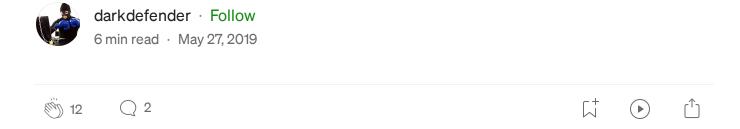


Windows 10 Mail App Forensics



While working on a forensics case, I stumbled across a folder in AppData\Local called "Comms". Not knowing what this was at the time, I glanced through and realised that these are logs and artefacts of the Windows 10 Mail application.

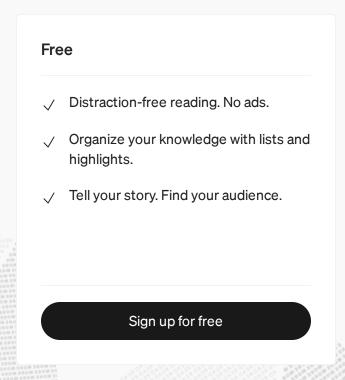
For this blog post, I was able to replicate the findings in a Windows 10 virtual machine by creating some test email accounts. Fun fact! You know how there are services for temporary email addresses like <u>Guerrilla Mail</u>? There are also temporary phone numbers you can use incase you need a 2FA code for email account verification (such as <u>receivesms.org</u>, or this <u>non-dodgy site</u>). Pretty cool stuff.

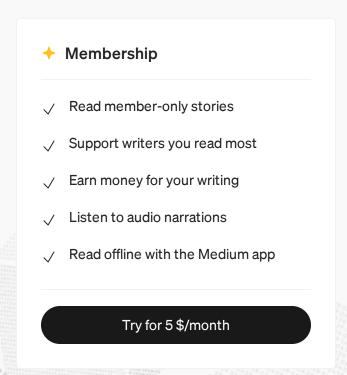
Anyways, once you load up the mail app and start firing away some emails, the logs are written almost instantaneously. The directory in question is:

\Users\<username>\AppData\Local\Comms\Unistore\data

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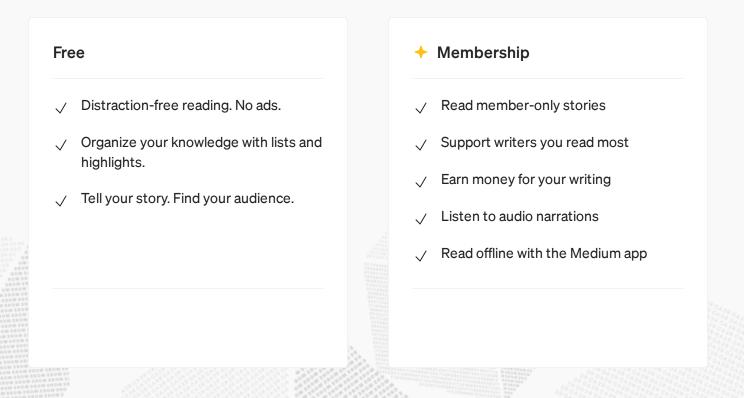


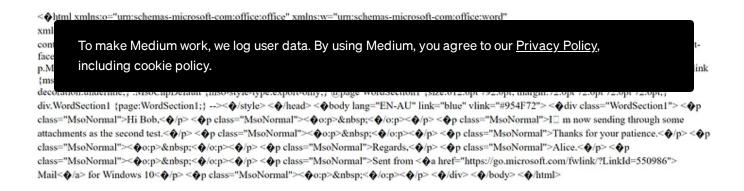
Directory Listings for the Windows 10 Mail App Artefacts

Let's go through each of them:

