## Windows Registry Analysis

Computer Forensics, 2013

- Registry is central database of Windows systems
  - Configuration of system
  - Information about user activity
    - applications installed and opened
    - window positions and sizes
      - □ to provide user with a better experience
  - Information is time-stamped



- Used to get systems information
  - Example: System has no prefetch files
    - Investigate the corresponding registry key
      - ☐ Microsoft knowledge base 307498
      - ☐ HKEY\_LOCAL\_MACHINE\SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Control\Session Manager\Memory Management\PrefetchParameters
- Used to establish timelines of activity



- What if there are no values?
  - "Absence of evidence is not evidence of absence"
    - ▶ E.g.:Antiforensics:Windows washer removes registry entries
      - □ Last runtime of Windows washer becomes evidence
    - ▶ E.g.: Malware dll not loaded through registry
      - ☐ But could be loaded through some other mechanism, such as a shell extension
      - □ (Registry remains a popular tool for malware to avoid repeat infections)



- Contents:
  - Basic structure remains fixed
  - Location of values changes
- Storage location depends on hive and system
  - Main hives in Windows\system32\config
  - Other in system32\config
  - User information in NTUSER.dat hive in User Profile
  - Parts are volatile:
    - Populated when need arises
      - ☐ HKEY\_CURRENT\_USER, HKEY
      - ☐ HKEY\_LOCAL\_MACHINE\System
      - ☐ HKEY\_CLASSES\_ROOT



#### Key Cell Structure

- ▶ 0-3Size
- ▶ 4-5Node ID
- ▶ 6-7Node Type
- ▶ 8-15 LastWrite Time
- **...**

#### Value Cell Structure

- ▶ 0-3Size
- ▶ 4-5Node ID
- ▶ 6-7 Value name length
- ▶ 8-11 Data length
- ▶ 12-15 Offset to data
- ▶ 16-20 Value type



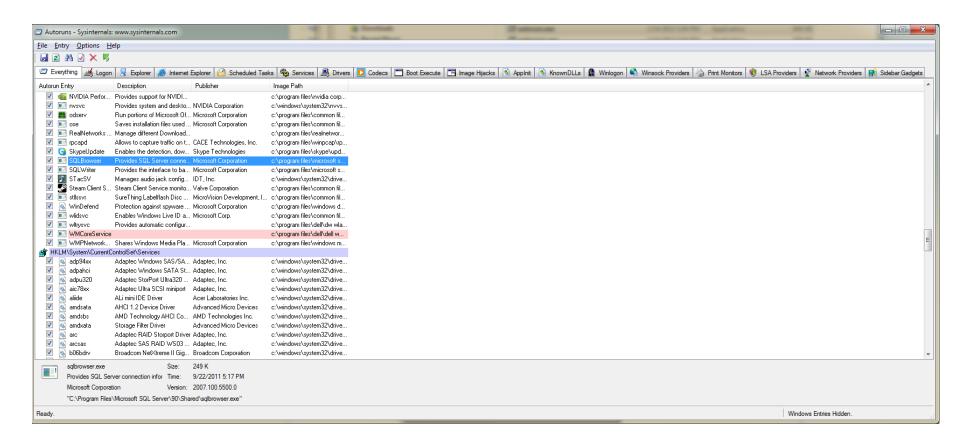
### Registry Analysis Tools

#### Life Analysis

- regedit.exe
  - Native tool (use with caution)
  - Does not give all information (especially not time of last write)
- reg.exe
  - Native command line tool
- Autoruns.exe
  - Russinovich, SysInternals (now MS) investigates registry and other places for programs that run automatically
- Scripting tools
  - ▶ E.g.: Using Perl Win32::TieRegistry



#### Registry Analysis Tools Autoruns



### Registry Analysis Tools

#### Registry Monitoring

- Observe changes to the registry while interacting with system
- Regshot
- RegMon (SysInternals)



### Registry Analysis Tools

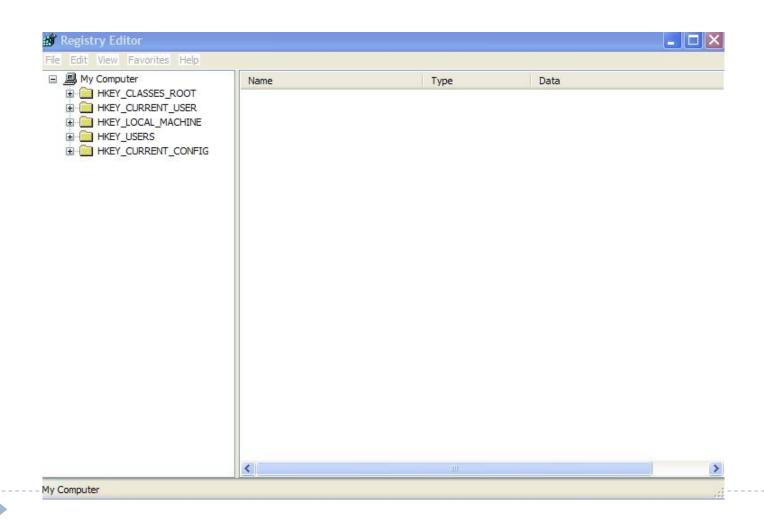
- Forensics Analysis
  - Build into tools ProDiscover / Encase, F-Response, FTK
  - RegRipper, RIP.pl, regslack



