

Timelord X

User Manual

Timelord X is a framework designed to assist digital forensic investigators in detecting timestamp manipulation across multiple Windows artefacts. It focuses on **causal rule validation**, ensuring that the temporal order of artefacts (e.g., Prefetch, Amcache, MFT) aligns with expected behaviour and how Windows generates them. Any detected inconsistency via detection rule violations suggests a potential timestamp or anti-forensics attempt.

This manual shall provide detailed guidance for installation, usage, rule configuration, and interpretation of results.

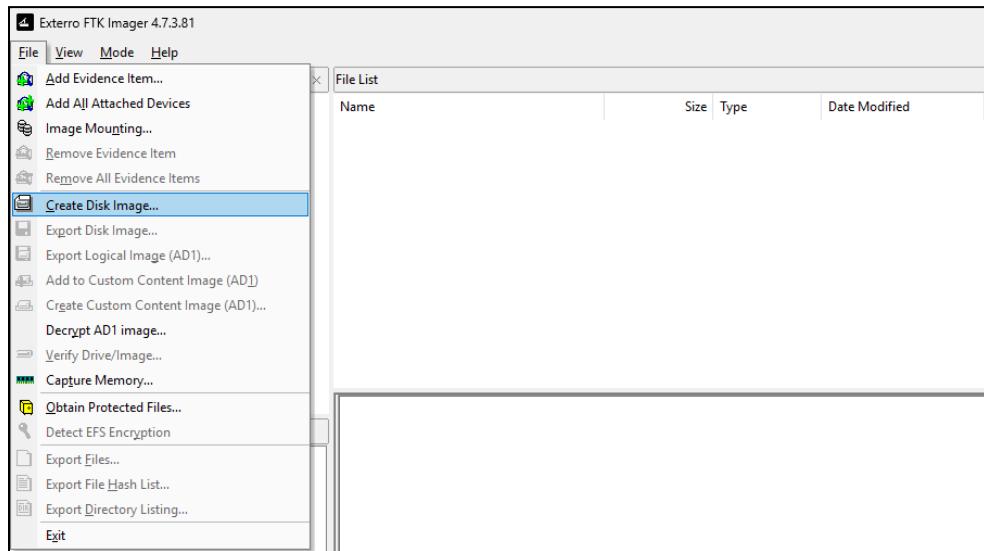
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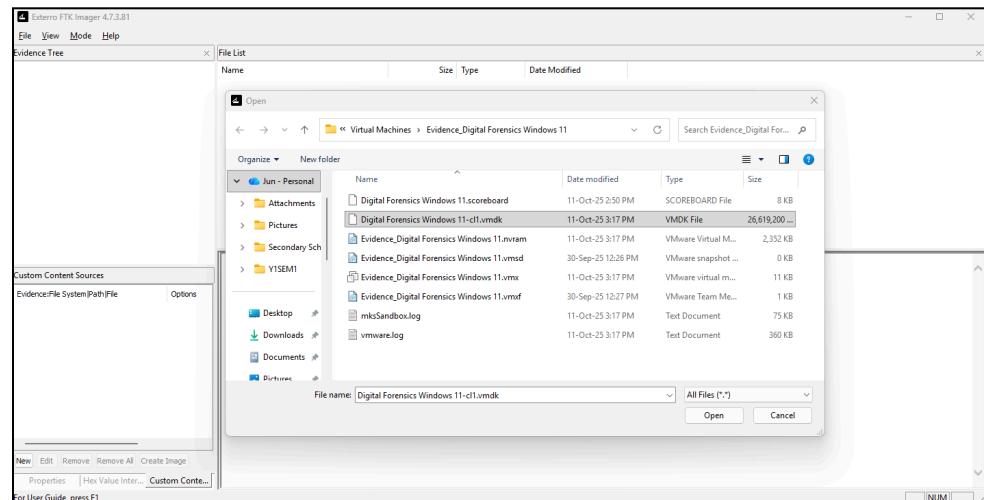
I. Data Attainment

An evidence disk image should be properly handled in a forensically sound manner. Upon ensuring that the disk image was properly collected and handled, an .E01 file should follow to begin performing digital forensics. In this guide, FTK Imager will be the primary tool used for imaging.

- 1) Obtain the .E01 file using tools such as FTK Imager, Encase Imager, or any suitable tool of your choice. In FTK Imager, select ‘File’ > ‘Create Disk Image’.



- 2) Select the target system to perform imaging on (e.g., .vmdk in this guide).



- 3) Upon completion, an .E01 file will be generated.

Earlier this year			
evidence_timestomp_win11.E01.zip	30-Sep-25 12:43 PM	Compressed (zipp...)	18,924,258 ...
evidence_timestomp_win11.E01.txt	30-Sep-25 12:36 PM	Text Document	2 KB
evidence_timestomp_win11.E01	30-Sep-25 12:32 PM	E01 File	19,006,912 ...

- 4) Next, using log2timeline, generate a .plaso file using the following command:

```
log2timeline.py --storage-file <name of evidence>.plaso "<name of
image file"
```

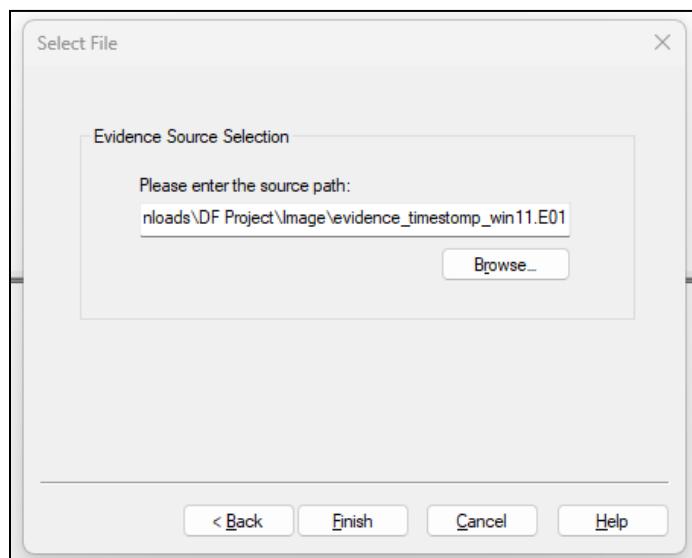
- 5) Subsequently, obtain a super timeline exported in the form of CSV. This is performed using the psort built into the Plaso framework.

```
psort.py -o l2tcsv -w timeline.csv <name of evidence>.plaso
```

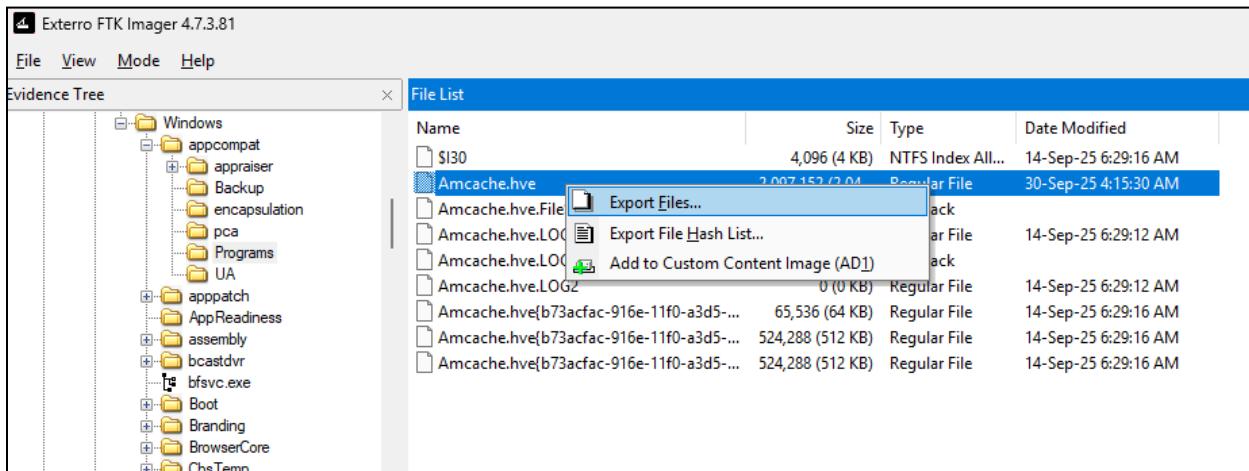
II. Supporting Data

Additional artefacts such as the Amcache.hve and Prefetch files have to be obtained separately to assure the correctness of data prior to timestamp detection.

- 1) Launch FTK Imager. Under ‘File’, select ‘Add Evidence Item’ > ‘Image File’. Select the previously exported .E01 file as the target.

