# MANCHESTER METROPOLITAN UNIVERSITY FACULTY OF SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING SCHOOL OF COMPUTING, MATHEMATICS & DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY



<b>ACADEMIC</b>	YEAR	2014	-201	5:
-----------------	------	------	------	----

#### **MIDSEMESTER EXAMINATION SESSION**

Examination for the MSC COMPUTER AND NETWORK SECURITY

UNIT 6G7Z1009: INTRODUCTION TO COMPUTER FORENSICS AND SECURITY

**Duration:** 3 hours

#### Instructions to Candidates

Please answer FOUR questions (TWO questions each from both SECTION A and SECTION B).

Each question carries 25 marks.

Students are permitted to use their own calculators subject to the standard Faculty conditions.

#### **SECTION A**

- 1. (a) What is meant by the following terms: **admissible evidence**, **search** warrant, and **hearsay evidence**? [6]
  - (b) The following states ACPO Principles 1 & 3

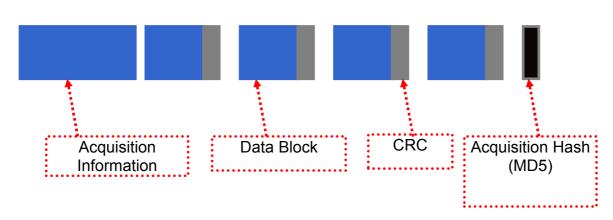
"No action taken by law enforcement agencies or their agents should change data held on a computer or storage media which may subsequently be relied upon in court"

"An audit trail or other record of all processes applied to computerbased electronic evidence should be created and preserved. An independent third party should be able to examine those processes and achieve the same result."

**Critically anlayse** how you can comply with the above two principles during a forensic investigation. Use the forensic computing process to structure your points. [11]

- (c) Given the following EnCase evidence file structure (Diagram Q1):
  - (i) What information can be found in the acquisition Information section?
  - (ii) What is meant by **CRC**; and what its role? [2]
  - (iii) What is meant by **MD5**; and what its role? [2]

#### **DIAGRAM Q1**



[4]

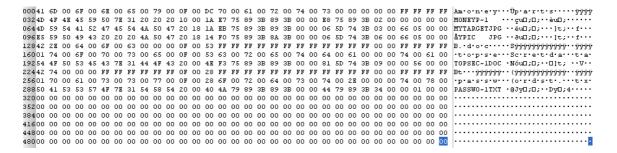
- 2. The following two figures are a hexadecimal and an ASCII representation of the DOS Boot Record (Figure Q2.1) and the first 512 bytes of a root directory (Figure Q2) as seen in the View Pane in EnCase. From this information, identify the following:
  - (a) What is the file system type; and how did you identify it? [2]
  - (b) What is the size of FAT1 in sectors; and how did you identify it? [3]
  - (c) What is the maximum number of files/directories in the root directory and how did you identify it? [5]
  - (d) State the names of files (excluding deleted files), if any, and their extensions and how you identified them. [6]
  - (e) State the names of directories, if any, and how you identified them. [3]
  - (f) State the names of deleted files, if any, including their extensions and how you identified them. [3]
  - (g) For the file passwords.txt located in the root directory; what is the logical file size and how did you identify it? [3]

