

Conducting Forensic Investigations on Linux Systems (4e)

Digital Forensics, Investigation, and Response, Fourth Edition - Lab 06

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Time on Task:

1 hour, 10 minutes

Progress:

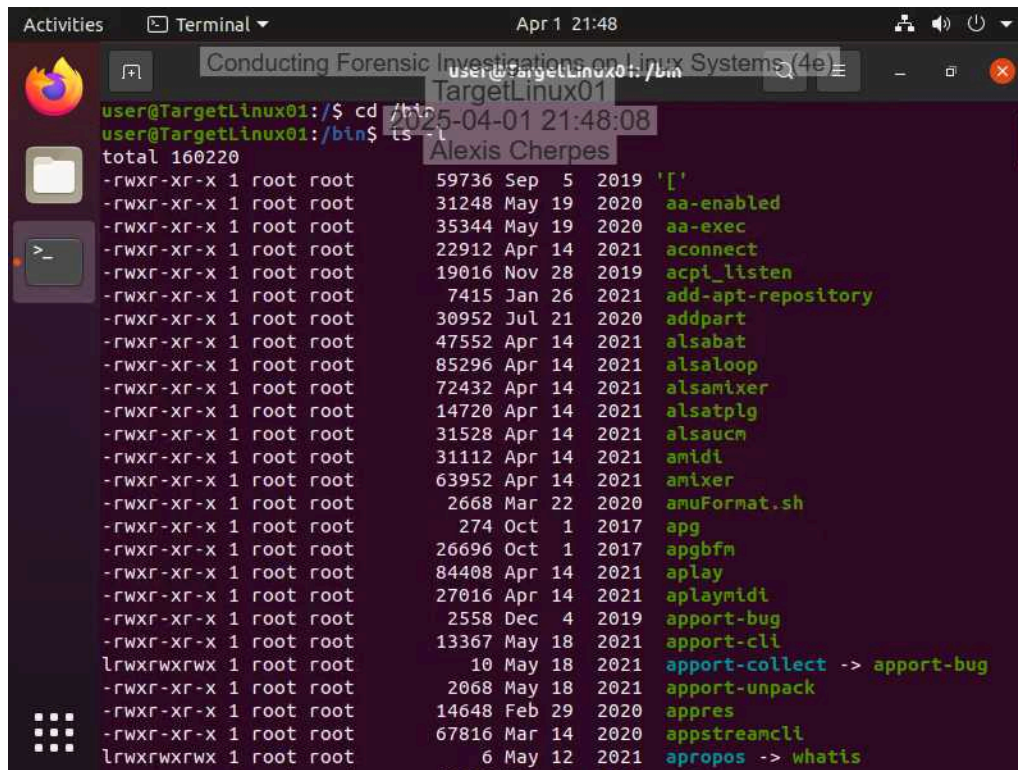
100%

Report Generated: Thursday, May 22, 2025 at 4:49 PM

Section 1: Hands-On Demonstration

Part 1: Explore a Live Linux System

17. Make a screen capture showing the contents of the `/bin` directory.



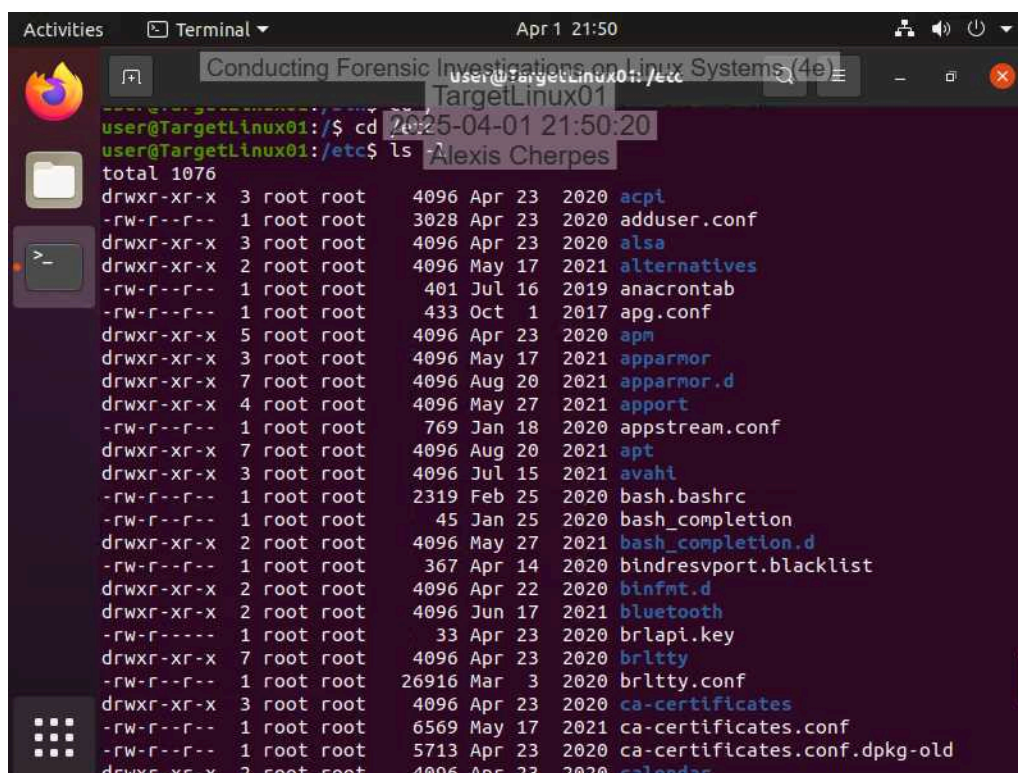
The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "Conducting Forensic Investigations on Linux Systems (4e)" with a subtitle "TargetLinux01". The terminal displays the command `ls -l /bin` and its output, which lists various executables in the `/bin` directory. The output is as follows:

```
total 160220
-rwxr-xr-x 1 root root 59736 Sep  5 2019 '['
-rwxr-xr-x 1 root root 31248 May 19 2020 aa-enabled
-rwxr-xr-x 1 root root 35344 May 19 2020 aa-exec
-rwxr-xr-x 1 root root 22912 Apr 14 2021 aconnect
-rwxr-xr-x 1 root root 19016 Nov 28 2019 acpi_listen
-rwxr-xr-x 1 root root 7415 Jan 26 2021 add-apt-repository
-rwxr-xr-x 1 root root 30952 Jul 21 2020 addpart
-rwxr-xr-x 1 root root 47552 Apr 14 2021 alsabat
-rwxr-xr-x 1 root root 85296 Apr 14 2021 alsaloop
-rwxr-xr-x 1 root root 72432 Apr 14 2021 alsamixer
-rwxr-xr-x 1 root root 14720 Apr 14 2021 alsatplg
-rwxr-xr-x 1 root root 31528 Apr 14 2021 alsaucm
-rwxr-xr-x 1 root root 31112 Apr 14 2021 amidi
-rwxr-xr-x 1 root root 63952 Apr 14 2021 amixer
-rwxr-xr-x 1 root root 2668 Mar 22 2020 amuFormat.sh
-rwxr-xr-x 1 root root 274 Oct  1 2017 apg
-rwxr-xr-x 1 root root 26696 Oct  1 2017 apgbfm
-rwxr-xr-x 1 root root 84408 Apr 14 2021 aplay
-rwxr-xr-x 1 root root 27016 Apr 14 2021 aplaymidi
-rwxr-xr-x 1 root root 2558 Dec  4 2019 apport-bug
-rwxr-xr-x 1 root root 13367 May 18 2021 apport-cli
-rwxr-xr-x 1 root root 10 May 18 2021 apport-collect -> apport-bug
-rwxr-xr-x 1 root root 2068 May 18 2021 apport-unpack
-rwxr-xr-x 1 root root 14648 Feb 29 2020 appres
-rwxr-xr-x 1 root root 67816 Mar 14 2020 appstreamcli
-rwxr-xr-x 1 root root 6 May 12 2021 apropos -> whatis
```