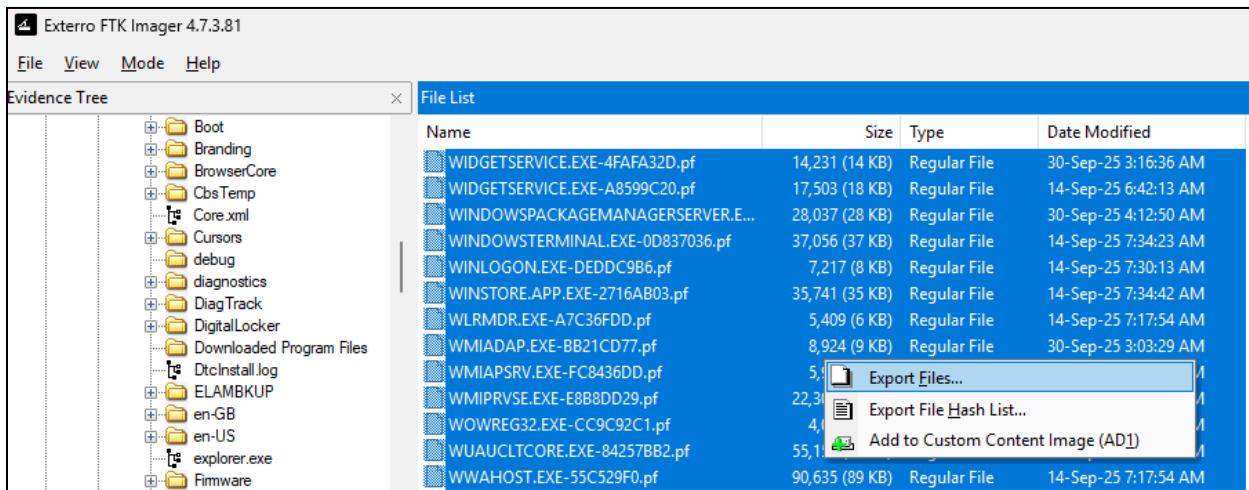


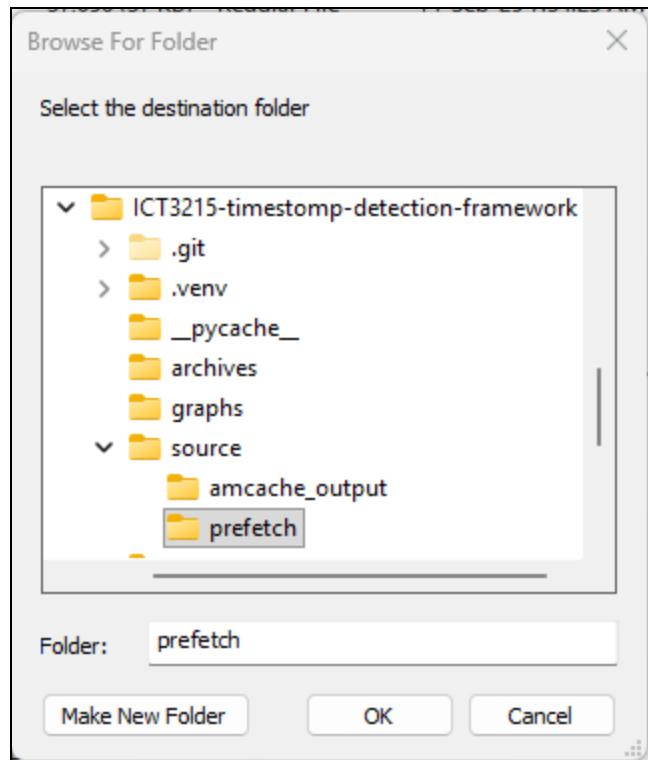
- 2) Navigate to the partition containing the operating system (OS). Thereafter, branch to Windows\AppCompat\Programs\Amcache.hve and export this file to your desired directory.



- 3) Next, create a directory or folder that will be used to store Prefetch (.pf) files. In FTK Imager, branch to Windows\Prefetch, then sort by ‘Type’ column. Select all of the .pf files containing a ‘Regular File’ type label and export to the created folder.

Note: It is important that the Prefetch files are only exported and have no other filesystem activities (e.g., moving, copying) performed on them.





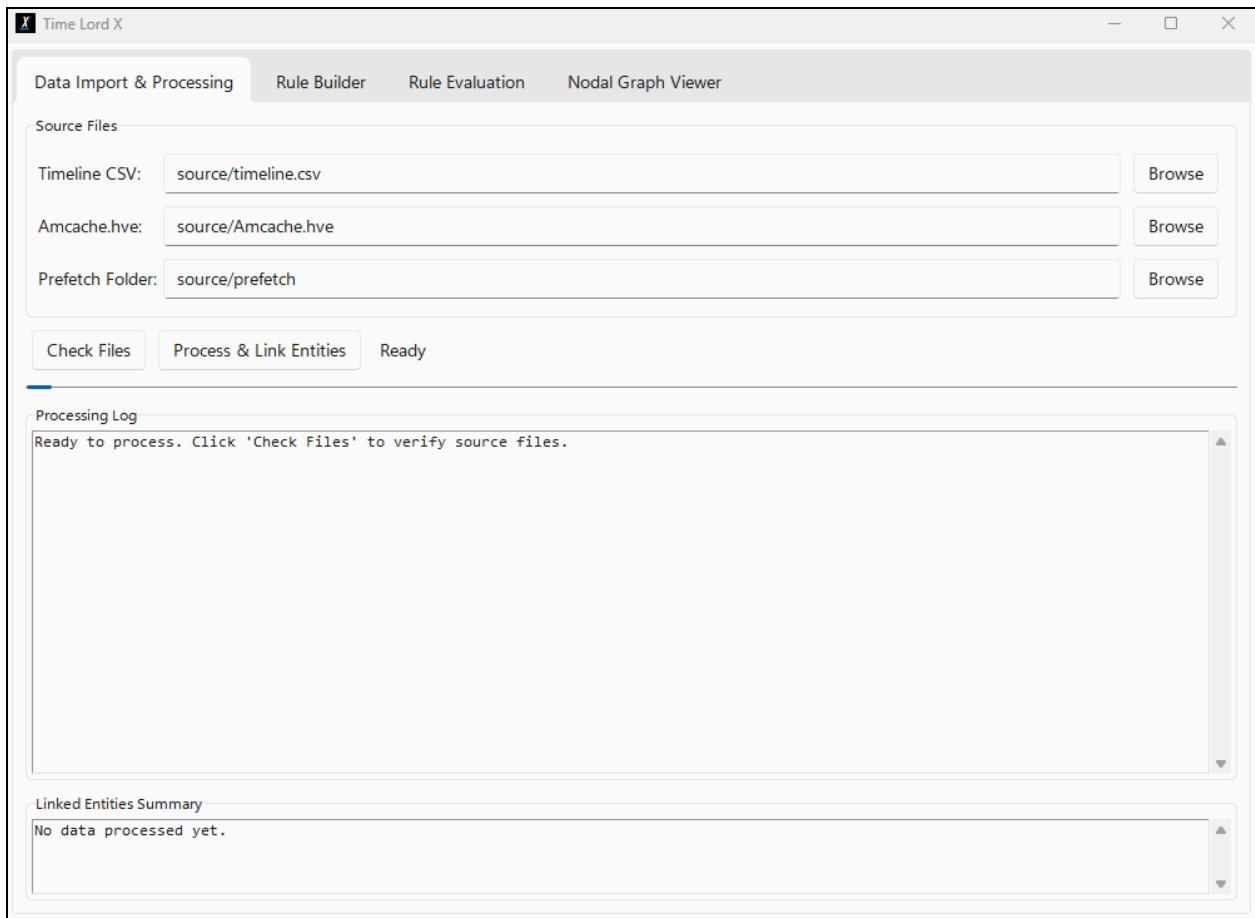
III. Environment Setup & Initial Execution

1) Launch the command prompt as administrator and navigate to the project directory. Within it, create a virtual environment and activate it using the following:

```
py -m venv .venv  
.venv\Scripts\activate
```

2) Execute rule_builder_gui.py with the command:

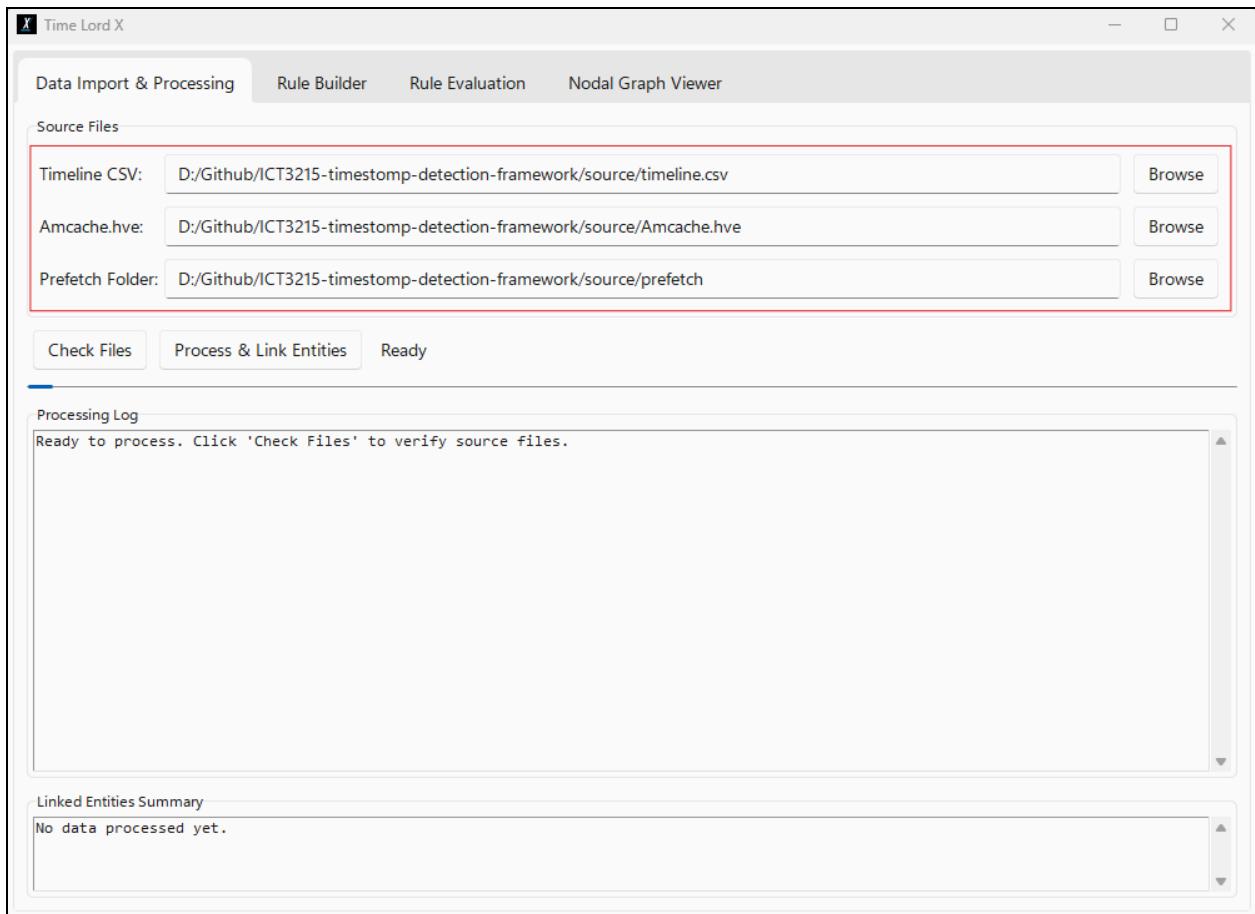
```
py rule_builder_gui.py
```



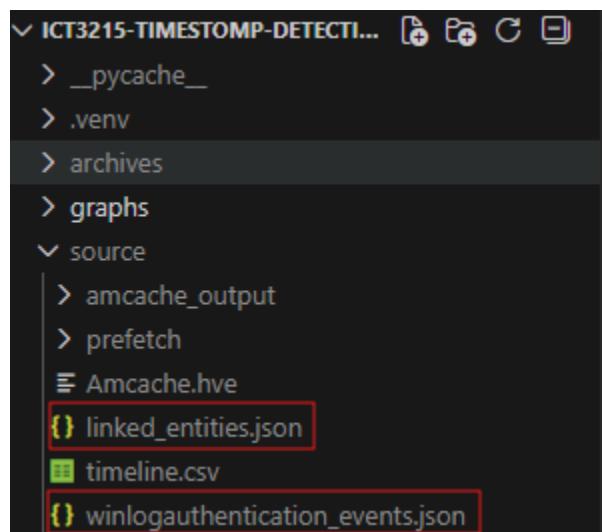
IV. Data Import & Processing

The timeline.csv generated using psort, Amcache.hve, and Prefetch log details have to be processed and have their entity linkage performed. Entity linkage groups artefacts referring to the same executable or file path using correlating logic from the various information within each log source type.

- 1) Browse for timeline.csv, Amcache.hve, and the folder containing all of the Prefetch (.pf) files.



2) Once selected, proceed to click on ‘Process & Link Entities’. This will perform log correlation and link all of the events tied to each executable or file found within the evidence. Its corresponding output will produce `linked_entities.json` and `winlogauthentication_events.json` files under the source folder of the project root directory.



V. Rule Builder

General Information

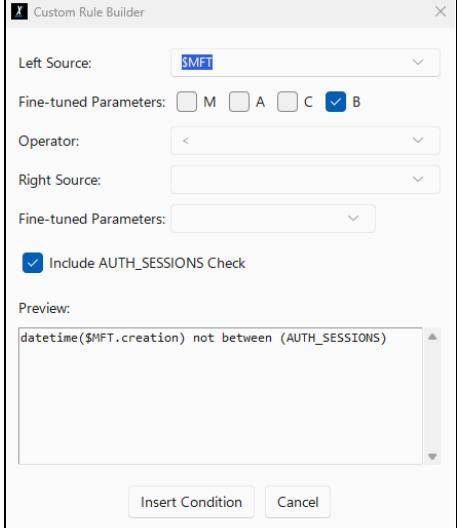
Field	Description
Rule ID	Unique Rule Reference
Rule Name	Name for the Rule
Severity	Potential seriousness of the detected anomaly
Explanation	Rule rationale
Logic Type	<p>Tell the framework how to evaluate multiple conditions inside a single rule</p> <p>‘any_of’: The rule triggers a violation if any one of the listed conditions is true</p> <p>‘all_of’: The rule triggers a violation only when all listed conditions are true at the same time</p>
Conditions	Each condition is a Boolean comparison that evaluates two timestamps or state values drawn from artefacts such as \$MFT, PREFETCH, AMCACHE, \$USN_JOURNAL, etc.

Source Types

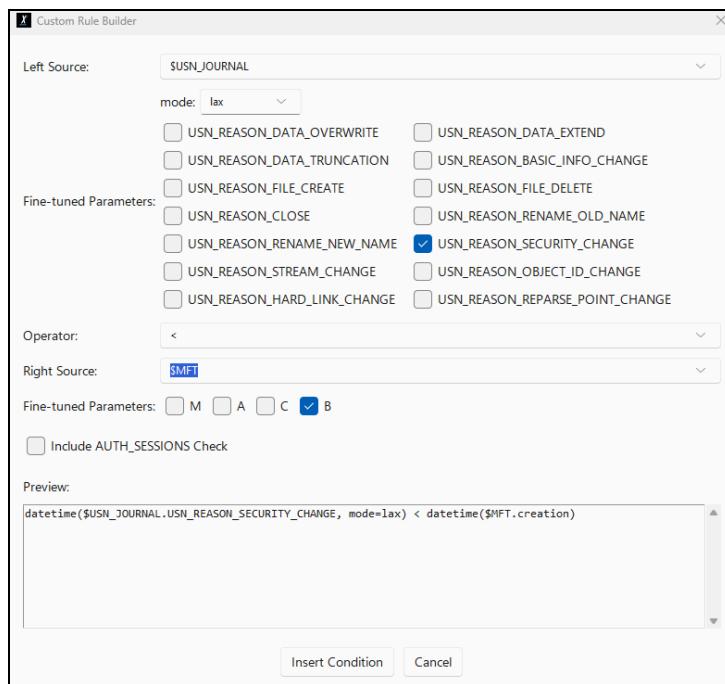
Source Type	Description
\$MFT	Uses MACB attribute filtering to return only the specific timestamp type requested (e.g., creation, modified).
Prefetch	Supports firstrun (created time) and lastrun (latest run). Defaults to up to 8 recorded run timestamps.
\$UsnJournal	Allows strict or lax matching of USN_REASON flags to extract timestamps tied to specific file-system changes. Note: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lax Mode: a record is considered relevant if it contains any reason that belongs to the investigator’s selected subset. • Strict Mode: requires that the record’s assigned reasons match exactly and exclusively the chosen set.
Others	Other source types are evaluated via a normal basis. For all of the found timestamps, they are compared iteratively.

