

Conducting Forensic Investigations on Linux Systems (4e)

Digital Forensics, Investigation, and Response, Fourth Edition - Lab 06

Student:

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Time on Task:

1 hour, 12 minutes

Progress:

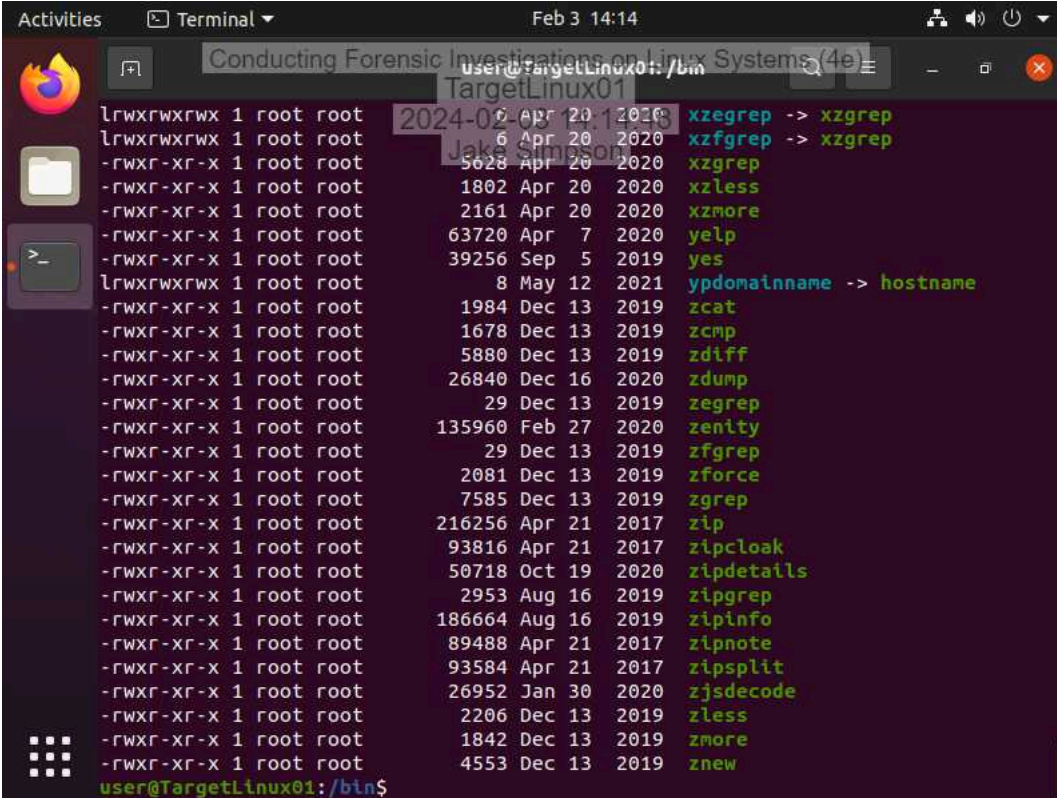
100%

Report Generated: Saturday, February 3, 2024 at 3:30 PM

Section 1: Hands-On Demonstration

Part 1: Explore a Live Linux System

17. Make a screen capture showing the contents of the `/bin` directory.



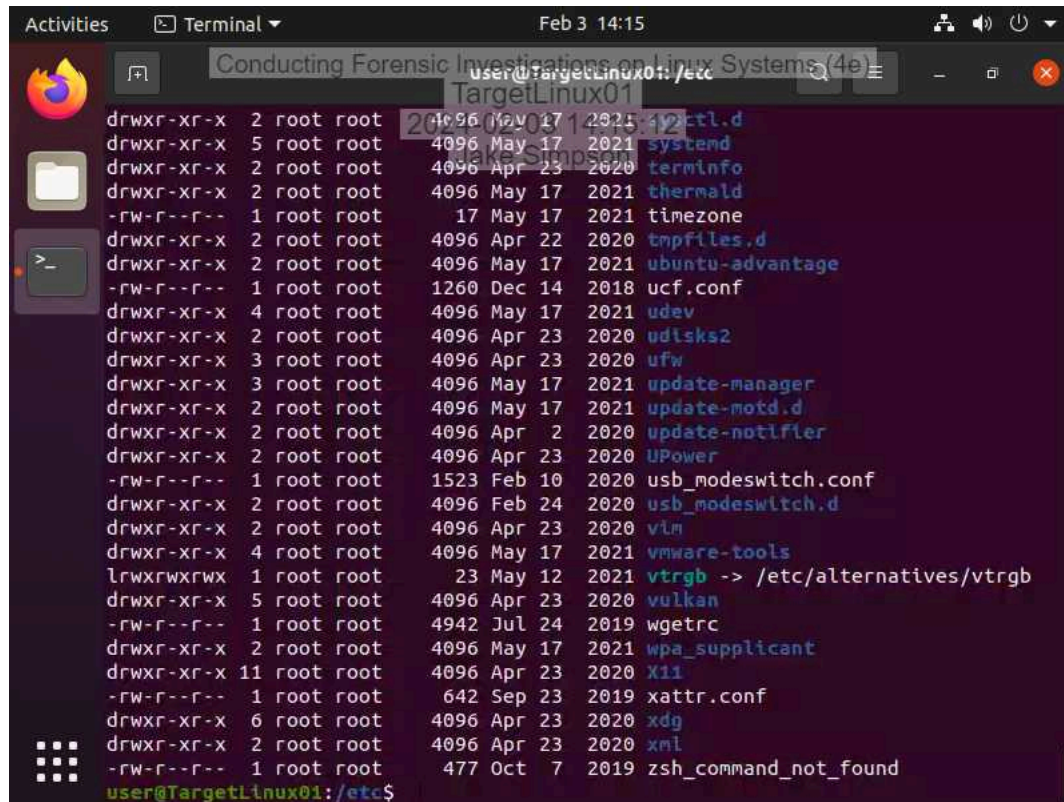
A terminal window titled "Terminal" with a date and time of "Feb 3 14:14". The window shows the command `ls -l /bin` being executed, displaying a long list of files and their permissions, owner, group, size, and modification date. The files listed include `xzegrep`, `xzfgrep`, `xzgrep`, `xzless`, `xzmore`, `yelp`, `yes`, `ypdomainname`, `hostname`, `zcat`, `zcmp`, `zdiff`, `zdump`, `zegrep`, `zenity`, `zfgrep`, `zforce`, `zgrep`, `zip`, `zipcloak`, `zipdetails`, `zipgrep`, `zipinfo`, `zipnote`, `zipsplit`, `zjsdecode`, `zless`, `zmore`, and `znew`. The prompt at the bottom is `user@TargetLinux01: /bin$`.

```
ls -l /bin
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 20 Apr 20 2016 xzegrep -> xzegrep
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 20 Apr 20 2020 xzfgrep -> xzfgrep
-rwxr-xr-x 1 root root 5628 Apr 20 2020 xzgrep
-rwxr-xr-x 1 root root 1802 Apr 20 2020 xzless
-rwxr-xr-x 1 root root 2161 Apr 20 2020 xzmore
-rwxr-xr-x 1 root root 63720 Apr 7 2020 yelp
-rwxr-xr-x 1 root root 39256 Sep 5 2019 yes
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 8 May 12 2021 ypdomainname -> hostname
-rwxr-xr-x 1 root root 1984 Dec 13 2019 zcat
-rwxr-xr-x 1 root root 1678 Dec 13 2019 zcmp
-rwxr-xr-x 1 root root 5880 Dec 13 2019 zdiff
-rwxr-xr-x 1 root root 26840 Dec 16 2020 zdump
-rwxr-xr-x 1 root root 29 Dec 13 2019 zegrep
-rwxr-xr-x 1 root root 135960 Feb 27 2020 zenity
-rwxr-xr-x 1 root root 29 Dec 13 2019 zfgrep
-rwxr-xr-x 1 root root 2081 Dec 13 2019 zforce
-rwxr-xr-x 1 root root 7585 Dec 13 2019 zgrep
-rwxr-xr-x 1 root root 216256 Apr 21 2017 zip
-rwxr-xr-x 1 root root 93816 Apr 21 2017 zipcloak
-rwxr-xr-x 1 root root 50718 Oct 19 2020 zipdetails
-rwxr-xr-x 1 root root 2953 Aug 16 2019 zipgrep
-rwxr-xr-x 1 root root 186664 Aug 16 2019 zipinfo
-rwxr-xr-x 1 root root 89488 Apr 21 2017 zipnote
-rwxr-xr-x 1 root root 93584 Apr 21 2017 zipsplit
-rwxr-xr-x 1 root root 26952 Jan 30 2020 zjsdecode
-rwxr-xr-x 1 root root 2206 Dec 13 2019 zless
-rwxr-xr-x 1 root root 1842 Dec 13 2019 zmore
-rwxr-xr-x 1 root root 4553 Dec 13 2019 znew
user@TargetLinux01: /bin$
```

