Maria Valencia

**CSC 153** 

Lab 5

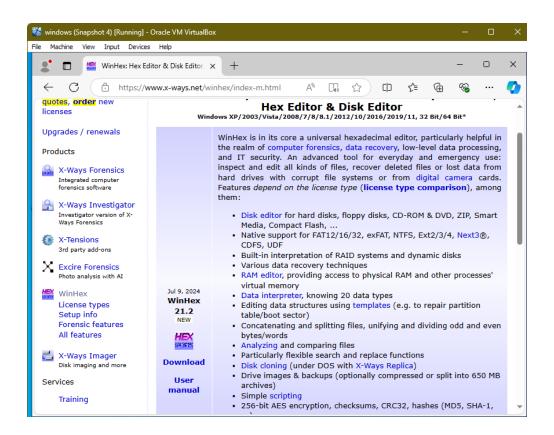
## Disk and Registry Analysis

In this lab, I will explore the windows VM disk using WinHex and perform a forensic analysis of the Windows Registry found in the chapter 5 image file using OSF or ensics.

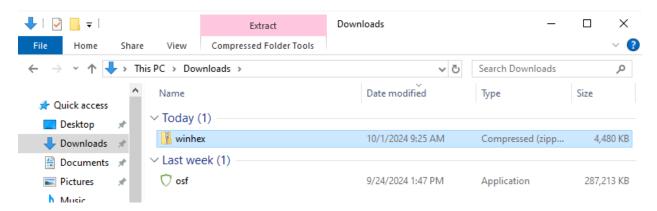
#### Task 1:

I will explore the Windows VM's disk using WinHex.

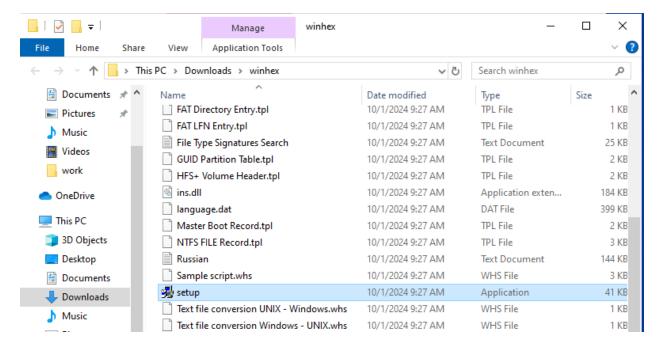
Step 1: I start the Windows VM and download the WinHex installation file.



Once the zip file was downloaded, I navigated over to my downloads folder and extracted the files.



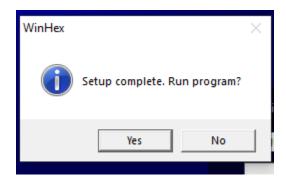
I then installed WinHex by double clicking the set up application file in the extracted winhex folder within downloads and accepted the UAC prompt.



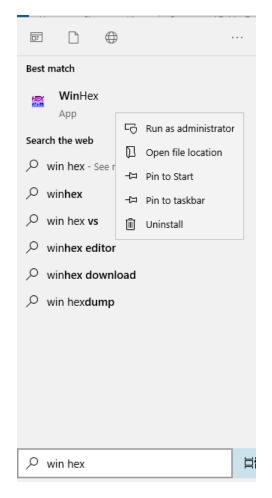
I followed the installation wizard accepting the default destination folder. Pressed OK and then Yes to the set-up pop up and shortcut windows.



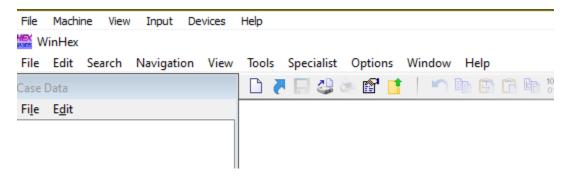
Once the installation was completed, I selected NO to not start the program yet.



I start winhex by searching for the application in the windows search bar and launch it as administrator.



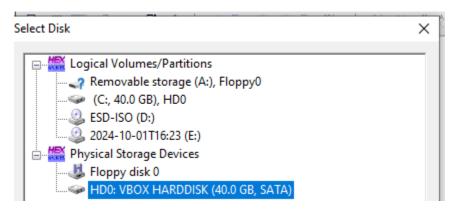
# Program Runs!



