# Windows-Forensics-1

### **INTRODUCTION**

Computer forensics is vital in cybersecurity, uncovering evidence from digital devices. A prime example is the BTK killer case, solved through data recovery from a floppy disk. With Windows dominating the desktop OS market, mastering forensic analysis on this platform is crucial.

### Forensic Artifacts

Forensic artifacts are digital traces of user activity. Like physical evidence at a crime scene, these artifacts tell a story. Windows creates numerous artifacts to enhance user experience, but they also provide critical evidence for investigators.

# Is My Computer Spying on Me?

Windows tracks user activity, not to spy, but to improve personalization. However, this same data is invaluable for forensic analysis, helping investigators trace user actions and uncover evidence.

Let me walk you through on how I tackled each task.

What is the most used Desktop Operating System right now?

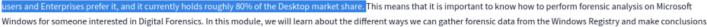
Microsoft Windows

✓ Correct

Microsoft Windows is by large the most used Desktop Operating System right now.

In this module, we will learn about the different ways we can gather forensic data from the Windows Registry and make conclusions about the activity performed on a Windows system based on this data.

licrosoft Windows is by large the most used Desktop Operating System right now. Private



Windows for someone interested in Digital Forensics. In this module, we will learn about the different ways we can gather forensic data from the Windows Registry and make conclusionabout the activity performed on a Windows system based on this data.

### **Forensic Artifacts:**

The registry on any Windows system contains the following five root keys:

- 1. HKEY\_CURRENT\_USER
- 2. HKEY\_USERS
- HKEY\_LOCAL\_MACHINE
- 4. HKEY\_CLASSES\_ROOT
- 5. HKEY\_CURRENT\_CONFIG

What is the short form for HKEY\_LOCAL\_MACHINE?

HKLM



This can be found in the reading. Also quite good information as to what the information in each of the five root keys hold. The image below is the sample section where I read this information.

Folder/predefined key	Description
HKEY_CURRENT_USER	Contains the root of the configuration information for the user who is currently logged on. The user's folders, screen colors, and Control Panel settings are stored here. This information is associated with the user's profile. This key is sometimes abbreviated as HKCU.
HKEY_USERS	Contains all the actively loaded user profiles on the computer. HKEY_CURRENT_USER is a subkey of HKEY_USERS. HKEY_USERS is sometimes abbreviated as HKU.
HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE	Contains configuration information particular to the computer (for any user). This key is sometimes abbreviated as HKLM.
HKEY_CLASSES_ROOT	Is a subkey of HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\Software. The information that is stored here makes sure that the correct program opens when you open a file by using Windows Explorer. This key is sometimes abbreviated as HKCR.
	Starting with Windows 2000, this information is stored under both the HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE and HKEY_CURRENT_USER keys. The  HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\Software\Classes key contains default settings that can apply to all users on the local computer. The  HKEY_CURRENT_USER\Software\Classes key has settings that override the default settings and apply only to the interactive user.
	The HKEY_CLASSES_ROOT key provides a view of the registry that merges the information from these two sources. HKEY_CLASSES_ROOT also provides this merged view for programs that are designed for earlier versions of Windows. To change the settings for the interactive user, changes must be made under

What is the path for the five main registry hives, DEFAULT, SAM, SECURITY, SOFTWARE, and SYSTEM?

C:\Windows\System32\Config

C:\Windows\System32\Config is the path to the five main registry hives as shown from the information in the image below.

If you are accessing a live system, you will be able to access the registry using regedit.exe, and you will be greeted with all of the standard root keys we learned about in the previous task. However, if you only have access to a disk image, you must know where the registry hives are located on the disk. The majority of these hives are located in the C:\Windows\System32\Config directory and are:

1. DEFAULT (mounted on HKEY\_USERS\DEFAULT)
2. SAM (mounted on HKEY\_LOCAL\_MACHINE\SAM)
3. SECURITY (mounted on HKEY\_LOCAL\_MACHINE\Security)
4. SOFTWARE (mounted on HKEY\_LOCAL\_MACHINE\Software
5. SYSTEM (mounted on HKEY\_LOCAL\_MACHINE\System)

What is the path for the AmCache hive?

