Digital Forensic Analysis with Autopsy: Recovering and Interpreting System Artifacts

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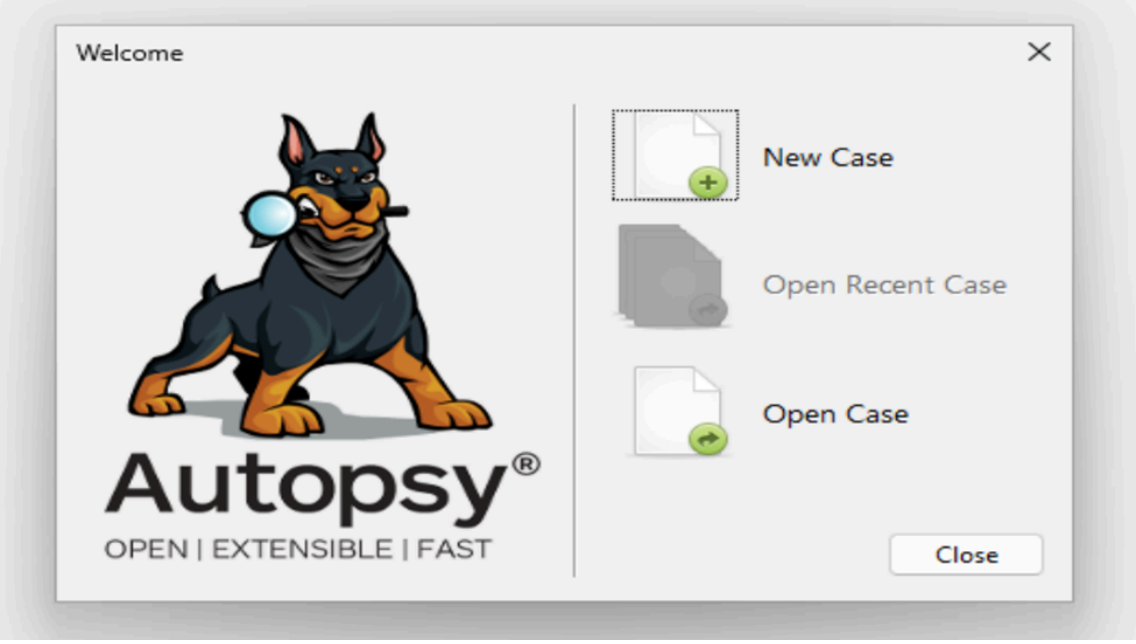
Executive Summary

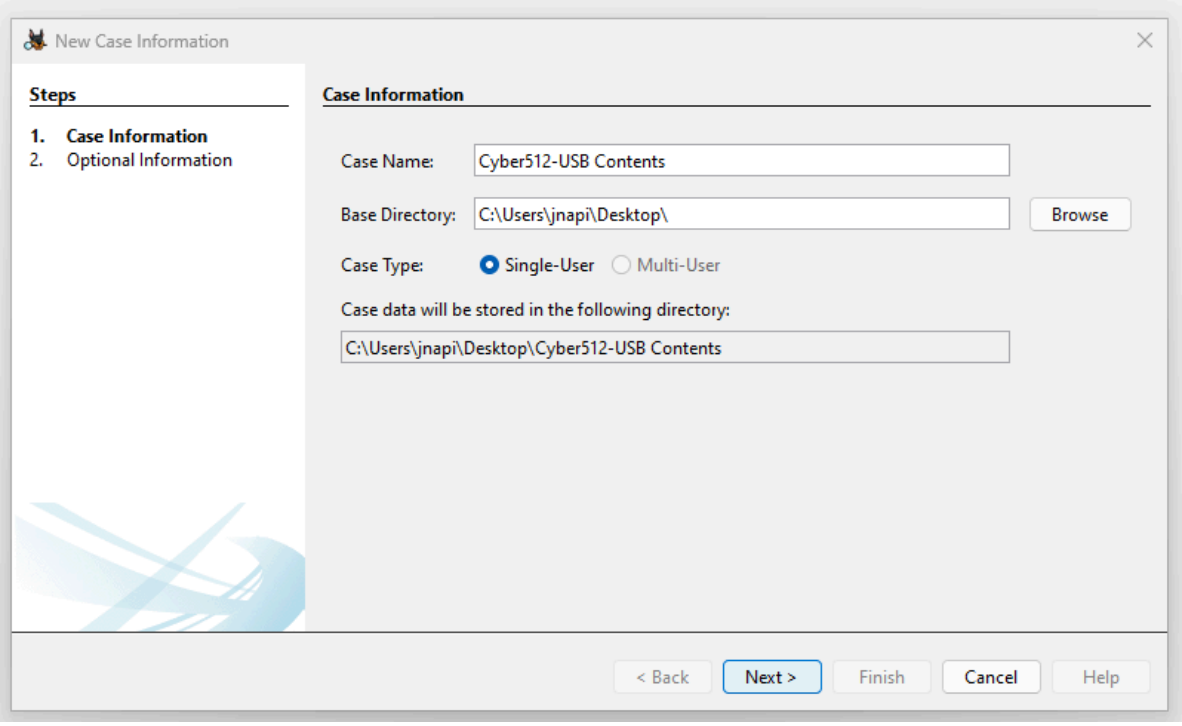
Autopsy is an open-source digital forensics platform widely used by investigators to analyze digital evidence. It provides powerful tools for examining data from devices, recovering deleted files, and identifying potential evidence in a user-friendly interface. This report outlines the use of Autopsy to perform forensic analysis on multiple data sources, including a USB drive, the HackingCase files, and the M57-Jean scenario. The purpose of this lab exercise is to practice using Autopsy for ingesting and analyzing data, identifying relevant findings, and gaining hands-on experience in digital forensics