Step 2: I opened the Windows VM disk in WinHex by selecting the Tools menu and open disk option.

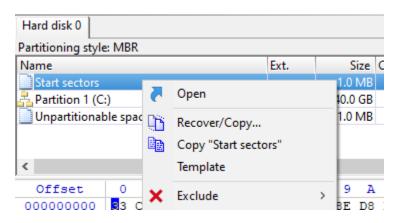


I select the HD0: VBOX HARDDISK and pressed ok.

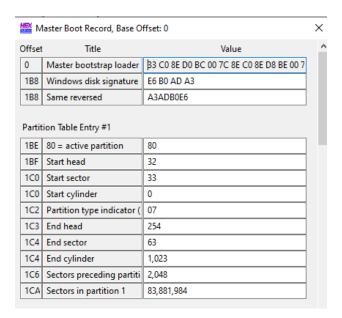


Step 3: I used WinHex's built-in templates to draw the master boot record.

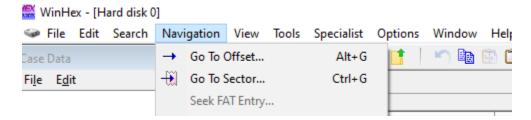
I selected "Start Sectors" and right clicked and selected template.



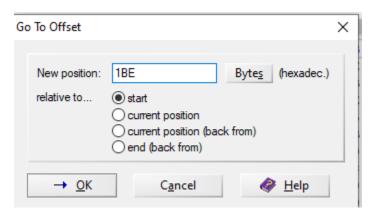
I observed the master boot record template launched (1<sup>st</sup> partition entry offset 1BE is 80). Head is at offset 1BF with a value of 32.



I used the Go To function to jump to the first partition table entry. Selected Navigate from the menu and chose "Go to Offset".



I entered 1BE in the New Position field and pressed OK.



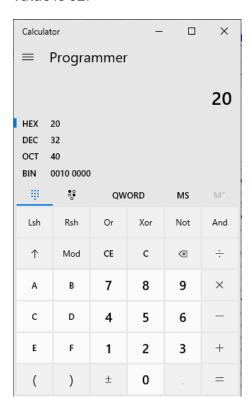
I observed the cursor is set to Offset position 1BE in the main pane with the value 80. This is the same number that WinHex's MBR template identified.

Using navigate to offset again, I went to offset 1BF which is the next byte. I observed the value is 20 and not 32 as described in the template.

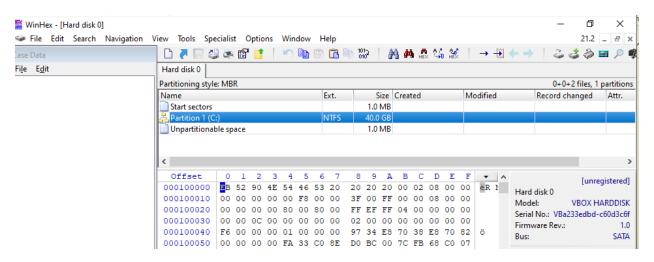
Offset	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Α	В	С	D	E	F
000000120	61	68	00	00	07	CD	1A	5A	32	F6	ΕA	00	7C	00	00	CD
000000130	18	A0	В7	07	EB	08	A0	В6	07	EΒ	03	A0	В5	07	32	E4
000000140	05	00	07	8B	F0	AC	3C	00	74	09	ВВ	07	00	В4	0E	CD
000000150	10	EΒ	F2	F4	EB	FD	2B	C9	E4	64	EΒ	00	24	02	E0	F8
000000160	24	02	C3	49	6E	76	61	6C	69	64	20	70	61	72	74	69
000000170	74	69	6F	6E	20	74	61	62	6C	65	00	45	72	72	6F	72
000000180	20	6C	6F	61	64	69	6E	67	20	6F	70	65	72	61	74	69
000000190	6E	67	20	73	79	73	74	65	6D	00	4D	69	73	73	69	6E
0000001A0	67	20	6F	70	65	72	61	74	69	6E	67	20	73	79	73	74
0000001B0	65	6D	00	00	00	63	7B	9A	E6	В0	ΑD	AЗ	00	00	80	20
0000001C0	21	00	07	FE	FF	FF	00	80	00	00	00	F0	FF	04	00	00
0000001D0	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
0000001E0	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
0000001F0	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	55	AA