C:\Windows\AppCompat\Programs\Amcache.hve

✓ Correct

Going through the reading, I came accross this information as it can be seen in the image below.

#### The Amcache Hive:

Apart from these files, there is another very important hive called the AmCache hive. This hive is located in hive to save information on programs that were recently run on the system.

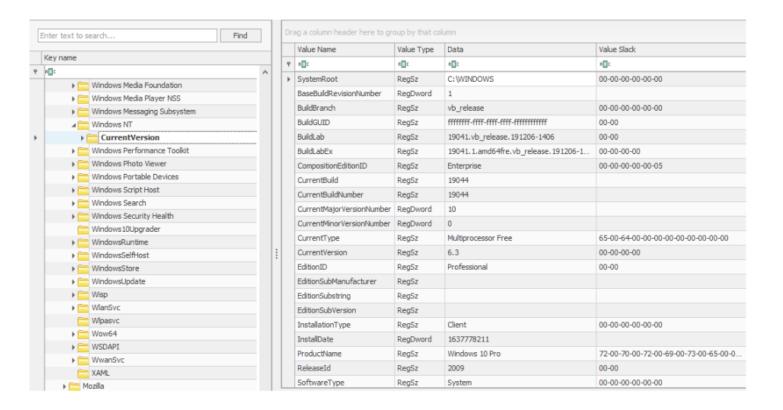
C:\Windows\AppCompat\Programs\Amcache.hve}. Windows creates this hive to save information on programs that were recently run on the system.

. . .

19044



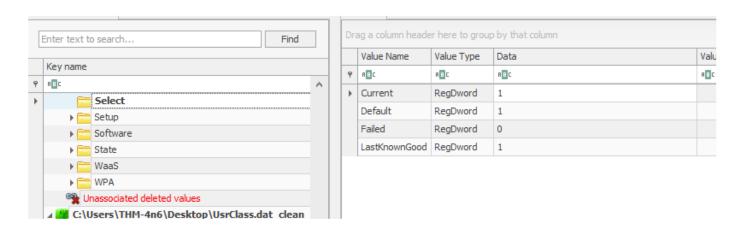
We will be using the screenshot provided in the reading. The OS Version section tells us to use the screenshot to answer question 1, as seen below.



Which ControlSet contains the last known good configuration?

1 Correct

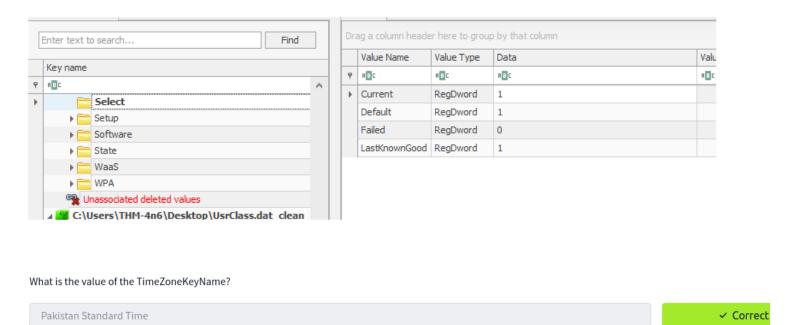
The screenshot in Current Control Set section will contain the answer we need, the image below is the screenshot image from the task.



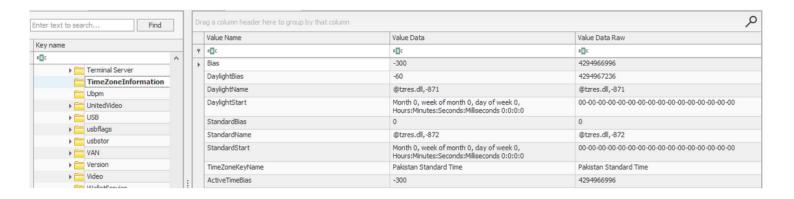
THM-4n6



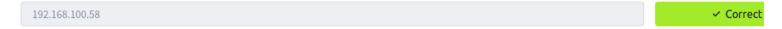
The screenshot in Computer Name section will contain the answer we need.



