# The Forensic Playground File Format

1.1

William Woodruff

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#### 1 Meta-Overview

The Forensic Playground File Format (FPFF) is an open format designed to serve as a sandbox for forensics education and competition. It has three main goals:

- 1. **Resemblance**. FPFF is similar to many common binary formats, making it a good tool for familiarizing students with binary layouts and parsing.
- 2. **Uniqueness**. FPFF is different enough from real formats, preventing automatic analysis with tools like binwalk.
- 3. **Flexibility**. FPFF's specification is simple, making extension and modification straightforward.

FPFF was developed by UMD-CSEC for CMSC389R: Ethical Hacking.

The specification and a reference implementation are available on GitHub under the MIT license.

The overview below this is fictional.

#### 2 Overview

Developed internally at Briong by lead developer Mark Thompson, the Forensic Play-ground File Format (FPFF) is a standards-compliant container format. This document contains the official specification for FPFF 1.0.

# 3 Terminology

- File and stream are used interchangeably, to denote a source of data.
- A word is 32 bits, or 4 bytes.
- A dword is 64 bits, or 8 bytes.
- A double is a 64 bit IEEE754 floating-point number.
- The use of **must** in any condition indicates that an FPFF parser should fail immediately if the condition is not met.
- The use of **should** indicates a user expectation that an FPFF parser may choose not to enforce.

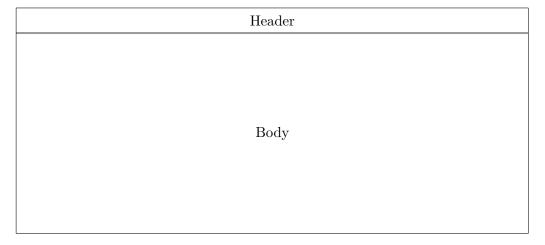
# 4 Specification

If FPFF data is read from a file, then that file should have a .fpff suffix.

All FPFF data is little-endian **except** for the content of section values, which may be whatever their format requires.

Unless otherwise specified, all integer fields are **unsigned**.

An FPFF file has two parts: a **header** and a **body**.



Each part is specified in detail below.

#### 4.1 Header

The FPFF header begins at offset 0.

Its layout is as follows:

Magic (OxBEFEDADE)
Version (version)
Timestamp (timestamp)
Author (author)
Section count (nsects)

Each field is described below.

## 4.1.1 Magic

The magic field is one word.

A valid FPFF stream **must** begin with the FPFF magic bytes: OxBEFEDADE. Any stream that does not begin with OxBEFEDADE is not a valid FPFF stream.

#### 4.1.2 Version

The version field is one word.

The stream's version **must** be 1, i.e. 0x1. Other versions are reserved for future FPFF specifications.

# 4.1.3 Timestamp

The timestamp field is one word.

The stream's timestamp **must** be a valid UNIX timestamp.<sup>1</sup>

#### **4.1.4** Author

The author field is 8 bytes.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Unix\_time

The stream's author **must** be ASCII-encoded<sup>2</sup>. If the author is shorter than 8 bytes, then the field **must** be padded with null (0x0) bytes.

# 4.1.5 Section count

The section count field is one word.

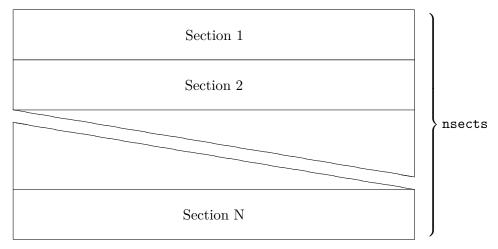
The stream's section count  $\mathbf{must}$  be greater than 0.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ASCII

# **4.2 Body**

The FPFF body begins immediately after the header (offset sizeof(header)).

The body is a list of nsects sections:

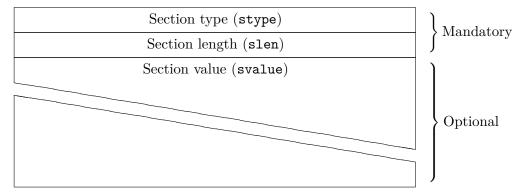


The layout of sections is described below.