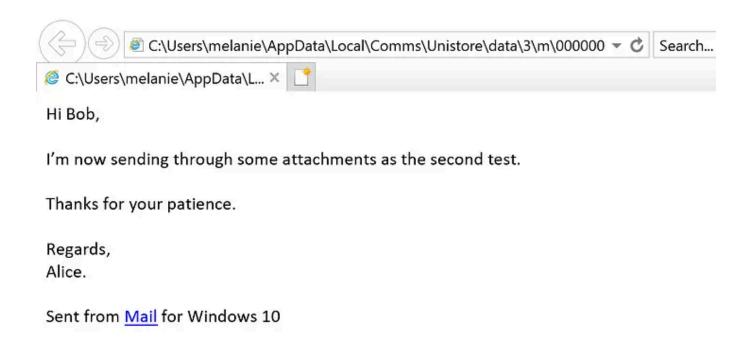
- AppData\Local\Comms\Unistore\data\0; Windows phone data
- AppData\Local\Comms\Unistore\data\2; contact lists within the account
- AppData\Local\Comms\Unistore\data\3; the contents/body of the email

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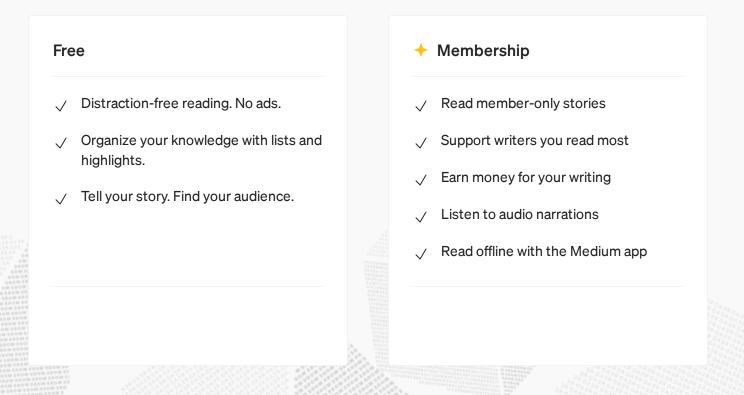
And viewing the email after it's exported and saved as a .html file. Saves your brain from processing all those html tags:



\data\5

The .dat files in this directory represent calendar invitations, however from what I've found during this investigation, it unfortunately doesn't save many juicy details... see for yourself in the example below. OSForensics was able to show more metadata by reading it in the Hex/Strings view, which had the name of the appointment, and who scheduled it in.

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Of the attachment as found in the amail which is displayed in the Type

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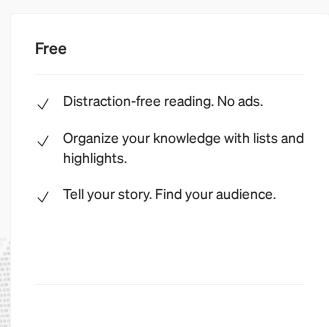
$\frac{33}{}$

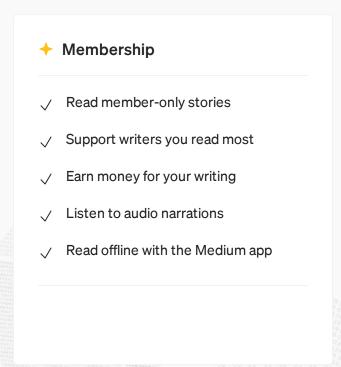
Now this is purely speculation on my part. I haven't been able to find any research about this sub-directory, and my sample size is small, BUT, I was pleasantly surprised when OSF or ensics was able to give me something of value. Unfortunately, this was linked to my work email account, so I'm not able to show much of the contents, but I do believe the .dat files within \data\33 shows you the body of appointments or meeting invitations that have been sent to an email.

While a web browser will show you meaningless text:

OSForensics however, can extract strings and display the hex/ascii content of the appointment. I thought this was neat.

