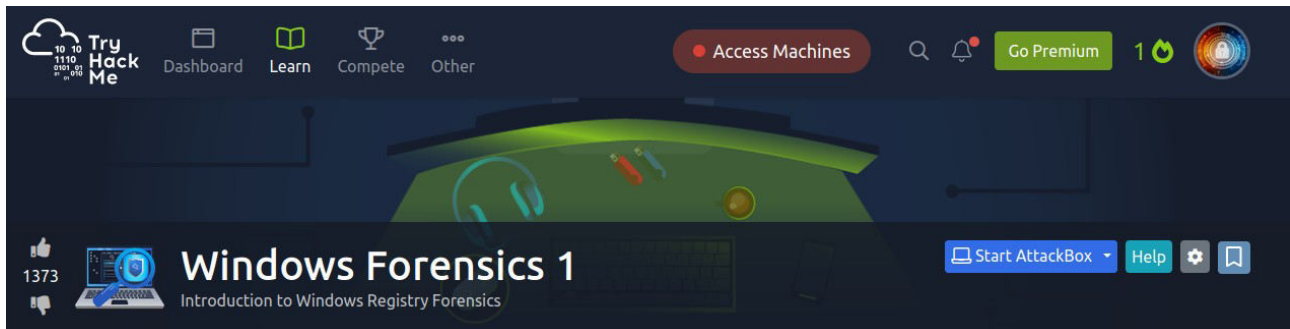




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Windows Forensics 1

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Introduction to Windows Forensics.

Computer forensics is an essential field of cyber security that involves gathering evidence of activities performed on computers.

The applications of digital and computer forensics are wide-ranging, from the legal sphere, where it is used to support or refute a hypothesis in a civil or criminal case, to the private sphere, where it helps in internal corporate investigations and incident and intrusion analysis.

Digital Forensics field, which deals with forensic analysis of all types of digital devices, including recovering, examining, and analyzing data found in digital devices.

Microsoft Windows is by large the most used Desktop Operating System right now. Private users and Enterprises prefer it, and it currently holds roughly 80% of the Desktop market share. This means that it is important to know how to perform forensic analysis on Microsoft Windows for someone interested in Digital Forensics.

Forensic Artifacts.

Forensic artifacts are essential pieces of information that provide evidence of human activity

Forensics artifact example during an investigation of a crime scene, fingerprints, a broken button of a shirt or coat, the tools used to perform the crime are all considered forensic artifacts.

Is my computer spying on me?

it is not for the explicit reason of spying, instead to make it more pleasant to use the computer according to your taste. But that same information is used by forensic investigators to perform forensic analysis.

Answer the questions below

What is the most used Desktop Operating System right now?

Microsoft Windows

Windows Registry and Forensics.

The Windows Registry is a collection of databases that contains the system's configuration data. This configuration data can be about the hardware, the software or the user's information. It also includes data about the recently used files, programs used or devices connected to the system.

We view the registry using regedit.exe, a built-in Windows utility to view and edit the registry.

The Windows registry consists of Keys and Values. When you open the regedit.exe utility to view the registry, the folders you see are Registry Keys. Registry Values are the data stored in these Registry Keys. A Registry Hive is a group of Keys, subkeys, and values stored in a single file on the disk.

Structure of the Registry:

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

- HKEY_CURRENT_USER
- HKEY_USERS
- HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE
- HKEY_CLASSES_ROOT
- HKEY_CURRENT_CONFIG

HKEY_CURRENT_USER (HKCU) - 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.

HKEY_USERS (HKU) - Contains all the actively loaded user profiles on the computer. HKEY_CURRENT_USER is a subkey of HKEY_USERS.

HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE (HKLM) - Contains configuration information particular to the computer (for any user).

HKEY_CLASSES_ROOT (HKCR) - 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.

HKEY_CURRENT_CONFIG - Contains information about the hardware profile that is used by the local computer at system startup.

Answer the questions below

What is the short form for HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE?

HKLM

Accessing registry hives offline.

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.

This directories are:-

- DEFAULT (mounted on HKEY_USERS\DEFAULT)
- SAM (mounted on HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SAM)
- SECURITY (mounted on HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\Security)
- SOFTWARE (mounted on HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\Software)
- SYSTEM (mounted on HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\System)

The Amcache Hive.

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

Transaction Logs and Backups.

Some other very vital sources of forensic data are the registry transaction logs and backups. The transaction logs can be considered as the journal of the changelog of the registry hive. Windows often uses transaction logs when writing data to registry hives. This means that the transaction logs can often have the latest changes in the registry that haven't made their way to the registry hives themselves. The transaction log for each hive is stored as a .LOG file in the same directory as the hive itself. It has the same name as the registry hive, but the extension is .LOG. For example, the transaction log for the SAM hive will be located in C:\Windows\System32\Config in the filename SAM.LOG. Sometimes there can be multiple transaction logs as well. In that case, they will have .LOG1, .LOG2 etc., as their extension. It is prudent to look at the transaction logs as well when performing registry forensics.

Registry backups are the opposite of Transaction logs. These are the backups of the registry hives located in the C:\Windows\System32\Config directory. These hives are copied to the C:\Windows\System32\Config\RegBack directory every ten days. It might be an excellent place to look if you suspect that some registry keys might have been deleted/modified recently.

Answer the questions below

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

C:\Windows\System32\Config

What is the path for the AmCache hive?

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

Data Acquisition.

This is the process carried out when performing forensics, we will either encounter a live system or an image taken of the system. For the sake of accuracy, it is recommended practice to image the system or make a copy of the required data and perform forensics on it.

The forensically correct method is to acquire a copy of this data and perform analysis on that copy.

Hives from %WINDIR%\System32\Config, we cannot because it is a restricted file. So, what to do now?

For acquiring these files, we can use one of the following tools:

1. KAPE:

KAPE is a live data acquisition and analysis tool which can be used to acquire registry data. It is primarily a command-line tool but also comes with a GUI.

2. Autopsy:

Autopsy gives you the option to acquire data from both live systems or from a disk image. After adding your data source, navigate to the location of the files you want to extract, then right-click and select the Extract File(s) option.

3. FTK Imager:

FTK Imager is similar to Autopsy and allows you to extract files from a disk image or a live system by mounting the said disk image or drive in FTK Imager.

Another way you can extract Registry files from FTK Imager is through the Obtain Protected Files option. This option is only available for live systems and is highlighted in the screenshot below. This option allows you to extract all the registry hives to a location of your choosing. However, it will not copy the Amcache.hve file, which is often necessary to investigate evidence of programs that were last executed.

Exploring Windows Registry.

Once we have extracted the registry hives, we need a tool to view these files as we would in the registry editor. Since the registry editor only works with live systems and can't load exported hives, we can use the following tools:

1. Registry Viewer:

AccessData's Registry Viewer has a similar user interface to the Windows Registry Editor. There are a couple of limitations, though. It only loads one hive at a time, and it can't take the transaction logs into account.

2. Zimmerman's Registry Explorer:

Eric Zimmerman has developed a handful of tools that are very useful for performing Digital Forensics and Incident Response. One of them is the Registry Explorer.

