
Introduction to Computer Forensics and Security

6G7Z1009

Introduction to NTFS



Examining NTFS Disks

■ New Technology File System

- ❑ Introduced with Windows NT.
- ❑ NTFS is the primary file system for Windows XP.
- ❑ NTFS uses security features.
- ❑ Allows for smaller cluster sizes.
- ❑ Uses Unicode.

■ Spin off of HPFS (High Performance File System)

- ❑ Collaboration with IBM's OS/2
- ❑ NT was backwards compatible with HPFS

Examining NTFS Disks

- New Technology File Systems (NTFS) created to be:
 - Flexible
 - Adaptable
 - Highly secure
 - Highly reliable
- Positioned Windows as a “serious” OS for business and corporate users
 - Especially in a networked environment

Examining NTFS Disks

- Maximum capacity of an NTFS volume is:
 - 2^{64} bytes

quadrillion

18,446,744,073,709,551,616 bytes!

quintillion

trillion

- 18 billion gigabytes

Examining NTFS Disks

- Microsoft's move to a journaling file system
 - Keep track of transactions
 - Deletes
 - Saves
 - Records transactions before system carries it out
 - If system failure occurs
 - Transaction completion recovery is possible
 - Return to previous state also possible

Examining NTFS Disks

- Reduces slack space
 - Note smaller cluster sizes for smaller capacity disks

Table 7-3 Cluster Sizes in an NTFS Disk

Drive Size	Sectors per Cluster	Cluster Size
0–512 MB	1	512 bytes
512 MB–1 GB	2	1024 bytes
1–2 GB	4	2048 bytes
2–4 GB	8	4096 bytes
4–8 GB	16	8192 bytes
8–16 GB	32	16,384 bytes
16–32 GB	64	32,768 bytes
More than 32 GB	128	65,539 bytes

Examining NTFS Disks

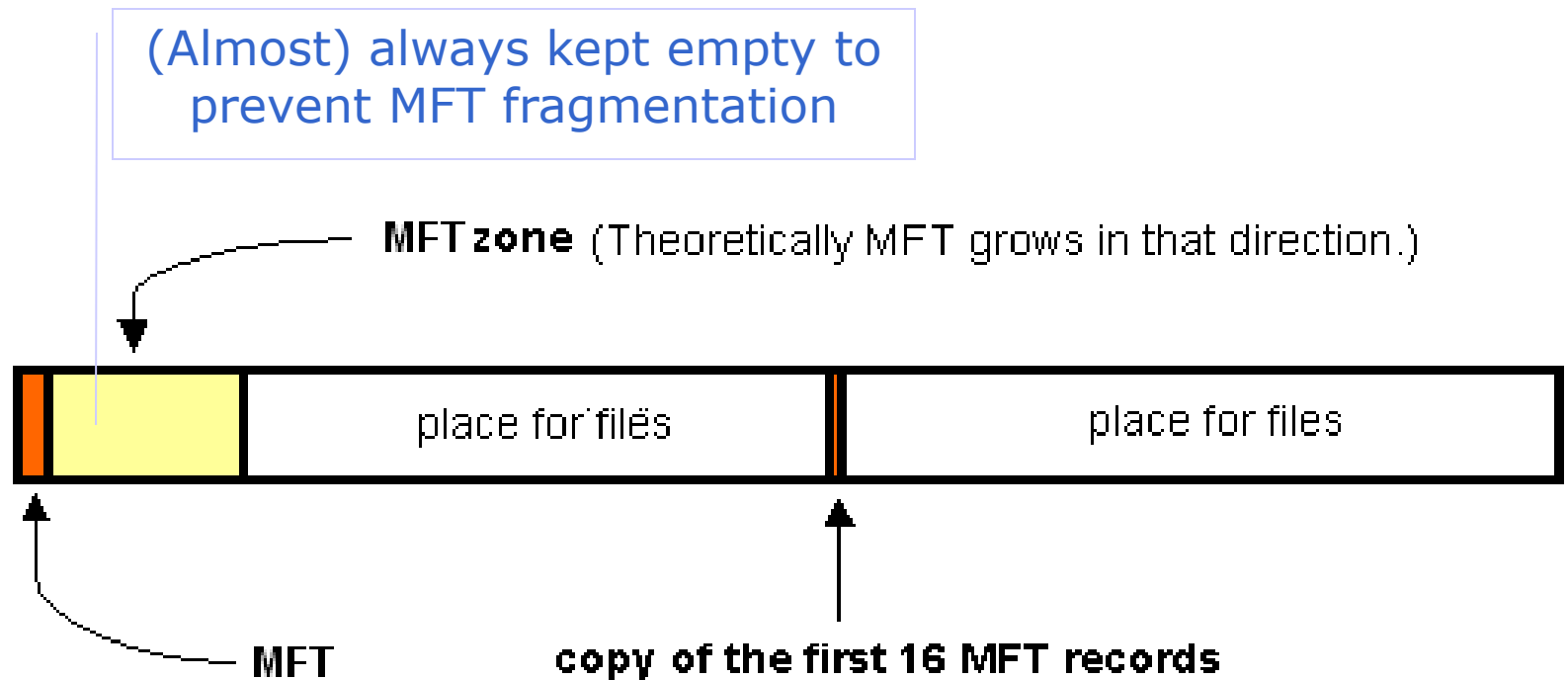
Partition Boot Sector – The first data set of an NTFS disk. It starts at sector [0] of the disk drive and it can be expanded up to 16 sectors.

