Guide to Computer Forensics and Investigations Sixth Edition

Chapter 8

Recovering Graphics Files





Objectives

- Describe types of graphics file formats
- Explain types of data compression
- Explain how to locate and recover graphics files
- Describe how to identify unknown file formats
- Explain copyright issues with graphics





Recognizing a Graphics File

- Graphic files contain digital photographs, line art, three-dimensional images, text data converted to images, and scanned replicas of printed pictures
 - Bitmap images: collection of dots
 - Vector graphics: based on mathematical instructions
 - Metafile graphics: combination of bitmap and vector
- Types of programs
 - Graphics editors
 - Image viewers





Understanding Bitmap and Raster Images

- Bitmap images
 - Grids of individual pixels
- Raster images also collections of pixels
 - Pixels are stored in rows
 - Better for printing
- Image quality
 - Screen resolution determines amount of detail
 - Software contributes to image quality (drivers)
 - Number of color bits used per pixel





Understanding Vector Graphics

- Characteristics of vector graphics
 - Uses lines instead of dots
 - Store only the calculations for drawing lines and shapes
 - Smaller than bitmap files
 - Preserve quality when image is enlarged
- CorelDRAW, Adobe Illustrator





Understanding Metafile Graphics

- Metafile graphics combine raster and vector graphics
- Example
 - Scanned photo (bitmap) with text or arrows (vector)
- Share advantages and disadvantages of both types
 - When enlarged, bitmap part loses quality



Standard graphics file formats

- Standard bitmap file formats
 - Portable Network Graphic (.png)
 - Graphic Interchange Format (.gif)
 - Joint Photographic Experts Group (.jpeg, .jpg)
 - Tagged Image File Format (.tiff, .tif)
 - Window Bitmap (.bmp)
- Standard vector file formats
 - Hewlett Packard Graphics Language (.hpgl)
 - Autocad (.dxf)



- Nonstandard graphics file formats
 - Targa (.tga)
 - Raster Transfer Language (.rtl)
 - Adobe Photoshop (.psd) and Illustrator (.ai)
 - Freehand (.fh11)
 - Scalable Vector Graphics (.svg)
 - Paintbrush (.pcx)
- Search the Web for software to manipulate unknown image formats



Understanding Digital Photograph File Formats (1 of 8)

- Witnesses or suspects can create their own digital photos
- Examining the raw file format
 - Raw file format
 - Referred to as a digital negative
 - Typically found on many higher-end digital cameras
 - Sensors in the digital camera simply record pixels on the camera's memory card
 - Raw format maintains the best picture quality



Understanding Digital Photograph File Formats (2 of 8)

- Examining the raw file format (cont'd)
 - The biggest disadvantage is that it's proprietary
 - And not all image viewers can display these formats
 - The process of converting raw picture data to another format is referred to as demosaicing
- Examining the Exchangeable Image File format
 - Exchangeable Image File (Exif) format
 - Commonly used to store digital pictures
 - Developed by JEITA as a standard for storing metadata in JPEG and TIF files



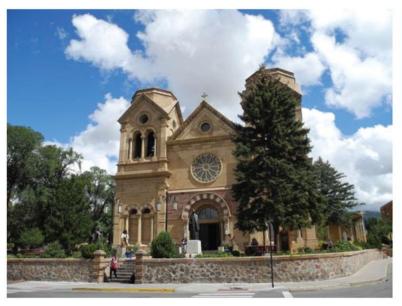
Understanding Digital Photograph File Formats (3 of 8)

- Examining the Exchangeable Image File format (cont'd)
 - Exif format collects metadata
 - Investigators can learn more about the type of digital device and the environment in which photos were taken
 - Viewing an Exif JPEG file's metadata requires special programs
 - Exif Reader, IrfanView, or Magnet Forensics AXIOM
 - Exif file stores metadata at the beginning of the file





Understanding Digital Photograph File Formats (4 of 8)





Exif picture file

JPEG picture file

Figure 8-1 Similar Exif and JPEG photos





Understanding Digital Photograph File Formats (5 of 8)

