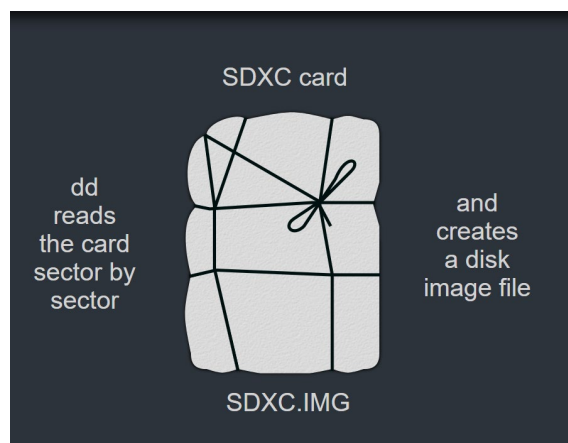


Activity 1

How to create the Disk Image using utility called dd for windows, this is able to read the raw data of a disk(hard side, a memory SSD drive)



Steps:

1. Download dd utility:

<http://www.chrysocome.net/downloads/dd-0.5.zip>

This program is free and distributed under GPL license.
For more information, refer to the [product page](#).

2. Unzip it and make a copy on your Desktop.

3. Connect the disk to the computer.

Your PC must detect it, otherwise dd won't work.

4. Open a DOS shell — the program called cmd.exe — and type the command:

dd --list

And you will get a list of the devices connected to your computer.
Here is what we get for example:

```
rawwrite dd for windows version 0.5.  
Written by John Newbigin  
This program is covered by the GPL. See copying.txt for details  
Win32 Available Volume Information  
\\.\Volume{aef46cf9-3e3d-11de-b8c6-806d6172696f}\  
link to \\?\Device\HarddiskVolume3  
fixed media  
Mounted on \\.\c:  
  
\\.\Volume{aef46cf8-3e3d-11de-b8c6-806d6172696f}\  
link to \\?\Device\CdRom0  
CD-ROM  
Mounted on \\.\d:  
  
\\.\Volume{6f41f4b2-d11a-11de-b318-001d4f88486c}\  
link to \\?\Device\Harddisk1\DP(1)0-0+5  
removeable media  
Mounted on \\.\f:
```

Display above shows the list of the devices connected to your computer. Here the interesting device is the F:\ volume described as **removable media**:

This is the card that we want to recover. Take note of the corresponding volume name:
\\.\Volume{6f41f4b2-d11a-11de-b318-001d4f88486c}

On your screen, the volume name will have a different name, but it will also start with **\\.\Volume{** and end with **}**. This name will be used in step #6.

5. Verify that you have enough space available on your hard disk.

The rule of the thumb is that a 4GB card will produce a 4GB file, a 120GB hard disk will need 120GB, and so on.

6. Type the command below to read your disk.

replace the volume name inside the curly brackets below, by the one that you have noted in step #4:

```
dd if=\\.\Volume{6f41f4b2-d11a-11de-b318-001d4f88486c} of=c:\usb.img bs=1M
```

This command creates a file called **c:\usb.img** that is a carbon-copy of the damaged disk.

It can take a long time. For 1GB, it can take one minute or more. For 120GB, it can take several hours.

Note that you can monitor the size of the **c:\usb.img** file as it grows from 0 to the size of the disk: This will give you an idea of the progress.