## Windows XP Registry

Filename	Location	Content
ntuser.dat  If there are multiple user profiles, each user has an individual user.dat file in windows\profiles\user account	\Documents and Settings\user account	Protected storage area for user  Most Recently Used (MRU) files  User preference settings
Default	\Windows\system32\config	System settings
SAM	\Windows\system32\config	User account management and security settings
Security	\Windows\system32\config	Security settings
Software	\Windows\system32\config	All installed programs and their settings
System	\Windows\system32\config	System settings

## Registry Organization



## Windows Security and Relative ID

- The Windows Registry utilizes a alphanumeric combination to uniquely identify a security principal or security group.
- The Security ID (SID) is used to identify the computer system.
- ▶ The Relative ID (RID) is used to identity the specific user on the computer system.
- ▶ The SID appears as:
  - ► S-I-5-2I-927890586-3685698554-67682326-I005



### SID Examples

SID: S-1-0

Name: Null Authority

Description: An identifier authority.

▶ SID: S-1-0-0

Name: Nobody

Description: No security principal.

▶ SID: S-1-1

Name: World Authority

Description: An identifier authority.

▶ SID: S-1-1-0

Name: Everyone

Description: A group that includes all users, even anonymous users and guests. Membership is controlled by the operating system.

▶ SID: S-1-2

Name: Local Authority

Description: An identifier authority.

▶ SID: S-1-3

Name: Creator Authority

Description: An identifier authority.



#### SID

- Security ID
  - NT/2000/XP/2003
    - ▶ HKLM>SAM>Domains>Accounts>Aliases>Members
      - □ This key will provide information on the computer identifier
    - HKLM>SAM>Domains>Users
      - □ This key will provide information in hexadecimal
    - User ID
      - □ Administrator 500
      - □ Guest 501
    - Global Groups ID
      - □ Administrators 512
      - □ Users 513
      - □ Guest 514



#### MRU

- To identify the Most Recently Used (MRU) files on a suspect computer system:
  - Windows 9x/Me
    - User.dat
      - □ Search should be made for MRU, LRU, Recent
  - Windows NT/2000
    - Ntuser.dat
      - □ Search should be made for MRU, LRU, Recent
  - Windows XP/2003
    - HKU>UserSID>Software>Microsoft>Windows> CurrentVersion>Explorer>RecentDoc
    - Select file extension and select item

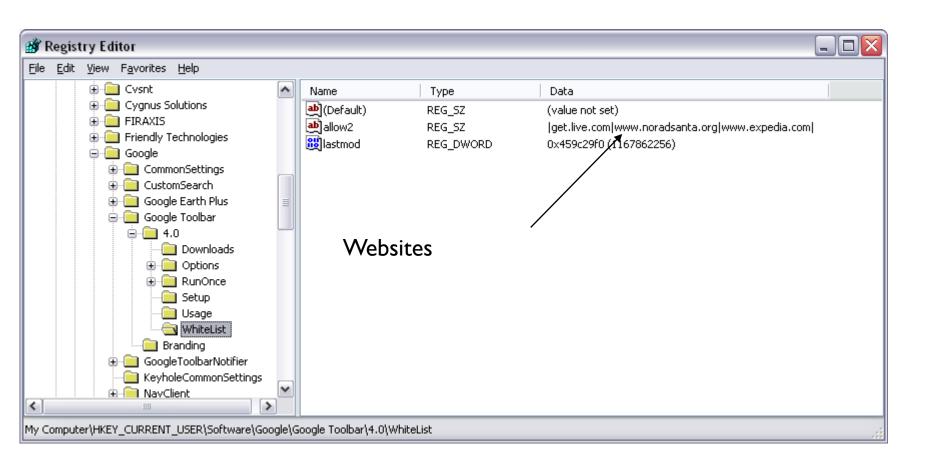


- Registry keys have last modified time-stamp
  - Stored as FILETIME structure
    - ▶ like MAC for files
  - Not accessible through reg-edit
  - Accessible in binary.



- Perform a GUI-based live-system analysis.
  - Easiest, but most likely to incur changes.
  - Use regedit.
- Perform a command-line live-system analysis
  - Less risky
  - Use "reg" command.
- Remote live system analysis
  - regedit allows access to a remote registry
  - Superscan from Foundstone
- Offline analysis on registry files.
  - Encase, FTK (Access data) have specialized tools
  - regedit on registry dump.