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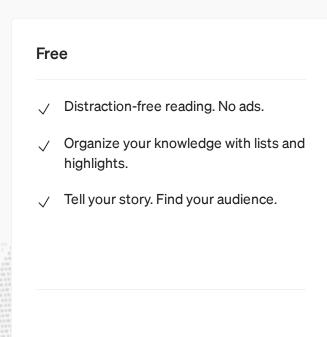


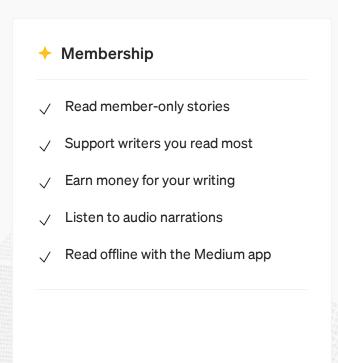
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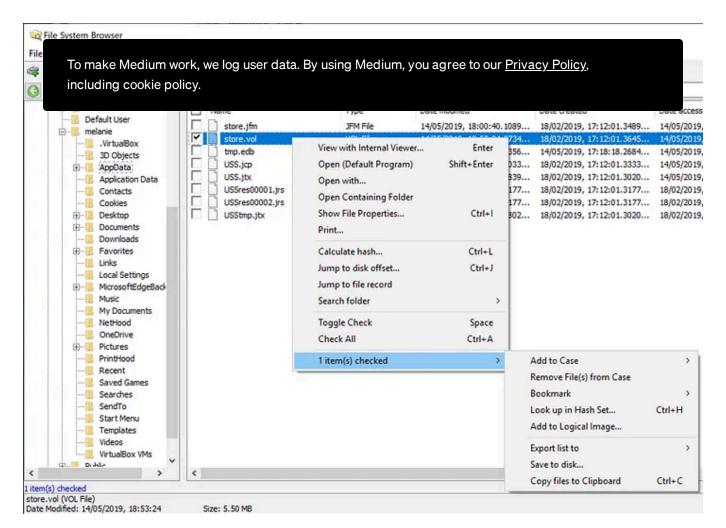
OSForensics parsing .dat files in \data\33

You can see references to "Updated Webex Details Jan-2019", and "ARCHIVED PRESENTATIONS". I checked my inbox for these strings, and certainly enough, it displayed this text as the body of a webex meeting that I had been invited to attend earlier in the year.

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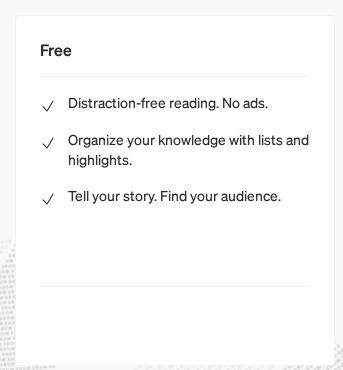