Part 1: USB Drive Analysis using Autopsy

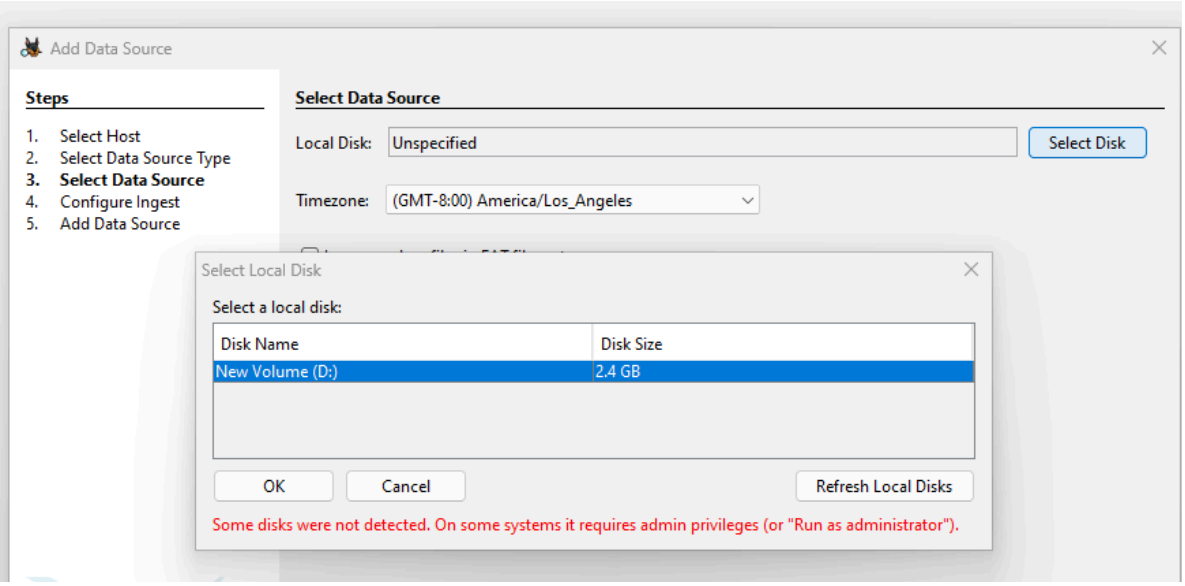
1. Download and install Autopsy from the official website: (https://www.autopsy.com/download)
2. Locate an old USB drive and ensure it has sufficient storage capacity (<4GB)
3. After installing Autopsy, launch the program and you will be prompted to start a new case or open an existing case.
    a. Click *New Case*.



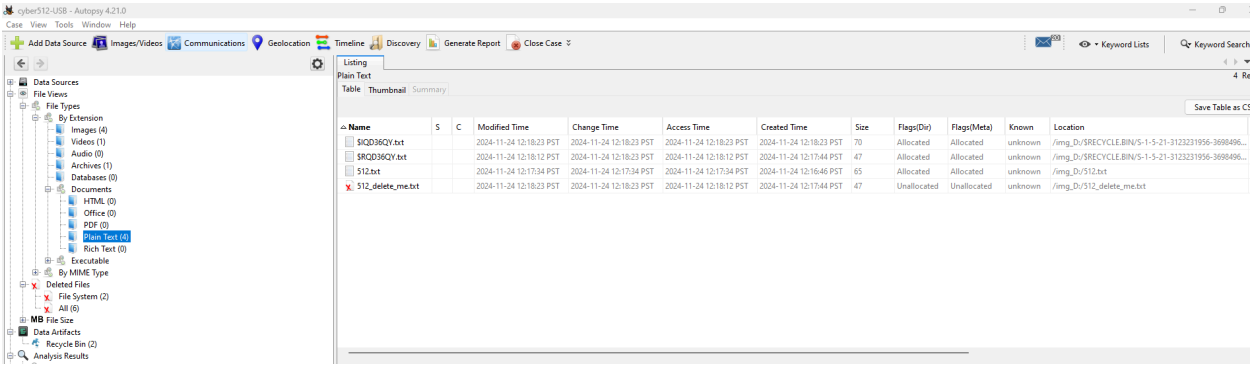
4. Enter a Case Name and identify the directory to store case data
    a. C:\Users\jnapi\Desktop\



