# Sanjana Asrani D17B/01/Batch B

Lab 02 Forensic Tools

#### AIM:

Explore forensics tools in Kali Linux for acquiring, analyzing and duplicating data: dd, dcfldd

## THEORY:

The objective of this digital forensics experiment is to explore and understand the usage of forensics tools in Kali Linux, specifically focusing on data acquisition, analysis, and duplication using the dd (disk dump) and dcfldd (enhanced version of dd) tools. The experiment will cover the process of acquiring data from a source drive, analyzing the acquired data, and duplicating it to another storage device.

Introduction to dd and dcfldd:

dd is a command-line tool used for copying and converting files and is commonly used in digital forensics

for disk imaging.

dcfldd is an enhanced version of dd with additional features such as on-the-fly hashing and status output.

#### Steps:

1. Creating an Empty USB Storage Device:

Start by connecting a USB storage device to the Kali Linux system.

Identify the device using the fdisk-I command.

Create a new partition on the USB device using fdisk.

Format the partition with a file system, for example, here using sanj\_df02\_data.vmdk (vdi or vhd can be used too)

#### 2. Data Acquisition using dd:

Identify the source drive (e.g., a suspect drive) using fdisk-l.

Use the dd command to create a forensic image of the source drive:

dd if=/dev/sdX of=/path/to/output/image.dd bs=4M

if: Input file (source drive).

of: Output file (forensic image).

bs: Block size for copying.

status: Display progress during the operation.

#### 3. Data Acquisition using dcfldd:

Alternatively, use dcfldd for acquisition with additional features like hashing: dcfldd if=/dev/sdX of=/path/to/output/image.dd hash=md5,sha256 bs=4M

#### 4. Verification of Data Integrity:

Verify the integrity of the duplicated data by comparing hash values generated during the acquisition and duplication stages.

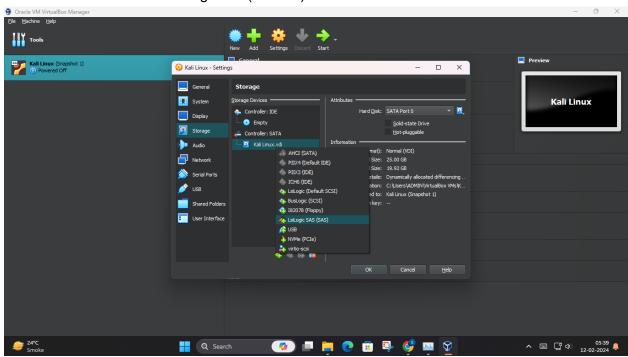
## 5. Documentation and Reporting:

Document all steps, commands used, and any findings during the experiment.

Generate a detailed report summarizing the entire process and any forensic artifacts discovered

#### STEPS:

Download the .vmdk file if using vbox (or a vdi)

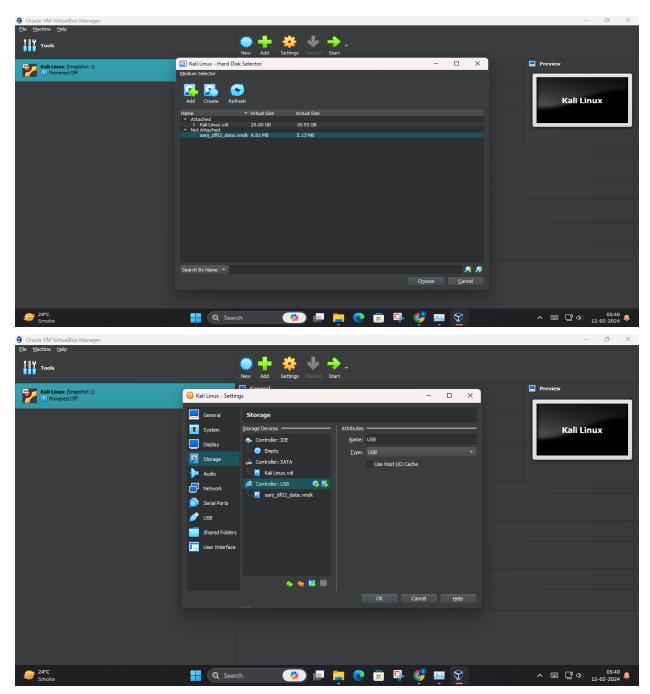


When the machine is off, go to storage settings

click on USB, Click on the add hard

drive btn, select hard disk. and add storage:

Add a storage (You can also create one), Choose it.



