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# Deducing File History from NTFS Timestamps

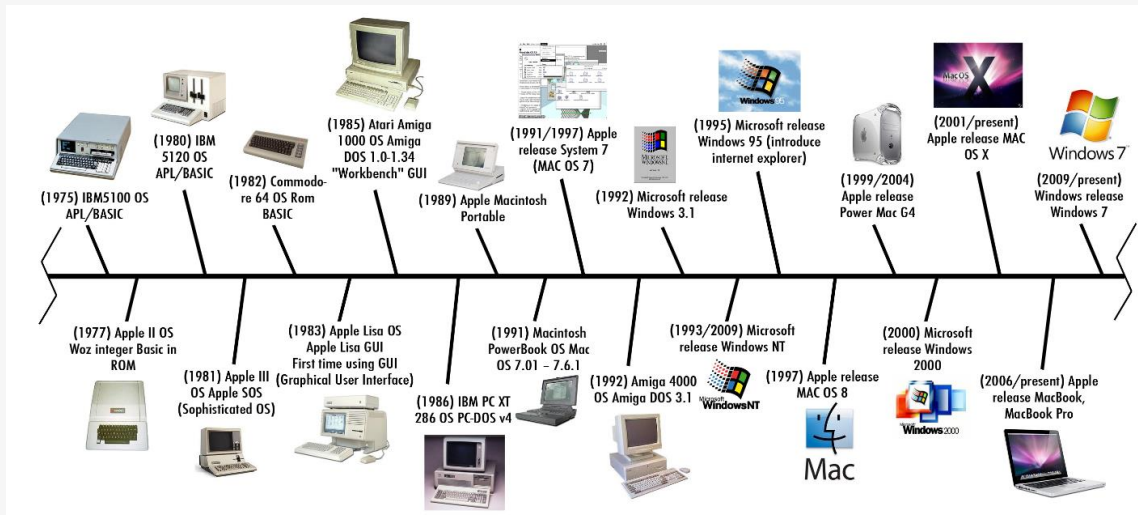
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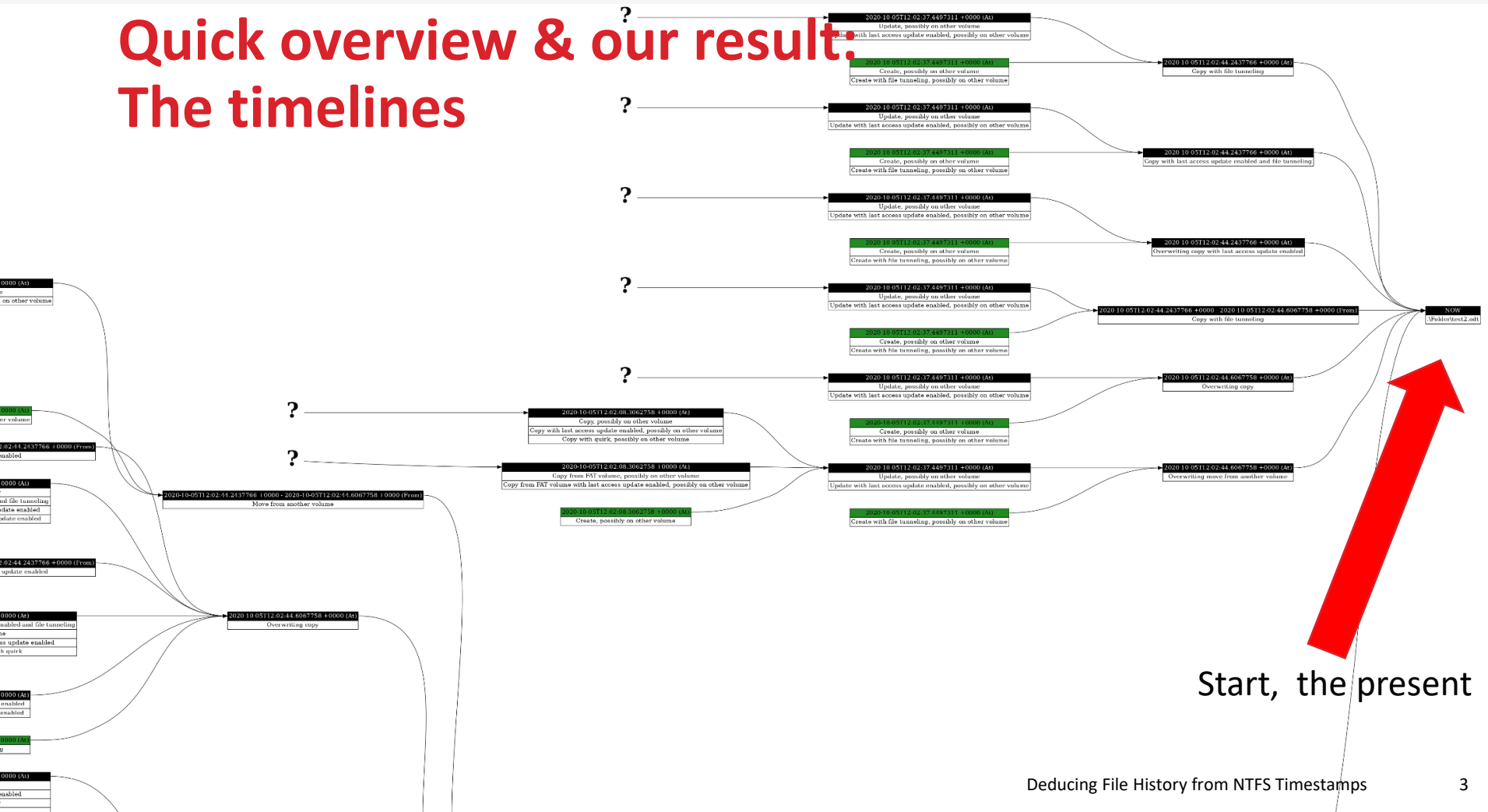


