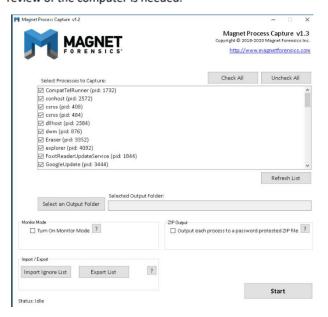
## **Digital Forensics**

### Lab 02: Live Acquisition

### 1. Getting Familiar with Magnet Process Capture

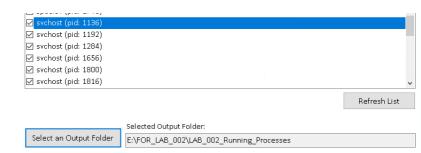
Let us get you familiar with some of the tools you will be using throughout this lab. The first one we will look at is Magnet Process Capture. This tool is ideal for incident response and forensic analysis because it allows an examiner to quickly view and extract processes running in volatile memory. It not only provides a list but carves out the part of the RAM that the process uses. This makes it a vital tool, especially when a quick review of the computer is needed.



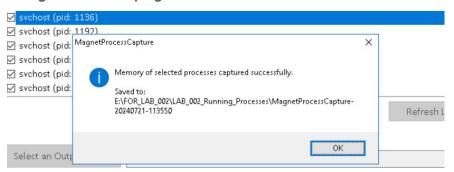
# 2 Exporting Processes Using Magnet Process Capture

Live acquisition is a very delicate surgery-like process that, if done correctly, will provide tons of valuable data. However, if strict measures are not adhered to, you can destroy data and make your findings inadmissible in a court of law. The steps we teach in this lab will reveal the currently accepted processes. Follow these steps and take detailed notes of your actions to secure trustworthy evidence.

 Magnet Process Capture should already be open. If it is not, reopen it and look at the Select Processes to Capture pane as highlighted below. Scroll through the list of processes to see if there are any that you recognize.

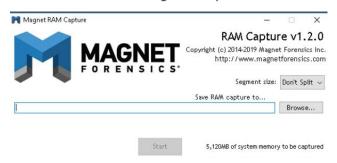


You have successfully captured specific processes and the contents of RAM associated with those processes. This ends the selective processes portion of the lab. Close the program by clicking the **X** at the top-right corner of the window.

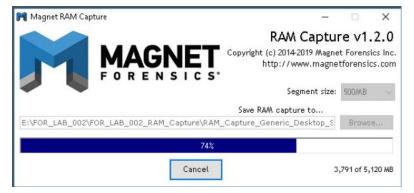


## 3 Getting Familiar with Magnet RAM Capture

The next tool we will look at is Magnet RAM Capture. This tool is designed for the lightweight acquisition of RAM. It also has a very simple interface and leaves very little evidence that it was running on the system.



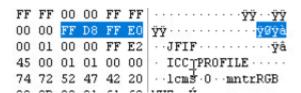
Save RAM capture to	This is a textbox that will show the location at which you intend to store the RAM capture.
The Browse button	This button allows the user to browse to the drive/folder that the RAM capture will be stored in.
Segment Size	This dropdown menu allows you to choose the segment size of the image, which would split the file based on the selected size. You also have the option to leave the image whole, which is the option that is there by default.
Start	This button is located at the bottom of the window and allows you to start the RAM capture and store it in the selected location.



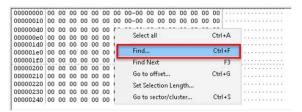
#### 5 Carving files from RAM

It is essential to understand the type of data that can be recovered from a computer's memory. The remaining exercises will teach you how to review some basic data sets that can be stored in RAM

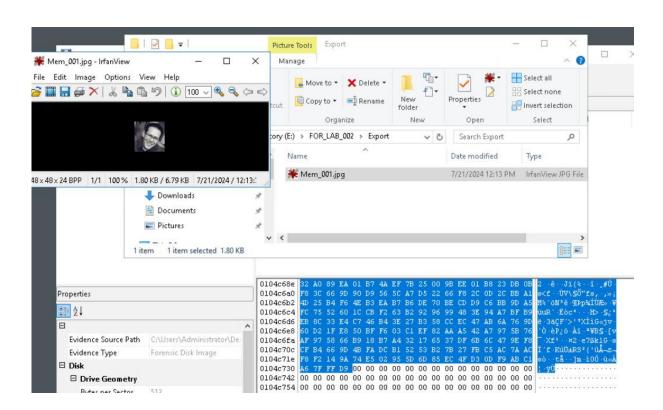
 In this exercise, we will show you how to use FTK Imager to carve a jpeg file from a RAM Capture. We will not be using the images you made; instead, we will use some preconfigured RAM dumps. You should already be familiar with FTK Imager from LAB 1, so we will skip the formalities and jump right into it by opening the tool. To launch FTK Imager, navigate to Start Menu > AccessData > FTK Imager and click FTK Imager as seen below.