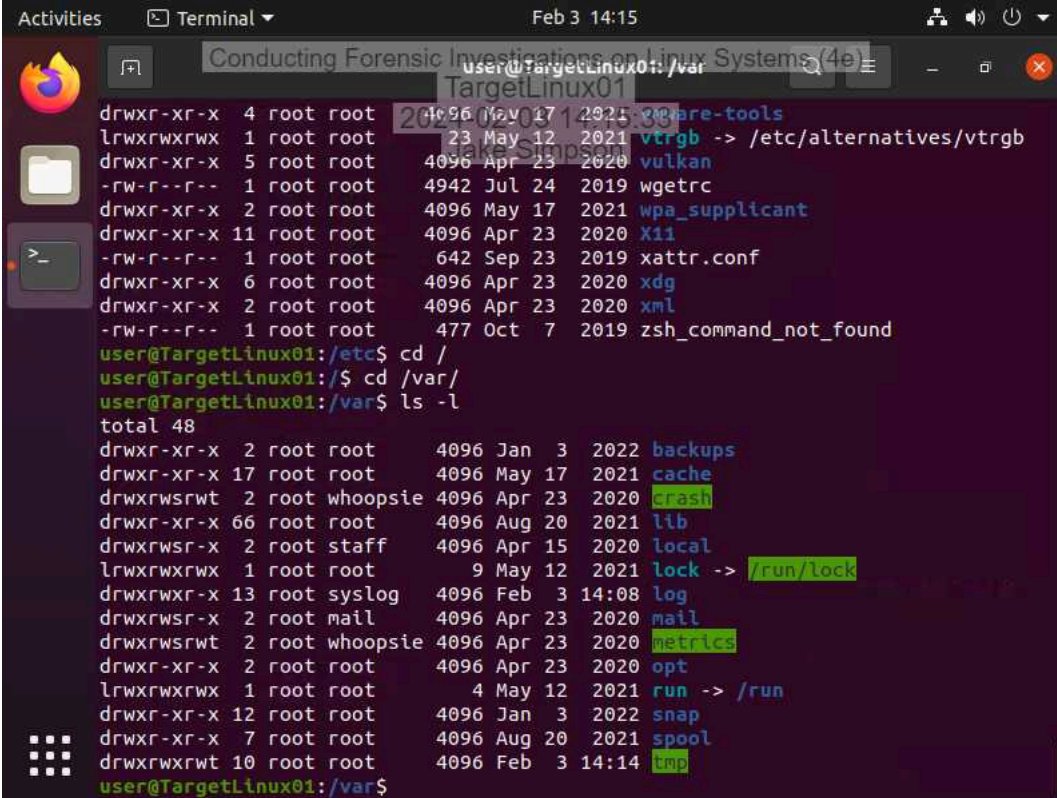
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20. **Make a screen capture** showing the **contents of the /etc directory**.



21. Make a screen capture showing the contents of the /var directory.



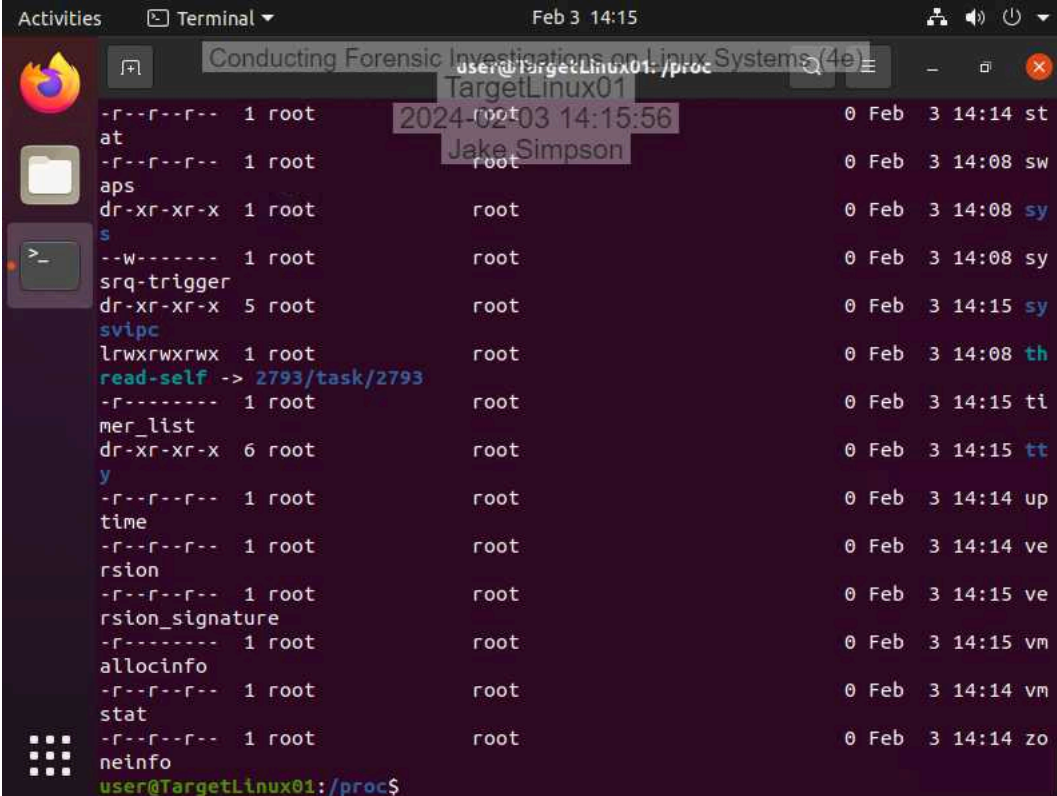
A terminal window titled "Terminal" showing the contents of the /var directory. The user is logged in as "user" on "TargetLinux01". The terminal shows the output of the command "ls -l" in the /var directory. The output lists various files and directories with their permissions, owner, group, size, date, and name. The files are: backups, cache, crash, lib, local, lock, log, mail, metrics, opt, run, snap, spool, and tmp. The lock file has a path "/run/lock" associated with it. The terminal also shows the user navigating from /etc to / and then to /var.

```
user@TargetLinux01: /var
TargetLinux01
4096 May 17 2021 core-tools
23 May 12 2021 vtrgb -> /etc/alternatives/vtrgb
4096 Apr 23 2020 vulkan
4942 Jul 24 2019 wgetrc
4096 May 17 2021 wpa_supplicant
4096 Apr 23 2020 X11
642 Sep 23 2019 xattr.conf
4096 Apr 23 2020 xdg
4096 Apr 23 2020 xml
477 Oct 7 2019 zsh_command_not_found

user@TargetLinux01:/etc$ cd /
user@TargetLinux01:/$ cd /var/
user@TargetLinux01:/var$ ls -l
total 48
drwxr-xr-x  2 root root    4096 Jan  3  2022 backups
drwxr-xr-x 17 root root    4096 May 17  2021 cache
drwxrwsrwt  2 root whoopsie 4096 Apr 23  2020 crash
drwxr-xr-x 66 root root    4096 Aug 20  2021 lib
drwxrwsr-x  2 root staff   4096 Apr 15  2020 local
lrwxrwxrwx  1 root root      9 May 12  2021 lock -> /run/lock
drwxrwxr-x 13 root syslog  4096 Feb  3 14:08 log
drwxrwsr-x  2 root mail    4096 Apr 23  2020 mail
drwxrwsrwt  2 root whoopsie 4096 Apr 23  2020 metrics
drwxr-xr-x  2 root root    4096 Apr 23  2020 opt
lrwxrwxrwx  1 root root      4 May 12  2021 run -> /run
drwxr-xr-x 12 root root    4096 Jan  3  2022 snap
drwxr-xr-x  7 root root    4096 Aug 20  2021 spool
drwxrwxrwt 10 root root    4096 Feb  3 14:14 tmp

user@TargetLinux01:/var$
```