AUTH_SESSIONS	Defaults to flagging sources that are not within the timeframe of authenticated sessions.
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Some available examples of rule design syntax are as follows to familiarize with how the rule building works. It is worth noting that the crafting of the ruleset is heavily dependent on semantic and forensic correctness to obtain accurate information:

Purpose	Description
Identify files with \$MFT birth (...b) during unauthenticated session	 <pre>datetime(\$MFT.creation) not between (AUTH_SESSIONS)</pre>

Identify
\$UsnJournal
Security
Change events
before \$MFT
birth time



Target Selection

The target selection feature accepts wildcards, substring matching, precise binary paths, and regular expressions. Below are some possible examples for each category:

- Wildcard: “*”
- Substring Search: “creation_future”
- Precise Binary Path: “users/timel/desktop/cases/creation_future.exe”
- Regular Expression: “r/<regex_expression>”

Note: regular expression must be pre-fixed with ‘r/’ prior to the regex expression. The prefix is not taken into account in the regular expression syntax.

Timeframe Selection

Timeframe selection is an optional field allowing investigators to specify the period that he/she may want to conduct the investigation on. Events outside of the specified timeframe will not be included in the checking against the detection logic. If necessary, the timeframe can be selected by enabling ‘include timeframe in rule’.

When ‘only specify date (auto-time)’ is enabled, the framework accounts for the period of the start date and the end date, inclusive of the day itself.

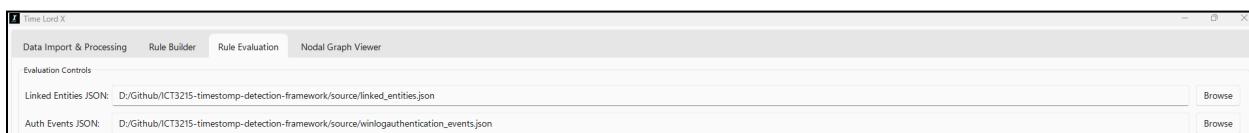
The screenshot shows a configuration panel titled 'Timeframe (optional)'. It includes a checkbox 'Include timeframe in rule' which is checked. Below it are two date pickers: 'Start Date' set to 2025-11-04 and 'End Date' set to 2025-11-07. Underneath are two time pickers: 'Start Time (HH:MM:SS)' set to 00:00:00 and 'End Time (HH:MM:SS)' set to 23:59:59. At the bottom is a checkbox 'Only specify date (auto-time)' which is checked.

Otherwise, investigators are also able to define the start and end times of the start and end dates, respectively, as shown below.

The screenshot shows a configuration panel titled 'Timeframe (optional)'. It includes a checkbox 'Include timeframe in rule' which is checked. Below it are two date pickers: 'Start Date' set to 2025-11-04 and 'End Date' set to 2025-11-07. Underneath are two time pickers: 'Start Time (HH:MM:SS)' set to 03:00:00 and 'End Time (HH:MM:SS)' set to 04:00:00. At the bottom is a checkbox 'Only specify date (auto-time)' which is unchecked.

VI. Rule Evaluation

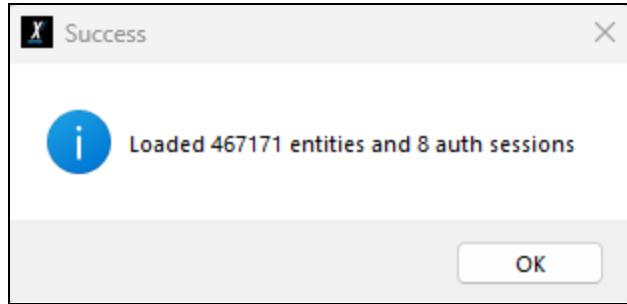
- 1) Link and target the linked_entities.json and winlogauthentication_events.json.



- 2) Select the ruleset that you have created to be used for timestamp detection. You may be required to refresh the list whenever necessary.



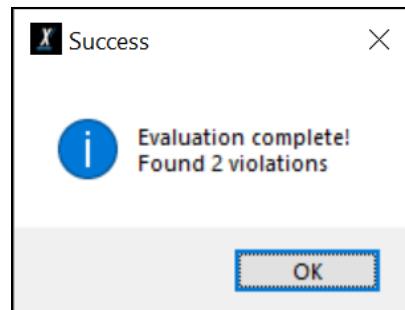
- 3) Click on ‘Load Data’ to process the information. Upon successful loading, a pop-up window will appear suggesting completion.



