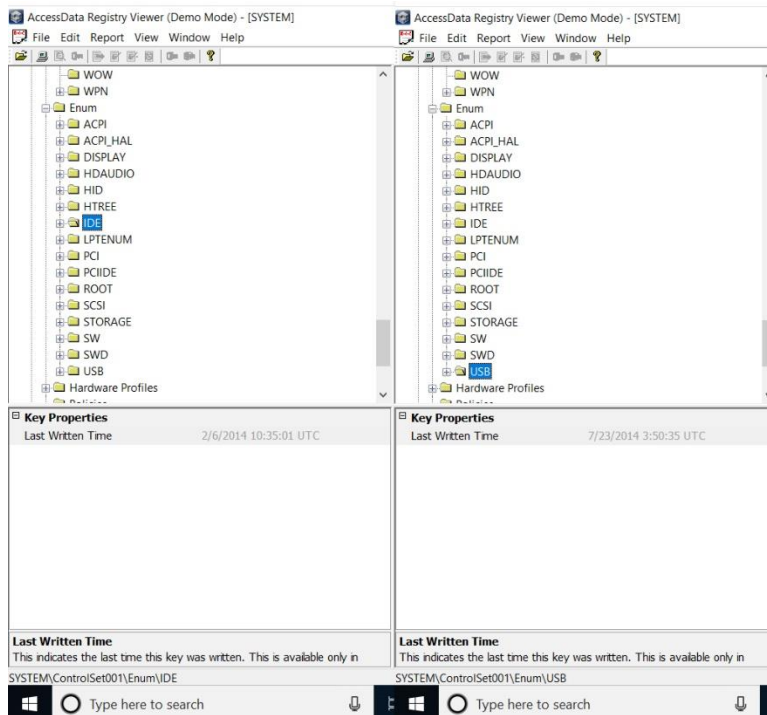
Computer's Time Zone is: Pacific Standard Time (PST)



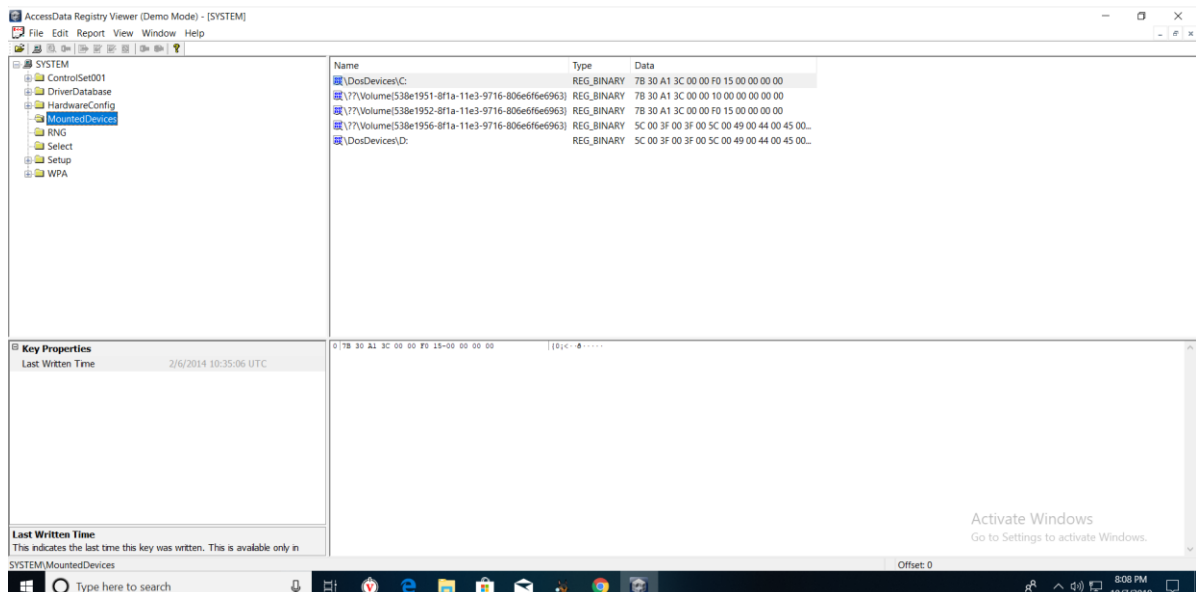
- Expand the Enum folder and then IDE and USB to view the IDE and USB based storage devices plugged into the computer, and when they were last accessed.