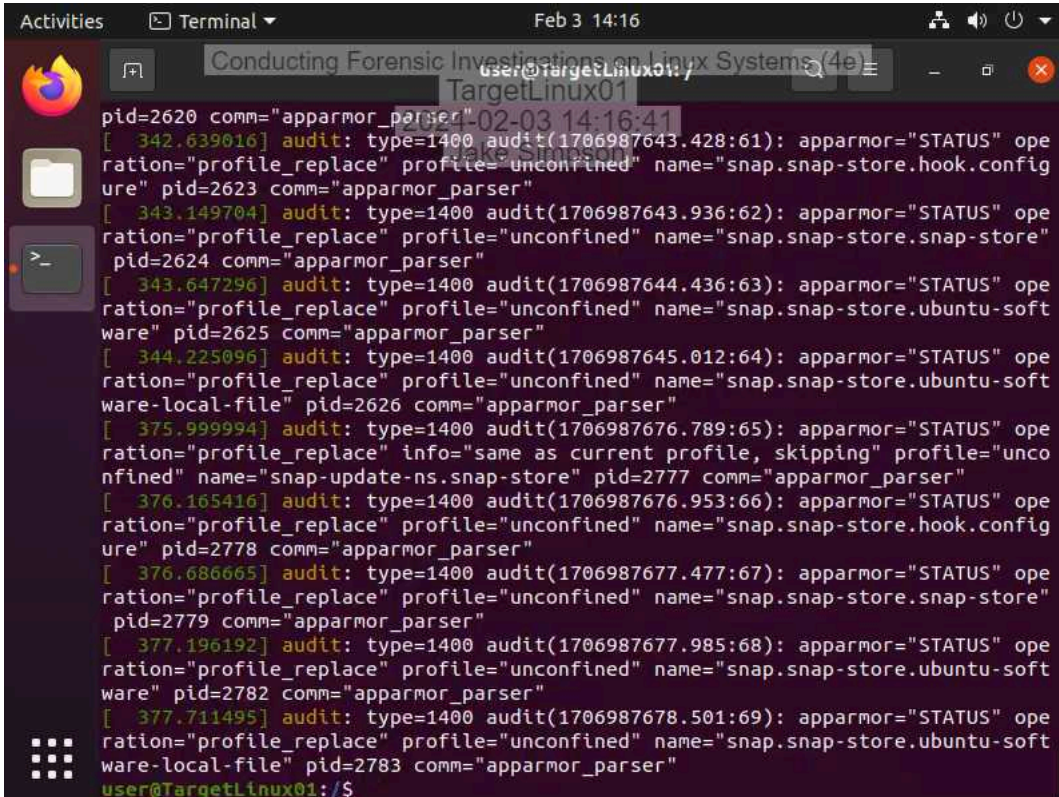
22. Make a screen capture showing the contents of the /proc directory.



```
user@TargetLinux01: /proc$ ls -la
-r--r--r-- 1 root root 0 Feb 3 14:14 stat
at
-r--r--r-- 1 root root 0 Feb 3 14:08 sw
aps
dr-xr-xr-x 1 root root 0 Feb 3 14:08 sy
s
--w----- 1 root root 0 Feb 3 14:08 sy
srq-trigger
dr-xr-xr-x 5 root root 0 Feb 3 14:15 sy
svipc
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 0 Feb 3 14:08 th
read-self -> 2793/task/2793
-r----- 1 root root 0 Feb 3 14:15 ti
mer_list
dr-xr-xr-x 6 root root 0 Feb 3 14:15 tt
y
-r--r--r-- 1 root root 0 Feb 3 14:14 up
time
-r--r--r-- 1 root root 0 Feb 3 14:14 ve
rsion
-r--r--r-- 1 root root 0 Feb 3 14:15 ve
rsion_signature
-r----- 1 root root 0 Feb 3 14:15 vm
allocinfo
-r--r--r-- 1 root root 0 Feb 3 14:14 vm
stat
-r--r--r-- 1 root root 0 Feb 3 14:14 zo
neinfo
user@TargetLinux01: /proc$
```

