

## Fundamentals of Digital Forensics

- Digital Fundamentals
- The Digital Forensics Process
- Volatility Tool
- Wireshark
- (Autopsy)

# Docente

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# Digital forensics

- is a **forensic science branch** that focuses on **recovering material** found in digital devices during cybercrime investigation.



# Fundamentals of Digital Forensics

- **Digital Evidence**

- includes information on **computers**, **audio files**, **video recordings** and **digital images** (nist.gov)

- **CSIRT or Computer Security Incident Response Team**

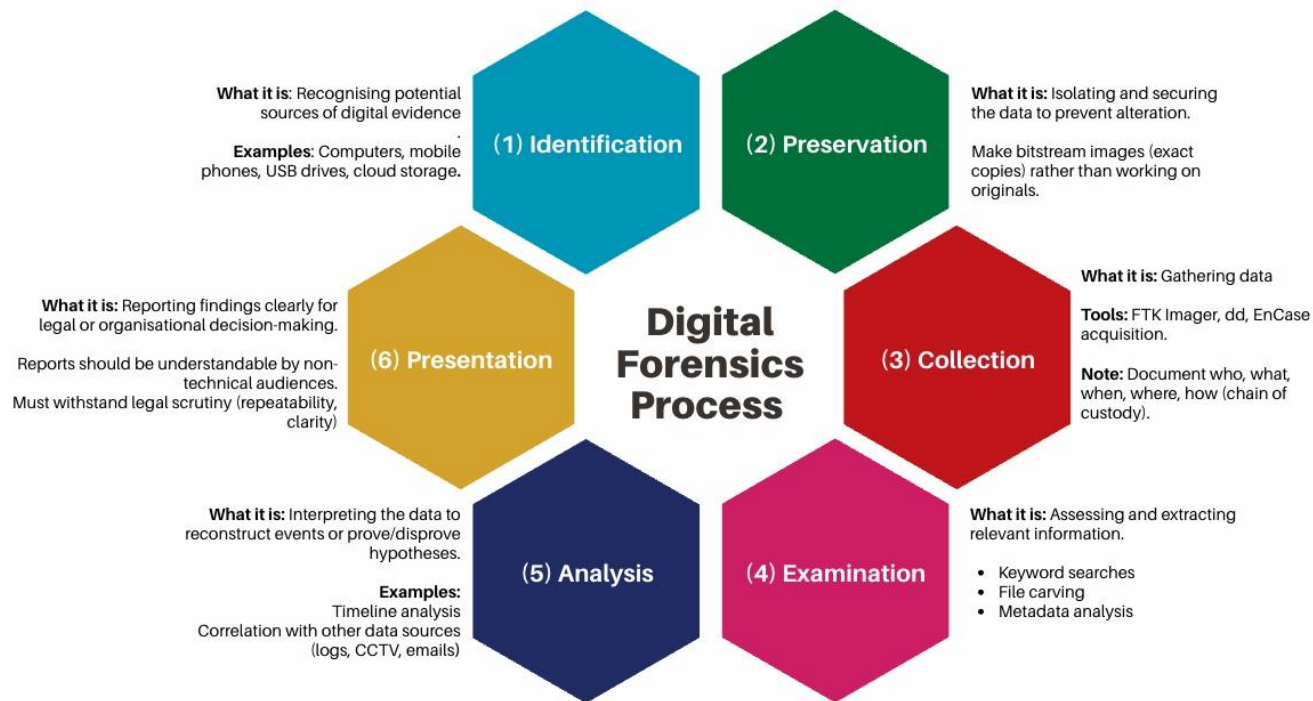
- group of professionals responsible for responding to an incident and assisting with analyzing evidence collected during the investigation of cybercrime.

- **Many branches in which data can be collected, including:**

- Network Forensics
- Computer Forensics
- Mobile Forensics
- Database Forensics
- Forensic Data Analysis



# The Digital Forensics Process (Framework)



# The Digital Forensics Process: **Identification**

- **Locard's Exchange Principle**, a theory developed by Dr. Edmond Locard (1877–1966).
  - “Any action of an individual, and obviously the violent action constituting a crime, cannot occur without leaving a trace.”
- This theory correlates with digital forensic because cybercriminals often leave traces of their presence after an attack (**trace evidence**)

# The Digital Forensics Process: Identification

- Example
  - individual tries to SSH into a system but enters an incorrect password, that attempt is logged into the `/var/log/auth.log` file, which can be used as evidence

```
root@kali:~/Desktop# grep "Failed password" /var/log/auth.log
Feb 16 20:44:42 kali sudo:      root : TTY=pts/0 ; PWD=/root/Desktop ; USER=root ; COMMAND=/usr/bin/grep Failed password /var/log/auth.log
Feb 16 20:45:25 kali sshd[1805]: Failed password for root from 192.168.6.1 port 42480 ssh2
Feb 16 20:45:25 kali sshd[1805]: Failed password for root from 192.168.6.1 port 42480 ssh2
Feb 16 20:45:28 kali sudo:      root : TTY=pts/0 ; PWD=/root/Desktop ; USER=root ; COMMAND=/usr/bin/grep Failed password /var/log/auth.log
Feb 16 20:45:43 kali sudo:      root : TTY=pts/0 ; PWD=/root/Desktop ; USER=root ; COMMAND=/usr/bin/grep Failed password /var/log/auth.log
Feb 16 20:46:40 kali sudo:      root : TTY=pts/0 ; PWD=/root/Desktop ; USER=root ; COMMAND=/usr/bin/grep Failed password /var/log/auth.log
Feb 16 20:46:44 kali sudo:      root : TTY=pts/0 ; PWD=/root/Desktop ; USER=root ; COMMAND=/usr/bin/grep Failed password /var/log/auth.log
root@kali:~/Desktop#
```

# The Digital Forensics Process: **Preservation**

- **Once the evidence has been identified**, the next step is to **preserve** the evidence
- Safeguarding the evidence from being manipulated or deleted.
- In some cases, controls may be set to prevent unauthorized access to a system containing evidence
  - **Example:** isolating the system on the network or even restricting physical access to the system



# The Digital Forensics Process: **Preservation**

Techniques used to preserve evidence, some of which include:

- **Imaging drives**

- The process of creating a forensic digital copy of a hard drive to retain evidence and to be used in an investigation.