# Quick overview: We want a timeline



Like that, but instead of a computer file

# Quick overview & our result: The timelines



Start, the present



# Authors

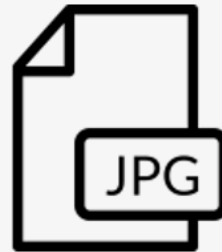
## Authors

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This study is based upon his BSc thesis.
- Hugo Jonker - Daily supervisor
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# Unraveling a computer file's history

Where do you come from?  
How did you get here?  
How long have you been here?





# Unraveling a computer file's history

Where do you come from?  
How did you get here?  
How long have you been here?

I don't have any answers...  
But I do have some clues!



- 1) System related logfiles
- 2) The file's timestamps



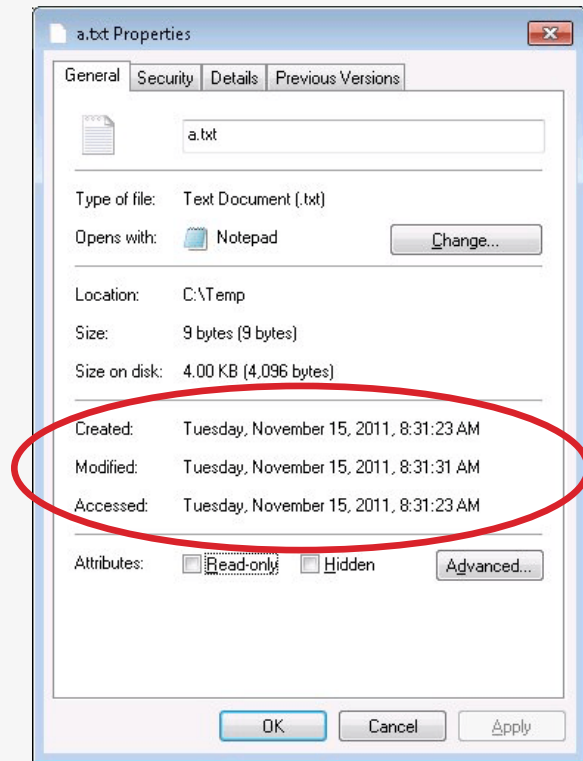
# Background: Timestamps

“A **timestamp** is a sequence of characters or encoded information identifying when a certain event occurred, usually giving date and time of day, sometimes accurate to a small fraction of a second.”

- [wikipedia.org/wiki/Timestamp](https://wikipedia.org/wiki/Timestamp)



# Background: 3, 4 or more timestamps?



Created:

File creation

Modified:

Last time file data was changed

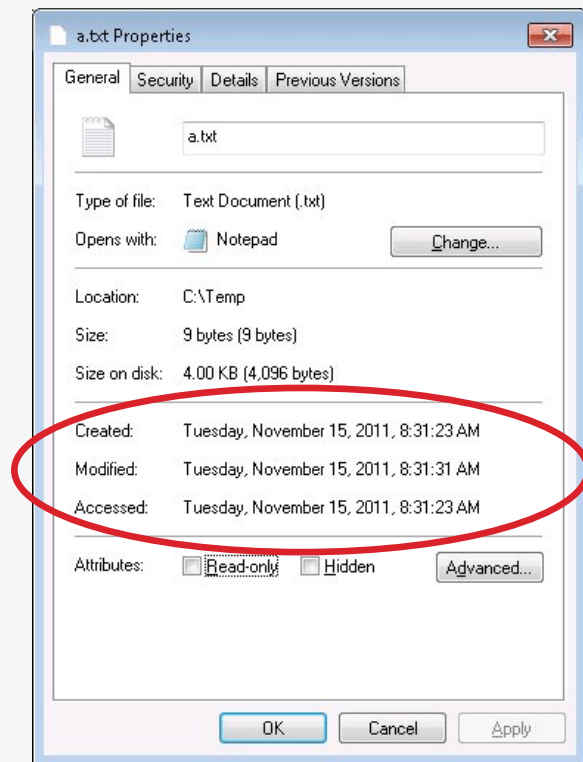
Accessed:

Last time file data was accessed





# Background: 3, 4 or more timestamps?



Created:

File creation

Modified:

Last time file data was changed

Accessed:

Last time file data was accessed

Changed:

Last time the file's MFT-entry was changed

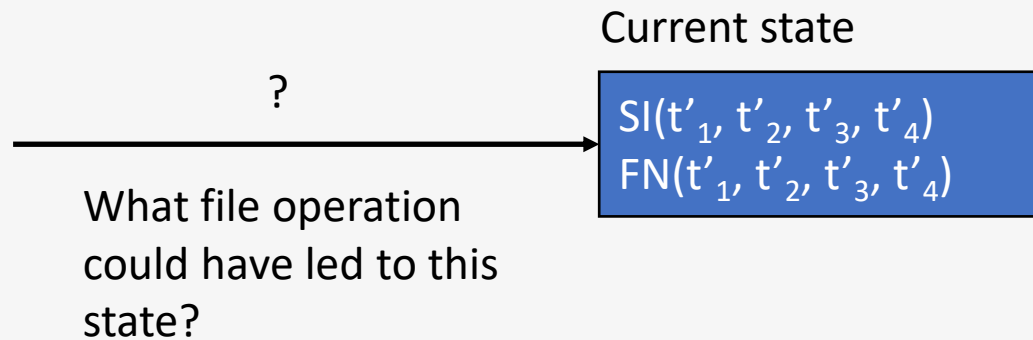


# Background: Timestamp

- NTFS stores 8 timestamps per file
- **Notation:** two tuples of four timestamps.
  - $SI(t_1, t_2, t_3, t_4)$  and  $FN(t_1, t_2, t_3, t_4)$
  - SI = Standard Information, FN = File Name
- Each NTFS timestamp has a 100 ns. accuracy



# Backward reasoning with file operations





# Backward reasoning with file operations

State before  
'file operation A'

$SI(t_1, t_2, t_3, t_4)$   
 $FN(t_1, t_2, t_3, t_4)$



Current state

$SI(t'_1, t'_2, t'_3, t'_4)$   
 $FN(t'_1, t'_2, t'_3, t'_4)$



# Backward reasoning with file operations

State before  
'file operation A'

