

Module 06: Windows Forensics

Lab Scenario

A computer forensics examiner, Steve, was called to investigate the laptop of a 26-year-old man who was arrested. Steve started searching the contents of the laptop. He began his investigation on Windows® event logs and processes using various Windows forensic tools. He checked all the registries, event logs, and processes for evidence of any crimes. During the investigation, Steve found the paths for several images and videos of child pornography. He checked all the pictures and confirmed the existence of child pornography on the laptop. Other evidence on the laptop proved that the man in custody was its primary user.

Lab Objectives

The goal of this lab is to explain the process of finding pieces of evidence from Windows OSes. Evidence in Windows OSes includes Windows memory analysis, volatile and non-volatile information, Windows event logs, Windows processes, search key values, and other data. Accomplishing this task will entail the following:

- Acquiring and investigating volatile memory contents of a Windows system
- Analyzing the Windows registry
- Examining forensic artifacts from web browsers
- Investigating loaded processes on a live computer

Overview of Windows Forensics

Windows forensics refers to investigation of cyber-crimes involving Windows machines. It involves gathering of evidence from a Windows machine so that the perpetrator(s) of a cyber-crime can be identified and prosecuted. Investigators performing forensics on Windows machines must have a thorough understanding of the various components of a Windows OS such as the file system, registries, system files, and event logs where they can find data of evidentiary value.

Lab Tasks

Recommended labs to assist you in Windows forensics:

- Acquiring volatile information from a live Windows system
- Investigating forensic image of Windows RAM
- Examining web browser artifacts

- Extracting information about loaded processes on a computer

Lab 1: Acquiring Volatile Information from a Live Windows System

Lab Scenario

For forensics investigation, investigators often need to gather data from a live Windows system to analyze details such as network information and process information by using different tools (command-line tools as well as GUI-based tools). Performing a thorough analysis will enable investigators to obtain vital evidence, which helps them solve various cases related to digital forensics.

As a forensics investigator, you should know how to collect volatile information from a live system.

Lab Objectives

Acquiring volatile information from a live system involves obtaining information such as network information and process information about an OS.

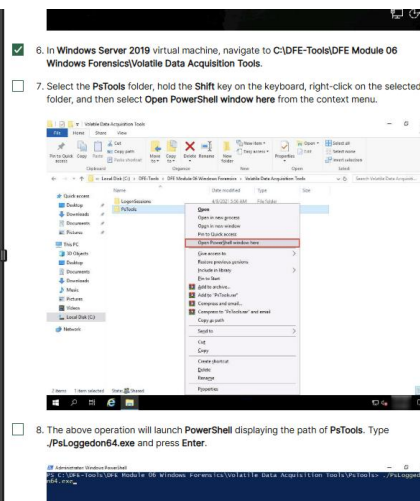
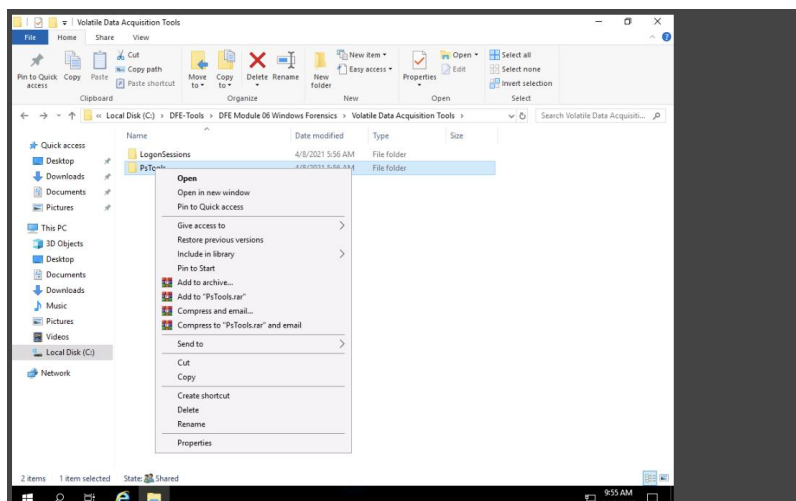
The objective of this lab is to help you collect volatile information from a live Windows system.

Overview of the Lab

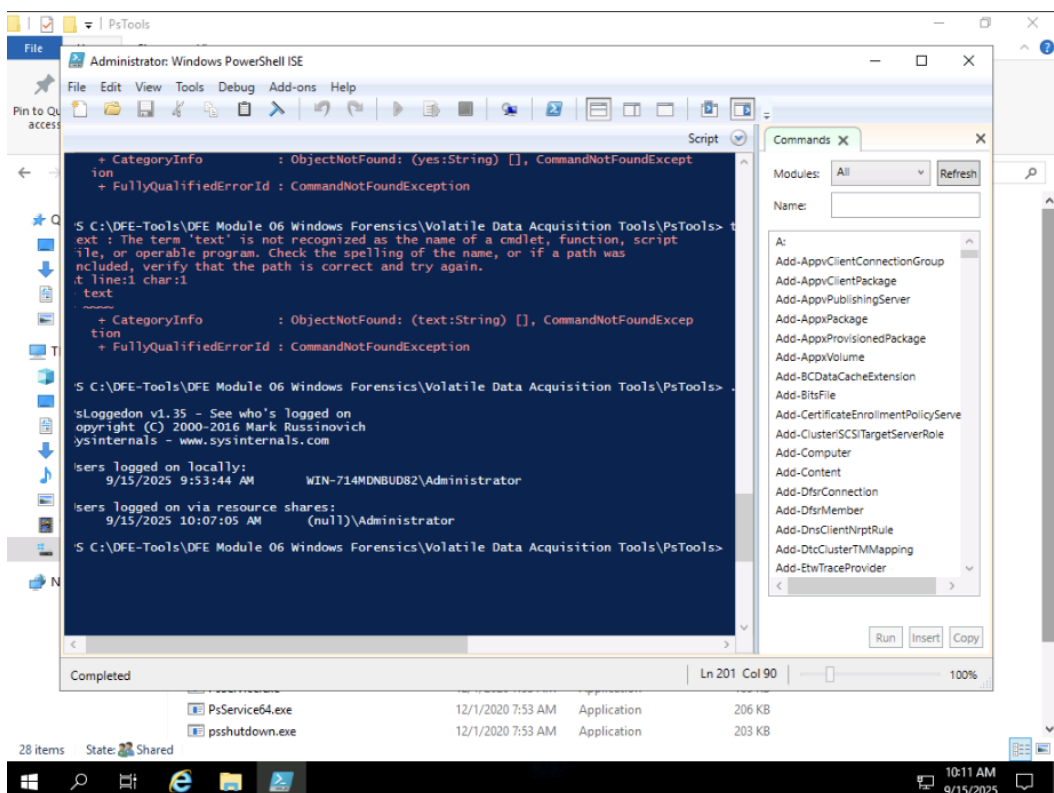
This lab familiarizes you with the procedures to collect volatile information from a host computer running on a Windows OS by using tools such as **PsTools** and **LogonSessions**.