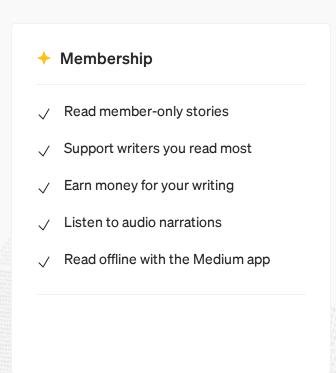


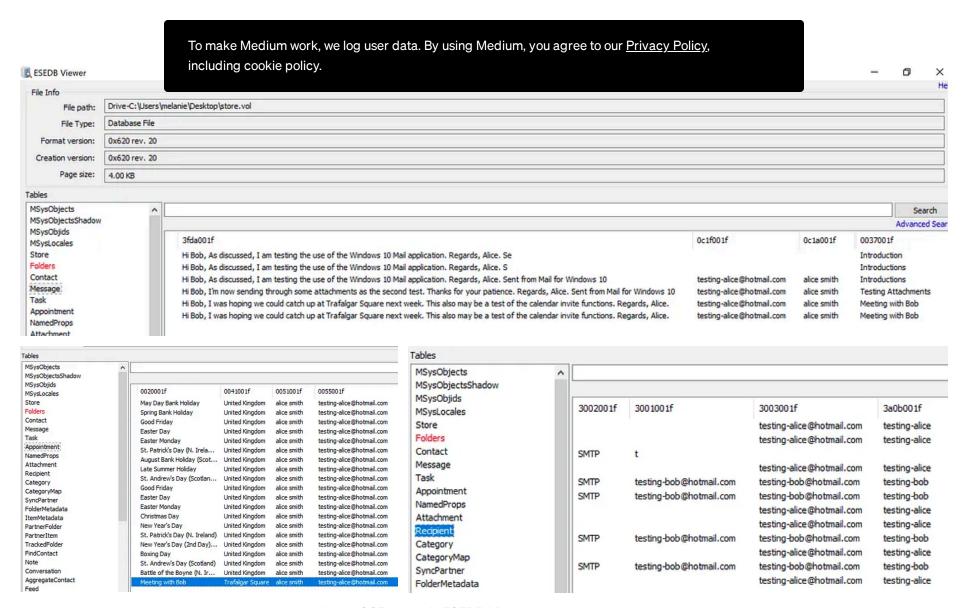
Using OS Forensics to Extract store.vol

Double-clicking store.vol here only gets you so far. You can see below that the String Viewer offered some email metadata and contents, but it wasn't being presented in the way that I hoped.

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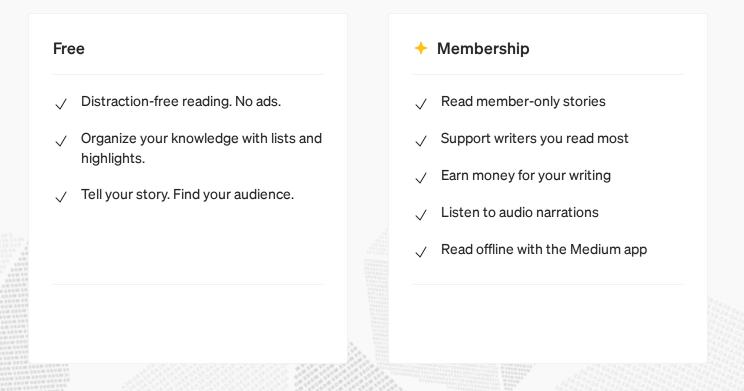


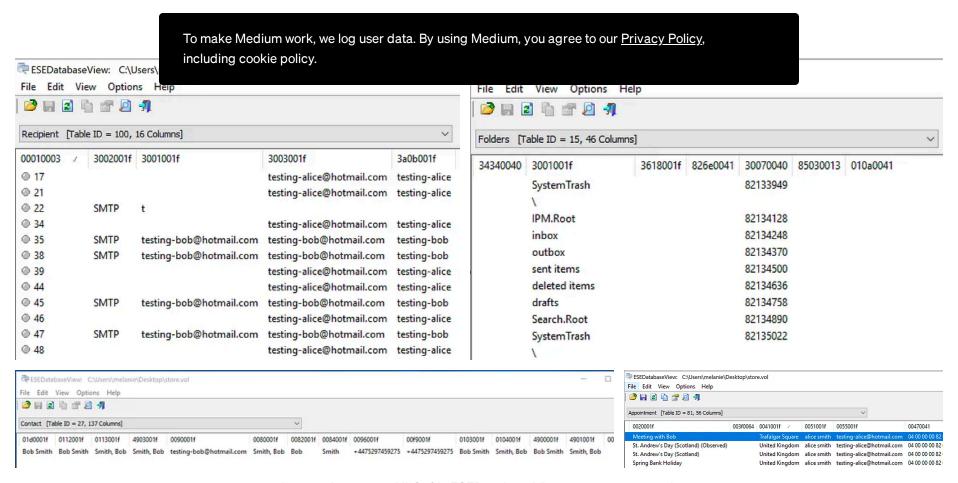


Using OSForensic's ESEDB Viewer to parse store.vol

The **Message** table shows you what you'd expect, the body of the email (what was displayed in Unistore\data\3). However to find the person it was sent to, there is a separate table called **Recipient**, which is displayed in the bottom right. Towards the left, you'll see the **Appointment** table, which, amongst all the default holiday entries, you'll find 'Meeting with Bob', where Alice wanted to meet Bob in Trafalgar Square.