The 20 value is hexadecimal while the 32 value from the template is in decimal. I converted hexadecimal 20 into decimal using Windows calculator. So I launched the calculator,

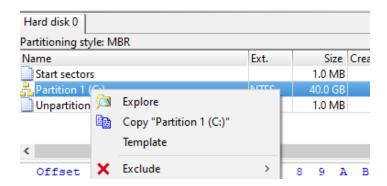
switched to programmer mode, selected hex and entered 20. I observed that the DEC value is 32!



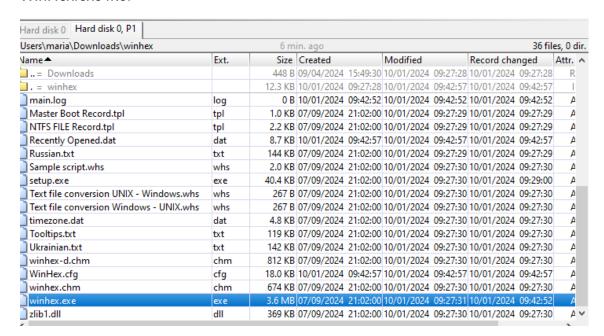
Step 4: I selected the partition 1(C: ) and observed the NTFS file system.



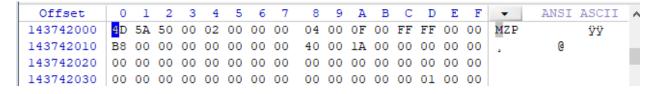
Step 5: I selected Partition 1 (C: ), right clicked and selected explore.



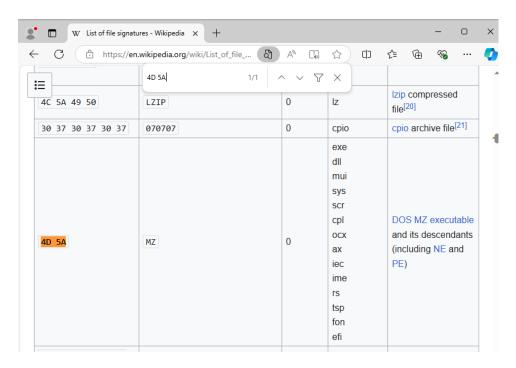
I observed the file directory of the hard disk that was displayed. Using that directory, I navigated to the downloads folder where WinHex was unzipped and selected the WinHex.exe file.



With the file selected, i selected the first two bytes and observed the ASCII representation is "MZ".

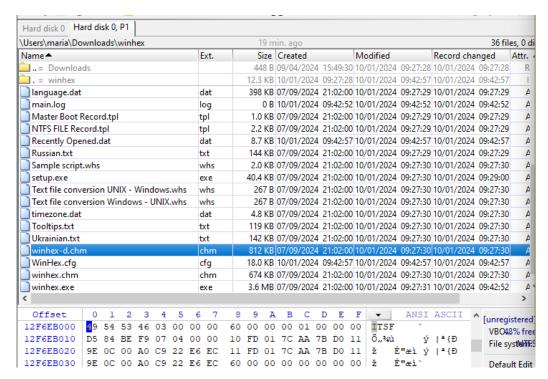


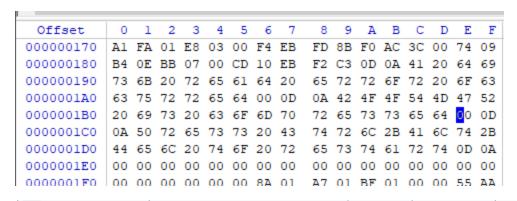
I opened a browser and navigated to <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List\_of\_file\_signatures">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List\_of\_file\_signatures</a> and searched the pattern "4D 5A". I observed that this byte set represents DOS MZ executable files.