It can load multiple hives simultaneously and add data from transaction logs into the hive to make a more 'cleaner' hive with more up-to-date data. It also has a handy 'Bookmarks' option containing forensically important registry keys often sought by forensics investigators. Investigators can go straight to the interesting registry keys and values with the bookmarks menu item.

RegRipper:

RegRipper is a utility that takes a registry hive as input and outputs a report that extracts data from some of the forensically important keys and values in that hive. The output report is in a text file and shows all the results in sequential order.

RegRipper is available in both a CLI and GUI form.

One shortcoming of RegRipper is that it does not take the transaction logs into account. We must use Registry Explorer to merge transaction logs with the respective registry hives before sending the output to RegRipper for a more accurate result.

System Information and System Accounts.

When we start performing forensic analysis, the first step is to find out about the system information. This task will cover gathering information related to a machine's System and Account information.

OS Version:

If we only have triage data to perform forensics, we can determine the OS version from which this data was pulled through the registry.

To find the OS version, we can use the following registry key: **SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows NT\CurrentVersion**

Current Control Set:

The hives containing the machine's configuration data used for controlling system startup are called Control Sets. Commonly, we will see two Control Sets, ControlSet001 and ControlSet002, in the SYSTEM hive on a machine. In most cases, ControlSet001 will point to the Control Set that the machine booted with, and ControlSet002 will be the last known good configuration. Their locations will be:

SYSTEM\ControlSet001

SYSTEM\ControlSet002

Windows creates a volatile Control Set when the machine is live, called the CurrentControlSet (**HKLM\SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet**). For getting the most accurate system information, this is the hive that we will refer to

We can find out which Control Set is being used as the CurrentControlSet by looking at the following registry value: **SYSTEM\Select\Current**

Similarly, the last known good configuration can be found using the following registry value:

SYSTEM\Select\LastKnownGood

Computer Name:

It is crucial to establish the Computer Name while performing forensic analysis to ensure that we are working on the machine we are supposed to work on. We can find the Computer Name from the following location: **SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Control\ComputerName\ComputerName**

Time Zone Information:

For accuracy, it is important to establish what time zone the computer is located in. This will help us understand the chronology of the events as they happened. For finding the Time Zone Information, we can look at the following location: **SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Control\TimeZoneInformation**

Time Zone Information is important because some data in the computer will have their timestamps in UTC/GMT and others in the local time zone. Knowledge of the local time zone helps in establishing a timeline when merging data from all the sources.

Network Interfaces and Past Networks:

The following registry key will give a list of network interfaces on the machine we are investigating: **SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Services\Tcpip\Parameters\Interfaces**

Each Interface is represented with a unique identifier (GUID) subkey, which contains values relating to the interface's TCP/IP configuration. This key will provide us with information like IP addresses, DHCP IP address and Subnet Mask, DNS Servers, and more. This information is significant because it helps you make sure that you are performing forensics on the machine that you are supposed to perform it on.

The past networks a given machine was connected to can be found in the following locations:

SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows NT\CurrentVersion\NetworkList\Signatures\Unmanaged

SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows NT\CurrentVersion\NetworkList\Signatures\Managed

Autostart Programs (Autoruns):

The following registry keys include information about programs or commands that run when a user logs on.

NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Run

NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\RunOnce

SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\RunOnce

SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\policies\Explorer\Run

SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Run

The following registry key contains information about services: **SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Services**

In this registry key, if the start key is set to 0x02, this means that this service will start at boot.

SAM hive and user information:

The SAM hive contains user account information, login information, and group information. This information is mainly located in the following location: **SAM\Domains\Account\Users**

The information contained here includes the relative identifier (RID) of the user, number of times the user logged in, last login time, last failed login, last password change, password expiry, password policy and password hint, and any groups that the user is a part of.

Answer the questions below

What is the Current Build Number of the machine whose data is being investigated?

Ans: 19044

CurrentVersion	BuildLab	RegSz	19041.vb_release.191206-1406	00-00
Windows Performance Toolkit	BuildLabEx	RegSz	19041.1.amd64fre.vb_release.191206-1...	00-00-00-00
Windows Photo Viewer	CompositionEditionID	RegSz	Enterprise	00-00-00-00-00-05
Windows Portable Devices	CurrentBuild	RegSz	19044	
Windows Script Host	CurrentBuildNumber	RegSz	19044	
Windows Search	CurrentMajorVersionNumber	RegDword	10	
Windows Security Health				

Which ControlSet contains the last known good configuration?

Ans: 1

Enter text to search... Find

Key name

HKEY_CURRENT_USER

Select

- Setup
- Software
- State
- WaaS
- WPA

Unassociated deleted values

C:\Users\THM-4n6\Desktop\UsrClass.dat clean

Drag a column header here to group by that column

Value Name	Value Type	Data
Current	RegDword	1
Default	RegDword	1
Failed	RegDword	0
LastKnownGood	RegDword	1

What is the Computer Name of the computer?

Ans: THM-4N6

Key name
ComputerName
ComputerName

Drag a column header here to group by that column

	Value Name	Value Type	Data	Value Slack
▼	ComputerName	REG_SZ	ComputerName	ComputerName
▶	(default)	REG_SZ	mmmsrvc	02-00-80-00
	ComputerName	REG_SZ	THM-4N6	00-00-00-00

What is the value of the TimeZoneKeyName?

Ans: Pakistan Standard Time

[illegible]

What is the DHCP IP address

Ans: 192.168.100.58

Key name	Value Name	Value Type	Data	Value Slack	Is Deleted	Data Record Reallocated
DNSRegisteredAdapters	EnableDHCP	RegDword	1		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Interfaces	Domain	RegSz			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
{0de746f8-3a1b-4f74-bb71-a9c9615dd273}	NameServer	RegSz			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
{44d5640f-2572-49d5-a87f-51d5055b82e6}	DhcpIPAddress	RegSz	192.168.100.58	BA-00-B8-16-0A-00	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
{49cc068d-4d9d-11ec-a780-806e6f6e6963}	DhcpSubnetMask	RegSz	255.255.255.0		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
{61988577-c1a8-41f1-a283-21cc83b7435a}	DhcpServer	RegSz	192.168.100.1	35-00-00-00-65-00-7...	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
{7b1e8ddb-fc33-43b1-8cd5-7f0e3afa9ecb}	Lease	RegDword	86400		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
NsiObjectSecurity	LeaseObtainedTime	RegDword	1637778828		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
PersistentRoutes	T1	RegDword	1637822028		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Winsock	T2	RegDword	1637854428		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Performance	LeaseTerminatesTime	RegDword	1637865228		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Security	AddressType	RegDword	0		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ServiceProvider	IsServerNapAware	RegDword	0		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tcpip6	DhcpConnForceBroadcastFlag	RegDword	0		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
TCPv6TUNNEL	DhcpNameServer	RegSz	192.168.100.1		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
tcpipreg	DhcpDefaultGateway	RegMultiSz	192.168.100.1	00-00-00-00-00-00	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
tdx	DhcpSubnetMaskOpt	RegMultiSz	255.255.255.0	00-00-00-00-00-00	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Telemetry	DhcpInterfaceOptions	RegBinary	FC-00-00-00-00-00-0...	00-00-00-00	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
terminpt	DhcpGatewayHardware	RegBinary	C0-A8-64-01-06-00-...	2E-00-30-00-00-00	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
TermService	DhcpGatewayHardwareCount	RegDword	1		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Themes						

What is the RID of the Guest User account?