Master File Table – Used by NTFS to track files. It contains information about the access rights, date and time stamps, system attributes, and parts of the file.

Examining NTFS Disks

- Next is Master File Table (MFT)
 - Similar to FAT
 - First file on disk
 - Created when a disk partition is formatted as NTFS
 - Takes up about 12.5% of disk
 - Can expand to 50%
 - Contains information about all files on disk (meta-data)

Examining NTFS Disks



NTFS Disk Structure - MBR

The screenshot displays the EnCase Forensic Training application interface. The top menu bar includes File, Edit, View, Tools, and Help. Below the menu is a toolbar with icons for New, Open, Save, Add Device, Search, and Refresh. The main window is divided into several panes:

- Left Pane:** Contains a tree view of the disk structure. The 'Entries' pane is selected, showing a hierarchy starting with 'WMartin's HD', followed by 'C:', and then various folders like '\$Extend', 'Documents and Settings', 'Program Files', 'RECYCLER', and 'System Volume Information'.
- Top Right Pane:** Contains tabs for Table, Report, Gallery, Timeline, Disk, and Code. The 'Disk' tab is active, showing a grid of colored squares representing the disk's sectors. The grid is mostly blue, with some green and red squares at the top, indicating different partition types or boot sectors.
- Bottom Pane:** Contains a text editor showing the raw data of the disk. The text is in hexadecimal and ASCII format, representing the MBR structure. The text includes the following lines:
000 3A0D4 · |ÜP·P·Ü4· |ç··PW¹Ä·óxÉ²4·±·8n· | u·QÄ·äöí·QöQ·It·8,tö µ·´·Qö~<·tÜ»···í·èöQN·èF·s*pF·Q~·t·Q
097 ···t· ¶·u0QF··QF··QV ·è!·s· ¶·è·Q>b}U²t·Q~·tÈ ··è@Qü·WQöÈç··QV·´·í·r#QÁ\$?QQFQÜC+äQÑQÖ±·ÖiB+ä9V w
194#r·9F·s·,··»· |QN·QV·í·sQQtN2äQV·í·èäQV·`»²U·Aí·r6|ÜU²u0öÄ·t+a`j·j·ÿv ÿv·j·h·|j·j·´BQöí·aas·0t·2äQ
291V·í·èöäüÄInvalid partition table·Error loading operating system·Missing operating system·····
388 ······,Dcoÿoÿ··Q···Qçj?···A*L·····
485 ······U²