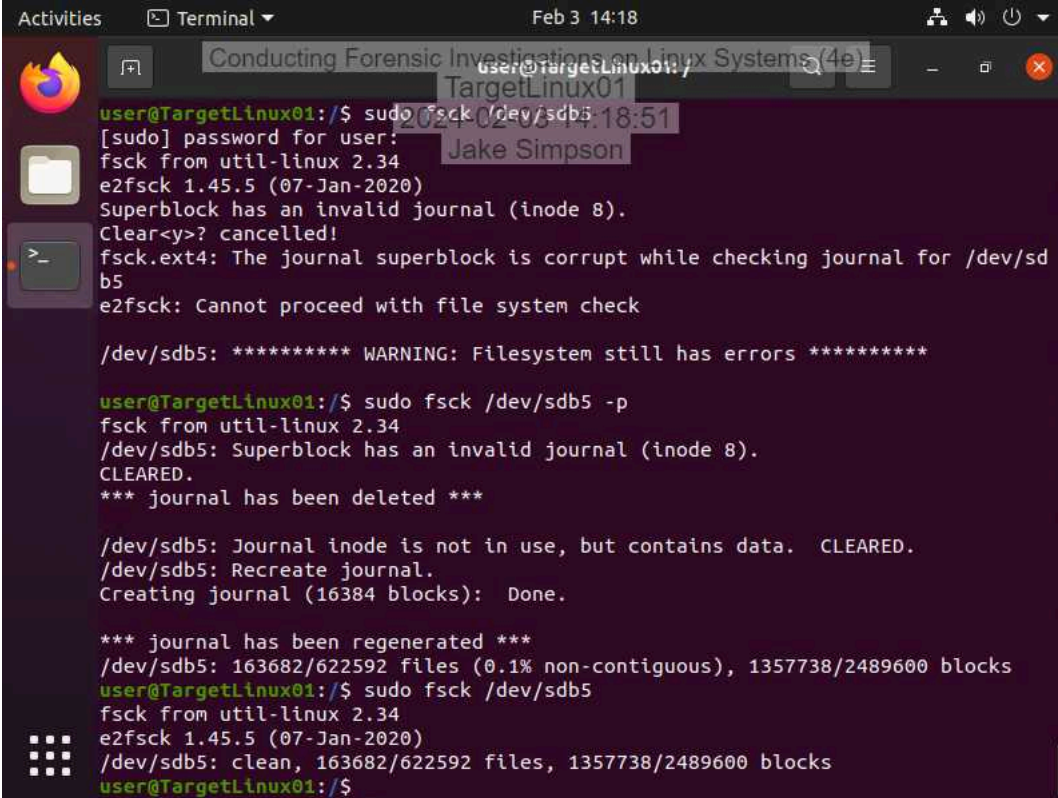
Part 2: Use Linux Shell Commands for Forensic Investigations

2. Make a screen capture showing the results of the `dmesg` command.

A screenshot of a Linux terminal window. The window title is "Conducting Forensic Investigations on Linux Systems (4e)" and the terminal prompt is "user@TargetLinux01:". The terminal displays the output of the `dmesg` command, showing a series of audit messages from the `apparmor_parser` process. The messages include timestamps in brackets, followed by "audit: type=1400 audit(1706987643.428:61): apparmor='STATUS' operation='profile_replace' profile='unconfined' name='snap.snap-store.hook.config'". The output continues with several more similar messages for different snap packages like `ubuntu-software` and `ubuntu-software-local-file`. The terminal window has a dark background and a light-colored text. The top of the window shows the system clock as "Feb 3 14:16".

```
pid=2620 comm="apparmor_parser"
[ 342.639016] audit: type=1400 audit(1706987643.428:61): apparmor="STATUS" operation="profile_replace" profile="unconfined" name="snap.snap-store.hook.config" pid=2623 comm="apparmor_parser"
[ 343.149704] audit: type=1400 audit(1706987643.936:62): apparmor="STATUS" operation="profile_replace" profile="unconfined" name="snap.snap-store.snap-store" pid=2624 comm="apparmor_parser"
[ 343.647296] audit: type=1400 audit(1706987644.436:63): apparmor="STATUS" operation="profile_replace" profile="unconfined" name="snap.snap-store.ubuntu-software" pid=2625 comm="apparmor_parser"
[ 344.225096] audit: type=1400 audit(1706987645.012:64): apparmor="STATUS" operation="profile_replace" profile="unconfined" name="snap.snap-store.ubuntu-software-local-file" pid=2626 comm="apparmor_parser"
[ 375.999994] audit: type=1400 audit(1706987676.789:65): apparmor="STATUS" operation="profile_replace" info="same as current profile, skipping" profile="unconfined" name="snap-update-ns.snap-store" pid=2777 comm="apparmor_parser"
[ 376.165416] audit: type=1400 audit(1706987676.953:66): apparmor="STATUS" operation="profile_replace" profile="unconfined" name="snap.snap-store.hook.config" pid=2778 comm="apparmor_parser"
[ 376.686665] audit: type=1400 audit(1706987677.477:67): apparmor="STATUS" operation="profile_replace" profile="unconfined" name="snap.snap-store.snap-store" pid=2779 comm="apparmor_parser"
[ 377.196192] audit: type=1400 audit(1706987677.985:68): apparmor="STATUS" operation="profile_replace" profile="unconfined" name="snap.snap-store.ubuntu-software" pid=2782 comm="apparmor_parser"
[ 377.711495] audit: type=1400 audit(1706987678.501:69): apparmor="STATUS" operation="profile_replace" profile="unconfined" name="snap.snap-store.ubuntu-software-local-file" pid=2783 comm="apparmor_parser"
user@TargetLinux01:/$
```