- 4) To evaluate evidence of artefacts against the ruleset to identify violations, click ‘Run Evaluation’. Its status will transition to “Evaluating...”.



- 5) The count of violations detected will be displayed in a pop-up window. Additional details can be seen in the ‘Evaluation Results’ panel.



Evaluation Results

Violations Summary:

Evaluation Results:

=====

Confirmed Violations: 2
Inconclusive Results: 0

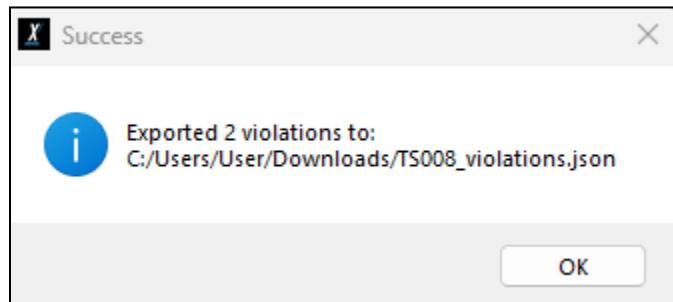
Confirmed Violations:

[TS_008] prefetch_before_creation.exe
[TS_008] creation_future.exe

- 6) The violations can be exported in a JSON format using the ‘Export Violations JSON’ button. This JSON can be used for nodal graph representation for visualization.

The screenshot shows the 'Rule Evaluation' tab selected in the top navigation bar. Under 'Evaluation Results', the 'Violations Summary' section displays the following output:

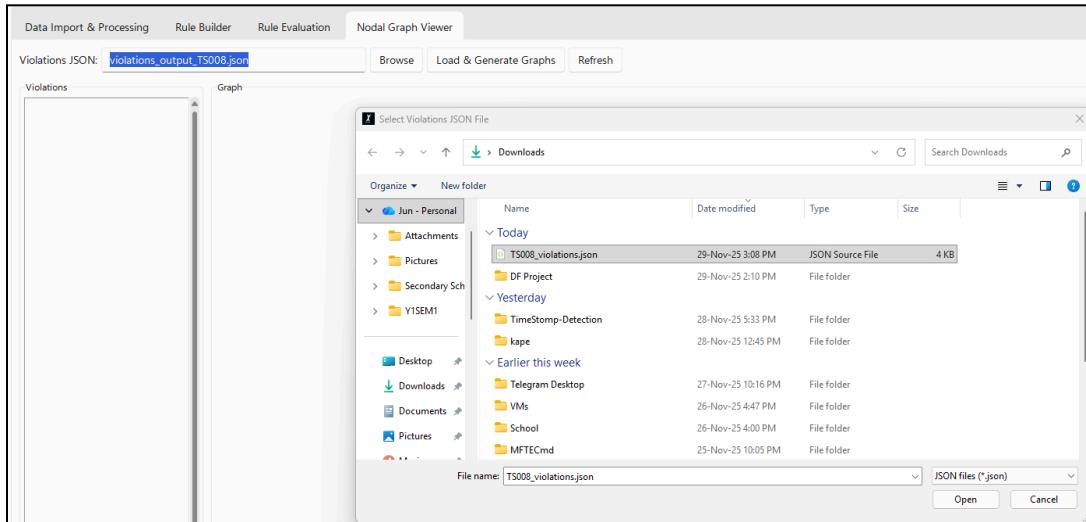
```
Evaluation Results:  
=====  
Confirmed Violations: 2  
Inconclusive Results: 0  
Confirmed Violations:  
-----  
[TS_008] prefetch_before_creation.exe  
[TS_008] creation_future.exe
```



VII. Nodal Graph Representation

The nodal graphs can be viewed under the ‘Nodal Graph Viewer’ tab. For each violation, it will be prefixed with the rule ID followed by the violation binary name. A nodal graph will be produced to illustrate the time delta difference behind the violation.

- 1) Under the ‘Nodal Graph Viewer’ tab, select the violation JSON by pressing on ‘Browse’.
- 2) Select the exported violation JSON, then click ‘Load & Generate Graphs’.



- 3) View the nodal graph representation for each violation by clicking on the desired entry.