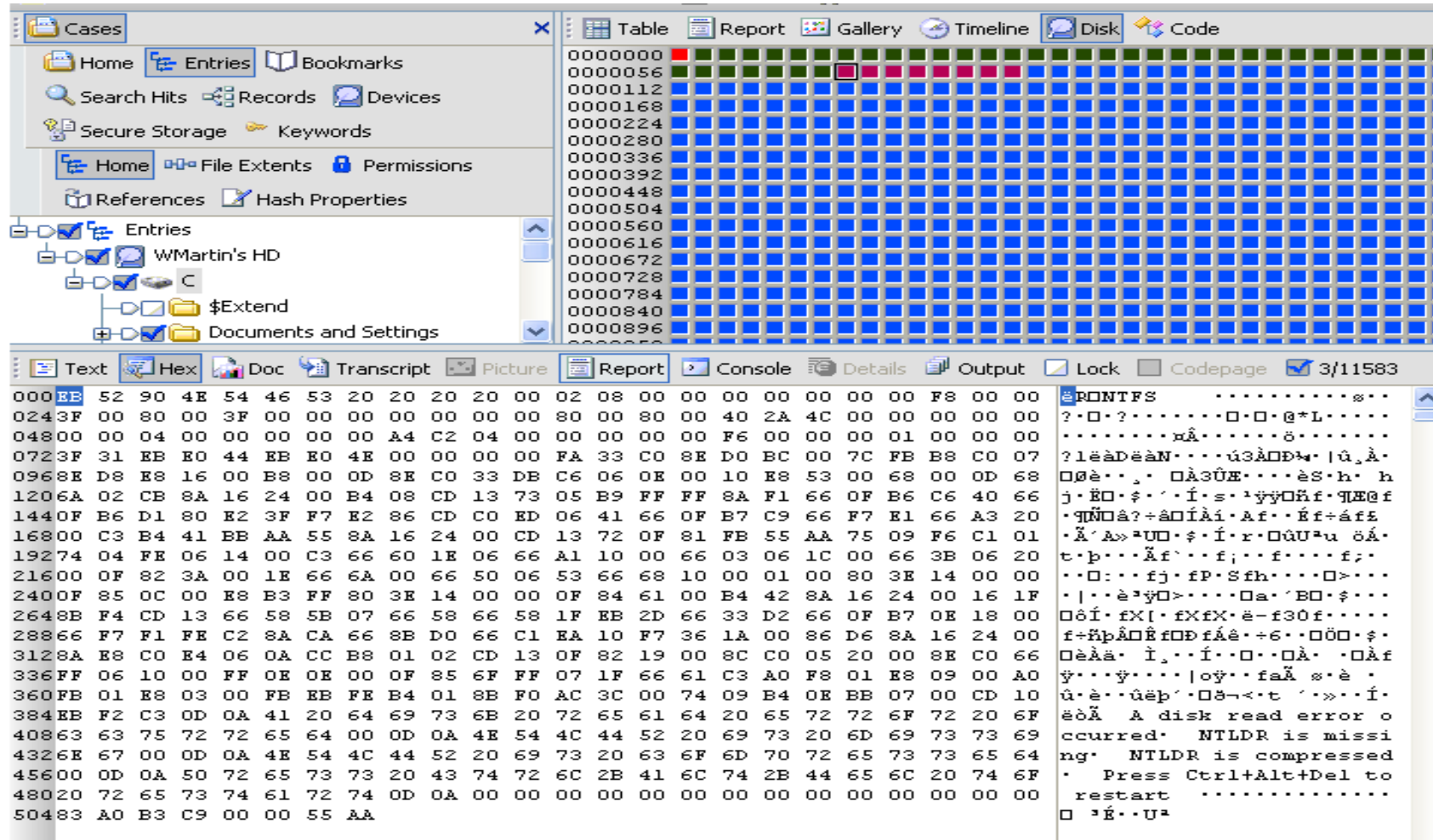
NTFS Disk Structure - Reserved Area

The screenshot displays the EnCase Forensic Training application interface. The main window is titled "EnCase Forensic Training" and features a menu bar (File, Edit, View, Tools, Help) and a toolbar with icons for New, Open, Save, Add Device, Search, and Refresh. The left sidebar contains a tree view of the file system structure, including "Cases", "Home", "Entries", "Bookmarks", "Search Hits", "Records", "Devices", "Secure Storage", "Keywords", "File Extents", "Permissions", "References", and "Hash Properties". The "Entries" section is expanded, showing "WMartin's HD" and its subdirectories: "\$Extend", "Documents and Settings", "Program Files", "RECYCLER", and "System Volume Information".