- **Hashing values**

- Involves generating a cryptographic hash such as MD5, SHA-1, or SHA-256 to verify the integrity of the digital evidence.

- **Following the Chain of Custody (CoC)**

- Document all activity that occurs with the evidence.

# The Digital Forensics Process: **Preservation**

Techniques used to preserve evidence, some of which include:

- **Do not change the current state of a device**
  - If a device is ON, do not turn it OFF and vice versa. If a device is ON, consult a forensic expert before turning the device OFF.
- **Ensure the device is physically secured**
  - Do not leave the device in an open or unsecured location; follow the CoC and keep a documented log detailing who has the device, its location, along with the date and time it was moved.
- **Do not open any files**
  - The examiner runs the risk of overwriting or losing data.

# The Digital Forensics Process: **Preservation**

## **Drive Imaging (Preservation)**

- process of creating a bit-by-bit copy of a hard drive
- Forensically imaging a drive plays a crucial part in preserving an exact copy of a storage device
- It is ideal for the forensic examiner to analyze the duplicate image rather than the original media
- Once the drive has been imaged, the system itself should no longer be operated on and isolated from incoming and outgoing connections
- Doing this limits the risk of the evidence being altered or destroyed if it needs to be used in court

# The Digital Forensics Process: **Preservation**

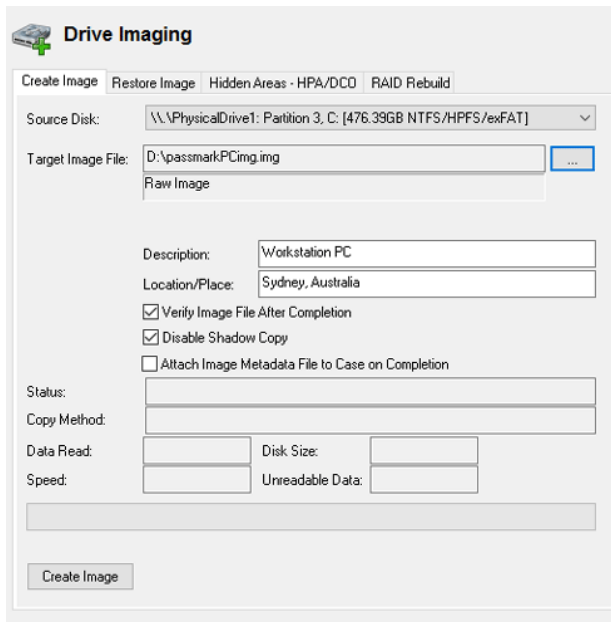
## Drive Imaging (Preservation)

- Using hardware such as a **write blocker** can aid the examiner with the imaging process and prevent any data from being written to the hard drive
- PassMark's OSForensics™ software has a drive imaging function



# The Digital Forensics Process: Preservation

## Drive Imaging (Preservation) - OSForensics



**Drive Imaging**

Create Image | Restore Image | Hidden Areas - HPA/DCO | RAID Rebuild

Source Disk:

Target Image File:  ...

Raw Image

Description:

Location/Place:

☒ Verify Image File After Completion

☒ Disable Shadow Copy

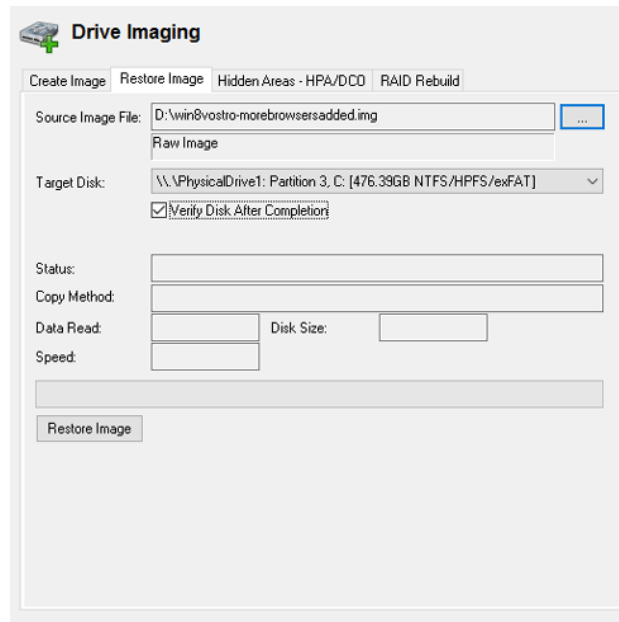
☐ Attach Image Metadata File to Case on Completion

Status:

Copy Method:

Data Read:  Disk Size:

Speed:  Unreadable Data:



**Drive Imaging**

Create Image | Restore Image | Hidden Areas - HPA/DCO | RAID Rebuild

Source Image File:  ...

Raw Image

Target Disk:

☒ Verify Disk After Completion

Status:

Copy Method:

Data Read:  Disk Size:

Speed:

# The Digital Forensics Process: **Preservation**

## Other software that can be used for forensic drive imaging

- Sleuth Kit (+Autopsy)
- EnCase
- PALADIN
- CAINE
- SANS SIFT
- FTK Image



# The Digital Forensics Process: **Preservation**

## Hashing Values (Preservation)

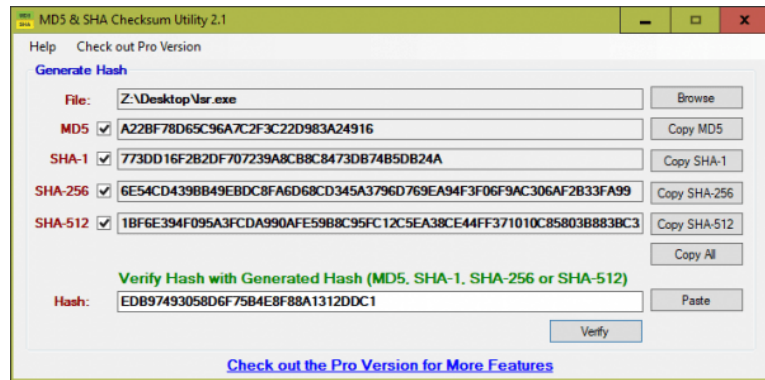
- To **generate a cryptographic hash** (MD5, SHA-1, SHA-256) of the evidence during the imaging process, specific software is used
- If any data within the evidence is altered, a new hash will be generated



