Working with Windows and DOS Systems

Objectives

- Explain the purpose and structure of file systems
- Describe Microsoft file structures
- Explain the structure of New Technology File System (NTFS) disks
- List some options for decrypting drives encrypted with whole disk encryption
- Explain how the Windows Registry works
- Describe Microsoft startup tasks
- Describe MS-DOS startup tasks
- Explain the purpose of a virtual machine

Understanding File Systems

Understanding File Systems

- **File system**
  - Methods and data structures
  - The way the **files** are organized (stored) on the disk
  - OS uses this to keep track of **files** on a disk or partition
  - Gives OS a road map to data on a disk
  - Directly related to an OS

- When you need to access a suspect's computer to acquire or inspect data
  - be familiar with the computer's platform

- **Understanding the Boot Sequence**
- **Understanding Disk Drives**

Understanding the Boot Sequence

- Complementary Metal Oxide Semiconductor **(CMOS)**
  - Computer stores **system configuration and date and time information in the CMOS**
    - When power to the system is off

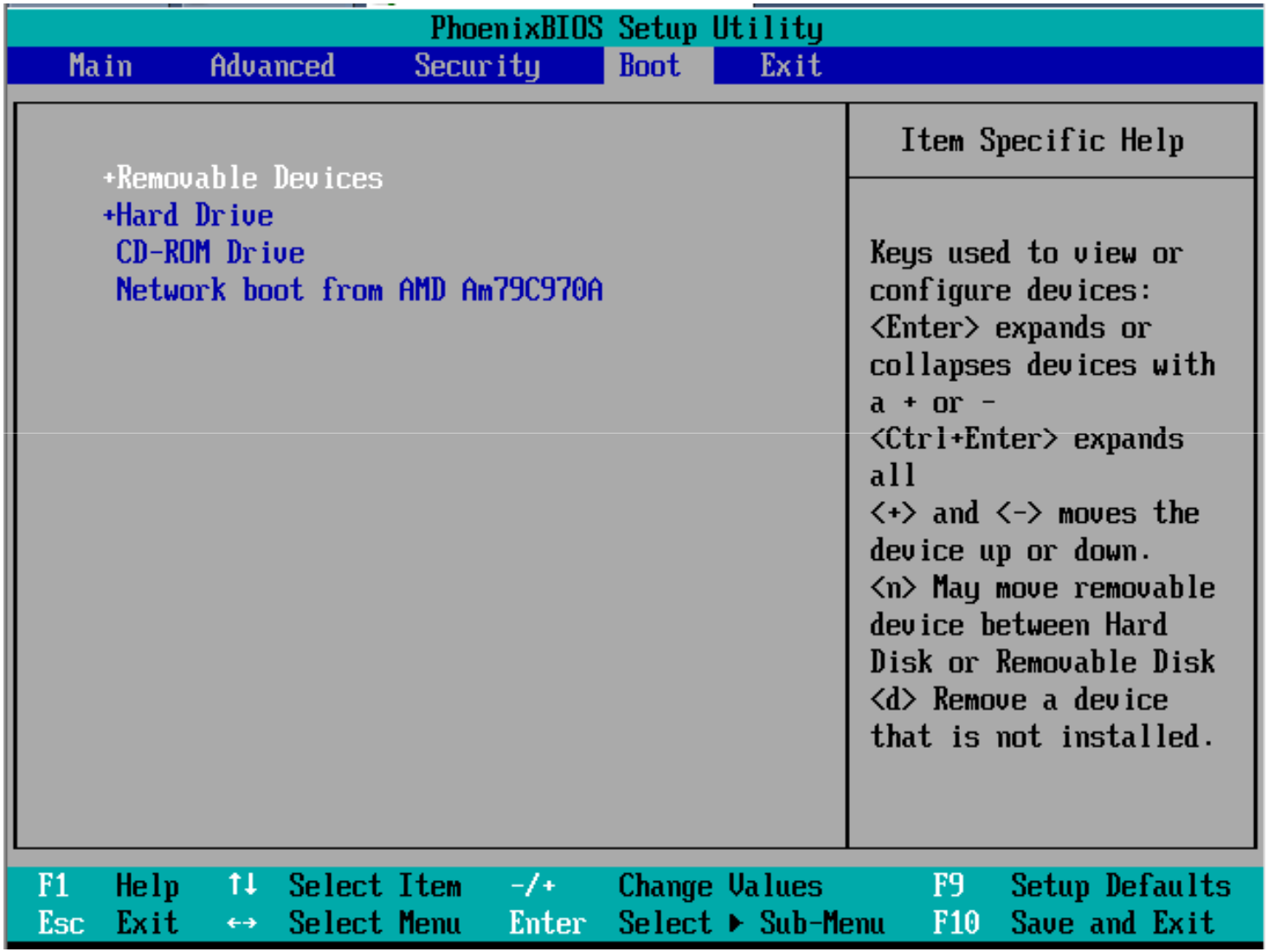
- Basic Input/Output System **(BIOS)**
  - Contains programs that perform **input and output at the hardware level**

