

KULLIYYAH OF INFORMATION AND TECHNOLOGY CSCI 2304 INTELLIGENT SYSTEMS SEMESTER I, 2024/2025

PROJECT REPORT SUBMISSION DATE: 20/1/2025

Project Team Name: Nasi Kandar

Crime Case of Investigation: **Identity Theft**

Team members:

Name	Matric No	Responsibility in the project			
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1. Introduction

1.1 Background

This is the group project report done by group Nasi Kandar of section 3 for the course CSCI 2303 Principles of IT security. The project is divided into two main components. The first part is the White Hat Investigation which consists of applying techniques learned from class in order to unravel hidden information by decrypting and finding hidden messages. The second part of the project is the Black Hat activity where the group utilizes encryption, steganography, and obfuscation techniques learned from class in order to conceal information and digital evidence according to the scenario.

1.2 Case Overview

Case Scenario:

You are at a crime scene, which is the home of a suspected cybercriminal named Eddy. According to the police, Eddy as an imposter obtains key pieces of personally identifiable information (PII), such as Social Security or driver's license numbers, to impersonate someone else. The chief police officer tells you that Eddy used his email to get the instruction from an unknown friend. They also communicate by using hidden tactics known as steganography to hide the information.

By examining Eddy's laptop, you find out that there are many suspicious files and steganography installed on the laptop including S-Tools, Quick Stego, SNOW, and Oursecret. There is one suspicious file named arjVqragvgl.zip saved on the computer Desktop.

Overview from case scenario: Eddy is the name of a suspected cybercriminal, is under investigation for identity theft and impersonation. Eddy's laptop contains multiple steganography tools (S-Tools, Quick Stego, SNOW, Oursecret). A suspicious file named arjVqragvgl.zip located on the Desktop. The investigation centers around analyzing a provided artifact (.ZIP file) containing multiple pieces of hidden evidence using various steganographic and forensic techniques.

2. Objectives

The main objectives of this project are to:

- 1. To identify and analyze at least five pieces of hidden evidence within the provided artifact
- 2. To demonstrate proficiency in using digital forensic tools and techniques
- 3. To create five challenging pieces of hidden evidence using various concealment techniques
- 4. To enhance practical understanding of digital forensics methodologies

3. Methodology

3.1 Investigation Tools

These are the tools utilized in order to unravel hidden messages.

Name of Tool	Purpose	Tool link(file)
1. S-tools	Analyzing and extracting data hidden in image files.	None (S-tools software)
2. QuickStego	Examining file structures and hidden data	None (Quickstego software)
3. MorseCode Translator	Decode messages in Morse code into understandable messages.	https://morsecode.world/international/translator.html

3.2 Investigation Process

Part 1: White Hat Investigation

- 1. Initial Assessment
- 2. Performed preliminary analysis of the ZIP file
- 3. Identified file types and potential areas of investigation
- 4. Evidence Discovery
- 5. Applied systematic analysis using various tools
- 6. Documented each step and finding

Part 2: Black Hat Implementation

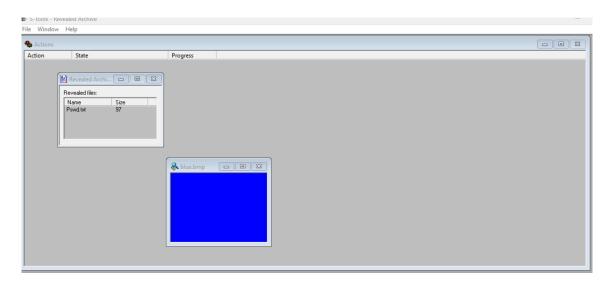
- 1. Evidence Creation
- 2. Selected appropriate concealment methods
- 3. Implemented various hiding techniques
- 4. Solution Documentation
- 5. Created step-by-step recovery guides
- 6. Verified solution reproducibility

4. Findings

4.1 White Hat Investigation Results

These are the results of the investigation that we extracted from 6 hidden messages.

