Intro to Cyber Forensics Lab Grading Sheet

Project: <u>LAB 4 - ANTI FORESICS</u>
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Executive Summary/ 4 points
□ □ Executive summary is brief and focused to the point of the project □ □ □ The summary clearly illustrates the objectives of the laboratory exercise
Apparatus/ 4 points □ □ □ The apparatus are clearly illustrated and documented
Procedures/ 12 points □ □ □ Adequate information provided to allow re-creation of work □ □ □ Consistent level of coverage throughout the project – nothing overly detailed or omitted
Problem Solving/ 5 points □ □ □ All problems identified □ □ □ Alternative solutions identified □ □ □ Solutions attempted listed □ □ □ Final solution detailed (what fixed the problem and why?)
Conclusions & Recommendations / 5 points □ □ □ Tie back to the learning objectives identified in the executive summary - critical □ □ □ Conclusions stated in a logical fashion □ □ □ Conclusions are viable based on the procedures and results □ □ □ Recommendations practical & relevant
Format & Grammar/ 5 points
Final Score:/ 35

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- 1. PART 1 Summary/ Automated Nightmare?
- 2. PART 2 When Things Go 'LEFT'...
- 3. PART 3 10 things I hate about hashes...
- 4. PART 4 Answers What did you find?

Following the procedures discussed in the lecture, the following solutions to the questions in the Lab 04-Anti-Forensics paper were found during the lab exercise.

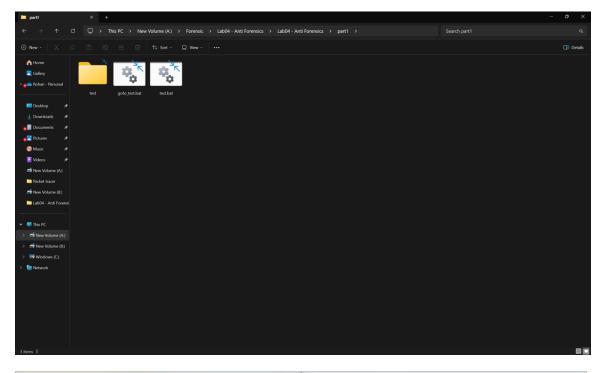
Part 1 – Automated Nightmare?

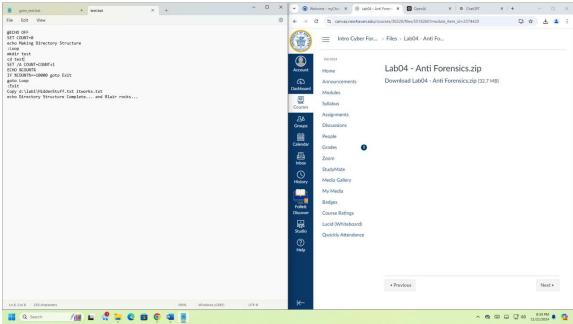
- 1. Copy the contents of **to Lab05 folder** to Desktop.
- 2. Go into the part1 folder and edit the test.bat file with Notepad.
 - a. **Briefly** describe what this batch file does:

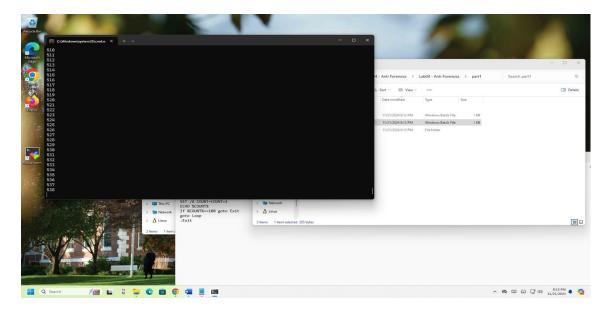
This Windows batch run regularly builds a folder called test inside itself up to 10,000 levels deep while maintaining count, resulting in a deeply nested directory structure. Following the loop's conclusion, it tries to move the HiddenStuff.txt file from d:\lab1 to the current directory, changing its name to itworks.txt. The successful message "Directory Structure Complete... and Blair rocks..." is printed at the end of the script. This script is entertaining or experimental, but if it is stopped before it is finished, it may cause system problems like disk space exhaustion.

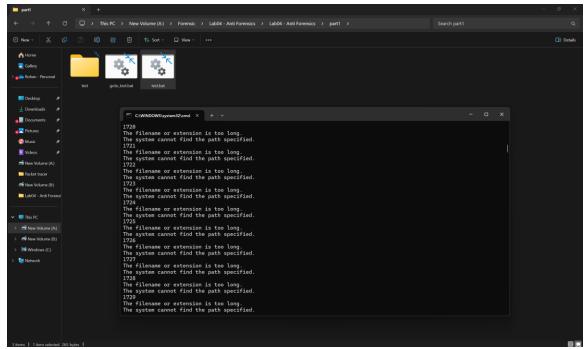
Close the test.bat file.