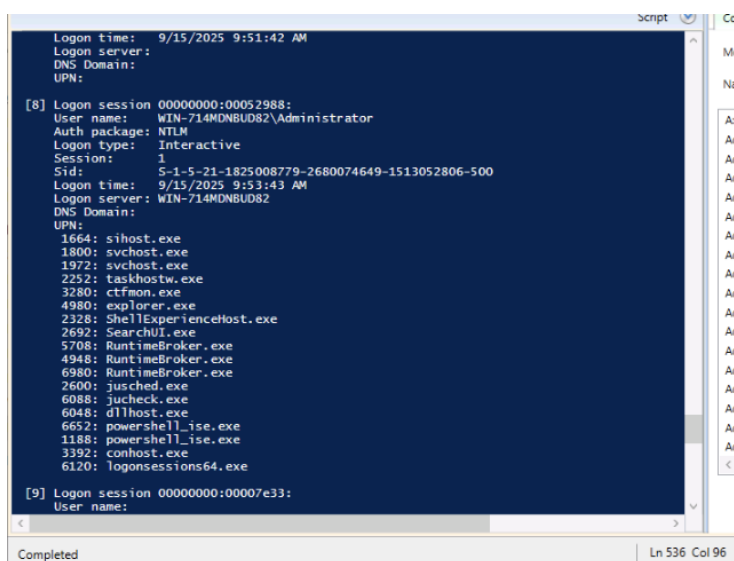
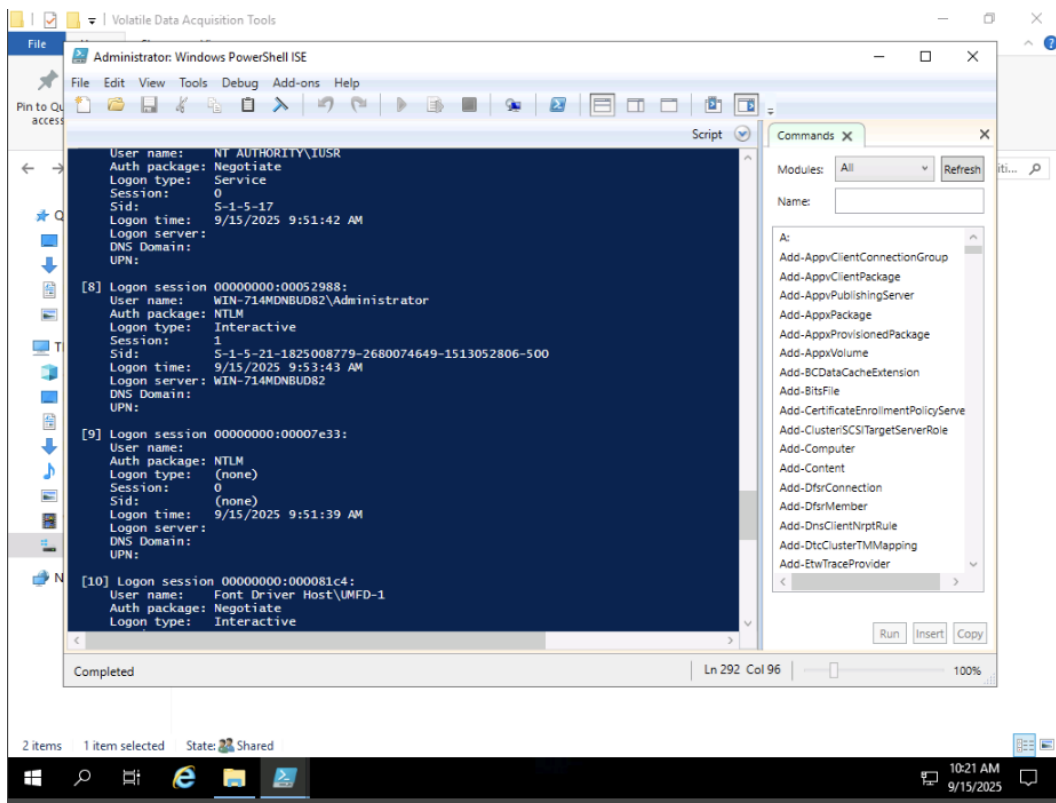
In **Windows Server 2019** virtual machine, navigate to **C:\DFE-Tools\DFE Module 06 Windows Forensics\Volatile Data Acquisition Tools**.

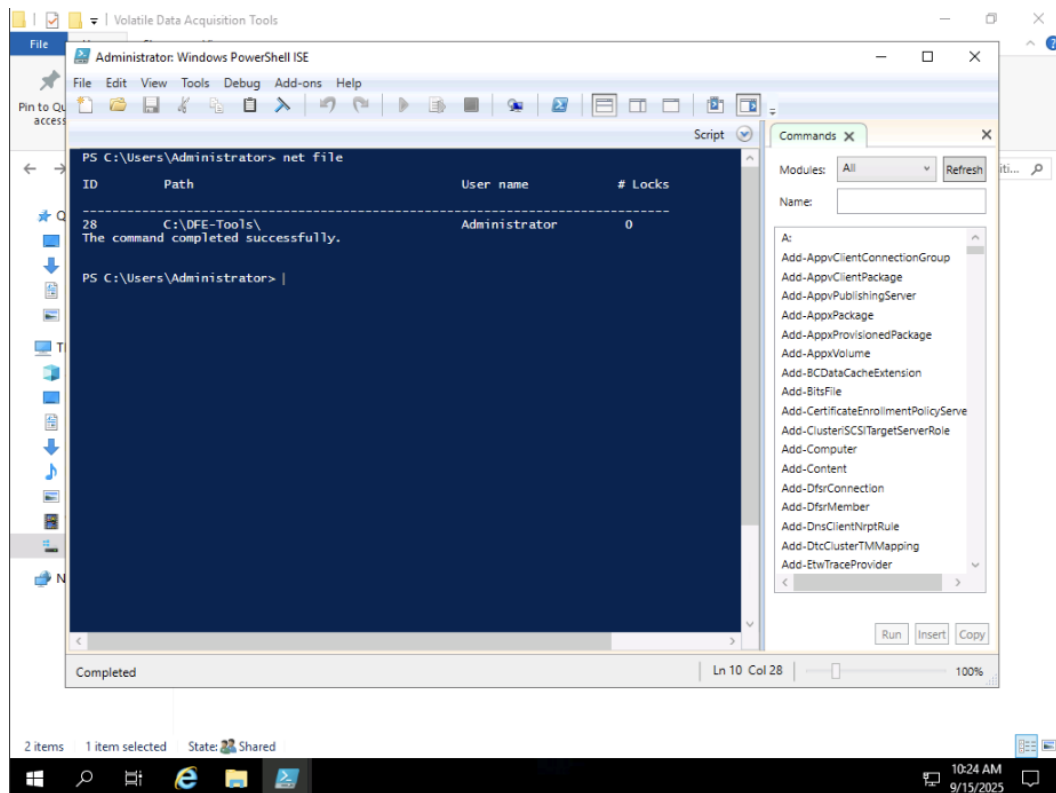
Select the **PsTools** folder, hold the **Shift** key on the keyboard, right-click on the selected folder, and then select **Open PowerShell window here** from the context menu.



Attempted to run PsLoggedon64.exe from the PsTools folder. The tool may not have executed as expected due to environment or file differences. This demonstrates the process of launching volatile data acquisition tools in Windows.







Lab 2: Investigating Forensic Image of Windows RAM

Lab Scenario

An investment-banking firm discovered that confidential information pertaining to its trade secrets has been compromised. The firm consulted its expert forensic investigator to determine the source and cause of this data breach. The firm uses Windows systems to store all its data. The investigator needs to find out if there are any malicious processes running on the firm's restricted systems that store confidential data. To do so, the investigator must examine the RAM contents of the Windows machines to identify any malicious behavior.

To be an expert forensic investigator, you must know how to detect malicious processes running on a system by using the appropriate tools.