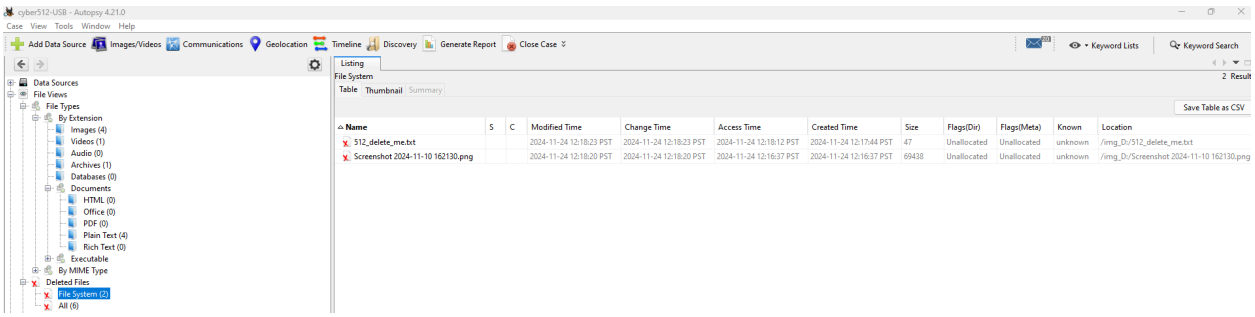
5. Selecting Local Disk, and Volume D for the USB data source.



6. After initial ingestion is complete, we review the extracted files. Since this USB had been used in the past, I added 4 new files to give it additional content. Two images and two text files were added, and then one of each was deleted.



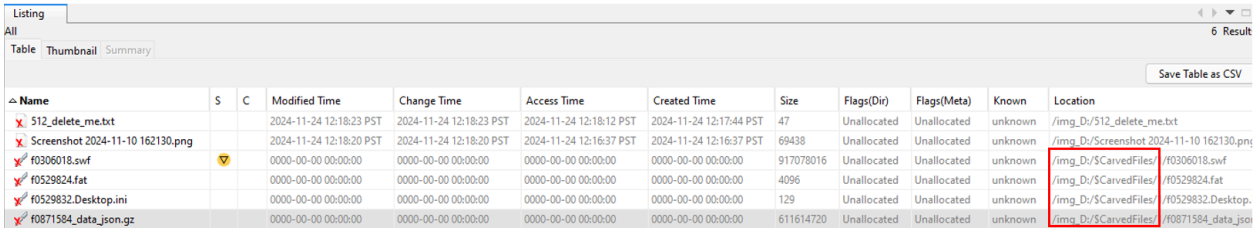
7. Reviewing the deleted files within the “File System” shows the two files which were recently added and then deleted.