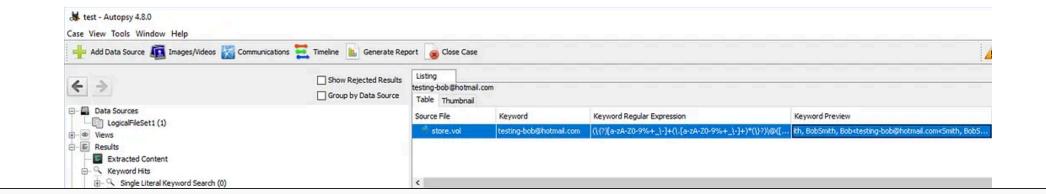
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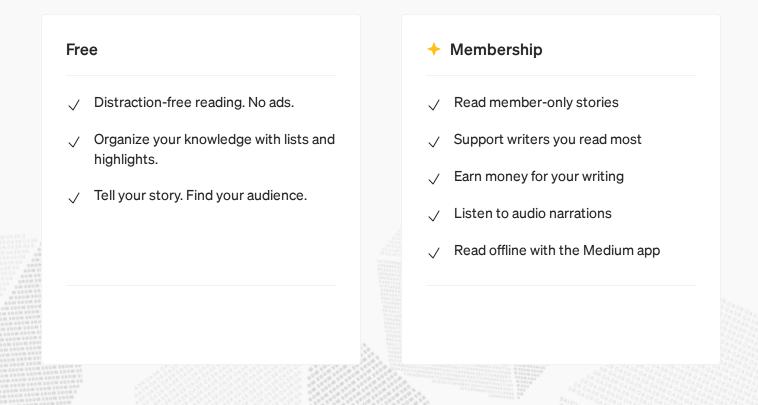


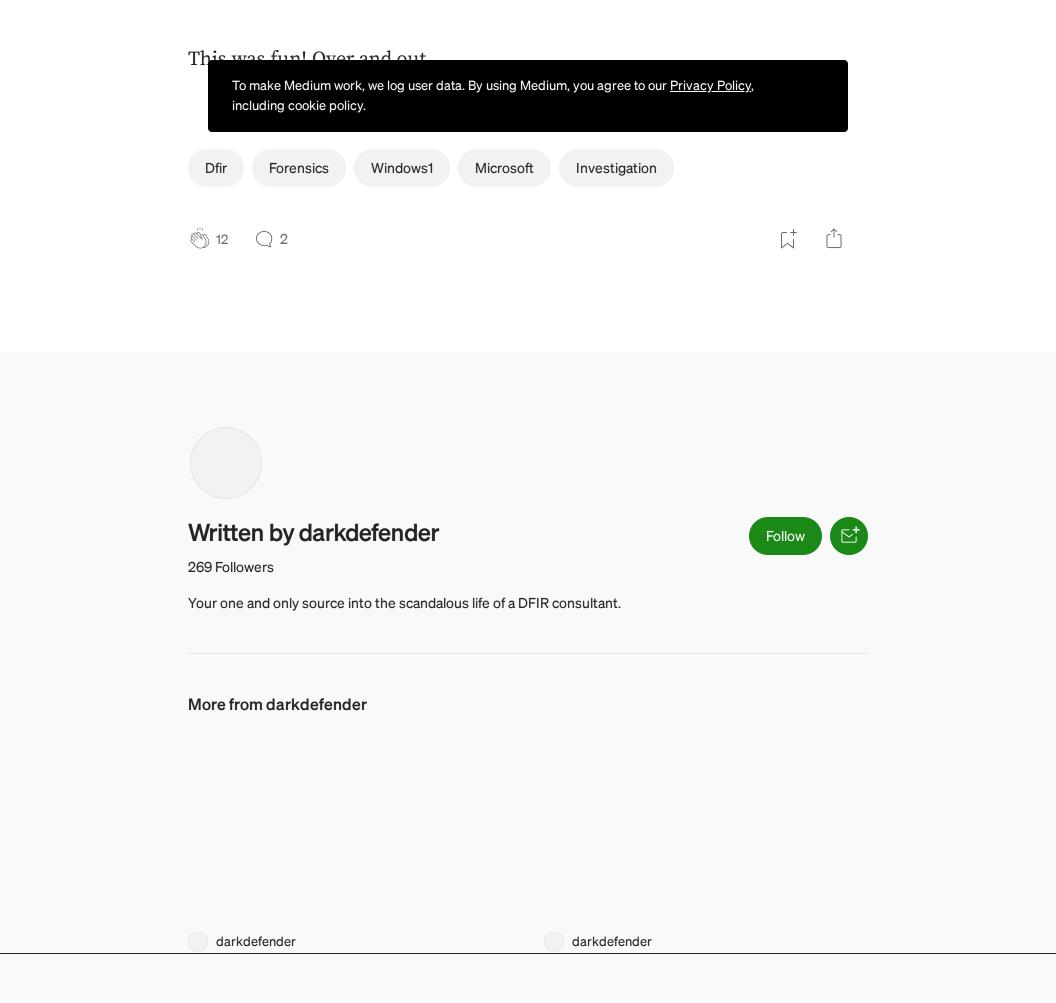
Attempting to use NirSoft's ESEDatabaseView to parse store.vol

