

Practical 7 Using FTK Imager to create the image and check the integrity

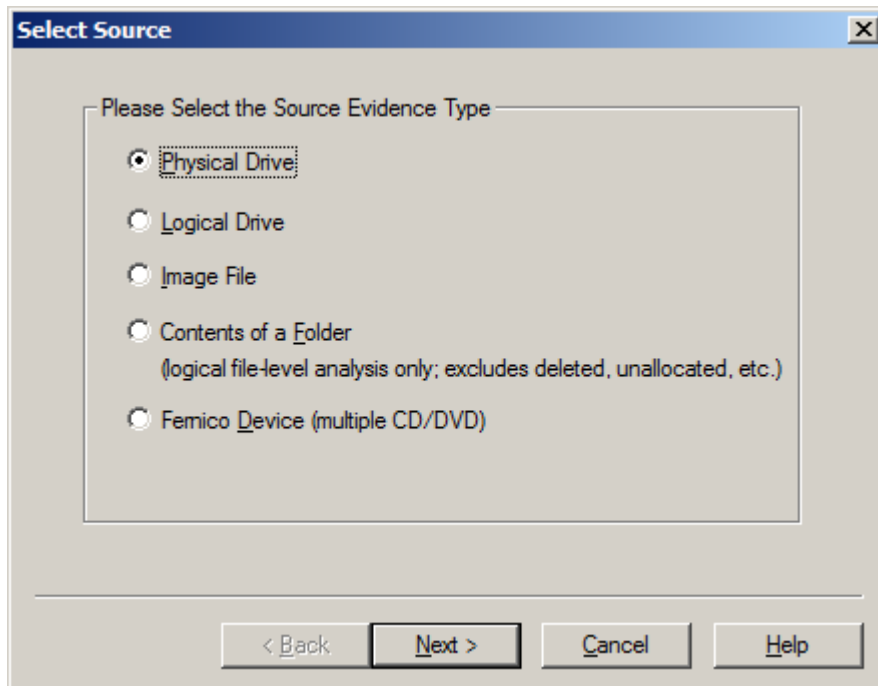
Date :- 05.02.2025 Submission Date:- 12.02.2025

Write –up

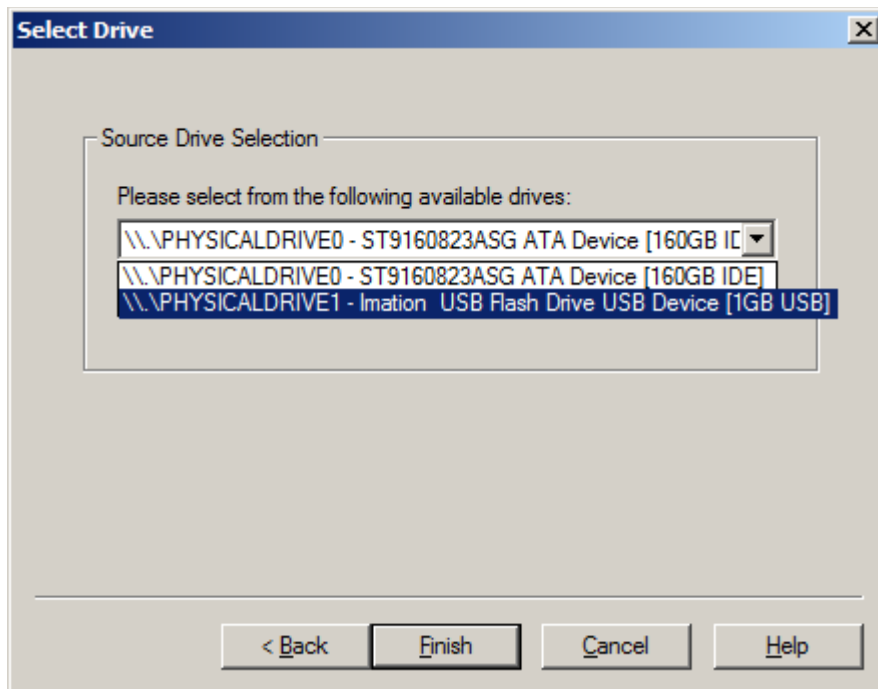
- Cyber forensics vs other forensics
- Phases of Cyber /Digital /computer forensics

