MANCHESTER METROPOLITAN UNIVERSITY

FACULTY OF SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

SCHOOL OF COMPUTING, MATHEMATICS & DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY

Manchester Metropolitan University

ACADEMIC YEAR 2014-2015:

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"

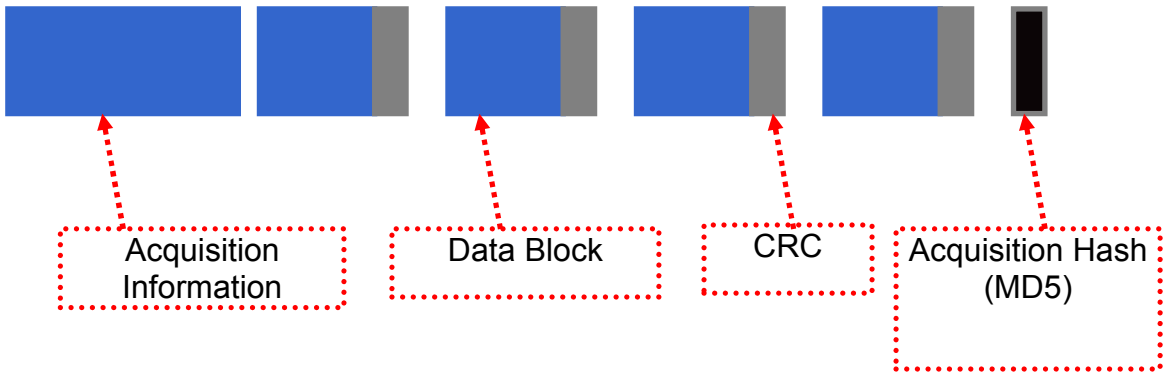
"An audit trail or other record of all processes applied to computer-based electronic evidence should be created and preserved. An independent third party should be able to examine those processes and achieve the same result."

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? [4]
(ii) What is meant by **CRC**; and what its role? [2]
(iii) What is meant by **MD5**; and what its role? [2]

DIAGRAM Q1



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.

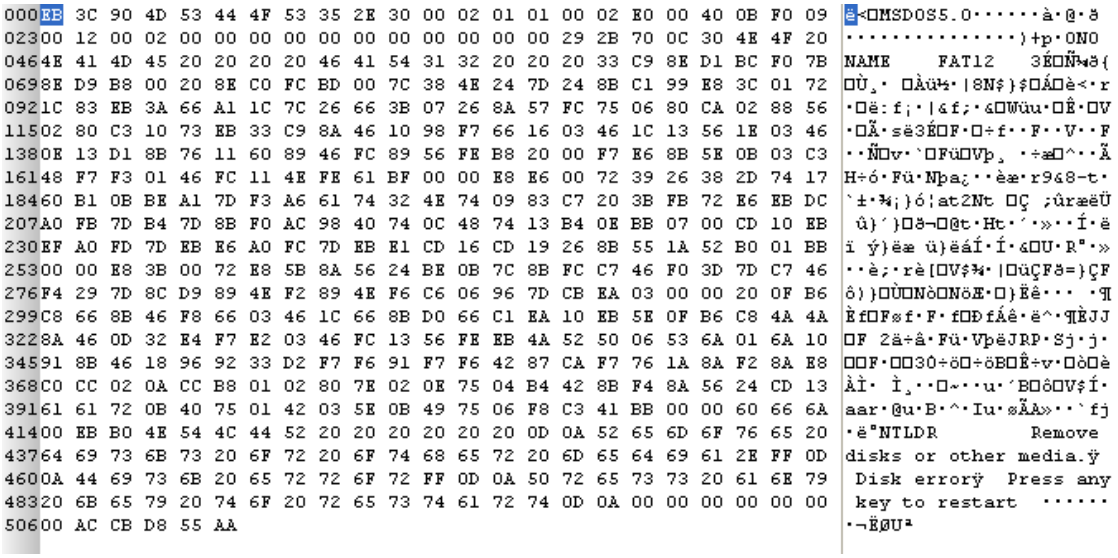
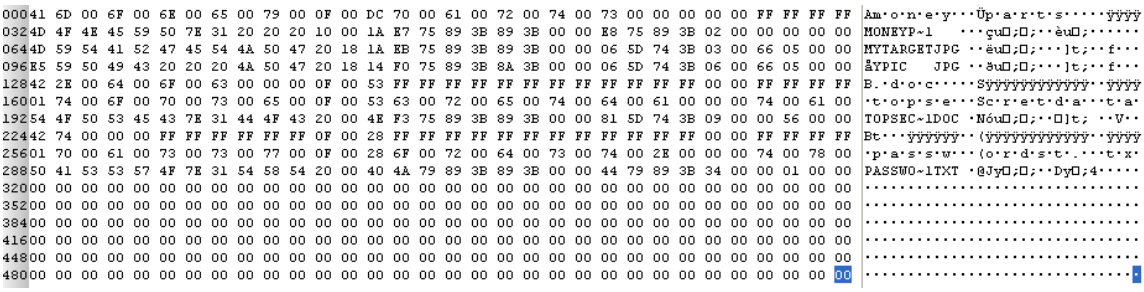


