{Digital Forensics Fundamentals}



AusCERT
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MUS2019 DFIR CTF

MUS2019 DFIR CTF

The Magnet User Summit 2019 DFIR CTF Challenge was released to the public. This CTF was created by David Cowen, Matthew Seyer and Jessica Hyde. We'll use this evidence and questions to demonstrate the fundamentals of digital forensics.

In order to play along you will need to download the artefacts.

List of Questions

- 1. (Acquisition/Verification) What is the SHA1 hash of the desktop post's forensic image?
- 2. (Acquisition/Verification) Who acquired the forensic image of the desk?
- 3. (Acquisition/Verification) What is the serial number of the OS volume of the desktop station?
- 4. (File System) What is the name of the file associated with MFT entry number 102698?
- 5. (File System) What is the file name that represented MFT entry 60725 with a sequence number of 10?
- 6. (File System) Which file name represents the USN record where the USN number is 546416480?
- 7. (File System) What is the MFT sequence number associated with the file "\Users\Administrator\Desktop\FTK_Imager_Lite_3.1.1\FTK Imager.exe"?
- 8. (Registry) What was the timezone offset at the time of imaging?
- 9. (Registry) What is the timezone of the desktop station?
- 10. (Registry) When was the Windows OS installed?
- 11. (Registry) What is the IP address of the Desktop?
- 12. (Event Logs) Which User Shutdown Windows on February 25th 2019?
- 13. (User Activity) Which user installed TeamViewer?
- 14. (User Activity) At least how many times did the teamviewer_desktop.exe run?
- 15. (User Activity) After looking at the TEAMVIEWER_DESKTOP.EXE prefetch file, which path was the executable in at the time of execution?





1.What is the SHA1 hash of the desktop image?

- This is one of the most critical parts of computer forensics, validating the evidence. The weakest point in any investigation is the integrity of the data, so validation is essential.
- Validating digital evidence requires using a hashing algorithm utility which is design to create a binary or hexadecimal number that represents the uniqueness of the data set. Because hash values are unique, if two files have the same hash values, they are identical. (Collisions are out of scope of this course).
- MD5 and SHA1 are the two most popular hashing algorithms used today to verify the integrity of a given piece of evidence.
- There are several tools that can be used to calculate the digital footprint of the evidence file.

□ FTK Imager

- 1. Open FTK Imager
- 2. Go to File > Add Evidence Item
- 3. Choose "Image File" then Next
- 4. Browse and find the E01 evidence file then Next
- 5. Right click on the item under the Evidence Tree and select "Verify Drive/Image"
- 6. The process will begin.

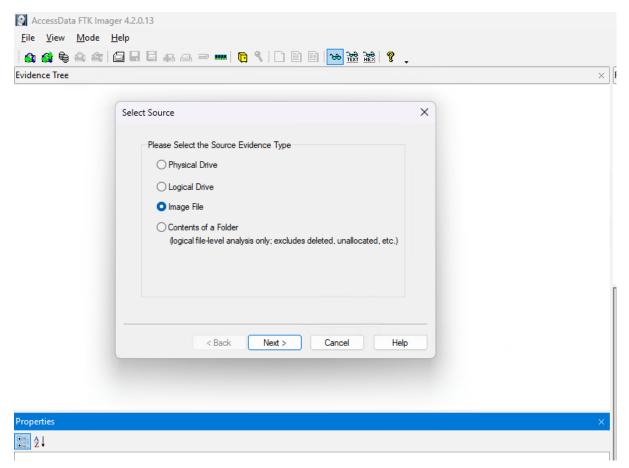


Figure 1: FTK Imager Image Verification





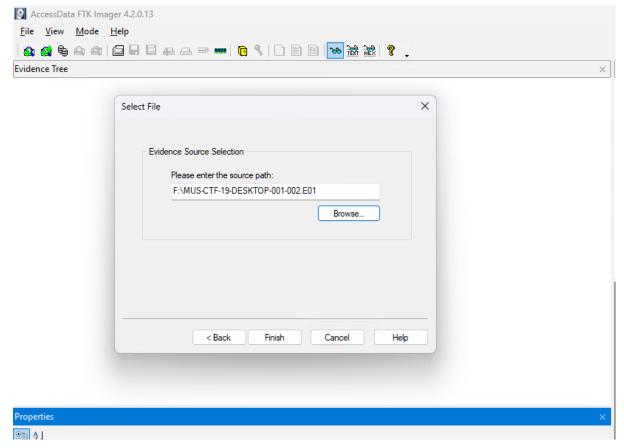
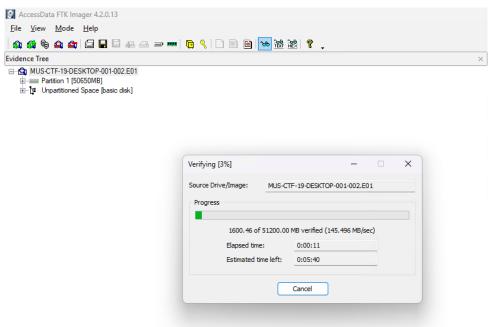


Figure 2: FTK Imager Image Verification







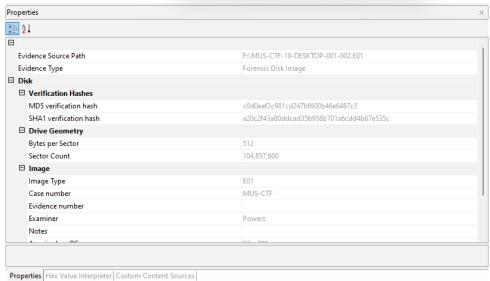


Figure 3: FTK Imager Image Verification

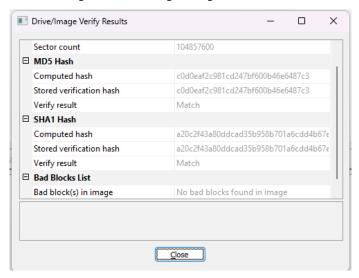


Figure 4: FTK Imager Image Verification





□ MUS-CTF-19-DESKTOP-001.E01.txt

This text file was included with the evidence and contains the metadata that is embedded into the E01 file. This file contains the Image information and checksums as well as the verification results.

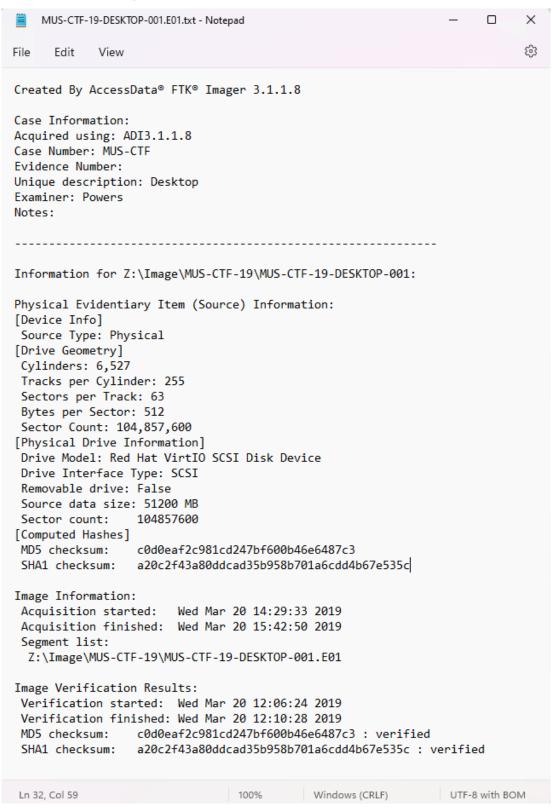


Figure 5: MUS-CTF-19-DESKTOP-001.E01.txt





■ PowerShell

The Get-FileHash cmdlet computes the hash value for a file by using a specified hash algorithm.

- 7. Open a PowerShell command prompt.
- 8. Browse to the location of the E01 file on your system.
- 9. Run the following command.