(if these options are disabled, probably your machine state has been saved. Discard it and retry) Start the machine and open terminal:

## Cmds:

(if not using root user, put sudo in front of the cmds, student123 pswd: student)

# 1. fdisk -l

Tells you what hard drives are attached to your computer

```
student123@kali: ~
  -$ <u>sudo</u> fdisk -l
[sudo] password for student123:
Disk /dev/sda: 25 GiB, 26843545600 bytes, 52428800 sectors
Disk model: VBOX HARDDISK
Jnits: sectors of 1 * 512 = 512 bytes
Sector size (logical/physical): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
[/O size (minimum/optimal): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
Disklabel type: dos
Disk identifier: 0x50afd39a
Device
                                                             End Sectors Size Id Type
/dev/sda1 *
                                        2048 50427903 50425856 24G 83 Linux
                                 50429950 52426751 1996802 975M f W95 Ext'd (LBA)
/dev/sda2
                                50429952 52426751 1996800 975M 82 Linux swap / Solaris
Disk /dev/sdb: 9.81 MiB, 10289152 bytes, 20096 sectors
Disk model: HARDDISK
Jnits: sectors of 1 * 512 = 512 bytes
Sector size (logical/physical): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
[/O size (minimum/optimal): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
Disklabel type: dos
Disk identifier: 0x69205244

        Start
        End
        Sectors
        Size Id Type

        218129509
        1920119918
        1701990410
        811.66
        72
        unknown

        168653938
        168653938
        0
        0
        0
        0
        0
        0
        0
        0
        0
        0
        0
        0
        0
        0
        0
        0
        0
        0
        0
        0
        0
        0
        0
        0
        0
        0
        0
        0
        0
        0
        0
        0
        0
        0
        0
        0
        0
        0
        0
        0
        0
        0
        0
        0
        0
        0
        0
        0
        0
        0
        0
        0
        0
        0
        0
        0
        0
        0
        0
        0
        0
        0
        0
        0
        0
        0
        0
        0
        0
        0
        0
        0
        0
        0
        0
        0
        0
        0
        0
        0
        0
        0
        0
        0
        0
        0
        0
        0
        0

)evice
/dev/sdb1
/dev/sdb2
/dev/sdb3
                                                                                                               0B 65 Novell Netware 386
/dev/sdb4
                                 2692939776 2692991410
                                                                                          51635 25.2M 0 Empty
Partition table entries are not in disk order.
```

#### 2. dd if=/dev/sdb of=EvidenceDD

Create a copy of the file using the dd command

```
___(student123⊕ kali)-[~]
$\frac{\sudo}{\sudo} \text{dd} \text{if} \text{if
```

- 3. dd if=/dev/sdb | md5sum
- dd if=/dev/sdb of=EvidenceDD md5sum EvidenceDD
- sudo apt install dcfldd dcfldd if=/dev/sdb of=EvidenceDCFLDD

```
(student123@ kali)=[~]
$ sudo apt-get install dcfldd
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree... Done
Reading state information... Done
The following NEW packages will be installed:
    dcfldd
0 upgraded, 1 newly installed, 0 to remove and 1077 not upgraded.
Need to get 44.6 kB of archives.
After this operation, 117 kB of additional disk space will be used.
Get:1 http://kali.download/kali kali-rolling/main amd64 dcfldd amd64 1.9.1-1 [44.6 kB]
Fetched 44.6 kB in 1s (58.6 kB/s)
Selecting previously unselected package dcfldd.
(Reading database ... 506072 files and directories currently installed.)
Preparing to unpack .../dcfldd_1.9.1-1_amd64.deb ...
Unpacking dcfldd (1.9.1-1) ...
Setting up dcfldd (1.9.1-1) ...
Processing triggers for man-db (2.12.0-1) ...
Processing triggers for kali-menu (2023.4.6) ...

(student123@ kali)=[~]
$ sudo dcfldd if=/dev/sdb of=EvidenceDCFLDD
256 blocks (8Mb) written.
314+0 records out
```

```
(student123⊕ kali)-[~]

$ sudo dcfldd if=/dev/sdb of=EvidenceDCFLDD

256 blocks (8Mb) written.

314+0 records in

314+0 records out

_(student123⊕ kali)-[~]
```

