Report 8

For this week's lab, we covered the last section of Windows Forensics. The first part of the lab involved Web Browser Artifacts using NIRSOFT Tools. Part two was about Viewing, Monitoring, and Analyzing Windows Events. Part 3 then covered Extracting Forensic Data from Computers using OSForensics. Part four involved Handling Windows Registry using Python. Part Five contained Handling Windows Recycle Bin using Python. The last part deals with Reading Browser History, Cookies, and Cache using Python.

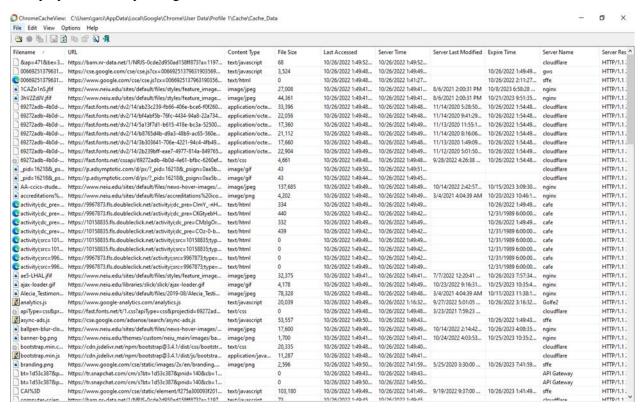
In part 1, In order to extract the Browsing History, Cache, and Cookies, we first needed to download the software required to do this. Here are the links below that I used to download the software.

Chrome Cache: https://www.nirsoft.net/utils/chrome_cache_view.html

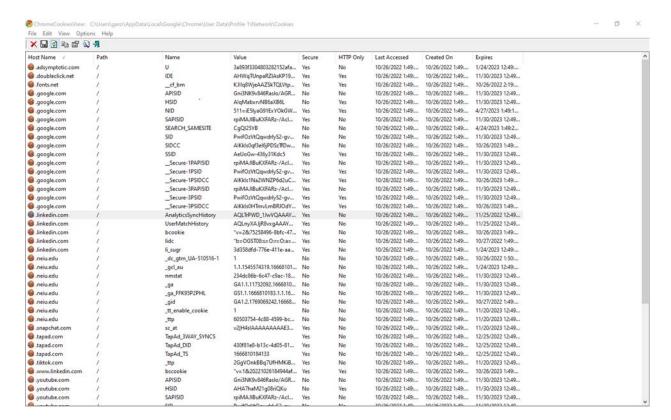
Chrome History: https://www.nirsoft.net/utils/chrome_history_view.html

Chrome Cookies: https://www.nirsoft.net/utils/chrome cookies view.html

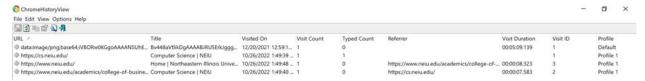
The program that I ran first was the ChromeCacheView. You can see below the caches that were in my system. I only navigated to neiu.edu.



The second program was the ChromeCookiesView. You can see below the cookies such as Facebook and LinkedIn even though I did not go to those sites. Also, some aspects of the cookies that are used for the NEIU website are not secure. You can see the in the secure tab.

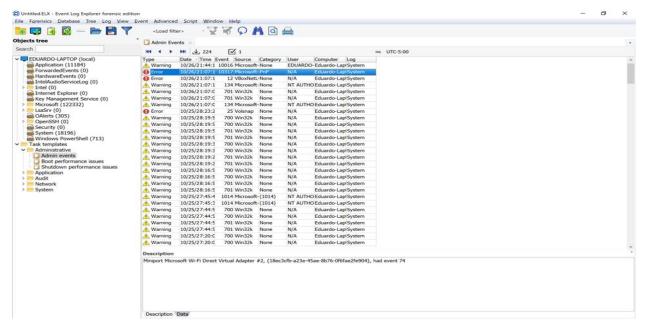


The third program was the ChromeHistoryView. This basically shows all the websites that I visited. You can see below the sites I visited foforhis part of the lab

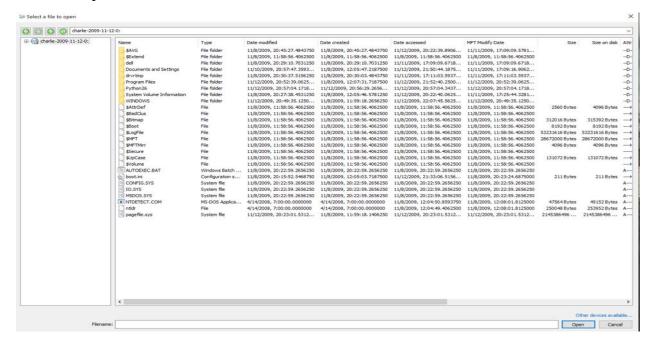


The second part of the lab involved using Event Log Explore to analyze the security logs, system logs, and application logs. With this information, you can create a sequence of events that lead to cybercrimes. The software is located using this link: https://eventlogxp.com/. Remember to