Get-FileHash MUS-CTF-19-DESKTOP-001-002.E01 -Algorithm SHA1 | Format-List

Review the output which should match the output below.

PS F:\> Get-FileHash MUS-CTF-19-DESKTOP-001-002.E01 -Algorithm SHA1 |

Format-List

Algorithm : SHA1

Hash : CCB80231AC0E748C14070BC472E5F08053360C08

Path : F:\MUS-CTF-19-DESKTOP-001-002.E01

Question: Why doesn't this match what we found in FTK Imager?

Flag a20c2f43a80ddcad35b958b701a6cdd4b67e535c





2. Who acquired the forensic image of the desk?

□ FTK Imager

You may have already noticed the pane on the bottom left called "Properties" in FTK Imager. This displays the contents of the evidence acquisition process. The Examiner who acquired the forensic image called themselves "Powers".

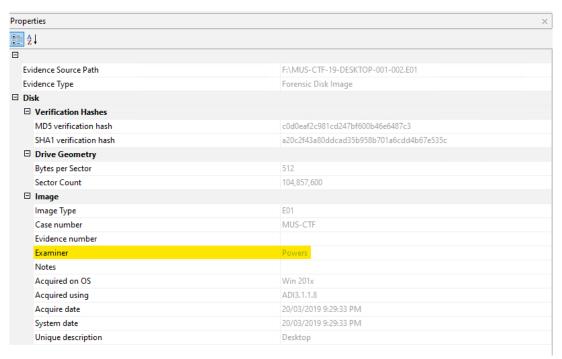
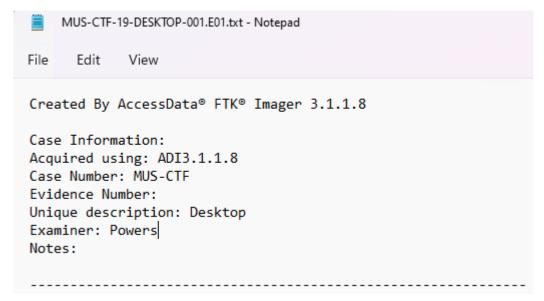


Figure 6: Who acquired the forensic image of the disk

□ MUS-CTF-19-DESKTOP-001.E01.txt









3. What is the serial number of the OS volume of the desktop station?

- The volume serial number is stored in the disk parameter block part of the volume boot record.
- A volume serial number is a serial number assigned to a disk volume or tape volume. In FAT and NTFS file systems, a volume serial number is a feature used to determine if a disk is present in a drive or not, and to detect if it was exchanged with another one.
- When a USB device is examined in forensic software, the volume serial number of the device can be seen. If a link file for a deleted file is located on a computer hard drive and the volume serial number matches that of a USB device that is in evidence, a clear connection can be made between the USB device and the file that once existed on the hard drive, even if the file is no longer present on the USB device or the hard drive.

□ FTK Imager

You may have already noticed the pane on the bottom left called "Properties" in FTK Imager. If we select the partition we want to view the properties for we can see the Volume Serial Number under the File System Information pane.

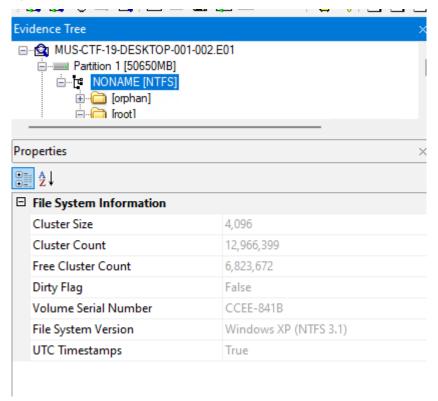


Figure 7: Volume Serial Number in FTK Imager

₽ Flag CCEE-841B	
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File System Forensics - the MFT

Obtaining the MFT

□ FTK Imager

- 1. As before, open FTK Imager and add your evidence item.
- 2. Click on the expand + symbol to the left of the evidence item. Do this again until you see the root directory and its contents.

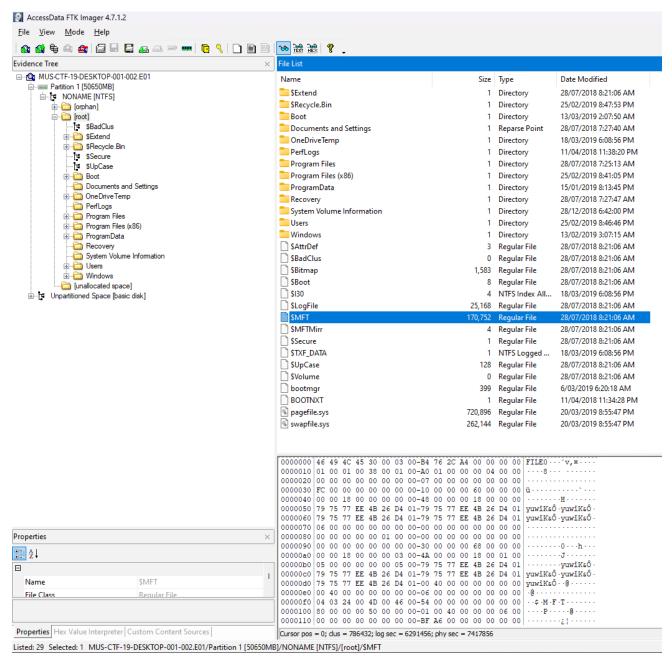
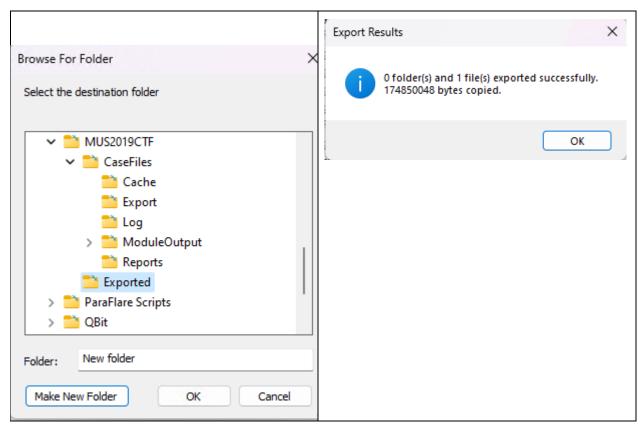


Figure 8: Obtaining the MFT with FTK Imager







□ Parsing the MFT with EZTools

- 1. Open a PowerShell window as an Administrator
- 2. Cd to <x>:\EZTools\Get-ZimmermanTools\ (or the location you downloaded them to).
- 3. We will use the tool called "MFTECmd.exe" to parse the MFT and create a csv of the output we can read.

```
PS F:\EZTools\Get-ZimmermanTools> .\MFTECmd.exe -f "D:\`$MFT" --csv F:\MUS2019CTF\Exported\ --csvf MUS-CTF-19-DESKTOP-001-002.csv
```

• The command will also work the same on the exported file.

```
PS F:\EZTools\Get-ZimmermanTools> .\MFTECmd.exe -f
"F:\MUS2019CTF\Exported\`$MFT" --csv F:\MUS2019CTF\Exported\ --csvf
MUS-CTF-19-DESKTOP-001-002.csv
```

You should now have a csv file ready for review.

Do you notice anything in that above command the file paths?