#### 6. sudo apt update

sudo apt install foremost

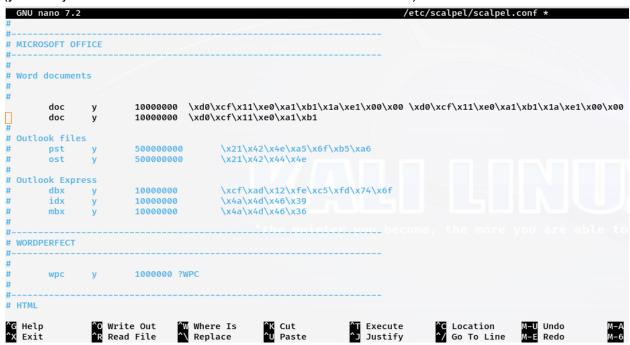
foremost -v -t all -i EvidenceDD -o /root/Desktop/RecoveredData

```
(student123⊕ kali)-[~]
$ sudo apt install foremost
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree... Done
Reading state information... Done
The following NEW packages will be installed:
0 upgraded, 1 newly installed, 0 to remove and 1077 not upgraded.
Need to get 42.5 kB of archives.
After this operation, 104 kB of additional disk space will be used.
Get:1 http://http.kali.org/kali kali-rolling/main amd64 foremost amd64 1.5.7-11+b2 [42.5 kB]
Fetched 42.5 kB in 1s (69.8 kB/s)
Selecting previously unselected package foremost.
(Reading database ... 506084 files and directories currently installed.)
Preparing to unpack .../foremost_1.5.7-11+b2_amd64.deb ...
Unpacking foremost (1.5.7-11+b2) ...
Setting up foremost (1.5.7-11+b2) ...
Processing triggers for man-db (2.12.0-1) ...
Processing triggers for kali-menu (2023.4.6) ...
   -(student123⊛ kali)-[~]
<u>$\sudo</u> foremost -v -t all -i EvidenceDD -o /root/Desktop/RecoveredData
Foremost version 1.5.7 by Jesse Kornblum, Kris Kendall, and Nick Mikus
Audit File
Foremost started at Sun Feb 11 19:36:20 2024
Invocation: foremost -v -t all -i EvidenceDD -o /root/Desktop/RecoveredData
Output directory: /root/Desktop
Configuration file: /etc/foremost.conf
Processing: EvidenceDD
```

```
File: EvidenceDD
Start: Sun Feb 11 19:36:20 2024
Length: 9 MB (10289152 bytes)
        Name (bs=512)
                                          File Offset
                                                          Comment
0:
        00000530.jpg
                             267 KB
                                              271360
        00001066.jpg
                                              545792
1:
                             319 KB
2:
        00001705.jpg
                             171 KB
                                              872960
3:
        00006688.jpg
                              1 MB
                                             3424256
        00010056.jpg
                                             5148672
4:
                              25 KB
5:
        00012044.jpg
                             264 KB
                                             6166564
                             107 KB
6:
        00012583.jpg
                                             6442825
7:
        00012574.ole
                              3 MB
                                             6437888
        00012876.ole
                                             6592512
8:
                               3 KB
foundat=file8.jpgUX
        00010810.zip
                             327 KB
                                             5534720
foundat=file9.jpgUX
10:
        00011466.zip
                             287 KB
                                             5870592
Finish: Sun Feb 11 19:36:20 2024
11 FILES EXTRACTED
jpg:= 7
ole:= 2
zip:= 2
```

#### 7. Nano /etc/foremost.conf

Uncomment some file types in the configuration file for those files to be recovered by foremost (you can just find where word doc is written and uncomment it.)



## 8. Recovery using Scalpel

sudo scalpel EvidenceDD -o /root/Desktop/RecoverScalpel sanj

is to see the folder contents.

## **CONCLUSION:**