Ans: 501

Key name	User Id	Invalid	Total L...	Create...	Last Lo...	Last Pa...	Last In...	Expires...	User N...	Full Na...	Passwo...	Groups	Comment	User C...	Home ...	Interne...	Accoun...	Home
Account	501	0	0	2021-1...					Guest			Guests	Built-in account for guest access to the computer /domain				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Aliases	503	0	0	2021-1...					DefaultA...			System Managed Accounts Group	A user account managed by the system.				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Groups	504	0	0	2021-1...		2021-1...			WDAGub...				A user account managed and used by the system for Windows Defender Application Guard scenarios				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BuiltIn	1001	0	19	2021-1...	2021-1...	2021-1...	2021-1...		THM-4n6	count	Administr...						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
LastSkuUpgrade																		
RXACT																		
C:\Users\THM-4n6\Desktop																		
ROOT																		
Console																		
Control Panel																		
Environment																		
EUDC																		
Keyboard Layout																		
Printers																		
Software																		
Amazon																		
Classes																		
Microsoft																		

Usage or knowledge of files/folders

Recent Files:

Windows maintains a list of recently opened files for each user. As we might have seen when using Windows Explorer, it shows us a list of recently used files. This information is stored in the NTUSER hive and can be found on the following location:

NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\RecentDocs

Registry Explorer allows us to sort data contained in registry keys quickly. For example, the Recent documents tab arranges the Most Recently Used (MRU) file at the top of the list. Registry Explorer also arranges them so that the Most Recently Used (MRU) file is shown at the top of the list and the older ones later.

Another interesting piece of information in this registry key is that there are different keys with file extensions, such as .pdf, .jpg, .docx etc. These keys provide us with information about the last used files of a specific file extension. So if we are looking specifically for the last used PDF files, we can look at the following registry key:

NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\RecentDocs\.pdf

Office Recent Files:

Similar to the Recent Docs maintained by Windows Explorer, Microsoft Office also maintains a list of recently opened documents. This list is also located in the NTUSER hive. It can be found in the following location: **NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Office\VERSION**

The version number for each Microsoft Office release is different. An example registry key will look like this: **NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Office\15.0\Word**

Here, the 15.0 refers to Office 2013. A list of different Office releases and their version numbers can be found on this link.

Starting from Office 365, Microsoft now ties the location to the user's live ID. In such a scenario, the recent files can be found at the following location.

NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Office\VERSION\UserMRU\LiveID_####\FileMRU

In such a scenario, the recent files can be found at the following location. This location also saves the complete path of the most recently used files.

ShellBags:

When any user opens a folder, it opens in a specific layout. Users can change this layout according to their preferences. These layouts can be different for different folders. This information about the Windows 'shell' is stored and can identify the Most Recently Used files and folders. Since this setting is different for each user, it is located in the user hives. We can find this information on the following locations:

USRCLASS.DAT\Local Settings\Software\Microsoft\Windows\Shell\Bags

USRCLASS.DAT\Local Settings\Software\Microsoft\Windows\Shell\BagMRU

NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Windows\Shell\BagMRU

NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Windows\Shell\Bags

Registry Explorer doesn't give us much information about ShellBags. However, another tool from Eric Zimmerman's tools called the **ShellBag Explorer** shows us the information in an easy-to-use format. We just have to point to the hive file we have extracted, and it parses the data and shows us the results.

Open/Save and LastVisited Dialog MRUs:

When we open or save a file, a dialog box appears asking us where to save or open that file from. It might be noticed that once we open/save a file at a specific location, Windows remembers that location. This implies that we can find out recently used files if we get our hands on this information. We can do so by examining the following registry keys

NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\ComDlg32\OpenSavePIDMRU

NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\ComDlg32\LastVisitedPidlMRU

Windows Explorer Address/Search Bars:

Another way to identify a user's recent activity is by looking at the paths typed in the Windows Explorer address bar or searches performed using the following registry keys, respectively.

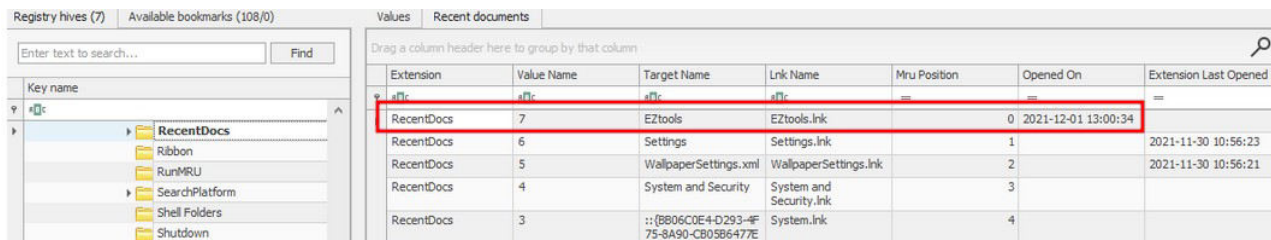
NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\TypedPaths

NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\WordWheelQuery

Answer the questions below

When was EZtools opened?

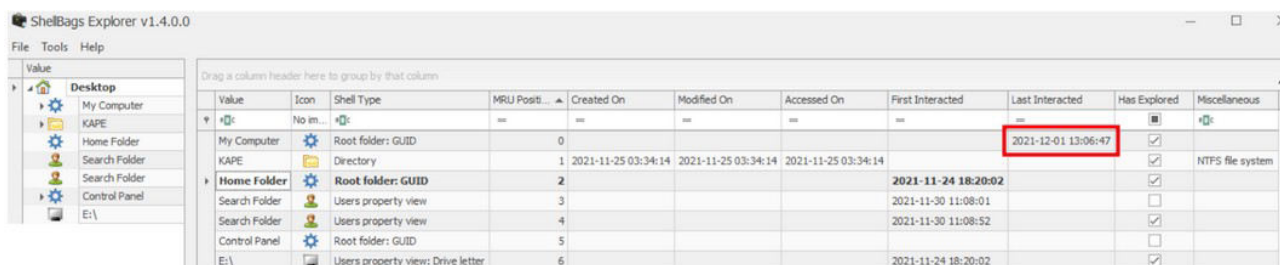
Ans: 2021-12-01 13:00:34



Extension	Value Name	Target Name	Lnk Name	MrU Position	Opened On	Extension Last Opened
RecentDocs	7	EZtools	EZtools.lnk	0	2021-12-01 13:00:34	
RecentDocs	6	Settings	Settings.lnk	1		2021-11-30 10:56:23
RecentDocs	5	WallpaperSettings.xml	WallpaperSettings.lnk	2		2021-11-30 10:56:21
RecentDocs	4	System and Security	System and Security.lnk	3		
RecentDocs	3	::{B806C0E4-D293-4F75-8A90-CB05B6477E}	System.lnk	4		

At what time was My Computer last interacted with?