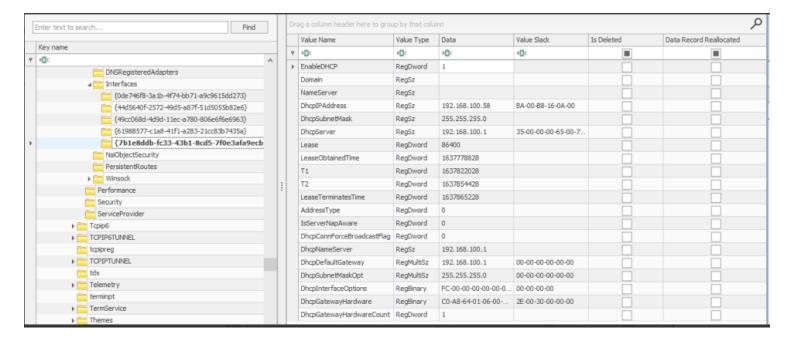
The screenshot in Time Zone Information section will contain the answer we need.



What is the DHCP IP address



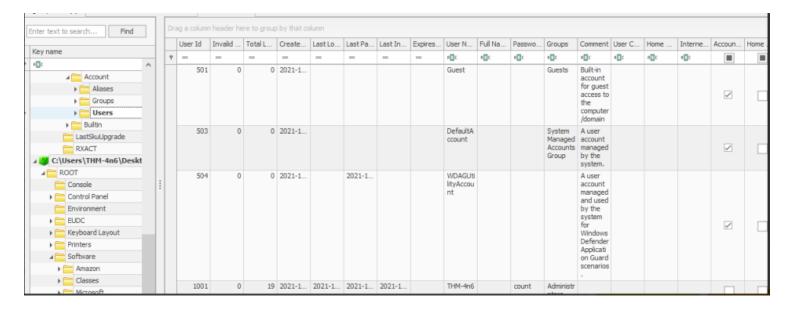
The screenshot in Network Interface and Past Networks will contain the answer we need. And this can be seen from the image below.



What is the RID of the Guest User account?

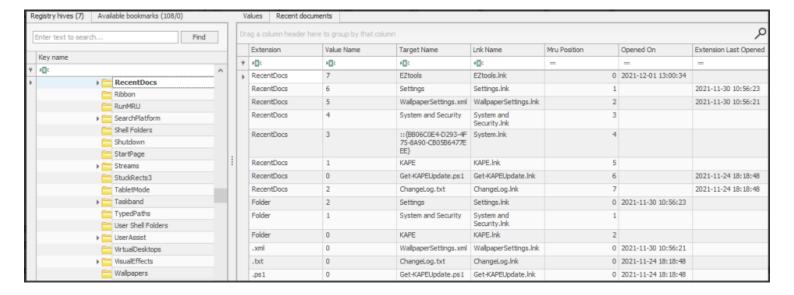
501 Correct

The screenshot in SAM Hive and User Information section just as seen below will contain the answer we need.



When was EZtools opened?

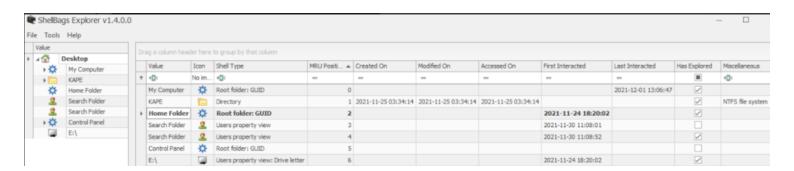
Looking closely at the screenshot in Recent Files section, I found the answer to this question as shown in the image below.



At what time was My Computer last interacted with?



The screenshot in ShellBags section as shown below contained the response needed.



What is the Absolute Path of the file opened using notepad.exe?