Create an Image Using FTK Imager

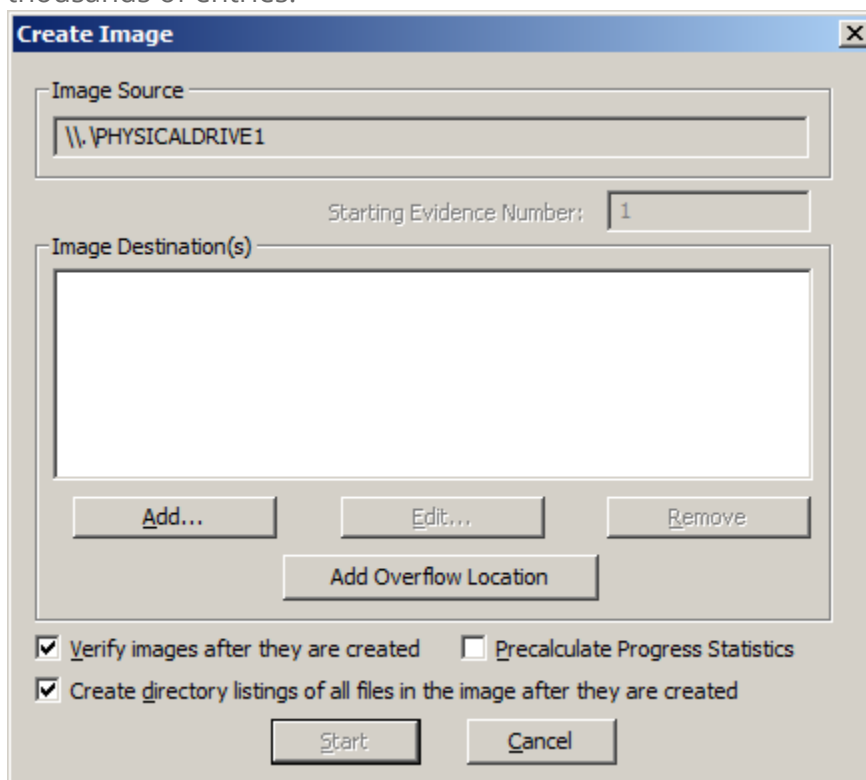
Source Evidence Type: To image an entire device, select *Physical Drive* (a physical device can contain more than one *Logical Drive*). You can also create an image of an *Image File*, which seems silly, but it could be desirable if, say, you want to create a more compressed version of the image. You can also image the specific **Contents of a Folder** or of a **Femico Device** (which is ideal for creating images of multiple CDs or DVDs with the same parameters). In this example, we'll select *Physical Drive* to create an image of the flash drive.



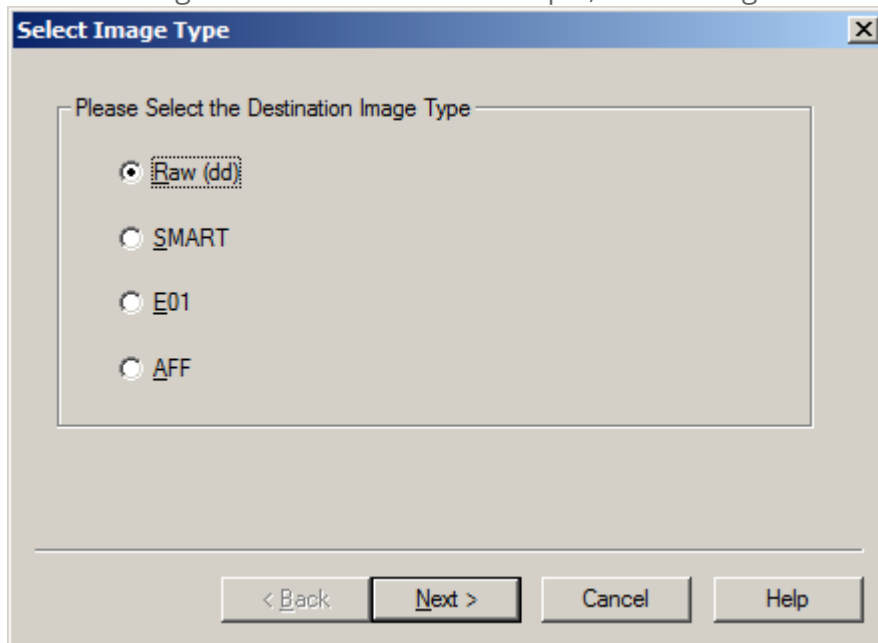
Source Drive Selection: Based on our selection of physical drive, we then have a choice of the current physical drives we can see, so we select the drive corresponding to the flash drive.



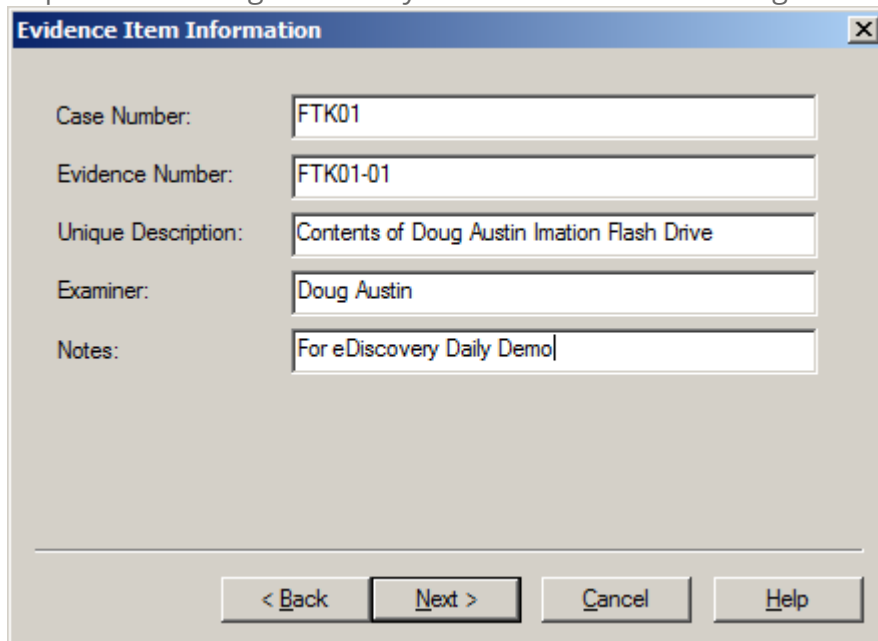
Create Image: Here is where you can specify where the image will be created. We also always choose *Verify images after they are created* as a way to run a hash value check on the image file. You can also *Create directory listings of all files in the image* after they are created, but be prepared that this will be a huge listing for a typical hard drive with hundreds of thousands of entries.



Select Image Type: This indicates the type of image file that will be created – Raw is a bit-by-bit uncompressed copy of the original, while the other three alternatives are designed for use with a specific forensics program. We typically use Raw or E01, which is an EnCase forensic image file format. In this example, we’re using Raw.