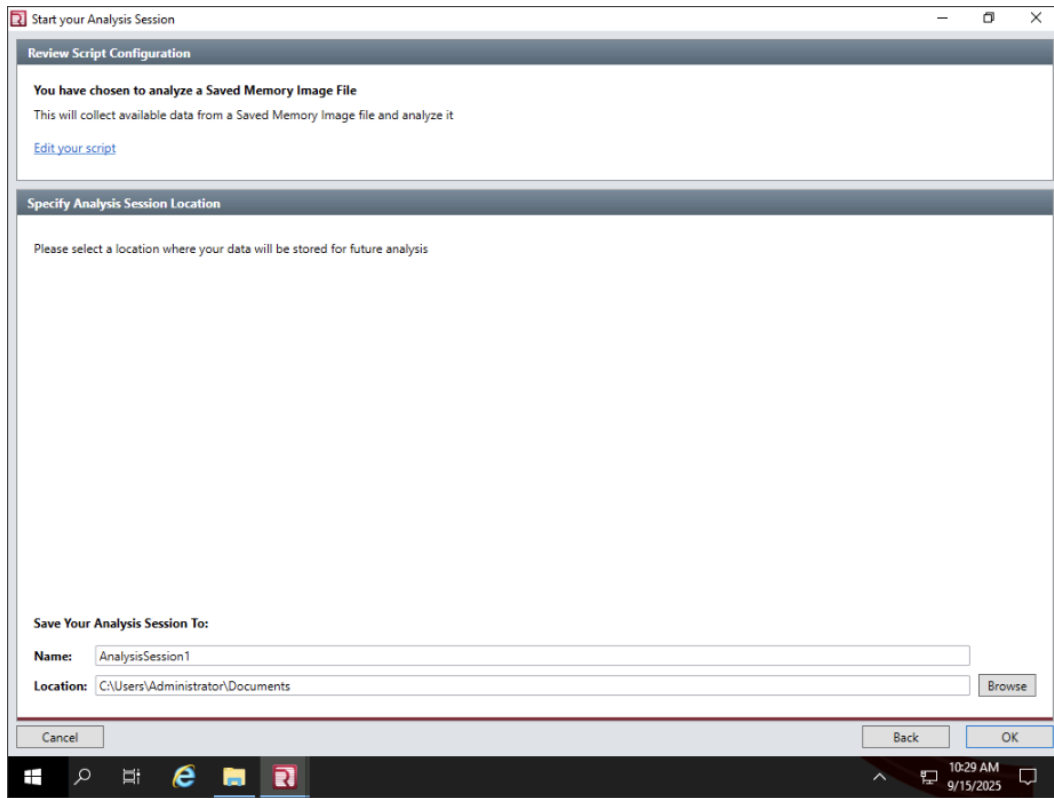
Lab Objectives

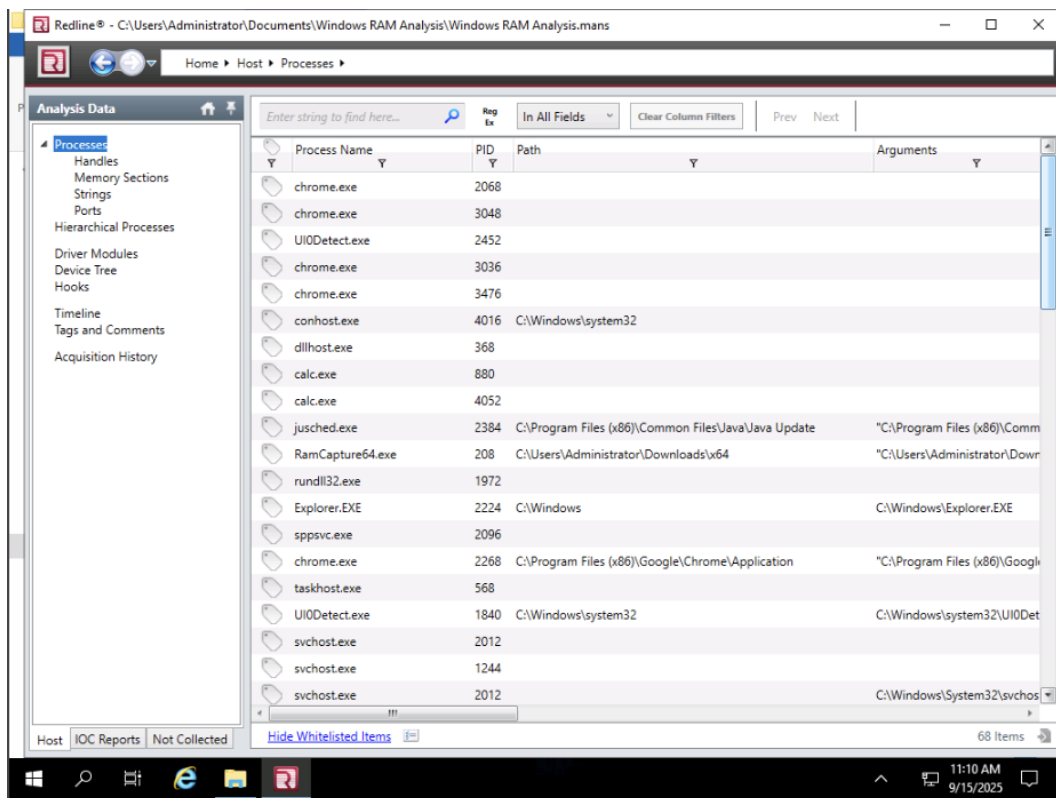
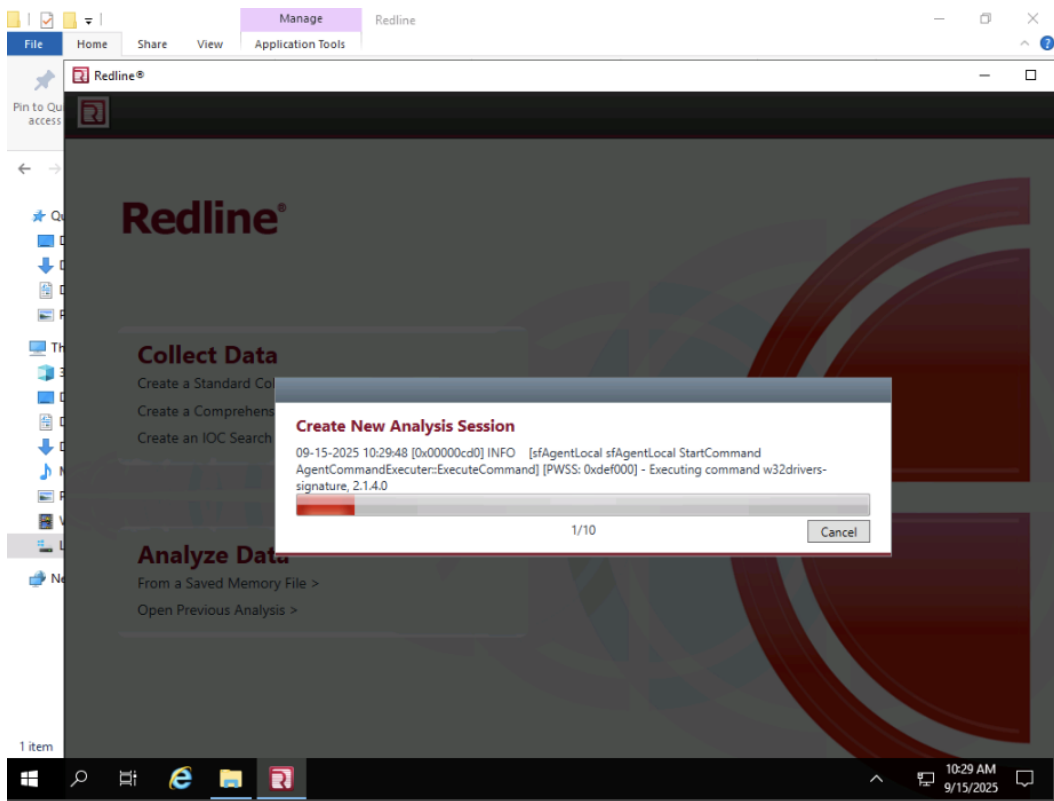
Analyzing the RAM dump of a system helps investigators retrieve valuable evidence pertaining to a case of cyber-crime.

