



REPORTED BY
Gunnar Yonker

LAB NUMBER

2

START DATE
2/11/2023

COMPLETED DATE
2/12/2023

COURSE
CYBER 742

SEMESTER
SPRING 23

INSTRUCTOR
Schoeneck

TYPE OF INVESTIGATION

SUSPECT

LAB REPORT SUMMARY:

21-0211 Forensic Acquisition Report

EVIDENCE

Evidentiary Item #1.1 – 23-0211

Item: Memory capture - DESKTOP-VT2D789_mem.raw
Acquisition MD5 Hash: 0efc5e0f8dd4047edb62e8c269856441
Acquisition SHA1 Hash:
d4cfe8b74de0e401f29f6508f5e409e4d0744a24

Evidentiary Item #1.2 – 23-0211

Item: KAPE capture - DESKTOP-VT2D789_KAPE-cap.zip
Acquisition MD5 Hash: c4efe6be7afdf2b568ef73c6d4efeab9
Acquisition SHA1 Hash:
0d8b38b972b470d1c2f4a7c3627ac2897d152341

Evidentiary Item #2 – 23-0211

Item: AVML capture - gunnar-VirtualBox_mem.lime
Acquisition MD5 Hash: 87623fee260f45edd09372c9adf74edb
Acquisition SHA1 Hash:
50d111ddb1fb797d61d7e6fad02beb2c73c35ef5

Evidentiary Item #3 – 23-0211

Item: Memorex 32GB USB flash drive
Acquisition MD5 Hash: c7a5108ab98eda180be66d03db43225d
Acquisition SHA1 Hash:
ef4216f2f03ef59d745f1ab359c34a08b4cfbc3d

---NARRATIVE

On Saturday, February 11 2023, I, UWW Cyber Investigations Division Digital Forensic Examiner Gunnar Yonker, conducted a forensic acquisition of the following devices: Lenovo laptop - Windows, Lenovo laptop - Linux(Ubuntu), and a Memorex 32GB flash drive.

I used Magnet RAM Capture v.120 to capture the RAM from the Lenovo laptop - Windows device. The evidence collected is evidence item #1.1, DESKTOP-VT2D789_mem.raw.

Following the acquisition, I used my home forensic device cmd line with the certutil technique to generate the MD5 and SHA1 hash values of evidence item #1.1. The memory capture was hashed with MD5/SHA1 to verify the integrity of the data and ensure that the data has not been tampered with during the acquisition. They are

**REPORTED BY**

Gunnar Yonker

LAB NUMBER

0

2

SUMMARY CONTINUED:

I used Kroll Artifact Parser and Extractor (KAPE) v. 1.3.0.2 to locate and extract target system data and logs based on the !SANS-Triage Module. I encapsulated the extraction into a ZIP archive documented as evidence item #1.2 named DESKTOP-VT2D789_KAPE-cap.zip.

Following the acquisition, I used my home forensic device cmd line with the certutil -hashfile command to generate the MD5/SHA1 hash values of the DESKTOP-VT2D789_KAPE-cap.zip data to ensure the integrity of the data during the acquisition. The hash values are documented above under evidence item #1.2 with the KAPE capture.

In addition to capturing RAM and extracting data, I also collected Windows volatile data using the command line. This information was collected by running various commands such as "netstat" and "tasklist" to gather information about the system's running processes, network connections, and other relevant data. The output of these commands were then saved as text files in the case folders for each device. The collected volatile data provides valuable information about the state of the system at the time of the examination and can be used to reconstruct any actions that took place on the system. By storing the volatile data as text files in the case folders, I ensured that the information has been preserved and is easily accessible for further analysis. The files are clearly labeled with the system name, and what data was collected.

I used AVML v. 0.11.0 to capture the RAM from the Lenovo laptop - Linux(Ubuntu) device. The evidence was collected as evidence item #2 and documented as gunnar-VirtualBox_mem.lime. I used my home forensic device cmd line with the certutil -hashfile command to generate the MD5/SHA1 hash values of the gunnar-VirtualBox_mem.lime file to ensure the integrity of the data during the acquisition. The hash values are documented above under evidence item #2 with the AVML capture.