## 4.2.1 Sections

Every section has at least two words: the section type (stype) and length (slen).

If slen is 0, then svalue must not exist. Thus, slen refers to the value only – the *total* length of the section in bytes is slen + sizeof(stype) + sizeof(slen).



#### 4.2.1.1 Section types

The stype field of a section indicates how to handle the section's value.

There are currently a fixed set of valid types:

- SECTION\_ASCII (0x1)
- SECTION UTF8 (0x2) UTF-8-encoded text<sup>3</sup>.
- SECTION\_WORDS (0x3) Array of words.
- SECTION\_DWORDS (0x4) Array of dwords.
- SECTION\_DOUBLES (0x5) Array of doubles.
- SECTION\_COORD (0x6) (Latitude, longitude) tuple of doubles.
- SECTION\_REFERENCE (0x7) The index of another section.
- SECTION\_PNG (0x8) Embedded PNG image.
- SECTION\_GIF87 (0x9) Embedded GIF (1987) image.
- SECTION\_GIF89 (OxA) Embedded GIF (1989) image.

A section's type **must** be one of the above.

#### 4.2.1.1.1 SECTION ASCII

Sections of type SECTION\_ASCII must contain slen bytes of ASCII-encoded text.

#### 4.2.1.1.2 SECTION\_UTF8

Sections of type SECTION\_UTF8 must contain slen bytes of UTF-8-encoded text.

#### 4.2.1.1.3 SECTION\_WORDS

Sections of type SECTION\_WORDS must contain slen / 4 words.

#### 4.2.1.1.4 SECTION DWORDS

Sections of type SECTION\_DWORDS must contain slen / 8 dwords.

#### 4.2.1.1.5 SECTION\_DOUBLES

Sections of type SECTION\_DOUBLES must contain slen / 8 doubles.

#### 4.2.1.1.6 SECTION\_COORD

Sections of type SECTION\_COORD must contain two doubles.

SECTION\_COORD sections must have an slen of exactly 16.

The coordinates inside of a SECTION\_COORD should be a valid (latitude, longitude) tuple.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/UTF-8

#### 4.2.1.1.7 SECTION\_REFERENCE

Sections of type SECTION\_REFERENCE must contain one word.

SECTION\_REFERENCE sections must have an slen of exactly 4.

The svalue of a SECTION\_REFERENCE section must be a valid index in the range [0, nsects - 1].

#### 4.2.1.1.8 SECTION\_PNG

Sections of type SECTION\_PNG must contain slen bytes of PNG-encoded data<sup>4</sup>.

As a space-saving measure, a proper FPFF emitter **must** remove the PNG's file signature<sup>5</sup>. Thus, a proper FPFF parser **must** re-add the signature to produce the actual PNG.

#### 4.2.1.1.9 SECTION\_GIF87

Sections of type SECTION\_GIF87 must contain slen bytes of 87a GIF-encoded data<sup>6</sup>.

As a space-saving measure, a proper FPFF emitter **must** remove the 87a file signature. Thus, a proper FPFF parser **must** re-add the signature to produce the actual GIF.

#### 4.2.1.1.10 SECTION\_GIF89

Sections of type SECTION\_GIF87 must contain slen bytes of 89a GIF-encoded data<sup>7</sup>.

As a space-saving measure, a proper FPFF emitter **must** remove the 89a file signature. Thus, a proper FPFF parser **must** re-add the signature to produce the actual GIF.

#### 4.2.1.2 Section length

As mentioned in 4.2.1, a section's length (slen) is the length of the section's value (svalue), not including the length of stype and slen themselves.

 $<sup>^4</sup>$ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Portable\_Network\_Graphics

 $<sup>^5</sup> http://www.libpng.org/pub/png/spec/1.2/PNG-Rationale.html\#R.PNG-file-signature$ 

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup>https://www.w3.org/Graphics/GIF/spec-gif87.txt

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup>https://www.w3.org/Graphics/GIF/spec-gif89a.txt