$SI(t_1, t_2, t_3, t_4)$   
 $FN(t_1, t_2, t_3, t_4)$

Effect of  
'file operation A' ->

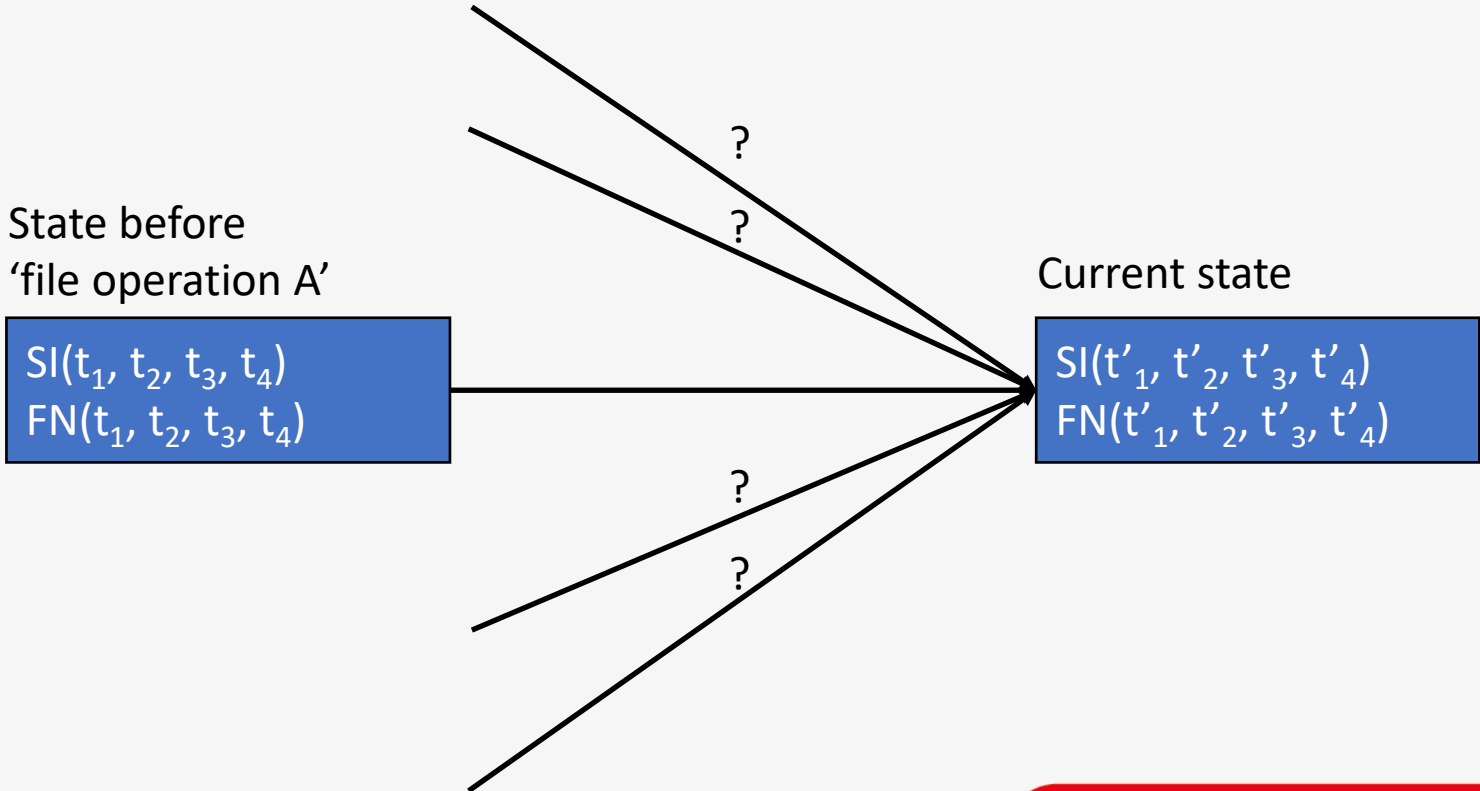
Current state

$SI(t'_1, t'_2, t'_3, t'_4)$   
 $FN(t'_1, t'_2, t'_3, t'_4)$

<- Current state must  
adhere conditions  
derived from effects of  
'file operation A'



# Backward reasoning with file operations





# Example: file operation 'update'

Current state

$SI(SI_1, SI_2, SI_3, SI_4)$   
 $FN(FN_1, FN_2, FN_3, FN_4)$

Effects of

File operation 'update'

Future state

$SI(SI_1, op_{end}, op_{start}, SI_4)$   
 $FN(FN_1, FN_2, FN_3, FN_4)$

# Description of the file operations

Operation	$SI' =$	$FN' =$
Create	$(op\_start, op\_start, op\_start, op\_start)$	$(op\_start, op\_start, op\_start, op\_start)$
Copy	$(op\_start, src.SI_2, op\_end, op\_start)$	$(op\_start, op\_start, op\_start, op\_start)$
Update	$(SI_1, op\_end, op\_start, SI_4)$	$(FN_1, FN_2, FN_3, FN_4)$
Move within volume	$(SI_1, SI_2, op\_end, SI_4)$	$(SI_1, SI_2, SI_3, SI_4)$
Move from another volume	$(src.SI_1, src.SI_2, op\_end, op\_start)$	$(op\_start, op\_start, op\_start, op\_start)$
Overwriting copy	$(SI_1, src.SI_2, op\_start, SI_4)$	$(FN_1, FN_2, FN_3, FN_4)$
Overwriting move from another NTFS volume	$(src.SI_1, src.SI_2, op\_start, SI_4)$	$(FN_1, FN_2, FN_3, FN_4)$
Rename	$(SI_1, SI_2, op\_start, SI_4)$	$(SI_1, SI_2, SI_3, SI_4)$
Attribute change	$(SI_1, SI_2, op\_start, SI_4)$	$(FN_1, FN_2, FN_3, FN_4)$
Delete	$(SI_1, SI_2, SI_3, SI_4)$	$(FN_1, FN_2, FN_3, FN_4)$
Access	$(SI_1, SI_2, SI_3, SI_4)$	$(FN_1, FN_2, FN_3, FN_4)$
Extract zip file	$(valA, valA, op\_end, valA)$	$(op\_start, op\_start, op\_start, op\_start)$

$valA$ :  $src.SI_2$  rounded up to even seconds plus time zone difference ( $tzd$ ), i.e.,

$$valA = 2 \cdot 10^7 \cdot \left\lceil \frac{src.SI_2}{2 \cdot 10^7} \right\rceil + tzd.$$