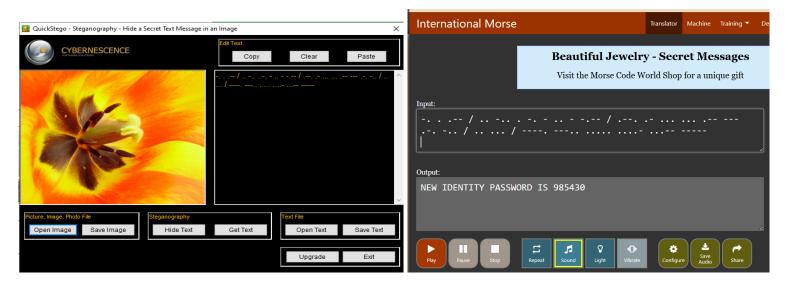
1. Utilizing s-tools to uncover the hidden message in blue.bmp which revealed pswrd.txt.



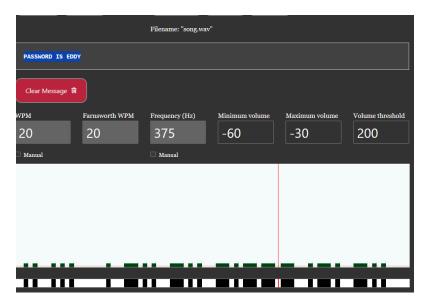
2. The use of mp3steno and cmd in order to reveal the hidden message in whatIwanted.mp3. In addition, it was discovered that the decryption password of the mp3 is 12345 in ch14.pptx/

```
C:\Users\madie\OneDrive\Documents\KICT files\sem(3)(2024-2025)\CSCI 2303\CSCI 2303-Tools and Artifacts\CSCI 2303-Tools a
nd Artifacts\Tools\Stega\MP3Stego_GUI>Decode.exe -X whatIwanted.mp3 -P 123456 outhidden
MP3StegoEncoder 1.1.15
See README file for copyright info
Input file = 'whatIwanted.mp3' output file = 'outhidden'
Will attempt to extract hidden information. Output: whatIwanted.mp3.txt
the bit stream file whatIwanted.mp3 is a BINARY file
HDR: s=FFF, id=1, l=3, ep=off, br=9, sf=0, pd=1, pr=0, m=0, js=0, c=0, o=0, e=0
alg.=MPEG-1, layer=III, tot bitrate=128, sfrq=44.1
mode=stereo, sblim=32, jsbd=32, ch=2
[Frame 6374]Avg slots/frame = 417.894; b/smp = 2.90; br = 127.980 kbps
Decoding of "whatIwanted.mp3" is finished
The decoded PCM output file name is "outhidden"
```

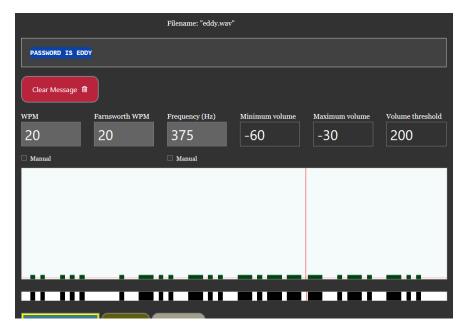
3. The hidden message in flower-1193218 was simple to find since it did not require any passphrase, therefore QuickStego was used in order to unravel the morse code for "NEWIDENTITYPASSWORDIS985430" in the image. This step required mp3 quickStego and morse code translator.



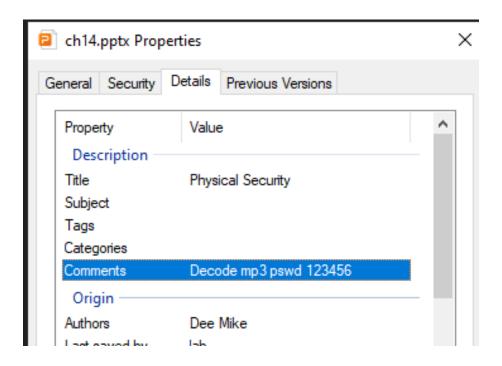
4. song,wav is a morse code audio which revealed "PASSWORD IS EDDY" after decryption. the password is extracted using Morse Code Translator



