



Interested in learning
more about security?

SANS Institute InfoSec Reading Room

This paper is from the SANS Institute Reading Room site. Reposting is not permitted without express written permission.

Windows ShellBags Forensics in Depth

The problem of identifying when and which folders a user accessed arises often in digital forensics. Forensicators attempt to search for them in the ShellBags information because it may contain registry keys that indicate which folders the user accessed in the past. Their timestamps may demonstrate when the user accessed them. Nevertheless, a lot of activities can update the timestamps. Moreover, the ShellBags structure differs slightly between different Windows operating systems. How to interpret ShellBags correctly h...

Copyright SANS Institute
Author Retains Full Rights

AD

Enhance security with
Entrust Unified Communication Certificates



Windows ShellBags Forensics in Depth

GIAC (GCFA) Gold Certification

Author: Vincent Lo, LYLC.SYMPHONICA@GMAIL.COM

Advisor: Tim Proffitt

Accepted:
March 24, 2014

Abstract

The problem of identifying when and which folders a user accessed arises often in digital forensics. Forensic analysts attempt to search for them in the ShellBags information because it may contain registry keys that indicate which folders the user accessed in the past. Their timestamps may demonstrate when the user accessed them. Nevertheless, a lot of activities can update the timestamps. Moreover, the ShellBags structure differs slightly between different Windows operating systems. How to interpret ShellBags correctly has become a challenge. This paper summarizes the details of ShellBags information and discusses various activities across Windows operating systems.

1 Introduction

Microsoft Windows records the view preferences of folders and Desktop.

Therefore, when the folder/Desktop is visited again, Windows can remember the location of the folder, view and positions of items. Microsoft Windows store the view preferences in the registry keys and values known as “ShellBags”.

ShellBags information is crucial when forensicators need to know when and which folder a user accessed. For instance, when a company suspects an employee leaked a confidential document stored on the network, that employee’s computer may have the ShellBags information that demonstrates the folder containing that document was accessed shortly before the document was leaked. Furthermore, ShellBags may also show the folders or servers that employee should not access. Those findings are critical to the investigation. Or, when a company suspects an employee maliciously deleted the important files on the network, ShellBags information may demonstrate the employee’s computer accessed the folder before the incident happened.

Nevertheless, ShellBags contains many timestamps. The activities that can create or update ShellBags information are complex. In order to interpret it correctly, many factors need to be considered, such as Windows operating systems, folder settings and folder types. The following will explain the details of ShellBags structure and discuss various activities that can create or update the ShellBags information across Windows operating systems.

2 Windows ShellBags Registry Structure

The ShellBags information comprises two main registry keys, BagMRU and Bags. The BagMRU key stores folder names and records folder paths by creating the similar tree structure. The Bags key stores the view preferences such as the window size, location and view mode.

The BagMRU key itself represents the Desktop. Except BagMRU itself, its child keys are not assigned to any specific folders. The key “BagMRU\0” represents the first

folder the ShellBags information is created for. The key “BagMRU\1” represents the second folder and so on.

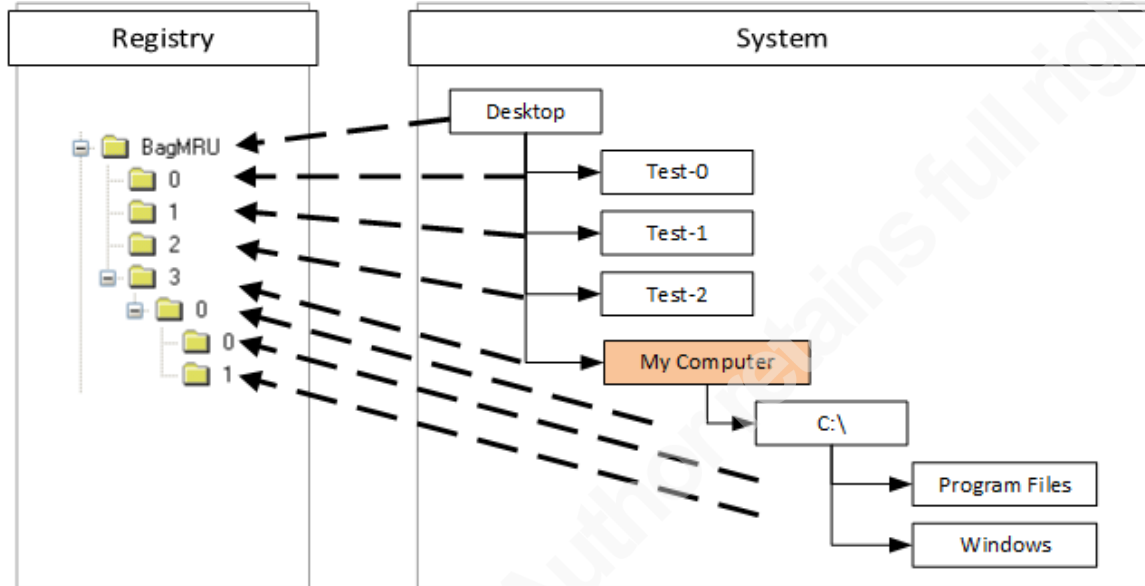


Figure 1 BagMRU Structure

The figure 1 is an example. It shows BagMRU key itself represents the Desktop. Its child key “BagMRU\0” represents “Desktop\Test-0” folder. The key “BagMRU\1” represents “Desktop\Test-1” folder and the key “BagMRU\2” represents the “Desktop\Test-2” folder. For Windows top-level special folders or virtual folders such as “My Documents”, “Control Panel” and “My Computer”, the registry key of those folders is created right under BagMRU.

As shown in the figure 2, the folder name of child key is stored in the registry value under the parent key. For instance, the folder name of the key “BagMRU\2” is stored in a binary registry value “2” under BagMRU key. It shows the key “2” represents the “Test-2” folder on the Desktop.

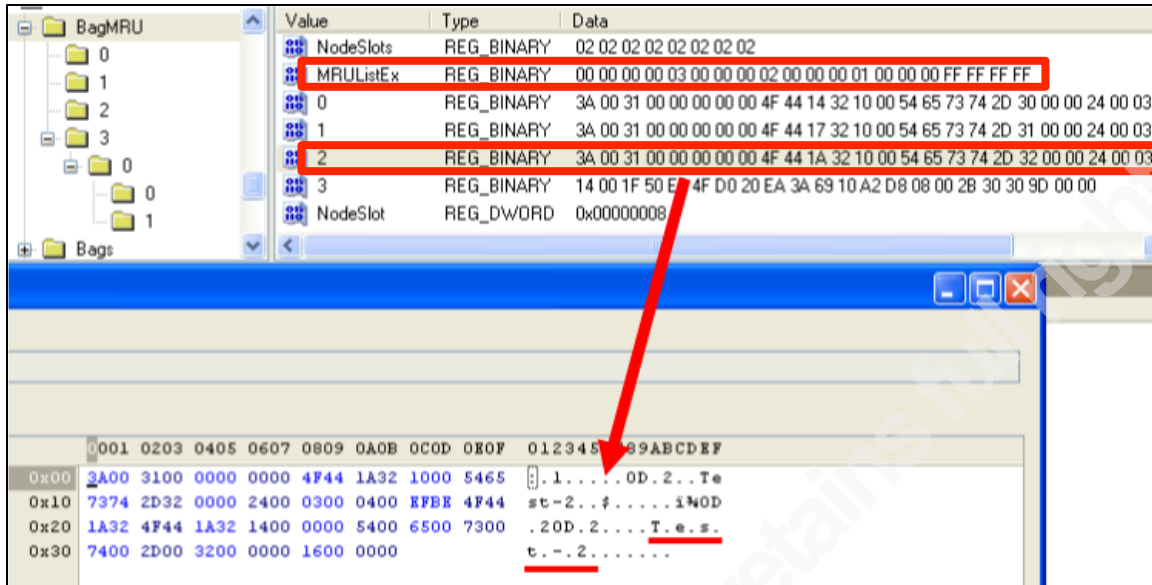


Figure 2 BagMRU Registry Values

Including BagMRU, every registry key under BagMRU has a MRUListEx binary registry value. It records the order of the recent accessed child folders. For instance, the figure above shows the MRUListEx value is “0, 3, 2, 1”. It means the order of the most recent accessed folders on the Desktop is “Desktop\Test-0”, “Desktop\Test-2” and “Desktop\Test-1”. If the order is changed, BagMRU\MRUListEx will be updated accordingly and the last written time of BagMRU will be modified.