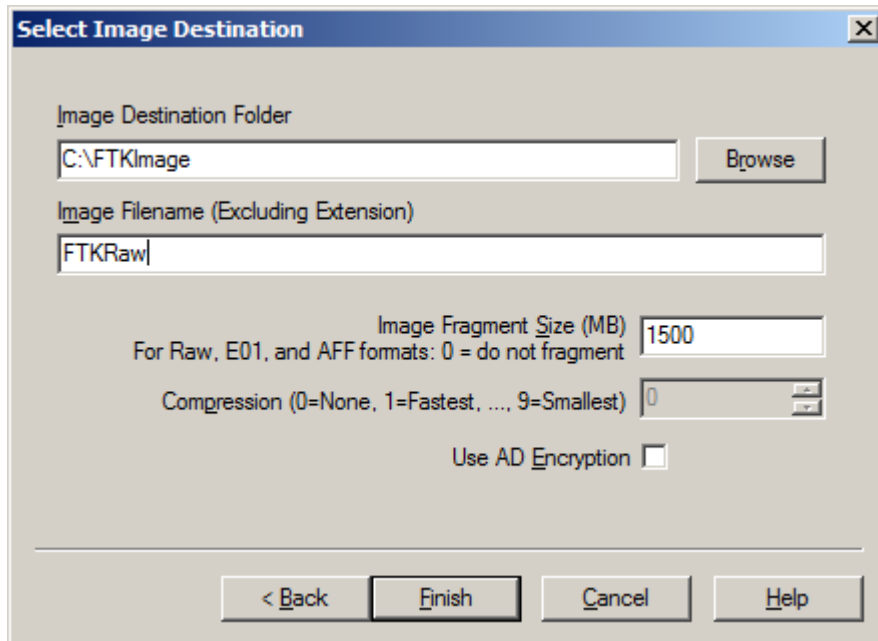


Evidence Item Information: This is where you can enter key information about the evidence item you are about to create to aid in documenting the item. This information will be saved as part of the image summary information once the image is complete.



Select Image Destination: We’ll browse to a folder that I’ve created called “*FTKImage*” on the C: drive and give the image a file name. Image Fragment Size indicates the size of each

fragment when you want to break a larger image file into multiple parts. Compression indicates the level of compression of the image file, from 0 (no compression) to 9 (maximum compression – and a slower image creation process). For Raw uncompressed images, compression is always 0. Use AD Encryption indicates whether to encrypt the image – we don't typically select that, instead choosing to put an image on an encrypted drive (when encryption is desired). Click **Finish** to begin the image process and a dialog will be displayed throughout the image creation process. Because it is a bit-by-bit image of the device, it will take the same amount of time regardless of how many files are currently stored on the device.



The image shows a Windows-style dialog box titled "Select Image Destination". It has a blue title bar with a close button (X) in the top right corner. The dialog contains several input fields and controls:

- Image Destination Folder:** A text box containing "C:\FTKImage" with a "Browse" button to its right.
- Image Filename (Excluding Extension):** A text box containing "FTKRaw".
- Image Fragment Size (MB):** A text box containing "1500". Below it, a note reads: "For Raw, E01, and AFF formats: 0 = do not fragment".
- Compression (0=None, 1=Fastest, ..., 9=Smallest):** A spinner box currently set to "0".
- Use AD Encryption:** A checkbox that is currently unchecked.
- Buttons:** At the bottom, there are four buttons: "< Back", "Finish", "Cancel", and "Help". The "Finish" button is highlighted with a black border.

Drive/Image Verify Results: When the image is complete, this popup window will appear to show the name of the image file, the sector count, computed (before image creation) and reported (after image creation) MD5 and SHA1 hash values with a confirmation that they match and a list of bad sectors (if any). The hash verification is a key check to ensure a valid image and the hash values should be the same regardless which image type you create.