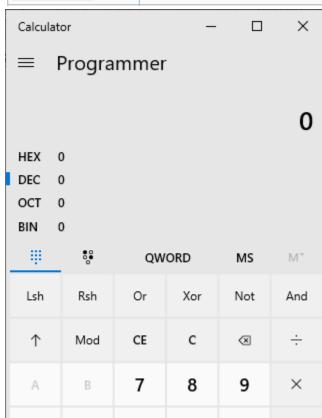
Step 6: I then found another file structure from the previous step.

I chose the winhex-d.chm file which is a MS Windows HTML data file . The ASCII representation is "ITSF", and the bytes were 00 00. This is because it is a null file.





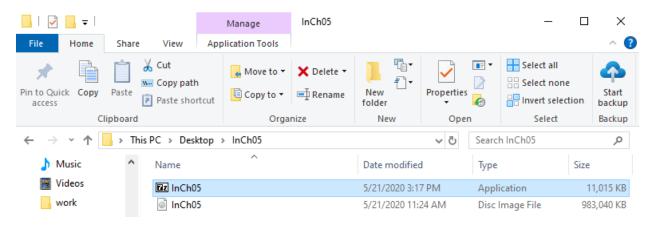




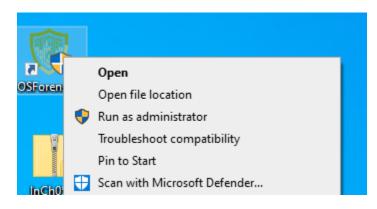
# Task 2:

This task will use the textbook provided file and my windows VM to explore the subject image registry file in OSF or ensics.

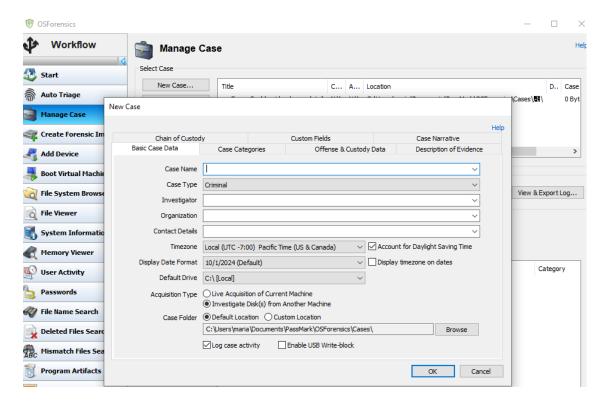
Step 1: I downloaded "InChp05.zip" to the VM and extracted the file. Then I ran it to extract the image file.



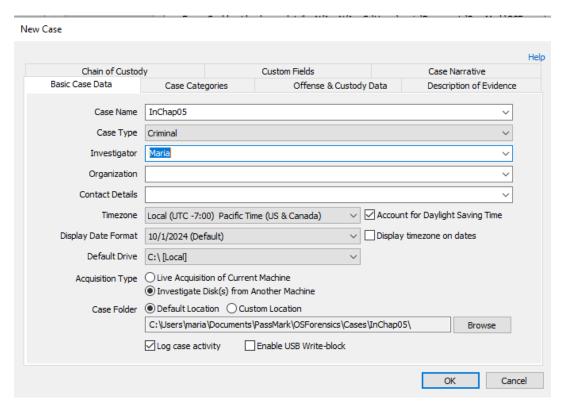
Step 2: I started the OSF or ensics as administrator and accepted the UAC prompt.



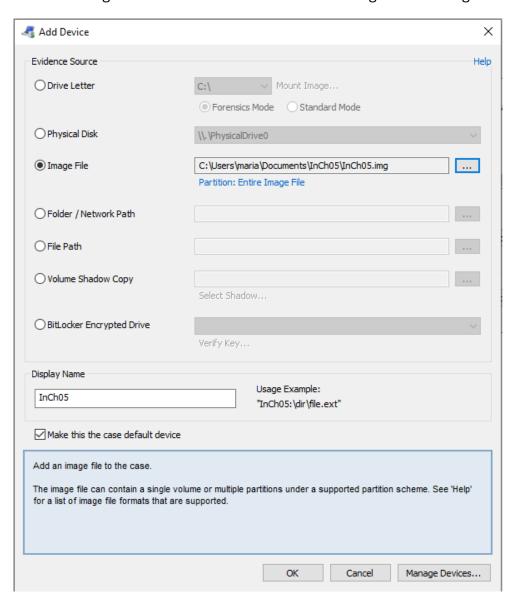
With OSF or ensics open, I created a new case by selecting Manage case -> new case



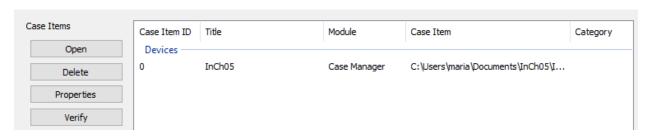
## I then completed the New case Fields



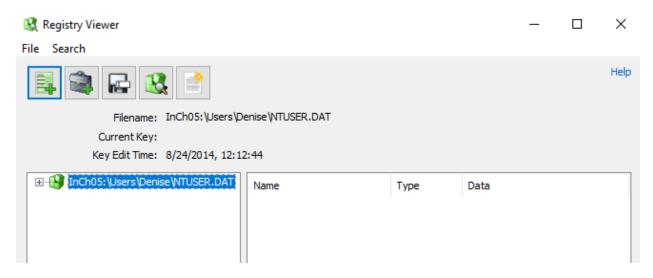
With the add device open (it automatically opened, i did not need to click device...), I selected image file for the evidence source and navigate to the image file and pressed OK.



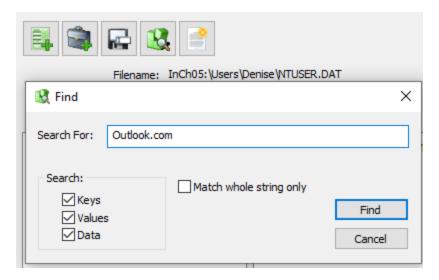
The img file now shows up on the case items section.



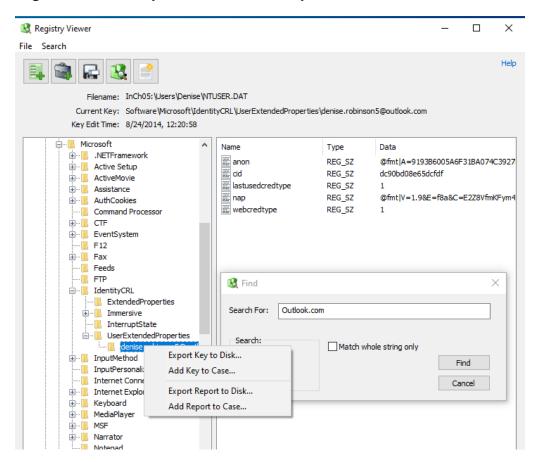
Step 3: I selected the registry viewer on the left navigation pane to launch the viewer. I observed the image file was auto mounted and an NTUSER.DAT file for the user Denise was detected. and I opened the file.



I selected the find key/value button and searched for outlook.com.

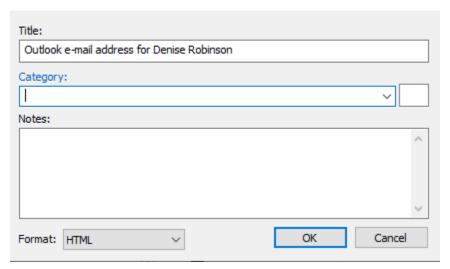


I right clicked the key and selected add key to case.