FIGURE Q2.2: 512 Bytes extracted from the Root Directory.



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	**4F**	**50**	**20**	**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	File Name							Extension			Attributes	Reserved	Created					Date Accessed		Unused		Written				Cluster Starting		File Size				
														Time			Date					Time			Date						

(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:

Plaintext →	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	w	x	y	z
Ciphertext →	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
Value →	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25

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

$$\text{Encryption } E_{(k)} : i \; ! \quad i + k \bmod 26$$
$$\text{Decryption } D_{(k)} : i \; ! \quad i - k \bmod 26$$

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	E	F	A	C
	T		O	S
T	A	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.	No
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

continued

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

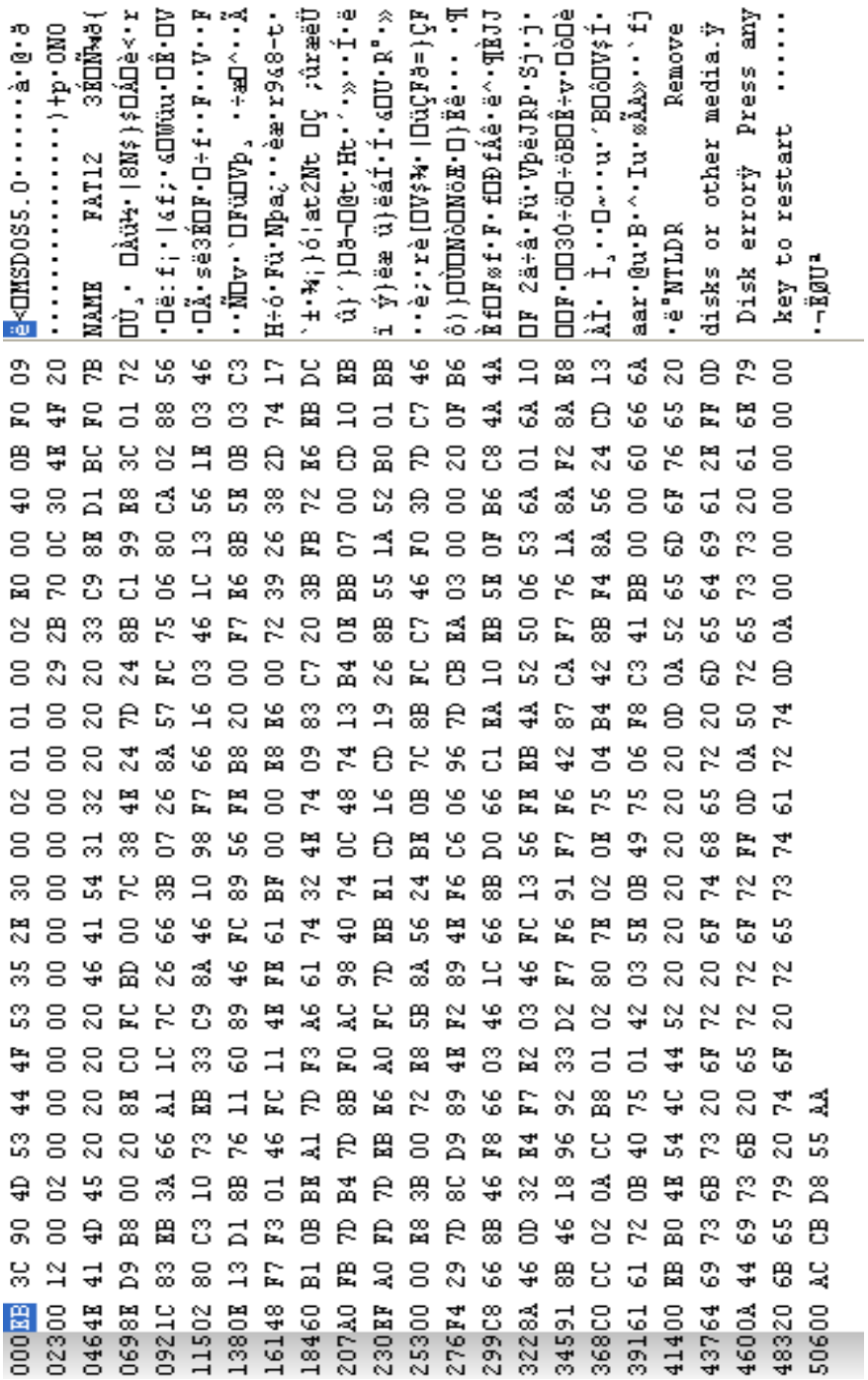
The following table shows the flag values for the directory entry attributes field and the corresponding description of each value:

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

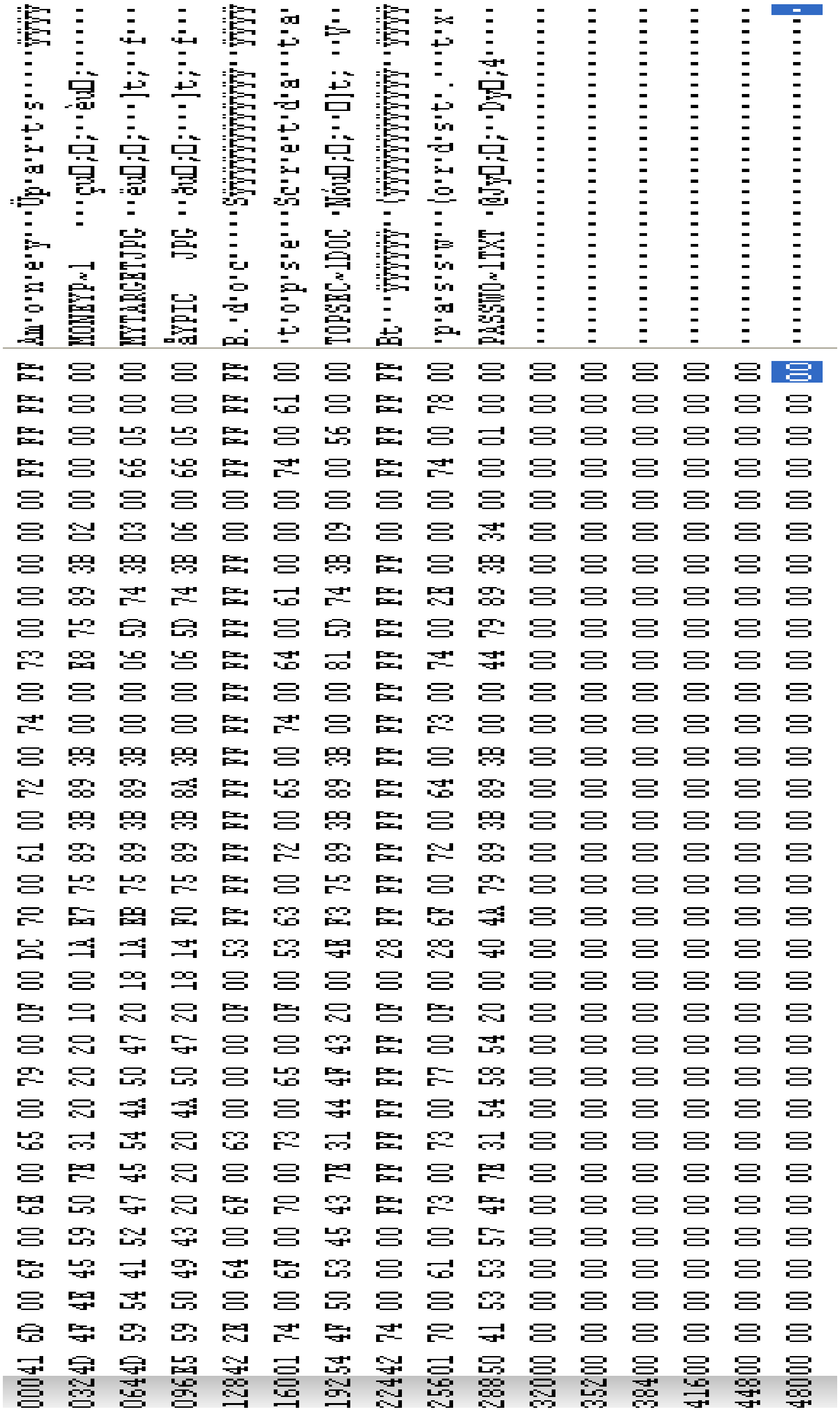
Flag Value (in bits)	Description	Essential
0000 0001 (0x01)	Read only	No
0000 0010 (0x02)	Hidden file	No
0000 0100 (0x04)	System file	No
0000 1000 (0x08)	Volume label	Yes
0000 1111 (0x0f)	Long file name	Yes
0001 0000 (0x10)	Directory	Yes
0010 0000 (0x20)	Archive	No

continued

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.



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.



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000 41 6D 00 6F 00 6E 00 65 00 79 00 0F 00 DC 70 00 61 00 72 00 74 00 73 00 00 00 00 00 FF FF FF FF
032 4D 4F 4E 45 59 50 7E 31 20 20 20 10 00 1A E7 75 89 3B 89 3B 00 00 E8 75 89 3B 02 00 00 00 00 00
064 4D 59 54 41 52 47 45 54 4A 50 47 20 18 1A EB 75 89 3B 89 3B 00 00 06 5D 74 3B 03 00 66 05 00 00
096 E5 59 50 49 43 20 20 20 4A 50 47 20 18 14 F0 75 89 3B 8A 3B 00 00 06 5D 74 3B 06 00 66 05 00 00
128 42 2E 00 64 00 6F 00 63 00 00 00 0F 00 53 FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF 00 00 FF FF FF FF
160 01 74 00 6F 00 70 00 73 00 65 00 0F 00 53 63 00 72 00 65 00 74 00 64 00 61 00 00 00 74 00 61 00
192 54 4F 50 53 45 43 7E 31 44 4F 43 20 00 4E F3 75 89 3B 89 3B 00 00 81 5D 74 3B 09 00 00 56 00 00
224 42 74 00 00 00 FF FF FF FF FF FF 0F 00 28 FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF 00 00 FF FF FF FF
256 01 70 00 61 00 73 00 73 00 77 00 0F 00 28 6F 00 72 00 64 00 73 00 74 00 2E 00 00 00 74 00 78 00
288 50 41 53 53 57 4F 7E 31 54 58 54 20 00 40 4A 79 89 3B 89 3B 00 00 44 79 89 3B 34 00 00 01 00 00
320 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
352 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
384 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
416 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
448 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
480 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
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