

# FILE SYSTEM ANALYSIS- PART II

COMP 597 – Computer Forensics

# FAT



- Simple file system
- Used in USB drives

# FAT

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- A small number of data structures:
  - FAT
  - Directory entries

# FAT - Directories

Name	Created		Written		Accessed	Size	Cluster
.	05/08/03	02:41:44PM	05/08/03	02:41:44PM	05/08/03	0	157
..	05/08/03	02:41:44PM	05/08/03	02:41:44PM	05/08/03	0	0
σskiways.doc	03/19/80	12:03:50AM	03/03/80	12:03:30AM	01/14/80	4294901760	6553600
σKIWAYS.DOC	05/08/03	02:28:06PM	04/14/03	09:00:40AM	05/08/03	19968	118
σglobalcom.doc	03/03/80	12:03:24AM	03/04/80	12:01:28AM	03/15/80	6488175	7143424
σLOBAL~1.DOC	05/08/03	02:27:54PM	04/14/03	09:01:16AM	05/08/03	19968	2
σhandbright.doc	03/07/80	12:03:18AM	03/04/80	12:01:28AM	03/08/80	6488175	7602176
σANDRI~1.DOC	05/08/03	02:28:02PM	04/14/03	09:00:12AM	05/08/03	19968	79
σengineuity.doc	03/09/80	12:03:42AM	03/04/80	12:01:28AM	03/20/80	6488175	7929856
σNGINU~1.DOC	05/08/03	02:27:58PM	04/14/03	08:58:32AM	05/08/03	19456	41

# FAT Structure



- Why do we need this data structure?

# FAT Values

	<b>FAT12</b>	<b>FAT16</b>	<b>FAT32</b>
<b>Available</b>	0	0	0
<b>Reserved</b>	1	1	1
<b>User Data</b>	002-FF6	0002-FFF6	00000002-0FFFFFFF6
<b>Bad Cluster</b>	FF7	FFF7	0FFFFFFF7
<b>End Marker</b>	FF8-FFF	FFF8-FFFF	0FFFFFFF8-0FFFFFFF

# FAT Structure

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- FAT12
- FAT16 (max 65,525 clusters)
- FAT32

# FAT Structure

0002132992	F8	FF	FF	0F	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF
0002133008	FF	FF	FF	0F	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF
0002133024	FF	FF	FF	0F	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF
0002133040	FF	FF	FF	0F	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF
0002133056	FF	FF	FF	0F	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	14	00	00	00
0002133072	FF	FF	FF	0F	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	18	00	00	00
0002133088	19	00	00	00	1A	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	1C	00	00	00
0002133104	1D	00	00	00	1E	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	20	00	00	00
0002133120	21	00	00	00	22	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	FF	FF	FF	0F
0002133136	FF	FF	FF	0F	26	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	28	00	00	00
0002133152	29	00	00	00	2A	00	00	00	00	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	2C	00	00	00
0002133168	2D	00	00	00	2E	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	30	00	00	00
0002133184	31	00	00	00	32	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	34	00	00	00
0002133200	35	00	00	00	36	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	38	00	00	00
0002133216	39	00	00	00	3A	00	00	00	00	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	3C	00	00	00
0002133232	3D	00	00	00	3E	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	40	00	00	00
0002133248	41	00	00	00	42	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	44	00	00	00
0002133264	45	00	00	00	46	00	00	00	00	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	0F
0002133280	FF	FF	FF	0F	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	4C	00	00	00
0002133296	4D	00	00	00	4E	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	50	00	00	00
0002133312	51	00	00	00	52	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	54	00	00	00
0002133328	55	00	00	00	56	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	58	00	00	00
0002133344	FF	FF	FF	0F	5A	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	5C	00	00	00
0002133360	5D	00	00	00	5E	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	60	00	00	00
0002133376	61	00	00	00	62	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	64	00	00	00
0002133392	65	00	00	00	66	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	68	00	00	00
0002133408	69	00	00	00	6A	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	6C	00	00	00
0002133424	6D	00	00	00	6E	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	70	00	00	00
0002133440	71	00	00	00	72	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	74	00	00	00
0002133456	75	00	00	00	76	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	78	00	00	00
0002133472	79	00	00	00	7A	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	7C	00	00	00
0002133488	7D	00	00	00	7E	00	00	00	00	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	80	00	00	00



# File System Layout



- Boot Sector
- FAT
- Data Area

# Boot Sector

Byte Range	Description
0–2	Assembly instruction to jump to boot code.
3–10	OEM Name in ASCII.
11–12	Bytes per sector
13–13	Sectors per cluster
14–15	Size in sectors of the reserved area.
16–16	Number of FATs
17–18	# of Directory entries in root
19–20	Number of sectors in file system (16-bit)
22–23	16-bit size in sectors of each FAT
24–25	Sectors per track of storage device.
26–27	Number of heads in storage device.
28–31	Number of sectors before the start of partition.
32–35	Number of sectors in file system (32-bit)

# Boot Sector

## FAT12 - FAT16

39–42	Volume serial number
43–53	Volume label in ASCII
54–61	File system type label in ASCII
62–509	Boot code
510–511	Signature value (0xAA55).