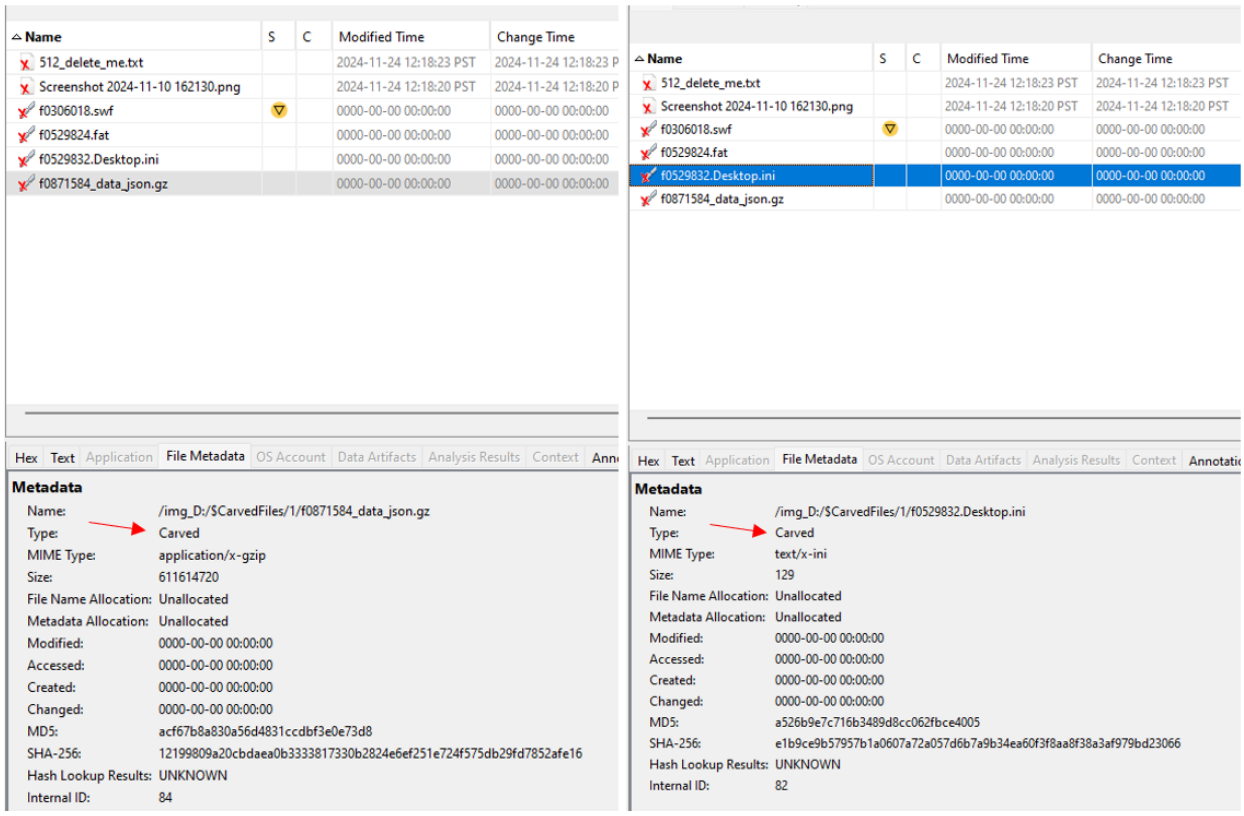


Part 1.2: What are the “CarvedFiles”, if any?

- The files identified within the dataset as “Carved Files” include the following:

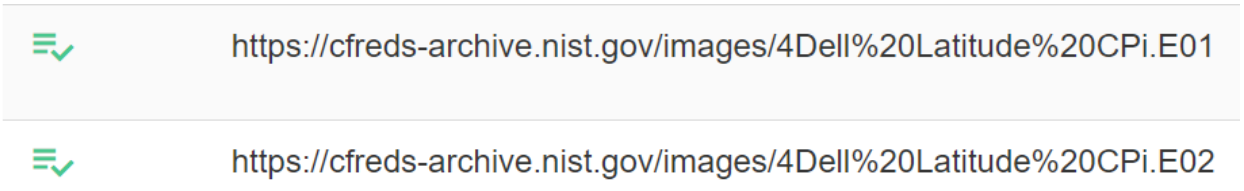
f0306018.swf	Small Web File, a now defunct Adobe Flash Movie file format.
f0529824.fat	“File Allocation Table” Disk Image File, or Zinf Project “FreeAmp Theme” audio file.
f0529832.Desktop.ini	Initialization text file - allows users to customize how a file system is displayed.
f0871584_data_json.gz	A compressed archive file created using the Gnu Zip utility.





Part 2: Computer Forensics - Hacking Case using Autopsy

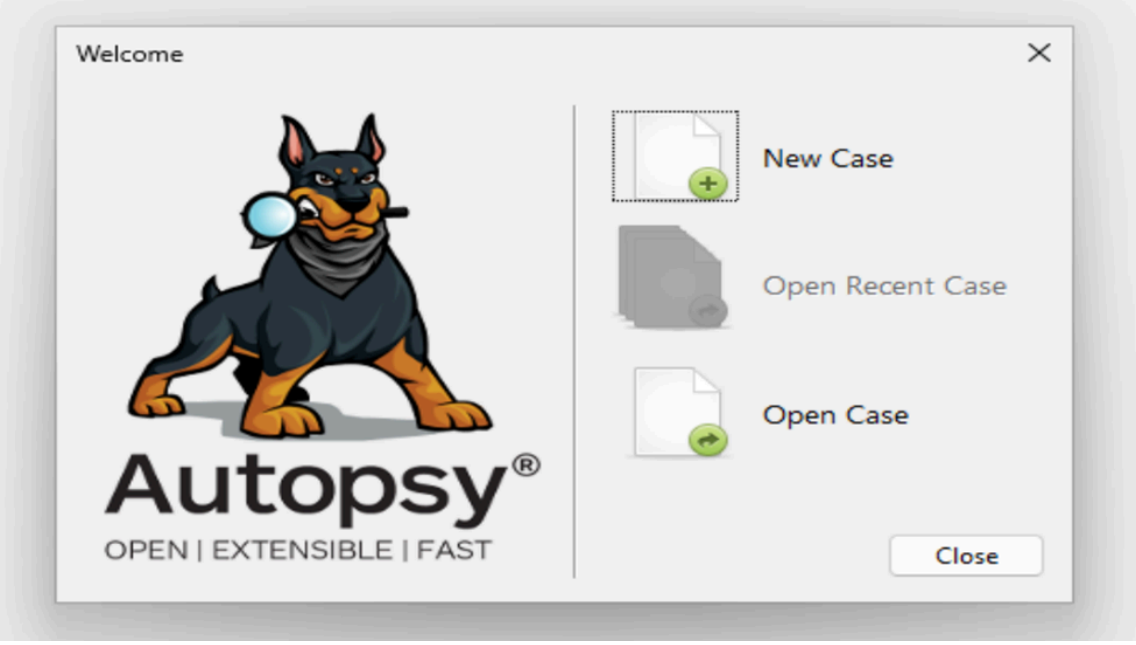
1. Obtain the disk image files, .E01 and .E02, for the Hacking Case from the NIST website, https://cfreds.nist.gov/all/NIST/HackingCase.
    a. Right-click the files and *Save link as*…