# The Digital Forensics Process: **Preservation**

## Hashing Values (Preservation)

- Hashing tools that can be used
  - CertUtil (CMD)
  - Get-FileHash (Powershell)
  - Hash Generator (by OpenSSL Group, Paulo S. L. M. Barreto & Vincent Rijmen)
  - MD5 & SHA Checksum Utility (by Raymond Lin)
  - HashMyFiles (by Nir Sofer)





# The Digital Forensics Process: **Preservation**

## **Collection**

- In the collection stage, digital forensics examiners will begin the process of acquiring volatile digital evidence
- **Volatile evidence** is evidence that can be lost when a system is powered down
- **Volatile data**
  - active connections
  - log data stored on a network device
  - running memory
  - remotely logged data
  - Address Resolution Protocol cache

# The Digital Forensics Process: **Preservation**

## **Collection – Example order of volatility**

1. CPU, cache, and register content
2. Routing table, ARP cache, process table, kernel statistics
3. Memory
4. Temporary file system/swap space
5. Data on a hard disk
6. Remotely logged data
7. Data contained on archival media

Lastly, all evidence that has been collected should be documented

# The Digital Forensics Process: **Collection**

## Chain of Custody (Collection)

- documentation of an evidence life cycle during an investigation

Property Record  
Number: \_\_\_\_\_

**Anywhere Police Department**  
**EVIDENCE CHAIN OF CUSTODY TRACKING FORM**

Case Number: \_\_\_\_\_ Offense: \_\_\_\_\_

Submitting Officer: (Name/ID#) \_\_\_\_\_

Victim: \_\_\_\_\_

Suspect: \_\_\_\_\_

Date/Time Seized: \_\_\_\_\_ Location of Seizure: \_\_\_\_\_

Description of Evidence		
Item #	Quantity	Description of Item (Model, Serial #, Condition, Marks, Scratches)

Chain of Custody				
Item #	Date/Time	Released by (Signature & ID#)	Received by (Signature & ID#)	Comments/ Location

# The Digital Forensics Process: **Examination and Analysis**

## **Examination and Analysis**

- involves **discovering and extracting** data from the evidence using specific tools and techniques.
- The evidence is then seized as part of the incident
- The analysis process varies depending on the type of digital evidence
- The analysis process helps to determine the origin of the data

# The Digital Forensics Process: **Examination and Analysis**

## **Examination and Analysis – Tools**

- **Autopsy/The Sleuth Kit**
  - Designed to perform analysis of disk images, filesystems and includes a wide variety of other features.
- **AccessData FTK**
  - A toolkit that focuses on aiding examiners with a quick analysis process.
- **Paraben Suite**
  - A suite of forensics tools, some of which include smartphone and cloud analysis tools.
- **Volatility**
  - A tool used in memory forensics, it extracts information from running processes.

# The Digital Forensics Process: **Presentation**

## **Presentation**

- forensic examiners must prepare a detailed written report to address the actions performed to obtain the evidence, including any limitations encountered during the investigation
- This report must be clear, concise, and unbiased
- Digital forensics reports should typically be organized in this fashion
  - Executive summary
  - Findings
  - Appended reports
  - Conclusion

### **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

**Language:** Non-technical

**Purpose:** High-level description of analysis findings in easily understood, non-technical language.

### **FINDINGS**

**Language:** Technical

**Purpose:** Technical details of analysis to clearly describe the repeatable and defensible process. Include diagrams, charts, pictures.

### **APPENDED REPORTS**

**Language:** Technical

**Purpose:** Further support the analysis of relevant information through presentation of highly detailed technical information, including evidence that can produce a tremendous amount of data such as email or chat message analysis.

### **CONCLUSION**

**Language:** Non-technical

**Purpose:** Provide subjective analysis and expert opinions. Wrap up the analysis in a direct and concise manner.

# References

- ENISA - cyberskills

# Volatility



# Volatility

- is an open-source tool used for **analyzing memory dumps** (RAM captures) of computers.
- It **extracts digital artefacts** from memory images, useful for digital forensics, incident response, and malware analysis.



# Volatility

- **What type of dump am I going to analyze ?**
  - \$ volatility -f MyDump.dmp imageinfo

```
(root@kali)-[/media/ppinto/evidence/Windows]
# vol.py -f memory.img imageinfo
Volatility Foundation Volatility Framework 2.6.1
INFO      : volatility.debug      : Determining profile based on KDBG search...
           Suggested Profile(s) : Win10x86, Win81U1x86, Win8SP0x86, Win10x86_10586, Win8SP1x86, Win10x86_10240_17770
           AS Layer1           : IA32PagedMemoryPae (Kernel AS)
           AS Layer2           : FileAddressSpace (/media/ppinto/evidence/Windows/memory.img)
           PAE type            : PAE
           DTB                 : 0x1a8000L
           KDBG                : 0x82461820L
           Number of Processors : 1
           Image Type (Service Pack) : 0
           KPCR for CPU 0       : 0x8248b000L
           KUSER_SHARED_DATA    : 0xffdf0000L
           Image date and time  : 2016-08-17 12:00:47 UTC+0000
           Image local date and time : 2016-08-17 14:00:47 +0200
```

# Volatility

- Which process are running?
  - `volatility -f MyDump.dmp --profile=MyProfile pslist`

```

└─$ vol.py -f memory.img --profile=Win10x86_10586 pslist
Volatility Foundation Volatility Framework 2.6.1

```

Offset(V)	Name	PID	PPID	Thds	Hnds	Sess	Wow64	Start	Exit
0x868a7700	System	4	0	104	0		0	2016-08-16 12:54:24 UTC+0000	
0x8d2af5c0	smss.exe	244	4	2	0		0	2016-08-16 12:54:24 UTC+0000	
0x8f7e3040	csrss.exe	324	316	10	0	0	0	2016-08-16 12:54:27 UTC+0000	
0x9487c640	smss.exe	388	244	0		1	0	2016-08-16 12:54:28 UTC+0000	2016-08-16 12:54:28 UTC+0000
0x8b9bf300	wininit.exe	396	316	2	0	0	0	2016-08-16 12:54:28 UTC+0000	
0x8f71d2c0	csrss.exe	408	388	11	0	1	0	2016-08-16 12:54:28 UTC+0000	
0x94863c40	winlogon.exe	460	388	4	0	1	0	2016-08-16 12:54:28 UTC+0000	
0x8b9bc300	services.exe	488	396	6	0	0	0	2016-08-16 12:54:29 UTC+0000	
0x948c3040	lsass.exe	516	396	7	0	0	0	2016-08-16 12:54:29 UTC+0000	
0x948fb180	svchost.exe	576	488	19	0	0	0	2016-08-16 12:54:30 UTC+0000	