□ Tip

- You are going to get a lot of excel files, I tend to find its easier to create an xlsx file now and name
 it according to the system being analysed and then combining all artefact parse output into the
 one excel spreadsheet.
- To set up my sheet I do the following:
 - a. View > Freeze Panes > Freeze Top Row
 - b. With the top row still selected Data > Filter
 - c. Select columns T through AA
 - i. Right click > format cells
 - ii. Custom > Replace the words in General with
 - iii. yyyy-mm-dd hh:mm:ss.000
 - 1. NOTE: ensuring that you have the milliseconds represented will stop any rounding which will change your answers.

d. Save

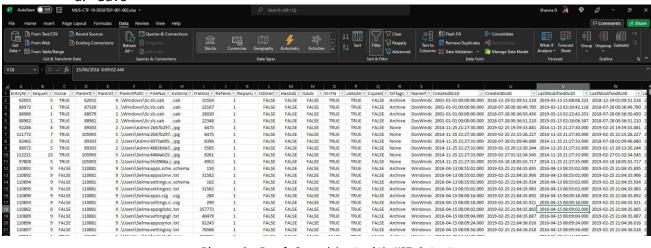


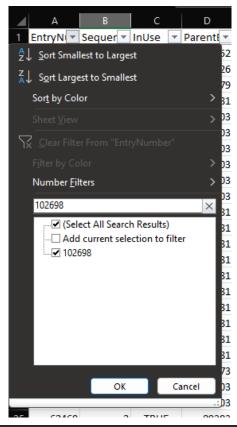
Figure 9: Excel Spreadsheet with MFT Output





4.What is the name of the file associated with MFT entry number 102698?

- 1. Column A of your spreadsheet should have the header "EntryNumber".
- 2. Select the down arrow for the filter menu.
- 3. Type in 102698 and click OK.
- 4. The one line left will be the file you are after TeamViewer_Setup.exe





There is a column called Created0x10 and another called Created0x30. You will notice that there is two dates for LastModified, LastRecordChange and LastAccess as well. Why is that?

Flag TeamViewer_Setup.exe





5.What is the MFT sequence number associated with the file

"\Users\Administrator\Desktop\FTK_Imager_Lite_3.1.1\F TK Imager.exe"?

- 1. Clear the filter from the EntryNumber column.
- 2. Filter on Column G for the filename.
- 3. We'll see the SequenceNumber is 4.

₽ Flag	4
<u> </u>	





6.What is the file name that represented MFT entry 60725 with a sequence number of 10?

- 1. Clear the filter from EntryNumber
- 2. Now when we filter on 60725 we get the SequenceNumber 15. But we want 10.

□ Autopsy

We can parse the USNJrnl in Autopsy. This usually takes quite a long to complete. You'll firstly need to ensure that you have downloaded and copied the Python parsers for Autopsy locally.

- 1. In Autopsy go to the Tools menu and select Run Ingest Modules and choose the evidence file.
- 2. Ingest Profile Selection > click next
- 3. Deselect All then scroll to find USN Parser.
- 4. The select finish.
- 5. Walk away and do something else.

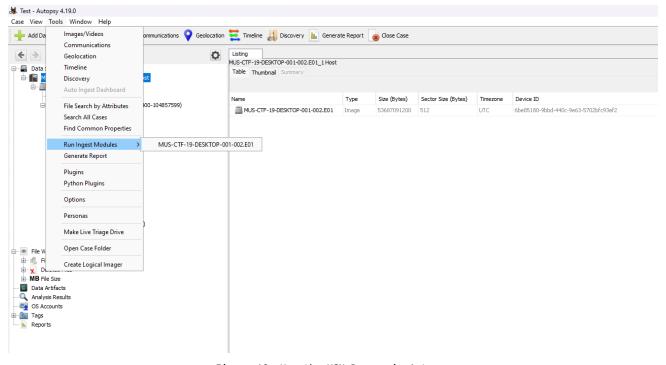
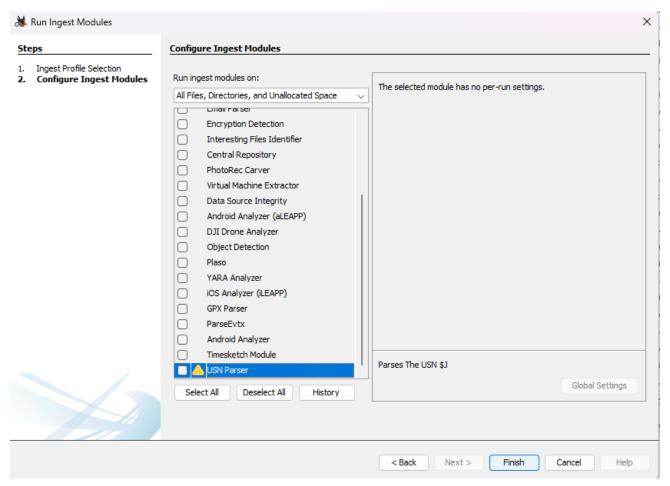


Figure 10: Use the USN Parser in Autopsy







While for this specific question I only need to run the USN Parser module, for nearly every image or files I add to Autopsy, the Recent Activity module comes in extremely handy.

- Recent Activity (should be relatively quick)
- USN Parser (may take some time to run)

As the parsers run, you will start to see the "Data Artifacts" tree on the left pane of Autopsy filling up with information and artefact names.



Figure 11: Ingest module progress in Autopsy

When it's done, under the Data Artifacts Tree there should be "NTFS UsrJrnl entries. Click on that, wait some more.

- We'll want to start by sorting my "MFT_Reference" and look for 60725, we'll then have each of the files and the sequence numbers.
- Find the file associated with the sequence number 10.





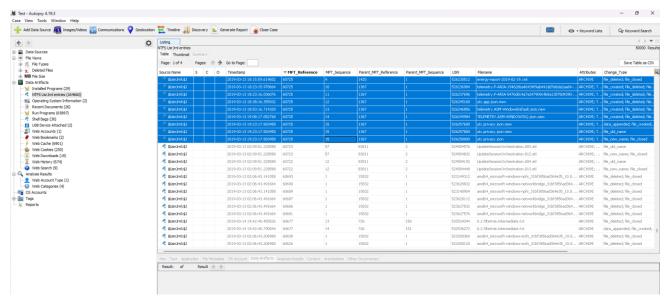


Figure 12: Find the MFT_Reference number 60725

Туре	Value
Timestamp	2019-03-13 18:23:15.978664
MFT_Reference	60725
MFT_Sequence	10
Parent_MFT_Reference	1367
Parent_MFT_Sequence	1
USN	526236984
Filename	telemetry, P-ARIA-194626ba46434f9ab441dd7ebda2aa64-5f64bebb-ac28-4cc7-bd52-570c8fe077c9-7717.json.new
Attributes	ARCHIVE; TEMPORARY
Change_Type	file_created; file_deleted; file_closed
Source_Info	
Source File Path	/img_MUS-CTF-19-DESKTOP-001-002.E01/vol_vol2/\$Extend/\$UsnJrnl:\$J
Artifact ID	-9223372036854610616

Figure 13: MFT_Reference 60725 and sequence number 10

Flag telemetry.P-ARIA-194626ba46434f9ab441dd7ebda2aa64-5f64bebb-ac28-4cc7-bd52-570c8fe077c9-7717.json.new





7.Which file name represents the USN record where the USN number is 546416480?

Now we'll want to sort on the USN column and find the corresponding entry.

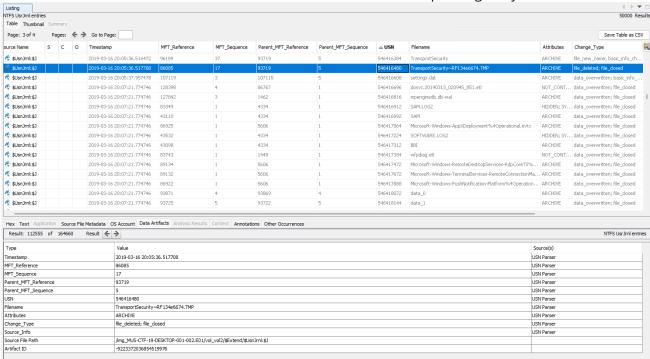


Figure 14: USN 546416480

₽ Flag	TransportSecurity~RF134e6674.TMP
--------	----------------------------------





Registry Forensics

Obtaining and parsing registry files

☐ Extracting the registry files with FTK Imager

Similarly, as with the MFT, the registry files can be extracted with FTK Imager, or with Arsenal Image Mounter.