C:\Program Files\Amazon\Ec2ConfigService\Settings

The screenshot in Open/Save and LastVisited Dialog MRUs section will contain the answers needed just as shown from image below.

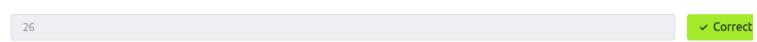


When was this file opened?

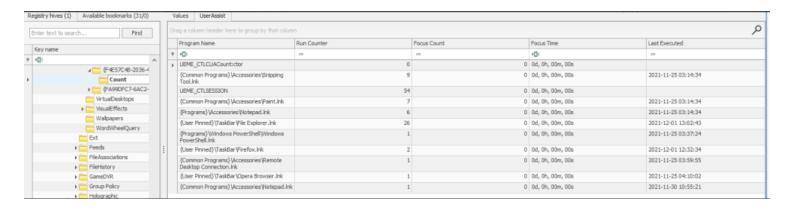
 Checking on the "Open On" tab in the image below, I found the date.



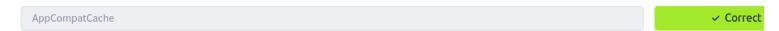
How many times was the File Explorer launched?



The screenshot in UserAssist section will contain the answer we need just as seen in the image below.



What is another name for ShimCache?



The answer can be found in the reading-image below.

# ShimCache:

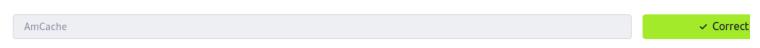
ShimCache is a mechanism used to keep track of application compatibility with the OS and tracks all applications launched on the machine. Its main purpose in Windc backward compatibility of applications. It is also called Application Compatibility Cache (AppCompatCache). It is located in the following location in the SYSTEM hive:

### SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Control\Session Manager\AppCompatCache

ShimCache stores file name, file size, and last modified time of the executables.

Our goto tool, the Registry Explorer, doesn't parse ShimCache data in a human-readable format, so we go to another tool called AppCompatCache Parser, also a part of

Which of the artifacts also saves SHA1 hashes of the executed programs?



The image below, shows a section of the reading where I came across the answer to the above question.

## **AmCache:**

The AmCache hive is an artifact related to ShimCache. This performs a similar function to ShimCache, and stores additional data related to program executions. This data includes execution path, installation, execution and deletion times, and SHA1 hashes of the executed programs. This hive is located in the file system at:

C:\Windows\appcompat\Programs\Amcache.hve

Which of the artifacts saves the full path of the executed programs?

BAM/DAM



The answer to this also can be found in the reading as shown below.

# BAM/DAM:

Background Activity Monitor or BAM keeps a tab on the activity of background applications. Similar Desktop Activity Moderator or DAM is a part of Microsoft Windows that optimizes the power consumption of the device. Both of these are a part of the Modern Standby system in Microsoft Windows.

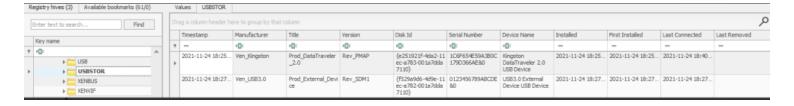
In the Windows registry, the following locations contain information related to BAM and DAM. This location contains information about last run programs, their full paths, and last execution time.

What is the serial number of the device from the manufacturer 'Kingston'?

1C6f654E59A3B0C179D366AE&0



The screenshot in Device Identification section will contain the answers needed for this question and the next just as shown from the images below.



What is the name of this device?

Kingston Data Traveler 2.0 USB Device



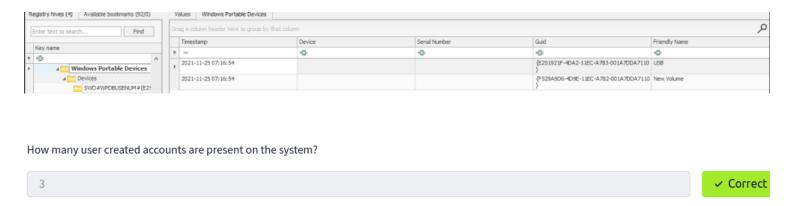


What is the friendly name of the device from the manufacturer 'Kingston'?