## FAT32

36–39	32-bit size in sectors of one FAT.
40–41	How multiple FAT structures are written to
42–43	The major and minor version number.
44–47	Cluster where root directory can be found.
48–49	Sector where FSINFO structure can be found.
50–51	Sector where backup copy of boot sector
67–70	Volume serial number
71–81	Volume label in ASCII
82–89	File system type label in ASCII
90–509	Boot code
510–511	Signature value (0xAA55).

# FSINFO

Bytes	Content
0-3	0x41615252 (FSINFO signature)
4-483	Reserved
484-487	0x61417272 (FSINFO signature)
488-491	Free cluster count
492-495	Next free cluster
496-507	Reserved
508-511	0xaa550000 (sector signature)

[illegible][illegible]

# File System Layout



- Where can we hide data?

# Directory



- Uses 1 or more clusters
- A table of directory entries
- What is the size of a directory in an entry?

# Directory Entries



- Why do we need this data structure?



# Directory Entries

<b>Bytes</b>	<b>Size</b>	<b>Description</b>
0-7	8 bytes	Filename
8-10	3 bytes	Filename extension
11	1 byte	File attributes
12	1 byte	Reserved
13-17	5 bytes	Created Date
18-19	2 bytes	Accessed Day
20-21	2 bytes	Starting cluster (high bytes)
22-25	4 bytes	Modified Date
26-27	2 bytes	Starting cluster (low bytes)
28-31	4 bytes	File size (bytes)

# Directory Entries – File Attributes

Flag Value	Description
0000 0001 (0x01)	Read only
0000 0010 (0x02)	Hidden file
0000 0100 (0x04)	System file
0000 1000 (0x08)	Volume label
0000 1111 (0x0f)	Long file name
0001 0000 (0x10)	Directory
0010 0000 (0x20)	Archive

# Long File Name

Byte	Description
0–0	Sequence number
1–10	File name characters 1–5
11–11	File attributes (0x0f)
12–12	Reserved
13–13	Checksum
14–25	File name characters 6–11
26–27	Reserved
28–31	File name characters 12–13

# Long File Name

```
0000064: 424e 0061 006d 0065 002e 000f 00df 7200  BN.a.m.e.....r.
0000080: 7400 6600 0000 ffff ffff 0000 ffff ffff  t.f.....
0000096: 014d 0079 0020 004c 006f 000f 00df 6e00  .M.y. .L.o....n.
0000112: 6700 2000 4600 6900 6c00 0000 6500 2000  g. .F.i.l...e. .
0000128: 4d59 4c4f 4e47 7e31 5254 4620 00a3 347e  MYLONG~1RTF ..4~
0000144: 4a30 8830 0000 4a33 7830 1a00 8f13 0000  J0.0..J3x0.....
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# Directory – Example 1

Name	Created	Cluster
dir2	3/30/04 01:29:01	128
dir1	4/03/04 11:47:40	196
file8.dat	3/30/04 20:41:12	112

Name	Created	Cluster
.	4/1/04 09:27:00	196
..	4/1/04 09:27:00	110
file1.dat	4/3/04 12:58:23	297

# Directory – Example 2

- How does a file system creates Docs\mail.txt (1.2KB)?
- How does a file system deletes Deal\Pics\i.txt?
- How do we find the full path of amp.txt?
- What happens when we delete *Pics*?
- What happens when we delete amp.txt and tmp.txt?

# Date Values



- Year (7 bits)
- Month (4 bits)
- Day (5 bits)

# Time Values



- Hour (5 bits)
- Minute(6 bits)
- Second (5 bits)



# File Recovery

Unallocated

File Content

Allocated

56	57	58	59	60	61
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56	57	58	59	60	61
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56	57	58	59	60	61
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# Forensic Example



You were given a file system to investigate. The file system has very few files and directories.

What do you conclude?

# References



1. Digital Evidence and Computer Crime, 3<sup>rd</sup> edition, Eoghan Casey, 2011.
2. File System Forensic Analysis, 2<sup>nd</sup> edition, Brian Carrier, 2005.