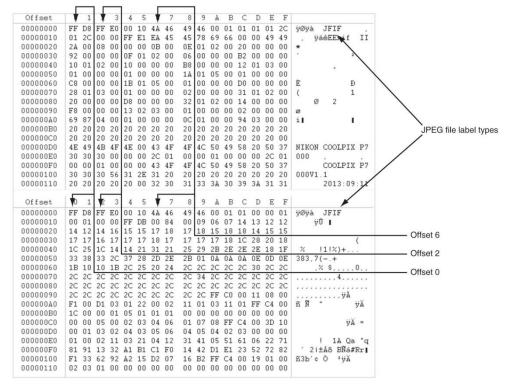


Figure 8-2 Differences in Exif and JPEG file header information

Source: X-Ways AG, www.x-ways.net





Understanding Digital Photograph File Formats (6 of 8)

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Figure 8-3 EOI marker FFD9 for all JPEG files

Source: X-Ways AG, www.x-ways.net



marker

Understanding Digital Photograph File Formats (7 of 8)

- Examining the Exchangeable Image File format (cont'd)
 - With tools such as Autopsy and Exif Reader
 - You can extract metadata as evidence for your case





Understanding Digital Photograph File Formats (8 of 8)

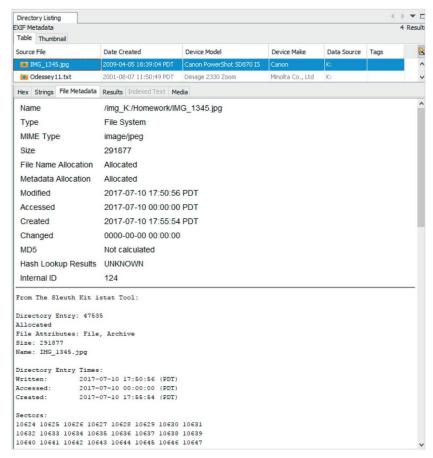


Figure 8-4 Autopsy displaying metadata from an Exif JPEG file





Understanding Data Compression

- Most graphics file formats compress their data
 - GIF and JPEG
- Others, like BMP, do not compress their data
 - Use data compression tools for those formats
- Data compression
 - Coding data from a larger to a smaller form
 - Types
 - Lossless compression and lossy compression





Lossless and Lossy Compression

Lossless compression

- Reduces file size without removing data
- Based on Huffman or Lempel-Ziv-Welch coding
 - For redundant bits of data
- Utilities: WinZip, PKZip, StuffIt, and FreeZip

Lossy compression

- Permanently discards bits of information
- Vector quantization (VQ)
 - Determines what data to discard based on vectors in the graphics file
- Utility: Lzip





Locating and Recovering Graphics Files

- Operating system tools
 - Time consuming
 - Results are difficult to verify
- Digital forensics tools
 - Image headers
 - Compare them with good header samples
 - Use header information to create a baseline analysis
 - Reconstruct fragmented image files
 - Identify data patterns and modified headers





Identifying Graphics File Fragments

- Carving or salvaging
 - Recovering any type of file fragments
- Digital forensics tools
 - Can carve from file slack and free space
 - Help identify image files fragments and put them together





Repairing Damaged Headers (1 of 4)

- When examining recovered fragments from files in slack or free space
 - You might find data that appears to be a header
- If header data is partially overwritten, you must reconstruct the header to make it readable
 - By comparing the hexadecimal values of known graphics file formats with the pattern of the file header you found





Repairing Damaged Headers (2 of 4)

- Each graphics file has a unique header value
- Example:
 - A JPEG file has the hexadecimal header value FFD8, followed by the label JFIF for a standard JPEG or Exif file at offset 6
- Exercise:
 - Investigate a possible intellectual property theft by a new employee of Superior Bicycles, Inc.





Repairing Damaged Headers (3 of 4)

Chris Robinson

From: Bob Aspen

Sent: Monday, July 10, 2017 3:32 PM

To: cr-superior@outlook.com

Subject: FW: More info

Chris,

I got cc'd this odd message from Terry Sadler.

Do you have any projects that might need some capital investment?

Bob

----Original Message----

From: Terry Sadler [mailto:t sadler@zoho.com]

Sent: Monday, July 10, 2017 3:28 PM

To: Jim Shu

Subject: Re: More info

Do you have a name for the project?

On 7/10/2017 3:04 PM, Jim Shu wrote:

> Terry,

>

> Here a few more photos from Tom.

>

> How much you willing to pay for these?

>

> Jim

>

Figure 8-5 An e-mail from Terry Sadler





Repairing Damaged Headers (4 of 4)

Chris Robinson

From: Tom Johnson <1060waddisonst@gmx.us>

Sent: Monday, July 10, 2017 2:40 PM

To: Jim Shu

Subject: You might be interested

Jim,

I had a tour of the new kayak factory. I think we can run with this to the other party interested in competing. I smuggled these files out, they are JPEG files I edited with my hex editor so that the email monitor won't pick up on them. So to view them you have to re-edit each file to the proper JPEG header of offset 0x FF D8 FF E0 and offset 6 of 4A. Then you have to rename them to a .jpg extension to view them.

Tom

Figure 8-6 The e-mail with attachments IT found





Searching for and Carving Data from Unallocated Space (1 of 6)

- Steps
 - Planning your examination
 - Searching for and recovering digital photograph evidence
 - Use Autopsy for Windows to search for and extract (recover) possible evidence of JPEG files
 - False hits are referred to as false positives





Searching for and Carving Data from Unallocated Space (2 of 6)

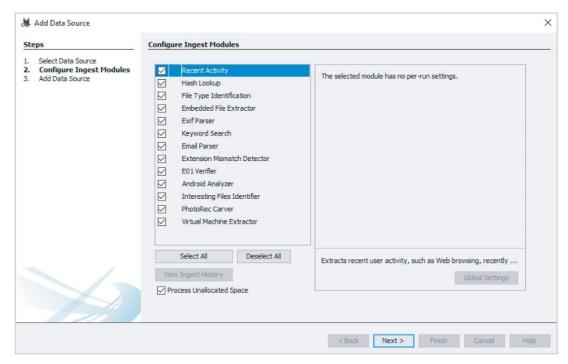


Figure 8-7 Processing options in the Configure Ingest Modules window





Searching for and Carving Data from Unallocated Space (3 of 6)

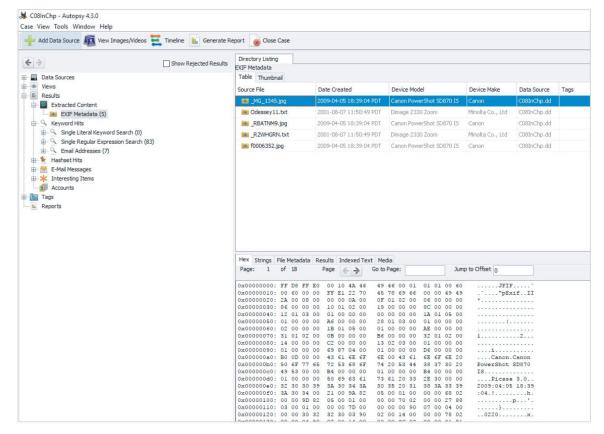


Figure 8-8 Parsing Exif metadata in Autopsy





Searching for and Carving Data from Unallocated Space (4 of 6)

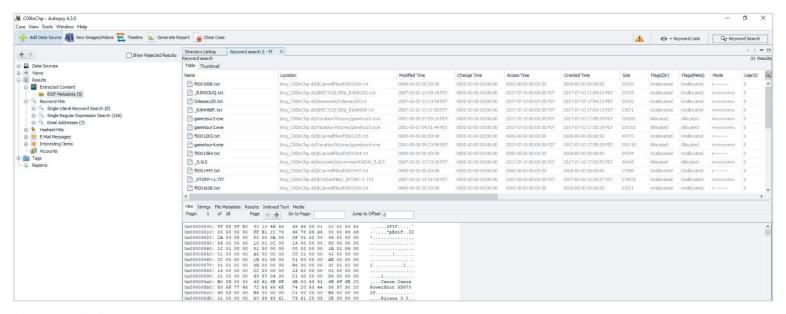


Figure 8-9 The results of searching for "fif"





Searching for and Carving Data from Unallocated Space (5 of 6)

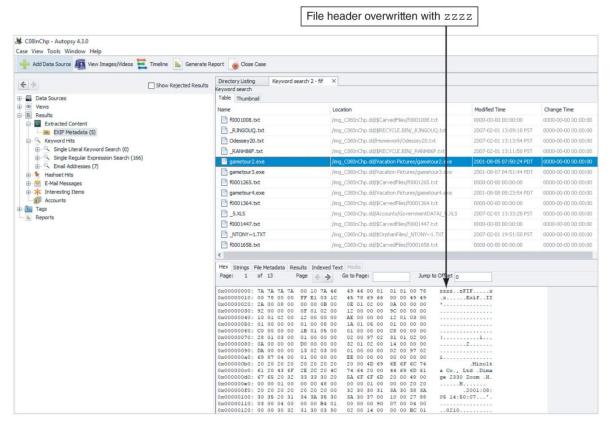


Figure 8-10 The altered file header





Searching for and Carving Data from Unallocated Space (6 of 6)

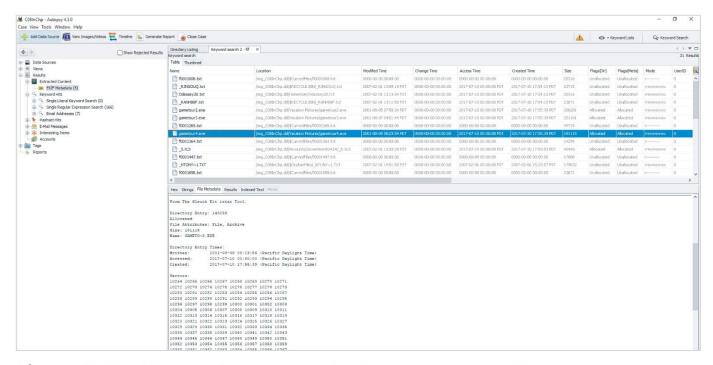


Figure 8-11 Viewing all sectors used by the gametour2.exe file





Rebuilding File Headers (1 of 6)

- Before attempting to edit a recovered graphics file
 - Try to open the file with an image viewer first
- If the image isn't displayed, you have to inspect and correct the header values manually
- Steps
 - Recover more pieces of file if needed
 - Examine file header
 - Compare with a good header sample
 - Manually insert correct hexadecimal values
 - Test corrected file





Rebuilding File Headers (2 of 6)

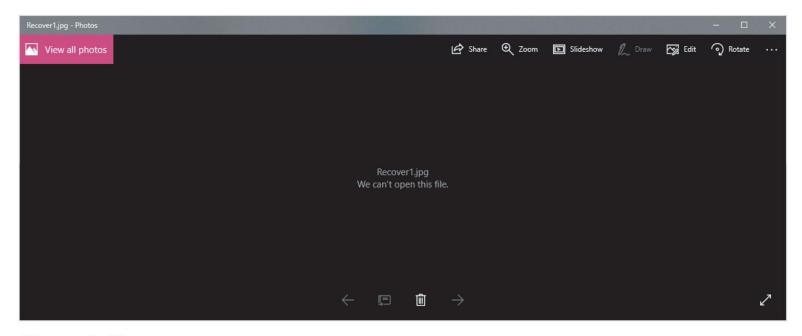


Figure 8-12 Error message indicating a damaged or an altered graphics file





Rebuilding File Headers (3 of 6)

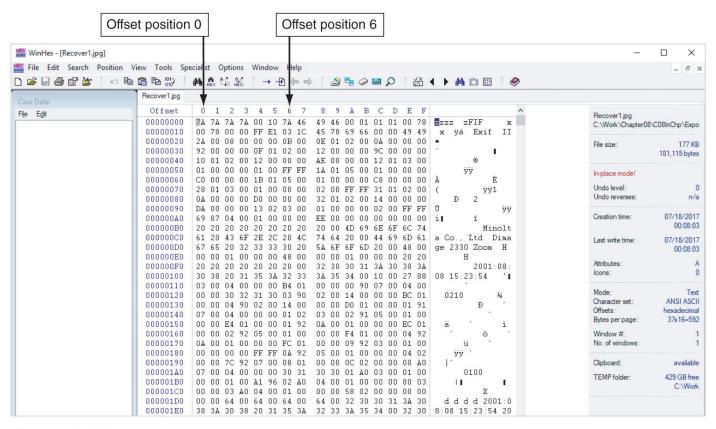


Figure 8-13 Recover1.jpg open in WinHex

Source: X-Ways AG, www.xways.net





Rebuilding File Headers (4 of 6)

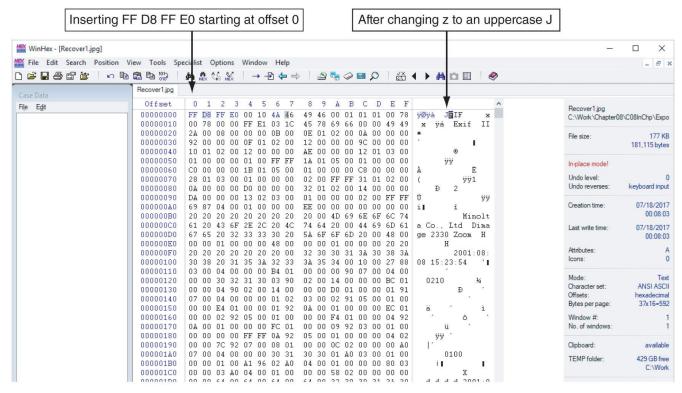


Figure 8-14 Inserting correct hexadecimal values for a JPEG file

Source: X-Ways AG, www.xways.net





Rebuilding File Headers (5 of 6)

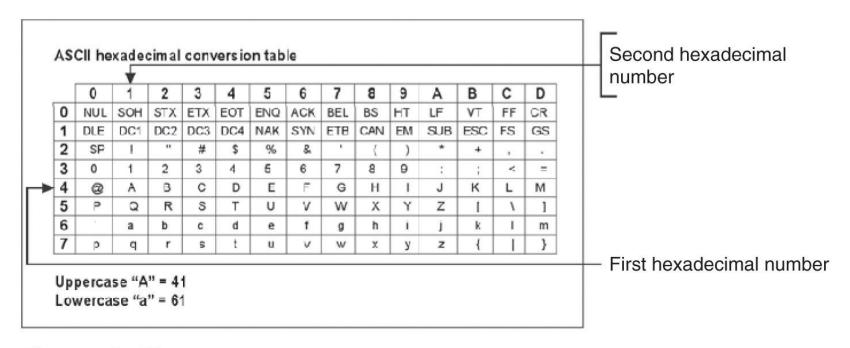


Figure 8-15 ASCII equivalents of hexadecimal values





Rebuilding File Headers (6 of 6)

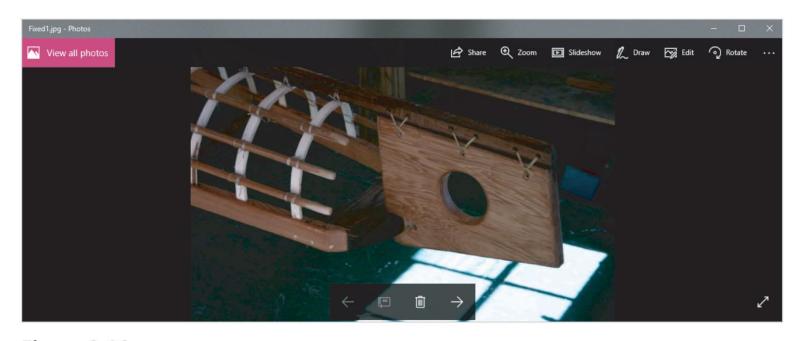


Figure 8-16 Fixed1.jpg open in an image viewer





Reconstructing File Fragments

- Locate the noncontiguous clusters that make up a deleted file
- Steps
 - Locate and export all clusters of the fragmented file
 - Determine the starting and ending cluster numbers for each fragmented group of sectors
 - Copy each fragmented group of sectors in their correct sequence to a recovery file
 - Rebuild the file's header to make it readable in a graphics viewer
 - Add a .txt extension on all the copied sectors