10. Now that we can see more data, let us do some carving. Let us try to find a JPEG picture file in this RAM Capture. To begin, you will need to know the header and footer of the file. JPEG headers are represented as **FF D8 FF E0** in hexadecimal or **ÿØÿà** in text. PJPEG Footers are normally represented as **FF D9** in hexadecimal or **ÿŪ** in text. Now that you are familiar with the header and footer for each, let us run a search in FTK Imager's view pane to see if we can find a JPEG header. To do this, right-click anywhere in the view pane and click **Find**, as seen below.



# Just carved my first file from a windows memory dump (FTK Imager)



#### 6 Getting Familiar with REDLINE

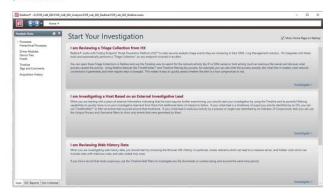
If you were successful in the previous lab, then you would have learned that a forensic image should be verified to ensure its integrity. Because the RAM is something that has processes running, it is not possible to get a hash verification. Instead, you can hash the file using a separate hashing tool and store the hash with this image file. This will ensure that it can be verified later if its integrity comes into question.

Even though we know you are excited to go over your own RAM captures, we will actually be using the same pre-prepared RAM dump from the previous task. We will do the analysis with a software called **REDLINE** created by FireEye. This is a handy Incident Response tool that has many features. We will only touch the tip of the iceberg in this lab, but it is definitely something you should research for a deeper understanding.

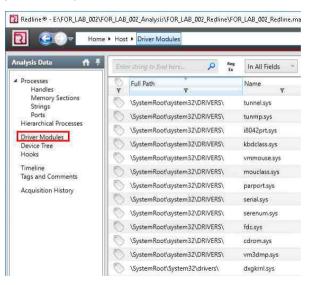
In this exercise, we will go over the features we will be using in Redline.

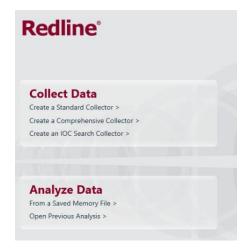


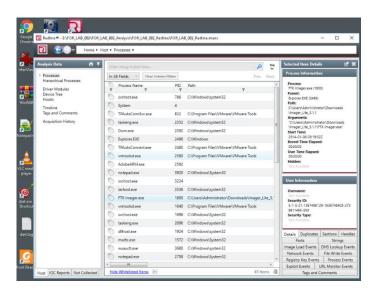
12. If you see the window below, then this means all your work paid off. This is the home page, and it has several useful options that can help to automate your analysis process. In this lab, we will only be doing manual reviews of the images. However, in a more advanced session, we will cover some more interesting features of this powerful tool.



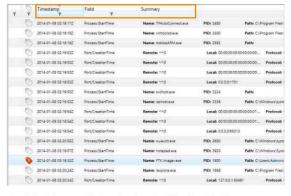
17. Another critical category is *Driver Modules*. This will reveal all the drivers that were loaded and running in RAM at the time of the capture. Select the **Driver Modules** option on the left navigation pane highlighted below. The window will show the names, full paths, and sizes of the loaded drivers, among other things. This is a great place to look for suspicious drivers that could be malicious.







19. The timeline view has many options and choices for filtering out and narrowing the scope to a specific timeframe. For this exercise, leave the options in their default state and go over to the pane that contains the list of processes. The three column headings (Timestamp, Field, and Summary) highlighted below allow you to sort, filter, and review the processes and their details.



- 20. Using the basic features we've introduced, you should be able to identify processes and programs that were running at the time of the RAM Capture.
- 21. If you got all the answers right, then that takes you one step closer to being a great digital forensic examiner and incident response specialist. There are many other tools available to perform RAM analysis. The tools and methods we revealed in this lab will whet your appetite and hopefully motivate you to explore more advanced methods of RAM analysis.
- 22. The lab is now complete; close REDLINE and any other open windows by clicking the X at the top-right corner of the window. You may end the reservation.