US

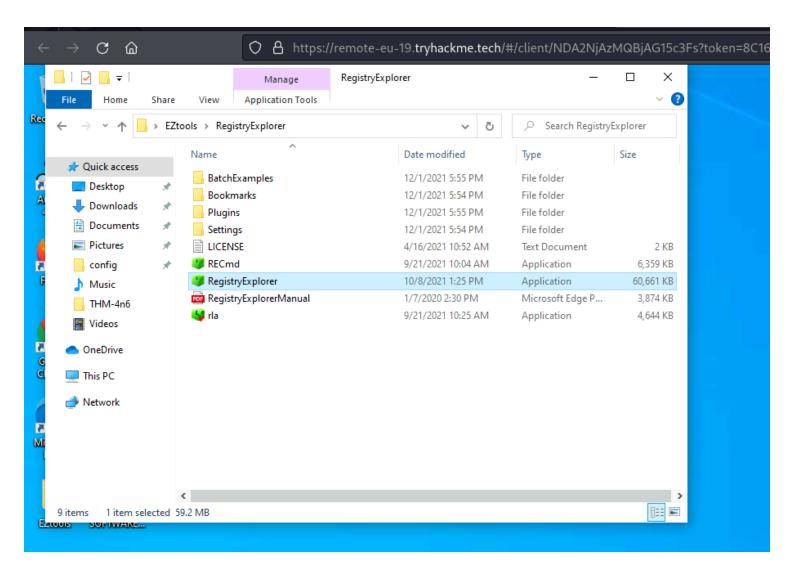


Combining the information from both the first screenshot and the third from the reading, I can see the Disk Id from the first screenshot and Guid from the third screenshot shows a match. So the device name is Kingston DataTraveler 2.0 USB Device and the friendly name is USB.

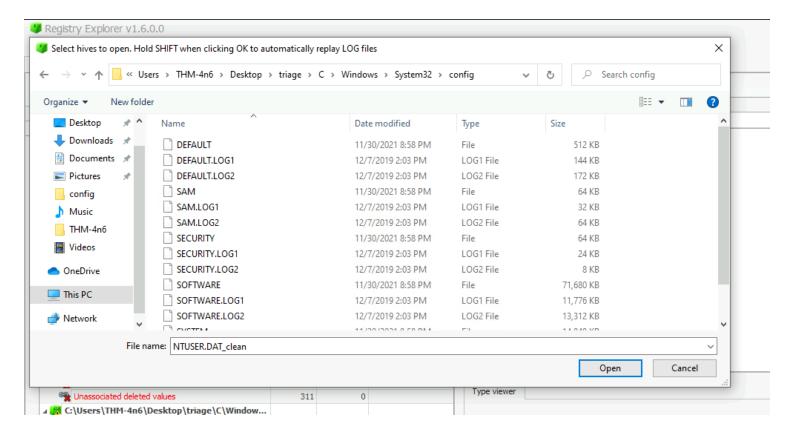


I will be RDPing into the machine. I wrote the instructions here on how I did it.

Loading the hives into RegistryExplorer took me about 20 minutes of searching and messing around with the interface. It was difficult when I didn't even start on the actual questions yet! To load the hives into RegistryExplorer, we need to open it first. RegistryExplorer is located by going to EZTools folder -> RegistryExplorer -> RegistryExplorer. It may take a while for the application to load.