7. Make a screen capture showing the results of the fsck command.



A terminal window titled "Terminal" with a date and time of "Feb 3 14:18". The window shows the execution of the fsck command on /dev/sdb5. The output indicates a corrupted journal superblock and provides options to clear or cancel. The user chooses to clear, and the journal is successfully regenerated. The final output shows the file system is clean.

```
user@TargetLinux01:/$ sudo fsck /dev/sdb5
[sudo] password for user:
fsck from util-linux 2.34
e2fsck 1.45.5 (07-Jan-2020)
Superblock has an invalid journal (inode 8).
Clear<y>? cancelled!
fsck.ext4: The journal superblock is corrupt while checking journal for /dev/sd
b5
e2fsck: Cannot proceed with file system check

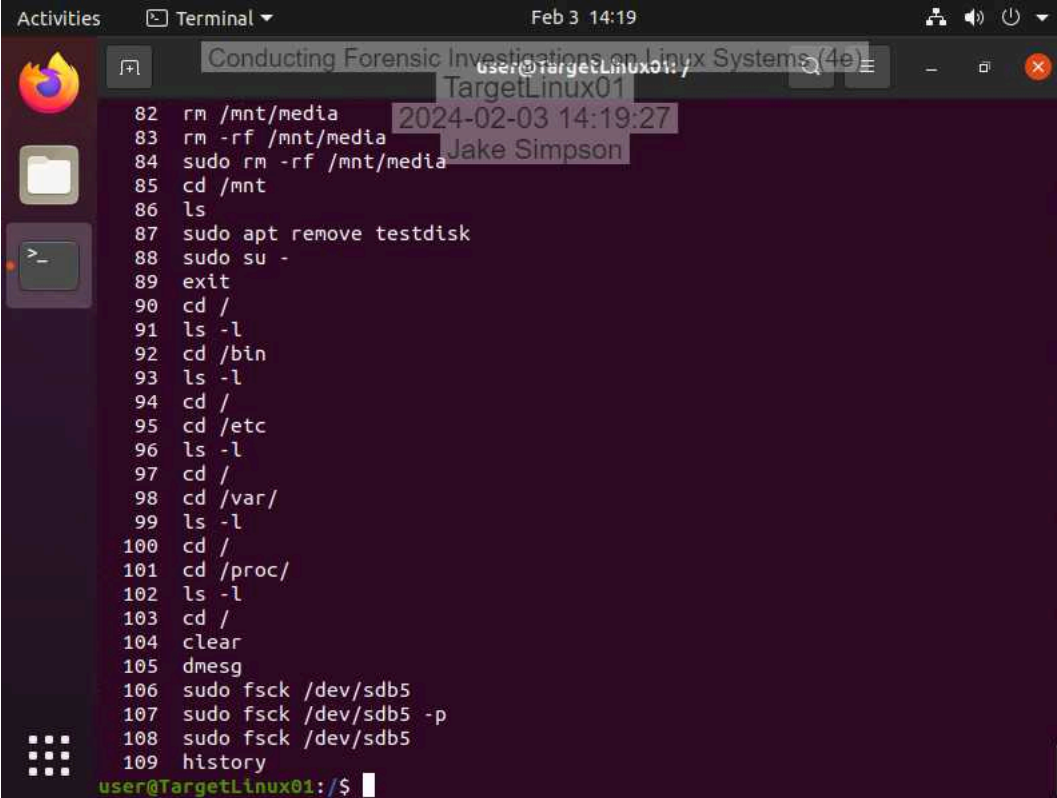
/dev/sdb5: ***** WARNING: Filesystem still has errors *****

user@TargetLinux01:/$ sudo fsck /dev/sdb5 -p
fsck from util-linux 2.34
/dev/sdb5: Superblock has an invalid journal (inode 8).
CLEARED.
*** journal has been deleted ***

/dev/sdb5: Journal inode is not in use, but contains data.  CLEARED.
/dev/sdb5: Recreate journal.
Creating journal (16384 blocks):  Done.

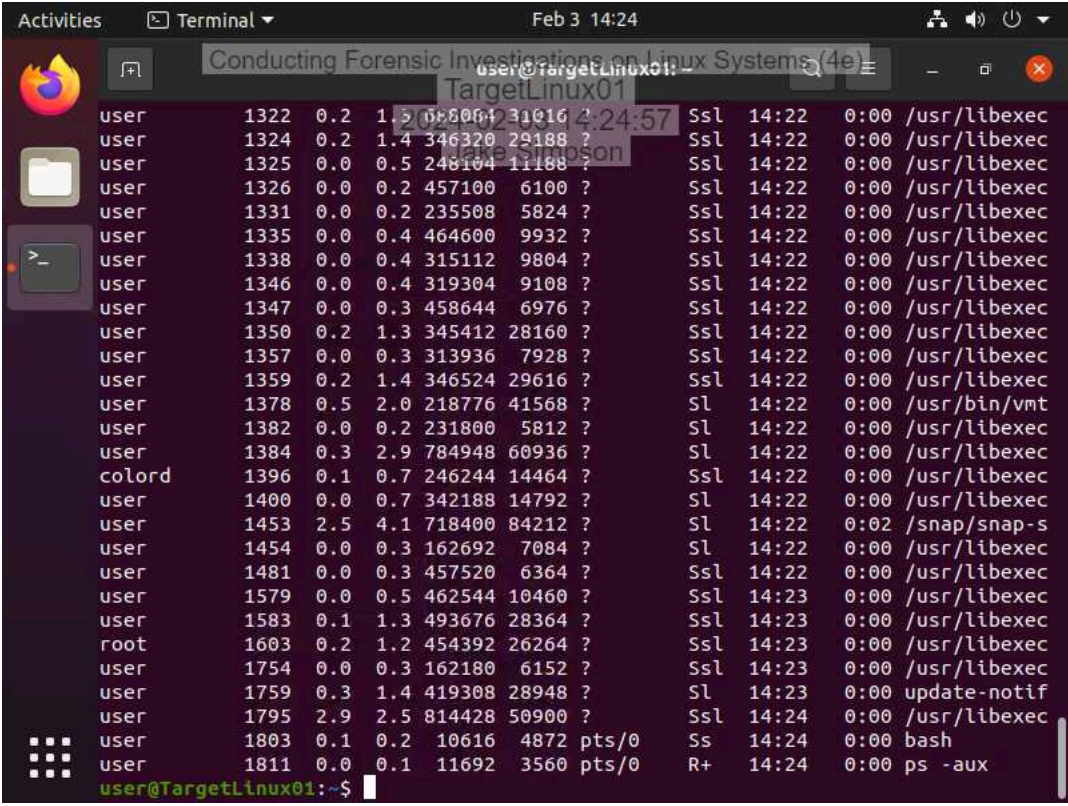
*** journal has been regenerated ***
/dev/sdb5: 163682/622592 files (0.1% non-contiguous), 1357738/2489600 blocks
user@TargetLinux01:/$ sudo fsck /dev/sdb5
fsck from util-linux 2.34
e2fsck 1.45.5 (07-Jan-2020)
/dev/sdb5: clean, 163682/622592 files, 1357738/2489600 blocks
user@TargetLinux01:/$
```

9. Make a screen capture showing the results of the history command.

A screenshot of a Linux terminal window. The window title is "Terminal" and the date/time is "Feb 3 14:19". The terminal shows a list of commands numbered 82 to 109. The commands include file removal, directory navigation, system updates, privilege escalation, and file system checks. The "history" command is entered on line 109, and the prompt "user@TargetLinux01:/\$" is visible at the bottom. The terminal has a dark purple background with white text. There are some semi-transparent overlays on the image, including a date "2024-02-03 14:19:27" and a name "Jake Simpson".

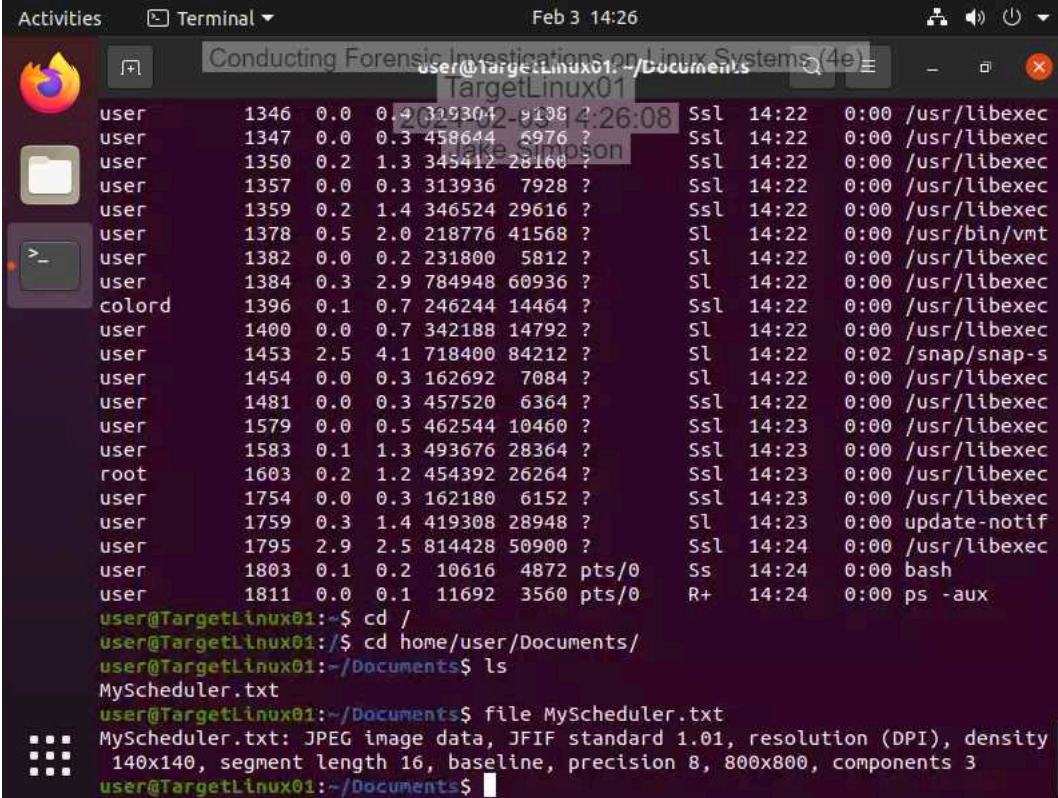
```
82 rm /mnt/media
83 rm -rf /mnt/media
84 sudo rm -rf /mnt/media
85 cd /mnt
86 ls
87 sudo apt remove testdisk
88 sudo su -
89 exit
90 cd /
91 ls -l
92 cd /bin
93 ls -l
94 cd /
95 cd /etc
96 ls -l
97 cd /
98 cd /var/
99 ls -l
100 cd /
101 cd /proc/
102 ls -l
103 cd /
104 clear
105 dmesg
106 sudo fsck /dev/sdb5
107 sudo fsck /dev/sdb5 -p
108 sudo fsck /dev/sdb5
109 history
user@TargetLinux01:/$
```