Windows NT systems store the registry in a binary file format which can be exported¹, loaded and unloaded by the Registry Editor in these operating systems. The following system registry files are stored in %SystemRoot%\System32\Config\:

- Sam HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SAM
- Security HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SECURITY
- Software HKEY LOCAL MACHINE\SOFTWARE
- System HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SYSTEM
- Default HKEY_USERS\.DEFAULT
- The following file is stored in each user's profile folder:
 - a. %USERPROFILE%\Ntuser.dat
 - b. %USERPROFILE%\AppData\Local\Microsoft\Windows\Usrclass.dat

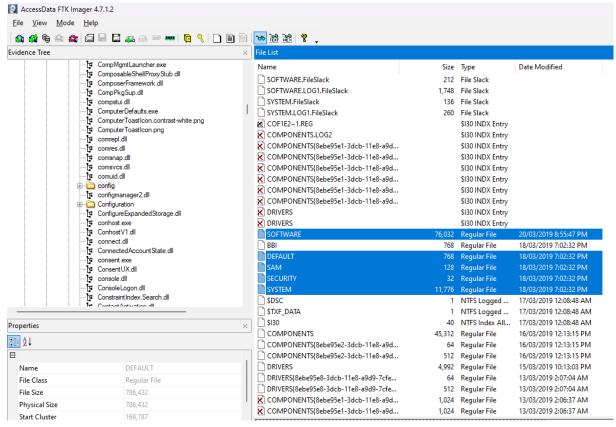
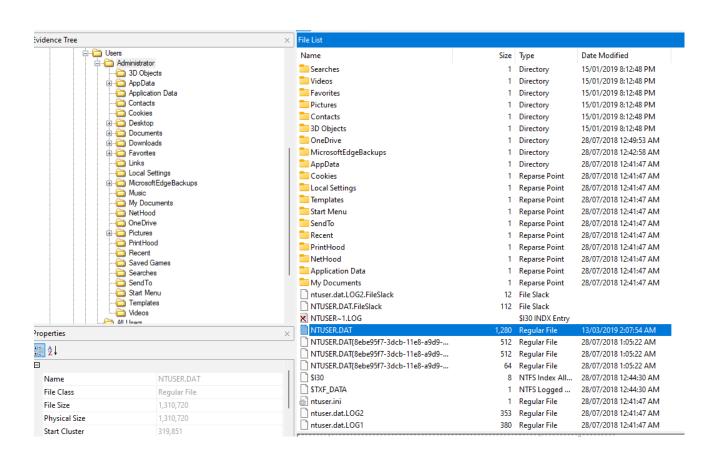


Figure 15: Select the 5 registry files from the image to export

 $\label{lem:https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Windows_Registry\#:~:text=The \$20 location \$20 for \$20 system \$20 registry \ , hive \$20 is \$20 stored \$20 in \$20 Ntuser.$

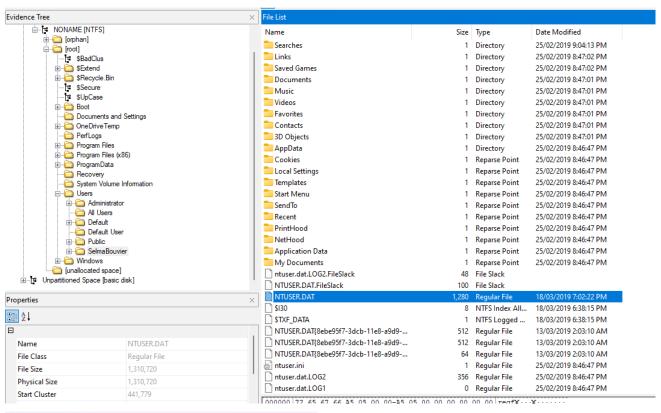


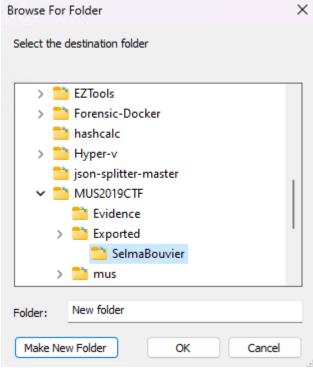






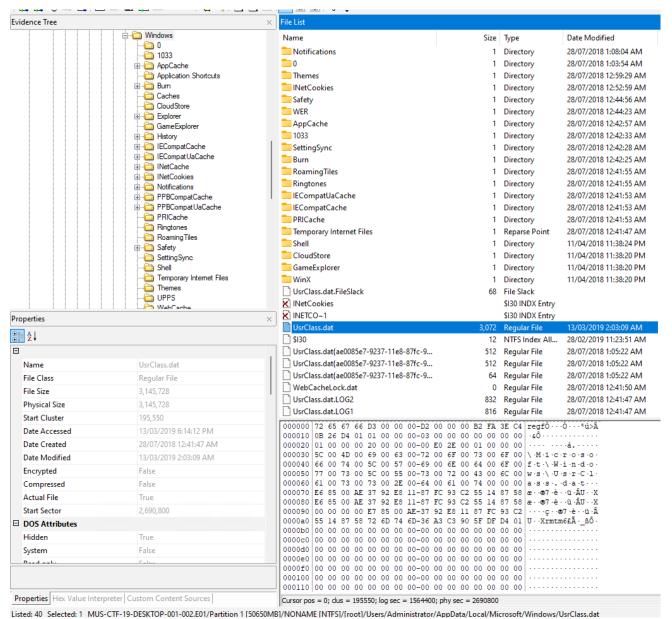
















```
./$MFT.copy0

./$MFT.copy0

./Administrator/NTUSER.DAT
./Administrator/UsrClass.dat

./DEFAULT
./MUS-CTF-19-DESKTOP-001-002.csv
./MUS-CTF-19-DESKTOP-001-002.xlsx

./SAM
./SECURITY
./SOFTWARE
./SYSTEM

./SelmaBouvier/NTUSER.DAT
./SelmaBouvier/UsrClass.dat

2 directories, 13 files
```

☐ Arsenal Image Mounter

Instead of exporting the file from the evidence image, we can "Read-Only" mount the evidence image and assign a drive letter that is accessible in Windows Explorer.

- 1. Start Arsenal Image Mounter and from the home page choose "Mount disk Image".
- 2. Browse to the evidence image file and open.
- 3. Under Mount options, leave "Read only disk device" selected and click OK.
- 4. Clicking on the + symbol beside the mounted device will show you the drive information and Windows mount point.
- 5. You can then open windows explorer and you should see the files under that mount point letter.





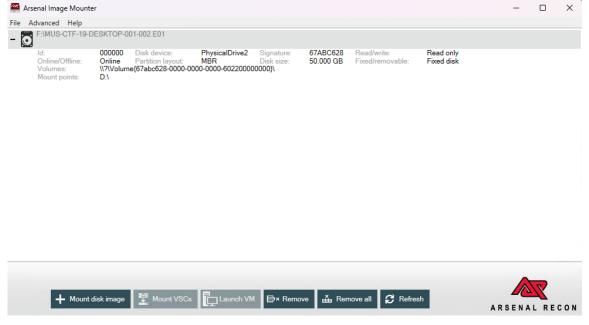


Figure 16: Arsenal Image Mounter

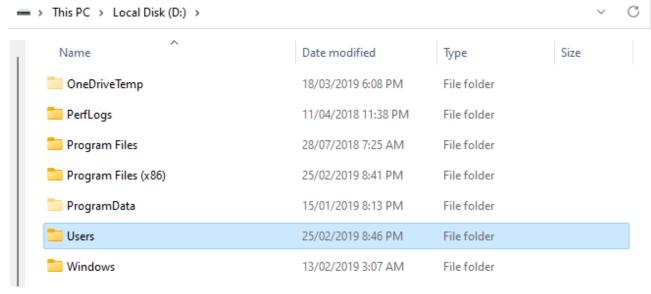


Figure 17: Windows Explorer Showing the Mounted Drive

Now you have the files available as either a read only file mounted in windows explorer (in My example D:\) or the files downloaded locally $(F:\MUS2019CTF\Exported)$