Besides MRUListEx, most of keys under BagMRU also contain a DWORD value named NodeSlot. NodeSlot contains a slot number that points to the registry key under Bags, which contains the view preferences. For instance, in the figure 2, BagMRU contains NodeSlot registry value 8. It indicates the view preferences of the Desktop are stored under the “Bags\8” registry key. As shown in the figure 3, “Bags\8\Shell” registry key stores view preferences of the Desktop.

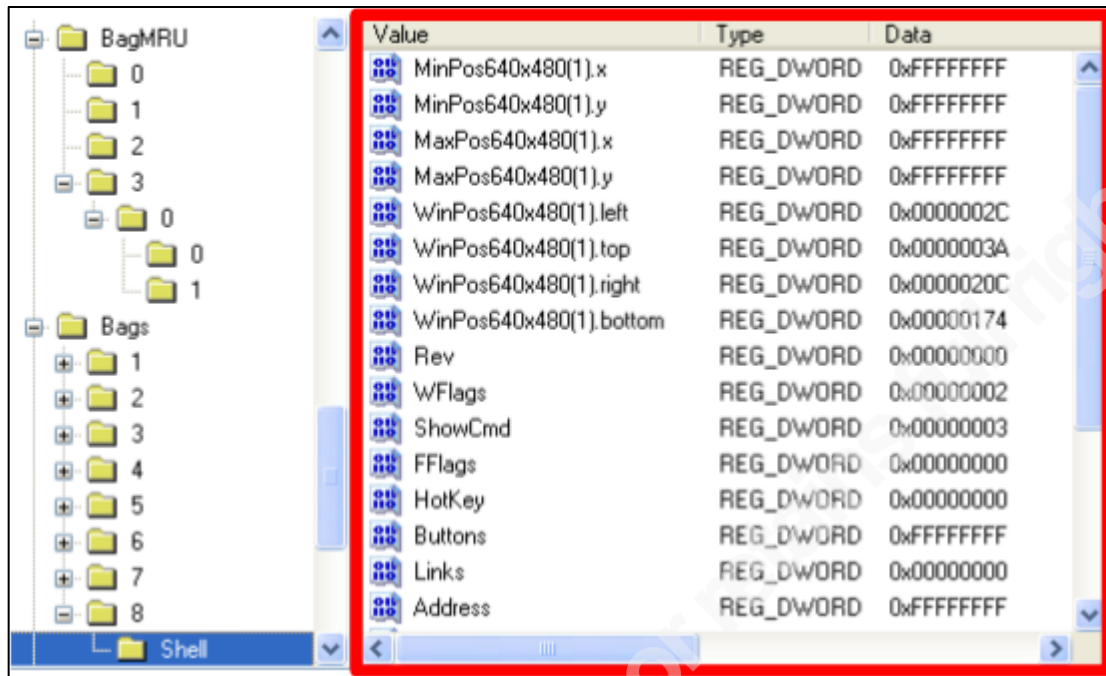


Figure 3 Bags Registry Values

Nevertheless, ShellBags structure differs slightly between Windows operating systems.

2.1 ShellBags Registry Structure in Windows XP

ShellBags registry keys and values in Windows XP can be found in the file below.

Windows Operating System	File containing ShellBags information
Windows XP (32 bit & 64 bit)	%UserProfile%\NTUSER.dat

The registry values can be found in the following registry keys.

Windows Operating System	ShellBags Registry Keys
Windows XP (32 bit & 64 bit)	NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Windows\Shell\BagMRU NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Windows\Shell\Bags NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Windows\ShellNoRoam\BagMRU NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Windows\ShellNoRoam\Bags

2.1.1 Shell & ShellNoRoam

The experiments show that the Shell stores the ShellBags information for the Desktop, Windows network folders, remote machines and remote folders. The ShellNoRoam stores the ShellBags information for the Desktop, ZIP files, remote folders, local folders, Windows special folders and virtual folders.

2.2 ShellBags Registry Structure in Windows Vista

ShellBags registry keys and values in Windows Vista can be found in files below.

Windows Operating Systems	File containing ShellBags information
Windows Vista (32 bit & 64 bit)	%UserProfile%\NTUSER.DAT %UserProfile%\AppData\Local\Microsoft\Windows\UsrClass.dat

The registry values can be found in the following registry keys.

Windows Operating System	ShellBags Registry Keys
Windows Vista (32 bit)	NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Windows\Shell\BagMRU NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Windows\Shell\Bags NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Windows\ShellNoRoam UsrClass.dat\Local Settings\Software\Microsoft\Windows\Shell\BagMRU UsrClass.dat\Local Settings\Software\Microsoft\Windows\Shell\Bags
Windows Vista (64 bit)	NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Windows\Shell\BagMRU NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Windows\Shell\Bags NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Windows\ShellNoRoam UsrClass.dat\Local Settings\Software\Microsoft\Windows\Shell\BagMRU UsrClass.dat\Local Settings\Software\Microsoft\Windows\Shell\Bags UsrClass.dat\Wow6432Node\Local Settings\Software\Microsoft\Windows\Shell\BagMRU UsrClass.dat\Wow6432Node\Local Settings\Software\Microsoft\Windows\Shell\Bags

According to Microsoft (2012), the following keys may exist. However, they have not been found in my experiments.

NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Windows\ShellNoRoam\BagMRU
NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Windows\ShellNoRoam\Bags

2.2.1 Shell & ShellNoRoam

In Windows XP, ShellBags information is stored under Shell and ShellNoRoam keys. In Windows Vista, ShellNoRoam key is found in NTUSER.DAT only. However, it only stores a DWORD value called “BagMRU Size”. It appears, besides “BagMRU Size”, the rest of ShellBags information is stored under Shell keys.

2.2.2 NTUSER.DAT & UsrClass.dat

The experiments show that the NTUSER.DAT stores the ShellBags information for the Desktop, Windows network folders, remote machines and remote folders. The UsrClass.dat stores the ShellBags information for the Desktop, ZIP files, remote folders, local folders, Windows special folders and virtual folders.

2.3 ShellBags Registry Structure in Windows 7, 8 and 8.1

ShellBags registry keys and values in Windows 7, 8 and 8.1 can be found in files below.

Windows Operating Systems	File containing ShellBags information
Windows 7, 8 & 8.1 (32 bit & 64 bit)	%UserProfile%\NTUSER.dat %UserProfile%\AppData\Local\Microsoft\Windows\UsrClass.dat.

The registry values can be found in the keys below.

Windows Operating Systems	ShellBags Registry Keys
Windows 7, 8 & 8.1 (32 bit & 64 bit)	NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Windows\Shell\BagMRU NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Windows\Shell\Bags UsrClass.dat\Local Settings\Software\Microsoft\Windows\Shell\BagMRU UsrClass.dat\Local Settings\Software\Microsoft\Windows\Shell\Bags

2.3.1 Shell

In Windows XP, Shell and ShellNoRoam keys are used to store ShellBags information. Starting from Windows 7, ShellNoRoam is no longer used. The ShellBags information is stored under Shell keys only.

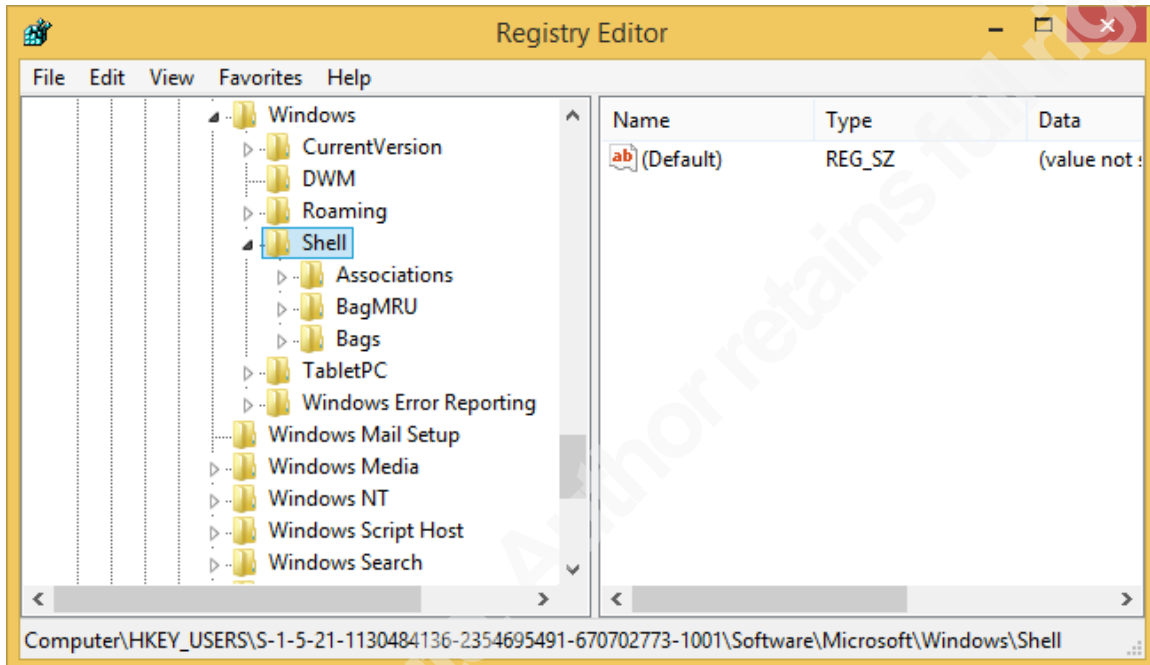


Figure 4 ShellBags structure in Windows 8.1

2.3.2 NTUSER.DAT & UsrClass.dat

The experiments show that the NTUSER.DAT stores the ShellBags information for the Desktop, Windows network folders, remote machines and remote folders. The UsrClass.dat stores the ShellBags information for the Desktop, ZIP files, remote folders, local folders, Windows special folders and virtual folders.

3 Activities

SANS FOR508 course material (2011) indicates ShellBags information is only written when a folder is opened and has default settings adjusted. According to Zhu, Gladyshev and James (2009), ShellBags information is available only for folders that have been opened and closed in Windows Explorer at least once. Nevertheless, the

experiments show ShellBags information can be created under different situations between Windows operating systems.

3.1 Windows XP

3.1.1 Creation

In Windows XP, the experiments show that ShellBags information will be created by various activities. The following will discuss the details.

3.1.1.1 Windows Explorer & Desktop

In the Windows Explorer and on the Desktop, the experiments revealed that when folders are opened, the creation of ShellBags information depends on whether a folder has any child items. The child item can be a file or subfolder. If a folder has the child item(s), once the folder is opened in Windows Explorer, ShellBags registry keys and values will be created for the folder. The last written time of the correspondent BagMRU and Bags registry keys will be created once the folder is opened.

If the folder is empty, the ShellBags keys won't be created when the folder is opened. The ShellBags information will be created when the folder is closed or another folder is opened in the same window. The last written time of those keys will be written once the keys are created.

If a child item is created in the opened empty folder, ShellBags registry keys and values won't be created immediately after the child item is created. The ShellBags information will be created after the folder is closed or another folder is opened in the same window.

However, if a folder has the hidden item(s) and Windows Explorer is configured not to show them, the ShellBags information won't be created when the folder is opened. It will be created when the folder is closed or another folder is opened in the same window. If a folder has the hidden item(s) and Windows Explorer is configured to show them, ShellBags information will be created once the folder is opened.

The experiments also show that without opening the folders, the ShellBags information will be available by the following steps.

Vincent Lo, LYL.C.SYMPHONICA@GMAIL.COM

- Right click on folders and choose “Properties”. Choose “Customize”. Then, click “OK”.

3.1.1.2 Compressed Files (ZIP Files)

Windows Explorer will not only create the ShellBags information for the folders, but also ZIP files. It will be created by the following steps.

- Open a ZIP file in Windows Explorer and close it or open a folder in the same window.

The ShellBags information will contain the created date, modified date and accessed date of the ZIP file.

3.1.1.3 Search Window

The view preferences of the Search window will be recorded in the ShellBags by the following steps.

- Open Windows Explorer. Click Search icon. Choose the search scope and click Search. Then, close the window or open a folder in the same window.

In the ShellBags information, the folder name is recorded as “Search Result”. However, the view preferences of the Search window can also be recorded in the ShellBags by one of the following steps.

- Open the Search window from Start menu. Then, close the window or open a folder in the same window.
- Open the Search window. Then, choose the search scope and click Search.

By these approaches, the folder name in the ShellBags is recorded as {CCE6191F-13B2-44FA-8D14-324728BEEF2C} instead.

3.1.1.4 Remote Machines & Remote Folders

In Windows XP, when the remote machine is opened in Windows Explorer, its ShellBags information will be written. If those remote machines have any shared folders containing the child item(s), their ShellBags information of shared folders will be created

when they are opened in Windows Explorer. However, if they are empty, their ShellBags information will not be created after they are opened. They will be created after they are closed or another folder is opened in the same window.

3.1.1.5 Windows Special Folders & Virtual Folders

Windows XP contain many special folders, such as “My Documents”, “My Music” and “My Pictures”. Windows XP also contain virtual folders, such as “My Computer” and “Control Panel” which are the roots of hierarchical trees that contain other virtual folders.

Some folders have more than one folder type. For instance, Desktop can be a special folder, virtual folder or actual file system folder. “My Documents” can be a file system folder, virtual folder or library.

The activities that cause the creation of their ShellBags information depend on the folder type and situation. It can be quite complex. If any special folders or virtual folders are important to the investigation, it is necessary to conduct the experiments to confirm the details with the environment close to the case as much as possible.

3.1.2 Modification

Many user and system activities can change the registry values under ShellBags keys. Once a value is added or changed, the last written time of the ShellBags registry keys will be updated. The following will discuss those registry keys.

3.1.2.1 NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Windows\Shell\BagMRU

This key represents Desktop. When the MRUListEx or NodeSlots is modified, the last written time of this key will be updated.

3.1.2.2 NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Windows\Shell\BagMRU\[node number]

Each [node number] child key under BagMRU represents a remote machine, remote folder or Windows network special folder. When a new key or a new value is created under the key, the last written time will be updated. When the MRUListEx is modified, it will also update the last written time.

3.1.2.3 NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Windows\Shell\Bag\[slot number]

This key only contains a Shell key. The last written time of this key is rarely updated by the user activities.

3.1.2.4 NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Windows\Shell\Bag\[slot number]\Shell

This key contains view preferences. When the view preferences are adjusted, the last written of this key will be updated.

3.1.2.5 NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Windows\Shell\Bags\1\Desktop

The experiment shows this key appears to be reserved for Desktop, shown as below, to store Desktop's view preferences.



Figure 5 Desktop in Windows XP

However, the view preferences of “Desktop folder”, as below, are stored under NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Windows\ShellNoRoam\Bag\[slot number]\Shell.