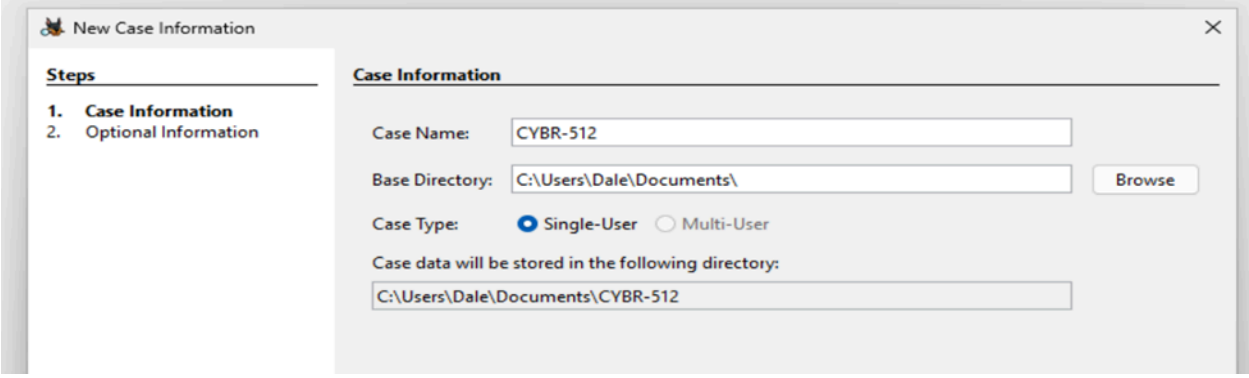
2. Both files need to be stored in the same directory with matching file names, only the extension, .E01 and .E02 being different. This will allow Autopsy to automatically detect

and ingest them both. This would work the same if there were an additional image segment titled .E03.

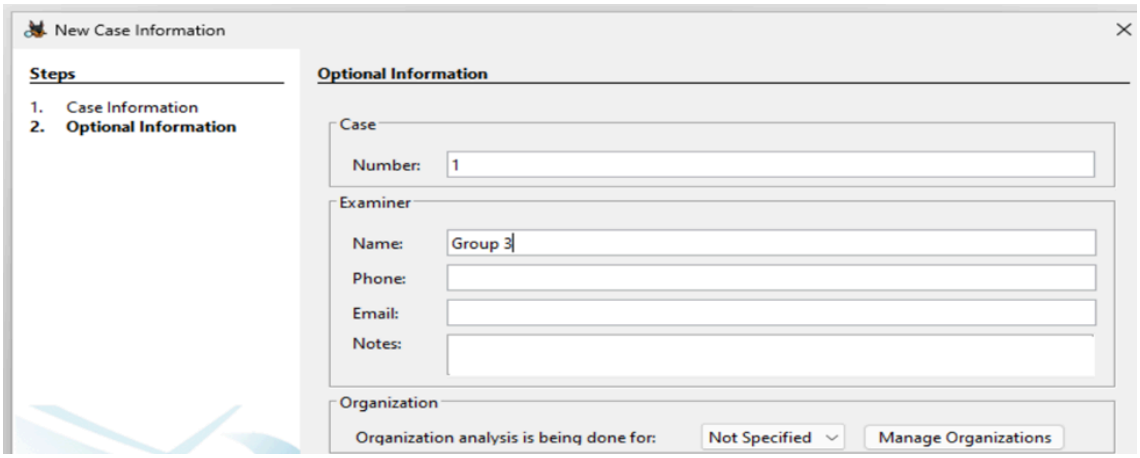
3. After installing Autopsy, launch the program and you will be prompted to start a new case or open an existing case.
    a. Click *New Case*.



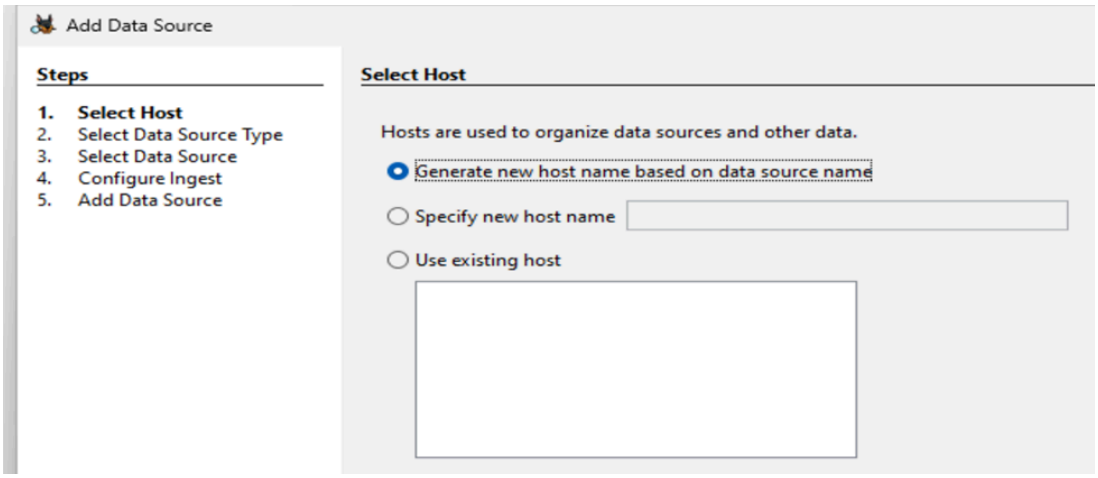
4. Enter a Case Name and identify the directory to store case data.