# Volatility

- Which process are running?
  - volatility -f MyDump.dmp --profile=MyProfile pstree

```

└─$ vol.py -f memory.img --profile=Win10x86_10586 pslist
Volatility Foundation Volatility Framework 2.6.1

```

Offset(V)	Name	PID	PPID	Thds	Hnds	Sess	Wow64	Start	Exit
0x868a7700	System	4	0	104	0		0	2016-08-16 12:54:24 UTC+0000	
0x8d2af5c0	smss.exe	244	4	2	0		0	2016-08-16 12:54:24 UTC+0000	
0x8f7e3040	csrss.exe	324	316	10	0	0	0	2016-08-16 12:54:27 UTC+0000	
0x9487c640	smss.exe	388	244	0		1	0	2016-08-16 12:54:28 UTC+0000	2016-08-16 12:54:28 UTC+0000
0x8b9bf300	wininit.exe	396	316	2	0	0	0	2016-08-16 12:54:28 UTC+0000	
0x8f71d2c0	csrss.exe	408	388	11	0	1	0	2016-08-16 12:54:28 UTC+0000	
0x94863c40	winlogon.exe	460	388	4	0	1	0	2016-08-16 12:54:28 UTC+0000	
0x8b9bc300	services.exe	488	396	6	0	0	0	2016-08-16 12:54:29 UTC+0000	
0x948c3040	lsass.exe	516	396	7	0	0	0	2016-08-16 12:54:29 UTC+0000	
0x948fb180	svchost.exe	576	488	19	0	0	0	2016-08-16 12:54:30 UTC+0000	

# Volatility

- Which process are running?
  - volatility -f MyDump.dmp --profile=MyProfile psxview

```

└─$ vol.py -f memory.img --profile=Win10x86_10586 psxview
Volatility Foundation Volatility Framework 2.6.1
Offset(P)  Name                PID  pslist  psscan  thrddproc  pspcid  csrss  session  deskthrd  ExitTime
-----
0xd9bbf300 wininit.exe          396  True    True     True       False   True   True     False
0xd9bbc300 services.exe         488  True    True     True       False   True   True     False
0x1d7d7c40 svchost.exe          2168 True    True     True       False   True   True     False
0x0a0c3040 lsass.exe            516  True    True     True       False   True   True     False
0x13018040 spoolsv.exe          1212 True    True     True       False   True   True     False
0x13118380 svchost.exe          1540 True    True     True       False   True   True     False
0xd9a520c0 SearchIndexer.      2532 True    True     True       False   True   True     False
0x13039040 svchost.exe          1380 True    True     True       False   True   True     False
0x0a0fb180 svchost.exe          576  True    True     True       False   True   True     False
0xdb522c40 ShellExperienc      2432 True    True     True       False   True   True     False
0xa063c40 winlogon.exe         460  True    True     True       False   True   True     False
0x71e96740 update.exe           5172 True    True     True       False   True   True     False
0xcfec9240 TrustedInstall      6108 True    True     True       False   True   True     False
0x1d629300 SystemSettings       5268 True    True     True       False   True   True     False
0xa154380 svchost.exe          620  True    True     True       False   True   True     False
0xdb586c40 Skype.exe            5128 True    True     True       False   True   True     False
0xdb55f040 SkypeHost.exe        2220 True    True     True       False   True   True     False
0xa0921480 SearchUI.exe         7360 True    True     True       False   True   True     False
0x251e74c0 explorer.exe         4872 True    True     True       False   True   True     False
0xa09a3500 conhost.exe          16756 True    True     True       False   True   True     False
0xc3c06c40 RamCapture.exe       16740 True    True     True       False   True   True     False
0xa0689640 SystemSettings       4968 True    True     True       False   True   True     False
0xa15d6c0 svchost.exe          800  True    True     True       False   True   True     False

```

# Volatility

- **List open TCP/UDP connection**
  - `volatility -f MyDump.dmp --profile=MyProfile netscan`

```

└─$ vol.py -f memory.img --profile=Win10x86_10586 netscan
Volatility Foundation Volatility Framework 2.6.1
Offset(P)      Proto  Local Address      Foreign Address    State      Pid    Owner      Created
0x85b63230     TCPv4  192.168.5.100:59280 168.63.15.132:443  ESTABLISHED 5128   Skype.exe
0x86963230     TCPv4  192.168.5.100:59280 168.63.15.132:443  ESTABLISHED 5128   Skype.exe
0x8ada4678     UDPv4  127.0.0.1:512      *:                5128   Skype.exe  2016-08-16 1
2:57:46 UTC+0000
0x8ad0bc30     TCPv4  192.168.5.100:59277 2.21.242.237:80   ESTABLISHED 5128   Skype.exe
0x8c15e930     UDPv4  0.0.0.0:0         *:                1132   svchost.exe 2016-08-17 1
2:01:09 UTC+0000
0x8c15e930     UDPv6  :::0              *:                1132   svchost.exe 2016-08-17 1
2:01:09 UTC+0000
0x8c16c008     UDPv4  0.0.0.0:512      *:                5128   Skype.exe  2016-08-17 1
2:01:04 UTC+0000
0x9490d480     UDPv4  0.0.0.0:512      *:                1132   svchost.exe 2016-08-17 1
2:00:28 UTC+0000
0x9492fbd8     UDPv4  0.0.0.0:0        *:                800    svchost.exe 2016-08-16 1
2:57:14 UTC+0000
0x94975f40     UDPv4  192.168.5.100:512 *:                4      System     2016-08-17 1
2:00:28 UTC+0000
0x9497e008     UDPv6  fe80::28b6:9b1e:817d:11e5:5888 *:                848    svchost.exe 2016-08-17 1
2:00:24 UTC+0000
0x94980a08     UDPv4  0.0.0.0:0        *:                1132   svchost.exe 2016-08-17 1
2:00:28 UTC+0000
0x94980a08     UDPv6  :::0              *:                1132   svchost.exe 2016-08-17 1