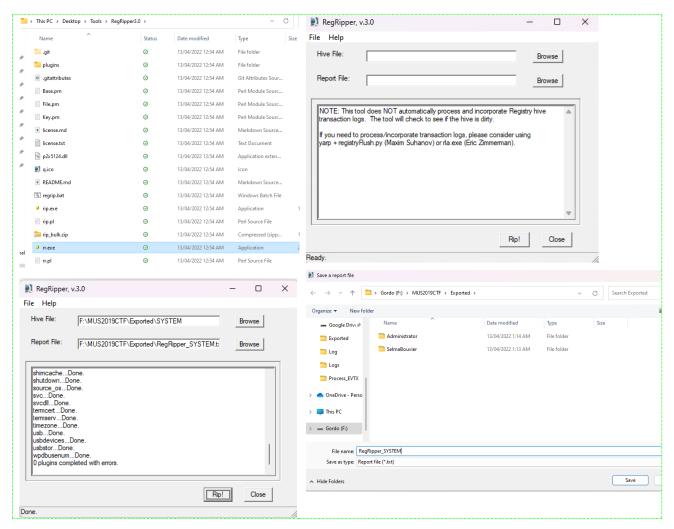




□ RegRipper

Now we have our registry files it's time to make them human readable.

- Run rr.exe from the RegRipper3 folder to start the GUI.
- Select the hive file from either the read only mounted drive (D:\) or the locally downloaded copy.
- Choose where to save the report and give it a name.



 Do this for all the registry files to have them prepared to answer the questions. You'll end up with two files for each registry hive parsed (txt and log).





8. What was the timezone offset at the time of imaging?

I would not expect you to remember these things until you have done them several times, google is your friend, as are cheatsheets -

https://www.13cubed.com/downloads/dfir_cheat_sheet.pdf

Miscellaneous Info:

HKLM\SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Control\TimeZoneInformation HKLM\SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Control\ComputerName\ComputerName

HKLM\SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\services\LanmanServer\Shares

· Display all open shares on a system

HKLM\SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Control\FileSystem

Look for NtfsDisableLastAccessUpdate, which is set to 0x1 by default, which means that access
time stamps are turned OFF by default

HKLM\SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\services\Tcpip\Parameters\Interfaces

Display interfaces and their associated IP address configuration (record the interface GUID!)

Figure 18: Cheatsheet lets us know to check the SYSTEM hive

☐ RegRipper

the registry key KEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Control\TimeZoneInformation where the field ActiveTimeBias will return the offset in minutes from GMT for the machine that you are running on. The answer we needed is in the hours.

```
7651
       timezone v.20200518
7652
       (System) Get TimeZoneInformation key contents
7653
7654
7655
       TimeZoneInformation key
7656
       ControlSet001\Control\TimeZoneInformation
       LastWrite Time 2019-03-10 10:00:00Z
7657
7658
         DaylightName -> @tzres.dll,-211
7659
         StandardName
                        -> @tzres.dll,-212
                         -> 480 (8 hours)
7660
         Bias
         ActiveTimeBias -> 420 (7 hours)
7661
7662
         TimeZoneKeyName-> Pacific Standard Time
7663
```

Figure 19:: RegRipper output from RegRipper_SYSTEM.txt

₽ Flag 7	
LL	





9.What is the timezone of the desktop station?

The SYSTEM hive is where the version of the Windows OS is installed. We can simply search the RegRipper output to find the answer.

□ RegRipper

```
7651
7652
       timezone v.20200518
7653
       (System) Get TimeZoneInformation key contents
7654
7655
       TimeZoneInformation key
7656
       ControlSet001\Control\TimeZoneInformation
7657
       LastWrite Time 2019-03-10 10:00:00Z
7658
         DaylightName -> @tzres.dll,-211
7659
                       -> @tzres.dll,-212
         StandardName
7660
         Bias
                        -> 480 (8 hours)
         ActiveTimeBias -> 420 (7 hours)
7661
         TimeZoneKeyName-> Pacific Standard Time
7662
7663
```

Figure 20: RegRipper output from RegRipper_SYSTEM.txt

```
Flag Pacific Standard Time
```

10. What is the IP address of the Desktop?

Still looking at the SYSTEM hive output from RegRipper or Autopsy.

Figure 21: IP Configuration in the SYSTEM hive

₽ Flag	64.44.141.76	
<u> </u>		





11. When was the Windows OS installed?

The SOFTWARE hive is where the version of the Windows OS is installed. We can simply search the RegRipper output to find the answer.

□ RegRipper

```
41216
41217
        winver v.20200525
41218
        (Software) Get Windows version & build info
41219
41220
        ProductName
                                   Windows 10 Enterprise
41221
        ReleaseID
                                   1803
41222
        BuildLab
                                   17134.rs4 release.180410-1804
        BuildLabEx
41223
                                   17134.1.amd64fre.rs4 release.180410-1804
41224
        CompositionEditionID
                                   Enterprise
41225
        RegisteredOrganization
41226
        RegisteredOwner
                                   User
        InstallDate
                                   2018-07-28 07:27:53Z
41227
        InstallTime
41228
                                   2018-07-28 07:27:53Z
41229
```

Figure 22: RegRipper_Software.txt output showing windows OS version

□ Autopsy

If you ran the Recent Activity Ingest Module in Autopsy then RegRipper will have been run for you. You can access the output via the reports, then selecting the hive report, right click and open report.

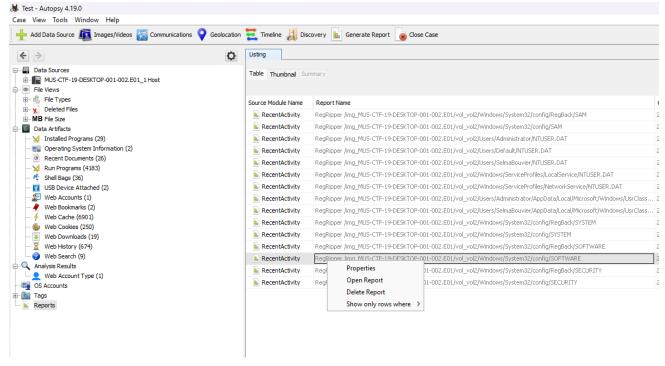


Figure 23: Autopsy Reports Window





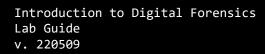
winver v.20081210 (Software) Get Windows version ProductName = Windows 10 Enterprise InstallDate = Sat Jul 28 07:27:53 2018

Figure 24: RegRipper SOFTWARE report from Autopsy

• You might notice there is a difference in the output of the two versions of RegRipper. The older version in Autopsy 4.19.0 contains less detail that the most up to date version.

10		1
i l⊣ Elaσ		l
ito LTag	2018-07-28 07:27:53 (GMT, Z, +00:00)	ĺ
		1
1		į.











12. Which User Shutdown Windows on February 25th 2019?

- Event ID 1074: Logged when an app (such as Windows Update) causes the system to restart, or when a user initiates a restart or shutdown.
- We'll find that EventID in the SYSTEM eventlog.

☐ Obtain the EventLog Files &/or Directory with FTK Imager

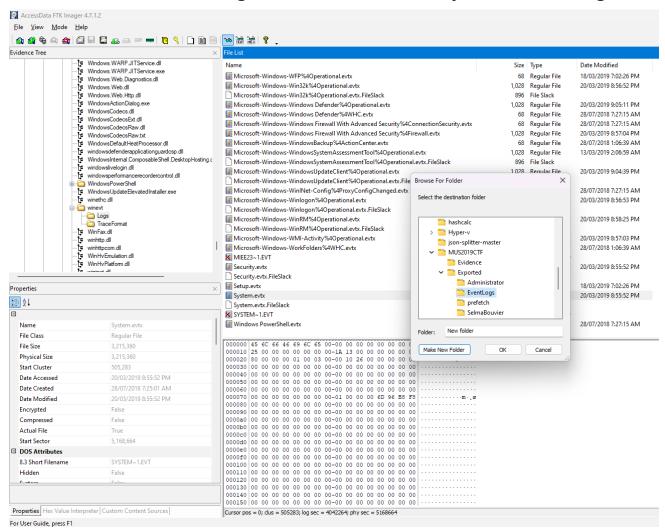


Figure 25: Exporting eventlogs with FTK Imager

☐ EZTools - EvtxECmd.exe

I'm going to create the csv file with EZTools and then import the data into my xlsx spreadsheet.