- AOL Instant Messenger Away messages
  - File Transfer & Sharing
  - Last User
  - Profile Info
  - Recent Contacts
  - Registered Users
  - Saved Buddy List



#### ► ICQ

- IM contacts, file transfer info etc.
- User Identification Number
- Last logged in user
- Nickname of user

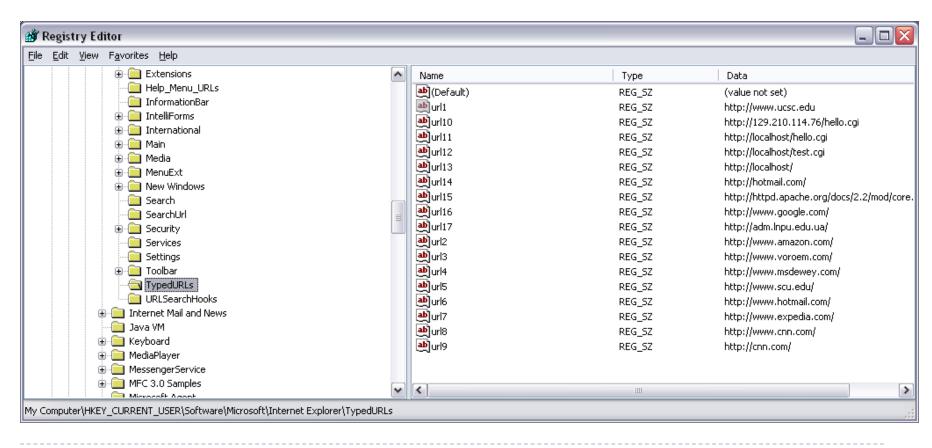


#### Internet Explorer

- IE auto logon and password
- ▶ IE search terms
- ▶ IE settings
- Typed URLs
- Auto-complete passwords



# Registry Forensics: NTUSER.DAT IE explorer Typed URLs



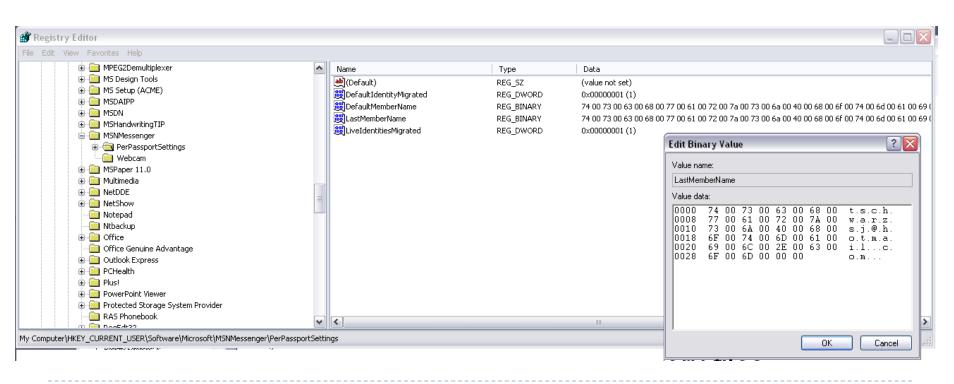


#### MSN Messenger

- IM groups, contacts, ...
- Location of message history files
- Location of saved contact list files



#### Last member name in MSN messenger





Outlook express account passwords



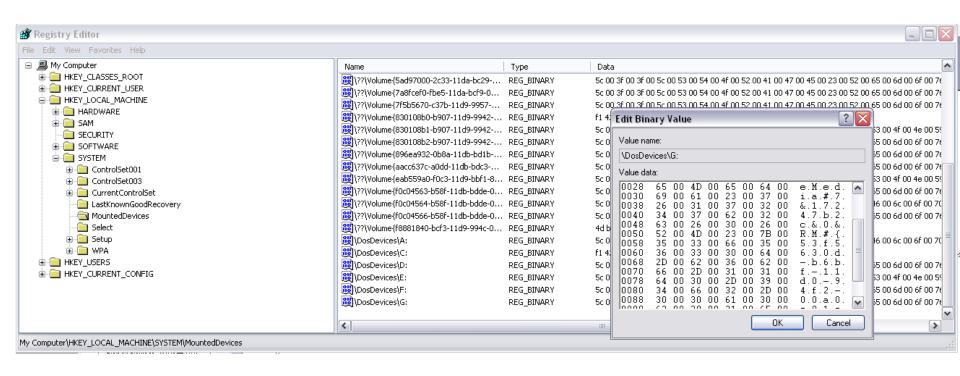
- Yahoo messenger
  - Chat rooms
  - Alternate user identities
  - Last logged in user
  - Encrypted password
  - Recent contacts
  - Registered screen names