```

# Volatility

- **What commands were lastly run on the computer**
  - `volatility -f MyDump.dmp --profile=MyProfile cmdline`

```
vol.py -f memory.img --profile=Win10x86_10586 cmdline
Volatility Foundation Volatility Framework 2.6.1
*****
System pid:      4
*****
smss.exe pid:    244
Command line :   \SystemRoot\System32\smss.exe
*****
csrss.exe pid:   324
Command line :   %SystemRoot%\system32\csrss.exe ObjectDirectory=\Windows SharedSection=1024,12288,512 Windows=On SubSystemType=Windows
ServerDll=basesrv,1 ServerDll=winsrv:UserServerDllInitialization,3 ServerDll=sxssrv,4 ProfileControl=Off MaxRequestThreads=16
*****
smss.exe pid:    388
*****
wininit.exe pid: 396
Command line :   wininit.exe
*****
csrss.exe pid:   408
Command line :   %SystemRoot%\system32\csrss.exe ObjectDirectory=\Windows SharedSection=1024,12288,512 Windows=On SubSystemType=Windows
ServerDll=basesrv,1 ServerDll=winsrv:UserServerDllInitialization,3 ServerDll=sxssrv,4 ProfileControl=Off MaxRequestThreads=16
*****
winlogon.exe pid: 460
Command line :   winlogon.exe
*****
services.exe pid: 488
Command line :   C:\Windows\system32\services.exe
*****
```

# Volatility

## ▪ Dump processes exe and memory

- `volatility -f MyDump.dmp --profile=MyProfile procdump -p MyPid --dump-dir`

```
(root@kali)-[/media/ppinto/evidence/Windows]
# vol.py -f memory.img --profile=Win10x86_10586 procdump -p 5128 --dump-dir .
Volatility Foundation Volatility Framework 2.6.1
Process(V) ImageBase Name Result
-----
0x8ad86c40 0x00400000 Skype.exe OK: executable.5128.exe
```



# Volatility

- **Mem Dump processes exe and memory**

- `volatility -f MyDump.dmp --profile=MyProfile memdump -p MyPid --dump-dir .`

```
(root@kali)-[/media/ppinto/evidence/Windows]
# vol.py -f memory.img --profile=Win10x86_10586 memdump -p 5128 --dump-dir .
Volatility Foundation Volatility Framework 2.6.1
*****
Writing Skype.exe [ 5128] to 5128.dmp
```

# Volatility

- **Hive and Registry key values**
  - volatility -f MyDump.dmp --profile=MyProfile hivelist

```

C:\>vol.py -f memory.img --profile=Win10x86_10586 hivelist
Volatility Foundation Volatility Framework 2.6.1
Virtual Physical Name
-----
0x87c3f008 0x008e9008 \REGISTRY\MACHINE\HARDWARE
0x8c375008 0x03224008 \Device\HarddiskVolume1\Boot\BCD
0x8ee3b008 0xdc5e4008 \SystemRoot\System32\Config\SOFTWARE
0x93b0c008 0x024ef008 \SystemRoot\System32\Config\DEFAULT
0x9091e008 0x0cf54008 \SystemRoot\System32\Config\SECURITY
0x9096b008 0x929a4008 \SystemRoot\System32\Config\SAM
0x909a9008 0x0dc8b008 \??\C:\Windows\ServiceProfiles\NetworkService\NTUSER.DAT
0x97449008 0x0f6e2008 \??\C:\Windows\ServiceProfiles\LocalService\NTUSER.DAT
0x97431008 0x0f2e3008 \SystemRoot\System32\Config\BB1
0x9c260008 0x1e611008 \??\C:\Windows\AppCompat\Programs\Amcache.hve
0x8b32b0e0 0x01aaa0e0 \??\C:\Users\Peter\ntuser.dat
0x9e602008 0x01b3c008 \??\C:\Users\Peter\AppData\Local\Microsoft\Windows\UsrClass.dat
0x9fc13008 0x19ece008 \??\C:\Users\Peter\AppData\Local\Packages\Microsoft.Windows.ShellExperienceHost_cw5n1h2txyewy\Microsoft.Windows.ShellExperienceHost_10.0.10586.0_neutral_neutral_cw5n1h2txyewy\ActivationStore\ActivationStore.dat
0x9fccf008 0x1b253008 \??\C:\Users\Peter\AppData\Local\Packages\Microsoft.Windows.ShellExperienceHost_cw5n1h2txyewy\Settings\settings.dat
0xa20c4008 0x2a3ce008 \??\C:\Users\Peter\AppData\Local\Packages\Microsoft.Messaging_8wekyb3d8bbwe\Microsoft.Messaging_2.15.20002.0_x-ww_8wekyb3d8bbwe\ActivationStore\ActivationStore.dat
0xa9d45008 0xa4499008 \??\C:\Windows\System32\config\COMPONENTS
0xb00fd008 0x6e8a2008 \??\C:\Windows\System32\SMI\Store\Machine\SCHEMA.DAT