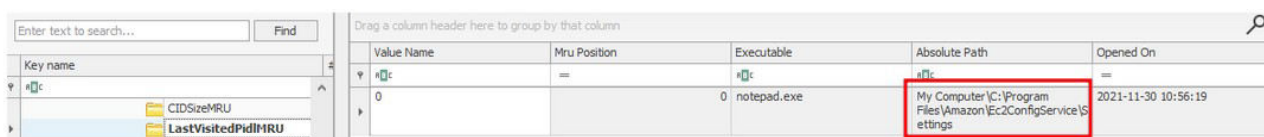
Ans: 2021-12-01 13:06:47



Value	Icon	Shell Type	MRU Position	Created On	Modified On	Accessed On	First Interacted	Last Interacted	Has Explored	Miscellaneous
My Computer	No icon	Root folder: GUID	0					2021-12-01 13:06:47	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
KAPE		Directory	1	2021-11-25 03:34:14	2021-11-25 03:34:14	2021-11-25 03:34:14			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NTFS file system
Home Folder		Root folder: GUID	2				2021-11-24 18:20:02		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Search Folder		Users property view	3				2021-11-30 11:08:01		<input type="checkbox"/>	
Search Folder		Users property view	4				2021-11-30 11:08:52		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Control Panel		Root folder: GUID	5						<input type="checkbox"/>	
E:\		Users property view: Drive letter	6				2021-11-24 18:20:02		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

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

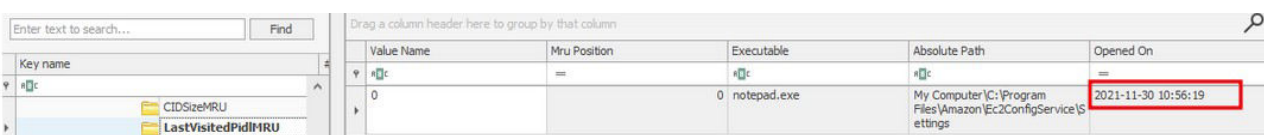
Ans: C:\Program Files\Amazon\Ec2ConfigService\Settings



Value Name	MrU Position	Executable	Absolute Path	Opened On
0		notepad.exe	My Computer\My Computer\Program Files\Amazon\Ec2ConfigService\Settings	2021-11-30 10:56:19

When was this file opened?

Ans: 2021-11-30 10:56:19



Value Name	MrU Position	Executable	Absolute Path	Opened On
0		notepad.exe	My Computer\My Computer\Program Files\Amazon\Ec2ConfigService\Settings	2021-11-30 10:56:19

Evidence of Execution

UserAssist:

Windows keeps track of applications launched by the user using Windows Explorer for statistical purposes in the User Assist registry keys. These keys contain information about the programs launched, the time of their launch, and the number of times they were executed. However, programs that were run using the command line can't be found in the User Assist keys. The User Assist key is present in the NTUSER hive, mapped to each user's GUID. We can find it at the following location:

NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Windows\Currentversion\Explorer\UserAssist\{GUID}\Count

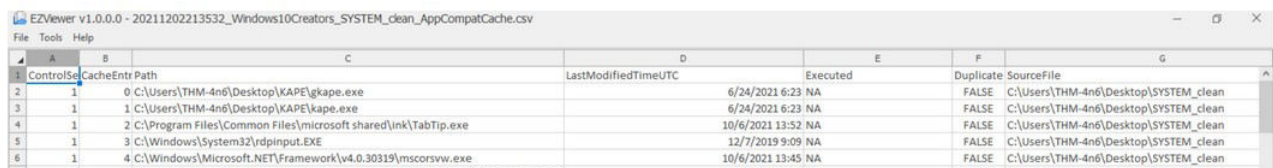
ShimCache:

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 Windows is to ensure 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 Eric Zimmerman's tools. It takes the SYSTEM hive as input, parses the data and outputs a CSV file.



ControlSet	CacheEntry Path	LastModifiedTimeUTC	Executed	Duplicate	SourceFile
1	0 C:\Users\THM-4n6\Desktop\KAPE\kape.exe	6/24/2021 6:23 NA	NA	FALSE	C:\Users\THM-4n6\Desktop\SYSTEM_clean
1	1 C:\Users\THM-4n6\Desktop\KAPE\kape.exe	6/24/2021 6:23 NA	NA	FALSE	C:\Users\THM-4n6\Desktop\SYSTEM_clean
1	2 C:\Program Files\Common Files\microsoft shared\ink\TabTip.exe	10/6/2021 13:52 NA	NA	FALSE	C:\Users\THM-4n6\Desktop\SYSTEM_clean
1	3 C:\Windows\System32\rdipinput.EXE	12/7/2019 9:09 NA	NA	FALSE	C:\Users\THM-4n6\Desktop\SYSTEM_clean
1	4 C:\Windows\Microsoft.NET\Framework\v4.0.30319\mscorsvw.exe	10/6/2021 13:45 NA	NA	FALSE	C:\Users\THM-4n6\Desktop\SYSTEM_clean

We can use the following command to run the AppCompatCache Parser Utility:

AppCompatCacheParser.exe --csv <path to save output> -f <path to SYSTEM hive for data parsing> -c <control set to parse>

The output can be viewed using EZviewer, another one of Eric Zimmerman's tools.

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

Information about the last executed programs can be found at the following location in the hive:

Amcache.hve\Root\File\{Volume GUID}

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.

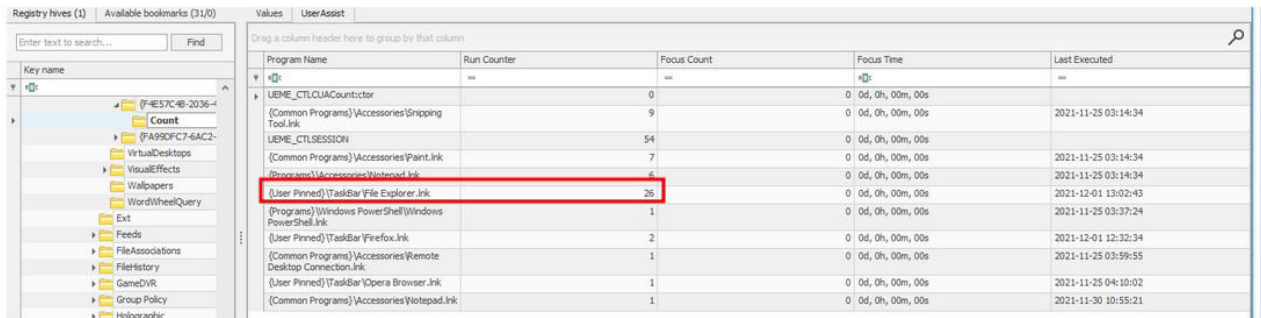
SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Services\bam\UserSettings\{SID}

SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Services\dam\UserSettings\{SID}

Answer the questions below

How many times was the File Explorer launched?