5. like song.wav, Eddy.wav is also a morse code audio which revealed "PASSWORD IS EDDY" after decryption. the password is extracted using Morse Code Translator



6. ch14.pptx was a case of obfuscation, where the hidden information was not in the file but actually hidden in the file properties, where it revealed Decode mp3 pswd 123456



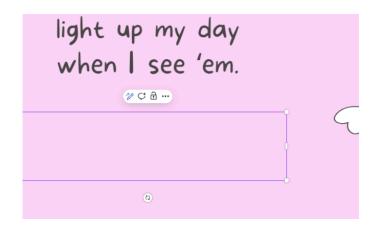
4.2 Black Hat Implementation

1. We use the morse code as a conceal method to hide the evidence of Passlove file using the morse code encoder. The hidden message which is PASSWORDISPASSWORD is located at the title header of the third slide.



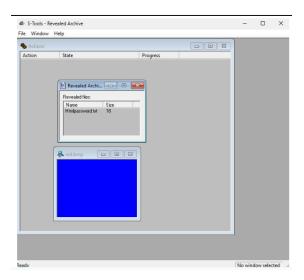
Concealment Steps	Recovery Steps		
 Create a canva slide to hide the secret message hidden text is hidden in morse code located around the border 	 victim analyse the content and look carefully what hidden in the particular slide and the morse code is hidden along the border of "Table of Contents" then the morse code is copied and paste into Morse Code Translator. 		

2. Stega and Rot13 have been implemented for self made Youtube link using stenography. The message hidden is the link itself that is located at the blank space of under text in the fifth slide. this is called as Obfuscation Technique



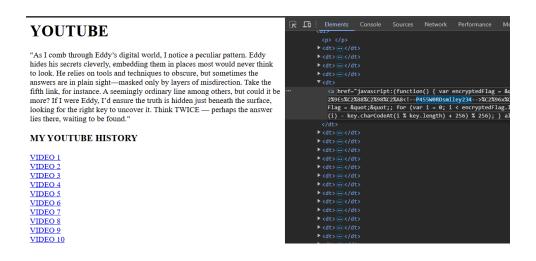
Concealment Steps	Recovery Steps
1. set the color of the text same as background	 copy the blank hidden text in the box as shown. paste the plain text in Rot13

3. Steganography technique has been applied using S-tools for red.bmp. The hidden message contained is Htmlpassword.txt located in the image. User needs to discover the pass key which is "PASSWORD".



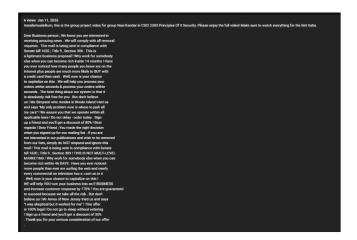
Concealment Steps	Recovery Steps	
 Using S-Tools, the Htmlpassword.txt file was embedded into red.bmp The hidden message can be retrieved by loading the steganographed image into S-Tools and entering the correct passkey ("PASSWORD") 	 load the 'red.bmp' file in the steganography upload image in Quick Stego and click the button 'Get Text' button to reveal the hidden text in the image file 	

4. MyYoutubeHistory.html is also Obsfucation Technique where the password is hidden in the inspect element. user has to find the password from listed youtube links. one of the twenty links provided is not working and user will get the hint from header in the html. the 5th link is the crashed URL and user has to get the password from that particular link in the inspect element.



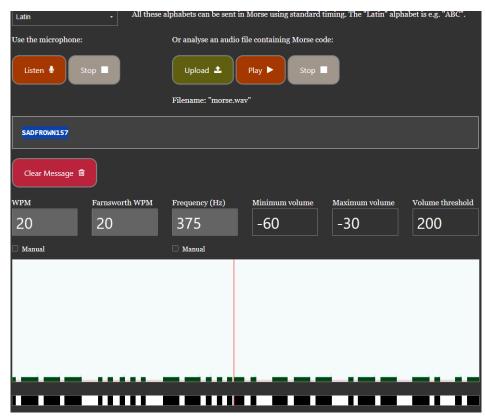
Concealment Steps	Recovery Steps	
 Create a list of youtube links and provide hint to navigate the 5th link as the location of hidden password Hide the password in the navigated of the 5th link in inspect element 	 right click on the html file to open the inspect element navigate to the 5th link in the inspect element and analyse the hidden password between the strings hidden in the element 	

5. We use encryption and steganography to conceal the descriptive file using spam mimic tools. to hide the evidence of Passlove slide using the morse code encoder. The hidden message which is eddyStinks is located in the description of the video.