I even tried Autopsy (this is what desperation looks like). It parsed some email content, sure, but where are the tables? This was essentially a glorified version of OSForensics' String Viewer; notice 'Extracted Content' and 'Indexed Data'.

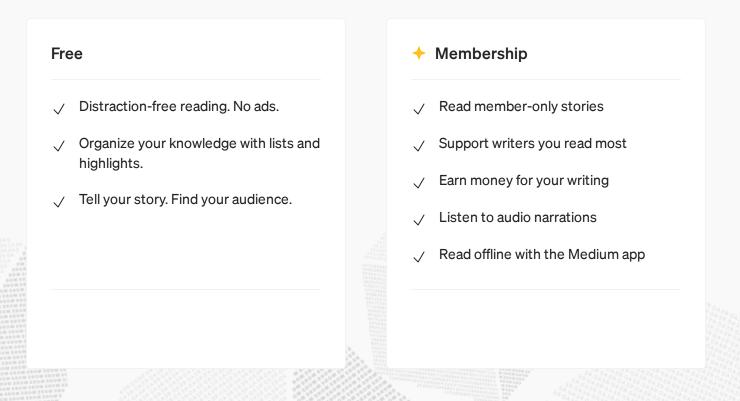


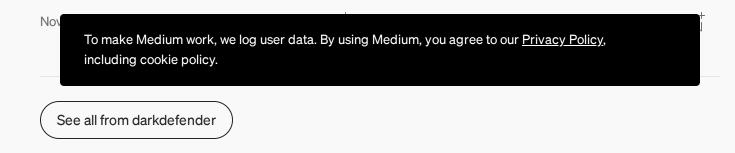
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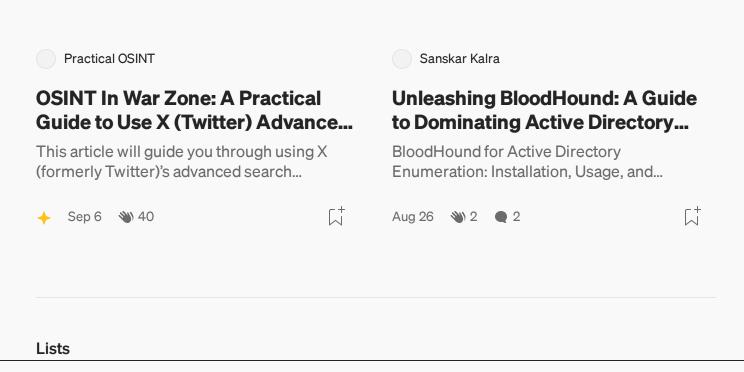