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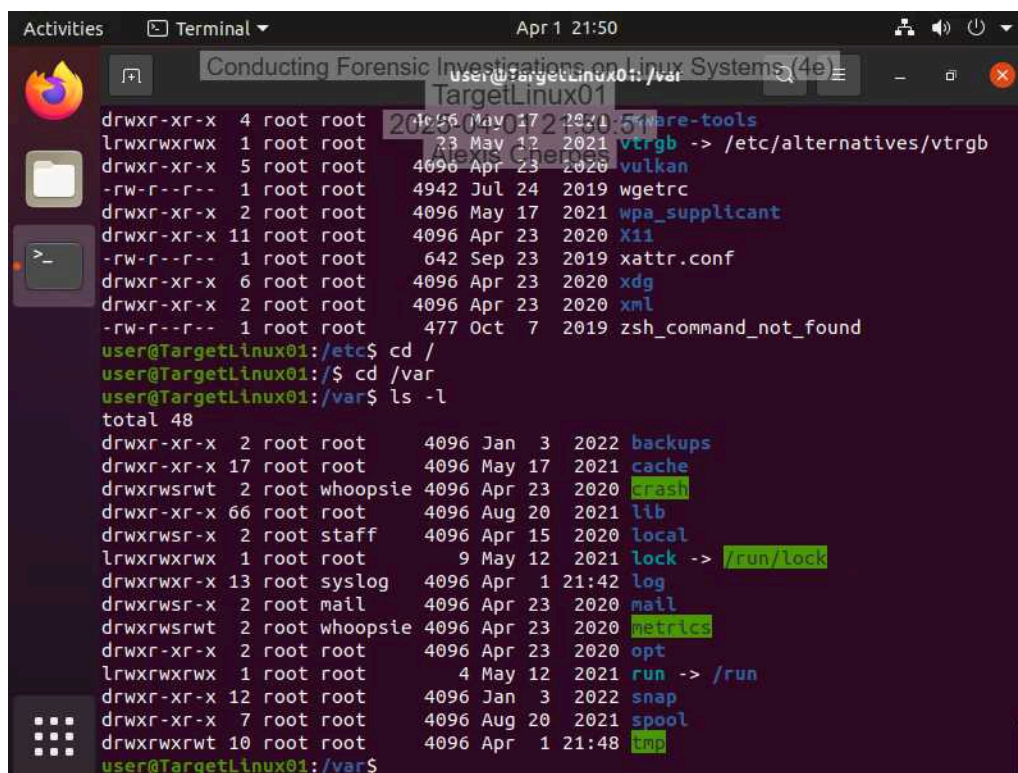
20. Make a screen capture showing the contents of the /etc directory.



A terminal window titled "Conducting Forensic Investigations on Linux Systems (4e)" showing the command `ls -l /etc` being executed. The output lists various configuration files and directories in the /etc directory, including `acpi`, `adduser.conf`, `alsa`, `alternatives`, `anacrontab`, `apg.conf`, `apm`, `apparmor`, `apparmor.d`, `appport`, `appstream.conf`, `apt`, `avahi`, `bash.bashrc`, `bash_completion`, `bash_completion.d`, `bindresvport.blacklist`, `binfmt.d`, `bluetooth`, `brlapi.key`, `brltty`, `brltty.conf`, `ca-certificates`, `ca-certificates.conf`, `ca-certificates.conf.dpkg-old`, and `calendar`.

```
user@TargetLinux01:~$ cd /etc
user@TargetLinux01:/etc$ ls -l
total 1076
drwxr-xr-x 3 root root 4096 Apr 23 2020 acpi
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 3028 Apr 23 2020 adduser.conf
drwxr-xr-x 3 root root 4096 Apr 23 2020 alsa
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 4096 May 17 2021 alternatives
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 401 Jul 16 2019 anacrontab
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 433 Oct 1 2017 apg.conf
drwxr-xr-x 5 root root 4096 Apr 23 2020 apm
drwxr-xr-x 3 root root 4096 May 17 2021 apparmor
drwxr-xr-x 4 root root 4096 Aug 20 2021 apparmor.d
drwxr-xr-x 4 root root 4096 May 27 2021 appport
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 769 Jan 18 2020 appstream.conf
drwxr-xr-x 7 root root 4096 Aug 20 2021 apt
drwxr-xr-x 3 root root 4096 Jul 15 2021 avahi
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 2319 Feb 25 2020 bash.bashrc
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 45 Jan 25 2020 bash_completion
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 4096 May 27 2021 bash_completion.d
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 367 Apr 14 2020 bindresvport.blacklist
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 4096 Apr 22 2020 binfmt.d
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 4096 Jun 17 2021 bluetooth
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 33 Apr 23 2020 brlapi.key
drwxr-xr-x 7 root root 4096 Apr 23 2020 brltty
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 26916 Mar 3 2020 brltty.conf
drwxr-xr-x 3 root root 4096 Apr 23 2020 ca-certificates
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 6569 May 17 2021 ca-certificates.conf
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 5713 Apr 23 2020 ca-certificates.conf.dpkg-old
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 4096 Apr 23 2020 calendar
```