11. Make a screen capture showing the running processes.



```
user@TargetLinux01:~$ ps -aux
user      1322  0.2  1.5 68800 31016 ?        Ssl  14:22   0:00 /usr/libexec
user      1324  0.2  1.4 346320 29188 ?        Ssl  14:22   0:00 /usr/libexec
user      1325  0.0  0.5 248104 11168 ?        Ssl  14:22   0:00 /usr/libexec
user      1326  0.0  0.2 457100  6100 ?        Ssl  14:22   0:00 /usr/libexec
user      1331  0.0  0.2 235508  5824 ?        Ssl  14:22   0:00 /usr/libexec
user      1335  0.0  0.4 464600  9932 ?        Ssl  14:22   0:00 /usr/libexec
user      1338  0.0  0.4 315112  9804 ?        Ssl  14:22   0:00 /usr/libexec
user      1346  0.0  0.4 319304  9108 ?        Ssl  14:22   0:00 /usr/libexec
user      1347  0.0  0.3 458644  6976 ?        Ssl  14:22   0:00 /usr/libexec
user      1350  0.2  1.3 345412 28160 ?        Ssl  14:22   0:00 /usr/libexec
user      1357  0.0  0.3 313936  7928 ?        Ssl  14:22   0:00 /usr/libexec
user      1359  0.2  1.4 346524 29616 ?        Ssl  14:22   0:00 /usr/libexec
user      1378  0.5  2.0 218776 41568 ?        Sl   14:22   0:00 /usr/bin/vmt
user      1382  0.0  0.2 231800  5812 ?        Sl   14:22   0:00 /usr/libexec
user      1384  0.3  2.9 784948 60936 ?        Sl   14:22   0:00 /usr/libexec
colord    1396  0.1  0.7 246244 14464 ?        Ssl  14:22   0:00 /usr/libexec
user      1400  0.0  0.7 342188 14792 ?        Sl   14:22   0:00 /usr/libexec
user      1453  2.5  4.1 718400 84212 ?        Sl   14:22   0:02 /snap/snap-s
user      1454  0.0  0.3 162692  7084 ?        Sl   14:22   0:00 /usr/libexec
user      1481  0.0  0.3 457520  6364 ?        Ssl  14:22   0:00 /usr/libexec
user      1579  0.0  0.5 462544 10460 ?        Ssl  14:23   0:00 /usr/libexec
user      1583  0.1  1.3 493676 28364 ?        Ssl  14:23   0:00 /usr/libexec
root      1603  0.2  1.2 454392 26264 ?        Ssl  14:23   0:00 /usr/libexec
user      1754  0.0  0.3 162180  6152 ?        Ssl  14:23   0:00 /usr/libexec
user      1759  0.3  1.4 419308 28948 ?        Sl   14:23   0:00 update-notif
user      1795  2.9  2.5 814428 50900 ?        Ssl  14:24   0:00 /usr/libexec
user      1803  0.1  0.2 10616  4872 pts/0    Ss   14:24   0:00 bash
user      1811  0.0  0.1 11692  3560 pts/0    R+   14:24   0:00 ps -aux
```


15. Make a screen capture showing the results of the file command.



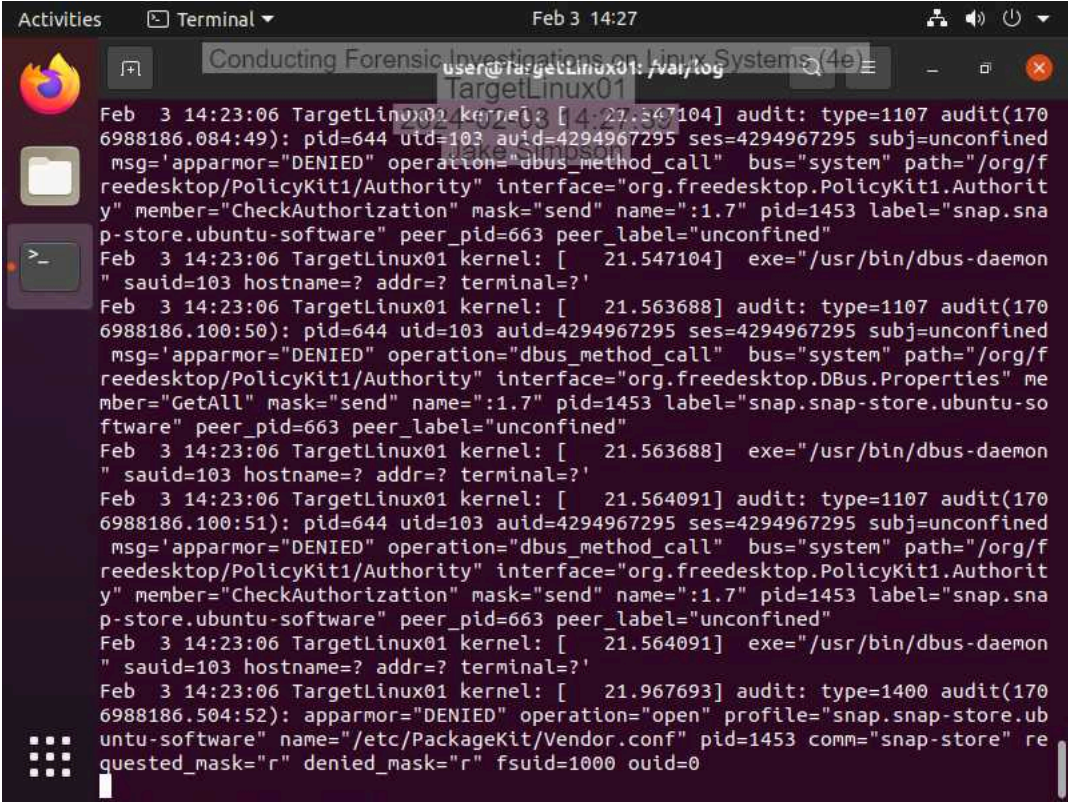
The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "Terminal" with the date and time "Feb 3 14:26". The terminal output displays a list of processes running on the system, including users, PIDs, PPIDs, CPU usage, memory usage, and command names. Below the process list, the user navigates to the directory "/home/user/Documents/" and runs the "ls" command, which lists the file "MyScheduler.txt". Finally, the user runs the "file" command on "MyScheduler.txt", which returns the output: "MyScheduler.txt: JPEG image data, JFIF standard 1.01, resolution (DPI), density 140x140, segment length 16, baseline, precision 8, 800x800, components 3".

```
user@TargetLinux01: ~/Documents
user@TargetLinux01:~$ ps -aux
user      1346  0.0  0.4 329304  9108 ?        Ssl  14:22   0:00 /usr/libexec
user      1347  0.0  0.3 458644  5976 ?        Ssl  14:22   0:00 /usr/libexec
user      1350  0.2  1.3 345412 28160 ?        Ssl  14:22   0:00 /usr/libexec
user      1357  0.0  0.3 313936  7928 ?        Ssl  14:22   0:00 /usr/libexec
user      1359  0.2  1.4 346524 29616 ?        Ssl  14:22   0:00 /usr/libexec
user      1378  0.5  2.0 218776 41568 ?        Sl   14:22   0:00 /usr/bin/vmt
user      1382  0.0  0.2 231800  5812 ?        Sl   14:22   0:00 /usr/libexec
user      1384  0.3  2.9 784948 60936 ?        Sl   14:22   0:00 /usr/libexec
colord    1396  0.1  0.7 246244 14464 ?        Ssl  14:22   0:00 /usr/libexec
user      1400  0.0  0.7 342188 14792 ?        Sl   14:22   0:00 /usr/libexec
user      1453  2.5  4.1 718400 84212 ?        Sl   14:22   0:02 /snap/snap-s
user      1454  0.0  0.3 162692  7084 ?        Sl   14:22   0:00 /usr/libexec
user      1481  0.0  0.3 457520  6364 ?        Ssl  14:22   0:00 /usr/libexec
user      1579  0.0  0.5 462544 10460 ?        Ssl  14:23   0:00 /usr/libexec
user      1583  0.1  1.3 493676 28364 ?        Ssl  14:23   0:00 /usr/libexec
root      1603  0.2  1.2 454392 26264 ?        Ssl  14:23   0:00 /usr/libexec
user      1754  0.0  0.3 162180  6152 ?        Ssl  14:23   0:00 /usr/libexec
user      1759  0.3  1.4 419308 28948 ?        Sl   14:23   0:00 update-notif
user      1795  2.9  2.5 814428 50900 ?        Ssl  14:24   0:00 /usr/libexec
user      1803  0.1  0.2 10616  4872 pts/0    Ss   14:24   0:00 bash
user      1811  0.0  0.1 11692  3560 pts/0    R+   14:24   0:00 ps -aux

user@TargetLinux01:~$ cd /
user@TargetLinux01:/$ cd /home/user/Documents/
user@TargetLinux01:~/Documents$ ls
MyScheduler.txt
user@TargetLinux01:~/Documents$ file MyScheduler.txt
MyScheduler.txt: JPEG image data, JFIF standard 1.01, resolution (DPI), density
140x140, segment length 16, baseline, precision 8, 800x800, components 3
user@TargetLinux01:~/Documents$
```