```

# Volatility

- **Hive and Registry key values (printkey)**
  - `volatility -f MyDump.dmp --profile=MyProfile printkey`

```
(root@kali)-[/media/ppinto/evidence/Windows]
# vol.py -f memory.img --profile=Win10x86_10586 printkey
Volatility Foundation Volatility Framework 2.6.1
Legend: (S) = Stable (V) = Volatile

Registry: \??\C:\Users\Peter\AppData\Local\Packages\Microsoft.Windows.Cortana_cw5n1h2txyewy\Settings\settings.dat
Key name: Test (S)
Last updated: 2012-05-22 00:00:08 UTC+0000

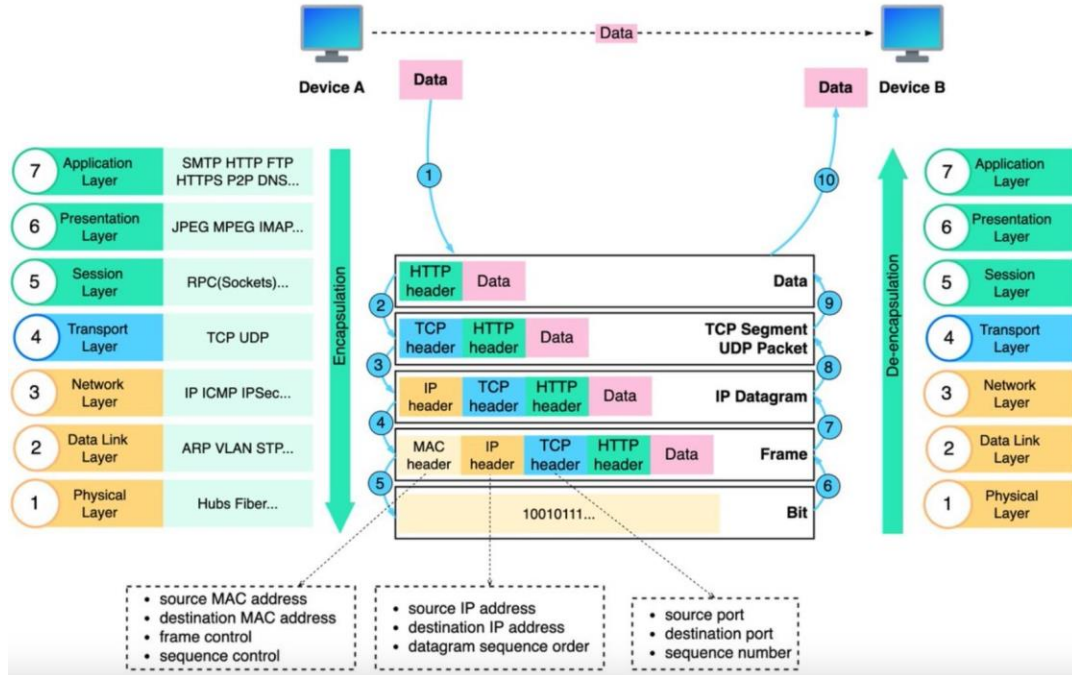
Subkeys:
  (S) LocalState
  (S) RoamingState

Values:

Registry: \??\C:\Users\Peter\AppData\Local\Packages\Microsoft.Windows.ShellExperienceHost_cw5n1h2txyewy\Settings\settings.dat
Key name: Test (S)
Last updated: 2012-05-22 00:00:08 UTC+0000

Subkeys:
  (S) LocalState
  (S) RoamingState
```