3. Run the test, bat file.







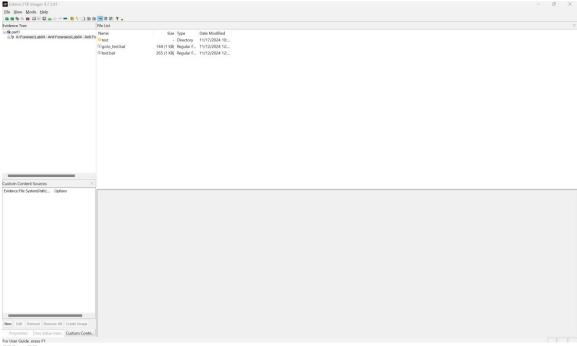


Forensic ToolKit (Install v1.62) – It is OK that it is not the FULL Version! Examine the part1 folder using FTK by adding the folder to be analyzed.

1. What evidence was found?

The presence of deeply nested directories should be disclosed by the analysis.

The contents of HiddenStuff.txt are copied and renamed to itworks.txt if it is found in d:\lab1. The real creation times of the generated files and folders should be ascertained by looking at their metadata or timestamps.

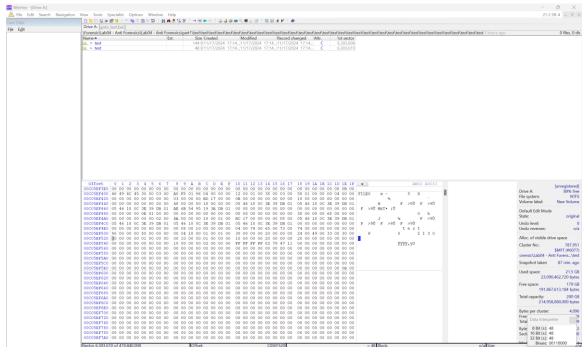


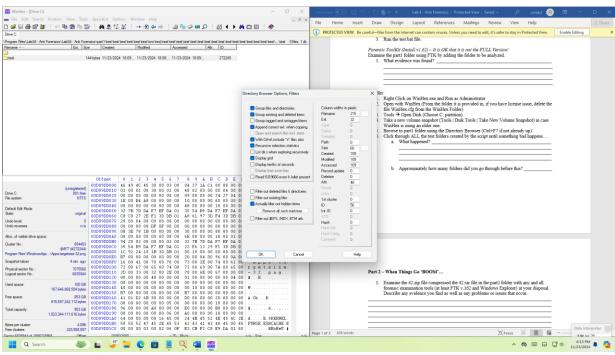
WinHex

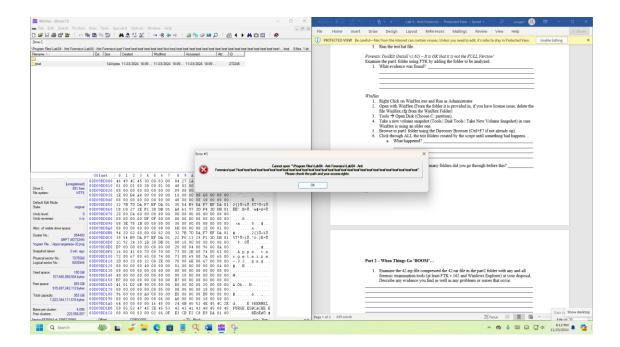
- 1. Right Click on WinHex.exe and Run as Administrator
- 2. Open with WinHex (From the folder it is provided in, if you have license issue, delete the file WinHex.cfg from the WinHex Folder)
- 3. Tools \rightarrow Open Disk (Choose C: partition).
- 4. Take a new volume snapshot (Tools | Disk Tools | Take New Volume Snapshot) in case WinHex is using an older one.
- 5. Browse to part1 folder using the Directory Browser (Ctrl+F7 if not already up).
- 6. Click through ALL the test folders created by the script until something bad happens...
 - a. What happened?