Ans: 26



Program Name	Run Counter	Focus Count	Focus Time	Last Executed
UIEM_CTLQUACounter	0	0	0d, 0h, 00m, 00s	
(Common Programs)\Accessories\Snipping Tool.Ink	9	0	0d, 0h, 00m, 00s	2021-11-25 03:14:34
UIEM_CTLSESSION	54	0	0d, 0h, 00m, 00s	
(Common Programs)\Accessories\Paint.Ink	7	0	0d, 0h, 00m, 00s	2021-11-25 03:14:34
(Programs)\Accessories\Notepad.Ink	6	0	0d, 0h, 00m, 00s	2021-11-25 03:14:34
(User Pinned)\TaskBar\File Explorer.Ink	26	0	0d, 0h, 00m, 00s	2021-12-01 13:02:43
(Programs)\Windows PowerShell\Windows PowerShell.Ink	1	0	0d, 0h, 00m, 00s	2021-11-25 03:37:24
(User Pinned)\TaskBar\Firefox.Ink	2	0	0d, 0h, 00m, 00s	2021-12-01 12:32:34
(Common Programs)\Accessories\Remote Desktop Connection.Ink	1	0	0d, 0h, 00m, 00s	2021-11-25 03:59:55
(User Pinned)\TaskBar\Opera Browser.Ink	1	0	0d, 0h, 00m, 00s	2021-11-25 04:10:02
(Common Programs)\Accessories\Notepad.Ink	1	0	0d, 0h, 00m, 00s	2021-11-30 10:55:21

What is another name for ShimCache?

AppCompatCache

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

AmCache

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

Bam/Dam

External Devices/USB device forensics

When performing forensics on a machine, often the need arises to identify if any USB or removable drives were attached to the machine. If so, any information related to those devices is important for a forensic investigator. In this task, we will go through the different ways to find information on connected devices and the drives on a system using the registry.

Device identification:

The following locations keep track of USB keys plugged into a system. These locations store the vendor id, product id, and version of the USB device plugged in and can be used to identify unique devices. These locations also store the time the devices were plugged into the system.

SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Enum\USBSTOR

SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Enum\USB

First/Last Times:

Similarly, the following registry key tracks the first time the device was connected, the last time it was connected and the last time the device was removed from the system.

SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Enum\USBSTOR\Ven_Prod_Version\USBSerial#\Properties\
{83da6326-97a6-4088-9453-a19231573b29}\####

In this key, the #### sign can be replaced by the following digits to get the required information:

Value	Information
0064	First Connection time
0066	Last Connection time
0067	Last removal time

USB device Volume Name:

The device name of the connected drive can be found at the following location:

SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows Portable Devices\Devices

We can compare the GUID we see here in this registry key and compare it with the Disk ID we see on keys mentioned in device identification to correlate the names with unique devices

Answer the questions below

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

Ans: 1C6F654E59A3B0C179D366AE&0

Timestamp	Manufacturer	Title	Version	Disk Id	Serial Number	Device Name	Installed	First Installed	Last Connected	Last Removed
2021-11-24 18:25...	Ven_Kingston	Prod_DataTraveler_2.0	Rev_PMAP	{e251921f-4da2-11ec-a783-001a7dda7110}	1C6F654E59A3B0C179D366AE&0	Kingston DataTraveler 2.0 USB Device	2021-11-24 18:25...	2021-11-24 18:25...	2021-11-24 18:40...	
2021-11-24 18:27...	Ven_USB3.0	Prod_External_Device	Rev_SDM1	{f529a9d6-4d9e-11ec-a782-001a7dda7110}	0123456789ABCDEF80	USB3.0 External Device USB Device	2021-11-24 18:27...	2021-11-24 18:27...	2021-11-24 18:27...	

What is the name of this device?

Kingston Data Traveller

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

Ans: USB

Timestamp	Device	Serial Number	Guid	Friendly Name
2021-11-25 07:16:54			{E251921F-4DA2-11EC-A783-001A7DDA7110}	USB
2021-11-25 07:16:54			{F529A9D6-4D9E-11EC-A782-001A7DDA7110}	New Volume

Hands-on Challenge

The Setup:

If preferred, use the following credentials to log into the machine:

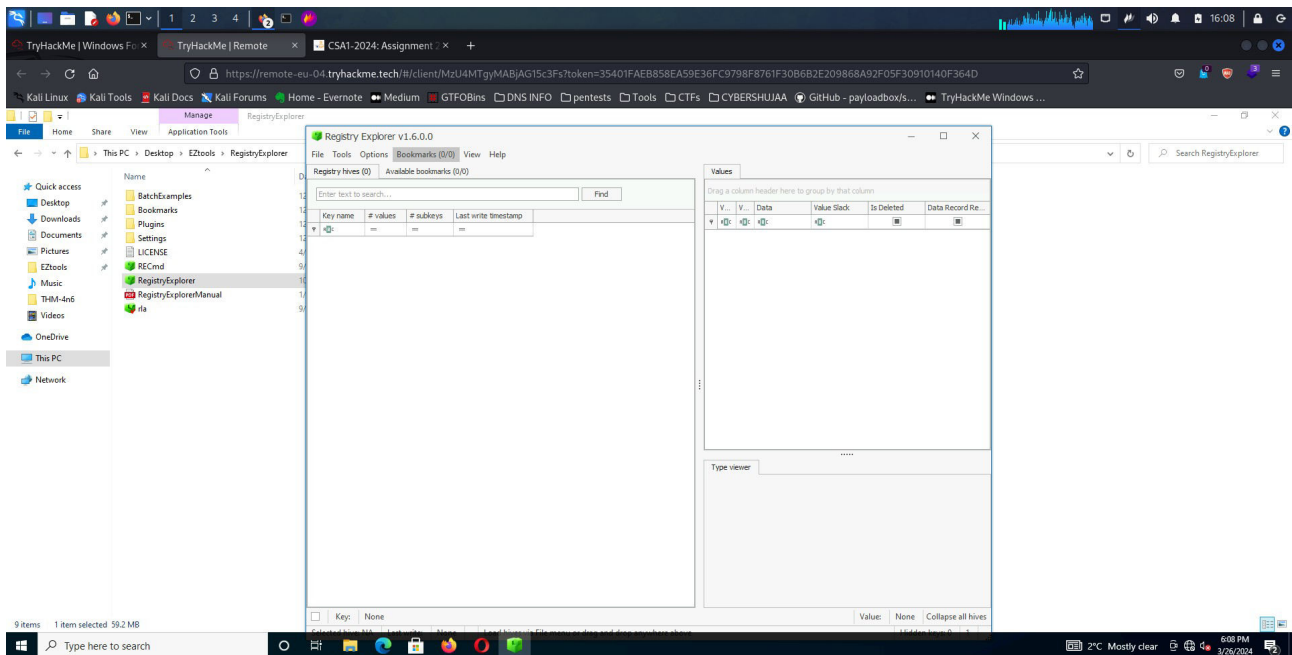
Username: THM-4n6

Password: 123

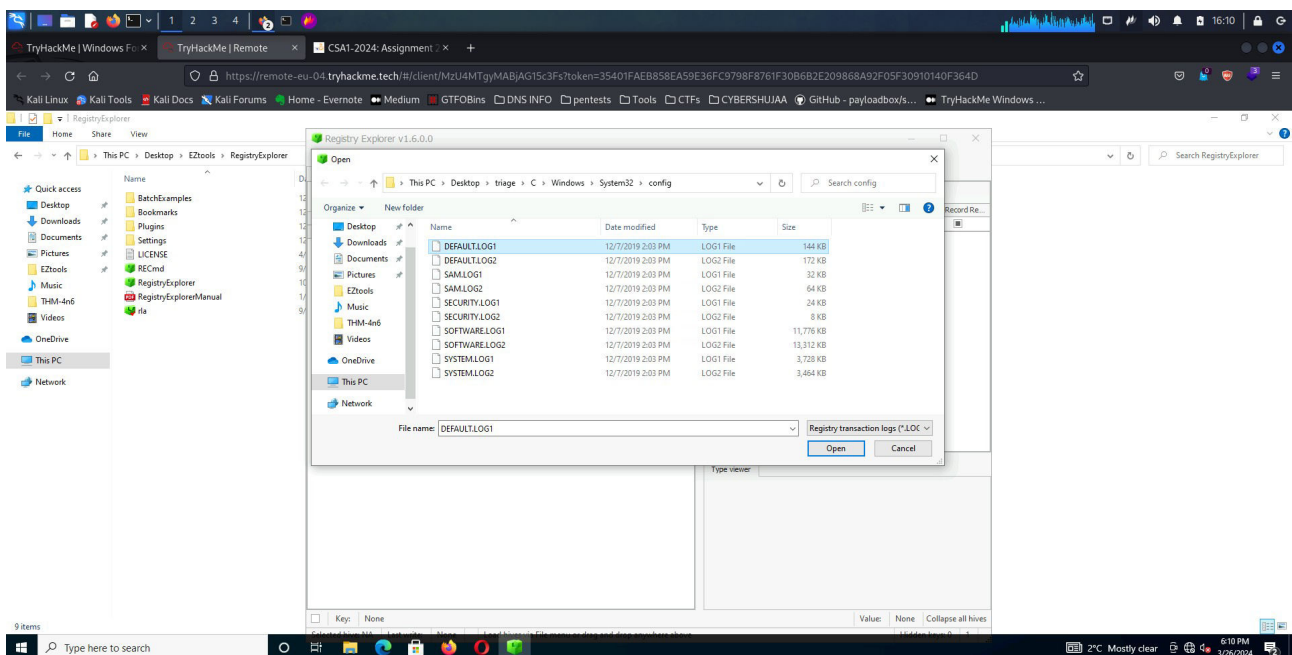
One of the Desktops in the research lab at Organization X is suspected to have been accessed by someone unauthorized. Although they generally have only one user account per Desktop, there were multiple user accounts observed on this system. It is also suspected that the system was connected to some network drive, and a USB device was connected to the system. The triage data from the system was collected and placed on the attached VM. Can you help Organization X with finding answers to the below questions?

Answer the questions below

First was to open Registry Explore and load hive



Loading hives.

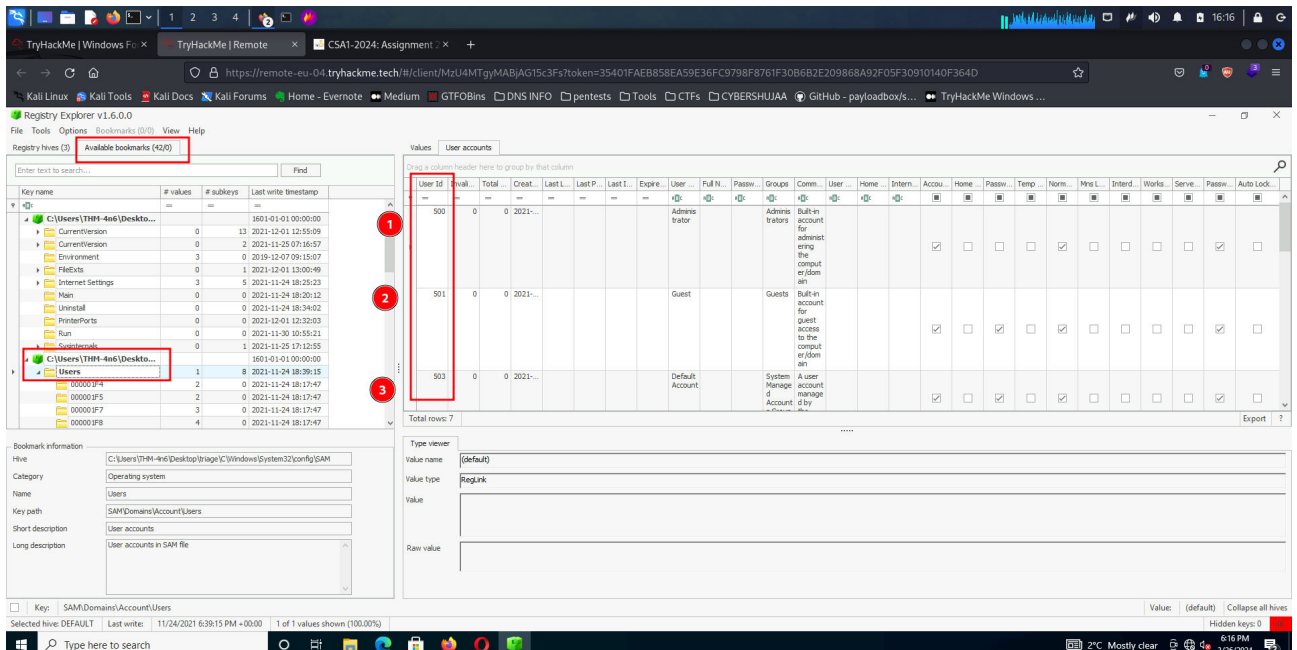


How many user created accounts are present on the system?

Ans: 3

Once I was done with loading 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.

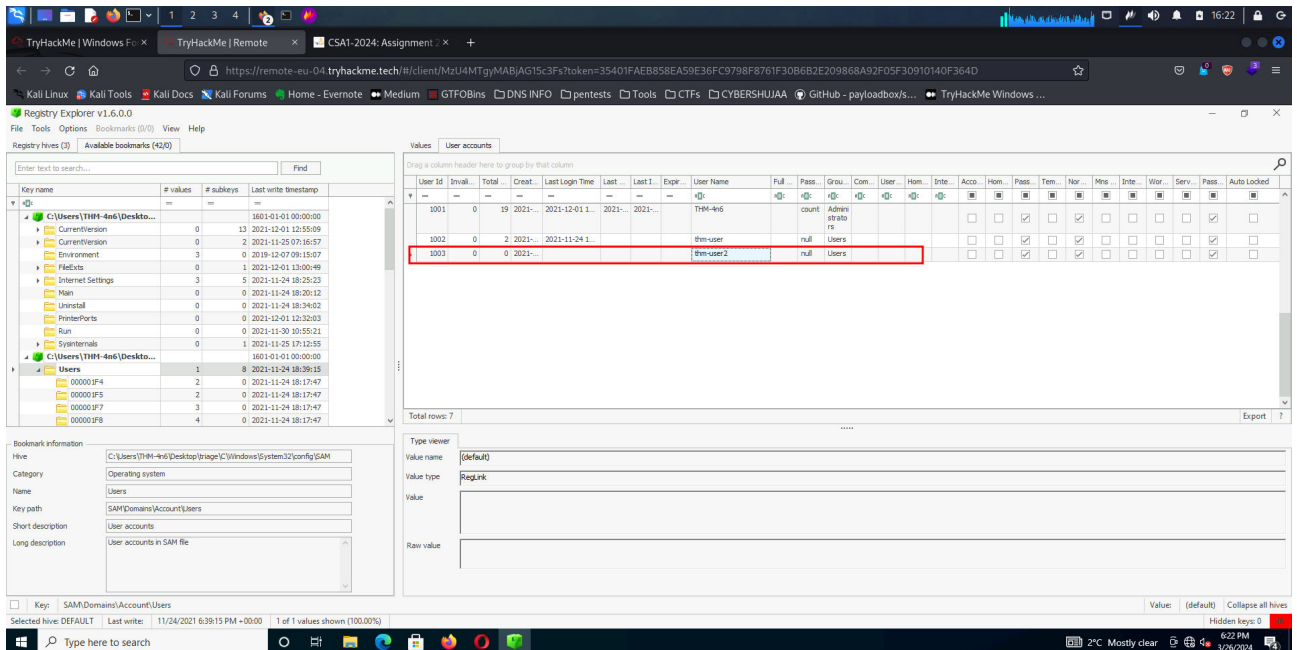
There are 3 User ID meaning there are 3 users.