IDE was last written on: 2/6/2014 10:35:01 UTC

USB was last written on: 7/23/2014 3:50:35 UTC



- Click on System-MountedDevices to see the list of every storage device that was mounted into the Windows OS and it's associated drive letter/GUID value.



5. How many mounted devices on the system have an assigned drive letter?

A total of 5 device were mounted out of which 2 devices had a drive letter assigned, C & D.

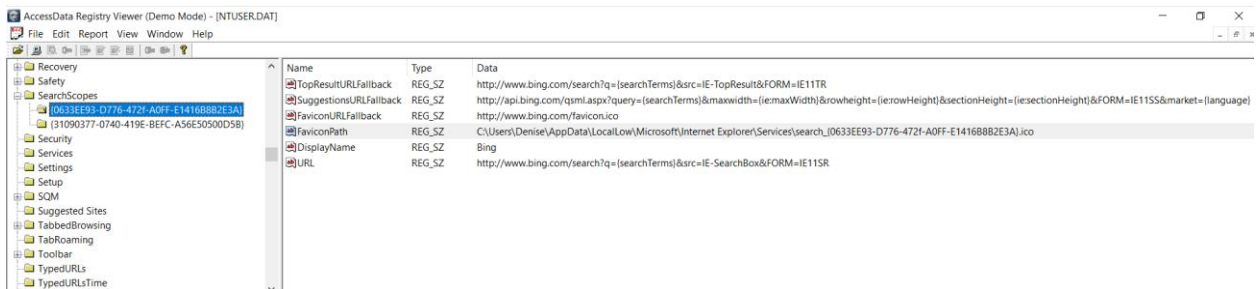
Name	Type	Data
\DosDevices\C:	REG_BINARY	7B 30 A1 3C 00 00 F0 15 00 00 00 00
??\Volume{538e1951-8f1a-11e3-9716-806e6f6e6963}	REG_BINARY	7B 30 A1 3C 00 00 10 00 00 00 00 00
??\Volume{538e1952-8f1a-11e3-9716-806e6f6e6963}	REG_BINARY	7B 30 A1 3C 00 00 F0 15 00 00 00 00
??\Volume{538e1956-8f1a-11e3-9716-806e6f6e6963}	REG_BINARY	5C 00 3F 00 3F 00 5C 00 49 00 44 00 45 00...
\DosDevices\D:	REG_BINARY	5C 00 3F 00 3F 00 5C 00 49 00 44 00 45 00...

