

FORENSICS LAB SERIES

Lab 4: Forensic Acquisition Using Linux Tools

Material in this Lab Aligns to the Following Certification Domains/Objectives					
GIAC Certified Forensics Examiner (GCFE) Domains	Certified Cyber Forensics Professional (CCFP) Objectives	Computer Hacking Forensic Investigator (CHFI) Objectives			
3: Evidence Acquisition, Preparation, and Preservation	2: Investigations	9: Data Acquisition and Duplication			

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Lab 4: Forensic Acquisition Using Linux Tools

Contents

Intro	oduction	. 3
Obie	ective	. 3
-	Topology	
	Settings	
	Configure Disk to be Writeable	
	Create dd Image Acquisition	
	Create dcfldd Image Acquisition	



Introduction

This lab will introduce the task of forensic acquisition using two popular command tools, "dd" (data dump) and "dcfldd" (enhanced version of dd). The lab will acquire two types of partitions and create forensic images for analysis.

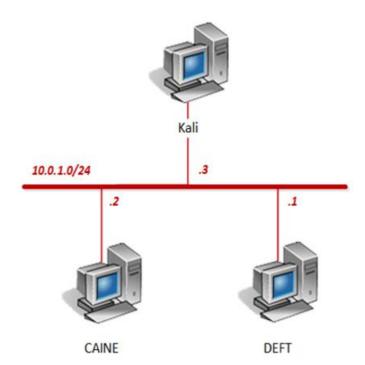
Objective

In this lab, you will be conducting forensic practices using various tools. You will be performing the following tasks:

- 1. Configure Disk to be Writeable
- 2. Create dd Image Acquisition
- 3. Create dcfldd Image Acquisition



Pod Topology





Lab Settings

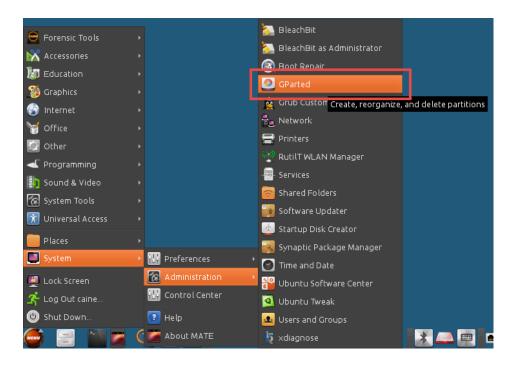
The information in the table below will be needed in order to complete the lab. The task sections below provide details on the use of this information.

Virtual Machine	IP Address	Account (if needed)	Password (if needed)
DEFT	10.0.1.1	deft	password
CAINE	10.0.1.2	caine	
Kali	10.0.1.3	root	toor



1 Configure Disk to be Writeable

- 1. Click on the **CAINE** graphic on the *topology page* to open the VM.
- 2. Open the **GParted** application by navigating to **Start Menu > System > Administration > GParted**.



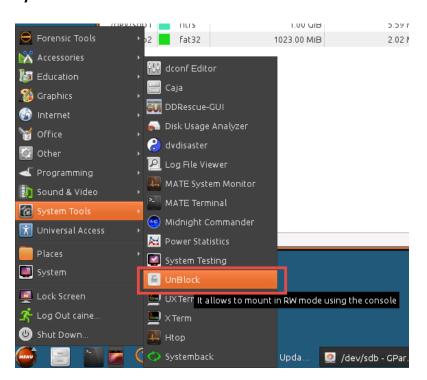
3. Change disk by clicking on the **drop-down menu** located in the top-right corner of the *GParted* application window and select **/dev/sdb (2.00GiB)**.



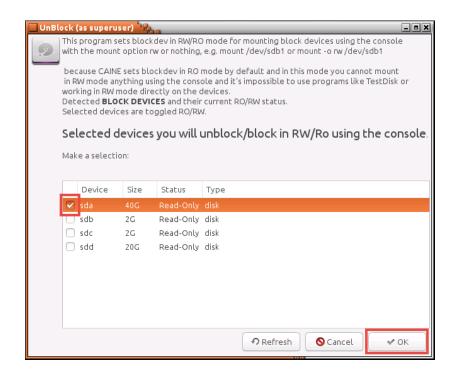
Notice two partitions appear for /dev/sdb.



 Before continuing, a verification needs to be made on whether there are write permissions enabled on /dev/sda to create images. Navigate to Start Menu > System Tools > UnBlock.



5. A new *UnBlock* application window appears, notice the 4 drives listed. Check the box next to **sda** and click **OK**.

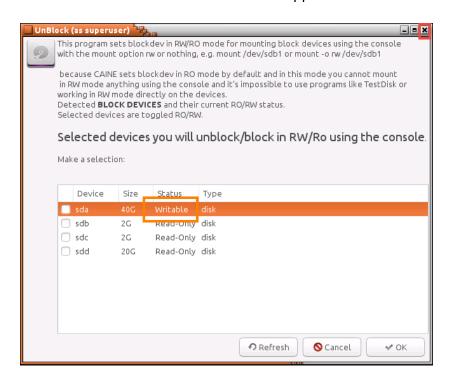


This will make the drive writeable.