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

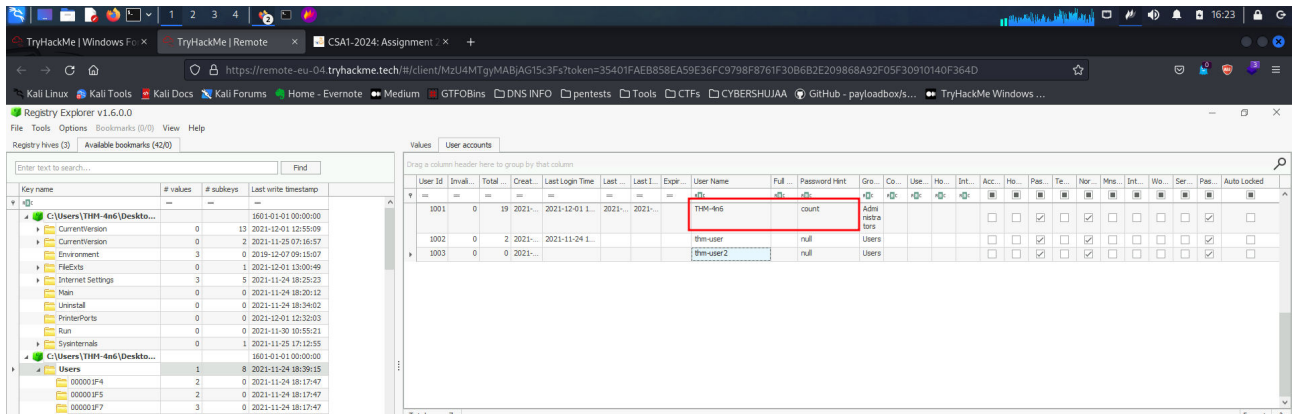
Ans: THM-user2

This user was created but has no record of login.



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

Ans: count

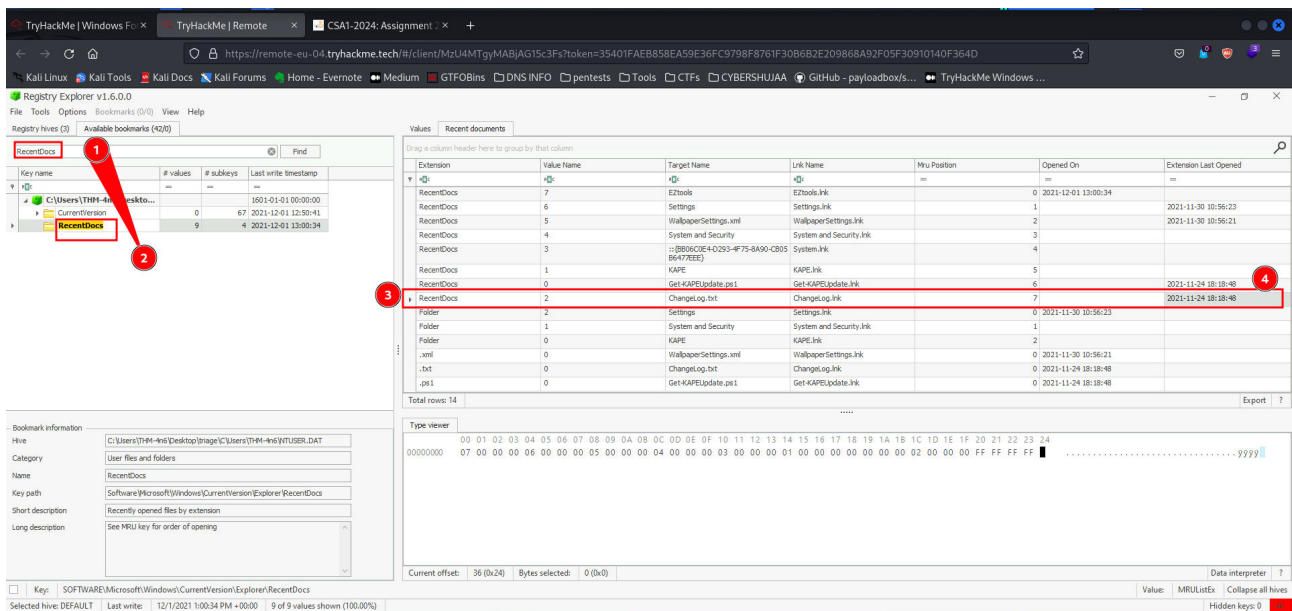


When was the file 'Changelog.txt' accessed?

Ans: 2021-11-24 18:18:48

First was to search on the find bar for Recent Docs, for easier navigation.

Once I had a hint I clicked on the folder to view more information.