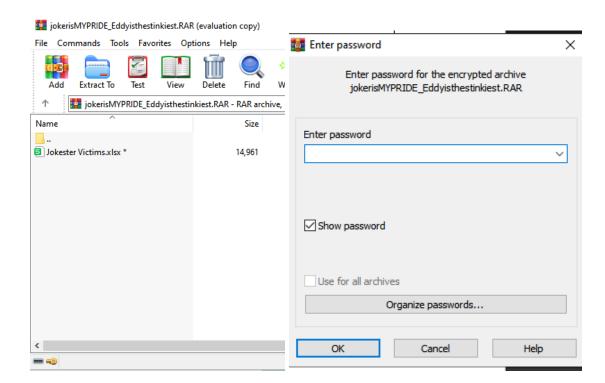


Concealment Steps	Recovery Steps	
 Create a password with a SpamMimic tools(Website) to create a fake Spam Messages Hide it inside the Description down below in Youtube Videos 	 Copy all the spam messages and paste it into the Spammimic decoder tools(Website) You will get the password to unlock the RAR file 	

6. We used Morse Code way file to hide the password inside an audio file.

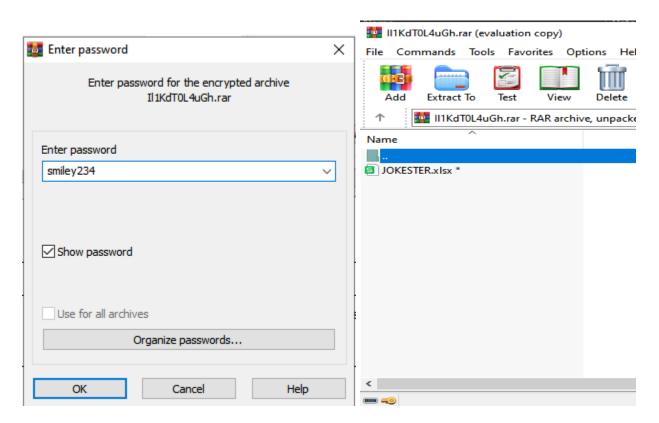


8. We locked both the Excel file in different Winrar so that User will have to solve the riddles first and try to find their way to find 2 keys which can unlock both of the RAR file



Concealment Steps	Recovery Steps
create a rar file, locate the file, right-click, choose "Set password," and enter chosen password	Put the password 'SADFROWN157' to unlock the files

9. Same goes to this Excel file which will expose the second part of the Black Hat evidence



Concealment Steps	Recovery Steps		
create a rar file, locate the file, right-click, choose "Set password," and enter chosen password	Put the password 'smiley234' to unlock the 2nd part of the evidence		

5. Conclusion

5.1 Summary of Findings

1. White Hat Investigation:

During the investigation, six hidden pieces of evidence were successfully identified, revealing critical information. A hidden message within blue.bmp was extracted using S-tools, leading to the discovery of pswrd.txt. Similarly, whatIwanted.mp3 concealed a message decoded with MP3Steno using the password 12345. A visual examination of the flower-1193218 image uncovered a Morse code message, "NEWIDENTITYPASSWORDIS985430." Additionally, two audio files, song.wav and Eddy.wav, both encoded with Morse code, revealed the phrase "PASSWORD IS EDDY." Finally, obfuscated information within the metadata of ch14.pptx provided the MP3 decode password, further unlocking crucial data. These findings collectively contributed significant evidence to the case.