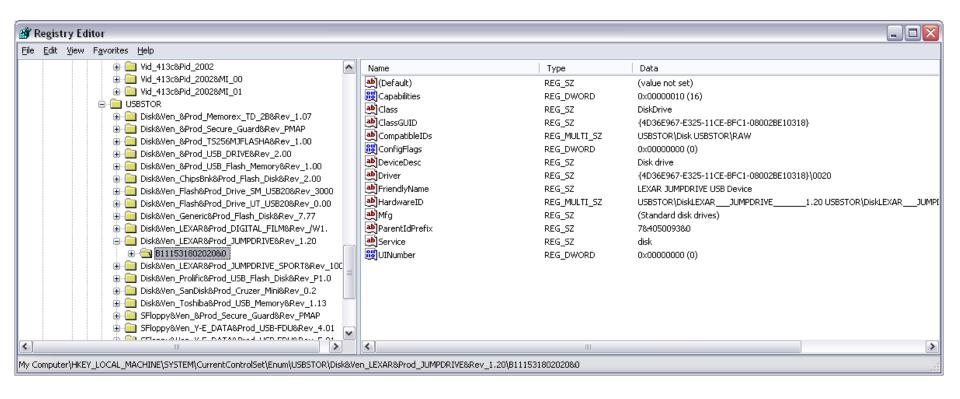
#### System:

- Computer name
- Dynamic disks
- Install dates
- Last user logged in
- Mounted devices
- Windows OS product key
- Registered owner
- Programs run automatically
- System's USB devices





## Registry Forensics USB Devices



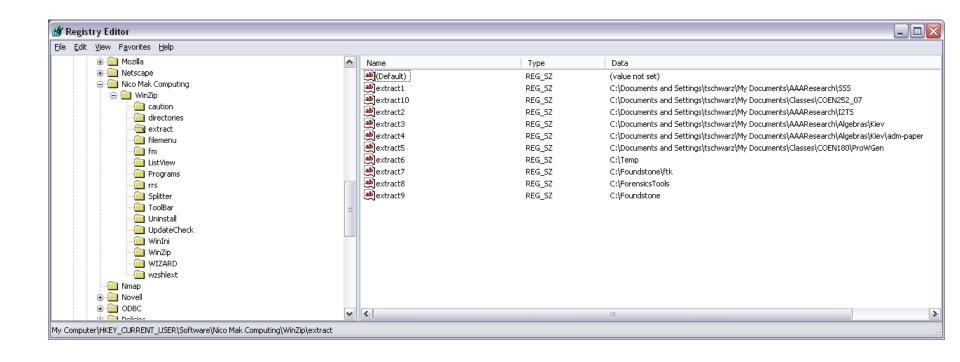


#### Networking

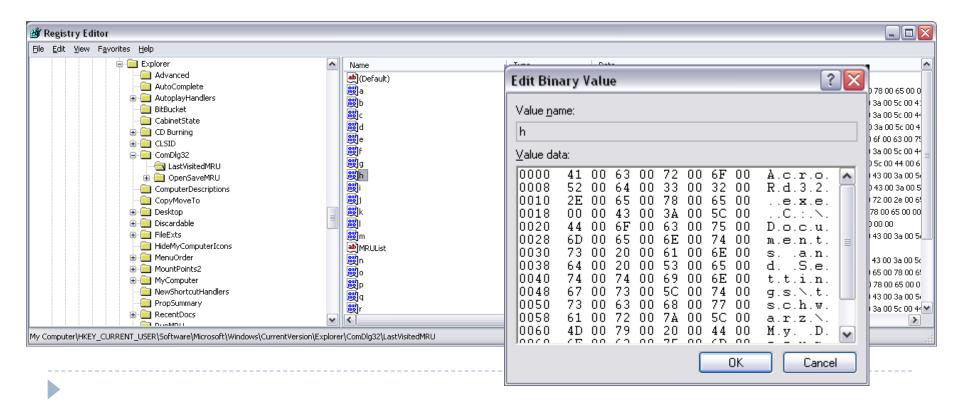
- Local groups
- Local users
- Map network drive MRU
- Printers



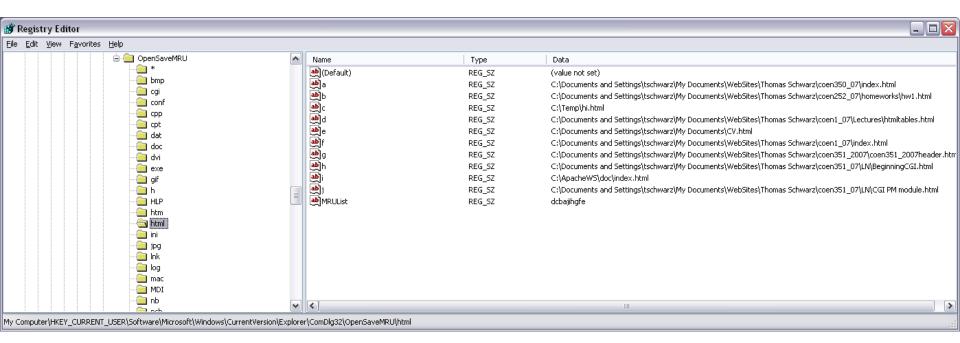
## Registry Forensics Winzip



# List of applications and filenames of the most recent files opened in windows



#### Most recent saved (or copied) files





- System
  - Recent documents
  - Recent commands entered in Windows run box
  - Programs that run automatically
    - Startup software
    - Good place to look for Trojans