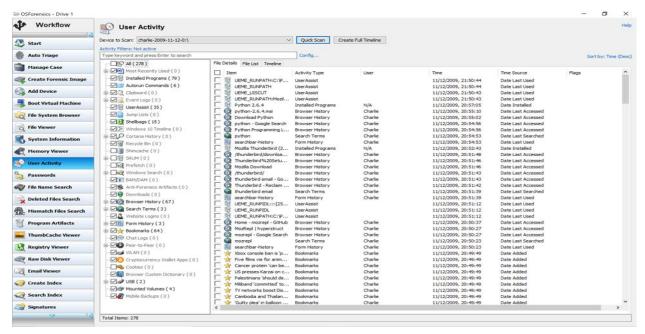
select the 30-day Pro trial to use all the features. Here below I navigated to My Laptop > Task Application > Admin Events > To access the logs below.



The next part of the lab, I used OS Forensics to investigate the contents of a drive. I downloaded the software by sign this link https://www.osforensics.com/. I also downloaded the drive I analyzed from the website https://downloads.digitalcorpora.org/corpora/scenarios/2009-m57-patents/drives-redacted/. The drive that I download was called Charlie-2009-11-12-0. I created a case and I opened to the drive to view what files it contained. Here it is below.



Here was another view of the user activity that occurred in this drive. Note that the last time the contents of this drive were used was in 11/12/2009 at 21:50:44. You are also able to do investigate different aspects of the drive such as Memory Viewer and System Information.



The next part of that lab is about Handling Windows Registry using Python. To do this you need to use the import **winreg** package in python then connect to the hive key of the users. The output will print the first 10 values that are available.

```
import winreg
reg = winreg.ConnectRegistry(None, winreg.HKEY_USERS)
key = winreg.OpenKey(reg, None)
lst_sids = []
for n in range(10):
    try:
    x = winreg.EnumKey(key, n)
    lst_sids.append(x)
    print("{:d}: {:s}".format(n, x))
except:
    break
```

Here is the output for hive key users for my laptop.

```
In [1]: runfile('C:/Users/garci/Documents/Access Registry
0: .DEFAULT
1: S-1-5-19
2: S-1-5-20
3: S-1-5-21-3075618434-26661763-2445377827-1001
4: S-1-5-21-3075618434-26661763-2445377827-1001_Classes
5: S-1-5-18
```

We can also access the registry key and the values. You must use the **pytz** package and import the **datetime** and the **timedelta** as well. This will print the first 500 keys values. It will convert the time filed to an where it is readable.

```
import winreg
from datetime import datetime, timedelta
import pytz
from dateutil.tz import tzlocal
def convtolocaltime(ts):
        ds = datetime(1601, 1, 1) + timedelta(microseconds=ts // 10)
ds = ds.replace(tzinfo=pytz.UTC)
        ds = ds.astimezone(tzlocal())
        return ds
# subkey: S-1-5-21-2876060954-1225872718-3796797708-1001
subkey = winreg.EnumKey(key, 3)
# In the following, the Microsoft Office key
subkeyfield1 = subkey+r"\SOFTWARE\MICROSOFT\Office"
key = winreg.OpenKey(reg, subkeyfield1)
for n in range(500):
    trv:
# x is a subkey
        x =winreg.EnumKey(key, n)
# open the subkey x
        subkeyfieldi = subkeyfield1 + "\\" + x
        subkeyi = winreg.OpenKey(reg, subkeyfieldi)
# ts = (number_of_subkeys, number_of_values, time_last_modified)
# The time is in 100's of nanoseconds since Jan 1, 1601.
        ts = winreg.QueryInfoKey(subkeyi)
# close the subkey
        winreg.CloseKey(subkeyi)
# convert the time field to a readable local time
         localtime = convtolocaltime(ts[2])
# print the result
        print(x, ":", localtime)
```

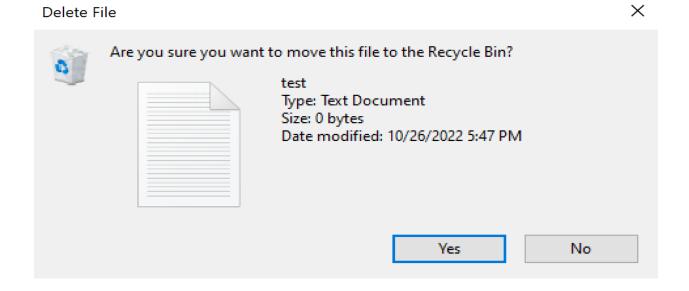
Here below is the output. Note the time of date these keys from the Microsoft software where updated.

```
15.0 : 2022-08-30 16:23:19.378267-05:00
16.0 : 2022-08-30 16:23:19.588561-05:00
ClickToRun : 2022-08-30 16:23:19.588561-05:00
Common : 2022-09-08 18:22:06.416656-05:00
DmsClient : 2022-08-30 16:23:19.596724-05:00
Excel : 2022-08-30 16:23:19.597268-05:00
Outlook : 2022-08-30 16:23:19.597802-05:00
PowerPoint : 2022-08-30 16:23:19.598343-05:00
Teams : 2022-08-30 16:23:19.598846-05:00
Word : 2022-08-30 16:23:19.600272-05:00
```