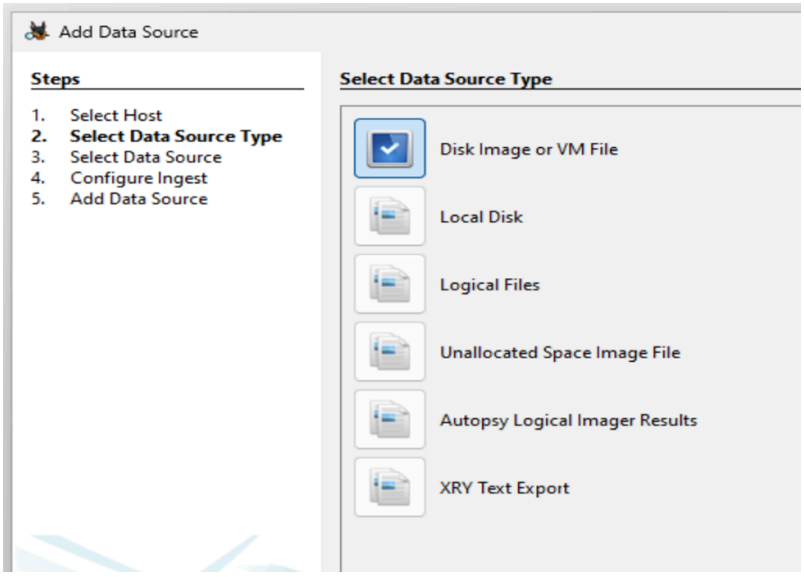


5. Click *Next* and enter any optional information that is relevant.

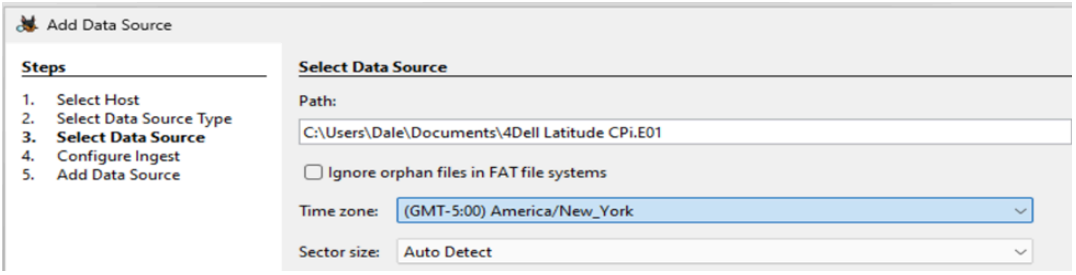


6. Next, you'll be prompted to add a data source, this will be the files downloaded in step 1.
    a. The data source type will be a disk image.