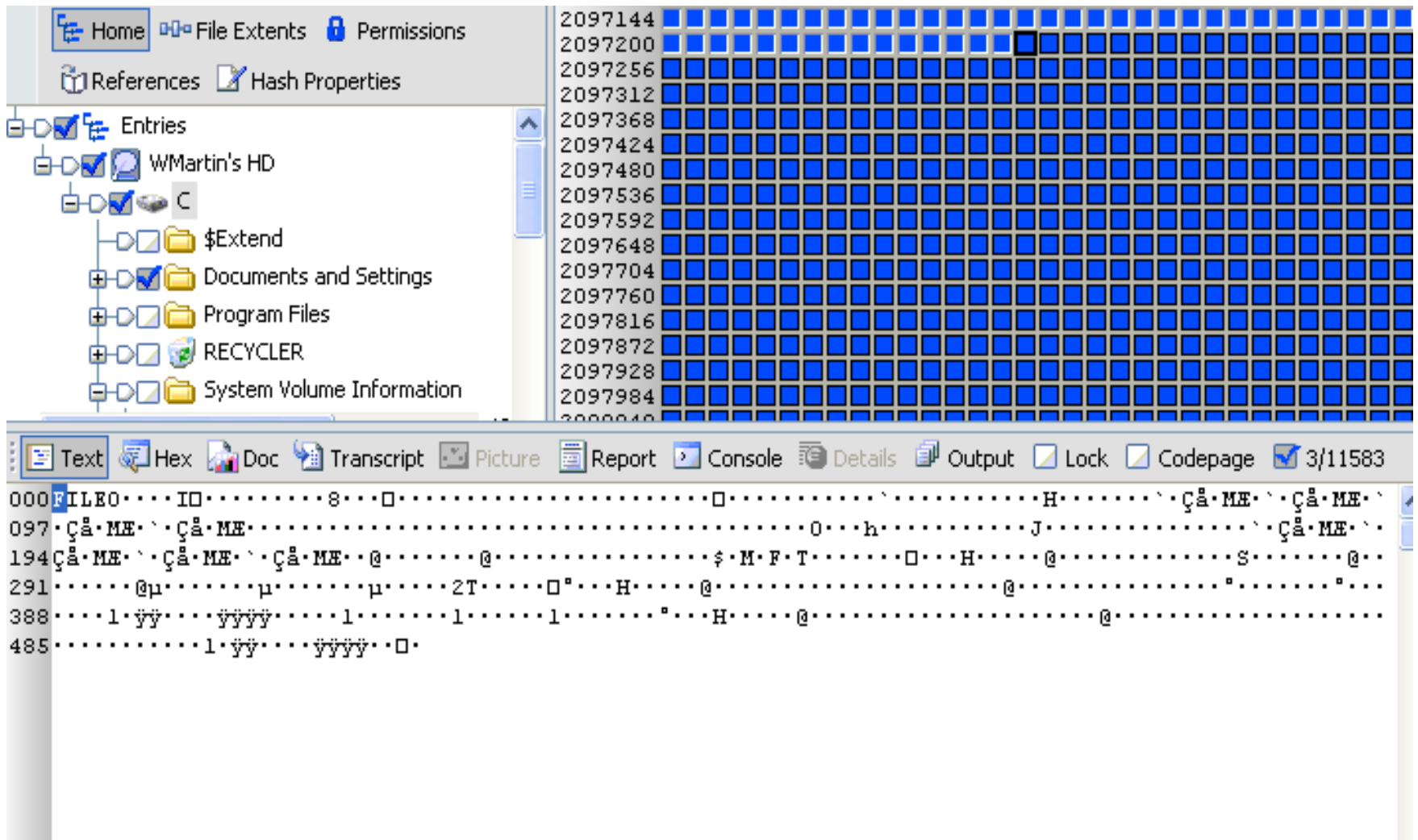
The central pane displays a grid representing the NTFS disk structure. The grid is organized into rows and columns, with the first column showing hexadecimal addresses ranging from 0000000 to 0001222. The grid cells are colored in a repeating pattern of blue, green, and red, indicating different data types or states. The "Disk" tab is selected in the top right corner of the main pane.

The bottom pane shows a list of file names and their corresponding hexadecimal addresses, with the first column displaying addresses from 000 to 485. The list includes file names such as "000", "097", "194", "291", "388", and "485".

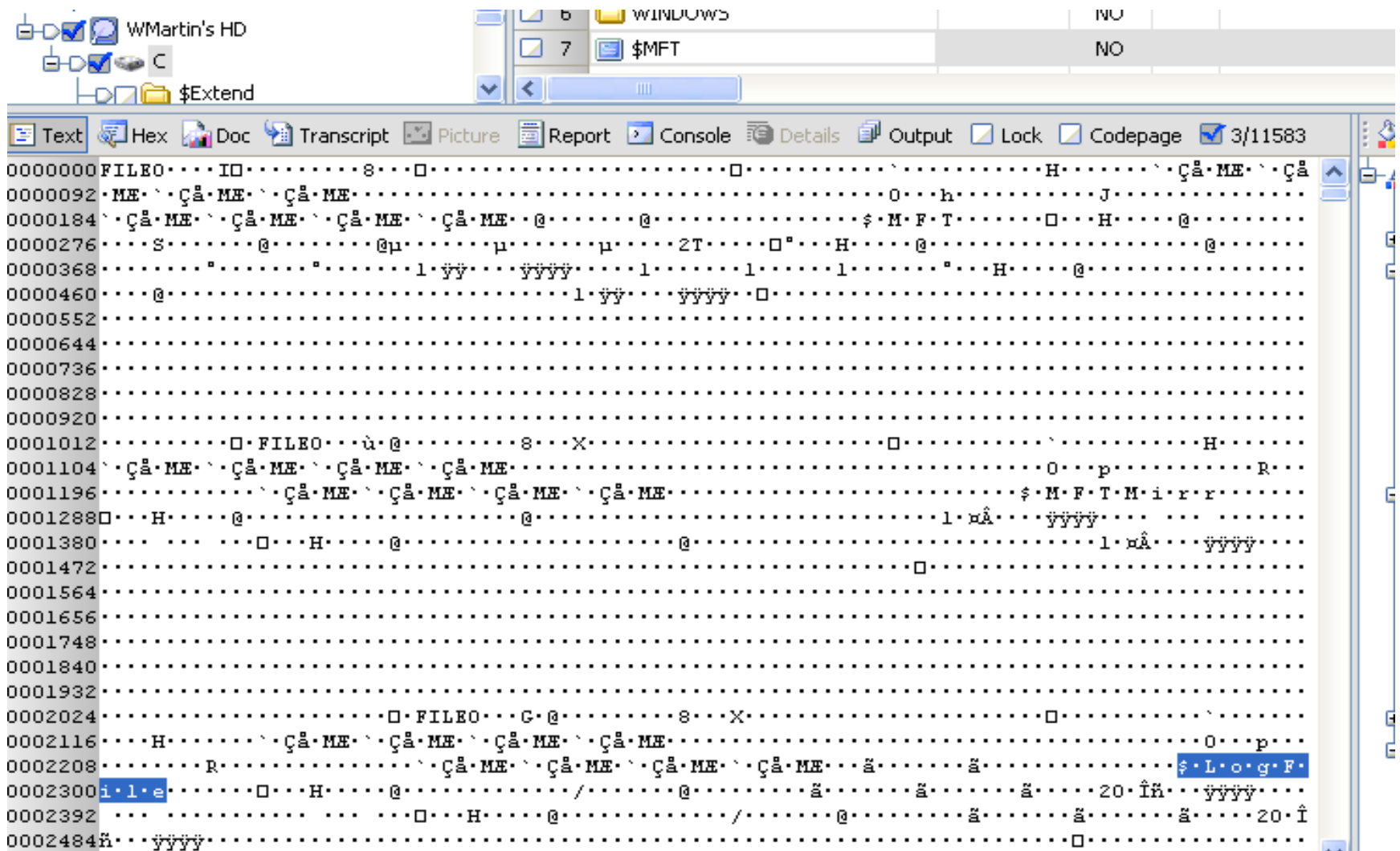
NTFS Disk Structure - Volume Boot Record