#### User Application Data

- Adobe products
- ▶ IM contacts
- Search terms in google
- Kazaa data
- Windows media player data
- Word recent docs and user info
- Access, Excel, Outlook, Powerpoint recent files



# Registry Forensics

- Go to
  - Access Data's Registry Quick Find Chart



#### Registry Forensics

#### Case Study

(Chad Steel: Windows Forensics, Wiley)

Department manager alleges that individual copied confidential information on DVD.

No DVD burner was issued or found.

Laptop was analyzed.

Found USB device entry in registry:

PLEXTOR DVDR PX-708A

Found software key for Nero - Burning ROM in registry

Therefore, looked for and found Nero compilation files (.nrc). Found other compilation files, including ISO image files.

Image files contained DVD-format and AVI format versions of copyrighted movies.

Conclusion: No evidence that company information was burned to disk. However, laptop was used to burn copyrighted material and employee had lied.



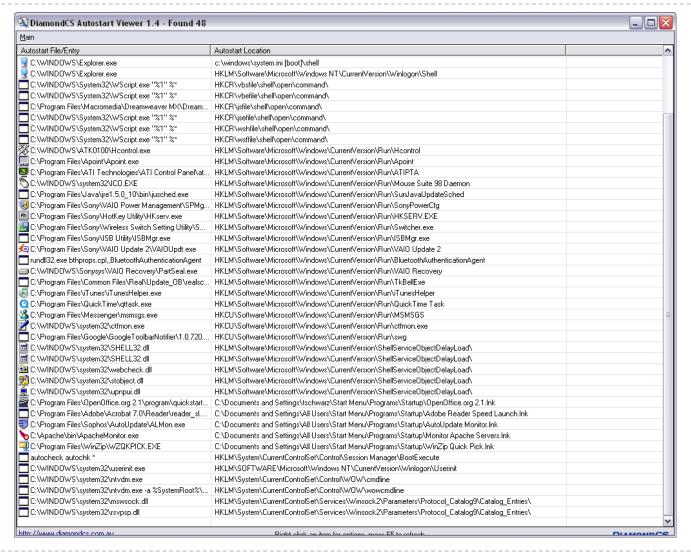
#### Registry Forensics

#### Intelliform:

- Autocomplete feature for fast form filling
- Uses values stored in the registry
  - HKEY\_CURRENT\_USER\Software\Microsoft\Protected Storage System Provider
  - Only visible to SYSTEM account
- Accessible with tools such as Windows Secret Explorer.



# Registry Forensics: AutoStart Viewer (DiamondCS)





#### Registry Research

- Use REGMON (MS Sysinternals) to monitor changes to the registry
  - Registry is accessed constantly
    - Need to set filter
    - Or enable Regmon's log boot record
      - □ Captures registry activity in a regmon file
- Do it yourself: Windows API
  - RegNotifyChangeKeyValue
- Many commercial products
  - DiamondCS RegProt
    - Intercepts changes to the registry



- Forensics tools allow registry investigation from image of drive
- Differences between life and offline view
  - No HARDWARE hive (HKLM)
    - Dynamic key, created at boot
  - No virtual keys such as HKEY\_CURRENT\_USER
    - Derived from SID key under HKEY\_USERS
    - Source file is NTUSER.DAT
  - Do not confuse current and repair versions of registry files
    - %SystemRoot%\system32\config (TRUE registry)
    - %SystemRoot%\repair (repair version of registry)



- ▶ Forensics search can reveal backups of registry
  - Intruders leave these behind when resetting registry in order not to damage system