2. Black Hat Implementation:

A variety of data concealment techniques were employed to create eight pieces of hidden evidence, showcasing advanced methods of information hiding. A Morse code message embedded in the PassLove file revealed "PASSWORDISPASSWORD," while steganography combined with ROT13 encoding concealed a YouTube link. S-tools steganography was used in red.bmp to hide Htmlpassword.txt. Additional hidden content was stored within a RAR file, and an HTML file was protected by the password smiley234. Spam Mimic encryption in a descriptive file encoded the message "eddyStinks." MP3 steganography, secured with the password sadFrown157, provided another layer of concealment, and an Excel file contained further hidden content. These diverse techniques demonstrate a comprehensive approach to securing and obscuring sensitive information.

5.2 Challenges and Solutions

Challenges	Solutions
Multiple layers of encryption and passwords requiring sequential solving	 Create a systematic password management system Implement a structured unlocking workflow
Various tools and techniques needed for different file types	Standardize the toolkitTool management
Complex implementation of different steganography methods	 Create implementation templates Testing procedures Practice scenario first and gradually increase complexity
Need to maintain comprehensive documentation of all steps	 Standardize documentation Documentation management regular review of documentation accuracy
Coordination between white hat discovery and black hat implementation	 Project management improvements Workflow optimization regular review session between teams

5.3 Recommendations

1. Process Improvements:

To ensure consistency and efficiency in steganography projects, a standardized template for documenting implementations should be developed, detailing the tools, techniques, and parameters used. A comprehensive checklist for testing hidden evidence recovery will help verify successful extraction and integrity of concealed data. Clear naming conventions for files and passwords must be established to maintain clarity and organization. Additionally, implementing version control for different stages of evidence creation will allow for better tracking, management, and refinement of processes throughout the project lifecycle.

2. Technical Enhancements:

To enhance data concealment strategies, exploring more advanced steganography tools will provide improved functionality and security. Implementing multi-layer encryption techniques can add additional protection to hidden information. Developing more sophisticated password schemes will increase resistance to unauthorized access. Additionally, creating automated testing procedures for evidence verification will streamline the process of ensuring data integrity and successful recovery, improving overall efficiency and reliability.

3. Documentation Updates:

To improve the efficiency and clarity of recovery procedures, detailed flowcharts should be created to visually map each step. Implementing standardized screenshot documentation will ensure consistent visual records for reference. Clear step-by-step guides for each technique will enhance reproducibility and understanding for users. Additionally, maintaining a central repository of all tools and methods used will provide easy access and organization, fostering better management and collaboration in future projects.

4. Security Improvements:

To strengthen data security and obfuscation, implementing more complex password combinations will increase resistance to brute-force attacks. Using multiple encryption layers adds additional barriers against unauthorized access. Creating decoy files and false paths can mislead intruders and protect real data. Additionally, implementing time-based or sequential unlocking mechanisms will enhance control and make unauthorized recovery more challenging, providing a robust and multi-faceted approach to secure information concealment.

5. Training Recommendations:

To enhance skills and adaptability, regular practice with new steganography tools is essential for staying current with evolving technologies. Cross-training team members on different techniques will build a more versatile and knowledgeable team. Documenting best practices and lessons learned will provide a valuable reference for continuous improvement. Additionally, creating training scenarios for new techniques will foster hands-on learning and better prepare the team for real-world applications and challenges.