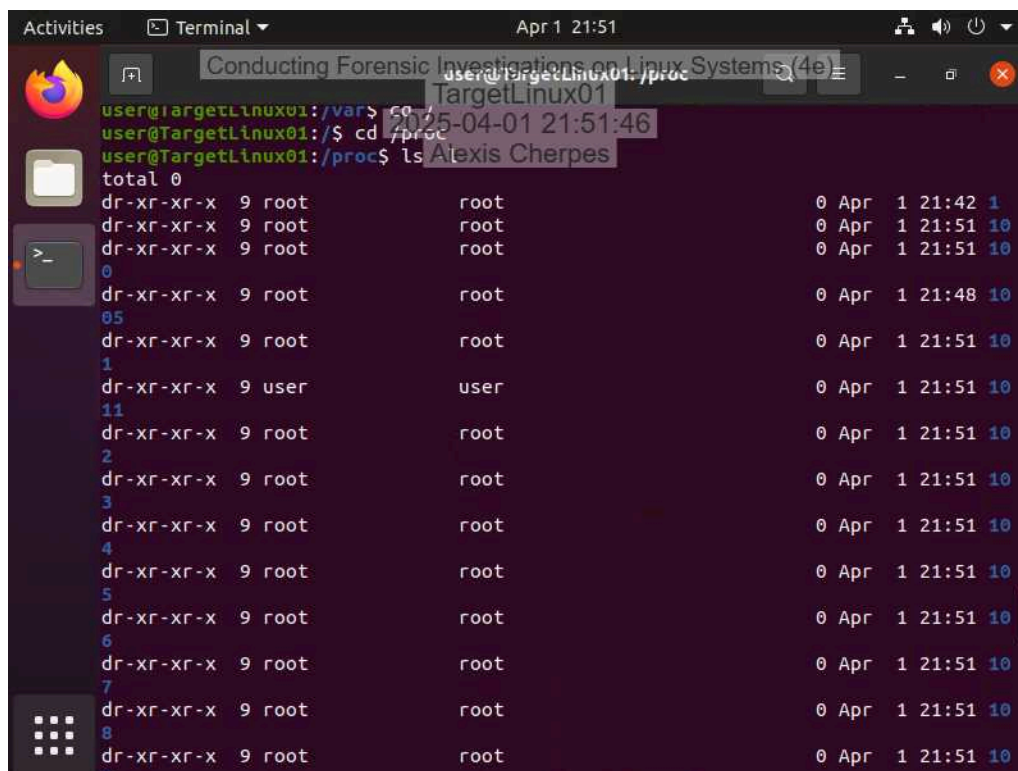
21. Make a screen capture showing the contents of the /var directory.



A terminal window titled "Conducting Forensic Investigations on Linux Systems (4e)" showing the command `ls -l /var` being executed. The output lists various files and directories in the /var directory, including `backups`, `cache`, `crash`, `lib`, `local`, `lock`, `log`, `mail`, `metrics`, `opt`, `run`, `snap`, `spool`, and `tmp`.

```
user@TargetLinux01:~$ cd /var
user@TargetLinux01:/var$ ls -l
total 48
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 4096 Jan 3 2022 backups
drwxr-xr-x 17 root root 4096 May 17 2021 cache
drwxrwsrwt 2 root whoopsie 4096 Apr 23 2020 crash
drwxr-xr-x 66 root root 4096 Aug 20 2021 lib
drwxrwsr-x 2 root staff 4096 Apr 15 2020 local
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 9 May 12 2021 lock -> /run/lock
drwxrwsr-x 13 root syslog 4096 Apr 1 21:42 log
drwxrwsr-x 2 root mail 4096 Apr 23 2020 mail
drwxrwsrwt 2 root whoopsie 4096 Apr 23 2020 metrics
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 4096 Apr 23 2020 opt
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 4 May 12 2021 run -> /run
drwxr-xr-x 12 root root 4096 Jan 3 2022 snap
drwxr-xr-x 7 root root 4096 Aug 20 2021 spool
drwxrwsrwt 10 root root 4096 Apr 1 21:48 tmp
```

22. Make a screen capture showing the contents of the **/proc** directory.



A terminal window titled "Terminal" with a subtitle "Conducting Forensic Investigations on Linux Systems (4e)" and a date/time stamp "Apr 1 21:51". The terminal shows the following commands and output:

```
user@TargetLinux01: /var$ cd /
user@TargetLinux01: /$ cd /proc
user@TargetLinux01: /proc$ ls
```

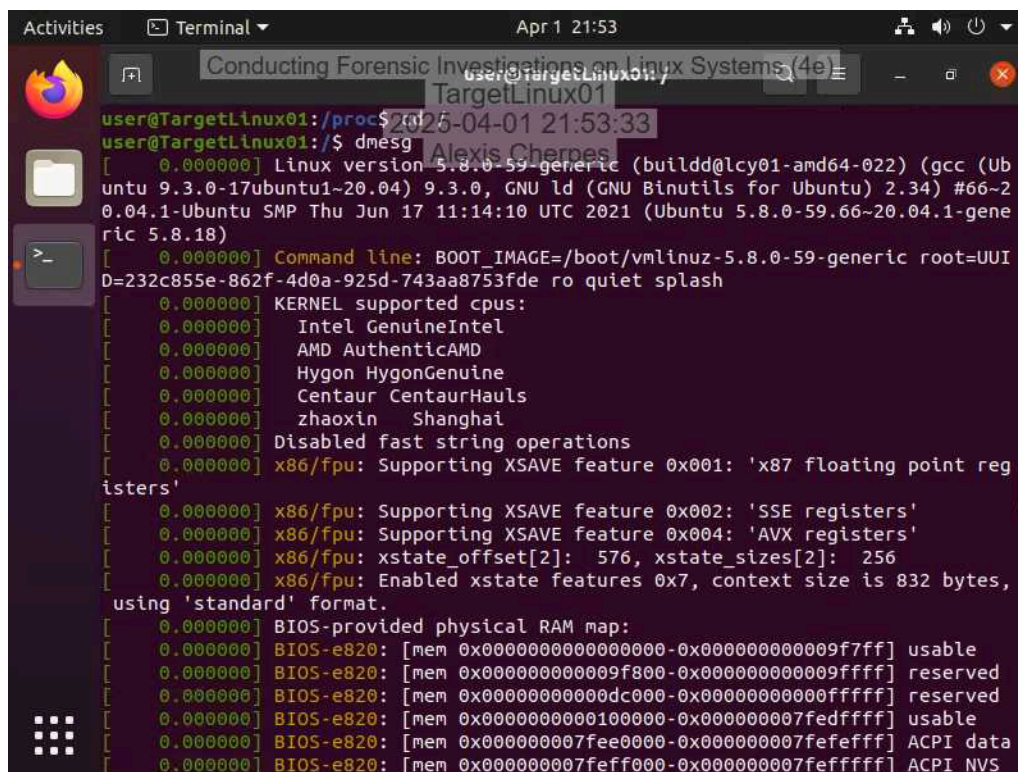
The output of the `ls` command is a long listing of files and directories in the `/proc` directory, including `total 0`, `dr-xr-xr-x 9 root root`, `0`, `05`, `1`, `11`, `2`, `3`, `4`, `5`, `6`, `7`, `8`, and `9`. The output is truncated on the right side, showing only the first few columns of the long listing format.

Part 2: Use Linux Shell Commands for Forensic Investigations

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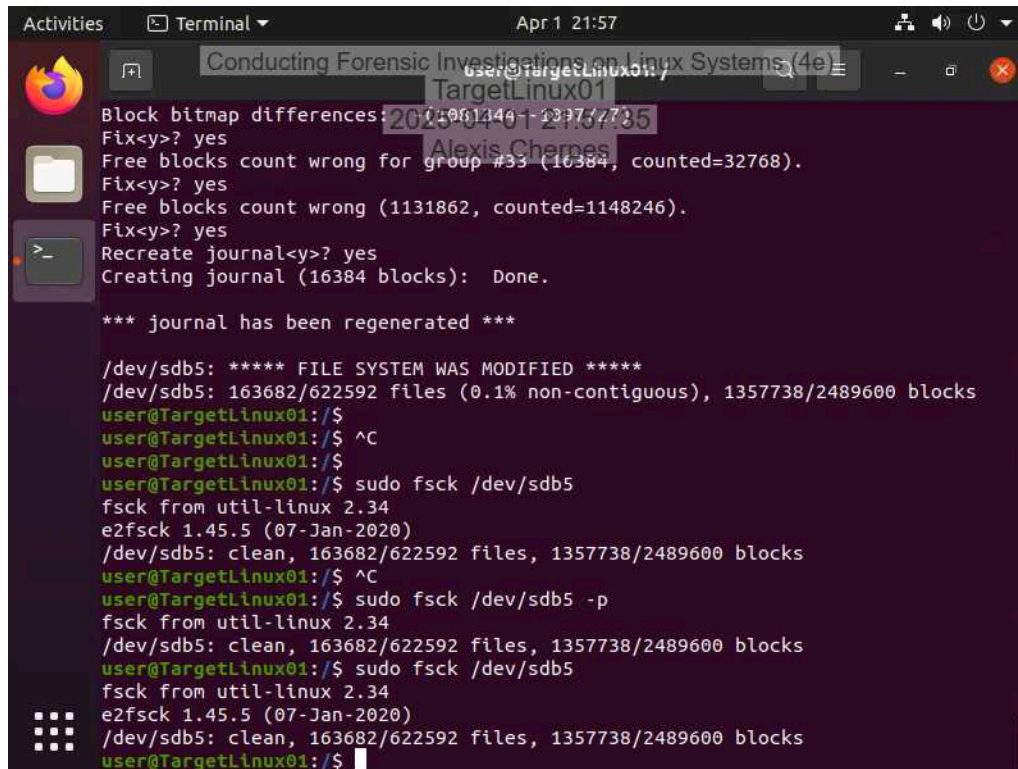
2. Make a screen capture showing the results of the `dmesg` command.



A screenshot of a Linux terminal window titled "Terminal" with a date and time of "Apr 1 21:53". The terminal shows the output of the `dmesg` command, which displays system boot logs. The output includes the Linux version (5.8.0-59-generic), the command line, kernel supported CPUs (Intel GenuineIntel, AMD AuthenticAMD, Hygon HygonGenuine, Centaur CentaurHauls, zhaoxin Shanghai), disabled fast string operations, x86/fpu supporting XSAVE features, and BIOS-provided physical RAM map details.

```
user@TargetLinux01:~$ dmesg
[ 0.000000] Linux version 5.8.0-59-generic (build@lcy01-amd64-022) (gcc (Ubuntu 9.3.0-17ubuntu1~20.04) 9.3.0, GNU ld (GNU Binutils for Ubuntu) 2.34) #66~20.04.1-Ubuntu SMP Thu Jun 17 11:14:10 UTC 2021 (Ubuntu 5.8.0-59.66~20.04.1-generic 5.8.18)
[ 0.000000] Command line: BOOT_IMAGE=/boot/vmlinuz-5.8.0-59-generic root=UUID=232c855e-862f-4d0a-925d-743aa8753fde ro quiet splash
[ 0.000000] KERNEL supported cpus:
[ 0.000000] Intel GenuineIntel
[ 0.000000] AMD AuthenticAMD
[ 0.000000] Hygon HygonGenuine
[ 0.000000] Centaur CentaurHauls
[ 0.000000] zhaoxin Shanghai
[ 0.000000] Disabled fast string operations
[ 0.000000] x86/fpu: Supporting XSAVE feature 0x001: 'x87 floating point registers'
[ 0.000000] x86/fpu: Supporting XSAVE feature 0x002: 'SSE registers'
[ 0.000000] x86/fpu: Supporting XSAVE feature 0x004: 'AVX registers'
[ 0.000000] x86/fpu: xstate_offset[2]: 576, xstate_sizes[2]: 256
[ 0.000000] x86/fpu: Enabled xstate features 0x7, context size is 832 bytes, using 'standard' format.
[ 0.000000] BIOS-provided physical RAM map:
[ 0.000000] BIOS-e820: [mem 0x0000000000000000-0x000000000009f7ff] usable
[ 0.000000] BIOS-e820: [mem 0x000000000009f800-0x000000000009ffff] reserved
[ 0.000000] BIOS-e820: [mem 0x00000000000dc000-0x00000000000fffff] reserved
[ 0.000000] BIOS-e820: [mem 0x0000000000100000-0x00000000007fedffff] usable
[ 0.000000] BIOS-e820: [mem 0x00000000007fee0000-0x00000000007fefefff] ACPI data
[ 0.000000] BIOS-e820: [mem 0x00000000007feff000-0x00000000007fefffff] ACPI NVS
```

7. Make a screen capture showing the results of the fsck command.

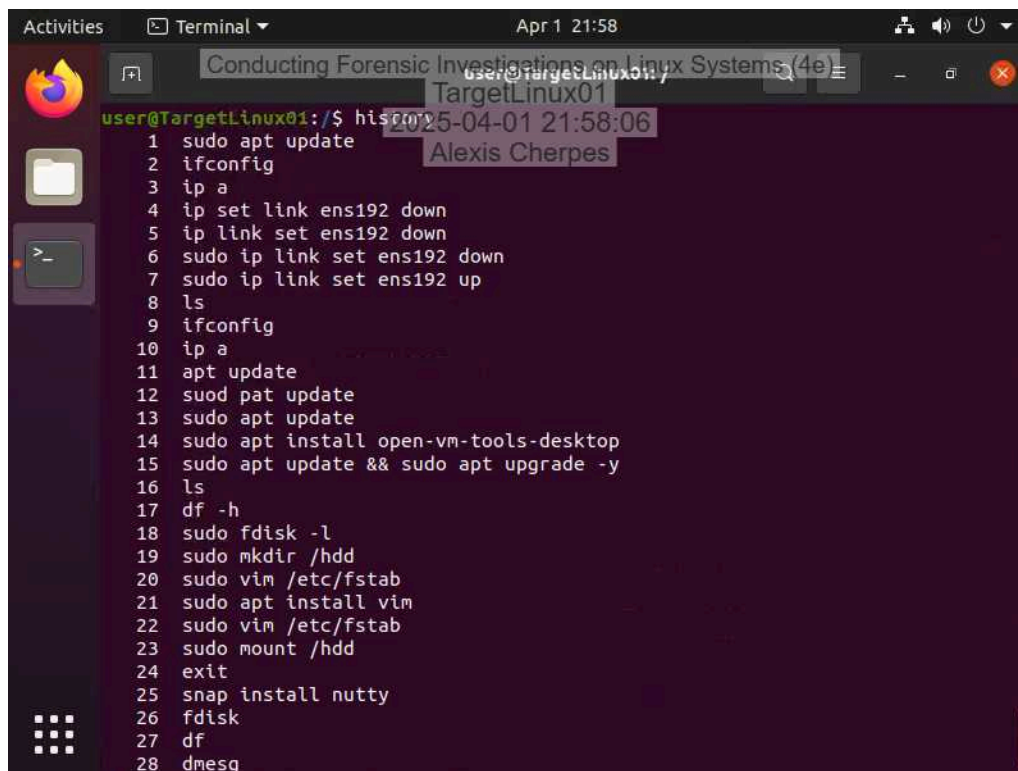
A terminal window titled 'Terminal' with a timestamp of 'Apr 1 21:57'. The window shows the output of the fsck command on /dev/sdb5. The output indicates that the file system was modified and that there were errors in the free blocks count for group #33. The user is prompted to fix these errors, and they respond with 'yes'. The journal is recreated, and the file system is regenerated. The output shows that the file system is now clean and contains 163682/622592 files and 1357738/2489600 blocks.

```
Block bitmap differences: 0x01449-0x077735
Fix<y>? yes
Free blocks count wrong for group #33 (16384, counted=32768).
Fix<y>? yes
Free blocks count wrong (1131862, counted=1148246).
Fix<y>? yes
Recreate journal<y>? yes
Creating journal (16384 blocks): Done.

*** journal has been regenerated ***

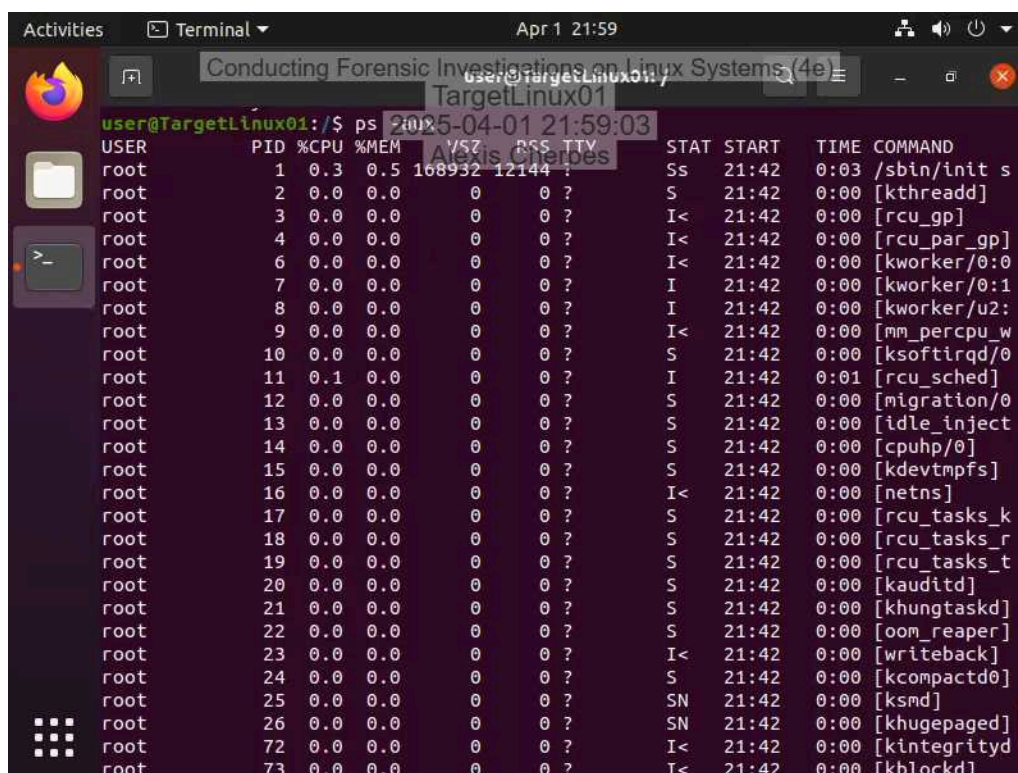
/dev/sdb5: ***** FILE SYSTEM WAS MODIFIED *****
/dev/sdb5: 163682/622592 files (0.1% non-contiguous), 1357738/2489600 blocks
user@TargetLinux01:/$
user@TargetLinux01:/$ ^C
user@TargetLinux01:/$
user@TargetLinux01:/$ sudo fsck /dev/sdb5
fsck from util-linux 2.34
e2fsck 1.45.5 (07-Jan-2020)
/dev/sdb5: clean, 163682/622592 files, 1357738/2489600 blocks
user@TargetLinux01:/$ ^C
user@TargetLinux01:/$ sudo fsck /dev/sdb5 -p
fsck from util-linux 2.34
/dev/sdb5: clean, 163682/622592 files, 1357738/2489600 blocks
user@TargetLinux01:/$ sudo fsck /dev/sdb5
fsck from util-linux 2.34
e2fsck 1.45.5 (07-Jan-2020)
/dev/sdb5: clean, 163682/622592 files, 1357738/2489600 blocks
user@TargetLinux01:/$
```

9. Make a screen capture showing the results of the history command.

A terminal window titled 'Terminal' with a timestamp of 'Apr 1 21:58'. The window shows the output of the history command, which lists the commands entered in the terminal. The commands include updating apt, configuring network settings, installing vim, and mounting a disk.

```
user@TargetLinux01:/$ history
1  sudo apt update
2  ifconfig
3  ip a
4  ip set link ens192 down
5  ip link set ens192 down
6  sudo ip link set ens192 down
7  sudo ip link set ens192 up
8  ls
9  ifconfig
10 ip a
11 apt update
12 suod pat update
13 sudo apt update
14 sudo apt install open-vm-tools-desktop
15 sudo apt update && sudo apt upgrade -y
16 ls
17 df -h
18 sudo fdisk -l
19 sudo mkdir /hdd
20 sudo vim /etc/fstab
21 sudo apt install vim
22 sudo vim /etc/fstab
23 sudo mount /hdd
24 exit
25 snap install nutty
26 fdisk
27 df
28 dmesg
```

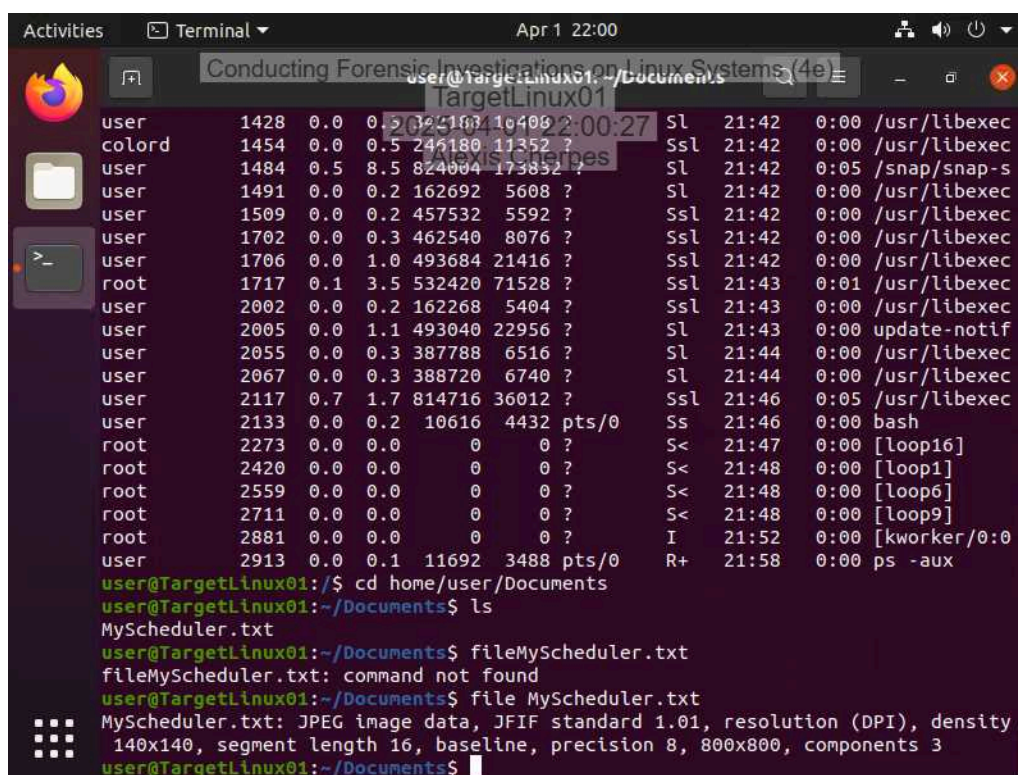
11. Make a screen capture showing the running processes.



A terminal window titled 'Conducting Forensic Investigations on Linux Systems (4e)' showing the output of the 'ps' command on 'TargetLinux01'. The output is a table of running processes with columns: USER, PID, %CPU, %MEM, VSZ, RSS, TTY, STAT, START, TIME, and COMMAND. The processes listed include /sbin/init, [kthreadd], [rcu_gp], [rcu_par_gp], [kworker/0:0], [kworker/0:1], [kworker/u2:0], [mm_percpu_w], [ksoftirqd/0], [rcu_sched], [migration/0], [idle_inject], [cpuhp/0], [kdevtmpfs], [netns], [rcu_tasks_k], [rcu_tasks_r], [rcu_tasks_t], [kauditd], [khungtaskd], [oom_reaper], [writeback], [kcompactd0], [ksmd], [khugepaged], [kintegrityd], and [kblockd].

USER	PID	%CPU	%MEM	VSZ	RSS	TTY	STAT	START	TIME	COMMAND
root	1	0.3	0.5	168932	12144	?	Ss	21:42	0:03	/sbin/init s
root	2	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	S	21:42	0:00	[kthreadd]
root	3	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	I<	21:42	0:00	[rcu_gp]
root	4	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	I<	21:42	0:00	[rcu_par_gp]
root	6	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	I<	21:42	0:00	[kworker/0:0]
root	7	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	I	21:42	0:00	[kworker/0:1]
root	8	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	I	21:42	0:00	[kworker/u2:0]
root	9	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	I<	21:42	0:00	[mm_percpu_w]
root	10	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	S	21:42	0:00	[ksoftirqd/0]
root	11	0.1	0.0	0	0	?	I	21:42	0:01	[rcu_sched]
root	12	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	S	21:42	0:00	[migration/0]
root	13	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	S	21:42	0:00	[idle_inject]
root	14	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	S	21:42	0:00	[cpuhp/0]
root	15	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	S	21:42	0:00	[kdevtmpfs]
root	16	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	I<	21:42	0:00	[netns]
root	17	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	S	21:42	0:00	[rcu_tasks_k]
root	18	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	S	21:42	0:00	[rcu_tasks_r]
root	19	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	S	21:42	0:00	[rcu_tasks_t]
root	20	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	S	21:42	0:00	[kauditd]
root	21	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	S	21:42	0:00	[khungtaskd]
root	22	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	S	21:42	0:00	[oom_reaper]
root	23	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	I<	21:42	0:00	[writeback]
root	24	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	S	21:42	0:00	[kcompactd0]
root	25	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	SN	21:42	0:00	[ksmd]
root	26	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	SN	21:42	0:00	[khugepaged]
root	72	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	I<	21:42	0:00	[kintegrityd]
root	73	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	I<	21:42	0:00	[kblockd]

15. Make a screen capture showing the results of the file command.

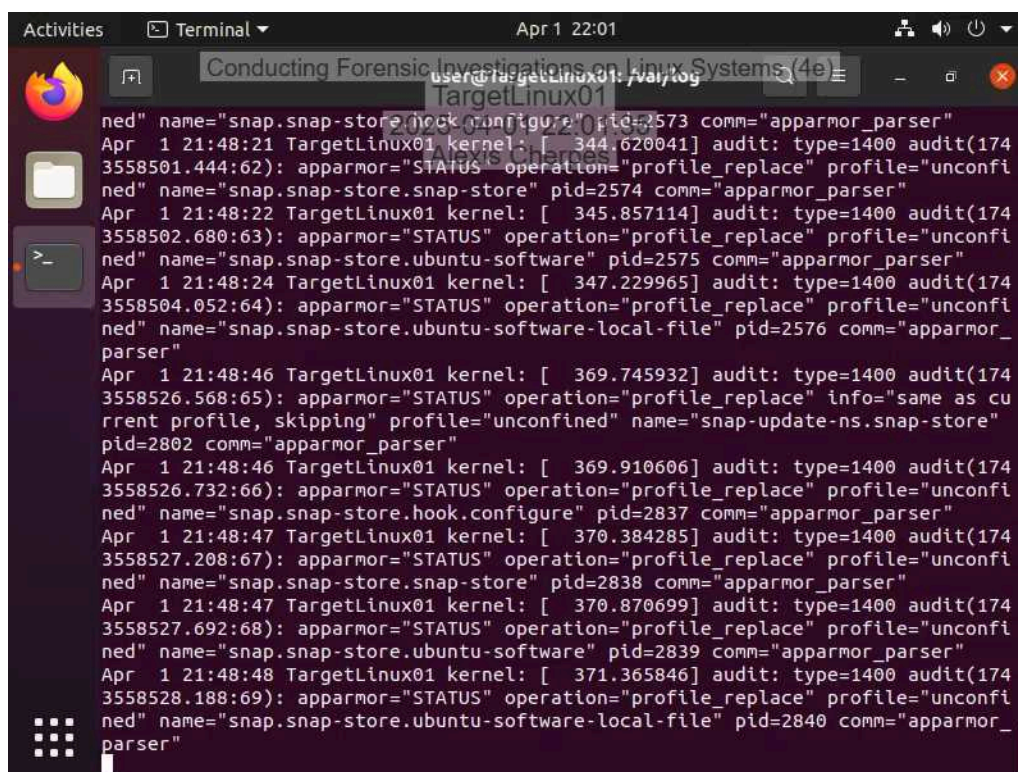


A terminal window titled 'Conducting Forensic Investigations on Linux Systems (4e)' showing the output of the 'ls' and 'file' commands on 'TargetLinux01'. The user is in the directory ~/Documents. The 'ls' command shows a file named 'MyScheduler.txt'. The 'file' command is run twice: first on 'fileMyScheduler.txt' (which results in 'command not found') and then on 'MyScheduler.txt' (which results in 'JPEG image data, JFIF standard 1.01, resolution (DPI), density 140x140, segment length 16, baseline, precision 8, 800x800, components 3').

```
user@TargetLinux01:~/Documents$ ls
MyScheduler.txt
user@TargetLinux01:~/Documents$ fileMyScheduler.txt
fileMyScheduler.txt: command not found
user@TargetLinux01:~/Documents$ file MyScheduler.txt
MyScheduler.txt: JPEG image data, JFIF standard 1.01, resolution (DPI), density
140x140, segment length 16, baseline, precision 8, 800x800, components 3
user@TargetLinux01:~/Documents$
```


Part 3: Retrieve Logs Files on a Live Linux System

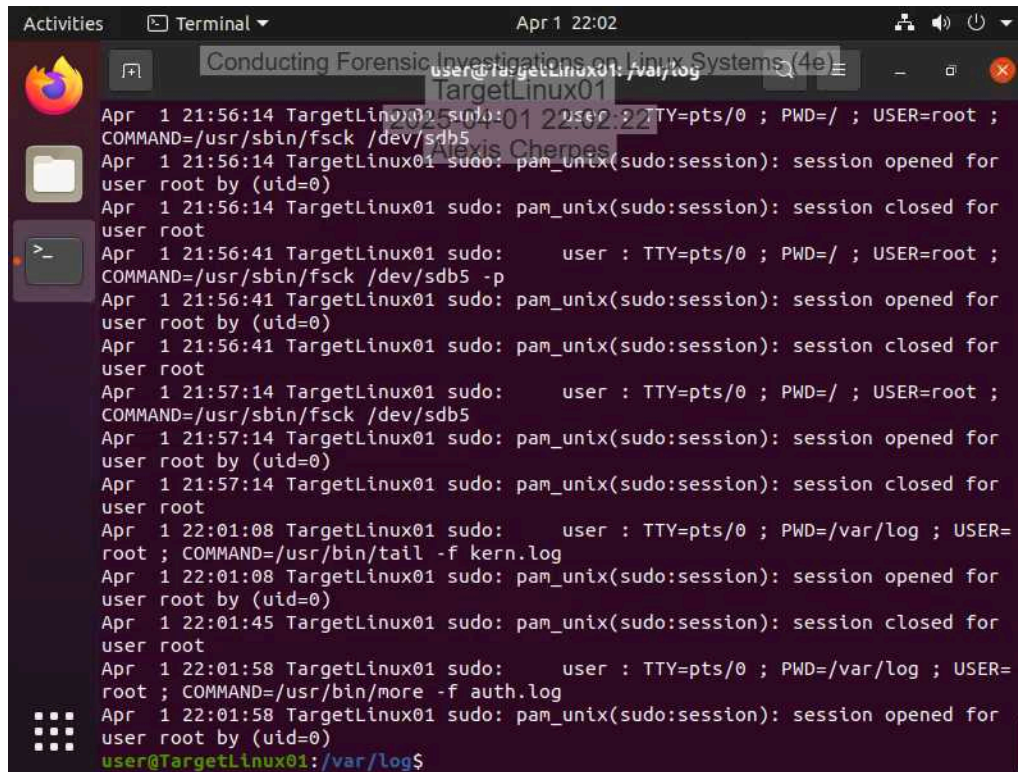
4. Make a screen capture showing the records in the kern.log file.



The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "Terminal" with a timestamp of "Apr 1 22:01". The terminal displays the contents of the `/var/log/kern.log` file, which contains kernel audit logs. The logs show various system events, including apparmor profile replacements and status checks. The terminal output is as follows:

```
ned" name="snap.snap-store.hook.configure" pid=2573 comm="apparmor_parser"
Apr 1 21:48:21 TargetLinux01 kernel: [ 344.620041] audit: type=1400 audit(174
3558501.444:62): apparmor="STATUS" operation="profile_replace" profile="unconfi
ned" name="snap.snap-store.snap-store" pid=2574 comm="apparmor_parser"
Apr 1 21:48:22 TargetLinux01 kernel: [ 345.857114] audit: type=1400 audit(174
3558502.680:63): apparmor="STATUS" operation="profile_replace" profile="unconfi
ned" name="snap.snap-store.ubuntu-software" pid=2575 comm="apparmor_parser"
Apr 1 21:48:24 TargetLinux01 kernel: [ 347.229965] audit: type=1400 audit(174
3558504.052:64): apparmor="STATUS" operation="profile_replace" profile="unconfi
ned" name="snap.snap-store.ubuntu-software-local-file" pid=2576 comm="apparmor_
parser"
Apr 1 21:48:46 TargetLinux01 kernel: [ 369.745932] audit: type=1400 audit(174
3558526.568:65): apparmor="STATUS" operation="profile_replace" info="same as cu
rrent profile, skipping" profile="unconfined" name="snap-update-ns.snap-store"
pid=2802 comm="apparmor_parser"
Apr 1 21:48:46 TargetLinux01 kernel: [ 369.910606] audit: type=1400 audit(174
3558526.732:66): apparmor="STATUS" operation="profile_replace" profile="unconfi
ned" name="snap.snap-store.hook.configure" pid=2837 comm="apparmor_parser"
Apr 1 21:48:47 TargetLinux01 kernel: [ 370.384285] audit: type=1400 audit(174
3558527.208:67): apparmor="STATUS" operation="profile_replace" profile="unconfi
ned" name="snap.snap-store.snap-store" pid=2838 comm="apparmor_parser"
Apr 1 21:48:47 TargetLinux01 kernel: [ 370.870699] audit: type=1400 audit(174
3558527.692:68): apparmor="STATUS" operation="profile_replace" profile="unconfi
ned" name="snap.snap-store.ubuntu-software" pid=2839 comm="apparmor_parser"
Apr 1 21:48:48 TargetLinux01 kernel: [ 371.365846] audit: type=1400 audit(174
3558528.188:69): apparmor="STATUS" operation="profile_replace" profile="unconfi
ned" name="snap.snap-store.ubuntu-software-local-file" pid=2840 comm="apparmor_
parser"
```