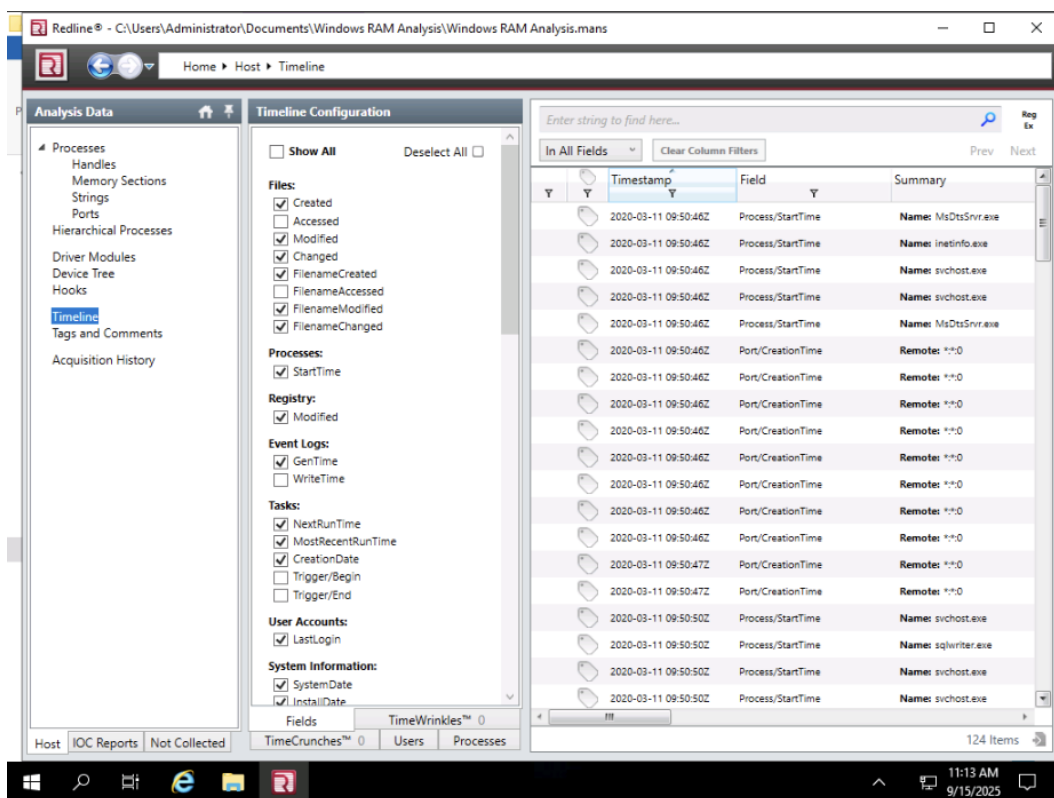
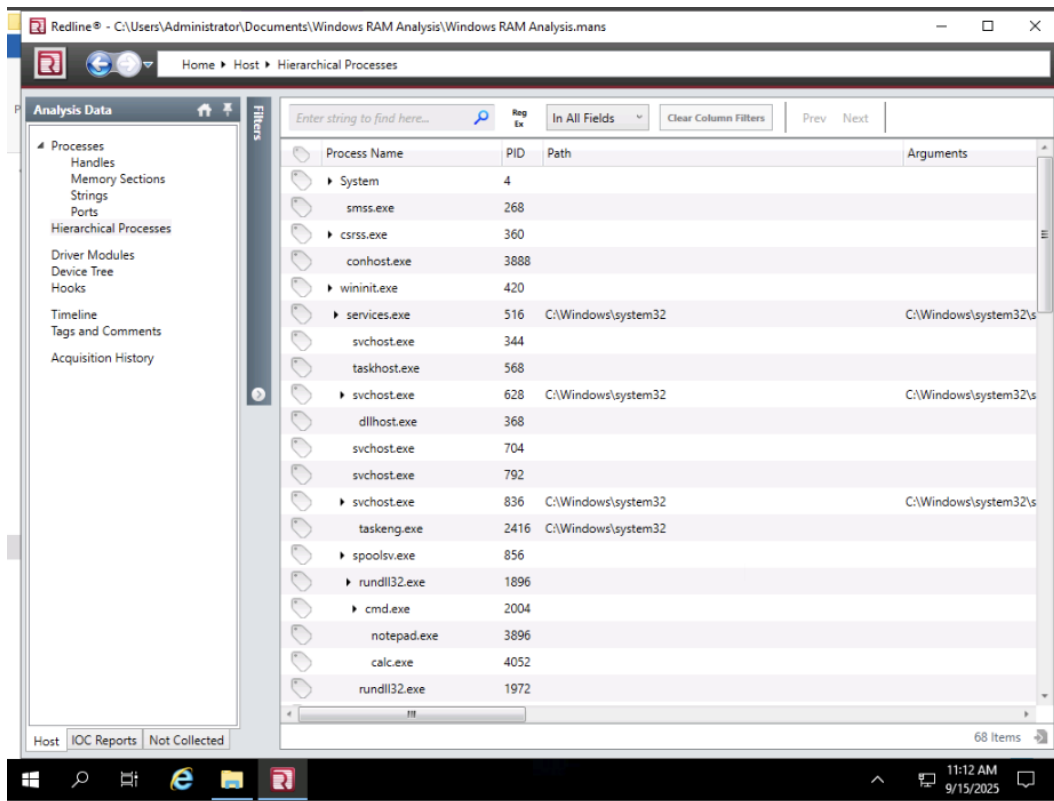
The objective of this lab is to analyze the RAM dump of a Windows machine by using the Redline utility and Volatility framework.

Overview of the Lab

This lab familiarizes you with the examination of Windows memory dumps using the Redline utility and Volatility framework. The examination involves investigating and identifying attacks or malicious behavior that occurred on the target machine.







Module 06: Windows Memory Forensics (Lab Attempted)

Objective:

The purpose of this lab was to analyze a Windows RAM image to identify active and historical processes, network connections, and other volatile data using the Volatility Framework and associated tools.

Tools Attempted:

- Volatility 2.6 (standalone Windows executable)
- PowerShell ISE
- PsLoggedon (Sysinternals)
- Windows_RAM.mem forensic image

Summary of Work:

- Navigated to the Volatility folder in the lab environment.
- Attempted to run the imageinfo plugin in Volatility to gather RAM image metadata.
- Attempted to use kdbgscan for suggested profiles.
- Attempted to identify active processes and network connections using netscan and pslist plugins.
- Encountered multiple runtime issues: path errors, command recognition issues in PowerShell, and inability to execute certain commands due to environment constraints.
- Successfully ran PsLoggedon, which returned the local administrator user and no active resource share connections.

Learning Outcomes:

- Practiced navigating PowerShell and lab directory structures for memory forensics.
- Learned how to locate and attempt to analyze RAM images using Volatility.
- Gained familiarity with expected output from imageinfo, kdbgscan, netscan, and pslist.
- Documented troubleshooting steps and errors encountered for future reference.

Notes:

- Lab was not completed due to environmental limitations and tool execution errors.

- Screenshots of attempted commands and results are included to document the investigative process.
- If this lab were fully operational, subsequent steps would include process tree analysis, file and registry handles retrieval, and identification of suspicious processes such as rundll32.exe.

Lab 3: Examining Web Browser Artifacts

Lab Scenario

Stuart is an employee at a technology firm. His company witnessed a dip in his performance over a period and found his conduct at the workplace to be extremely suspicious. They consulted an expert forensic investigator to examine Stuart's workstation. As part of the investigation, the investigator must examine the caches, cookies, and browsing history stored in the browser(s) used on the suspect's workstation. Examining and analyzing caches, cookies, and browsing history can help an investigator gather valuable evidence to solve a case of cyber-crime.

To be an expert forensic investigator, you must know how to examine and analyze the browsing history, cookies, and caches stored in browsers.