6. Appendices

DIGITAL EVIDENCE SUMMARY

PART 1 [WHITE HAT]:INSPECTING DIGITAL EVIDENCE

Case ID:14

Case Name: Identity Theft
Analyzed By: Nasi Kandar

No	Evidence	Technique	Tools	Hidden	Hidden message	Passphrase	Screenshot	Remarks
1	Name blue.bmp	Steganogra phy (Reveal message)	Utilized S-tools	message pswrd.txt	Location inside blue.bmp	eddy	The state of the s	
2	whatIwant ed.mp3	Steganogra phy	mp3 steno, cmd	eddy IDEA	-	Using the "123456" from the ch14.pptx	Conservation for the conservation of the conse	
3	flower-11 93218	Steganogra phy	QuickSt ego,Mor se code translato r	NEW IDENTITY PASSWORD IS 985430	Inside the flower picture	-	COMMISSION Segregately 1966 a Seart fact Message in enlarge COMMISSION Segregately 1966 a Seart fact Message in enlarge Company Segregately 1966 a Seart fact Message in enlarge Company Segregately 1966 a Seart fact Seart fact Message in enlarge Company Segregately 1966 a Seart fact	
4	song.wav	Morse Code Decoding(S teganograp hy)	Morse Code Translat or	PASSWORD IS EDDY	Secret message encrypted using morse code	-	Filename "sung-over"	
5	ch14.pptx	Obfuscatio n technique	none	Decode mp3 pswd 123456	Inside the comments of the file when you clicked properties	-	Ch14.pptx Properties General Security Details Previous Versions Property Value Description Title Physical Security Subject Tags Categories Comments Decode mp3 pswd 123456 Origin Authors Dee Mike	

N	Evidence	Technique	Tools	Hidden	Hidden message	Passphrase	Screenshot	Remarks
	Name	Used	Utilized	message	Location	(if any)		
6	Eddy.wav	Morse Code Decoding	Morse Code Translat or	PASSWORD IS EDDY	Secret message encrypted using morse code	-	Filenate Voltage Filenate Filenate	

DIGITAL EVIDENCE SUMMARY

PART 2 [BLACK HAT]: HIDING DIGITAL EVIDENCE

Case ID:14

Case Name: Identity Theft

Created By: Nasi Kandar

No	Evidence Name PassLove(Th	Technique Used	Tools Utilized Morse	Hidden message PASSW ORDISP	Hidden message Location Title header of	Passphra se (if any)	Screenshot Table of Contents	Remarks
1	e thing I love about you)	Morse Code	code encoder	ASSWO RD	third slide	-	Table of Contents	
2	Youtube Link (The thing I love about you)	Stega, rot13	Steno	https://y outu.be/ OiJwcljd Yqk	Blank Space of slide under text in fifth slide	-	light up my day when I see 'em.	
3	red.bmp	Steganograp hy	S-tools	Htmlpas sword.txt	in the image	PASSW ORD	& S-Tools-Revealed Archive File Window Help Action State Progress Action State Progress Action Size History Revealed Archive Fred kmp Revealed Archive Revealed A	
4	DOnt Check my Browser History	-	-	-	-	hafizEnc em	Add Extract To Test Enter password Enter password for the encrypted file MyYoutubeHistory.html in archive DOnt Check my Browser History.rar Enter password Show password Use for all archives OK Cancel Help	

5	MyYoutubeH istory.html	Obsfucation Technique	Inspect	part1 passwor d which is smiley23	in the inspect element	smiley23	YOUTUBE *As I some through Edy's digital would, I notice a peculiar parent. Edy to leave the second of the second
6	Descriptive	Encryption and steganograp hy	Spam Mimic	eddyStin ks	in the description of the video	-	Assert July 1255 Assimilated by 15 to 15 t
7	Theres nothing here LOL dont be a FOOL	Steganograp hy	Morse Code Translat or	part2 passwor d which is SADFR OWN15	in the morsecode file	eddyStin ks	Enter password Enter password for the encrypted archive Theres nothing here LOL dont be a FOOL.rar Enter password eddy-Stinks Show password Use for all archives Organize passwords OK Cancel Help Transmitted to the server, but the connection to the server is encrypted nonetheless. Hyou cannot produce your own Mone code nounds then try using my Mone code to play or download some. All these alphabets can be sent in Mone using standard timing. The "Latin" alphabet is e.g. "ABC". Use the microphone: Or analyse an audio file containing Mone code: Laten Stop Filename: "mones was" Filename: "mones was"
8	Excelfile	-	-	-	-	smiley234 SADFRO WN157	Enter password Enter password Interford. AuGh. rar Enter password Show password Use for all archives Organize passwords OK Cancel Help Enter password X Enter password Show password White password in the encrypted archive jokenisMYPRIDE_Eddyisthestinkiest.RAR Enter password Show password Use for all archives Organize passwords OK Cancel Help