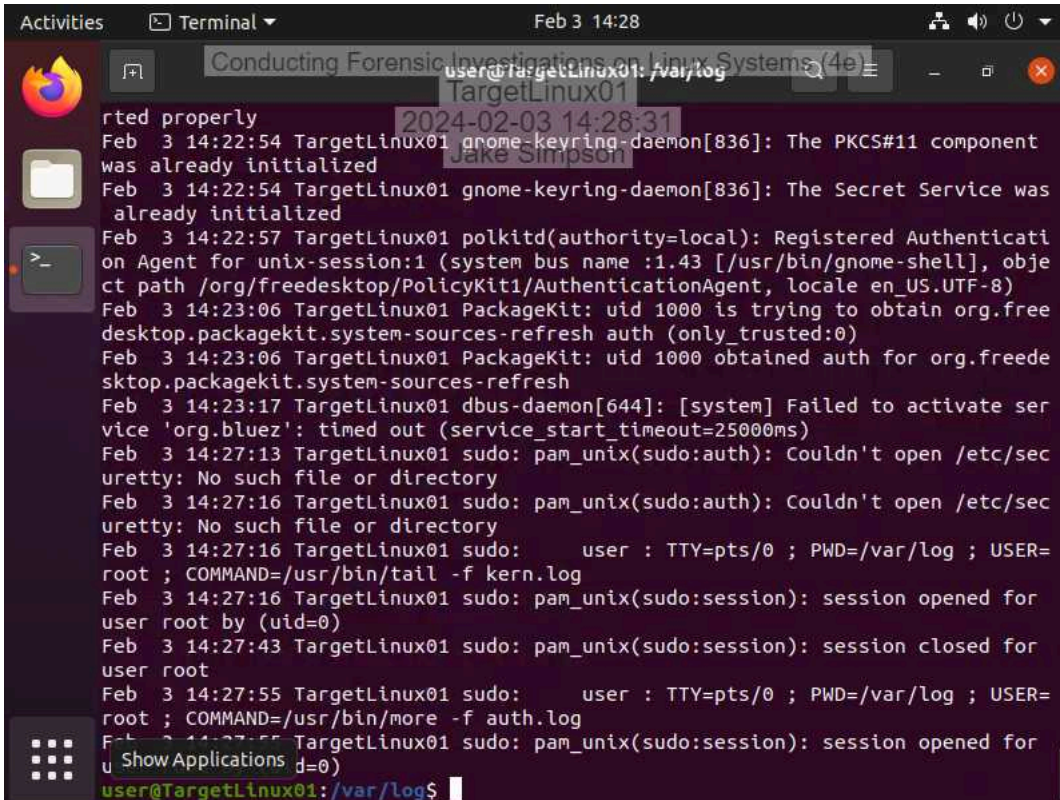
Part 3: Retrieve Logs Files on a Live Linux System

4. Make a screen capture showing the records in the kern.log file.



```
user@TargetLinux01: /var/log
Feb  3 14:23:06 TargetLinux01 kernel: [  4.27347104] audit: type=1107 audit(1706988186.084:49): pid=644 uid=103 auid=4294967295 ses=4294967295 subj=unconfined msg='apparmor="DENIED" operation="dbus_method_call" bus="system" path="/org/freedesktop/PolicyKit1/Authority" interface="org.freedesktop.PolicyKit1.Authority" member="CheckAuthorization" mask="send" name=":1.7" pid=1453 label="snap.snap-store.ubuntu-software" peer_pid=663 peer_label="unconfined" sauid=103 hostname=? addr=? terminal=?' exe="/usr/bin/dbus-daemon"
Feb  3 14:23:06 TargetLinux01 kernel: [  21.563688] audit: type=1107 audit(1706988186.100:50): pid=644 uid=103 auid=4294967295 ses=4294967295 subj=unconfined msg='apparmor="DENIED" operation="dbus_method_call" bus="system" path="/org/freedesktop/PolicyKit1/Authority" interface="org.freedesktop.DBus.Properties" member="GetAll" mask="send" name=":1.7" pid=1453 label="snap.snap-store.ubuntu-software" peer_pid=663 peer_label="unconfined" sauid=103 hostname=? addr=? terminal=?' exe="/usr/bin/dbus-daemon"
Feb  3 14:23:06 TargetLinux01 kernel: [  21.564091] audit: type=1107 audit(1706988186.100:51): pid=644 uid=103 auid=4294967295 ses=4294967295 subj=unconfined msg='apparmor="DENIED" operation="dbus_method_call" bus="system" path="/org/freedesktop/PolicyKit1/Authority" interface="org.freedesktop.PolicyKit1.Authority" member="CheckAuthorization" mask="send" name=":1.7" pid=1453 label="snap.snap-store.ubuntu-software" peer_pid=663 peer_label="unconfined" sauid=103 hostname=? addr=? terminal=?' exe="/usr/bin/dbus-daemon"
Feb  3 14:23:06 TargetLinux01 kernel: [  21.967693] audit: type=1400 audit(1706988186.504:52): apparmor="DENIED" operation="open" profile="snap.snap-store.ubuntu-software" name="/etc/PackageKit/Vendor.conf" pid=1453 comm="snap-store" requested_mask="r" denied_mask="r" fsuid=1000 ouid=0
```