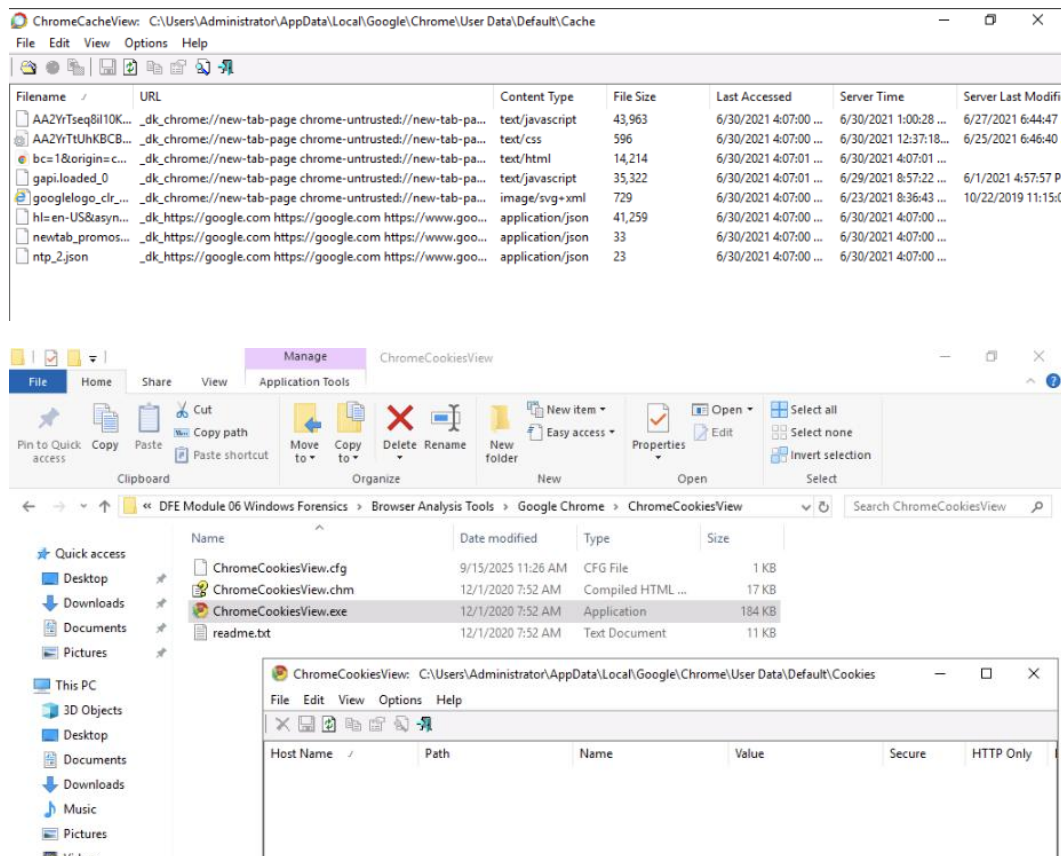
Lab Objectives

The history, cookies, and cache of a browser store important data pertaining to users' browsing activities. In the event of a cyber-crime, investigating the history, cookies, and cache of web browser(s) helps investigators retrieve valuable artifacts to solve the case.

The objective of this lab is to investigate and extract web-browser artifacts such as browsing history, cookies, and cache.

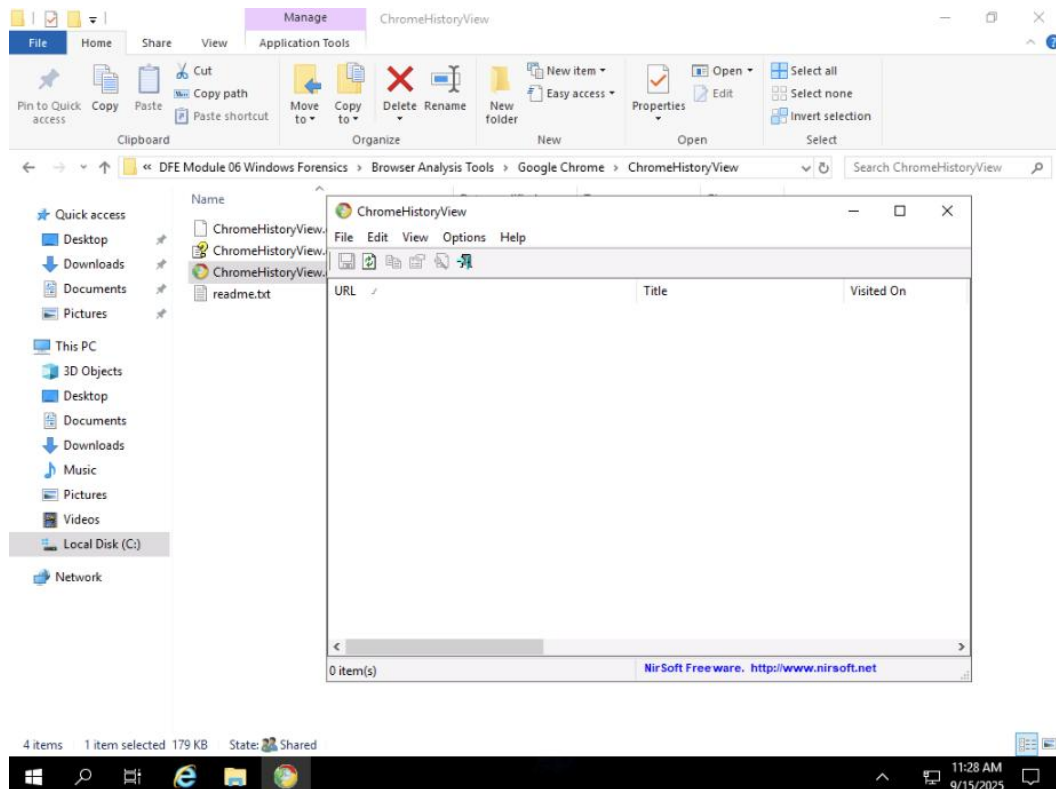
Overview of the Lab

This lab familiarizes you with the tools **ChromeCacheView**, **ChromeHistoryView** and **ChromeCookiesView** and helps you understand how to retrieve artifacts pertaining to cache files, browsing history, and cookies from **Google Chrome** browser.



ChromeCookiesView Analysis

- Opened ChromeCookiesView and pointed it to the default Chrome cookies location for the Administrator user.
- The tool executed successfully but **no cookies were present** in the browser profile.
- The output was completely empty, indicating no stored session data or artifacts at the time of the lab.



ChromeHistoryView Analysis

- Opened ChromeHistoryView and directed it to the default Chrome history location for the Administrator user.
- The tool executed successfully but **no browsing history was present** in the browser profile.
- The output was empty, indicating no visited URLs or recorded web activity at the time of the lab.

Lab 4: Extracting Information About Loaded Processes on a Computer

Lab Scenario

Processes are instances of computer programs running on a system and contain the code required for activity. Any program or malware will have various methods that will combine to give the result. An investigator should know the default processes to separate them from suspicious ones. To be an expert computer forensics investigator, you must understand how to extract information about loaded processes on a victim computer, which can be of importance during forensic investigation.