Identifying Unknown File Formats

- Knowing the purpose of each format and how it stores data is part of the investigation process
- The Internet is the best source
 - Search engines
 - Find explanations and viewers
- Popular Web sites
 - FileFormat.info
 - <u>Extension Informer</u>
 - The Graphics File Formats Page





Analyzing Graphics File Headers (1 of 3)

- Necessary when you find files your tools do not recognize
- Use a hexadecimal editor such as WinHex
 - Record hexadecimal values in the header and use them to define a file type
- Example:
 - XIF file format is old, little information is available
 - The first 3 bytes of an XIF file are the same as a TIF file
 - Build your own header search string





Analyzing Graphics File Headers (2 of 3)

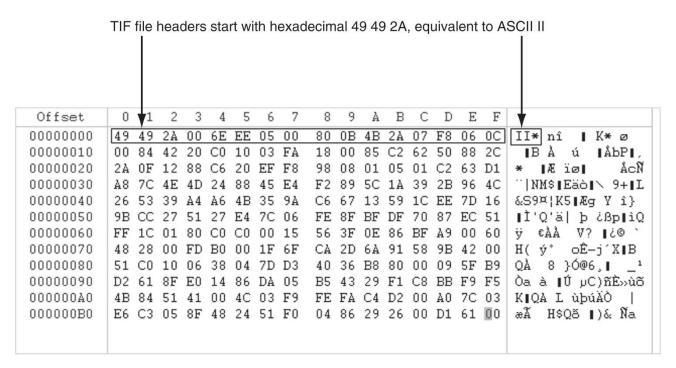


Figure 8-17 A TIF file open in WinHex

Source: X-Ways AG, www.x-ways.net





Analyzing Graphics File Headers (3 of 3)

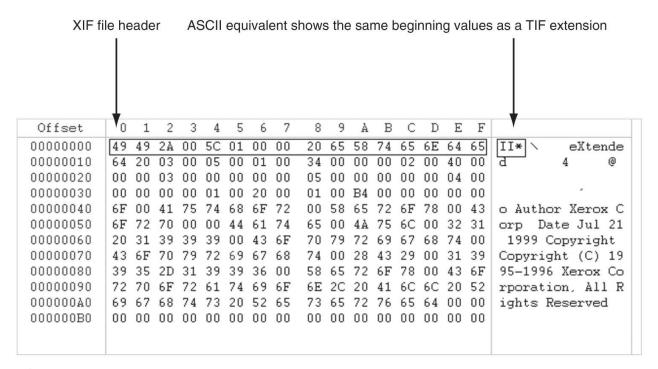


Figure 8-18 An XIF file open in WinHex

Source: X-Ways AG, www.x-ways.net





Tools for Viewing Images

- After recovering a graphics file
 - Use an image viewer to open and view it
- No one viewer program can read every file format
 - Having many different viewer programs is best
- Most GUI forensics tools include image viewers that display common image formats
- Be sure to analyze, identify, and inspect every unknown file on a drive



Understanding Steganography in Graphics Files (1 of 7)

- Steganography hides information inside image files
 - An ancient technique
- Two major forms: insertion and substitution
- Insertion
 - Hidden data is not displayed when viewing host file in its associated program
 - You need to analyze the data structure carefully
 - Example: Web page



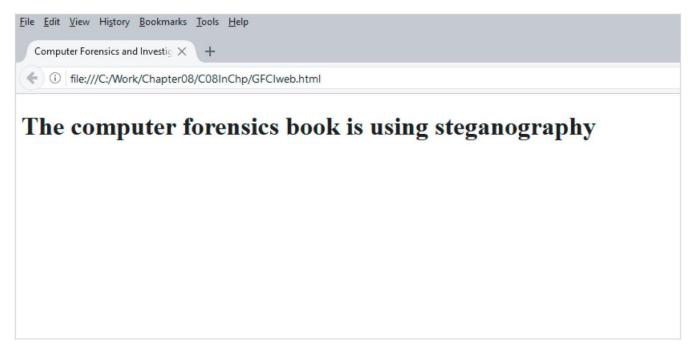


Figure 8-19 A simple Web page displayed in a Web browser

Source: The Mozilla Foundation, www.mozilla.org



Understanding Steganography in Graphics Files (3 of 7)