Understanding the Boot Sequence (continued)

- **Bootstrap process**
  - Contained in ROM, tells the computer how to proceed
  - Displays the key or keys you press to open the CMOS setup screen
    - Could be Delete, F2, F10, Ctrl+Alt+Insert, Ctrl+A, Ctrl+S, Ctrl+F1, or something else
- CMOS should be modified to boot from a forensic floppy disk or CD

BIOS Setup Utility

BIOS Setup Utility



www.youtube.com/watch?v=6i16HtZnQvw

Understanding Disk Drives

- Be familiar with disk drives and how data is organized on a disk so that you can find data effectively
- Disk drives are made up of one or more platters coated with magnetic material
- Disk drive components
  - Geometry - platters, tracks, and sectors
  - Head - device that reads and writes data to a drive
  - Tracks - concentric circles on a disk platter
  - Cylinders - column of tracks on two or more disk platters
  - Sectors - section on a track
    - Holds 512 bytes, you cannot read or write anything less than a sector

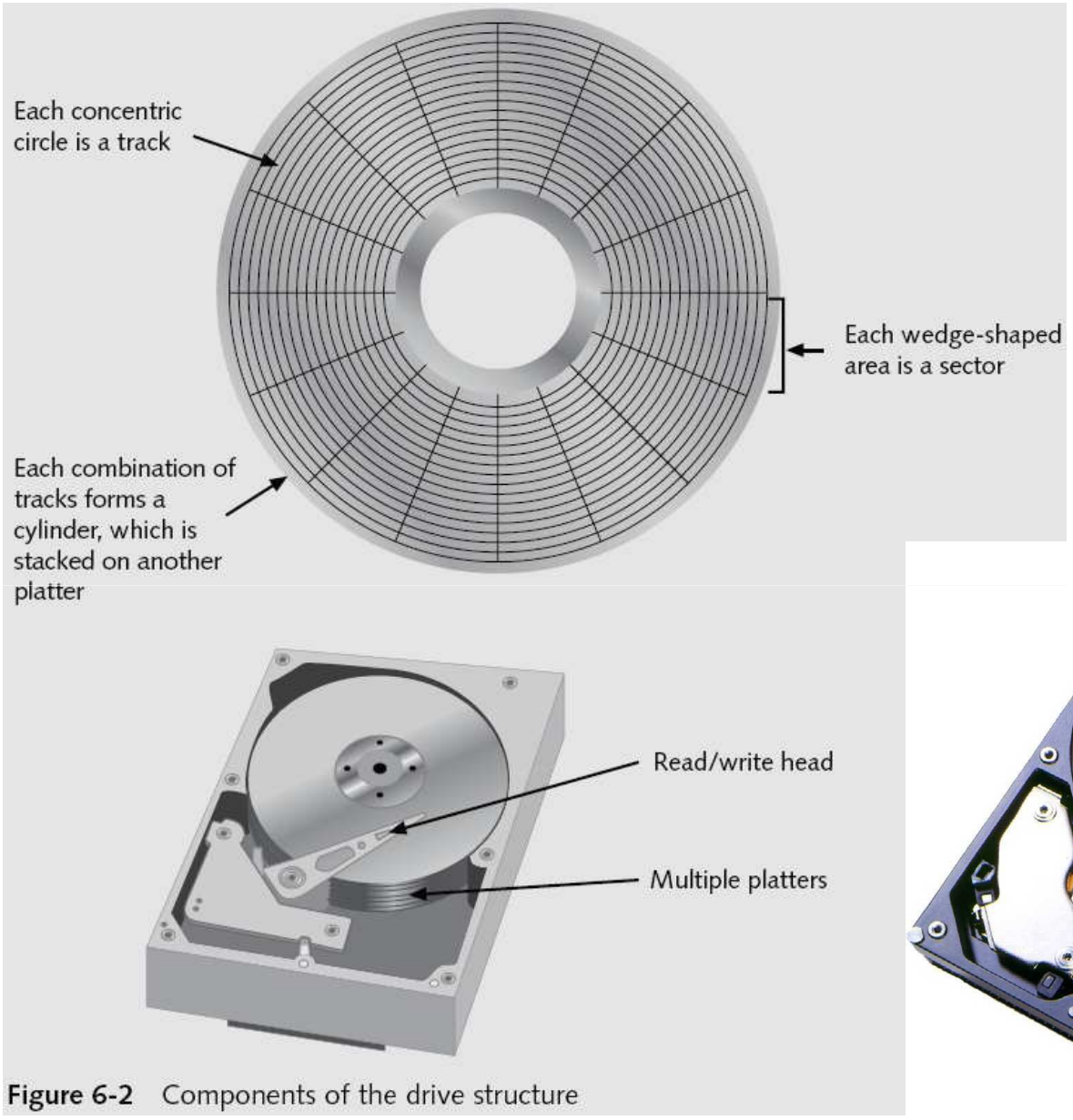


Figure 6-2 Components of the drive structure

www.youtube.com/watch?v=NtPc0jI21i0

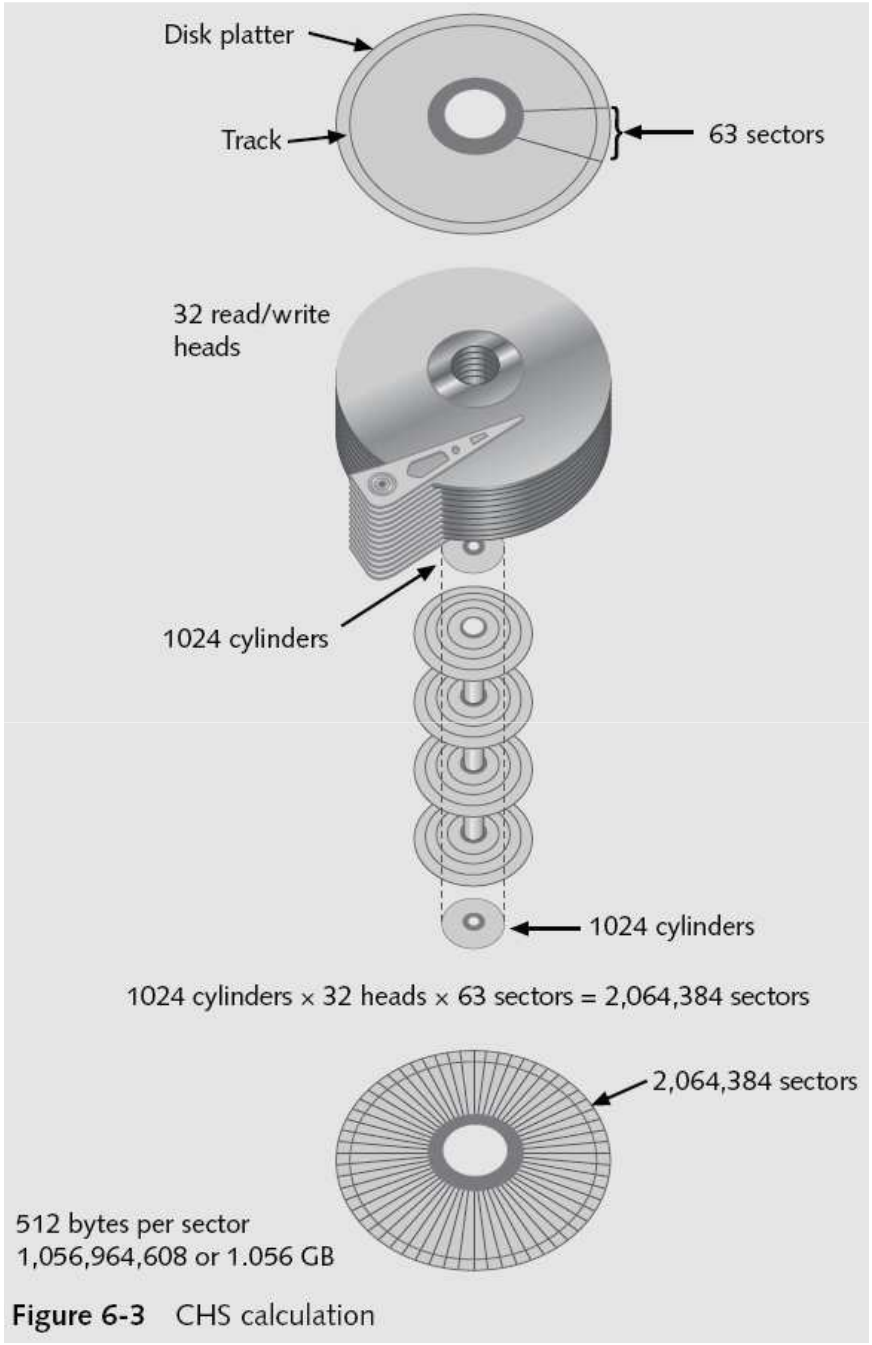
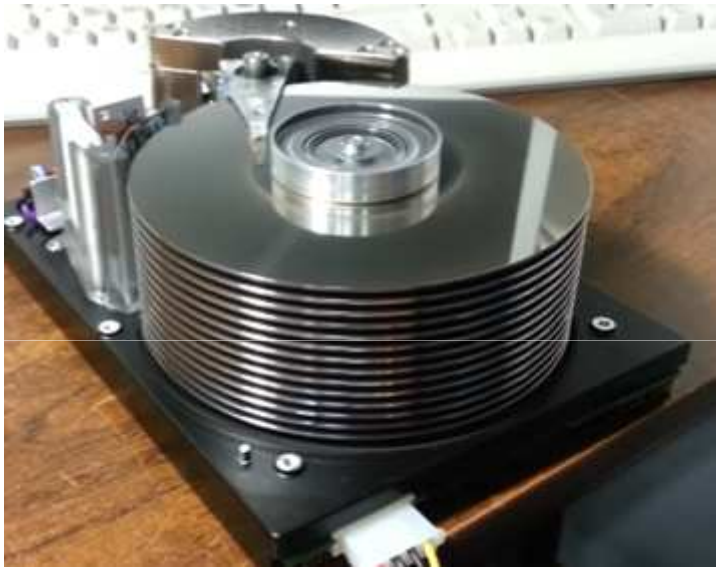


Figure 6-3 CHS calculation



Understanding Disk Drives (continued)

- Properties handled at the drive's hardware or firmware level
  - Zoned bit recording (ZBR)
  - Track density
  - Areal density
  - Head and cylinder skew