**Hint**: help tables are provided in the appendix

#### FIGURE Q2.1: 512 Bytes extracted from DOS Boot Record.

```
000 0 3C 90 4D 53 44 4F 53 35 2E 30 00 02 01 01 00 02 E0 00 40 0B F0 09 5<
0464E 41 4D 45 20 20 20 20 46 41 54 31 32 20 20 20 33 C9 8E D1 BC F0 7B NAME FAT12 3Eបារីមេដុ
0698E D9 B8 00 20 8E C0 FC BD 00 7C 38 4E 24 7D 24 8B C1 99 E8 3C 01 72 □Ů,• □Àü4•|8N$}$□Á□è<••
0921C 83 KB 3A 66 Al 1C 7C 26 66 3B 07 26 8A 57 FC 75 06 80 CA 02 88 56 -□ë:f; |4f; 4Gwüu-□k-□
11502 80 C3 10 73 EB 33 C9 8A 46 10 98 F7 66 16 03 46 1C 13 56 1E 03 46 . TA: SESÉDF. C+f. F. V. F
1380K 13 D1 8B 76 11 60 89 46 FC 89 56 FE B8 20 00 F7 K6 8B 5K 0B 03 C3 ..Ñ□v·`□Fü□Vp, ·÷æ□^··Ã
16148 F7 F3 01 46 FC 11 4E FE 61 BF 00 00 E8 E6 00 72 39 26 38 2D 74 17 H+6·Fü·Mpa; ··èæ·r948-t·
230 EF AO FD 7D EB E6 AO FC 7D EB E1 CD 16 CD 19 26 8B 55 1A 52 BO 01 BB |ï ý}ëæ ü}ëáí·í·₄□∪·R°·»
25300 00 K8 3B 00 72 K8 5B 8A 56 24 BK 0B 7C 8B FC C7 46 F0 3D 7D C7 46 ··è;·rè(□V$¾·l□üÇFŏ=)ÇF
276F4 29 7D 8C D9 89 4E F2 89 4E F6 C6 O6 96 7D CB EA O3 OO OO 20 OF B6 ô) DÛDNôDNôE D}Eê····¶
299C8 66 8B 46 F8 66 03 46 1C 66 8B D0 66 C1 EA 10 EB 5E OF B6 C8 4A 4A REDF&f.F.fDDfAeee~qEJJ
3228A 46 0D 32 E4 F7 E2 03 46 FC 13 56 FE EB 4A 52 50 06 53 6A 01 6A 10 OF 2ä÷å·Fü·VpëJRP·Sj·j·
34591 8B 46 18 96 92 33 D2 F7 F6 91 F7 F6 42 87 CA F7 76 1A 8A F2 8A E8 □□F·□□30÷ö□÷ö□□6□□
368CO CC 02 0A CC B8 01 02 80 7E 02 0E 75 04 B4 42 8B F4 8A 56 24 CD 13 ÀÌ· Ì,··□~··u· B□ô□VșÍ·
39161 61 72 0B 40 75 01 42 03 5E 0B 49 75 06 F8 C3 41 BB 00 00 60 66 6A aar.@u.B.^.Iu.säAs...fj
41400 RB BO 4R 54 4C 44 52 20 20 20 20 20 00 00 00 52 65 60 6R 76 65 20 'ë"NTLDR
                                                                               Remove
43764 69 73 6B 73 20 6F 72 20 6F 74 68 65 72 20 6D 65 64 69 61 2E FF 0D disks or other media. V
4600A 44 69 73 6B 20 65 72 72 6F 72 FF 0D 0A 50 72 65 73 73 20 61 6E 79
                                                                 Disk errorÿ Press any
483<mark>20 6B 65 79 20 74 6F 20 72 65 73 74 61 72 74 0D 0A 00 00 00 00 00 00</mark>
                                                                 key to restart .....
                                                                 -¬ËØU≃
506 00 AC CB D8 55 AA
```

#### FIGURE Q2.2: 512 Bytes extracted from the Root Directory.



3. Figure 3.1 shows a basic directory entry structure and the hexadecimal data associated from a windows OS based machine uses Intel processor, find out the following:

FIGURE 3.1: Basic directory entry structure and Hex. data associate.

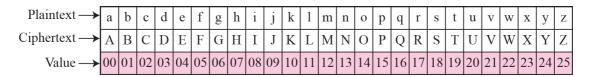
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
E5	41	F 5	020	20	20	20	20	54	58	54	20	18	84	82	70	9F	2D	9F	2D	00	00	F1	71	9F	2D	16	02	80	00	00	00
Status	Fi	ile	Nar	ne				Ext	cens	ion	Attributes	Veset Acd	2	Cr	eato	ed Date	Data	Date	Accessed	Ollused	Thusad	Wille	1	en Carc	Date	Cluster	Starting	Fil	le S	lize	;

- (a) What is the file system type this directory entry structure is part of? [2]
- (b) Briefly explain what the starting cluster section contains and how it is used? [4]
- (c) What is the status of the file; and how did you identify it? [2]
- (d) What is the logical file size and how did you identify it? [5]
- (e) When was the file created; including date and time; show your calculations? [12]

#### **SECTION B**

- 4. (a) Define the following security related concepts: Information Security, Security attacks/threats, Security services, security mechanism. [18]
  - (b) Describe one-time pad and explain why it is secure. [7]
- 5. (a) Define Symmetric cipher and a-Symmetric cipher. [4]
  - (b) Use symmetric ciphers to encrypt message "hello" and decrypt message "DEFINE". [8]

The representation of characters in modulo 26 is described as follows:



The mathematical equations for encryption and decryption can be described as follows:

Encryption  $E_{(k)}$ : i! i + k mod 26

Decryption  $D_{(k)}$ : i! i - k mod 26

*i* represents the messages (plaintext or cipher), k represents a symmetric key. In this case k=18

- (c) Define Fiestel cipher and explain how it works. [11]
- (d) The message is placed row-wise in a 2D array (in this case 3x5 matrix) starting at top left. The encrypted message is read out column-wise starting at the bottom right. Write down plaintext and encrypted messages.