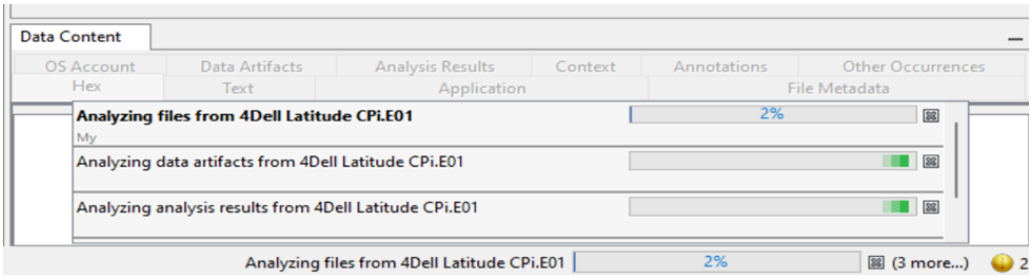


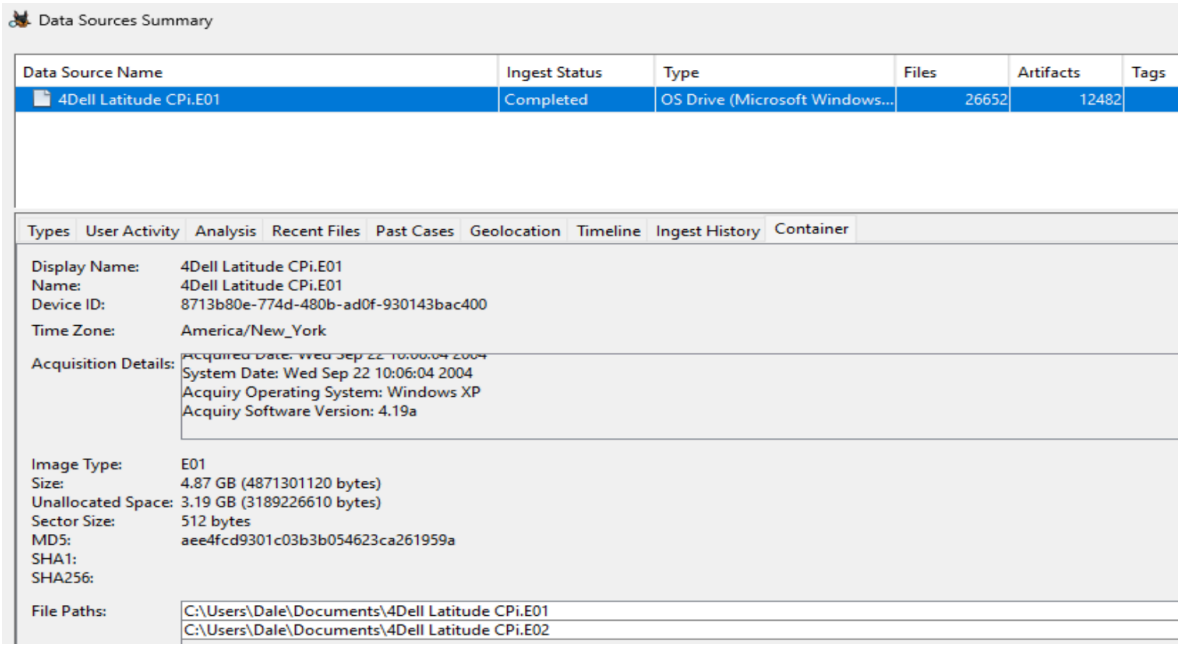


7. Navigate to the directory where the disk image files are located and select the one ending in .E01. Autopsy will automatically ingest .E02.



8. Autopsy will begin ingesting the files. Once complete, you can open the Data Sources Summary to verify the ingest was successful.

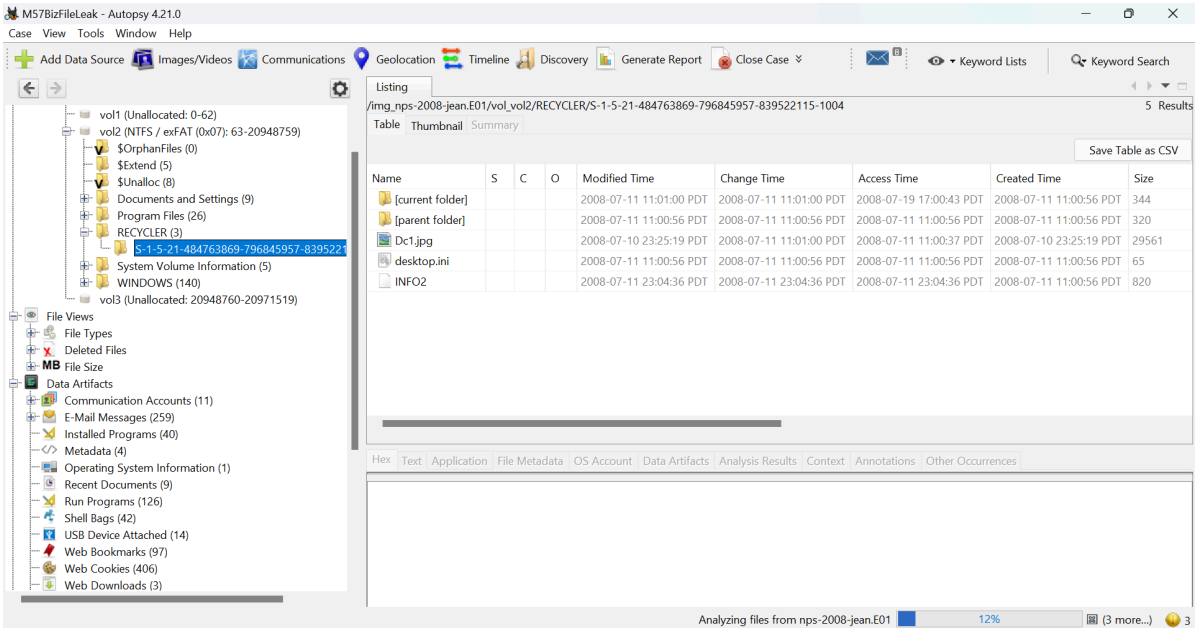




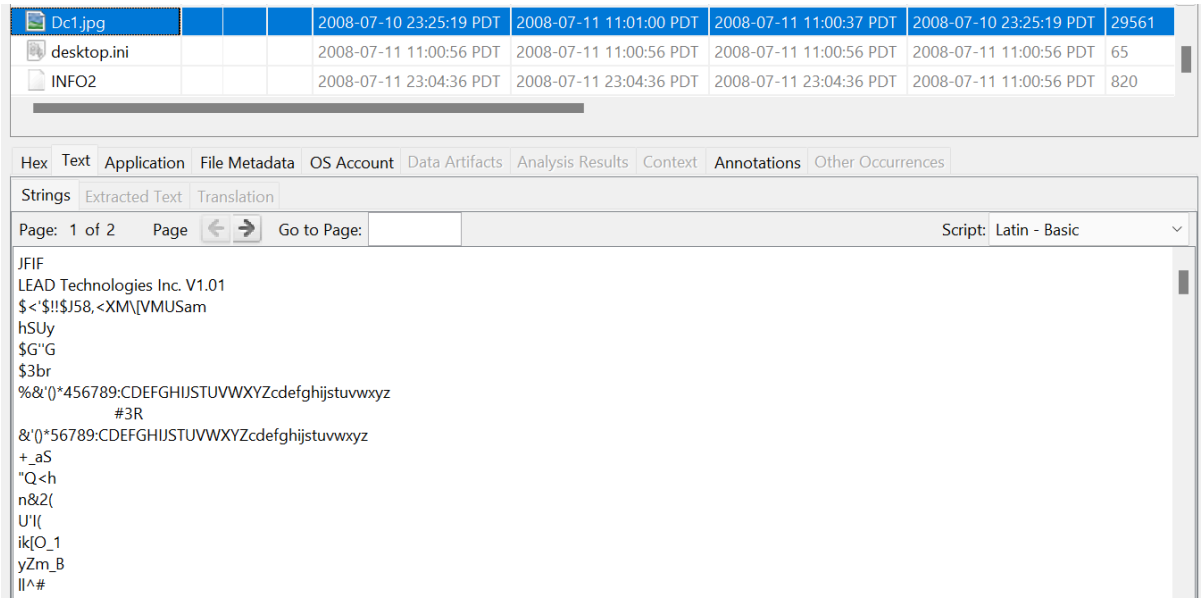
Part 3: M57-Jean Scenario Analysis using Autopsy

What are the contents of the "Recycler" in the target image?

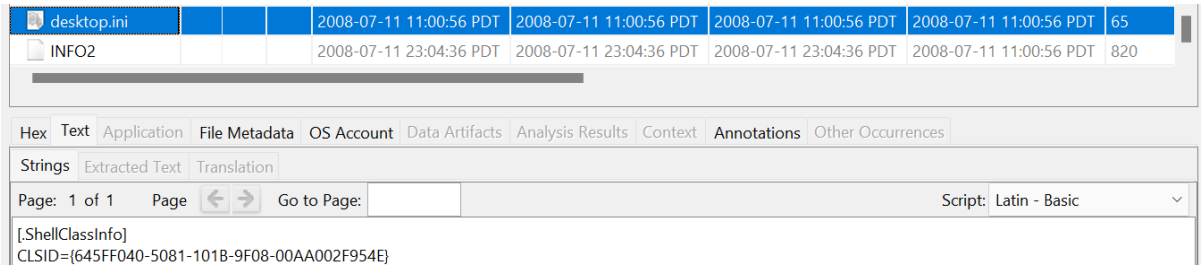
1. The Recycler folder in the m57-jean image contains three items:



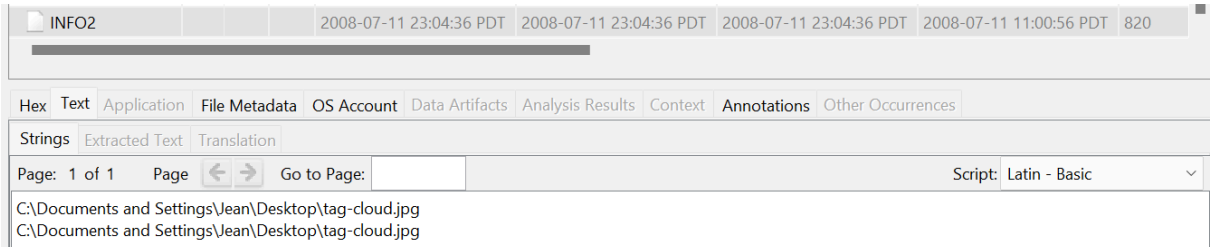
   a. **Dc1.jpg**: An image file, size 29,561 bytes, last modified on 2008-07-10.



b. **desktop.ini**: A configuration file, size 65 bytes, last modified on 2008-07-11.



c. **INFO2**: A metadata file, 820 bytes, last modified on 2008-07-11.
   i. This file maintains records of deleted files, including original file paths and deletion timestamps.



Conclusion

This report demonstrates the practical application of Autopsy for digital forensic analysis, highlighting its ability to recover and examine data from diverse sources, including USB drives, disk images, and scenario-based datasets. These exercises provided valuable insights into data ingestion, artifact recovery, and evidence interpretation using a powerful forensic platform.