I used FTK Imager v. 4.7.1 and EnCase Forensice v. 8.10 write blocker to acquire a forensic image of the Memorex flash drive documented as evidence item #3. The write blocker was used to ensure that the data on the flash drive was not tampered with and would not be written to during the acquisition of the evidence. FTK Imager was used to create the forensic image of the USB flash drive.

(CONTINUES ON LAB SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT)



UWW Cyber - Investigations Division
LAB REPORT



This section contains details on the items examined for this case.

<p>Evidence Number: 1 Device Type: Laptop Make: Lenovo Model: Windows Serial Number: R9-015NR1 Capacity (GB): 80GB Comments: Windows 10 VM, 8GB of RAM, Black colored laptop, Thinkpad on cover</p> <p>Exam Method: Live Forensics Date: 2/11/2023 Forensic Software: Magnet RAM, KAPE Forensic Hardware: Forensic Flash Drive</p>	<p>Evidence Number: 2 Device Type: Laptop Make: Lenovo Model: Linux-Ubuntu Serial Number: R9-015NR1 Capacity (GB): 50GB Comments: Ubuntu VM, 4GB of RAM, Black colored laptop, Thinkpad on cover</p> <p>Exam Method: Live Forensics Date: 2/11/2023 Forensic Software: AVML Forensic Hardware: Forensic Flash Drive</p>
<p>Evidence Number: 3 Device Type: USB Flash Drive Make: Memorex Model: USB Flash Drive USB Device Serial Number: 027912862 Capacity (GB): 32GB Comments: Red and White colored USB Stick, Memorex 32GB printed on outside</p> <p>Exam Method: Live Forensics Date: 2/11/2023 Forensic Software: EnCase Forensic, FTK Imager Forensic Hardware: Forensic Flash Drive</p>	<p>Evidence Number: Device Type: Make: Model: Serial Number: Capacity (GB): Comments:</p> <p>Exam Method: Date: Forensic Software: Forensic Hardware:</p>
<p>Evidence Number: Device Type: Make: Model: Serial Number: Capacity (GB): Comments:</p> <p>Exam Method: Date: Forensic Software: Forensic Hardware:</p>	<p>Evidence Number: Device Type: Make: Model: Serial Number: Capacity (GB): Comments:</p> <p>Exam Method: Date: Forensic Software: Forensic Hardware:</p>

**REPORTED BY**

Gunnar Yonker
0

LAB NUMBER

2

START DATE**COMPLETED DATE****SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION:**

Following the acquisition, I compared the MD5/SHA1 hash values generated by FTK Imager and observed that there were no bad blocks found in the image, and that the MD5 and SHA1 hash values were a match. This verifies the integrity of the forensic image when compared to the seized evidence that they are a 1:1 match. The hash values will help to ensure that the original evidence has not been tampered with. The write blocker also helps to ensure the original evidence is not written to during the forensic imaging. I documented the hash values above for the MD5/SHA1 hashes under evidence item #3 for the Memorex flash drive.

I also collected the volatile data from the Lenovo laptop - Linux (Ubuntu) device using the command line. I used commands such as "lsof" and "ps ef" to gather information about the currently open files and running processes. The output of these commands were saved as text files and stored into the case folder for further analysis.

SUBMITTING AGENCY

CYBER 742

SEMESTER

SPRING 23

INSTRUCTOR

Schoeneck

I stored the forensic acquisition evidentiary files on a secure and encrypted external hard drive pending further analysis. I also archived the evidentiary files in a tamper-evident container for safekeeping and to maintain their authenticity as evidence. The external hard drive and the archive containers have been labeled with the case number and a description of the contents for easy identification. To ensure the integrity of the data, I have taken hash values of the original data and the archived files and documented them above in this report.

TYPE OF INVESTIGATION

0

SUSPECT

0
1/0/1900



REPORTED BY

Gunnar Yonker

0

LAB NUMBER

2

SUMMARY CONTINUED: