

Lab - Digital Forensics Using Autopsy Part II

Overview

In this lab, you will begin to analyze the forensic image your imported into Autopsy in a previous lab.

Hardware requirements for these labs:

• Virtual install of Kali Linux

Lab Requirements

• You have created a forensic image and built a new case file using Autopsy.

You are now ready to proceed with the analysis of the forensic image.

Objectives:

- Create a case in Autopsy. (Lab Digital Forensics Using Autopsy Part I)
- Locate deleted/hidden images files
- Perform a deleted files search
- Create a case report with any evidence you find.

The lab takes off where Part I ended. To begin....

Open Autopsy

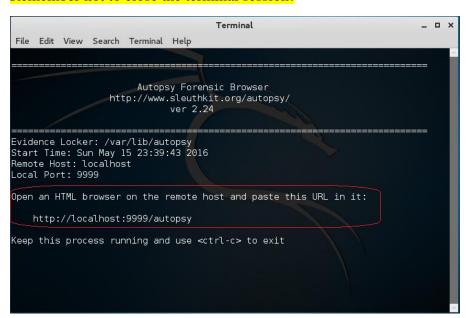
• In Kali, go to Applications -> Forensic and select autopsy from the list.





When you do so, you will open a screen that looks like that below. Notice that it asks you to open up a browser at http://localhost:9999/autopsy. (Hint: Hold down the Ctrl key and click on the URL in the terminal.)

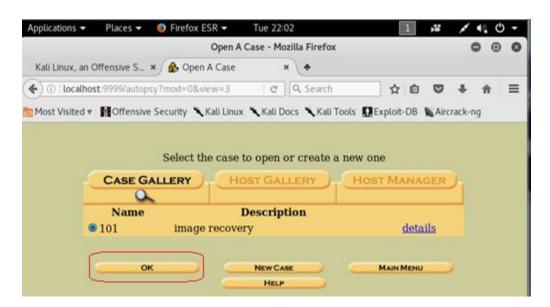
Remember not to close the terminal session!



Open Autopsy. Click the Open Case button.







Click the OK button.

In the next window, you presented with the host ID. Click OK.

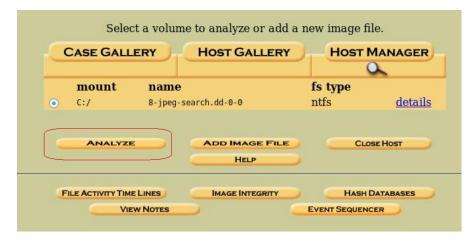




In the next window, you're presented with the image and volume information. Click on Analyze.

If you cannot see the file needed from within the case, run the following command from a new terminal window within Kali:

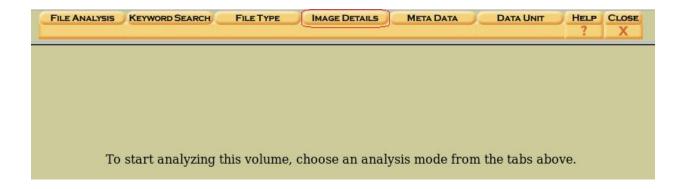
ln -s /usr/bin/icat /usr/bin/icat-sleuthkit



Viewing Image Details with Autopsy

• Select the Image Details Button





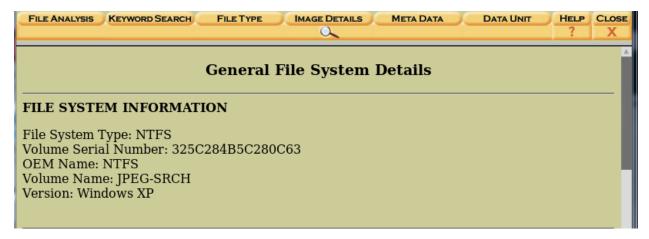
Viewing General File System Details with Autopsy

Your Image File System Type is NTFS

If you made a backup of the original image, your Volume Serial Number should remain the same.

This is important in a court of law, to demonstrate that the volume serial number of the image you analyzed is the same as the original copy.

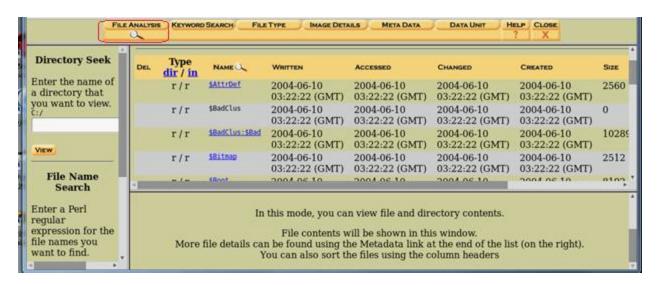
The Operating System Version of the Image is Windows XP.



Viewing File Analysis Details with Autopsy

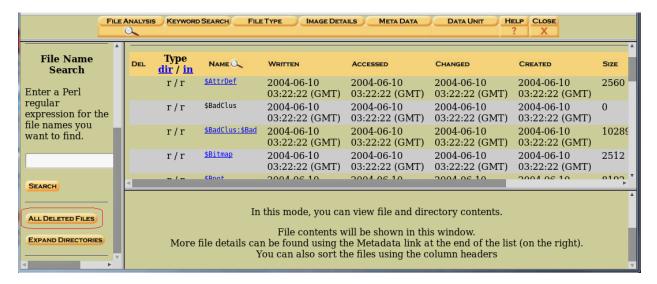
• Click the File Analysis Button





Viewing deleted files with Autopsy

• Click the All Deleted Files Button at the bottom of the left frame.



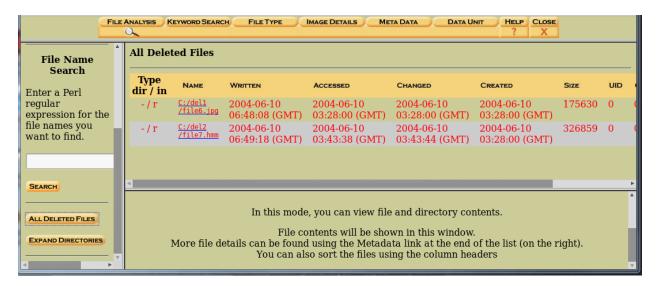
Viewing deleted files with Autopsy

Notice Autopsy found two files in our image that has been deleted.

The file named file6.jpg is obviously a JPEG, but what is file7.hmm?

• Click on the file named file6.jpg





Viewing deleted files with Autopsy

Once you click on file6.jpg, the bottom frame displays a thumbnail of the JPEG.

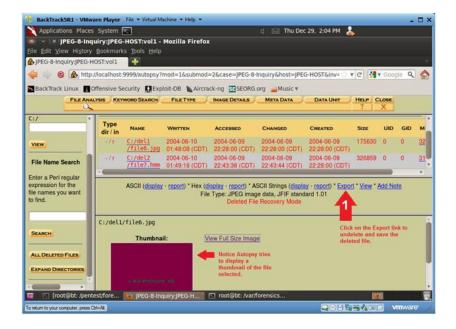


If you cannot see the file needed from within the case, run the following command from a new terminal in Kali: (Copy and paste)

ln -s /usr/bin/icat /usr/bin/icat-sleuthkit

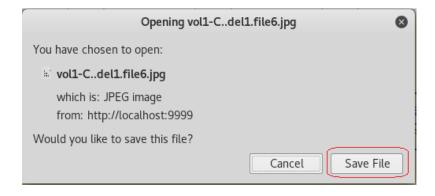
• Click on the Export link to save a copy of the deleted file named file6.jpg.



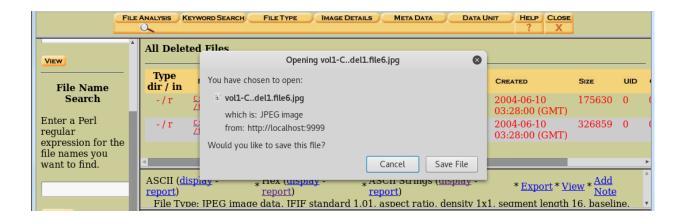


Saving the deleted files with Autopsy

Click the Save File radio button

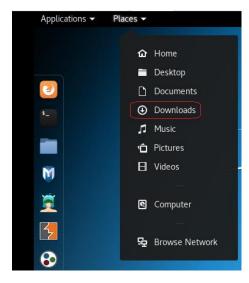




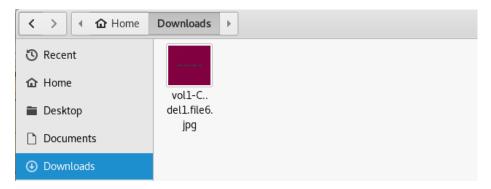


Saving the deleted files with Autopsy

- Single Click on Save File
- Minimize your browser (do not close!
- From the desktop, click on Places and select Downloads.







Move image to Forensics folder

- Right click on the image and select Move to...
- From the bottom of the folder locations, select + Other Locations
- Click on Computer, scroll to bottom of the folder list and click on Var
- Click on the forensics Folder
- Click on Images

In the top right corner, click on Select. This brings you back to the original location, note the file has been moved. You can verify the new location of the file by backtracking your steps starting with +Other Locations.



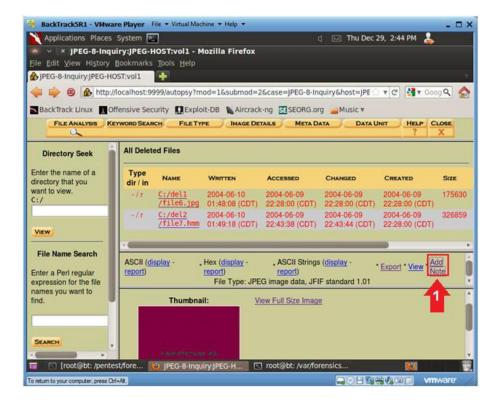
Add Note to file6.jpg

Warning! If you cannot add a note and kept receiving the following error (or any error)....run the following command from the terminal.

ln -s /usr/bin/ils /usr/bin/ils-sleuthkit

• Click on Add Note





Add Note to file6.jpg

Add the following information to the Note Text Box

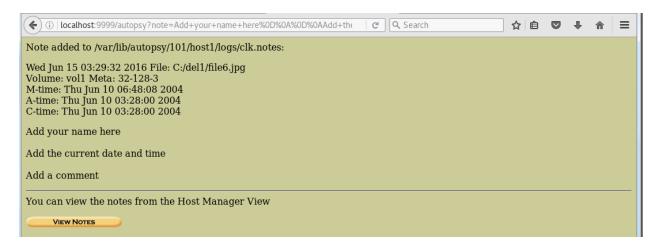
- Your Actual Name
- Current Date and Time
- Add a Comment
- Click the OK button.



Enter a note for c:/del1/file6.jpg (32-128-3):	
A note works like a bookmark and allows you to later find this data more easily.	
Add your name here Add the current date and time Add a comment	
✓ Add a Standard Note	
Add a Sequencer Event:	
A sequencer event will be sorted based on the time so that event reconstruction will be easier	
☐ M-Time (Thu Jun 10 06:48:08 2004) ☐ A-Time (Thu Jun 10 03:28:00 2004) ☐ C-Time (Thu Jun 10 03:28:00 2004)	
ОК	

Verify Notes

• Click the View Notes Button.



- Close the Child Window.
- Click the "X" on the child window. (See Below)

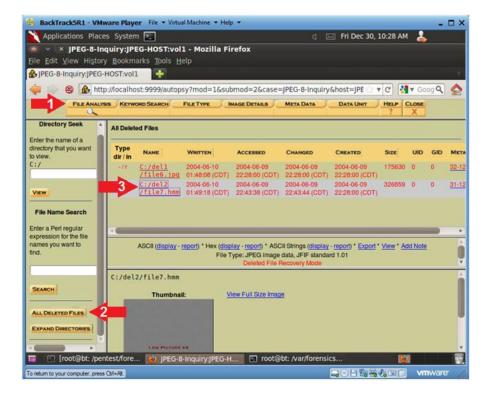




View Deleted File named file7.hmm

• Click on file7.hmm





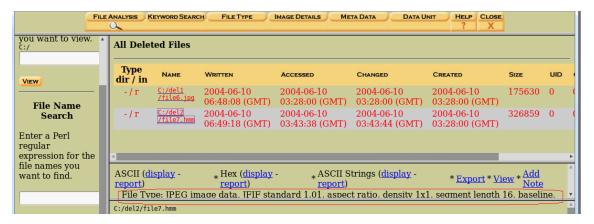
Save the deleted File named file7.hmm

Autopsy identified the file type of file file7.hmm as a JPEG, even though the extension is ".hmm" instead of ".jpg." Trying to hide a file or an image is difficult when using the right set of forensic tools.

Also, you can view the thumbnail.

• Click on the Export Link to save the filename file7.hmm.



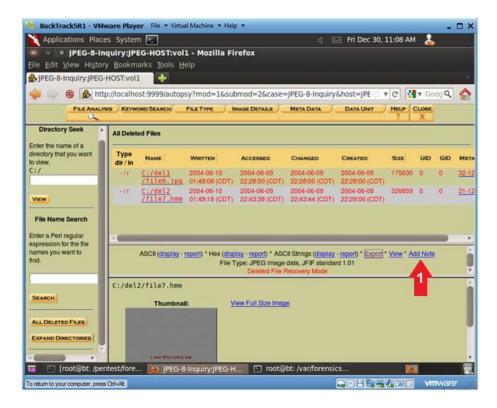


Save Deleted File named file7.hmm

• Click the Save File and repeat the steps used to save the first file.

Add Note to file7.hmm

Click on the Add Note link.





Add Note to file6.jpg

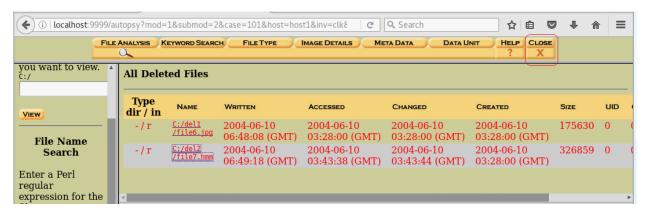
Add the following information to the Note Text Box

- Your Actual Name
- Current Date and Time
- Add a Comment

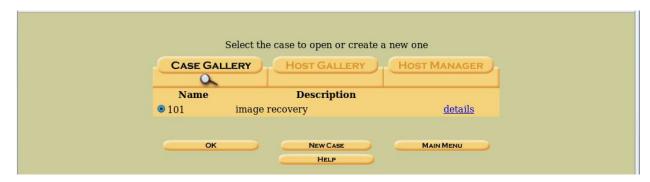
Click the OK button.

Verify Notes

- Click the View Notes Button.
- Close the child window, close Autopsy



- Close the host
- Close the case
- From the Case Gallery, find your existing case and click the OK button



• From the Host Gallery, click the OK button





Image Integrity Check

• Click on the Image Integrity Button.

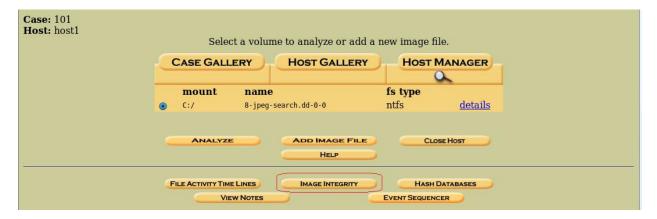


Image Integrity Check

Notice the "original" MD5 Check Sum immediately follows the 8-jpeg-search.dd image.

Click on the Validate Button.

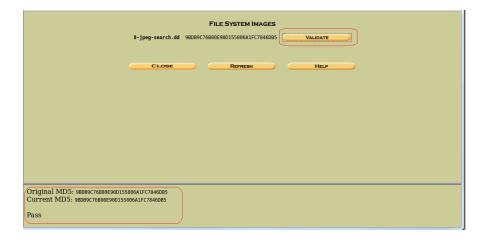
Below Autopsy compares the original MD5 Check Sum with the current MD5 Check Sum.

Note: (Why are we doing this?)

In general, you want to make sure that your work did not compromise the image.

This is particularly important in a court of law, especially evidence law when both integrity and chain of custody can be challenged and scrutinized.





End of the Lab!