# Example: file operation 'update'

Current state

$SI(SI_1, SI_2, SI_3, SI_4)$   
 $FN(FN_1, FN_2, FN_3, FN_4)$

File operation 'update'

Future state

$SI(SI_1, op_{end}, op_{start}, SI_4)$   
 $FN(FN_1, FN_2, FN_3, FN_4)$



# Example: file operation 'update'

Current state

$SI(SI_1, SI_2, SI_3, SI_4)$   
 $FN(FN_1, FN_2, FN_3, FN_4)$

File operation 'update'

Future state

$SI(SI_1, op_{end}, op_{start}, SI_4)$   
 $FN(FN_1, FN_2, FN_3, FN_4)$

Previous state

$SI(SI_1, ?, ?, SI_4)$   
 $FN(FN_1, FN_2, FN_3, FN_4)$

Requirements:

$$SI_2 \geq SI_3$$

Current state

$SI(SI_1, SI_2, SI_3, SI_4)$   
 $FN(FN_1, FN_2, FN_3, FN_4)$



# Loss of information & requirements

With backwards reasoning, loss of information occurs.

- However, sometimes bits information can be restored due to the effects of file operations.

## Requirements

- Each file operation that has an effect on timestamps, requirements can be described for matching the operation to a given tuple of timestamps.

Requirements can be:

- A minimum set of timestamps that must be known (i.e. that must have a value to be evaluated)
- The accuracy of specific timestamps (i.e.: 100 nanoseconds, seconds, or even seconds)
- Timestamps that must be equal, unequal, larger, of smaller than other timestamps within the tuple.



# Description of the previous state of file operations

Operation	$SI^{t-1} =$	$FN^{t-1} =$
Create	(?, ?, ?, ?)	(?, ?, ?, ?)
Copy (source)	(?, $SI_2$ , ?, ?)	(?, ?, ?, ?)
Update	( $SI_1$ , ?, ?, $SI_4$ )	( $FN_1$ , $FN_2$ , $FN_3$ , $FN_4$ )
Move within volume	( $FN_1$ , $FN_2$ , $FN_3$ , $FN_4$ )	(?, ?, ?, ?)
Move from another volume (source)	( $SI_1$ , $SI_2$ , ?, ?)	(?, ?, ?, ?)
Overwriting copy		
– target	( $SI_1$ , ?, ?, $SI_4$ )	( $FN_1$ , $FN_2$ , $FN_3$ , $FN_4$ )
– source	(?, $SI_2$ , ?, ?)	(?, ?, ?, ?)
Overwriting move from another NTFS volume		
– target	(?, ?, ?, $SI_4$ )	( $FN_1$ , $FN_2$ , $FN_3$ , $FN_4$ )
– source	( $SI_1$ , $SI_2$ , ?, ?)	(?, ?, ?, ?)
Rename	( $FN_1$ , $FN_2$ , $FN_3$ , $FN_4$ )	(?, ?, ?, ?)
Attribute change	( $SI_1$ , $SI_2$ , ?, $SI_4$ )	( $FN_1$ , $FN_2$ , $FN_3$ , $FN_4$ )
Delete	( $SI_1$ , $SI_2$ , $SI_3$ , $SI_4$ )	( $FN_1$ , $FN_2$ , $FN_3$ , $FN_4$ )
Access	( $SI_1$ , $SI_2$ , $SI_3$ , $SI_4$ )	( $FN_1$ , $FN_2$ , $FN_3$ , $FN_4$ )
Extract zip file (source)	(?, $SI_2$ , ?, ?)	(?, ?, ?, ?)



# Description of requirements & information loss

Operation	Required condition	Information known	
		SI-tuple	FN-tuple
Create	$SI_i = SI_{5-i}$ and $SI_i = FN_i$ , for $1 \leq i \leq 4$	(F,F,F,F)	(F,F,F,F)
Copy	$SI_3 \geq SI_1$ and $SI_1 = SI_4$ and $FN_{1..4} = SI_1$	(F,-,F,F)	(F,F,F,F)
Update	$SI_2 \geq SI_3$ .	(-,F,F,-)	(-,-,-,-)
Move within volume	$FN'_{1,2,4} = SI'_{1,2,4}$ .	(T,T,T,T)	(F,F,F,F)
Move from another volume	$FN_{1..4} = SI_4$ and $SI_3 \geq SI_4$ .	(-, -, F, F)	(F, F, F, F)
Overwriting copy	True.		
– target		(-,F,F,-)	(-,-,-,-)
– source		(F,-,F,F)	(F,F,F,F)
Overwriting move from other NTFS volume	True.		
– target		(F,F,F,-)	(-,-,-,-)
– source		(-, -, F, F)	(F,F,F,F)
Rename	$FN_{1,2,4} = SI_{1,2,4}$ .	(T,T,T,T)	(F,F,F,F)
Attribute change	True.	(-, -, F, -)	(-,-,-,-)
Delete	True.	(-, -, -, -)	(-,-,-,-)
Access	True.	(-, -, -, -)	(-,-,-,-)
Extract zip file	$FN_i = FN_{5-i}$ , $1 \leq i \leq 4$ and $SI_{1,2,4} = SI_{4,2,1}$ and $SI_1 = 2k \cdot 10^7 + tzd$ , for some $k \in \mathbb{N}$ , where $tzd = 0 \vee  tzd  > 10^{10}$ .	(F,T,F,F)	(F,F,F,F)



# Algorithm 1: Match Operation

- Input:* A tuple of timestamps, information status, file operation F to be matched
- Output:* True if the given set of timestamps and information status could have been the result of F, otherwise False.
- Description:* Match Operation tries to find an incompatible situation for the given timestamps, information status, and a file-operation. If no incompatible situation is found, then the operation is applicable.



# Algorithm 1: Match Operation

To try to reject an operation, the following actions are performed:

- Is the operation applicable to the file? Reject otherwise.
- Is the precision of the resulting timestamps compatible with the precision constraints imposed by operation? Reject otherwise.
- Are pairs of timestamps compatible with specific constraints?
  - If  $\text{REQ}(\text{TS1} = \text{TS2}) \wedge \text{TS1} \neq \text{TS2} \rightarrow \text{reject}$
  - If  $\text{REQ}(\text{TS1} \neq \text{TS2}) \wedge \text{TS1} = \text{TS2} \rightarrow \text{reject}$
  - If  $\text{REQ}(\text{TS1} > \text{TS2}) \wedge \text{TS1} \leq \text{TS2} \rightarrow \text{reject}$
  - If  $\text{REQ}(\text{TS1} < \text{TS2}) \wedge \text{TS1} \geq \text{TS2} \rightarrow \text{reject}$
- If the operation could not be rejected, accept.