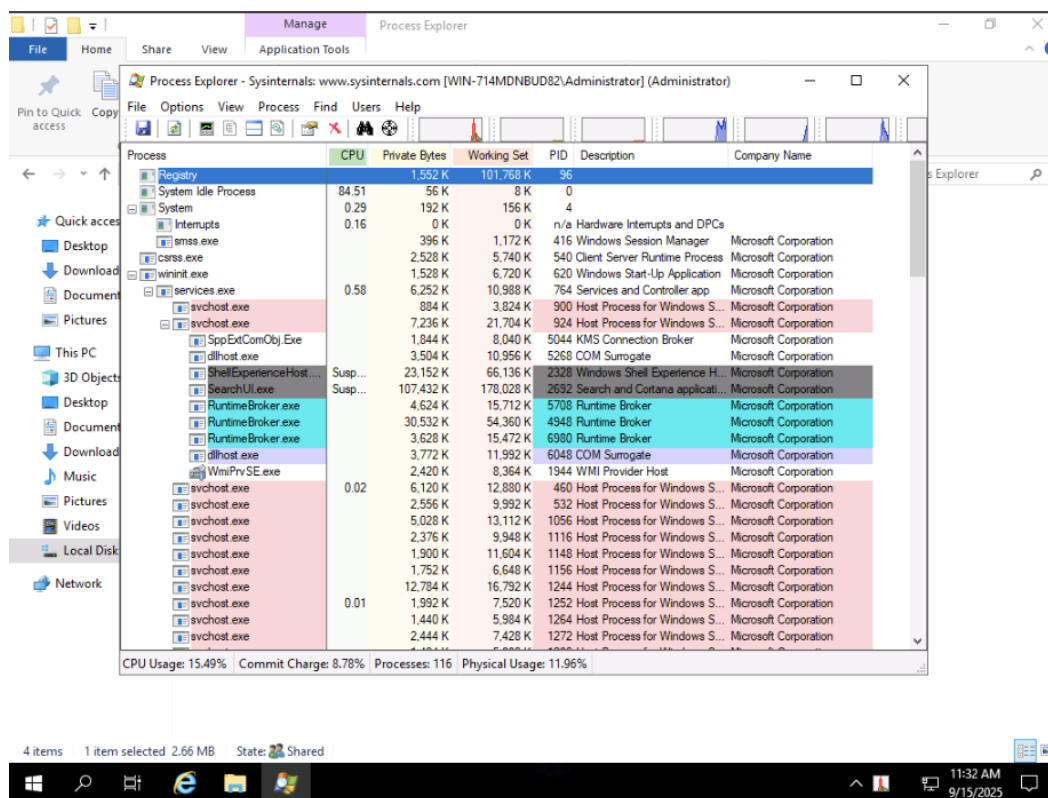
Lab Objectives

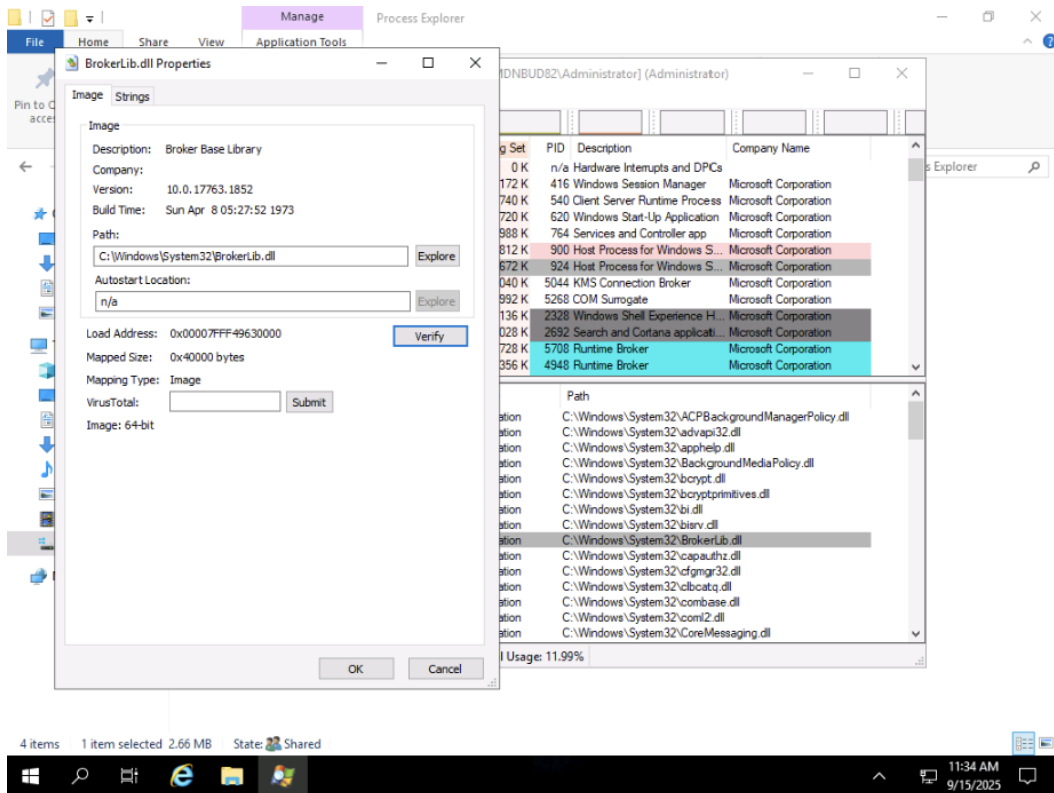
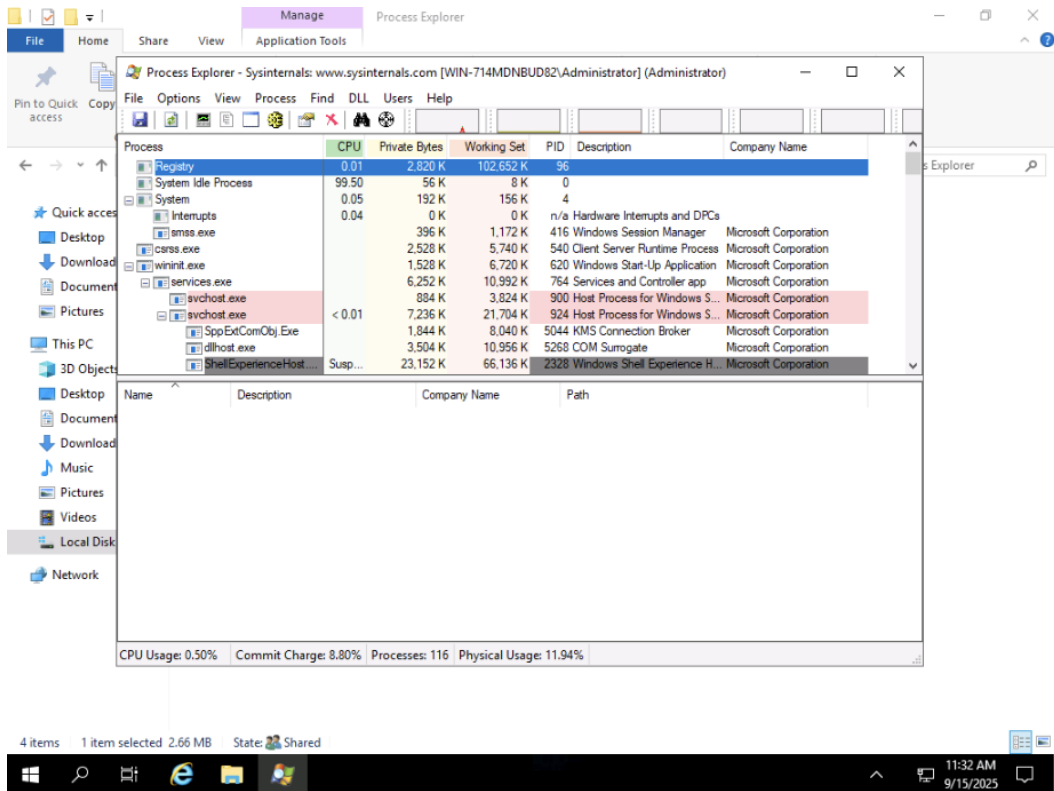
A process is an instance of a computer program that is being executed. Forensic investigators can examine these processes running on a computer for any malicious activity.