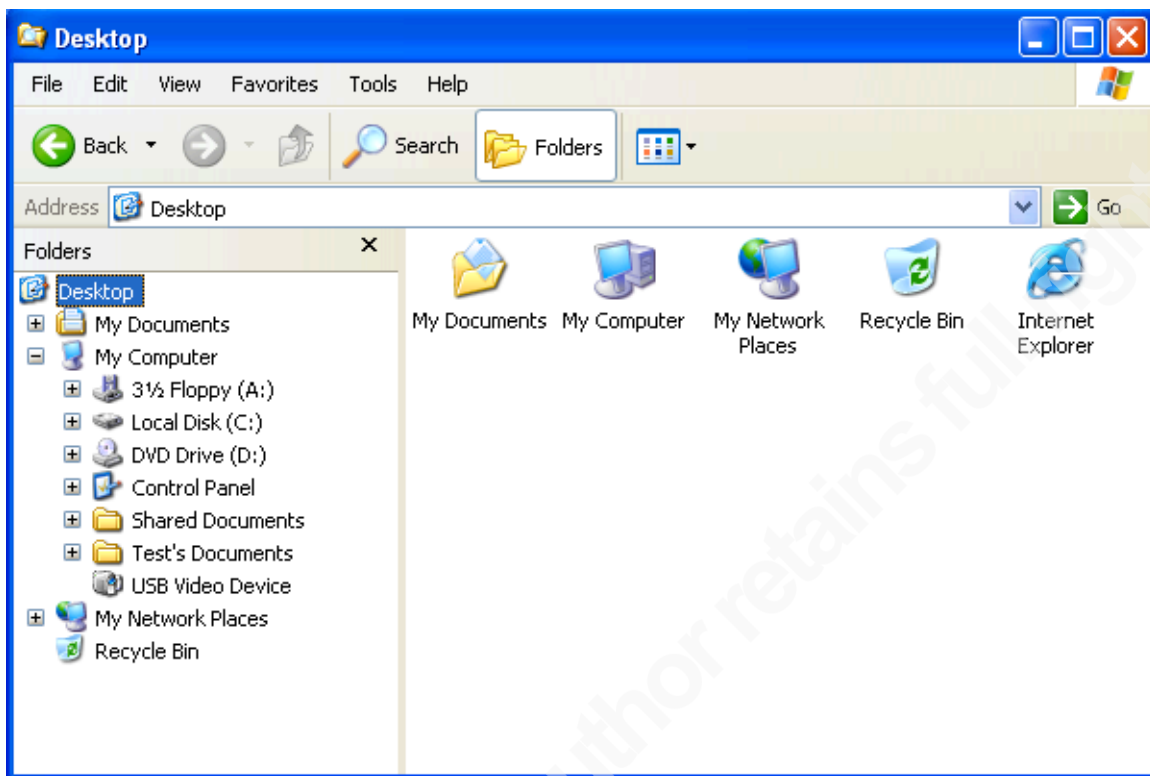


Figure 6 Desktop folder in Windows XP

3.1.2.6 NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Windows\ShellNoRoam\BagMRU

This key represents Desktop. If the ShellBags information is created for any file system folders/ZIP files on Desktop, Windows top-level special folders or virtual folders, it will be created under this key and the last written time will also be updated. When MRUListEx and NodeSlots need to be updated, the last written time will be updated as well.

3.1.2.7 NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Windows\ShellNoRoam\BagMRU\[node number]

Each [node number] child key represents a zip file, file system folder, Windows special folder or virtual folder. It contains the slot number that points to the view preferences and node numbers of the child folders. If a new node number is created or the MRUListEx needs to be updated, the last written time of the BagMRU key will be updated.

In Windows XP, Windows Explorer has six view modes, which are Icons, List, Details, Thumbnails, Tiles and Filmstrip. The experiment shows MRUListEx behaves differently in Thumbnails view. In this view, Windows Explorer shows a folder icon for


Vincent Lo, LYL.C.SYMPHONICA@GMAIL.COM

each folder. Windows Explorer stores a folder icon in the Thumbs.db file. The Thumbs.db file is a hidden database of graphic files for the folder. It stores the filename, modification date and thumbnail of the graphic files. When Windows creates a folder icon, Windows uses {A42CD7B6-E9B9-4D02-B7A6-288B71AD28BA} as its filename in the Thumbs.db. Hence, when the Thumbnail view is set to view the content of the folder, Windows Explorer will search for Thumbs.db in each child folder to look for the folder icon for each child folder.

If the icon cannot be found, Windows Explorer will try to create it. The whole process is quite complicated. It may impact the MRUListEX of child folders and child's child folders. Consequently, it may affect their ShellBags timestamps. The following is the summary of the activities that occur when a folder is opened in the Thumbnail view. More information is provided in Appendix A.

1. Search for Thumbs.db in each child folder in folder name order.
2. If Thumbs.db is found in the child folder, search for the folder icon. If it can be found, it will be shown in Windows Explorer.
3. If Thumbs.db is not found in the child folder, search for folder.jpg and then folder.gif in each child folder. When Windows Explorer searches for them in each child folder, the experiment shows if the child folder's ShellBags information has been created, parent folder's MRUListEx will be updated when it is required. If the child folder's ShellBags information hasn't been created, Windows won't modify the MRUListEx. If MRUListEx is updated, the last written time will also be updated.
4. If folder.jpg or folder.gif is found in the child folder, Windows Explorer will create and display the folder icon. The icon will be stored in the Thumbs.db file in the child folder.
5. If folder.jpg and folder.gif are not found in the child folder, Windows will check whether any graphic files are stored in the child folder. If graphic files

are found, Windows will use up to four graphic files to create the icon. The icon will be stored in the Thumbs.db file in the child folder.

6. If no graphic files can be found, Windows Explorer will use the similar steps to search for the folder icon of child's child folder in each child's child folder.
7. If folder icons of child's child folders cannot be found, Windows Explorer will display the default folder icon  for the child folder.

In Thumbnails view, when the Windows Explorer searches for folder.jpg or folder.gif in each child folder or child's child folder in the Thumbnail view, MRUListEx registry value will be updated when it is required. For instance, the folder A contains three child folders, A-0, A-1 and A-2s. Their correspondent BagMRU keys are as below.

Folder Name	BagMRU Key
A	BagMRU\0\0
A-0	BagMRU\0\0\0
A-1	BagMRU\0\0\1
A-2	BagMRU\0\0\2

When the folder A is opened in Windows Explorer in Thumbnail view, if A-0, A-1 and A-2 don't have any folder icons. Every time when the folder A is opened, Windows Explorer will search for folder.jpg and folder.gif in A-0, A-1 and A-2. During the search process, MRUListEx will be updated accordingly. As a consequence, every time when the folder A is opened, BagMRU\0\0\MRUListEx will always be changed to "2 1 0" and the last written time of BagMRU\0\0 will be updated. Therefore, in Thumbnails view, folder's MRUListEx doesn't always reflect user's activities. It may reflect Windows Explorer's activities instead.

3.1.2.8 NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Windows\ShellNoRoam\Bag\[slot number]

This key only contains a Shell key. The last written time of this key is rarely updated by the user activities.

3.1.2.9 NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Windows\ShellNoRoam\Bag\[slot number]\Shell

This key contains view preferences. When the view preferences are adjusted, the last written of this key will be updated.

3.1.3 Deletion

When a folder is deleted, the correspondent ShellBags registry keys and values will not be removed. However, several tools have been developed to remove the ShellBags information from the registry.

3.1.4 ShellBags Inheritance

When a folder or ZIP file is deleted, its ShellBags information won't be deleted. If a folder or ZIP file is deleted and a new one is created with the same name, the new one will inherit the old one's ShellBags information.

3.2 Windows Vista, 7, 8 and 8.1

3.2.1 Creation

In Windows Vista, 7, 8 and 8.1, the experiments show that ShellBags information will be created by various activities in different situations. The following will discuss the details.

3.2.1.1 Windows Explorer

In Windows Explorer, no matter a folder is empty or not, ShellBags information folder will be created when any of the following activities is performed in Windows Explorer.

- Create a folder
- Click a folder to select it
- Right-click a folder
- Click a folder to select it and press an arrow key to move the bar to select other folders (The ShellBags information for those folders will be created.)

As the result, any of the following activities in Windows Explorer will create the ShellBags information for a folder.

- Open a folder (Double click a folder)
- Rename folder name (Right click a folder and select “Rename” or select the folder and press “F2”. Change the folder name and press enter. ShellBags information will be created for the original folder name.)
- Delete a folder
- Copy a folder (ShellBags information for the source folder and destination folder will be created.)