Figure 8-20 The HTML code reveals hidden text

Source: The Mozilla Foundation, www.mozilla.org



Understanding Steganography in Graphics Files (4 of 7)

- Substitution
 - Replaces bits of the host file with other bits of data
 - Usually change the last two LSBs (least significant bit)
 - Detected with steganalysis tools (a.k.a steg tools)
- You should inspect all files for evidence of steganography
- Clues to look for:
 - Duplicate files with different hash values
 - Steganography programs installed on suspect's drive



Understanding Steganography in Graphics Files (5 of 7)

Table 8-1	Bit breakdown of a secret message		
Original Pixel	Altered Pixel		
1010 1010	1010 1001		
1001 1101	1001 1110		
1111 0000	1111 0011		
0011 1111	0011 1100		





Understanding Steganography in Graphics Files (6 of 7)

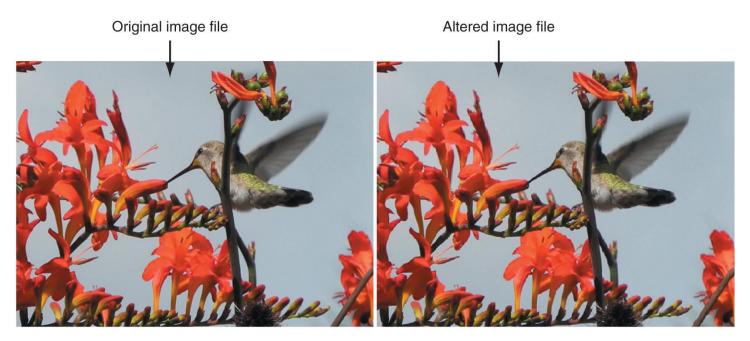


Figure 8-21 Original and altered images





Understanding Steganography in Graphics Files (7 of 7)

Country	Bank	Account No.	Passcode	Currency Amt.
Swiss	Swiss National SA	26845622	Y1115AQ	1.2 million CHF
Caymen Is.	Caribbean Intn. Bank Ltd.	5589999	SAMMM242	5.82 million KYD
Malta	Valletta Nat. Bank Limited	57896165	558TF558	2.3 million EUR
Hong Kong	Chan Wag Bank	A5AA59	665308888	8.9 million HKD
South Africa	Rand Bank of Cape Town	6982543	AAF8	0.53 million ZAL

Figure 8-22 A hidden message in the altered image





Using Steganalysis Tools

- Use steg tools to detect, decode, and record hidden data
- Detect variations of the graphic image
 - When done correctly you cannot detect hidden data in most cases
- Check to see whether the file size, image quality, or file extensions have changed



Understanding Copyright Issues with Graphics

- Steganography has been used to protect copyrighted material
 - By inserting digital watermarks into a file
- Digital investigators need to aware of copyright laws
- Copyright laws for Internet are not clear
 - There is no international copyright law
- Check the U.S. Copyright Office
 - U.S. Copyright Office identifies what can and can't be covered under copyright law in U.S.
- Fair use
 - Another guideline to consider



Summary (1 of 3)

- Three types of graphics files
 - Bitmap
 - Vector
 - Metafile
- Image quality depends on various factors
- Standard file formats: .gif, .jpeg, .bmp, and .tif
- Nonstandard file formats: .tga, .rtl, .psd, and .svg
- Some image formats compress their data
 - Lossless compression
 - Lossy compression



Summary (2 of 3)

- Digital camera photos are typically in raw and EXIF JPEG formats
- Recovering image files
 - Carving file fragments
 - Rebuilding image headers
- The Internet is best for learning more about file formats and their extensions
- Software
 - Image editors
 - Image viewers



Summary (3 of 3)

- Steganography
 - Hides information inside image files
 - Forms
 - Insertion
 - Substitution
- Steganalysis
 - Finds whether image files hide information
- Fair use allows using copyrighted material for noncommercial or educational purposes without having to compensate the material's originator or owner