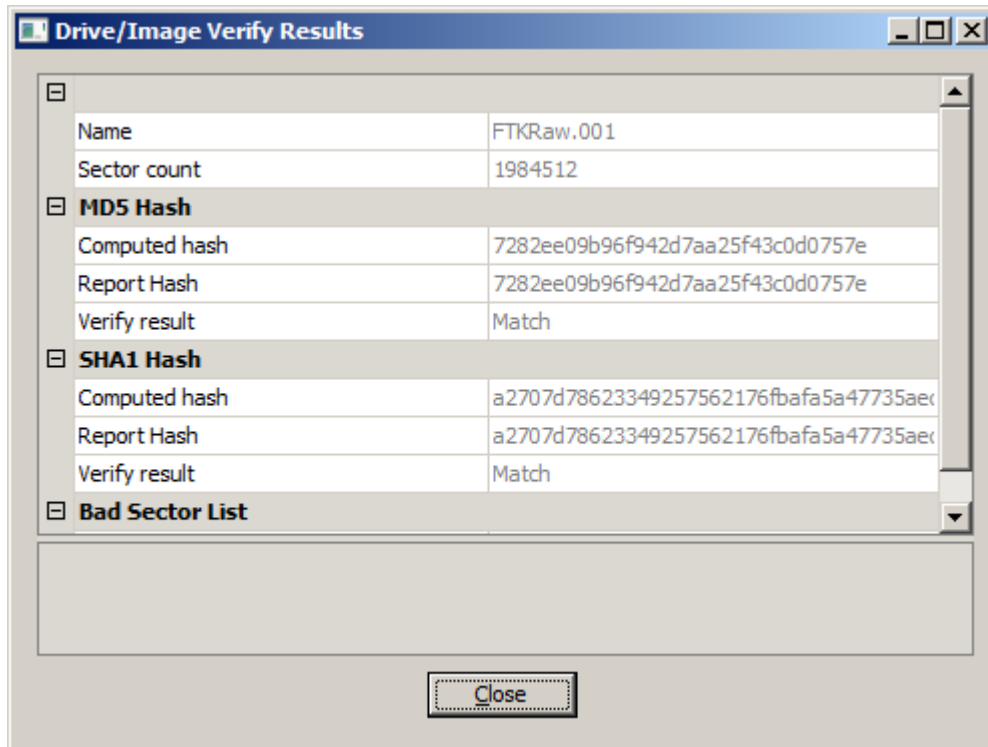
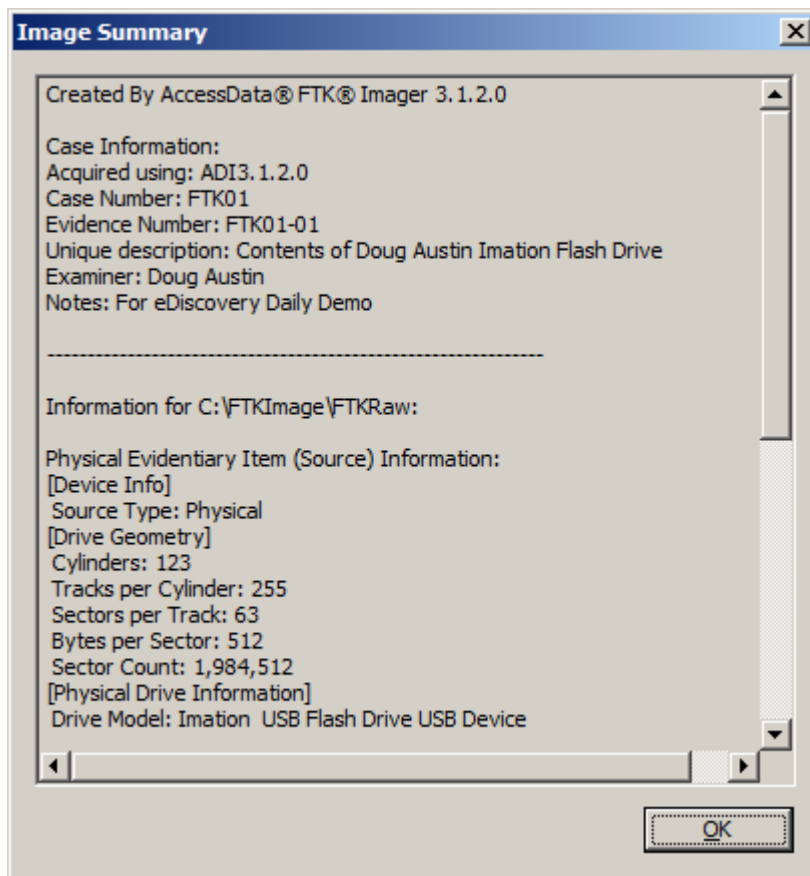


Image Summary: When the image is complete, click the *Image Summary* button to see the view a summary of the image that is created, including the evidence item information you entered, drive information, hash verification information, etc. This information is also saved as a text file.



Directory Listing: If you selected *Create directory listings of all files in the image*, the results will be stored in a CSV file, which can be opened with Excel.