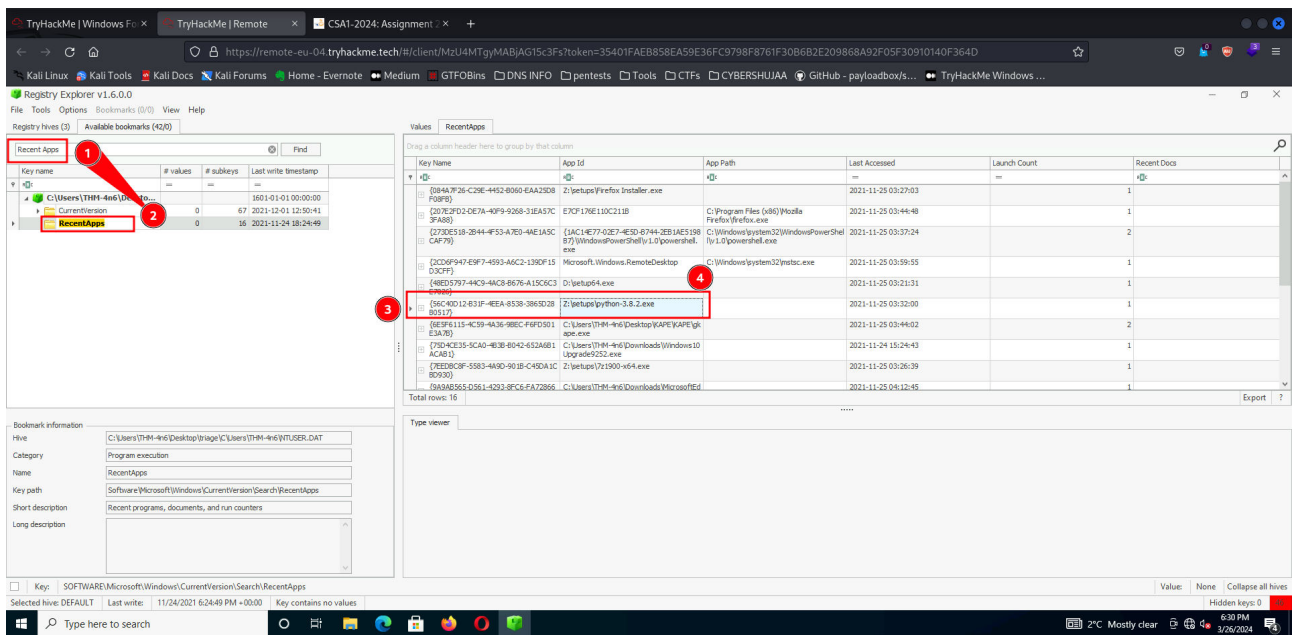


What is the complete path from where the python 3.8.2 installer was run?

Ans: Z:\setups\python-3.8.2.exe

To also find the complete path, first was to search on the find bar for Recent Apps, for easier navigation.

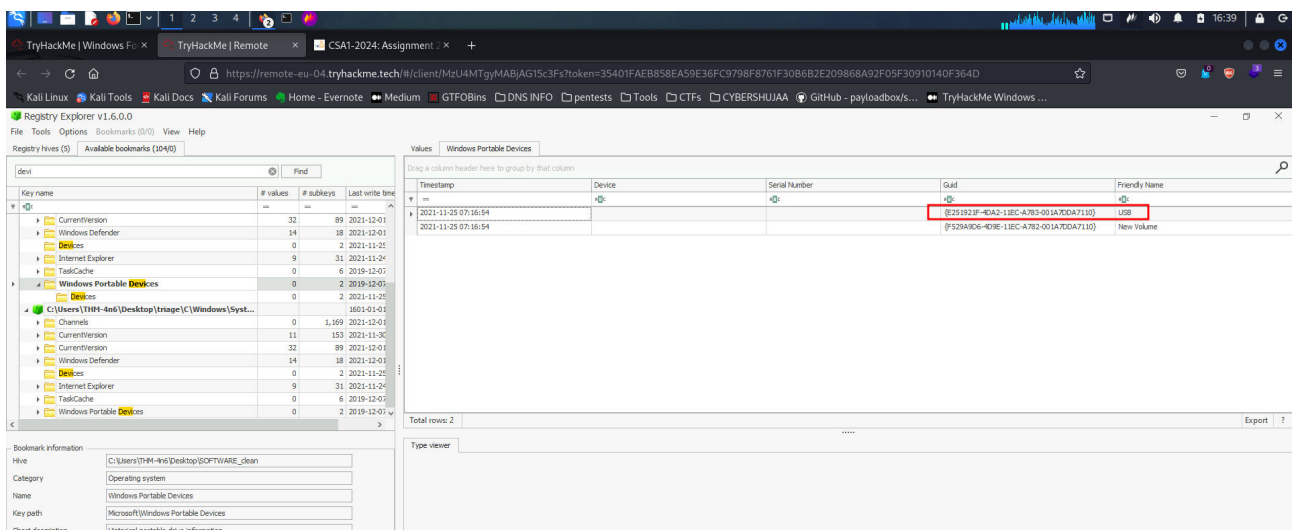
Once I had a hint on the folder I clicked on it to view more information.



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

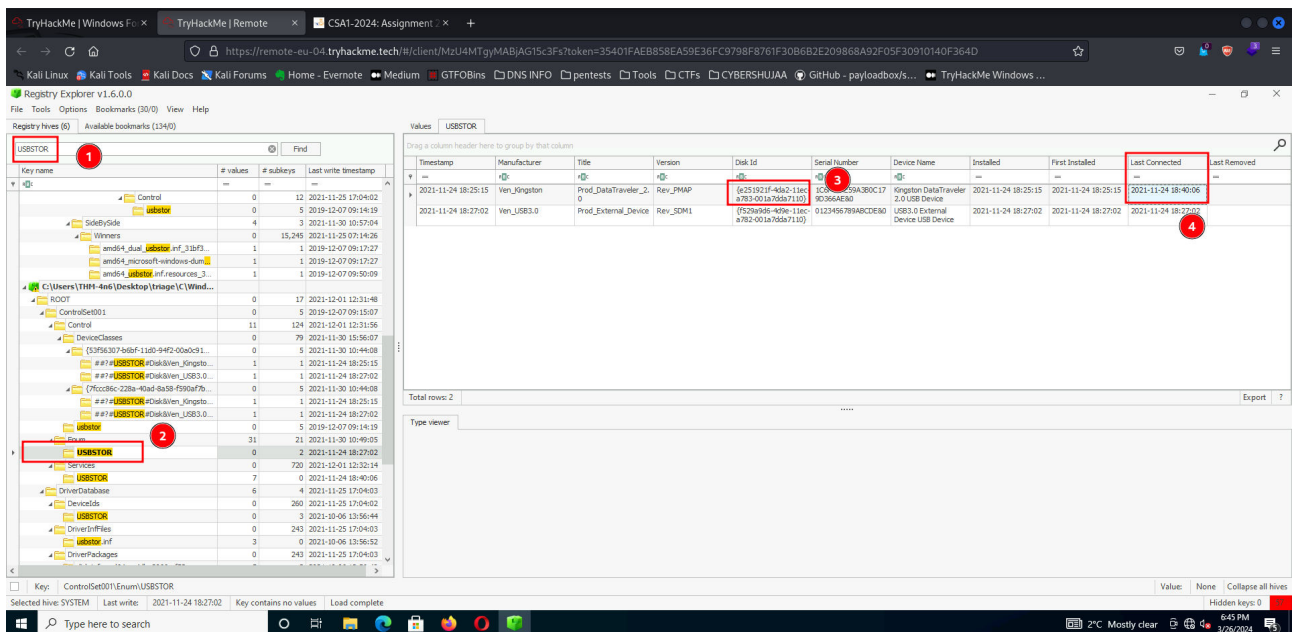
Ans: 2021-11-24 18:40:06

First was to check the GUID for Friendly name USB so as to double check with the name of the device with this same ID as well.



Double checking the Disk ID and checking Last Connection Time

To do this I searched for “USBSTOR” Devices and looked at the right side to compare values.



conclusion:

In my conclusion, the Windows Forensics 1 room has been beneficial to me by providing insights about the fundamentals of digital forensics within a Windows environment. Through practical exercises and challenges, I have gained hands-on experience in analyzing disk images, examining system artifacts and identifying potential security incidents. This room has equipped me with essential skills in forensic analysis, empowering me to uncover valuable insights and evidence crucial for incident response and digital investigations. As a foundational resource, this room has served an excellent starting point in digital forensics.

Thank You.