NTFS Disk Structure - MFT Location



MFT Example



NTFS System Files

- 1st 15 MFT records reserved for information about system files.
- Records in the MFT are called **metadata**

NTFS System Files

File Name	Usage	Record	Description
\$MFT	MFT	0	Information about MFT itself (as a file)
\$MFTmirr	MFT 2	1	Copy of the first 4 MFT records (placed in the middle of the disk). Useful for recovery
\$LogFile	Log File	2	Previous transaction storage (for recovery)
\$Volume	Volume	3	Housekeeping information specific to the volume: label, file system version, etc.
\$AttrDef	Attribute definitions	4	Table listing descriptions of attributes used on the volume
\$.	Root File name index	5	Pointer to the root directory
\$Bitmap	Bit map	6	Map of the volume showing used/unused clusters
\$Boot	Boot sector	7	Used to mount volume during boot process. May have additional code if this is boot volume

NTFS System Files

File Name	Usage	Record	Description
\$BadClus	Bad cluster file	8	Lists all clusters marked as “bad”
\$Secure	Security file	9	Contains security descriptors for the volume. Includes Access Control List (ACL) for all files and folders on the volume
\$Quota	Quota Table	9	Contains quota information if disk quotas are in use
\$Upcase	Upcase table	10	Used to convert filenames to Unicode
\$Extend	NTFS extension file	11	Various data: quotas, object identifiers, etc.
		12-15	Reserved for future use

NTFS System Files

- In the NTFS MFT
 - All files and folders are stored in separate records of 1024 bytes each
- Each record contains file or folder information
 - This information is divided into record fields containing metadata

NTFS System Files

- A record field is referred to as an **attribute ID**
 - Name
 - Security information
 - Data itself!
 - All attributes have a unique attribute type code
- File or folder information is typically stored in one of two ways in an MFT record:
 - Resident and nonresident

NTFS File Attributes

- Resident attributes

- Stored in the MFT itself

- Filename and timestamp always resident

- Nonresident attributes

- File information too large to fit in the MFT

- Files larger than 512 bytes are stored outside the MFT, MFT record provides cluster addresses where the file is stored on the drive's partition, Referred to as **data runs**

- Each MFT record starts with a header identifying it as a resident or nonresident attribute

NTFS File Attributes

Attribute Type	Description
Standard Information	Includes information such as timestamp and link count.
Attribute List	Lists the location of all attribute records that do not fit in the MFT record, i.e., non-resident attributes
File Name	A repeatable attribute for both long and short file names. The long name of the file can be up to 255 Unicode characters. The short name is the case-insensitive name for the file. Additional names can be included as additional file name attributes.
Security Descriptor	Describes who owns the file and who can access it

NTFS File Attributes

Attribute Type	Description
Data	Contains file data. NTFS allows multiple data attributes per file. Each file typically has one unnamed data attribute. A file can also have one or more named data attributes, each using a particular syntax.
Object ID	A volume-unique file identifier. Used by the distributed link tracking service. Not all files have object identifiers.
Logged Tool Stream	Similar to a data stream, but operations are logged to the NTFS log file just like NTFS metadata changes. This is used by EFS.
Reparse Point	Used for volume mount points. They are also used by Installable File System (IFS) filter drivers to mark certain files as special to that driver.