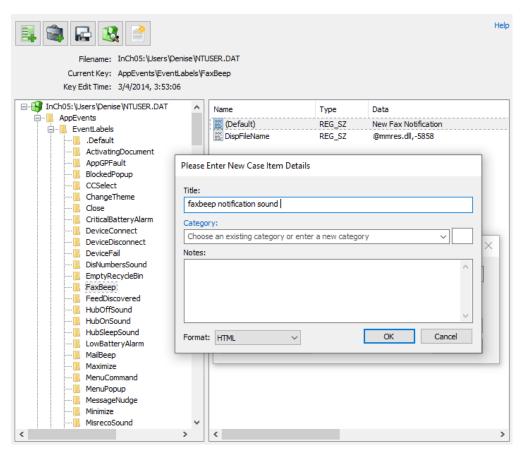


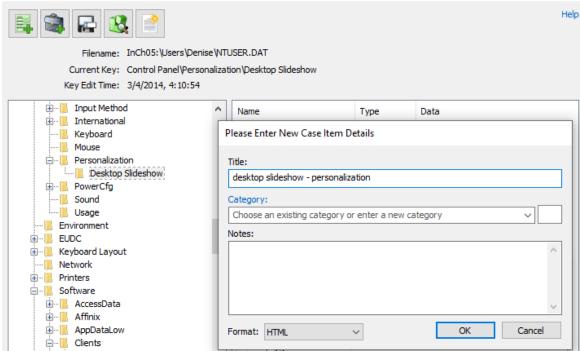
I then entered the title in the new case items details window

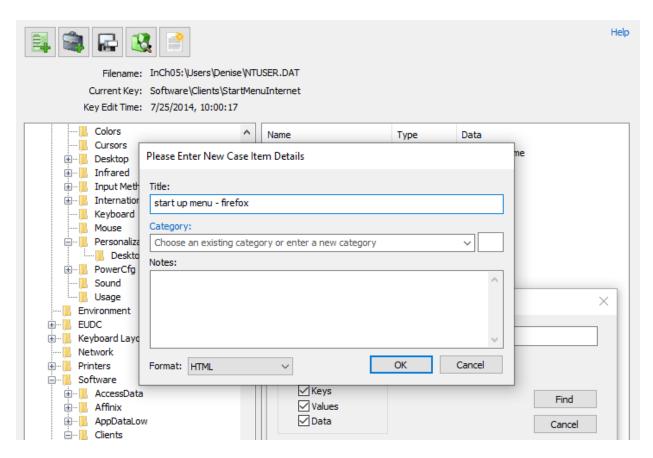
#### Please Enter New Case Item Details



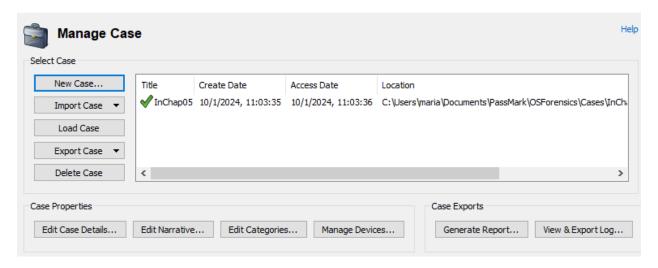
I then explored the register manually and found 3 other keys I found interesting and added them to the case.



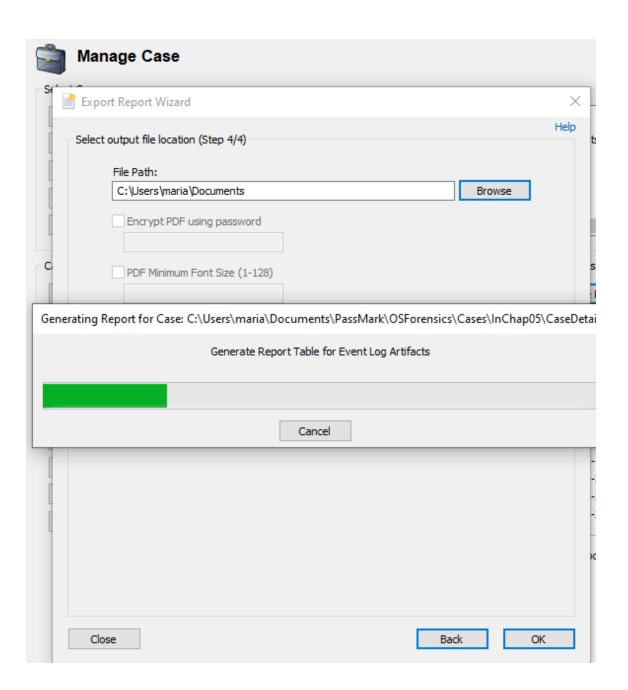




Step 4: With the registry viewer closed, while in manage case, I selected generate report.



I pressed Ok when the export report setting window launched to create the HTML report. I allowed the report to finish creating.



I reviewed the report and navigated to the 4 registry artifacts I found and added to my case.