3.2.1.2 Desktop

On the Desktop, no matter a folder is empty or not, the experiments reveal that the ShellBags information for a folder will be created when any of the following activities is performed on Desktop.

- Open a folder
- Right-click a folder
- Cut a folder (Ctrl+x)
- Copy a folder (Ctrl+c)
- Delete a folder (Select the folder and press “Delete”)

As the result, the following activities on Desktop will create the ShellBags information.

- Change the folder name (Right-click and choose “Rename”. ShellBags information will be created for the original folder name. Please note that if select a folder and press F2, the Shellbags won’t be created.)
- Delete a folder (Right-click and select “Delete” or click the folder and press “Delete”)

- Copy a folder (ShellBags information for the source and destination folder will be created.)

3.2.1.3 Compressed Files (ZIP Files)

Windows Explorer will not only create the ShellBags information for the folders, but also ZIP files. The following steps will create it.

- Open a ZIP file in Windows Explorer and close it or open another folder/ZIP file in the same window.

The ZIP file's created date, modified date and accessed date will be recorded in the ShellBags information.

3.2.1.4 Search Result

The view preferences of the "Search Result" window will be recorded in the ShellBags by the following steps.

- Type the query in the Start menu's "Start Search" column or in Windows Explorer's Search column and execute it. Close the search result or open another folder/ZIP file in the same window.

In Windows Vista and 7, if the query is run in the Start menu's "Start Search" column and the search window appears, the query will be recorded. For instance, if a user types in "ab" in the Start Search and press the enter button, after the search window appears, "query=ab" will be recorded in ShellBags. Windows 8 and 8.1 use different Start screen design. The search run through Start screen doesn't seem to be recorded in ShellBags.

3.2.1.5 desktop.ini

The desktop.ini file is a hidden file in a folder. It can be used to customize the folder icon and folder type. The experiments show that if the folder type or CLSID is specified in the desktop.ini, Windows Explorer will create the ShellBags information only after the folder is opened.

3.2.1.6 Command Prompt

In Windows Vista, the experiments show that in the Command Prompt, if the folders are created in the %UserProfile%\Desktop folder via “mkdir” command, the ShellBags information of those folders will be created.

3.2.1.7 Remote Machines & Remote Folders

In Windows Vista, the ShellBags information of remote machines will be created after those machines are opened and closed in Windows Explorer or opened and another folder/ZIP file is opened in the same window. If the remote machines have any shared folders, their ShellBags information will be created after they are opened. If the shared folders have any child folders, the ShellBags information of the child folders will be available after the child folders are opened.

In Windows 7, 8 and 8.1, the ShellBags information of remote machines will be created after those machines are opened and closed or opened and another folder/ZIP file is opened in the same window. If the remote machines have any shared folders, their ShellBags information will be created after they are opened. However, if those shared folders contain any child folders, the ShellBags information of the child folders can be available without being opened. The activities mentioned in the “Windows Explorer” section can cause their ShellBags information to be created.

3.2.1.8 Windows Special Folders, Virtual Folders & Libraries

Windows Vista, 7, 8 and 8.1 contain many special folders, such as “Documents”, “Music”, “Pictures” and “Videos”. In Windows 7, 8 and 8.1, those folders are also named “My Documents”, “My Music”, “My Pictures” and “My Videos”. They map to actual file system folders. For instance, the “My Documents” folder maps to “%UserProfile%\Documents” folder and “My Music” folder maps to “%UserProfile%\Music” folder. Windows Vista, 7, 8 and 8.1 also contain virtual folders, such as “Computer” and “Control Panel” which are the roots of hierarchical trees which contain other virtual folders.

Starting from Windows 7, Libraries feature is included in Windows Explorer. A library can gather files or folders from different locations and display them as a single

location. By default, Windows Explorer has the “Documents” library, “Music” library, “Pictures” and “Videos” library.

Some folders have more than one folder type. For instance, Desktop can be a special folder, virtual folder or actual file system folder. The profile folder can be a virtual folder or actual file system folders. “Documents” can be a file system folder, virtual folder or library.

The activities that can cause the creation of their ShellBags information depend on the folder type and situation. It can be quite complex. If any special folders or virtual folders are important to the investigation, it is necessary to conduct the experiments to confirm the details with the environment close to the case as much as possible.

3.2.2 Modification

Many user and system activities can change the registry values under ShellBags keys. Once the values are changed, the last written time of the ShellBags registry keys is also updated.

3.2.2.1 NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Windows\Shell\BagMRU

This key represents Desktop. When the MRUListEx or NodeSlots needs to be updated, the last written time of this key will be updated. When a new key is created under this key, the last written time will also be updated.

3.2.2.2 NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Windows\Shell\BagMRU\[node number]

Each [node number] child key under BagMRU represents a Windows network folder, remote machine or remote folder. The experiments show that in order to create this key, the remote folder has to be opened and closed or opened and then another folder/ZIP file is opened in the same window.

3.2.2.3 NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Windows\Shell\Bags\1\Desktop

The experiment shows Windows Explorer stores the view preferences of “Desktop” and “Desktop folder” under different registry keys. This key appears to be reserved to store Desktop’s view preferences.

3.2.2.4 NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Windows\Shell\Bags\1\ComDlg

This key appears to store Desktop's view preference in the dialog box, shown as below.

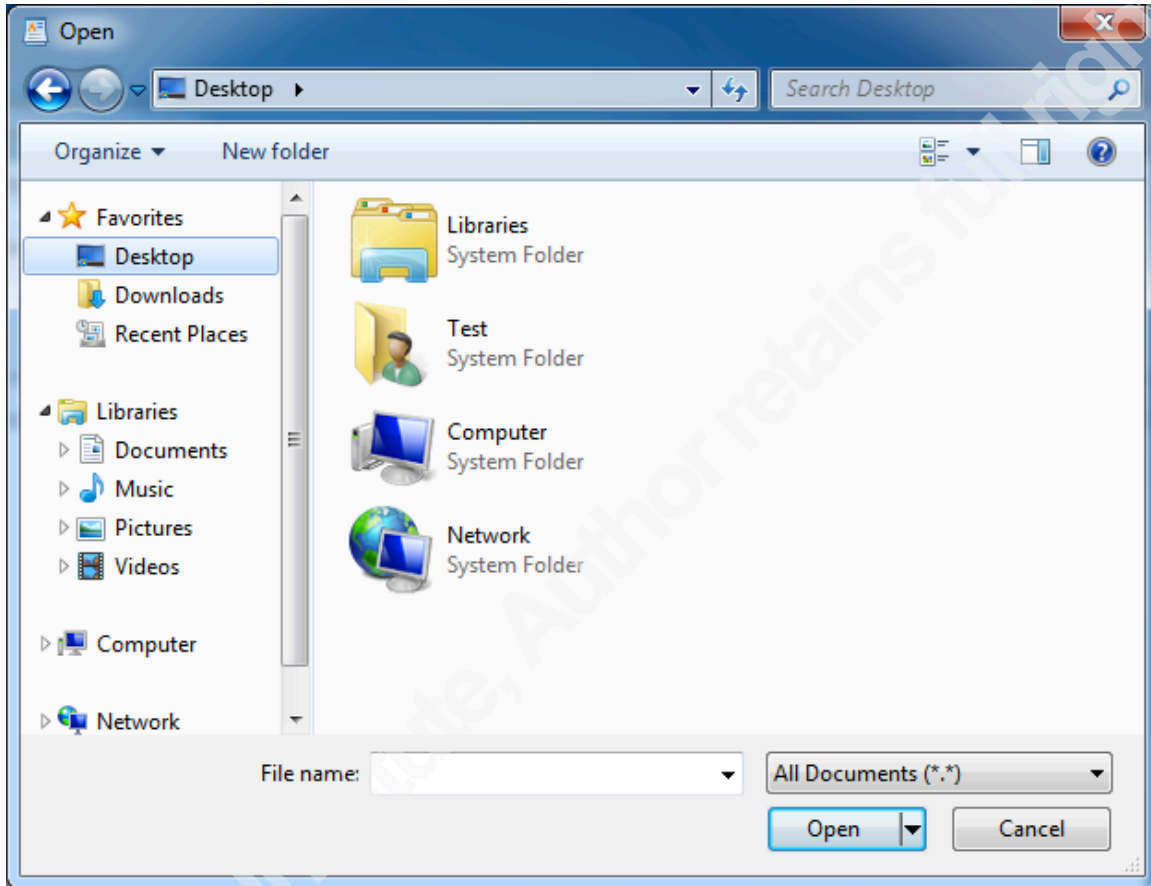


Figure 7 Dialog box in Windows 7

3.2.2.5 NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Windows\Shell\Bags\1\ComDlgLegacy

This key appears to store Desktop's view preference in the legacy dialog box.