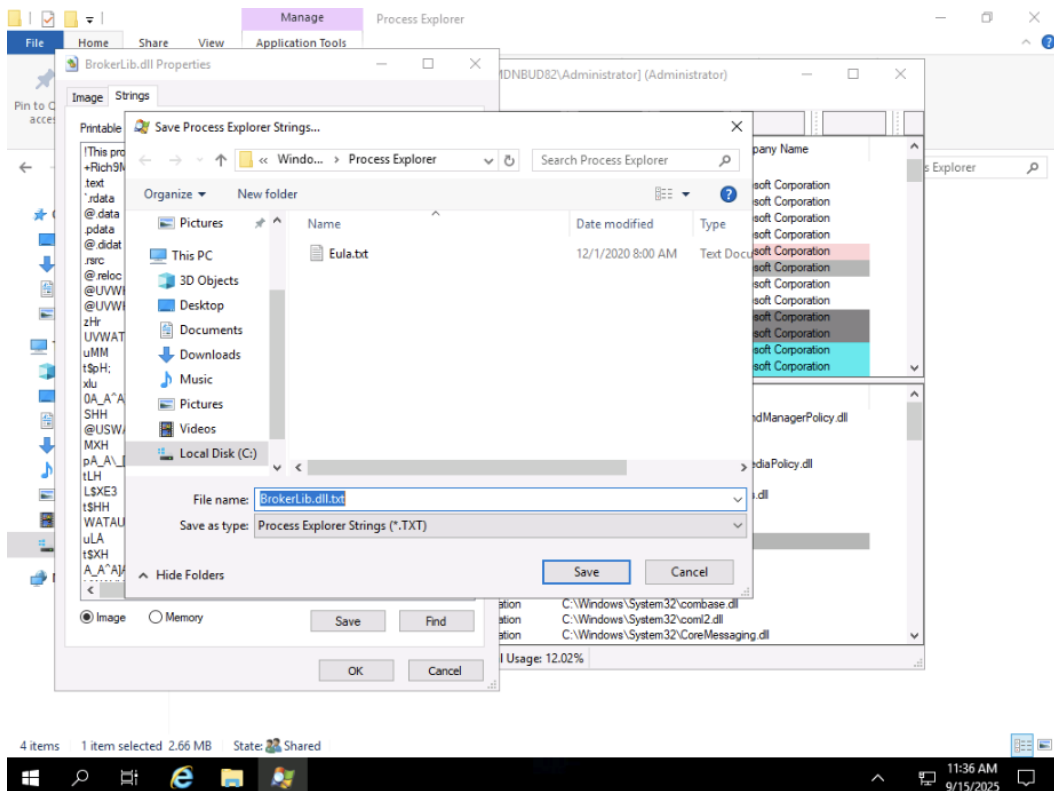
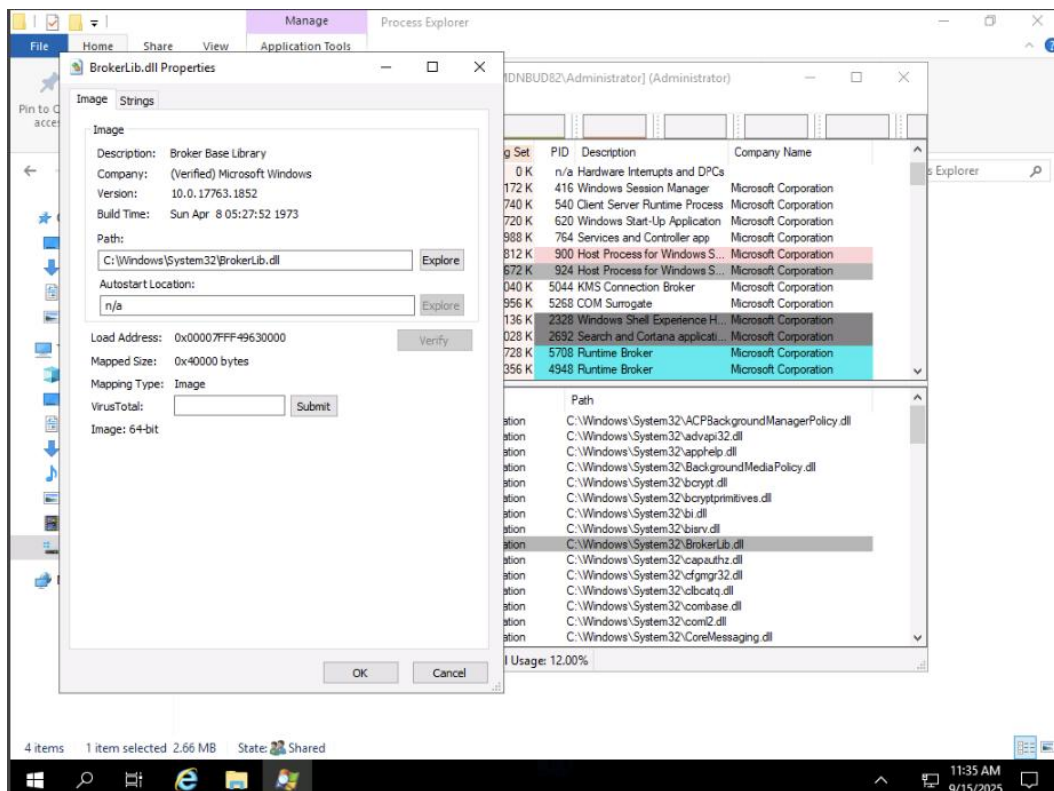
The purpose of this lab is to help you learn how to investigate loaded processes. In this lab, you will learn how to use Process Explorer.

Overview of the Lab

This lab familiarizes you with the Process Explorer tool and helps you understand how to examine information pertaining to loaded processes on a victim's system.







https://www.google.com/search/

google.com/sorry/index?continue=https://www.google.com/search%3Fq%3DBrokerLib.dll%26sourceid%3Dchrome%...

I'm not a robot

reCAPTCHA

Privacy · Terms

About this page

Our systems have detected unusual traffic from your computer network. This page checks to see if it's really you sending the requests, and not a robot. [Why did this happen?](#)

IP address: 163.47.101.123
Time: 2025-09-15T18:37:34Z
URL: https://www.google.com/search?q=BrokerLib.dll&sourceid=chrome&ie=UTF-8&sei=7VzlaPzDI6Wd0PEPp9-Y4Qk

"Google Docs Offline" was turned off

This extension is no longer supported. Chrome recommends that you remove it.

Remove

Manage extension

Process Explorer

Process Explorer - Sysinternals: www.sysinternals.com [WIN-714MDNBUD82\Administrator] (Administrator)

File Options View Process Find Handle Users Help

Process	CPU	Private Bytes	Working Set	PID	Description	Company Name
Interrupts	0.07	0 K	0 K	n/a	Hardware Interrupts and DPCs	
smss.exe		396 K	1,172 K	416	Windows Session Manager	Microsoft Corporation
csrss.exe		2,528 K	5,796 K	540	Client Server Runtime Process	Microsoft Corporation
wininit.exe		1,528 K	6,720 K	620	Windows Start-Up Application	Microsoft Corporation
services.exe		6,360 K	11,028 K	764	Services and Controller app	Microsoft Corporation
svchost.exe		832 K	3,812 K	900	Host Process for Windows S...	Microsoft Corporation
svchost.exe	< 0.01	7,288 K	21,720 K	924	Host Process for Windows S...	Microsoft Corporation
SppExtComObj.exe		1,844 K	8,040 K	5044	KMS Connection Broker	Microsoft Corporation
dllhost.exe		3,504 K	10,956 K	5268	COM Surrogate	Microsoft Corporation
ShellExperienceHost.exe	Susp...	23,152 K	66,124 K	2328	Windows Shell Experience H...	Microsoft Corporation
SearchUI.exe	Susp...	107,432 K	177,912 K	2632	Search and Cortana applicati...	Microsoft Corporation
RuntimeBroker.exe		4,696 K	15,724 K	5708	Runtime Broker	Microsoft Corporation
RuntimeBroker.exe		30,532 K	54,360 K	4948	Runtime Broker	Microsoft Corporation