NTFS File Attributes

Attribute Type	Description
Index Root	Used to implement folders and other indexes
Index Allocation	Used to implement folders and other indexes
Bitmap	Used to implement folders and other indexes
Volume Information	Used only in the \$Volume system file. Contains the volume version
Volume Name	Used only in the \$Volume system file. Contains the volume label.

All MFT records start with FILE0

Offset	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	A	B	C	D	E	F
00000000	06	49	4C	45	30	00	03	00	CC	9A	00	7C	05	00	00	00
00000010	10	00	02	00	38	00	01	00	E0	03	00	00	00	04	00	00
00000020	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	07	00	00	00	AB	CF	00	00
00000030	0D	00	20	75	00	00	00	00	10	00	00	00	60	00	00	00
00000040	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	48	00	00	00	18	00	00	00
00000050	9C	A9	3C	46	03	5E	C7	01	14	14	52	2D	06	5E	C7	01
00000060	14	14	52	2D	06	5E	C7	01	14	14	52	2D	06	5E	C7	01
00000070	20	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
00000080	00	00	00	00	41	05	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
00000090	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	30	00	00	00	78	00	00	00
000000A0	00	00	00	00	00	00	06	00	5	00	00	00	18	00	01	00
000000B0	C2	1B	00	00	00	00	05	00	9	A9	3C	46	03	5E	C7	01
000000C0	50	6E	41	46	03	5E	C7	01	12	5A	4D	46	03	5E	C7	01
000000D0	50	6E	41	46	03	5E	C7	01	B8	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
000000E0	B6	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	20	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
000000F0	0C	02	55	00	52	00	2D	00	14	00	45	00	42	00	2E	00
00000100	3	00	2E	00	54	00	58	00	54	00	6F	00	6E	00	2D	00
00000110	30	00	00	00	90	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
00000120	72	00	00	00	19	00	01	00	C2	1B	00	00	00	00	05	00
00000130	9C	A9	3C	46	03	5E	C7	01	50	6E	41	46	03	5E	C7	01
00000140	12	5A	4D	46	03	5E	C7	01	50	6E	41	46	03	5E	C7	01
00000150	B8	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	B6	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
00000160	20	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	18	01	55	00	53	00	2D	00
00000170	44	00	65	00	63	00	6C	00	61	00	72	00	61	00	74	00
00000180	69	00	6F	00	6E	00	2D	00	73	00	68	00	6F	00	72	00
00000190	74	00	2E	00	74	00	78	00	74	00	63	74	69	6F	6E	20
000001A0	40	00	00	00	28	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	04	00
000001B0	10	00	00	00	18	00	00	00	EF	06	10	5C	B8	C9	DB	11
000001C0	8C	8A	00	0B	6A	39	67	B2	80	00	00	00	10	02	00	00
000001D0	00	00	18	00	00	00	01	00	F5	01	00	00	18	00	00	00
000001E0	49	4E	20	43	4F	4E	47	52	45	53	53	2C	20	4A	55	40
000001F0	59	20	34	2C	20	31	37	37	36	0D	0A	54	68	65	0D	00
00000200	5E	61	6E	69	6D	6F	75	73	20	44	65	63	6C	61	72	61
00000210	74	69	6F	6E	20	6F	66	20	74	68	65	20	74	68	69	72
00000220	74	65	65	6E	20	75	6E	69	74	65	64	20	53	74	61	74

Start of attribute 0x10

Length of attribute 0x10 (value 60)

Length of attribute 0x30 (value 78)

Start of attribute 0x30 (short filename)

Start of attribute 0x30 (long filename)

Length of attribute 0x30 (value 90)

Start of attribute 0x40

Length of attribute 0x40 (value 28)

Length of attribute 0x80 (value 10 02 -- little endian)

Start of attribute 0x80

Start of data for small resident file

Figure 6-9 Resident file in an MFT record

Table 6-5 Attributes in the MFT

Attribute ID	Purpose
0x10	\$Standard_Information This field contains data on file creation, alterations, MFT changes, read dates and times, and DOS file permissions.
0x20	\$Attribute_List Attributes that don't fit in the MFT (nonresident attributes) are listed here along with their locations.
0x30	\$File_Name The long and short names for a file are contained here. Up to 255 Unicode bytes are available for long filenames. For POSIX requirements, additional names or hard links can also be listed. Files with short filenames have only one attribute ID 0x30. Long filenames have two attribute ID 0x30s in the MFT record: one for the short name and one for the long name.
0x40	\$Object_ID (for Windows NT, it's named \$Volume_Version) Ownership and who has access rights to the file or folder are listed here. Every MFT record is assigned a unique GUID. Depending on your NTFS setup, some file records might not contain this attribute ID.
0x50	\$Security_Descriptor Contains the access control list (ACL) for the file.
0x60	\$Volume_Name The volume-unique file identifier is listed here. Not all files need this unique identifier.
0x70	\$Volume_Information This field indicates the version and state of the volume.
0x80	\$Data File data or data runs to nonresident files.
0x90	\$Index_Root Implemented for use of folders and indexes.
0xA0	\$Index_Allocation Implemented for use of folders and indexes.
0xB0	\$Bitmap Implemented for use of folders and indexes.
0xC0	\$Reparse_Point This field is used for volume mount points and Installable File System (IFS) filter drivers. For the IFS, it marks specific files used by drivers.
0xD0	\$EA_Information For use with OS2 HPFS file systems.
0xE0	\$EA For use with OS2 HPFS file systems.
0x100	\$Logged_UTILITY_Stream This field is used by Encrypting File System in Windows 2000 and XP.