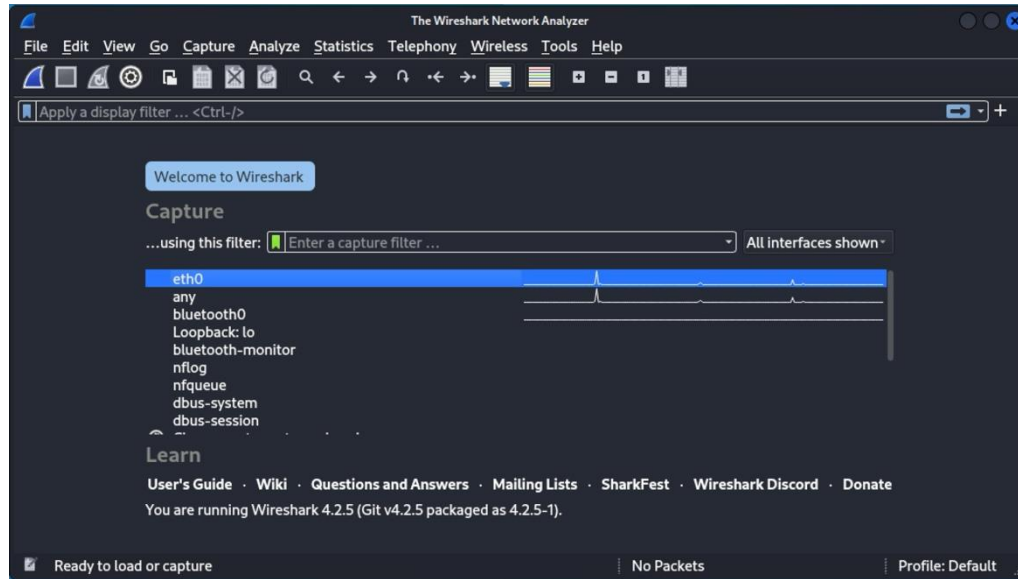
# TCP Encapsulation



**Wireshark**

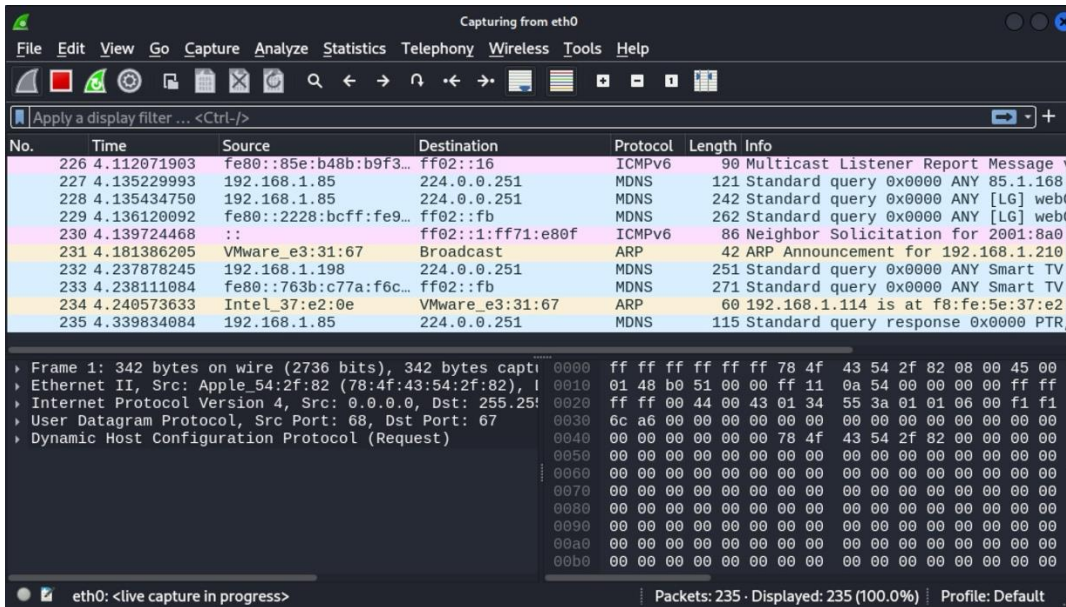
# Wireshark

- **Protocol analysis tool that allows real-time capture of network traffic**



# Wireshark

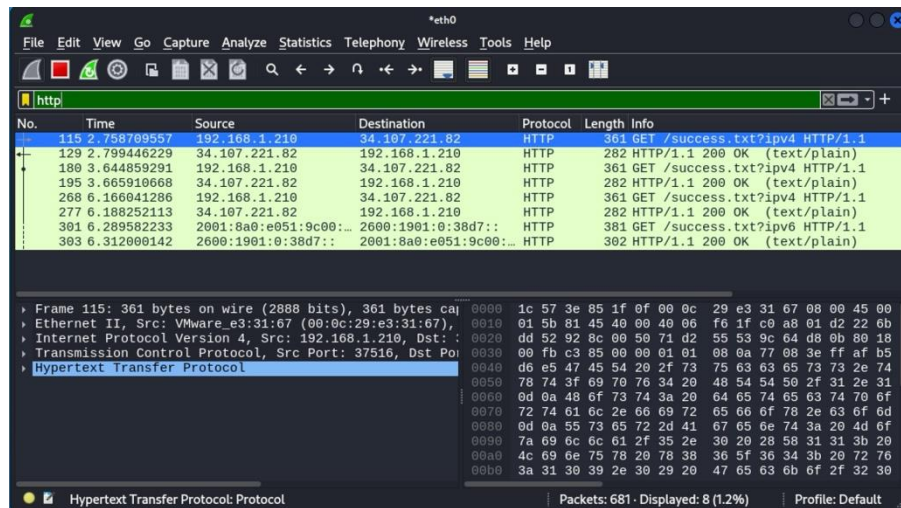
## ■ Wireshark – Capturing Packets



# Wireshark

## ■ Filters

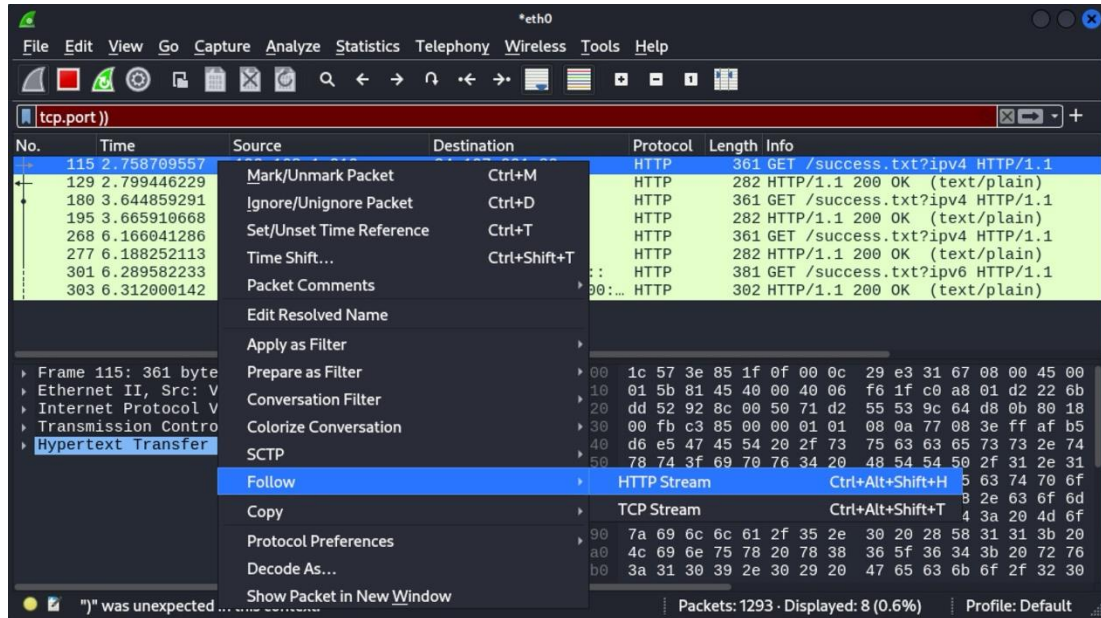
- HTTP
- DNS
- `ip.address == 192.168.0.1`
- `tcp.port == 22`
- `tcp.port == 80 || udp.port == 80`
- `ip.src == 192.168.1.1`
- `ip.dst == 192.168.1.1`
- `ip.addr == 192.168.1.1 && http`
- `tcp contains "GET"`