6. Notice the *UnBlock* window reappears. Confirm that the *Status* of the *sda* drive now reads *Writeable*. Close the **UnBlock** application window.





2 Create dd Image Acquisition

1. Open a new terminal by clicking on the **MATE Terminal** icon located on the bottom panel.



2. Using the terminal, start by splitting the /dev/sdb1 partition into bytes of 650MB. Type the command below followed by pressing the **Enter** key.

```
sudo dd if=/dev/sdb1 | split -b 650m - ntfsimage_sdb.
```

Notice the cursor will sit for a while with no prompt received back immediately. Allow the program to run for 1-2 minutes.

```
caine@Caine01:~$ sudo dd if=/dev/sdb1 | split -b 650m - ntfsimage_sdb.
2097152+0 records in
2097152+0 records out
1073741824 bytes (1,1 GB) copied, 16,8963 s, 63,5 MB/s
caine@Caine01:~$
```

Breakdown:

```
if = input file
split = splits the image into bytes of size x
```



3. Enter the command below to list the files in the current directory.

ls -1

```
aine@Caine01:~$ ls -l
otal 1048620
                              4096 mag
          5 caine caine
                                       5 00:33 Desktop
          2 caine caine
                                          2014 Documents
       -- 16 caine caine
                              4096 mag 13 04:06 Downloads
          2 caine caine
                              4096 ott 31
                                         2015 Husic
           1 caine caine 681574400 lug
                                       8 20:19 ntfsimage sdb.aa
          1 caine caine 392167424 lug
                                       8 20:19 ntfsimage_sdb.ab
                              4096 ott 14 2015 Pictures
          2 caine caine
                                           2015 Public
          2 caine caine
                              4096 ott 30
          1 root root
                              1164 mag
                                       2 01:41 aphotorec.log
                                           2014 Templates
           2 caine caine
                              4096 set
                                           2014 Videos
          2 caine caine
aine@Caine01:~$
```

Notice the raw copies of the partition *sdb1* split into 650MB each. The period adds the extension to the end of the filename to show that parts of the image.



4. Make room on the *sda* disk by removing the acquired image from *sdb1*. Enter the command below.

```
rm -f ntfsimage_sdb*
```

5. Confirm that the image has been removed by initiating the command below.

```
ls -l
```

```
aine@Caine01:~$ rm -f ntfsimage_sdb
aine@Caine01:~$ ls -l
total 36
rwx----- 5 caine caine 4096 mag 5 00:33 Desktop
rwx----- 2 caine caine 4096 set 24
                                    2014 Documents
    ----- 16 caine caine 4096 mag 13 04:06 Downloads
          2 caine caine 4096 ott 31
                                     2015 Husic
                                      2015 Pictures
           2 caine caine 4096 ott 14
           2 caine caine 4096 ott 30
                                     2015 Public
                                  2 01:41 qphotorec.log
rw-r--r-- 1 root root
                         1164 mag
          2 caine caine 4096 set
                                      2014 Templates
          2 caine caine 4096 set
                                      2014 Videos
aine@Caine01:~$
```



3 Create dcfldd Image Acquisition

1. The dd tool is a tool mostly for system management. With the Defense Computer Forensic Laboratory (dcfldd) tool, it is a tool specifically for forensic acquisition. Using the same terminal, use dcfldd for /dev/sdb2 and add a MD5 hash output to it. Enter the command below.

```
sudo dcfldd if=/dev/sdb2 split=650M of=fat32image hash=md5,sha1
```

```
caine@Caine01:~$ sudo dcfldd if=/dev/sdb2 split=650M of=fat32image hash=md5,sha1
32512 blocks (1016Mb) written.Total (md5): 7a4a24b4eb49fd7d03205475fdab7325
Total (sha1): 7e409c9d235f3d8cdad70e463e2c55e8192e5bce

32736+0 records in
32736+0 records out
caine@Caine01:~$
```

Breakdown:

```
if = input file
of = output file
split = split image into bytes of size x
hash = hash functions for integrity check
```

Note: No period necessary with split; dcfldd handles the extension.



2. Enter the command below to list the files in the current directory.

ls -1

```
:aine@Caine01:~$ ls -l
otal 1047592
                                       5 00:33 Desktop
          2 caine caine
                              4096 set 24
                                          2014 Documents
                              4096 mag 13 04:06 Downloads
rwx----- 16 caine caine
                  root 681574400 lug
                                       8 21:19 fat32image.000
                        391118848 luq
                                       8 21:19 fat32image.001
                   root
            caine caine
                              4096 ott 31
                                           2015 Husic
                                           2015 Pictures
           2 caine caine
                              4096 ott 30
                                           2015 Public
                                       2 01:41 qphotorec.log
          1 root root
                              1164 mag
                                          2014 Templates
          2 caine caine
                              4096 set
 wx----- 2 caine caine
                              4096 set
                                           2014 Videos
aine@Caine01:~$
```

Notice the success of forensically acquiring the partition.

3. Close all **PC Viewers** and end the reservation to complete the lab.