- ▶ Time is Universal Time Coordinated
  - a.k.a. Zulu
  - a.k.a Greenwhich Time



#### Software Key

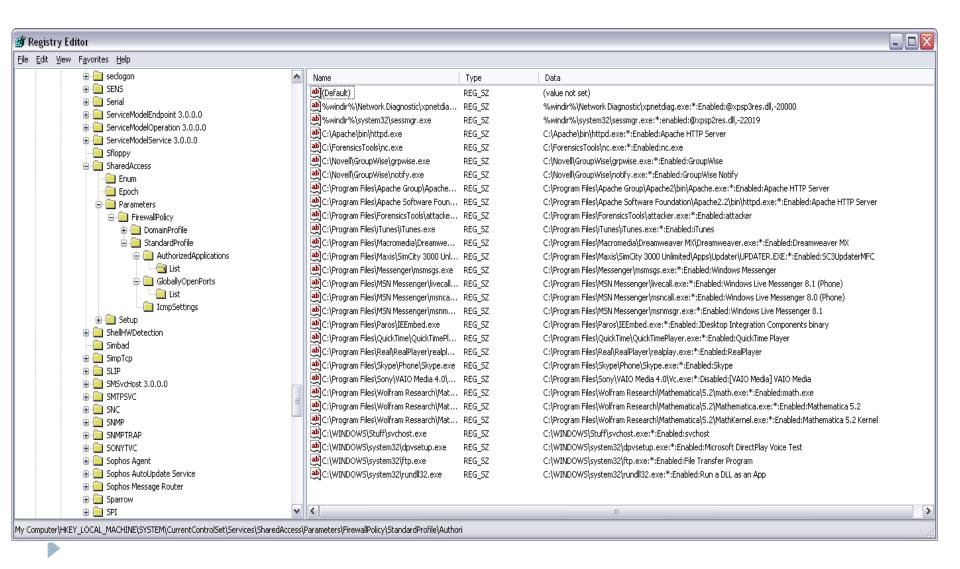
- Installed Software
  - Registry keys are usually created with installation
  - But not deleted when program is uninstalled
  - Find them
    - □ Root of the software key
      - □ Beware of bogus names
    - ☐ HKEY\_LOCAL\_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\App Paths
    - □ HKEY\_LOCAL\_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Unins tall
  - If suspicious, use information from the registry to find the actual code
  - Registry time stamps will confirm the file MAC data or show them to be altered



#### Software Key

- Last Logon
  - HKEY\_LOCAL\_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows NT\CurrentVersion\WinLogon
- Logon Banner Text / Legal Notice
  - HKEY\_LOCAL\_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows NT\CurrentVersion\WinLogon
- Security Center Settings
  - HKEY\_LOCAL\_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Security Center
  - HKEY\_LOCAL\_MACHINE\SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Services\SharedAccess\ Parameters\FirewallPolicy
    - ☐ If firewall logging is enabled, the log is typically at %SystemRoot%/pfirewall.log





#### Analyze Restore Point Settings

- Restore points developed for Win ME / XP
- Restore point settings at
  - ► HKEY\_LOCAL\_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows NT\CurrentVersion\SystemRestore
- Restore points created every RPGlobalInterval value seconds (~every 24h)
- Retention period is RPLifeInterval seconds (default 90 days)
- Restore point taking in ON by default
- Restore points in System Volume Information\restore...



- Aside: How to access restore points
  - Restore points are protected from user, including administrator
  - Administrator can add her/himself to the access list of the system volume directory
    - $\rightarrow$  Turn off "Use simple file sharing" in Control Panel  $\rightarrow$  Folder Options
    - ▶ Click on "Properties" of the directory in Explorer and



- Restore point
  - makes copies of important system and program files that were added since the last restore points
    - ▶ Files
      - □ Stored in root of RP### folder
      - □ Names have changed
      - ☐ File extension is unchanged
      - □ Name changes kept in change.log file
    - Registry data
      - □ in Snapshot folder
      - □ Names have changed, but predictably so

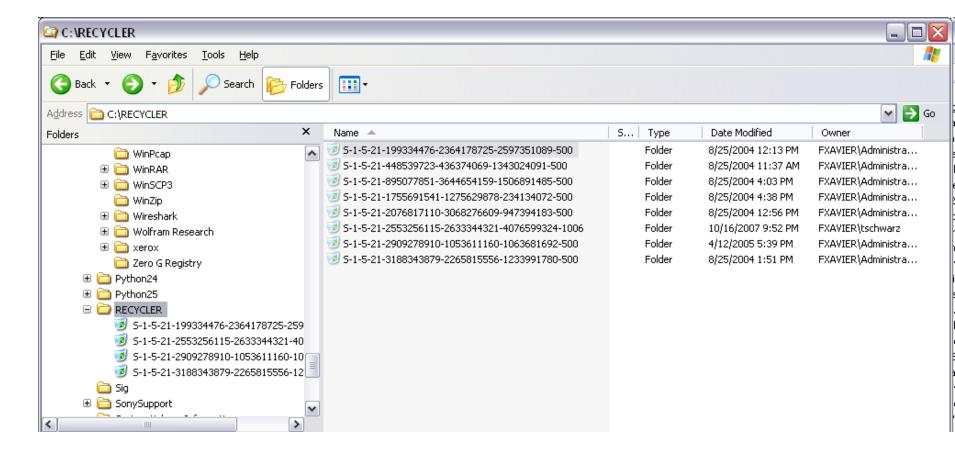


- SID (security identifier)
  - Well-known SIDs

```
► SID: S-I-0 Name: Null Authority
```