Offset	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	A	B	C	D	E	F	
035B3400	46	49	4C	45	30	00	03	00	9B	99	98	00	00	00	00	00	FILE0...
035B3410	02	00	01	00	38	00	01	80	A8	01	00	00	00	04	00	00	8...
035B3420	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	04	00	00	00	A7	17	00	00	f...
035B3430	03	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	10	00	00	00	60	00	00	00	.
035B3440	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	48	00	00	00	18	00	00	00	H...
035B3450	62	16	9B	68	0A	7C	C9	01	BC	78	9D	68	0A	7C	C9	01	b h. É.Àx.h. É.
035B3460	BC	78	9D	68	0A	7C	C9	01	BC	78	9D	68	0A	7C	C9	01	Àx.h. É.Àx.h. É.
035B3470	20	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	.
035B3480	00	00	00	00	09	01	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	.
035B3490	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	30	00	00	00	70	00	00	00	0...p...
035B34A0	00	00	00	00	00	00	02	00	52	00	00	00	18	00	01	00	R...
035B34B0	8A	00	00	00	00	00	01	00	62	16	9B	68	0A	7C	C9	01	l...b h. É.
035B34C0	BC	78	9D	68	0A	7C	C9	01	BC	78	9D	68	0A	7C	C9	01	Àx.h. É.Àx.h. É.
035B34D0	BC	78	9D	68	0A	7C	C9	01	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	Àx.h. É.....
035B34E0	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	20	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	.
035B34F0	08	03	42	00	65	00	6E	00	31	00	2E	00	74	00	78	00	..B.e.n.i...t.x.
035B3500	74	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	40	00	00	00	28	00	00	00	t.....@...{...
035B3510	00	00	00	00	00	00	03	00	10	00	00	00	10	00	00	00	.
035B3520	F4	7C	F1	27	DF	E7	DD	11	A8	3F	00	22	18	D5	88	06	ó É'8çŸ.'?..Öl.
035B3530	80	00	00	00	70	00	00	00	00	00	18	00	00	00	01	00	l...p...
035B3540	84	00	00	00	10	00	00	00	41	20	63	6F	75	6E	74	72	T.....A countr
035B3550	79	6D	61	6E	20	62	65	74	77	65	65	6E	20	74	77	6F	ymen between two
035B3560	20	6C	61	77	79	65	72	73	20	69	73	20	6C	69	6B	65	lavyers is like
035B3570	20	61	20	66	69	73	68	20	62	65	74	77	65	65	6E	20	a fish between
035B3580	74	77	6E	20	63	61	74	73	2E	0D	0A	42	65	6E	6A	61	two cats...Benja
035B3590	6D	69	6E	20	46	72	61	6E	6B	6C	65	6E	00	00	00	00	ain Franklin....
035B35A0	FF	FF	FF	FF	82	79	47	11	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	ÿÿÿÿÿG.....

- A: All MFT records start with FILE0
- B: Start of attribute 0x10
- C: Length of attribute 0x10 (value 60)
- D: Start of attribute 0x30
- E: Length of attribute 0x30 (value 70)
- F: Start of attribute 0x40
- G: Length of attribute 0x40 (value 28)
- H: Start of attribute 0x80
- I: Length of attribute 0x80 (value 70)
- J: Attribute 0x80 resident flag
- K: Starting position of resident data