The next part the lab involved Handling Windows Recycle Bin using Python. To this this, you need to import the **winshell** and the **re** package. First it will read the list items in the recycle bin. Then I will delete and display the files names with the date. This will also retrieve the SID of the user who deleted the file. This so that you can investigate the user who deleted the file.

```
import winshell
    import re
    r = list(winshell.recycle_bin())
    for x in r:
        print(x.original_filename(), x.recycle_date(), sep='\t')
    f1 = r[0].filename()
    y = re.search(r"S.* \d{4}", f1)
11
12
    print(y.group(0))
13
    path = r'C:\Users\garci\Desktop\test.txt'
15
    with open(path, 'w') as file:
        file.write('This is a test file')
17
18
        winshell.delete_file(path)
21
        winshell.undelete(path)
22
23
```

Here is the file below where the python code opens the test file and delete it.



Here below are the file for the contents of my Recycle folder.

```
In [2]: runfile('C:/Users/garci/Documents/Handling Windows Recycle
Bin.py', wdir='C:/Users/garci/Documents')
C:\Users\garci\Desktop\Chrome\ChromeHistoryView.cfg 2022-10-20
21:41:41+00:00
C:\Users\garci\Desktop\step7(2) 2022-09-29 21:21:07+00:00
C:\Users\garci\AppData\Local\Temp\MicrosoftEdgeDownloads
\3c27b06d-8c6a-44db-8996-7bfbdaf12b3b\RamCapturer 2022-10-07
01:14:29+00:00
C:\Users\garci\Desktop\Done - Assignment 3 (Vision and Scope Statement)
2022-10-06 20:57:01+00:00
S-1-5-21-3075618434-26661763-2445377827-1001
```

The last Part of the lab was about Reading Browser History, Cookies, and Cache using Python. You need to import the **os** and the **sqlite3** packages to do this. You also need to set path the desired folder where you can read the contents of the browser. Also look for the profile file name so that you can read the contents of that file. Also, for every element that I printed in results, I displayed the number of times it had occurred.

```
import os
    import sqlite3
   path = r'C:\Users\garci\AppData\Roaming\Mozilla\Firefox\Profiles\w6umvydy.default-release'
6 files = os.listdir(path)
8 for file in files:
        if file.endswith(".sqlite") or file.endswith(".db"):
            print(file)
12 history = os.path.join(path, 'places.sqlite')
13 history_connect = sqlite3.connect(history)
14 history_cursor = history_connect.cursor()
17 history_cursor.execute("PRAGMA table_info(moz_places)")
18 results = history_cursor.fetchall()
   print(results)
   for element in results:
        print(element )
24 statement = 'SELECT url, visit count FROM moz places;'
    history_cursor.execute(statement)
    results = history_cursor.fetchall()
    print(results)
29 for element in results:
        print(element)
```

Here below are the contents of that file that in the Profiles folder of Mozilla. You can see the cookies, permissions and keys3, etc.

```
cert9.db
content-prefs.sqlite
cookies.sqlite
favicons.sqlite
formhistory.sqlite
key4.db
permissions.sqlite
places.sqlite
protections.sqlite
storage.sqlite
webappsstore.sqlite
```

Here below is also the websites that I visited using Mozilla Firefox. Note that is also displays the number time that I visited a website. So, there are some sites that I accessed yet I did not when to that website directly.

```
(15, 'origin_id', 'INTEGER', 0, None, 0)
[('https://www.mozilla.org/privacy/firefox/', 1),
('https://support.mozilla.org/products/firefox', 0),
('https://support.mozilla.org/kb/customize-firefox-
controls-buttons-and-toolbars?utm_source=firefox-
browser&utm_medium=default-
bookmarks&utm_campaign=customize', 0), ('https://
www.mozilla.org/contribute/', 0), ('https://
www.mozilla.org/about/', 0), ('https://
www.mozilla.org/about/', 0), ('https://
www.mozilla.org/en-US/privacy/firefox/', 1),
('https://www.mozilla.org/firefox/central/', 0),
('https://www.google.com/search?client=firefox-b-1-
d&q=g', 1), ('http://google.com/', 1), ('https://
google.com/', 1), ('https://www.google.com/', 1),
```