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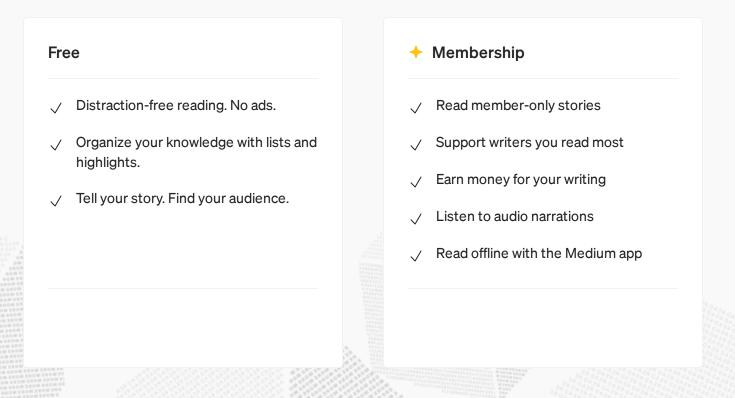


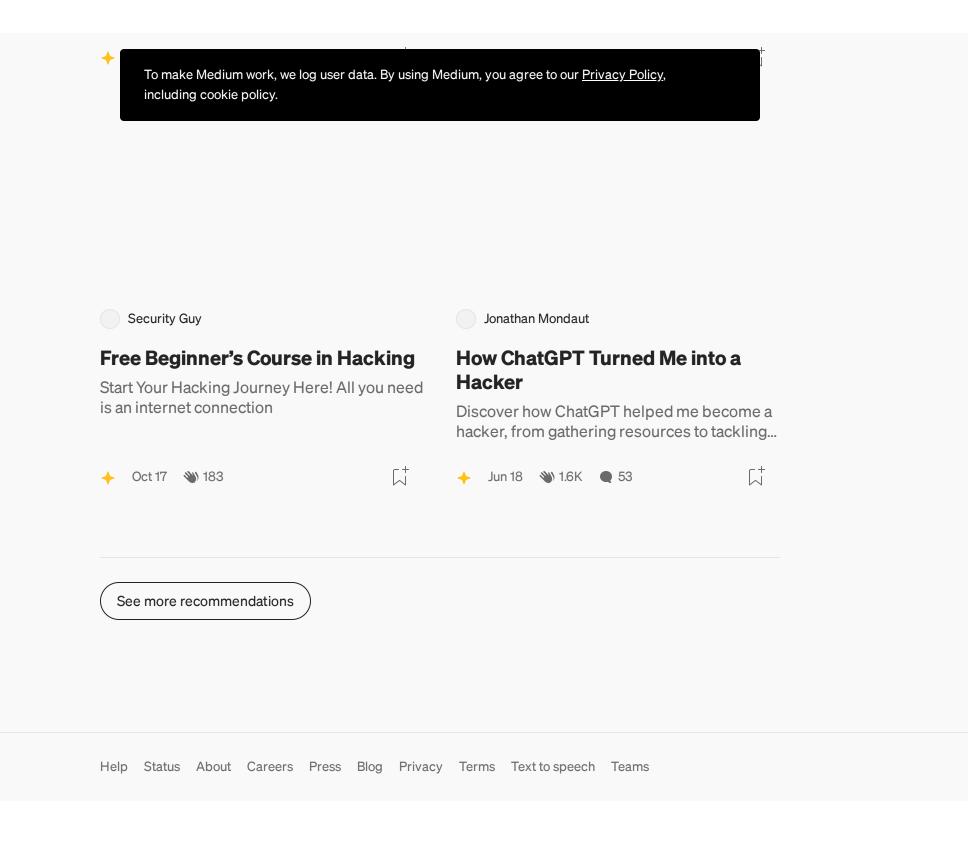


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