Figure 6-9 Resident file in an MFT record

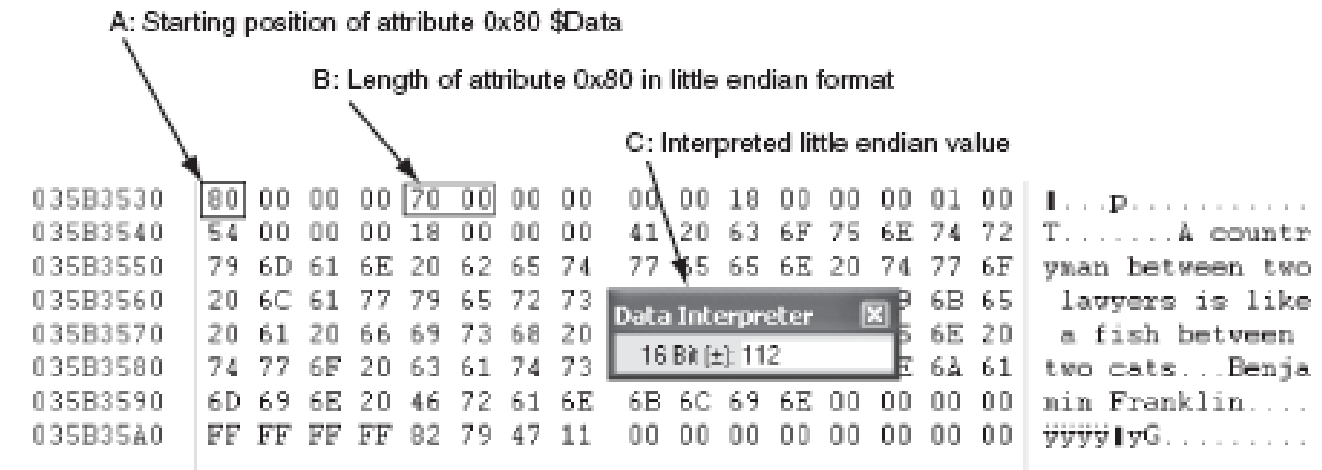


Figure 6-10 File data for a resident file

Offset	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	A	B	C	D	E	F	
035B3C00	46	49	4C	45	30	00	03	00	D3	BD	98	00	00	00	00	00	FILE0...04...
035B3C10	02	00	01	00	38	00	01	00	80	01	00	00	00	04	00	00	...B...I...
035B3C20	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	05	00	00	00	A5	17	00	00#...
035B3C30	03	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	10	00	00	00	60	00	00	00"
035B3C40	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	48	00	00	00	18	00	00	00H...
035B3C50	10	C0	13	88	0B	7C	C9	01	6A	22	16	88	0B	7C	C9	01	.A... E.j"... E.
035B3C60	6A	22	16	88	0B	7C	C9	01	6A	22	16	88	0B	7C	C9	01	j"... E.j"... E.
035B3C70	20	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
035B3C80	00	00	00	00	09	01	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
035B3C90	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	30	00	00	00	70	00	00	000...p...
035B3CA0	00	00	00	00	00	00	02	00	52	00	00	00	18	00	01	00R...
035B3CB0	8A	00	00	00	00	00	01	00	10	C0	13	88	0B	7C	C9	01	I.....A... E.
035B3CC0	6A	22	16	88	0B	7C	C9	01	6A	22	16	88	0B	7C	C9	01	j"... E.j"... E.
035B3CD0	6A	22	16	88	0B	7C	C9	01	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	j"... E.....
035B3CE0	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	20	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
035B3CF0	08	03	42	00	65	00	6E	00	32	00	2E	00	72	00	74	00	..B.e.n.2...r.t.
035B3D00	66	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	40	00	00	00	28	00	00	00	f.....@...{...
035B3D10	00	00	00	00	00	00	04	00	10	00	00	00	18	00	00	00
035B3D20	F7	7C	F1	27	DF	E7	DD	11	A8	3F	00	22	15	D5	88	06	+ R'BqY...?..."ÖI.
035B3D30	80	00	00	00	48	00	00	00	01	00	00	00	00	00	03	00	I...H.....
035B3D40	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	02	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	@.....
035B3D50	40	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	06	00	00	00	00	00	00
035B3D60	78	05	00	00	00	00	00	00	78	05	00	00	00	00	00	00	x.....x.....
035B3D70	31	03	15	55	01	00	01	00	FF	FF	FF	FF	82	79	47	11	1..U....yyyyIyG.

- A: Start of nonresident attribute 0x80
 B: Length of nonresident attribute 0x80
 C: Attribute 0x80 nonresident flag
 D: Starting point of data run
 E: End-of-record marker (FF FF FF FF) for the MFT record

Figure 6-11 Nonresident file in an MFT record

Deleting NTFS Files

- When a file is deleted in Windows XP, 2000, or NT:
 - NTFS renames file
 - Moves it to Recycle Bin in a unique subfolder
 - Information on original path and file name stored in Info2 file (control file for the Recycle Bin)
 - Date/time of deletion and other info

Deleting NTFS Files

- When file is deleted via DOS:
 - Associated clusters designated as free
 - \$Bitmap file marked to show new available space
 - File attribute record in MFT marked to indicate it's available
 - Inodes and cluster numbers removed from MFT

Deleting NTFS Files

- NTFS is more efficient than FAT
 - Reclaiming deleted space
 - Deleted files are overwritten more quickly

Questions?

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