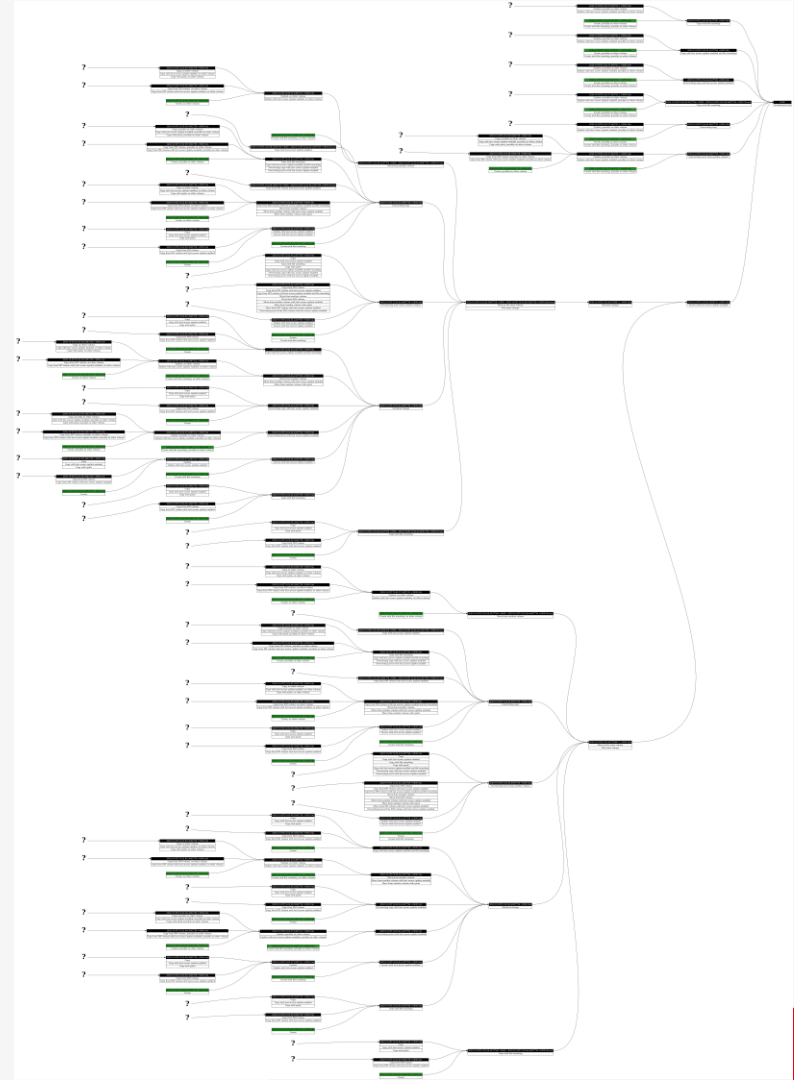


## Algorithm 2: Create Sequence

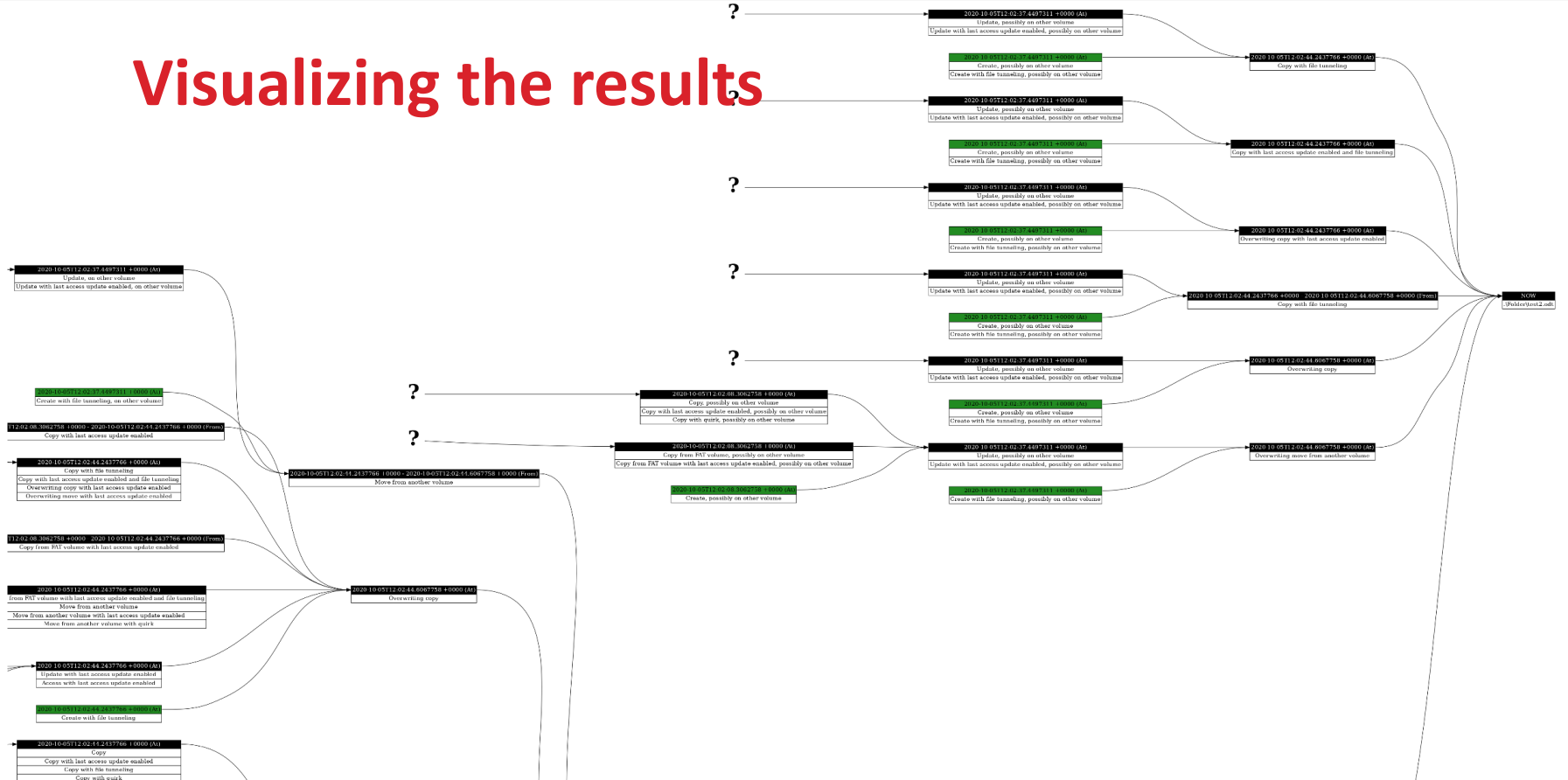
- Input:* Entry  
(Entry consists of a tuple of timestamps, information status, and position within a Sequence)
- Output:* Sequences (consecutive and compatible entries)
- Description:* Finds all possible sequences of a file, where each sequence consists of one or more subsequent matching file operations given the state of the file at that point in time.  
A sequence ends (i.e. cannot go further back in time) because either the timestamps to evaluate are exhausted, or because of an operation that created the file in the observed file system.