- ▶ SID: S-I-5-2 Name: Network
- S-1-5-21-2553256115-2633344321-4076599324-1006
  - S string is SID
  - ▶ I revision number
  - ▶ 5 authority level (from 0 to 5)
  - ▶ 21-2553256115-2633344321-4076599324 domain or local computer identifier
  - ▶ 1006 RID Relative identifier
- Local SAM resolves SID for locally authenticated users (not domain users)
  - Use recycle bin to check for owners





Resolving local SIDs through the Recycle Bin

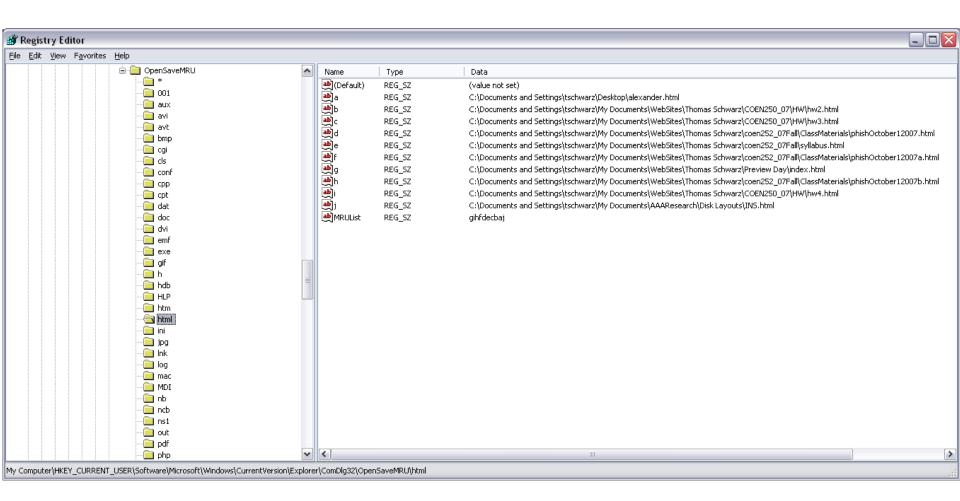
- Protected Storage System Provider data
  - Located in NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\ Protected Storage System Provider
  - Various tools will reveal contents
    - ▶ Forensically, Access Data Registry Viewer
    - Secret Explorer
    - Cain & Abel
    - Protected Storage PassView v1.63

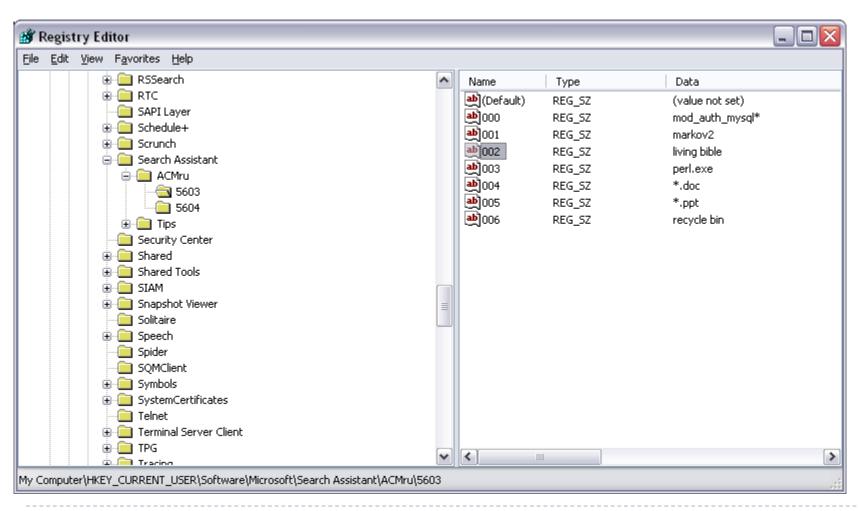


#### MRU: Most Recently Used

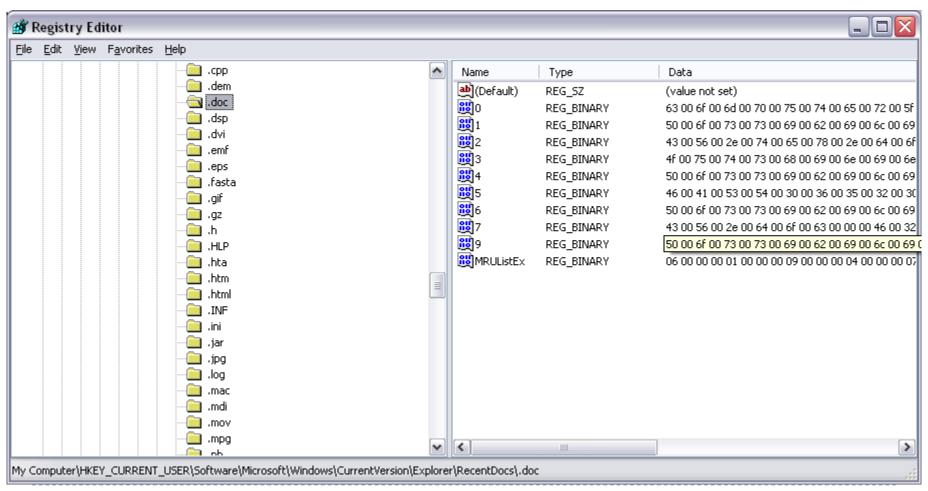
- ► HKEY\_CURRENT\_USER\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Exlorer\RunMRU
- HKEY\_CURRENT\_USER\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Exlorer\Map Network Drive MRU
- HKEY\_CURRENT\_USER\Printers\Settings\Wizard\ConnectMRU
- ► HKEY\_CURRENT\_USER\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Exlorer\ComDlg32
  - Programs and files opened by them
  - ▶ Files opened and saved
- HKEY\_CURRENT\_USER\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Search Assistant\ACMru