7. Make a screen capture showing the records in the auth.log file.



A terminal window titled "Terminal" with a timestamp of "Feb 3 14:28". The window shows the output of the command `cat /var/log/auth.log`. The logs are from a system named "TargetLinux01". The output includes several entries related to the initialization of the PKCS#11 component and the Secret Service, as well as a failed attempt to activate the 'org.bluez' service. The user "user" is shown logging in via "sudo" and running the command `tail -f kern.log`. The user then runs `more -f auth.log` to view the current log entries. The terminal window has a dark background and a light-colored text. The window title bar shows "Activities", "Terminal", and "Feb 3 14:28". The window content shows the following text:

```

rtd properly
Feb  3 14:22:54 TargetLinux01 gnome-keyring-daemon[836]: The PKCS#11 component
was already initialized
Feb  3 14:22:54 TargetLinux01 gnome-keyring-daemon[836]: The Secret Service was
already initialized
Feb  3 14:22:57 TargetLinux01 polkitd(authority=local): Registered Authenticati
on Agent for unix-session:1 (system bus name :1.43 [/usr/bin/gnome-shell], obje
ct path /org/freedesktop/PolicyKit1/AuthenticationAgent, locale en_US.UTF-8)
Feb  3 14:23:06 TargetLinux01 PackageKit: uid 1000 is trying to obtain org.free
desktop.packagekit.system-sources-refresh auth (only_trusted:0)
Feb  3 14:23:06 TargetLinux01 PackageKit: uid 1000 obtained auth for org.freede
sktop.packagekit.system-sources-refresh
Feb  3 14:23:17 TargetLinux01 dbus-daemon[644]: [system] Failed to activate ser
vice 'org.bluez': timed out (service_start_timeout=25000ms)
Feb  3 14:27:13 TargetLinux01 sudo: pam_unix(sudo:auth): Couldn't open /etc/sec
uretty: No such file or directory
Feb  3 14:27:16 TargetLinux01 sudo: pam_unix(sudo:auth): Couldn't open /etc/sec
uretty: No such file or directory
Feb  3 14:27:16 TargetLinux01 sudo:      user : TTY=pts/0 ; PWD=/var/log ; USER=
root ; COMMAND=/usr/bin/tail -f kern.log
Feb  3 14:27:16 TargetLinux01 sudo: pam_unix(sudo:session): session opened for
user root by (uid=0)
Feb  3 14:27:43 TargetLinux01 sudo: pam_unix(sudo:session): session closed for
user root
Feb  3 14:27:55 TargetLinux01 sudo:      user : TTY=pts/0 ; PWD=/var/log ; USER=
root ; COMMAND=/usr/bin/more -f auth.log
Feb  3 14:27:55 TargetLinux01 sudo: pam_unix(sudo:session): session opened for
u
Show Applications
user@TargetLinux01:/var/log$
```

Section 2: Applied Learning

Part 1: Identify Login Attempts on a Linux Drive Image

15. **Document** the names of the two non-root users that attempted to log in, the number of attempts detected, the date/time range of the attempts, the source IP address for the login attempts, and the port.

12 Attempts from user: noel, date: Jun 11 00:57:14 -00:57:35 & 05:06:34-05:06:51, Source IP: 192.168.78.1, Port: 14444 & 3521

5 attempts from user: dominic, date: Jun 11 05:07:57-05:39:01 , Source IP: 192.168.78.1, Port: 4663 & 3417

17. **Document** the date and time the most recent successful login for the user(s) that you previously identified in step 15.

I got 0 results for Noel and 18 for Dominic, his most recent was: Jun 11 05:23:03

Part 2: Identify Software Installations on a Linux Drive Image

3. **Document** the applications that were installed using apt-get, then use the Internet to identify the ones that might be considered suspicious.

logkeys, utotools-dev, build essential, kbd, cacti, openssh-server

Part 3: Identify External Drive Attachments on a Linux Drive Image

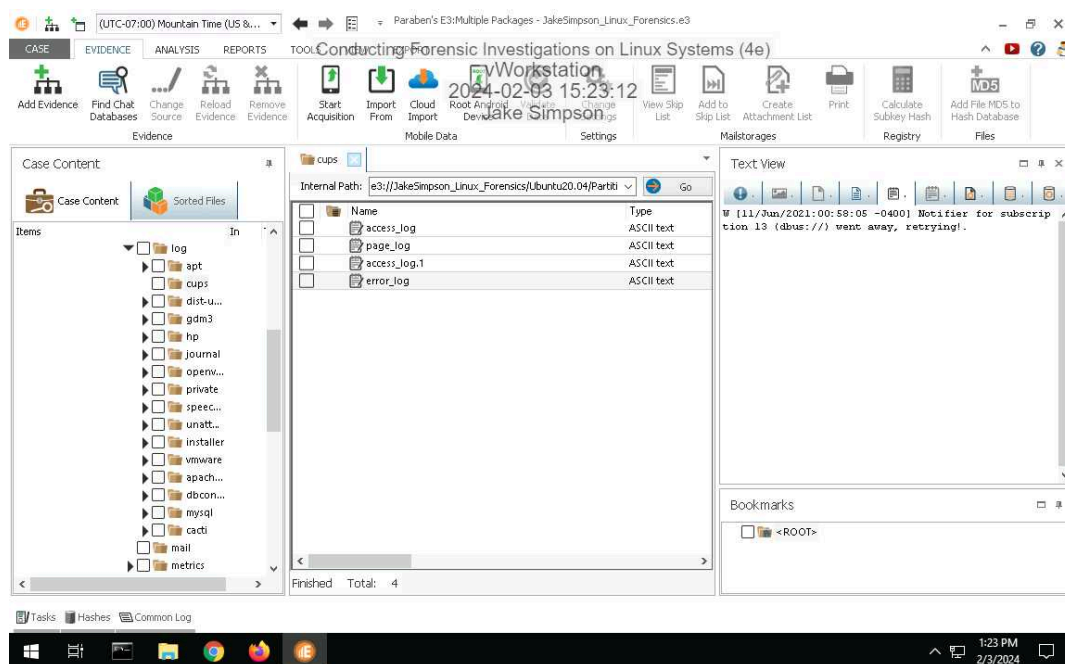
4. **Document** when the USB storage device was connected and its serial number.

Jun 10 10:24:12 and 504B4E4B3234303641

Section 3: Challenge and Analysis

Part 1: Identify Recently Printed Files on a Linux Drive Image

Make a screen capture showing the contents of the printer log file.



Part 2: Identify Disk Imaging on a Linux Drive Image

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Make a screen capture showing the record of the dd command in the Text View.