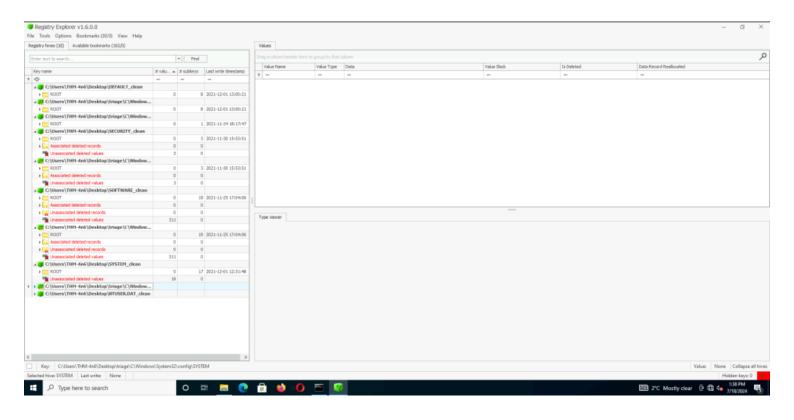


Once Registry Explorer loads, I loaded the hive. I did this by going to File -> Load hive From here, I navigated to triage -> C -> Windows -> System 32 -> config to access the registry files.



I loaded each file one at a time starting with "DEFAULT." A warning should pop up about sequence numbers not matching. Do not worry. Just press Yes. Next, it says select transaction logs. We will select both DEFAULT.LOG1 and DEFAULT.LOG2 files. To select more than one file, you can click on the first file, then hold CTRL and click on the second file.

After I successfully loaded my first hive, now I did it again for the hives, which are SAM, SECURITY, SOFTWARE, and SYSTEM. The image below is the final image after loading all the hives.

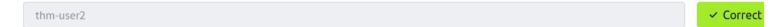


On the top left, I clicked on "Available bookmarks" and then clicked on "Users" which should display the list of users associated on this computer.

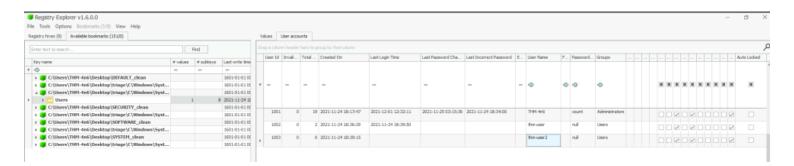
The right handed side should then show something similar to this. Look at "User Id" column and look for IDs starting with 10. That means it's a user created account. I only knew that because I checked the hint.



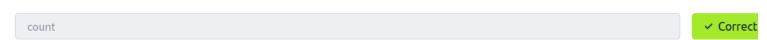
What is the username of the account that has never been logged in?



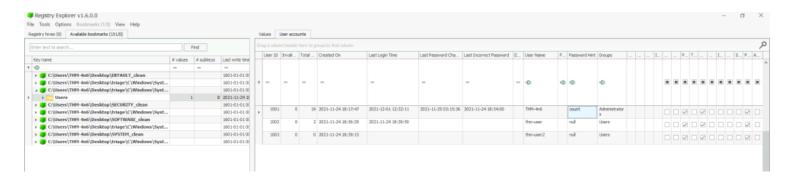
After the above, I extended some of the columns so I can see what the column headers were. From here, we can see one user never logged on.



What's the password hint for the user THM-4n6?



Similar to question 2, I looked at the columns to see which one gives me the answer I need and extended it for better visibility.

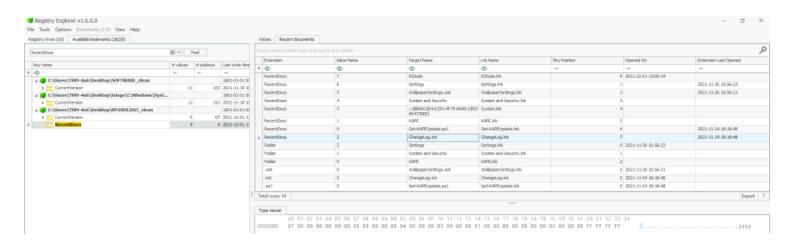


2021-11-21 18:18:48



I went back to one of the reading sections as I recalled learning where to find recent files. It's in Task 7. The location to find where a file was last accessed is at

NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\RecentDocs. Alternatively, you can type "RecentDocs" in the search bar and then look for the result that is under NTUSER.DAT. I was practicing navigating it and didn't use the search bar.