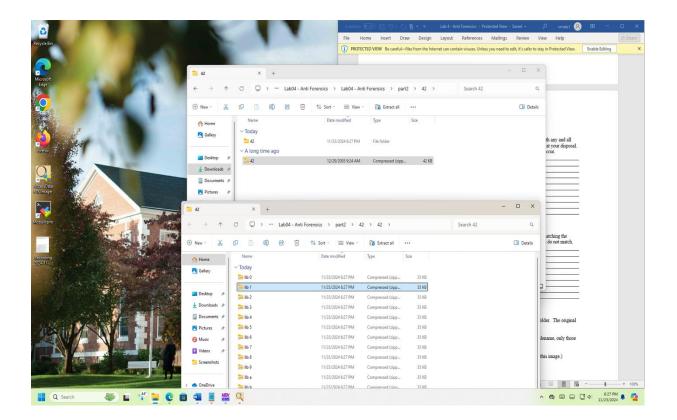
Clicking on all 27 test folders resulted in an Error #1 popup stating, "Cannot open File". Please check the path and access rights.

- 7. If the deeply nested folder structure surpasses the system's resource or path length constraints, WinHex may crash or stop working.
 - Although the exact number of folders visited varies from system to system, it typically takes between 255 and 260 nested directories before issues occur.
 - a. Approximately how many folders did you go through before this?
 27









WinHex version - v21.3

Part 2 - When Things Go 'LEFT'...

- 1. Examine the 42.zip file compressed the 42.rar file in the part2 folder with any and all forensic examination tools (at least FTK v.162 and Windows Explorer) at your disposal. Describe any evidence you find as well as any problems or issues that occur.
- The 42.rar and 42.zip files were extracted in phase 2. There were seven 'lib' folders in the 42 folders that required extraction.
- Every 'lib' folder contained a 'book' subdirectory, which contained books 0–9 and a–f. The extraction procedure went on. It takes awhile to extract each folder.
- While Access Data FTK 1.62 Demo looked through the 42.rar folder, Windows Defender found the "ZIP boom" virus. I turned on Windows Defender as a precaution. But the Windows security program took a while to start up.

Part 3 – 10 things I hate about hashes...

This semester you've already experienced the MD-5 hash of a disk image not matching the original hash. Briefly explain what you should do in the future when the hashes do not match.

When MD5 Hashes Do Not Match:

Explanation:

A mismatch shows that the data has been altered, either due to corruption, tampering, or errors during acquisition.

- 1. MD5 is slower than the SHA algorithm and other methods.
- 2. MD5 is less secure than the SHA algorithm due to its susceptibility to collision attacks.
- 3. It is possible to get the same hash function for two different inputs using MD5.
- 4. MD5 takes a lot of time.
- 5. Check the hash value after downloading the software again.
- 6. We should start over with a fresh copy if the visual verification is accurate.
- 7. Many individuals do not think about comparing hashes because of the difficulties.
- 8. Multiple hashing apps are needed to generate hashes.
- 9. The hash cannot contain null values.
- 10. It is time-consuming and necessitates a precise hash comparison.

Part 4 – Where did it go?

1. Use Autopsy for FAT to examine the warez.001 image in the part4 folder. The original MD-5 hash is 9af94f27b963f13025ab6f95ae2c3fdd.

Hash matched 9af94f27b963f13025ab6f95ae2c3fdd

- 2. Use the following page to:
 - a. describe what is on the image (you don't have to list every filename, only those that are interesting or have value to the case)
 - b. describe any form of anti-forensics that may be in use
 - i. Data Hiding (There is no steganography or ADS on this image.)
 - ii. Artifact Wiping
 - iii. Trail obfuscation
 - iv. Attacks against CF process/tools

Part 4 Answers: - What did you find?

Autopsy Examination of warez.001:

What appears on the image:

HACK ME!

BLAIR!! FAT12 3

|8N\$}\$

|&f:

r9&8-t

at2Nt

NTLDR

Remove disks or other media.

Disk error

Press any key to restart

This could be slack or this text could just kill this entire disk. Either way, we'll soon find out.

WAREZ

43Sm

.jpg

43SM JPG

45Sm

.jpg

145SM JPG

53Sm

.jpg

153SM JPG

61Sm

.jpg

61SM JPG

23Sm

.jpg

223SM JPG

37Sm

.jpg

237SM JPG

44Sm

.jpg

244SM JPG

49Sm

.jpg

49SM JPG

54Sm

.jpg

254SM JPG

55Sm

.jpg

255SM JPG

57bg

Yellow

257BGY~1JPG

58Sm

^a/c.jpg

258SM JPG

36Sm

.jpg

336SM JPG

40Sm

.jpg

340SM JPG

94Sm

.jpg

394SM JPG

95Sm

.jpg

395SM JPG

97bg

Black.

397BGB~1JPG 01Sm .jpg 401SM JPG 10Sm .jpg 610SM JPG 21Sm .jpg 621SM JPG humb s.db THUMBS DB & 4QH7 Z6P