Part 3. Examining the NTUSER.DAT File

1. GUID associated with the username

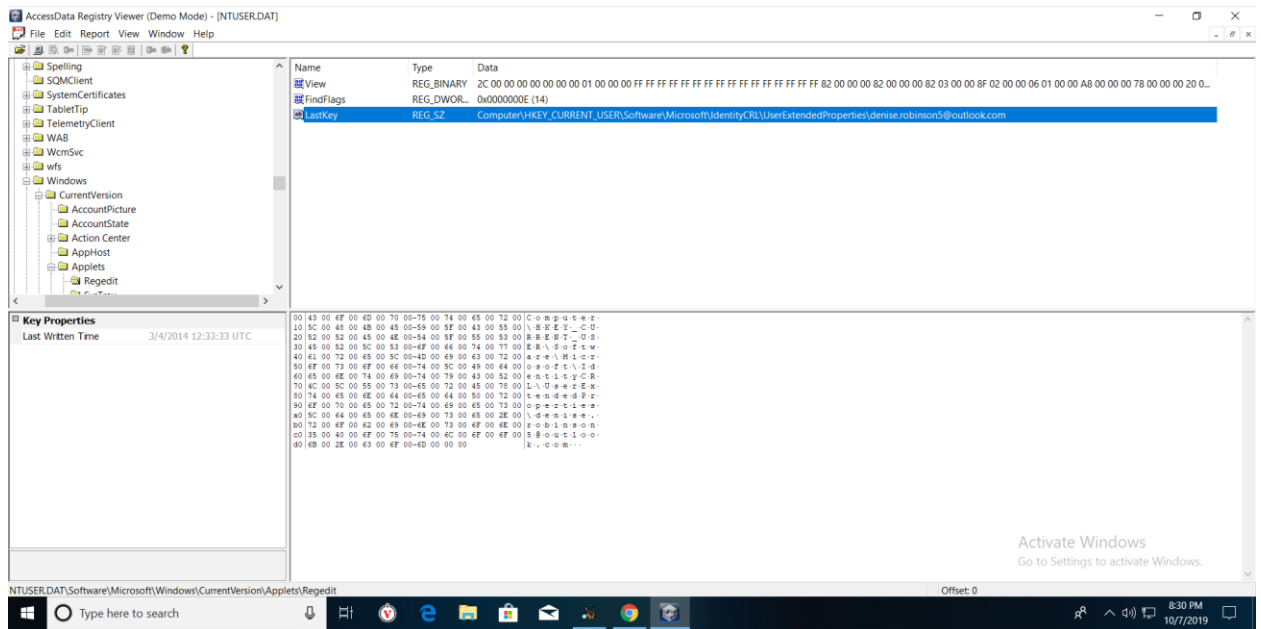
A GUID is an acronym that stands for *Globally Unique Identifier*, they are 128-bit unique reference numbers. It follows a specific structure xxxxxxxx-xxxx-Mxxx-Nxxx-xxxxxxxxxxxx. GUID is typically created by Microsoft, so traversing through the registry hive we find two such values

0633EE93-D776-472f-A0FF-F1416B8B3E3A and 31090377-0740-419E-A56E50500D5B.



2. Email account information

Email: denise.robinson5@outlook.com



Click Edit-Find, and type “jfriday” in the resulting search box.

1. What information can you find for jfriday? Why?

We are traversing through the registry file that is particular to Denise and that is reason why we can't find any information related to jfriday.

Part 4: Analysis of image files

1. What information can you see related to the images you identified previously?

For image 20160425_142807(0).jpg this is the information we get from autopsy

The screenshot shows the Autopsy 4.10.0 interface. The left sidebar displays the 'Data Sources' tree with 'USB-FTK.E01' selected. The 'Results' pane shows a list of files, including 'DCP_1255.jpg' and '20160425_142807(0).jpg'. The 'Properties' pane for '20160425_142807(0).jpg' is open, displaying the following EXIF metadata:

Property	Value
Source File	20160425_142807(0).jpg
NO_SCORE	S
NO_COMMENT	C
DO	.1
Date Created	2016-04-25 14:28:07 EDT
Latitude	38.240805
Longitude	-76.7143960944445
Altitude	0.0
Device Model	SAMSUNG-SM-G905A
Device Make	samsung
Data Source	USB-FTK.E01
Size	2840560
Path	img_USB-FTK.E01\20160425_142807(0).jpg

The 'Properties' pane also shows a thumbnail of the image, which appears to be a person in a dark environment. The Windows taskbar at the bottom shows the date and time as 5:58 PM on 10/8/2019.

For image DCP_1255.jpg this is the information we get from autopsy.