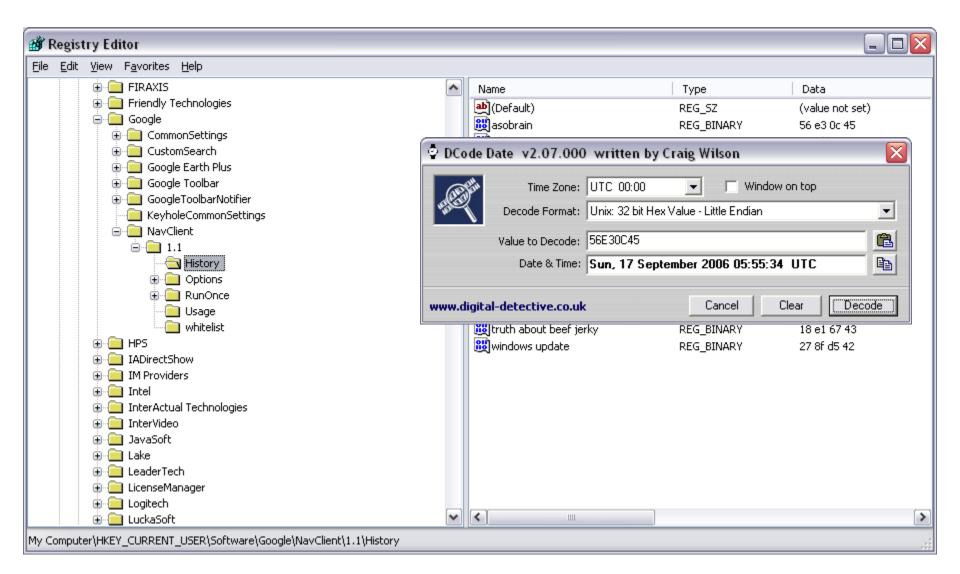






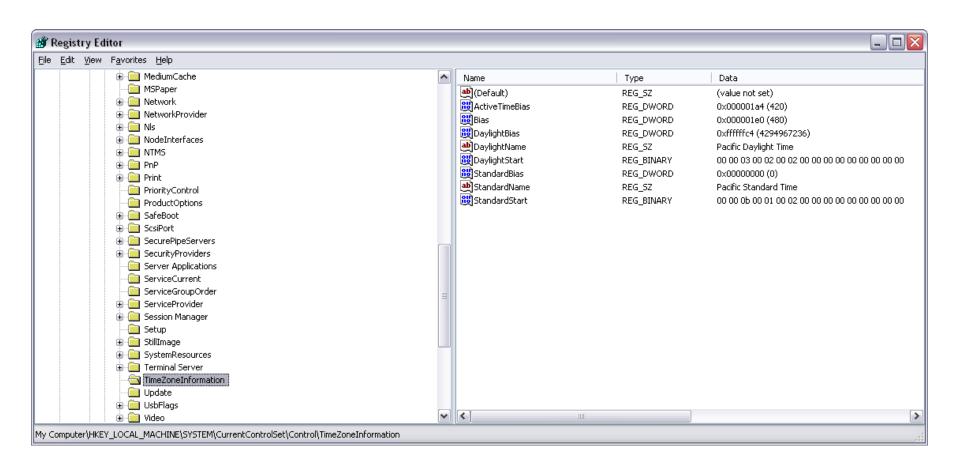






- - ROT-13 encoding of data used to populate the User Assist
     Area of the start button
    - Contains most recently used programs







#### AutoRun Programs

- Long list of locations in registry
- Long list of locations outside the registry
  - SystemDrive\autoexec.bat
  - SystemDrive\config.exe
  - Windir\wininit.ini
  - Windir\winstart.bat
  - Windir\win.ini
  - Windir\system.ini
  - Windir\dosstart.bat
  - Windir\system\autoexec.nt
  - Windir\system\config.nt
  - Windir\system32\autochk.exe



#### Rootkit Enabler

Attacker can use Applnit\_DLL key to run own DLL.