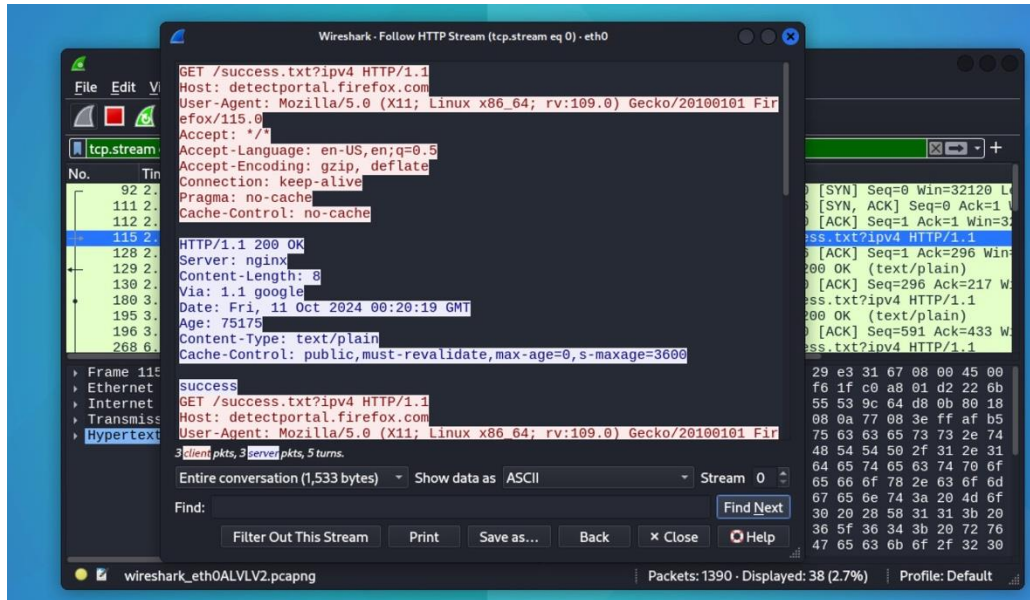
# Wireshark

## ■ Follow HTTP Stream



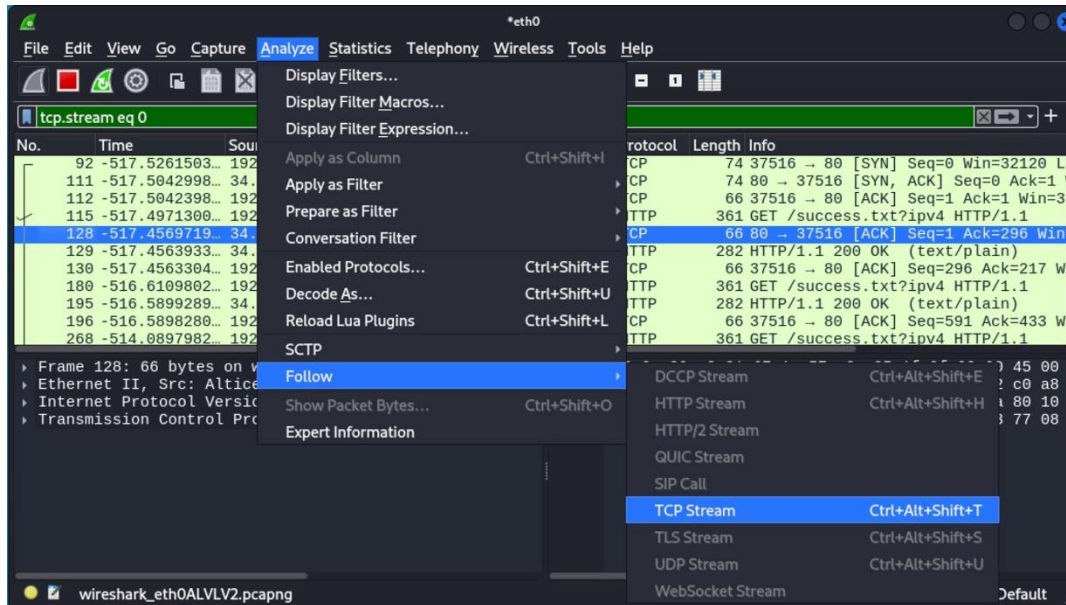
# Wireshark

## ■ Follow HTTP Stream (2)



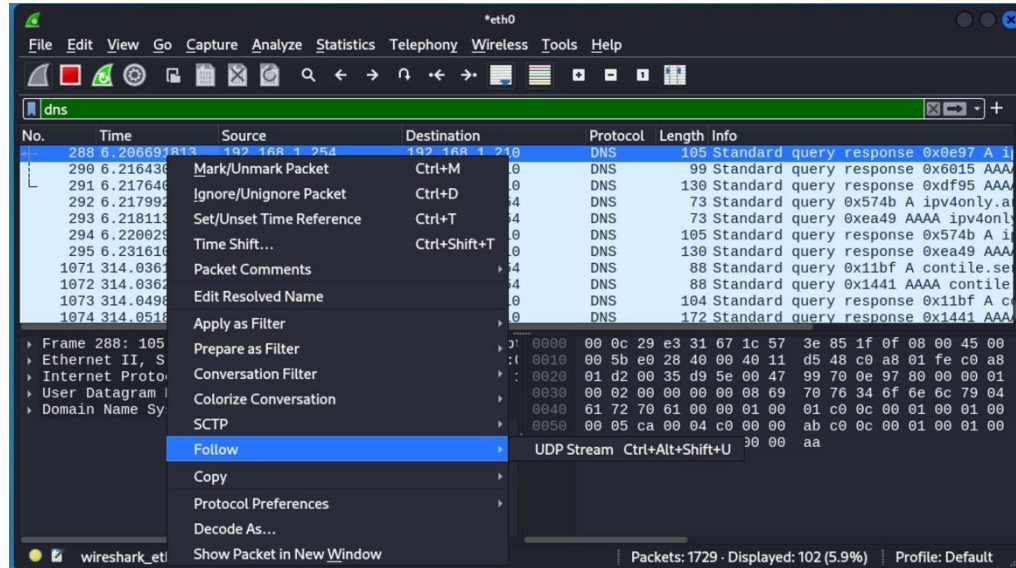
# Wireshark

## ■ Follow TCP Stream



# Wireshark

## ■ Follow UDP Stream



- **Follow TLS SStream**



# Forensic Tools

100 Useful Forensic Tools		
1. Autopsy	35. Tcpdump	68. Rekall
2. EnCase	36. Ngrep	69. DFF
3. AccessData(FTK)	37. dcfldd	70. SSDeep
4. X-Ways Forensics	38. Wireshark	71. KAPE
5. Sleuth Kit	39. SIFT (SANS)	72. USB Write Blocker
6. Volatility	40. Paladin	73. AIL
7. Wireshark	41. CAINE Live	74. Rifiuti2
8. Cellebrite UFED	42. XRY (XAMN)	75. VolDiff
9. Email Collector	43. BlackLight	76. WinAudit
10. Forensics(DFF)	44. WinHex	77. hfind
11. Magnet AXIOM	45. Access FTK Imager	78. Yara
12. Oxygen Detective	46. DC3DD	79. Checkm8
13. OSForensics	47. Raptor	80. Olefile
14. NetworkMiner	48. EnCase Imager	81. Pyew
15. RegRipper	49. Guymager	82. E01 Examiner
16. Bulk Extractor	50. Scalpel	83. USBDeview
17. Ghidra	51. Extundelete	84. Autopsy - iPhone
18. Scalpel	52. Xplico	85. DC3-MWCP
19. HxD	53. Foremost	86. X-Ways Imager
20. TestDisk	54. Hunchback	87. Memoryze
21. PhotoRec	55. Autopsy Tools	88. EVTXtract
22. CAINE	56. OSForensics Imager	89. Speedit
23. Axiom Cyber	57. Dislocker	90. SniffPass
24. Belkasoft Evidence	58. Bulk Extractor	91. Nmap
25. Fibratus	59. SANS SIFT	92. OSINT Framework
26. Autopsy Browser	60. Live View	93. Recon-ng
27. Kali Linux	61. LRR	94. OSINT-SPY
28. DEFT	62. NTFS-3G	95. Shodan
29. Volatility Framework	63. WindowsSCOPE	96. Maltego
30. PyFlag	64. Volafix	97. SpiderFoot
31. Plaso (log2timeline)	65. Amcache Parser	98. Metagoofil
32. TSK (The Sleuth Kit)	66. The Hive	99. TheHarvester
33. Redline	67. GRR Rapid Response	100. Creepy
34. Snort		

Cyber Press