3.2.2.6 NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Windows\Shell\Bags\[slot number]

Each [slot number] stores view preferences for the Windows network folder, remote machine or remote folder.

3.2.2.7 UserClass.dat\Local Settings\Software\Microsoft\Windows\Shell\BagMRU

This key represents Desktop. If the ShellBags information is created for any file system folders/ZIP files on Desktop, Windows top-level special folders or virtual folders, they will be created under this key and the last written time will also be updated. Because

this key contains MRUListEx and NodeSlots, if Windows Explorer changes them, it will update the last written time as well.

3.2.2.8 UsrClass.dat\Local

Settings\Software\Microsoft\Windows\Shell\BagMRU\[node number]

Each [node number] child key can represent a zip file, file system folder, library, Windows special folder or Windows virtual folder. It contains NodeSlot, MRUListEx and node numbers of the child folders. If the MRUListEx is updated or a new node number is created, it will update the last written time.

Windows Vista, 7, 8 and 8.1 do not appear to have the Thumbnails view. Moreover, they do not use Thumbs.db in each folder to store the icons. They use central thumbnail databases in the %UserProfile%\AppData\Local\Microsoft\Windows\Explorer folder. Windows Explorer doesn't need to scan folder.jpg or folder.gif in each folder any more. Hence, the Thumbnail view issue described in the section 3.1.2.7 doesn't appear in those Windows operating systems.

3.2.2.9 UsrClass.dat\Local Settings\Software\Microsoft\Windows\Shell\Bags\[slot number]

The last written time of this key is rarely updated. It will be updated when a key, such as Shell, ComDlg or ComDlgLegacy, is created.

3.2.2.10 UsrClass.dat\Local Settings\Software\Microsoft\Windows\Shell\Bags\[slot number]\ComDlg

Not every [slot number] key contains this key. The folder needs to be opened and closed in the dialog box or opened and another folder is opened in the same dialog box to create this key. This key contains the [folder type GUID] key.

3.2.2.11 UsrClass.dat\Local Settings\Software\Microsoft\Windows\Shell\Bags\[slot number]\ComDlg\[folder type GUID]

This key contains the folder preferences for a folder in the dialog box.

3.2.2.12 UsrClass.dat\Local Settings\Software\Microsoft\Windows\Shell\Bags\[slot number]\ComDlgLegacy

Not every [slot number] key contains this key. The folder needs to be opened and closed in the legacy dialog box or opened and another folder is opened in the same legacy dialog box to create this key. This key contains the [folder type GUID] key.

3.2.2.13 UsrClass.dat\Local Settings\Software\Microsoft\Windows\Shell\Bags\[slot number]\ComDlgLegacy\[folder type GUID]

This key contains the folder preferences for a folder in the legacy dialog box.

3.2.2.14 UsrClass.dat\Local Settings\Software\Microsoft\Windows\Shell\Bags\[slot number]\Shell

Not every [slot number] key contains this key. This key is created for the folder preferences in Windows Explorer. Depending on the folder types, some of them don't have any registry values. However, some of them store the following registry values.

- KnownFolderDerivedFolderType
- SniffedFolderType

SniffedFolderType shows the type of the folder. For instance, if the folder contains graphic files, this registry value will show Pictures. If the folder contains documents, this registry value will show Documents.

3.2.2.15 UsrClass.dat\Local Settings\Software\Microsoft\Windows\Shell\Bags\[slot number]\Shell\[folder type GUID]

Windows Explorer stores the view preference in this key. When Windows Explorer creates this key for a folder, it will check the folder type and create the GUID accordingly. For instance, if the folder type is generic, Windows Explorer will create UsrClass.DAT\Local Settings\Software\Microsoft\Windows\Shell\Bags\[slot number]\Shell\{5C4F28B5-F869-4E84-8E60-F11DB97C5CC7}. If the folder contains a graphic file, Windows Explorer will create UsrClass.DAT\Local Settings\Software\Microsoft\Windows\Shell\Bags\[slot number]\Shell\{B3690E58-E961-423B-B687-386EBFD83239}. If the folder contains a document, it will create UsrClass.DAT\Local Settings\Software\Microsoft\Windows\Shell\Bags\[slot

number]\Shell\{7d49d726-3c21-4f05-99aa-fdc2c9474656}. The Appendix B has the full list of folder type and GUID by Joachim Metz.

Certain folders may have more than one GUID. SniffedFolderType shows which GUID stores the current view settings. Therefore, if the view preference is modified, the last written time of that GUID will be updated.

3.2.3 Deletion

When a folder is deleted, the correspondent ShellBags registry keys and values will not be removed. However, several tools have been developed to remove the ShellBags information from the registry.

3.2.4 ShellBags Inheritance

When a folder or ZIP file is deleted, its ShellBags information won't be deleted. If a folder or ZIP file is deleted and a new one is created with the same name, the new one will inherit the old one's ShellBags information.

4 Conclusion

ShellBags contains the folder structure and view preferences. It may help forensic analysts identify when and which folders a user accessed. Furthermore, it may demonstrate when and which remote machines/servers a user accessed via Windows Explorer. However, ShellBags structure differs slightly between Windows versions. A lot of activities can affect its timestamps. Consequently, many factors need to be considered in order to interpret it correctly. The sections above summarize the ShellBags structure in different Windows operating systems. They also shed light on how various activities impact the ShellBags timestamps across Windows versions. Those sections can help forensic analysts have a better understanding of ShellBags information. Nevertheless, they also demonstrate its complexity. Further work is required to explore more details. If the investigation requires the ShellBags information, further experiments need to be conducted with the environment close to the case as much as possible.

5 References

- SANS Institute (2011). SANS Forensics 508. n.p.: Author
- Zhu, Y., Gladyshev, P., & James, J. (2009). Using shellbag information to reconstruct user activities, Digital Investigation. Retrieved from <http://www.dfrws.org/2009/proceedings/p69-zhu.pdf>
- McFedries, P., Winslow, G., Andersen, S., & Wilson, A. (2003). Insider Power Techniques for Microsoft® Windows® XP. Microsoft Press
- Microsoft. (2013, May 22). How to modify your folder view settings or to customize a folder. Retrieved Aug 15, 2013, from <http://support.microsoft.com/kb/812003>
- Microsoft. (2012, June 28). Changes to the size, view, icon or position of a folder are lost. Retrieved Aug 6, 2013, from <http://support.microsoft.com/kb/813711>
- Tilbury, C. (2011, July 5). Computer Forensic Artifacts: Windows 7 Shellbags [Web log post]. Retrieved from <http://digital-forensics.sans.org/blog/2011/07/05/shellbags>
- TzWorks. (2011, July 5). Windows ShellBag Parser (sbag). Retrieved from https://www.tzworks.net/prototype_page.php?proto_id=14
- Microsoft. (n.d.). Registry Value Types. Retrieved from <http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms724884%28VS.85%29.aspx>
- Microsoft. (n.d.). folderType Element (Library Schema). Retrieved from <http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/windows/desktop/dd798386%28v=vs.85%29.aspx>
- Carvey, H. (2009). Registry Analysis SANS Forensic Summit 2009. Retrieved from <http://computer-forensics.sans.org/summit-archives/2009/8-harlan-carvey-registry-analysis.pdf>
- Metz, J., (2013, June 23). Folder Type identifiers. Retrieved from <http://code.google.com/p/libfwsr/wiki/FolderTypeIdentifiers>
- Microsoft. (2013, November 16). Registry Keys Affected by WOW64. Retrieved from <http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/windows/desktop/aa384253%28v=vs.85%29.aspx>
- Microsoft. (n.d.). CSIDL. Retrieved from <http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/windows/desktop/bb762494%28v=vs.85%29.aspx>

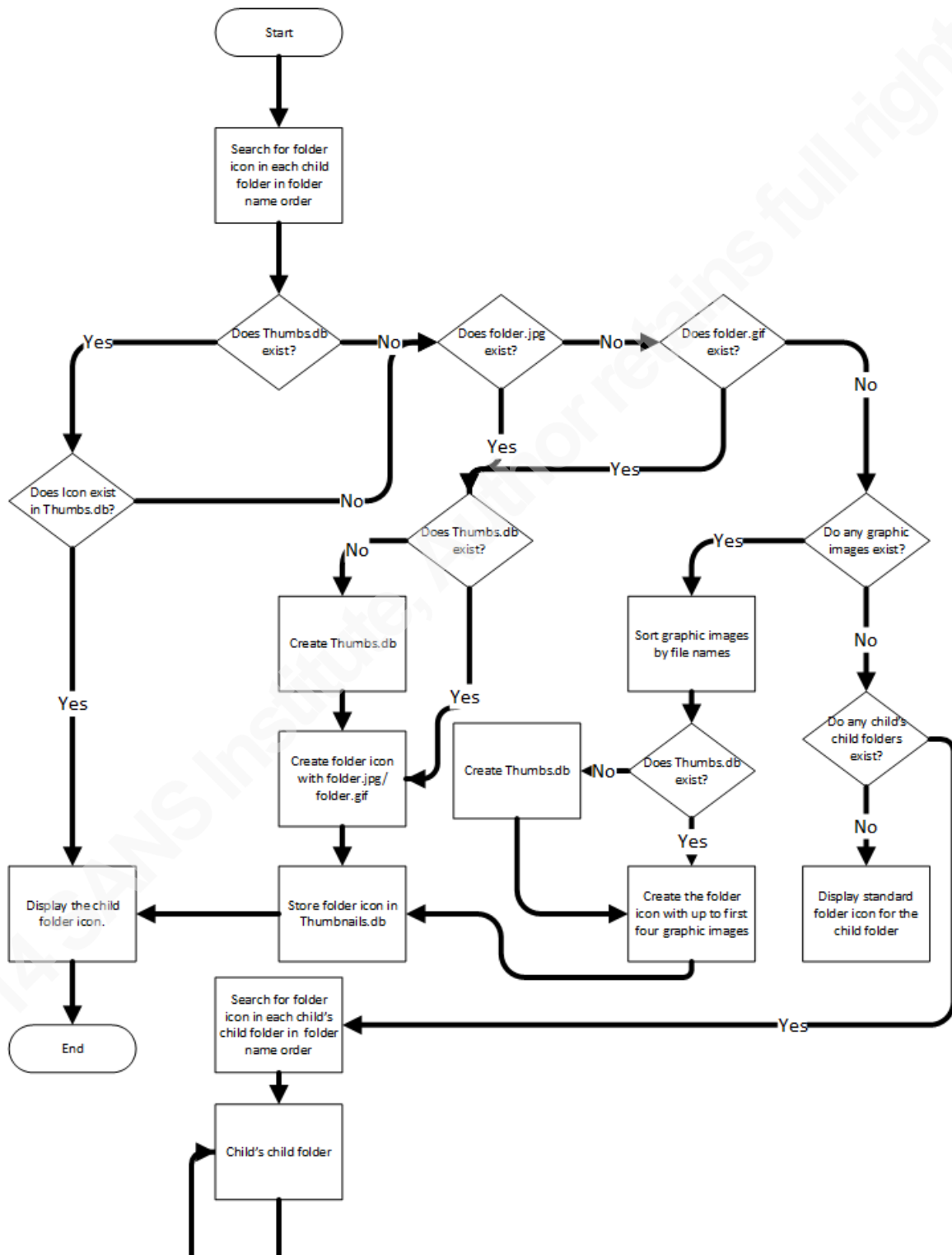
Vincent Lo, LYL.C.SYMPHONICA@GMAIL.COM

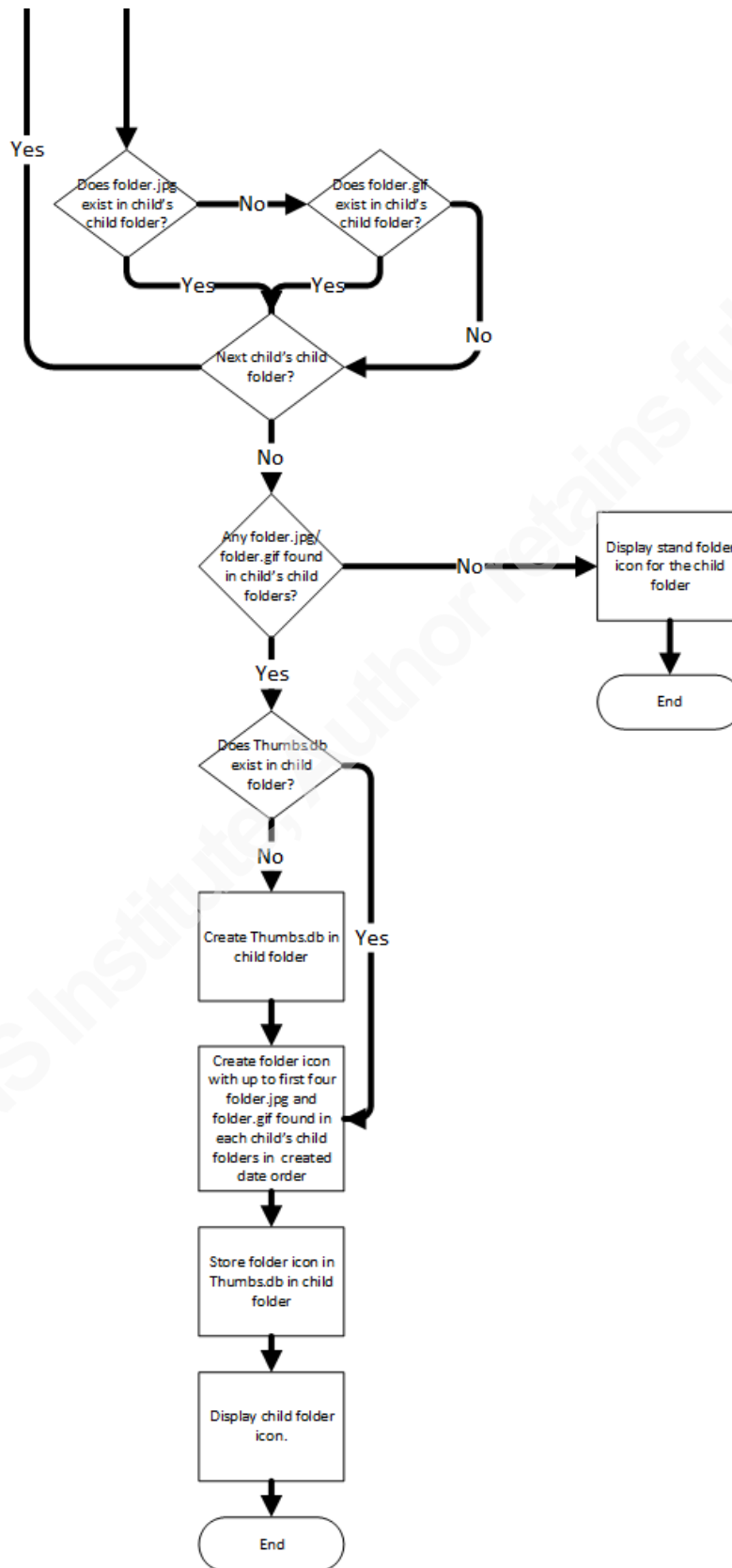
Microsoft. (n.d.). KNOWNFOLDERID. Retrieved from <http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/windows/desktop/dd378457%28v=vs.85%29.aspx>

Microsoft. (n.d.). Working with libraries. Retrieved from <http://windows.microsoft.com/en-au/windows7/working-with-libraries>

Appendix A

Thumbnail view activity in Windows XP.





Appendix B

Folder Type Listed by Joachim Metz (2013).

GUID	Description
{0b0ba2e3-405f-415e-a6ee-cad625207853}	Searches
{0b2baaeb-0042-4dca-aa4d-3ee8648d03e5}	Pictures.Library
{0c3794f3-b545-43aa-a329-c37430c58d2a}	ControlPanelAllItems
{20338b7b-531c-4aad-8011-f5b3db2123ec}	Contacts.SearchResults
{292108be-88ab-4f33-9a26-7748e62e37ad}	Videos.LibraryFolder
{2c7bbec6-c844-4a0a-91fa-cef6f59cfda1}	Printers
{36011842-dccc-40fe-aa3d-6177ea401788}	Documents.SearchResults
{3d1d4ea2-1d8c-418a-bff8-f18370157b55}	OtherUsers.SearchResults
{3f2a72a7-99fa-4ddb-a5a8-c604edf61d6b}	Music.Library
{3f98a740-839c-4af7-8c36-5badfb33d5fd}	Documents.LibraryFolder
{4dcafe13-e6a7-4c28-be02-ca8c2126280d}	Pictures.SearchResults
{503a4e73-1734-441a-8eab-01b3f3861156}	Communications.SearchResults
{524ddb2b-2a4f-43b8-b8fe-e91ef9d8ba69}	Contacts.Library
{549461d3-eb58-4c80-ba29-f1204c4502c3}	Internet
{59bd6dd1-5cec-4d7e-9ad2-ecc64154418d}	UsersLibraries.SearchResults
{5c4f28b5-f869-4e84-8e60-f11db97c5cc7}	Generic
{5f4eab9a-6833-4f61-899d-31cf46979d49}	Generic.Library
{5fa96407-7e77-483c-ac93-691d05850de8}	Videos
{631958a6-ad0f-4035-a745-28ac066dc6ed}	Videos.Library
{654a1b99-8a4b-4e7b-a4e1-46378ad77a61}	Contacts.LibraryFolder
{6d9969ff-612f-48ef-9b90-853fd82e6ec2}	Sync
{6ef8b050-8a6a-4d79-8344-9dfb5cf391fb}	RestrictedNonIndexed
{71689ac1-cc88-45d0-8a22-2943c3e7dfb3}	Music.SearchResults
{7d49d726-3c21-4f05-99aa-fdc2c9474656}	Documents
{7f2f5b96-ff74-41da-afd8-1c78a5f3aea2}	PublishedItems
{7fde1a1e-8b31-49a5-93b8-6be14cfa4943}	Generic.SearchResults
{80213e82-bcfd-4c4f-8817-bb27601267a9}	CompressedFolder
{834d8a44-0974-4ed6-866e-f203d80b3810}	SearchHome
{8faf9629-1980-46ff-8023-9dceab9c3ee3}	OpenSearch
{91475fe5-586b-4eba-8d75-d17434b8cdf6}	Communications
{921c636d-9fc8-40d7-899e-0845dcd03010}	PublishedItems.SearchResults
{94d6ddcc-4a68-4175-a374-bd584a510b78}	Music
{978e0ed7-92d6-4cec-9b59-3135b9c49ccf}	Music.LibraryFolder
{982725ee-6f47-479e-b447-812bfa7d2e8f}	SearchConnector
{b337fd00-9dd5-4635-a6d4-da33fd102b7a}	OtherUsers
{b3690e58-e961-423b-b687-386ebfd83239}	Pictures
{b372207c-0011-438f-9151-098b2e36b887}	FileItemAPIs

Vincent Lo, LYL.C.SYMPHONICA@GMAIL.COM

{b689b0d0-76d3-4cbb-87f7-585d0e0ce070}	Games
{c1f8339f-f312-4c97-b1c6-ecdf5910c5c0}	Pictures.LibraryFolder
{c4d98f09-6124-4fe0-9942-826416082da9}	UsersLibraries
{cd0fc69b-71e2-46e5-9690-5bcd9f57aab3}	UserFiles
{d674391b-52d9-4e07-834e-67c98610f39d}	Programs
{da3f6866-35fe-4229-821a-26553a67fc18}	Generic.LibraryFolder
{db2a5d8f-06e6-4007-aba6-af877d526ea6}	AccountPictures
{de2b70ec-9bf7-4a93-bd3d-243f7881d492}	Contacts
{de4f0660-fa10-4b8f-a494-068b20b22307}	ControlPanelCategory
{e053a11a-dced-4515-8c4e-d51ba917517b}	UserFiles.SearchResults
{ea25fbd7-3bf7-409e-b97f-3352240903f4}	Videos.SearchResults
{ef87b4cb-f2ce-4785-8658-4ca6c63e38c6}	StartMenu
{fbb3477e-c9e4-4b3b-a2ba-d3f5d3cd46f9}	Documents.Library



Upcoming SANS Training

[Click Here for a full list of all Upcoming SANS Events by Location](#)

US Cyber Crime Conference	Leesburg, VAUS	Apr 27, 2014 - Apr 28, 2014	Live Event
SANS Austin 2014	Austin, TXUS	Apr 28, 2014 - May 03, 2014	Live Event
Security Leadership Summit	Boston, MAUS	Apr 29, 2014 - May 07, 2014	Live Event
SANS Security West 2014	San Diego, CAUS	May 08, 2014 - May 17, 2014	Live Event
SANS Secure Europe 2014	Amsterdam, NL	May 10, 2014 - May 24, 2014	Live Event
SANS Melbourne 2014	Melbourne, AU	May 12, 2014 - May 17, 2014	Live Event
SANS ICS410 London 2014	London, GB	May 12, 2014 - May 16, 2014	Live Event
SANS Malaysia @MCMC 2014	Cyberjaya, MY	May 12, 2014 - May 24, 2014	Live Event
SANS Bahrain May 2014	Manama, BH	May 17, 2014 - May 22, 2014	Live Event
AUD307: Foundations of Auditing Security and Controls of IT Systems	Oklahoma City, OKUS	May 21, 2014 - May 23, 2014	Live Event
SANS Secure Thailand	Bangkok, TH	May 26, 2014 - May 31, 2014	Live Event
Digital Forensics & Incident Response Summit	Austin, TXUS	Jun 03, 2014 - Jun 10, 2014	Live Event
SANS Rocky Mountain 2014	Denver, COUS	Jun 09, 2014 - Jun 14, 2014	Live Event
SANS Pen Test Berlin 2014	Berlin, DE	Jun 15, 2014 - Jun 21, 2014	Live Event
SEC511 Continuous Monitoring and Security Operations	Washington, DCUS	Jun 16, 2014 - Jun 21, 2014	Live Event
SANS Milan 2014	Milan, IT	Jun 16, 2014 - Jun 21, 2014	Live Event
SANSFIRE 2014	Baltimore, MDUS	Jun 21, 2014 - Jun 30, 2014	Live Event
SANS Canberra 2014	Canberra, AU	Jun 30, 2014 - Jul 12, 2014	Live Event
FOR518 Mac Forensic Analysis	San Jose, CAUS	Jul 07, 2014 - Jul 12, 2014	Live Event
SANS Capital City 2014	Washington, DCUS	Jul 07, 2014 - Jul 12, 2014	Live Event
SANS San Francisco 2014	San Francisco, CAUS	Jul 14, 2014 - Jul 19, 2014	Live Event
SANS London Summer 2014	London, GB	Jul 14, 2014 - Jul 21, 2014	Live Event
ICS Security Training - Houston	Houston, TXUS	Jul 21, 2014 - Jul 25, 2014	Live Event
SANS Abu Dhabi 2014	OnlineAE	Apr 26, 2014 - May 04, 2014	Live Event
SANS OnDemand	Books & MP3s OnlyUS	Anytime	Self Paced