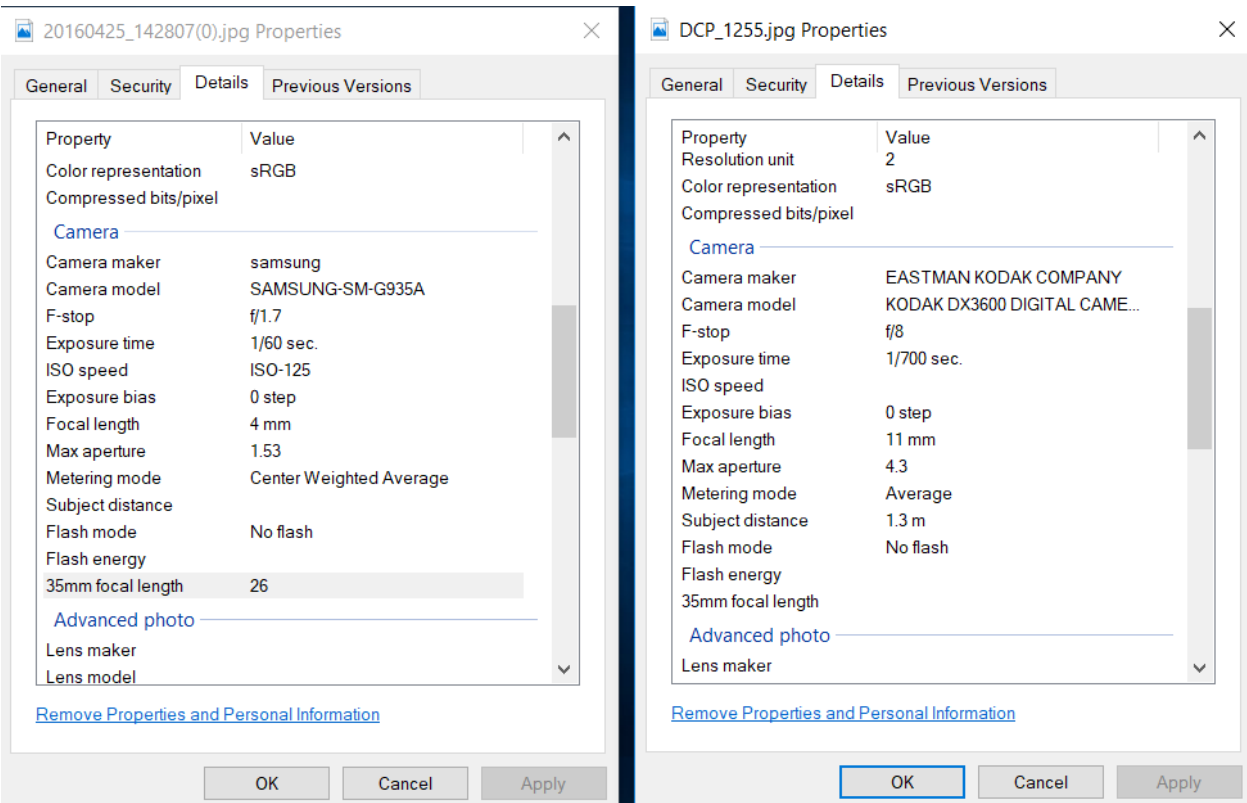
The screenshot shows the Autopsy 4.10.0 interface. The left sidebar displays the 'Data Sources' tree with 'USB-FTK.E01' selected. The 'Results' pane shows a list of files, including 'DCP_1255.jpg' and '20160425_142807(0).jpg'. The 'Properties' pane for 'DCP_1255.jpg' is open, displaying the following EXIF metadata:

Property	Value
Source File	DCP_1255.jpg
NO_SCORE	S
NO_COMMENT	C
DO	.1
Date Created	2007-08-20 23:20:50 EDT
Device Model	KODAK DX3600 DIGITAL CAMERA
Device Make	EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY
Data Source	USB-FTK.E01
Size	271044
Path	img_USB-FTK.E01\DCP_1255.jpg

The 'Properties' pane also shows a thumbnail of the image, which appears to be a street scene with a stop sign. The Windows taskbar at the bottom shows the date and time as 5:59 PM on 10/8/2019.

When viewing through the EXIF meta data we get additional information about the image such as the make and model of the device that was used to take the picture and/ or the exact the location the picture was taken.

2. Do you see any additional EXIF Metadata that wasn't present in Autopsy?



We do find some additional information related to the device and the settings which were used to take the picture, such as the ISO, focal length, metering mode, etc.

1. Any additional EXIF Metadata, such as a location where the image was captured?



Yes, we find few additional files in EXIF data, such as location (not just coordinates). Other than that the information displayed in fotoforensics and autopsy are pretty much the same.

Conclusion

From this lab we learn how to use forensic tools such as autopsy, registry viewer, and websites like fotoforensics to go through evidence and find information to leverage on. We also learn how to go through the metadata of an image.