PS F:\EZTools\Get-ZimmermanTools\EvtxECmd> .\EvtxECmd.exe -f F:\MUS2019CTF\Exported\EventLogs\System.evtx --csv "F:\MUS2019CTF\" --csvf system_evtlogs.csv





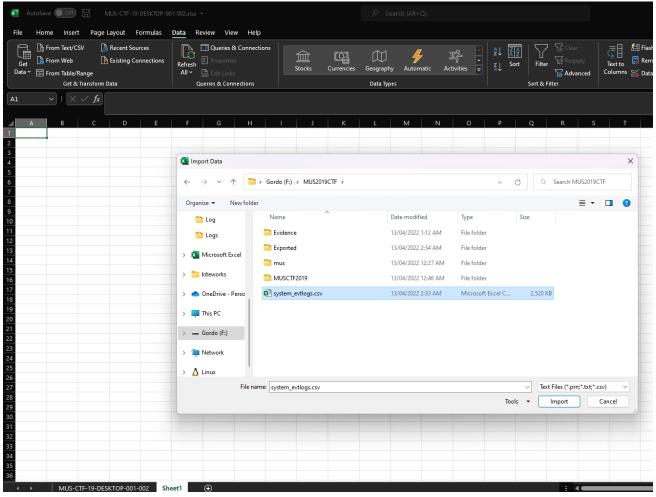


Figure 26: Import the csv data as a new sheet

Filter on 1074 event ID and payloadData3 column for "Type: power off"

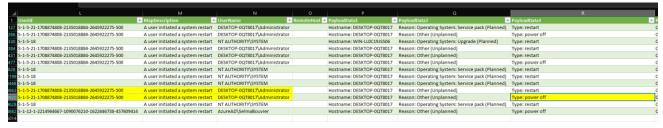


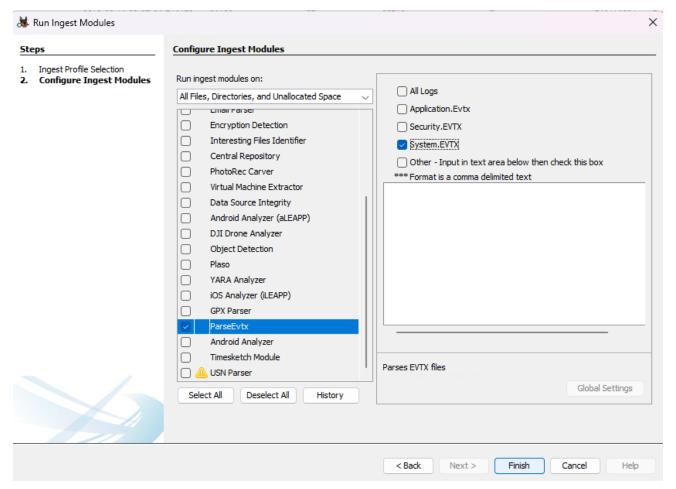
Figure 27: Finding the EventID in the csv data

□ Autopsy

- Go back to Autopsy and run another ingest module on the evidence.
- Deselect all and then choose "ParseEvtx". Select SYSTEM from the right hand side.







- When the module has finished running the results will show under Data Artifacts > Windows Event Logs
- Sort by Event Identifier and find 1074

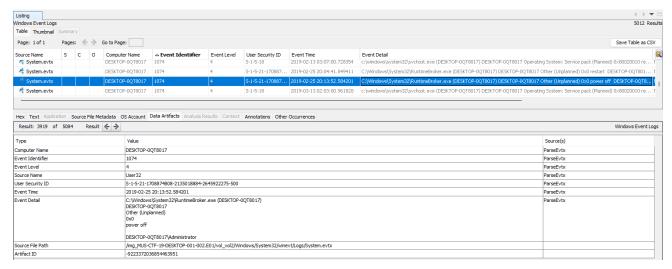


Figure 28:EventID 1074 and Powered Off Event Detail







Which user installed TeamViewer?

- We previous question the Teamviewer file saw in setup location in Users\Administrator\Downloads. But we don't want to assume they installed it.
- /img_MUS-CTF-19-DESKTOP-001-002.E01/vol_vol2/Users/Administrator/AppData/Local/Temp/TeamViewer/TV14Install.log confirms it.

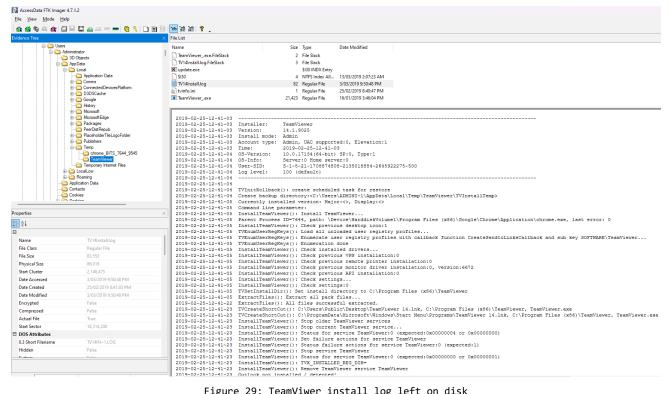


Figure 29: TeamViwer install log left on disk

Flag Administrator





14. At least how many times did teamviewer_desktop.exe run?

- We'll need to obtain our prefetch files again.
 - a. FTK Imager
 - b. Mounted with Arsenal Image Mounter

☐ EZTools - PECmd.exe

 You can run it across the whole directory of prefetch files or just specify one. IN this case we know the prefetch file we want to look at.

```
PS F:\EZTools\Get-ZimmermanTools> .\PECmd.exe -f
F:\MUS2019CTF\Exported\prefetch\TEAMVIEWER DESKTOP.EXE-5B788ED3.pf
```

We'll then see the output on screen.

```
PS F:\EZTools\Get-ZimmermanTools> .\PECmd.exe -f F:\MUS2019CTF\Exported\prefetch\TEAMVIEWER_DESKTOP.EXE-5B788ED3.pf
PECmd version 1.5.0.0
Author: Eric Zimmerman (saericzimmerman@gmail.com)
https://github.com/EricZimmerman/PECmd
Command line: -f F:\MUS2019CTF\Exported\prefetch\TEAMVIEWER_DESKTOP.EXE-5B788ED3.pf
Processing F:\MUS2019CTF\Exported\prefetch\TEAMVIEWER_DESKTOP.EXE-5B788ED3.pf
Created on: 2019-03-18 17:59:30
Modified on: 2019-03-18 18:36:59
Last accessed on: 2022-04-13 02:18:25
Executable name: TEAMVIEWER_DESKTOP.EXE
Hash: 5B788ED3
File size (bytes): 81,35
Version: Windows 10 or Windows 11
Last run: 2019-03-18 18:36:49
Other run times: 2019-03-18 18:34:19, 2019-03-18 17:59:20
Volume information:
#0: Name: \VOLUME{01d4264bee777579-ccee841b} Serial: CCEE841B Created: 2018-07-28 08:21:06 Directories: 13 File references: 108
Directories referenced: 13
```

Figure 30: Output of PERCmd.exe

□ Autopsy

- Go back to Autopsy and run another ingest module on the evidence.
- Deselect all and then choose "ParsePrefetchV41".
- Click Finish.





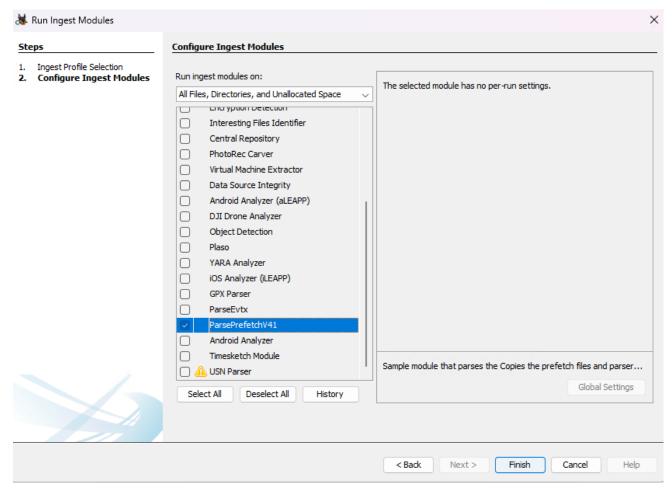


Figure 31: ParsePrefetchV41 Module

• The Data can be found under Data Artifacts > Run Programs and the Source Name will match the prefetch file.

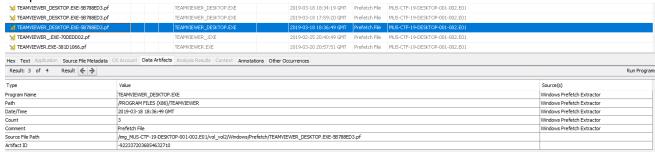


Figure 32: Parsing Prefetch with Autopsy





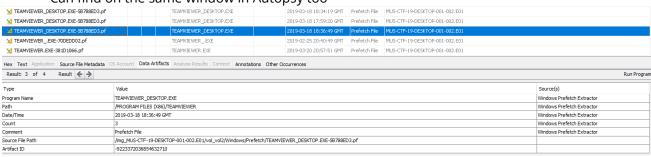


15. After looking at the TEAMVIEWER_DESKTOP.EXE prefetch file, which path was the executable in at the time of execution?

Still on the same screen we'll find this answer too.

```
Files referenced: 80
 0: \VOLUME{01d4264bee777579-ccee841b}\WINDOWS\SYSTEM32\NTDLL.DLL
    \VOLUME{01d4264bee777579-ccee841b}\WINDOWS\SYSTEM32\WOW64.DLL
    \verb|VOLUME{01d4264bee777579}-ccee841b}\\ \verb|WINDOWS\SYSTEM32\WOW64WIN.DLL||
    \VOLUME{01d4264bee777579-ccee841b}\WINDOWS\SYSTEM32\KERNEL32.DLL
   \VOLUME{01d4264bee777579-ccee841b}\WINDOWS\SYSWOW64\KERNEL32.DLL
    \VOLUME{01d4264bee777579-ccee841b}\WINDOWS\SYSTEM32\USER32.DLL
   \VOLUME{01d4264bee777579-ccee841b}\WINDOWS\SYSTEM32\WOW64CPU.DLL
   \VOLUME{01d4264bee777579-ccee841b}\PROGRAM FILES (X86)\TEAMVIEWER\TEAMVIEWER_DESKTOP.EXE (Executable: True)
    \VOLUME{01d4264bee777579-ccee841b}\WINDOWS\SYSWOW64\KERNELBASE.DLL
   \label{locale.nls} $$ \VOLUME\{01d4264bee777579-ccee841b\}\WINDOWS\SYSTEM32\LOCALE.NLS \VOLUME\{01d4264bee777579-ccee841b\}\WINDOWS\SYSWOW64\USER32.DLL $$
   \VOLUME{01d4264bee777579-ccee841b}\WINDOWS\SYSWOW64\WIN32U.DLL
    \VOLUME{01d4264bee777579-ccee841b}\WINDOWS\SYSWOW64\GDI32.DLL
    \VOLUME{01d4264bee777579-ccee841b}\WINDOWS\SYSWOW64\GDI32FULL.DLL
   \verb|\VOLUME{01d4264bee777579-ccee841b}\windows\\SYSWOW64\\MSVCP\_win.dll|
    \VOLUME{01d4264bee777579-ccee841b}\WINDOWS\SYSWOW64\UCRTBASE.DLL
    \VOLUME{01d4264bee777579-ccee841b}\WINDOWS\SYSWOW64\IMM32.DLL
    \VOLUME{01d4264bee777579-ccee841b}\WINDOWS\SYSWOW64\UXTHEME.DLL
    \VOLUME{01d4264bee777579-ccee841b}\WINDOWS\SYSWOW64\MSVCRT.DLL
    \VOLUME{01d4264bee777579-ccee841b}\WINDOWS\SYSWOW64\COMBASE.DLL
    \VOLUME{01d4264bee777579-ccee841b}\WINDOWS\SYSWOW64\RPCRT4.DLL
    \VOLUME{01d4264bee777579-ccee841b}\WINDOWS\SYSWOW64\SSPICLI.DLL
```

Can find on the same window in Autopsy too



C:\Program Files (X86)\TeamViewer\





16. At 6:35PM on the 18th of March, Selma logged into her account on the Desktop. What method of did she use to access the Desktop?

Figure 33: Evidence of the connection in the TeamViewer Incoming Connections Log File

₽ Flag	TeamViewer		
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17. What was the host name of the machine Selma used to remote into the Desktop at 6:35PM on the 18th of March?

Figure 34: Evidence of the connection in the TeamViewer Incoming Connections Log File

₽ Flag	JHYDE-SP	
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18. How many unique machines accessed the Desktop via TeamViewer?

```
MUS2019CTF > musctf-1 > Export > ≡ 70090-Connections_incoming.txt

1
2 136892318 ZBOOK 25-02-2019 20:43:35 27-02-2019 17:43:35 SelmaBouvier RemoteControl {52D6D8F5-36FF-47FA-9D62-2A9A9EF7D1BD}
3 1127661203 DESKTOP-B63488L 14-03-2019 19:40:13 14-03-2019 20:25:01 SelmaBouvier RemoteControl {0750C7DA-C452-410A-9751-99A4FC4D9AE8}
4 136892318 ZBOOK 18-03-2019 17:59:12 18-03-2019 18:14:54 SelmaBouvier RemoteControl {66628225-9782-49F3-A0CE-DA62F44F2AB9}
5 1222215886 JHYDE-SP 18-03-2019 18:34:18 18-03-2019 18:36:43 SelmaBouvier RemoteControl {9C67DA8F-EA96-4A5D-A4A4-E8693EACE7B3}
6 1222215886 JHYDE-SP 18-03-2019 18:36:48 18-03-2019 19:02:19 SelmaBouvier RemoteControl {851BA739-ED49-4D23-9BD9-54576ABB5BF6}
```

Figure 35: Evidence of the connection in the TeamViewer Incoming Connections Log File





19. How many bytes total were sent out on the network via the Team Viewer Service?

The SRUM (System Resource Usage Monitor) monitors desktop application programs, services, windows apps and network connections. It's saved in the file at

C:\Windows\system32\sru\SRUDB.dat (using this tool to parse it by Mark Baggett). I just needed to export it and add up the bytes sent in excel.

```
C:\Users\shanna\OneDrive\Desktop\Tools>git clone https://github.com/MarkBaggett/srum-dump Cloning into 'srum-dump'...
remote: Enumerating objects: 239, done.
remote: Counting objects: 100% (55/55), done.
remote: Compressing objects: 100% (30/30), done. eceiving objects: 10% (24/239)
remote: Total 239 (delta 25), reused 48 (delta 25), pack-reused 184
Receiving objects: 100% (239/239), 72.09 MiB | 1.15 MiB/s, done.
Resolving deltas: 100% (123/123), done.
```