Type

Name

\RPC Control\umpo

\RPC Control\acksmem

\RPC Control\LRPC-22d4f4c3bcd1d7657

\RPC Control\LRPC-697fae3179d8ee54ed

\RPC Control\OLE8B89E6C548189CB307BA60861341

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\RPC Control\LRPC-13f9b556540e79ab87

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\RPC Control\csabpub

\RPC Control\dabipc

\Default

\KnownDlls

\BaseNamedObjects

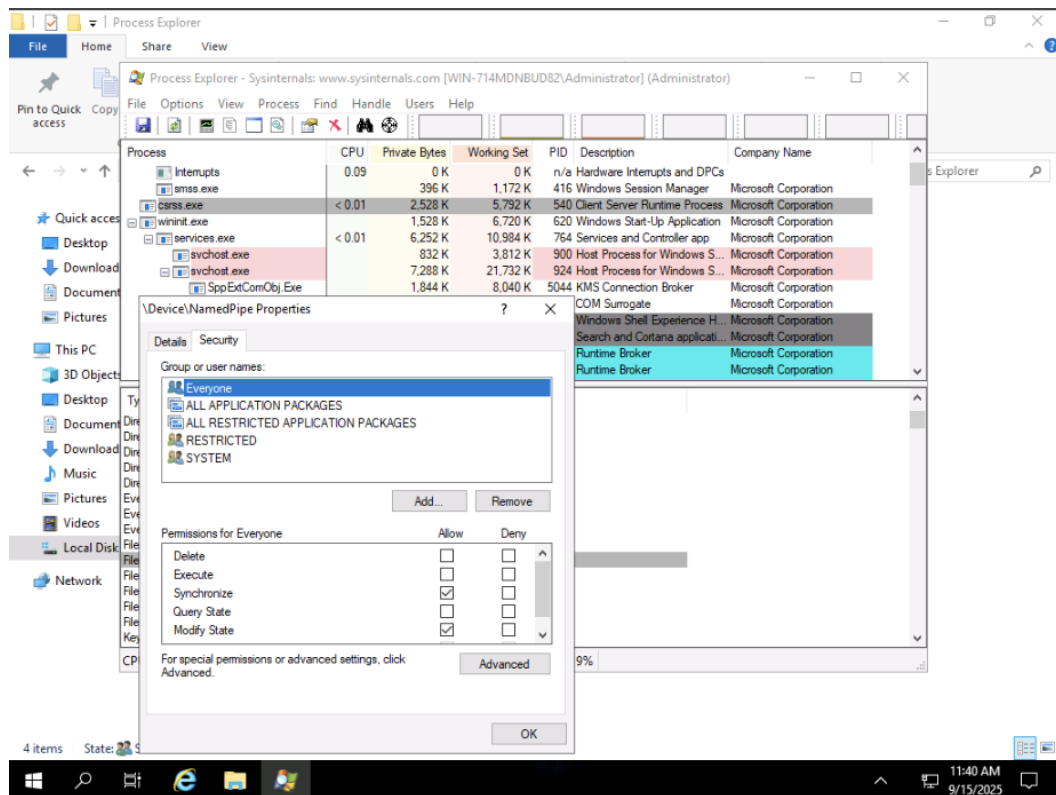
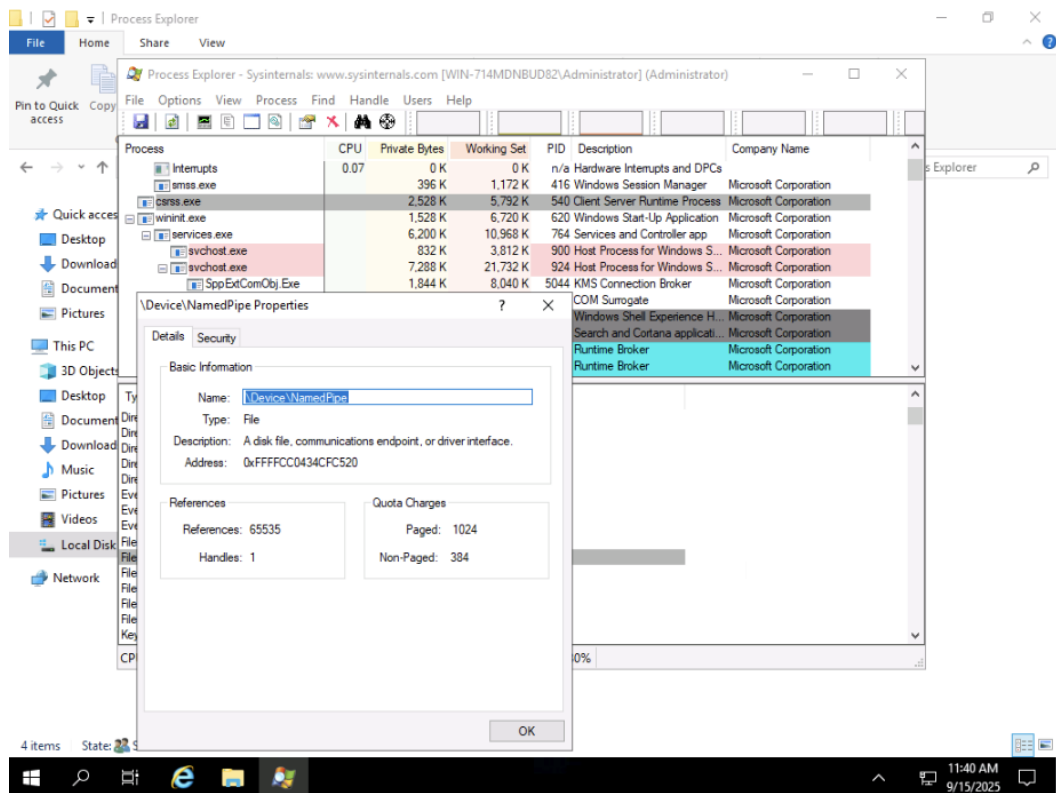
\KernelObjects\MaximumCommitCondition

CPU Usage: 1.34% Commit Charge: 8.97% Processes: 119 Physical Usage: 12.20%

4 items

State: Shared

11:39 AM 9/15/2025



Module 06: Windows Forensics – Summary

Lab Focus:

This module demonstrates the investigation of Windows systems to collect and analyze forensic evidence. Investigators focus on volatile memory, Windows event logs, loaded processes, and browser artifacts to identify malicious behavior or evidence of crimes.

Lab 1 – Acquiring Volatile Information from a Live Windows System:

- Investigators collected live system information including network connections and running processes.
- Tools such as PsTools and LogonSessions were used to capture volatile system data.

Lab 2 – Investigating Forensic Image of Windows RAM:

- RAM dumps from Windows machines were examined to detect malicious activity or compromised processes.
- Tools used include Redline and Volatility framework, allowing analysis of memory contents and identification of suspicious processes.

Lab 3 – Examining Web Browser Artifacts:

- Investigated browser caches, cookies, and history to retrieve artifacts of user activity.
- Tools included ChromeCacheView, ChromeHistoryView, and ChromeCookiesView.
- Both ChromeCookiesView and ChromeHistoryView displayed no data in this instance, indicating no recorded activity.

Lab 4 – Extracting Information About Loaded Processes on a Computer:

- Loaded processes on a Windows system were analyzed to identify suspicious or malicious activity.
- Process Explorer was used to review process information and determine potential security threats.

Key Takeaways:

- Windows forensics requires collection of both volatile and non-volatile data.
- Memory analysis, browser artifacts, and loaded processes are critical sources of evidence.

- Tools like PsTools, LogonSessions, Redline, Volatility, and Process Explorer help investigators gather and interpret forensic data efficiently.