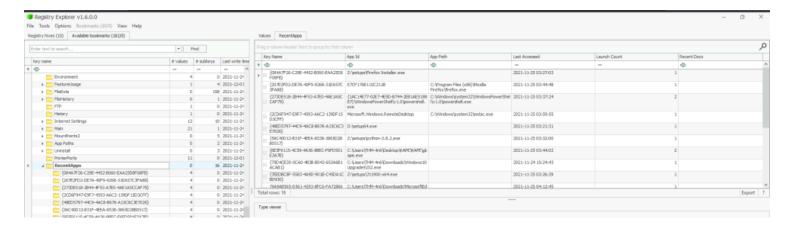


What is the complete path from where the python 3.8.2 installer was run?

Z:\setups\python-3.8.2.exe



I checked the hint to see how to do this section properly. It said to look at UserAssist to look for any execution artifacts. I ended up doing that and looking through each of the folder in UserAssist. Found python as shown below.



When was the USB device with the friendly name 'USB' last connected?

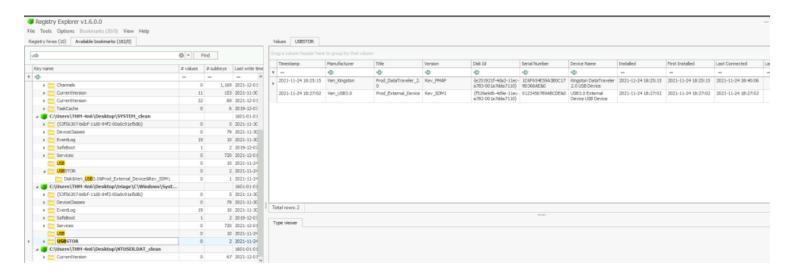
2021-11-24 18:40:06

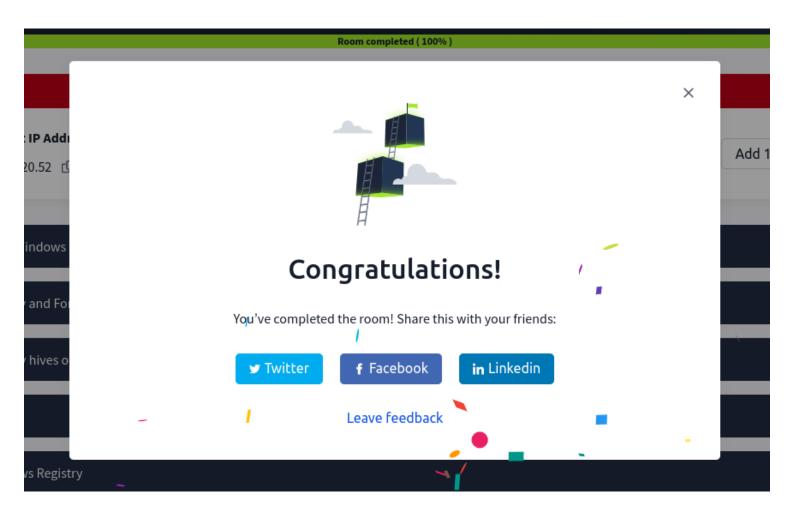


I reread task 9 to jog my memory on how to get the device name. I went to SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows Portable Devices\Devices first. Unfortunately, Microsoft folder didn't exist, so the path I used was SOFTWARE\Windows Portable Devices\Devices. I saw that one of the two folders had a FriendlyName value of USB. I took note of, what I

believe to be, the serial number in the folder name.

Now I searched for "USBSTOR" and looked at the right side to compare values. It looks like the value I took note of wasn't the serial number but disk ID instead.





# https://tryhackme.com/r/room/windowsforensics1

### CONCLUSION

I personally felt like this was the right difficulty for me. I've used EnCase and Autopsy before but never even heard of Registry Explorer. I love getting exposed to more tools as you'll never know what your organization will be using. Definitely took me a while to get started as the hardest part for me was understanding how to load the files into Registry Explorer. I enjoyed digging around trying to look for the answer. I even saved the cheat sheet that was given at the end of the room. There is absolutely no way I remembered everything I've read so the cheat sheet will definitely be useful.