Figure 36: Clone SRUM-DUMP locally

```
Directory of C:\Users\shanna\OneDrive\Desktop\Tools\srum-dump
                                                                                       SRUM_DUMP 2.4
09/05/2022
               10:22 AM
                                <DIR>
09/05/2022
               10:21 AM
                                <DIR>
                                                                                         REQUIRED: Path to SRUDB.DAT
                                        7,613 BLANK_TEMPLATE.xlsx
278,912 FGET.exe
35,859 LICENSE
09/05/2022
09/05/2022
               10:22 AM
                                                                                        F:/MUS2019CTF/musctf-1/Export/SRUDB.dat
               10:22 AM
09/05/2022
09/05/2022
                10:22 AM
                                                                                        REQUIRED: Output folder for SRUM_DUMP_OUTPUT.xlsx
                                           6,061 README.md
                10:22 AM
09/05/2022
09/05/2022
                                                                                        F:/MUS2019CTF/Exported
                10:22 AM
                                              380 release_notes.md
                10:22 AM
                                              146 requirements.txt
                                                                                         REQUIRED: Path to SRUM DUMP Template
                                     11,204,274 srum_dump2.exe
52,960 srum_dump2.jpg
29,119 srum_dump2.py
116,707 srum_live_acquisition.jpg
31,774 SRUM_TEMPLATE2.xlsx
                10:22 AM
09/05/2022
                                                                                        C:\Users\shanna\OneDrive\Desktop\Tools\srum-dump\! Browse
09/05/2022
                10:22 AM
09/05/2022
                10:22 AM
                                                                                         RECOMMENDED: Path to registry SOFTWARE hive
09/05/2022
09/05/2022
                10:22 AM
                                                                                        F:/MUS2019CTF/Exported/SOFTWARE
                10:22 AM
                                         111,265 SRUM_TEMPLATE2_ORIG.xlsx
09/05/2022
               10:22 AM
                                                                                         Click here for support via Twitter @MarkBaggett
                  12 File(s)
                                      11,875,070 bytes
                                                                                         OK Cancel
                    2 Dir(s) 592,743,915,520 bytes free
C:\Users\shanna\OneDrive\Desktop\Tools\srum-dump>srum_dump2.exe
```

Figure 37: run srum-dump2.exe to start the GUI





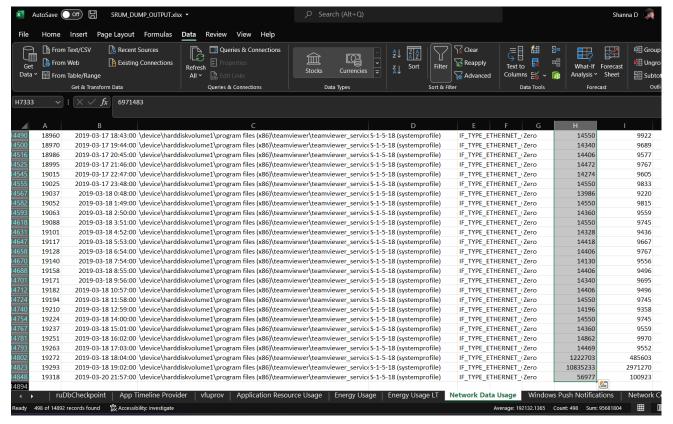


Figure 38: Analysing the spreadsheet

₽ Flag	95681804	
 	4	





20. How many files were downloaded from the magnetic4nsics Sharepoint?

□ Autopsy

- When we ran the Recent Activity plugin, the web history was parsed and loaded under Data Artifacts for us.
- Under Web Downloads on the left we can see there is one file downloaded using Chrome.
 - a. Path C:\Users\SelmaBouvier\Downloads\README

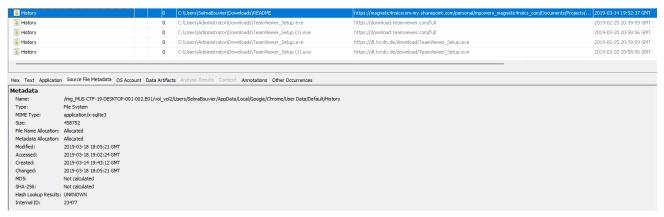


Figure 39: One file downloaded with Chrome

- Under Web History on the left we can see there is one file downloaded using Edge.
 - a. Path D:\OneDrive_1_3-18-2019.zip

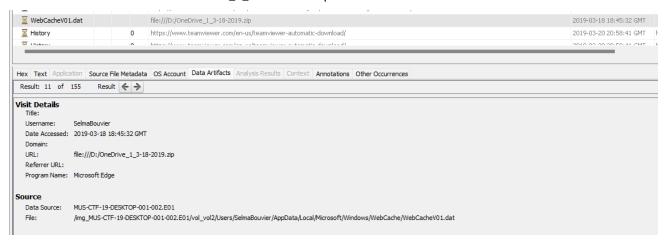


Figure 40: One file downloaded with Edge

₽ Flag	2	

It's a bit confusing having Web Downloads and Web History isn't it? How do you know? It's why we always double check our evidence, artefacts and findings.





21. On March 18th 2019 at 18:58:21 Selma saw a Windows popup notification. What type of notification was it?

 Some Googling tells me there is an event log for these pop up notifications - Microsoft-Windows-PushNotification-Platform%4Operational.evtx

□ Autopsy

- I'll use Autopsy to parse this event log for me
- Select ParseEvtx under Configure Ingest Modules and then paste in the Event Log name BEFORE checking the box next to other ... this is important.

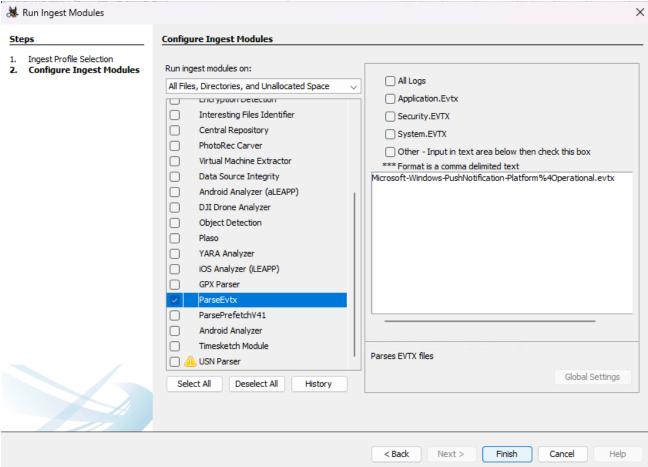


Figure 41: Paste the event log name before checking the box next to other

You'll see that you don't get a huge amount of information





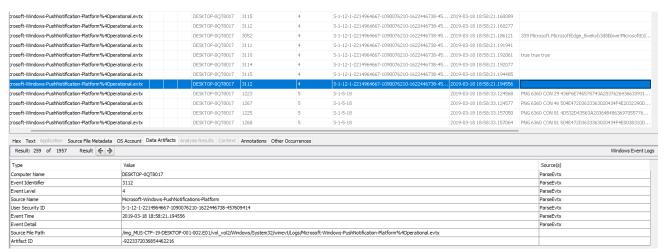
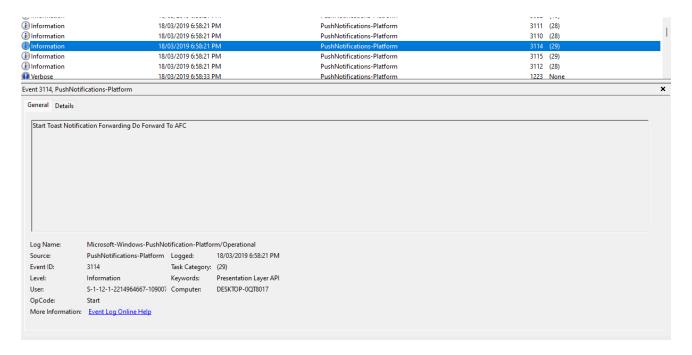


Figure 42: Parsing Push Notifications event log in Autopsy

□ Event Viewer

- Another easy way to find this is by finding the event log in Autopsy, right clicking and opening in external viewer. This will open the event log in your native windows event log viewer.
- A toast provides simple feedback about an operation in a small popup. It only fills the amount of space required for the message and the current activity remains visible and interactive. Toasts automatically disappear after a timeout.



Flag Toast	
------------	--