Filename	Full Path	Size (byte)	Created	Modified	Accessed	Is Deleted
[root]	Partition 1\N	29184				no
VBR	Partition 1\N	512				no
[unallocated space]	Partition 1\N	0				no
file system slack	Partition 1\N	15872				no
FAT1	Partition 1\N	124416				no
FAT2	Partition 1\N	124416				no
Imation Disk Manager V a.exe	Partition 1\N	2076877	2006-06-17 20:36:28			no
Blog Posts	Partition 1\N	114688	2013-05-12 18:01:20			no
eDiscovery Case Law--Another Losing Plaintiff Taxed for eDiscovery	Partition 1\N	22623	2013-07-23 19:22:06			yes
eDiscovery Case Law--Appeals Court Reverses Spoliation Finding For Plaintiff	Partition 1\N	23617	2013-01-23 22:07:00			yes
eDiscovery Case Law--Apple Wins 1.05 Billion Dollar Verdict Against Samsung	Partition 1\N	17783	2013-08-26 19:52:31			yes
eDiscovery Case Law--At The Eleventh Hour, Encrypted Hard Drive Is Recovered	Partition 1\N	23125	2013-02-05 22:07:01			yes
eDiscovery Case Law--Better Late Than Never--Not With Discovery	Partition 1\N	24470	2013-02-11 16:47:14			yes
eDiscovery Case Law--Burn Your Computer and the Court Will Burn It	Partition 1\N	24115	2013-02-02 23:31:34			yes
eDiscovery Case Law--Burn Your Computer and the Court Will Burn It	Partition 1\N	23520	2013-07-22 22:42:20			yes
eDiscovery Case Law--Citing Rule 26g, Court Orders Plaintiff's Counsel to Produce	Partition 1\N	25732	2013-08-30 21:25:21			yes
eDiscovery Case Law--Completing Production AFTER Trial is Too Late	Partition 1\N	19353	2013-06-02 22:05:46			yes
eDiscovery Case Law--Completing Production AFTER Trial is Too Late	Partition 1\N	22218	2013-07-24 20:19:44			yes
eDiscovery Case Law--Computer Assisted Review Approved by Judge	Partition 1\N	24493	2013-01-01 18:04:11			yes
eDiscovery Case Law--Conclusion of Case Does Not Preclude Later Discovery	Partition 1\N	19200	2013-04-13 16:36:56			yes
eDiscovery Case Law--Conclusion of Case Does Not Preclude Later Discovery	Partition 1\N	21945	2013-02-08 05:40:40			yes
eDiscovery Case Law--Counsel, The Inadvertent Disclosure Buck Stays	Partition 1\N	24407	2013-02-02 20:42:11			yes
eDiscovery Case Law--Court Allows Third Party Discovery Because Counsel Failed to Disclose	Partition 1\N	26274	2013-03-20 19:32:32			yes
eDiscovery Case Law--Court Allows Third Party Discovery Because Counsel Failed to Disclose	Partition 1\N	25930	2013-07-20 15:08:04			yes
eDiscovery Case Law--Court Denies Criminal Defendant's Attempt to Suppress	Partition 1\N	25506	2013-05-09 21:01:55			yes
eDiscovery Case Law--Court Denies Criminal Defendant's Attempt to Suppress	Partition 1\N	24182	2013-07-22 19:22:50			yes
eDiscovery Case Law--Court Denies Plaintiff Request For Additional Discovery	Partition 1\N	23315	2013-01-17 21:36:22			yes
eDiscovery Case Law--Court Dismisses Identify Theft Case Where No Evidence	Partition 1\N	23114	2013-01-23 00:36:44			yes
eDiscovery Case Law--Court Grants Adoption of Model Order for Protective Order	Partition 1\N	21601	2013-11-16 21:59:33			yes
eDiscovery Case Law--Court Grants Adoption of Model Order for Protective Order	Partition 1\N	21554	2013-07-24 20:02:34			yes
eDiscovery Case Law--Court Grants Adverse Inference Sanctions Against Plaintiff	Partition 1\N	23991	2013-12-28 21:47:24			yes
eDiscovery Case Law--Court Grants Adverse Inference Sanctions Against Plaintiff	Partition 1\N	23843	2013-01-22 22:03:18			yes

And, there you have it – a bit-by-bit image of the device! You’ve just captured everything on the device, including deleted files and slack space data. Next time, we’ll discuss *Adding an Evidence Item* to look at contents or drives or images (including the image we created here).