7. Make a screen capture showing the records in the auth.log file.

A terminal window titled 'Terminal' with a date and time of 'Apr 1 22:02'. The window shows the contents of the /var/log/auth.log file. The records show several sudo sessions for the user 'root' on 'TargetLinux01'. The sessions are opened and closed at various times, with the last session being opened at 22:01:58. The terminal prompt is 'user@TargetLinux01:/var/log\$'.

```
Apr 1 21:56:14 TargetLinux01 sudo: user : TTY=pts/0 ; PWD=/ ; USER=root ;  
COMMAND=/usr/sbin/fsck /dev/sdb5  
Apr 1 21:56:14 TargetLinux01 sudo: pam_unix(sudo:session): session opened for  
user root by (uid=0)  
Apr 1 21:56:14 TargetLinux01 sudo: pam_unix(sudo:session): session closed for  
user root  
Apr 1 21:56:41 TargetLinux01 sudo: user : TTY=pts/0 ; PWD=/ ; USER=root ;  
COMMAND=/usr/sbin/fsck /dev/sdb5 -p  
Apr 1 21:56:41 TargetLinux01 sudo: pam_unix(sudo:session): session opened for  
user root by (uid=0)  
Apr 1 21:56:41 TargetLinux01 sudo: pam_unix(sudo:session): session closed for  
user root  
Apr 1 21:57:14 TargetLinux01 sudo: user : TTY=pts/0 ; PWD=/ ; USER=root ;  
COMMAND=/usr/sbin/fsck /dev/sdb5  
Apr 1 21:57:14 TargetLinux01 sudo: pam_unix(sudo:session): session opened for  
user root by (uid=0)  
Apr 1 21:57:14 TargetLinux01 sudo: pam_unix(sudo:session): session closed for  
user root  
Apr 1 22:01:08 TargetLinux01 sudo: user : TTY=pts/0 ; PWD=/var/log ; USER=  
root ; COMMAND=/usr/bin/tail -f kern.log  
Apr 1 22:01:08 TargetLinux01 sudo: pam_unix(sudo:session): session opened for  
user root by (uid=0)  
Apr 1 22:01:45 TargetLinux01 sudo: pam_unix(sudo:session): session closed for  
user root  
Apr 1 22:01:58 TargetLinux01 sudo: user : TTY=pts/0 ; PWD=/var/log ; USER=  
root ; COMMAND=/usr/bin/more -f auth.log  
Apr 1 22:01:58 TargetLinux01 sudo: pam_unix(sudo:session): session opened for  
user root by (uid=0)  
user@TargetLinux01:/var/log$
```


Section 2: Applied Learning

Part 1: Identify Login Attempts on a Linux Drive Image

15. **Document** the names of the two non-root users that attempted to log in, the number of attempts detected, the date/time range of the attempts, the source IP address for the login attempts, and the port.

Names of the two non-root users that attempted to log in: Dominic, GDM
Number of attempts: 22
Date/time range of the attempts: June 1, 00:57:11 - June 11, 05:39:01
Source IP address for the login attempts: 192.168.78.1
Port: 14441, 3521, 4663, 3417

17. **Document** the date and time the most recent successful login for the user(s) that you previously identified in step 15.

User: Dominic
Date and Time of most recent successful login: June 9, 13:31:59 - June 11, 05:23:03

Part 2: Identify Software Installations on a Linux Drive Image

3. **Document** the applications that were installed using apt-get, then use the Internet to identify the ones that might be considered suspicious.

Installed application: logkeys, kbd, autoconf, autotools.dev, build-essential
Suspicious application: logkeys, a key logger that could have been used in spying passwords.

Part 3: Identify External Drive Attachments on a Linux Drive Image

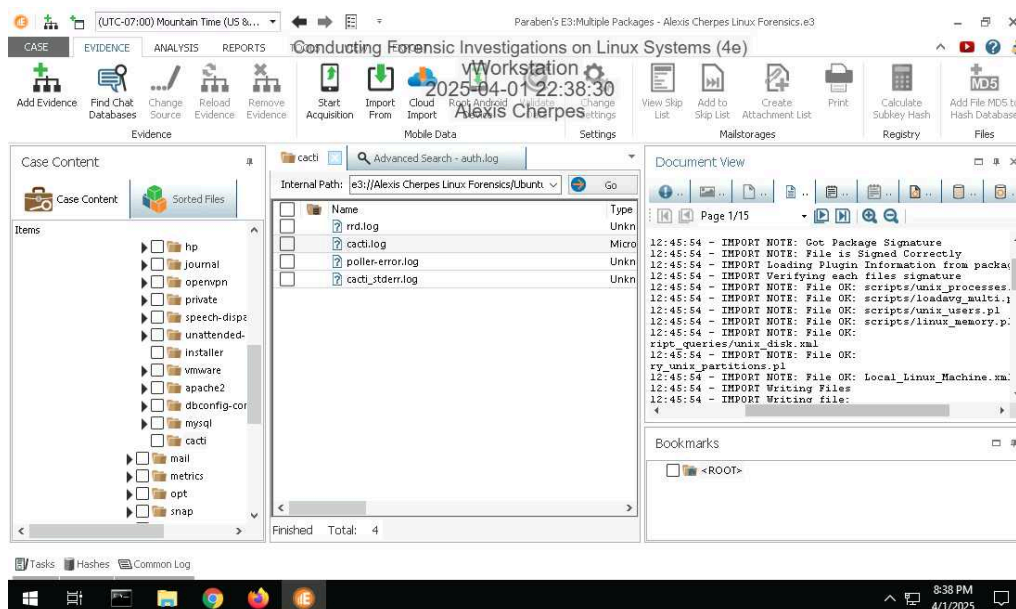
4. **Document** when the USB storage device was connected and its serial number.

USB storage device connected - June 10, 10:24:12
Serial Number - FBI1405291710344

Section 3: Challenge and Analysis

Part 1: Identify Recently Printed Files on a Linux Drive Image

Make a screen capture showing the contents of the printer log file.



Part 2: Identify Disk Imaging on a Linux Drive Image

Make a screen capture showing the record of the dd command in the Text View.