D	Е	F	Α	С
	Т		0	S
Т	Α	N		D

[2]

- 6. (a) Describe a method that can provide integrity. [2]
  - (b) Define KDC (key distribution center) and describe the types how the keys are distributed. [8]
  - (c) (i) Explain how Needham Schroeder Protocol operates and use the diagram to assist your analysis. [10]
    - (ii) Explain the vulnerability in Needham-Shroeder protocol and how to overcome it? [5]

**END OF QUESTIONS** 

### Appendix: FAT directory entries tables have been taken from the following book:

B. Carrier, File System Forensic Analysis, Addison Wesley Professional, 2005.

### The following table shows the data structure for the DOS Boot Record:

Table 10.2. Data structure for the remainder of the FAT12/16 boot sector.

Byte Range	Description	Essential
0–35	See Table 10.1.	Yes
36–36	BIOS INT13h drive number.	No
37–37	Not used.	No
38–38	Extended boot signature to identify if the next three values are valid. The signature is 0x29.	No
39–42	Volume serial number, which some versions of Windows will calculate based on the creation date and time.	No
43–53	Volume label in ASCII. The user chooses this value when creating the file system.	Νο
54–61	File system type label in ASCII. Standard values include "FAT," "FAT12," and "FAT16," but nothing is required.	No
62–509	Not used.	No
510–511	Signature value (0xAA55).	No

### The following table shows the data structure for the first 36 bytes of the DOS Boot Record:

Table 10.1. Data structure for the first 36 bytes of the FAT boot sector.

Byte Range	Description	Essential
0-2	Assembly instruction to jump to boot code.	No (unless it is a bootable file system)
3-10	OEM Name in ASCII.	No
11-12	Bytes per sector. Allowed values include 512, 1024, 2048, and 4096.	Yes
13–13	Sectors per cluster (data unit). Allowed values are powers of 2, but the cluster size must be 32KB or smaller.	Yes
14-15	Size in sectors of the reserved area.	Yes
16–16	Number of FATs. Typically two for redundancy, but according to Microsoft it can be one for some small storage devices.	Yes
17–18	Maximum number of files in the root directory for FAT12 and FAT16. This is 0 for FAT32 and typically 512 for FAT16.	Yes
19–20	16-bit value of number of sectors in file system. If the number of sectors is larger than can be represented in this 2-byte value, a 4-byte value exists later in the data structure and this should be 0.	Yes
21–21	Media type. According to the Microsoft documentation, 0xf8 should be used for fixed disks and 0xf0 for removable.	No
22–23	16-bit size in sectors of each FAT for FAT12 and FAT16. For FAT32, this field is 0.	Yes
24-25	Sectors per track of storage device.	No
26–27	Number of heads in storage device.	No
28-31	Number of sectors before the start of partition. [1]	No
32–35	32-bit value of number of sectors in file system. Either this value or the 16-bit value above must be 0.	Yes

### The following table shows the data structure for the directory entry:

Table 10.5. Data structure for a basic FAT directory entry.

Byte Range	Description	Essential
0–0	First character of file name in ASCII and allocation status (0xe5 or 0x00 if unallocated)	Yes
1-10	Characters 2 to 11 of file name in ASCII	Yes
11-11	File Attributes (see Table 10.6)	Yes
12-12	Reserved	No
13-13	Created time (tenths of second)	No
14–15	Created time (hours, minutes, seconds)	No
16–17	Created day	No
18-19	Accessed day	No
20–21	High 2 bytes of first cluster address (0 for FAT12 and FAT16)	Yes
22–23	Written time (hours, minutes, seconds)	No
24–25	Written day	No
26–27	Low 2 bytes of first cluster address	Yes
28-31	Size of file (0 for directories)	Yes

### The following table shows the data structure for the long file name directory entry:

Table 10.7. Data structure for an LFN FAT directory entry.

Byte Range	Description	Essential
0–0	Sequence number (ORed with 0x40) and allocation status (0xe5 if unallocated)	Yes
1-10	File name characters 1–5 (Unicode)	Yes
11–11	File attributes (0x0f)	Yes
12-12	Reserved	No
13-13	Checksum	Yes
14-25	File name characters 6–11 (Unicode)	Yes
26–27	Reserved	No
28-31	File name characters 12-13 (Unicode)	Yes

## The following table shows the flag values for the directory entry attributes field and the corresponding description of each value:

Table 10.6. Flag values for the directory entry attributes field.

Description	Essential
Read only	No
Hidden file	No
System file	No
Volume label	Yes
Long file name	Yes
Directory	Yes
Archive	No
-	Read only Hidden file System file Volume label Long file name Directory

The following figure is a copy of question 2 figure 1 which shows the DOS Boot Record; it may help you by being easier to read.

a<⊔MSDOS5.0····à·@·ð	0NO.d+(	NAME FAIL2 SÉDÑ%8(	οὺ. ολά4·∣8Ν¢)¢οάοè<∙r	.O::f;. &f.&OWWu.OB.OV		··Mov·OFCOVp, ·÷#O^··Ä	H÷6·Fü·Npa;··èæ·r948-t·	`±•%;}ó¦at2Nt OÇ ;ûræëÜ	û)')Oð-00t·Ht·'·»··Í·ë	ī ý}ëæ ü}ëáÍ·Í·≼⊡U·R°·»	··è;·rè[OV\$**· OüÇF8=)ÇF	6) ) DÙ DN Ò DN Ö X • O I X ê • • • • ¶	ÈfOF∝f·F·fOĐiÁê·ë^·¶ÌJJ	OF 2ä÷â·Fü·VpëJRP·Sj·j·	007.0030÷00÷808÷v·090è	Àì. ì,o~u.′Boôovsí.	aar.@u.B.^.Iu.sÄA>`fj	·e"NTLDR Remove	disks or other media.ÿ	Disk errorÿ Press any	key to restart	≖uŭgr•
60	20	29	22	29	46	8	12	ä	盟	8	46	9g	44	ន	88	ដ	69	20	8	23	8	
FO	4 F	F0	2	8	8	8	4.	æ	ន	2	S	Öğ	44	6,4	8	8	99	9	FF	<b>E</b> B	8	
8	4 E	BC	36	8	IE	8	8	<b>8</b> 6	ප	8	R	20	8	급	$\mathbf{F}_2$	24	8	96	28	61	8	
40	8	፭	8	క	26	58	8	75	8	25	В	8	9g	69	8	26	8	6Р	61	20	8	
8	8	8	8	8	ដ	8	56	æ	6	Ę	¥0	8	Ö	ည	Ę	8	8	G	69	23	8	
ĸ	2	හ	ដ	9	2	<b>B</b> 6	39	æ	8	52	46	8	SB	9	92	ъ 4	器	65	64	23	8	
02	<del>B</del>	8	8	75	46	F7	72	20	OR	8	S	Æ	盟	20	F.7	8	41	52	65	65	ð	
8	53	20	24	FC	8	8	8	S	<b>B</b> 4	26	FC	8	ដ	25	ಶ	42	ဗ	ð	ß	22	8	
0	8	20	R	53	16	20	<b>B</b> 6	8	ដ	5	8	R	Æ	44	83	B4	8	8	20	20	74	
0	8	20	24	8	99	æ	8	8	74	8	20	96	ដ	盟	42	9	90	20	22	ð	22	
02	8	32	4Ε	26	F7	F E	8	74	84	16	8	90	99	FE	Вe	75	75	20	65	8	61	
8	8	31	8	6	8	26	8	4Ε	8	8	BR	99		26	7	OR	94	20	89	저	4.	
30	8	54	20	æ	ដ	8	BF	32	74	$\mathbf{E}_{1}$	24	Вe	8	ដ	9	8	8	20	74	22	23	
2.B	8	41	8	99	46	FC	61	74	40	盟	26	<u>4</u>	99	FC	¥6	7,8	58	20	6Р	6Р	65	
35	8	46	윮	56	8	46	Ā	61	8	8	8	8	2	46	F7	8	8	20	20	22	22	
53	8	20	FC	20	හ	8	4 <u>R</u>	<b>Å</b> 6	βC	FC	æ	<b>¥</b> 2	46	8	72	8	42	52	72	22	20	
44	8	20	8	2	ဗ္ဗ	9	7	8	¥0	å	8	4 <b>E</b>	8	₩2	ဗ္ဗ	2	급	44	€₽	65	6₽	
4	8	20	88	Ā	盟	1	FC	8	8	86	72	8	99	F7	95	8	75	40	20	20	74	4
53	8	20	20	99	33	26	46	Ä	8	Ħ	8	Ä	8	<b>E</b> 4	96	8	40	54	23	8	20	55
						8																
						Z															65	
						53						29				8						
000	02300	0464E	0698E	09210	11502	1380E	16148	18460	207A0	230EF	25300	276F4	29908	3228A	34591	36800	39161	41400	43764	4600A	48320	50600

The following figure is a copy of question 2 figure 2 which shows the first 512 Bytes extracted from the Root Directory, It may help you by being easier to read.

79 00 0F 00 DC 70 00 61 00 72 00 74 00 73 00 00 00 00 08 FFFFFFFFFFFFFFFT Am.o.n.e.yÜp.a.r.t.sÿÿÿÿÿ 20 20 10 00 1A E7 75 89 3B 89 3B 00 00 E8 75 89 3B 02 00 00 00 00 00 00 MONEYP~1çul;ll;èul;	00 00 MYTARGEIJPGewD;D;]t;f	00 00 aYPIC JPGðuljl;jt;f	B. d.o.cSyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyy	00 61 00 't'o'p's'e'''Sc'r'e't'd'a'''t'a'	4K F3 75 89 3B 89 3B 00 00 81 5D 74 3B 09 00 00 56 00 00 TOPSKC~1DOC ·Nówd;D;··D)t; ··V··	FF FF FF FF BtFYFYFF. (FYFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFF	00 78 00 prassswoodorrdstt.x	00 01 00 00 PASSWO~1TXT .@JyD;DyD;4						
2 8	8	8	ᅜ	8	8	드	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
£ 8	8	8		3	8	[24 [24	22	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
£ 8	8	8	드	8	28	드	8	3	8	8	8	8	8	8
<b>E</b> 8	99	99	드	00 72 00 65 00 74 00 64 00 61 00 00 00 74	8	ᄄ	5.	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
88	8	8	8	8	8	8	00 72 00 64 00 73 00 74 00 28 00 00 00	8	$00\ 00\ 00\ 00\ 00\ 00\ 00\ 00\ 00\ 00\$	8	8	8	8	8
88	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	00 00 44 79 89 3B 34 00	8	8	8	8	$00\ 00\ 00\ 00\ 00\ 00\ 00\ 00\ 00\ 00\$	8
88	50 74 38	æ	드	8	贸	FF FF	8	贸	8	8	00 00 00 00	8	8	00 00 00 00
88	5.	SD 74	ᄄ	3	5.		23	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
8 %	B	B		8	B		8	23	8	8	8	8	8	8
73 00 88 75	8	8	FF FF FF	4	≈	FF FF FF J	5.	4.	8	00 00 00 00 00	8	00 00 00 00 00 00	8	8
88	8	8		8	8		8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
¥ 8	8	8	드	5.	8	E=4	$\approx$	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
88	器	贸	드	8	器	ᅜ	8	器	8	8	8	8	8	8
8 3	8	3	드	9	8	FF FF	9	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
88	贸	贸	ᅜ	8	æ	드	8	器	8	00 00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00 00	8	00 00 00 00
38	8	8	드	22	8	FF FF	2	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
8 %	23	23	드	8	23		8	22	8	8	8	8	8	8
2 2	呂	2	드	$\mathfrak{S}$	£	드	63	40 4A 79 89 3B 89 3B	8	8	8	8	8	8
ឧ	当	긒	S	S	#	82	8	<del>\$</del>	8	8	8	8	8	8
88	20 28	~	8	8	4F 43 20 00	8	8	20 80 80	00 00 00 00	8	8	8	00 00 00 00	8
8 9	2	20	8	8	22	8	8	22	8	8	8	8	8	8
79 00 20 20	50 47	47	8	83	₩.	FF FF	22 00	% %	8	8	8	8	8	8
	<u>س</u>	8	8	36	4	=	~				8			8
8 8	#	4	8	8	44	뚪	8	52	8	8	8	8	8	8
0 65 8 31	52	0 20	8	23	33	표	23	33	8	8	8	8	8	8
8 28	7 45	0 20	8	8	33	표	8	73	8	8	8	8	8	8
00 68 59 50	2 47	43 20	9 00	8	5.43	00 FF	8	57 47	8	8	8	8	8	8
67 00 45 59	41 52	49	9	ō	53 45	8	9	S	8	8	8	8	8	8
00 6 48 4	54	8	8	8	8	8	8	S	8	8	8	8	0	8
69 4 4	S	55	28 0	74.0	44 5	2.	2	45	8	8	8	8	8	8
			2		4.	2		6	0	0	0	0	0	0
00041 0324D	06440	096185	12842	16001	19254	22442	25601	28850	32000	35200	38400	41600	44800	48000