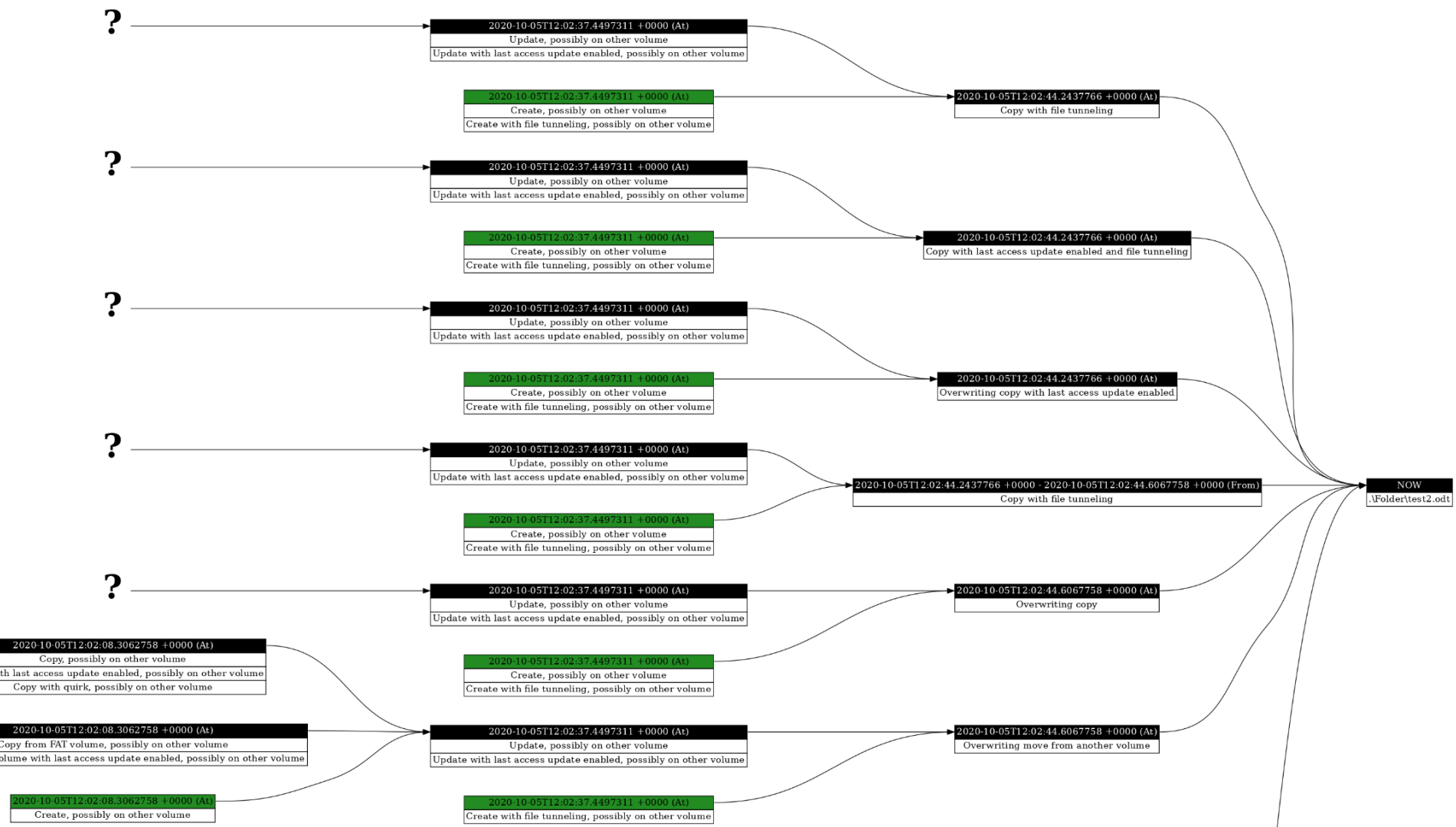


# Visualizing the results



# Visualizing the results







# Extension of the described results

## Files originating from other file systems

Native Windows supported file systems:

- FAT32
- exFAT
- ReFS

Impacts file operations:

- Copy
- Move from another volume
- Overwriting copy
- Overwriting move from another volume

## Other system-related factors of influence

### *File tunneling*

A NTFS feature that automatically copies specific timestamps from a recently deleted file

### *Last Access updating*

A system setting that controls under what conditions the  $SI_3$  timestamp is updated or not.



# Discussion

## Limitations

- Sequences are made on the assumption that there is a minimum amount of known timestamps that must be known for a file operation to be matched.
- The deduced sequences of file operations are 100% complete given our descriptions of file operations effects and requirements.
- However, due to the loss of information, these sequences are not all possible sequences in reality:
  - Sequences could be longer
  - Sequences could have more branches



# Thank you for your attention



Time for questions!

## Contact information

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