Applying the Daubert Standard to Forensic Evidence (4e)

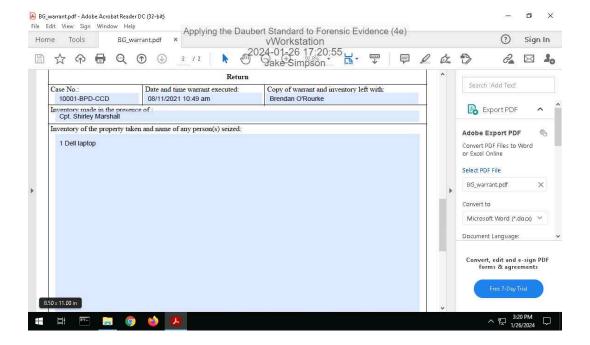
Digital Forensics, Investigation, and Response, Fourth Edition - Lab 01

Student:		Email:
Jake Simpson		jaksimps@iu.edu
Time on Task:		Progress:
1 hour, 26 minutes		100%
Report Generated: Friday, January 26, 2024 at 6:39 PM		

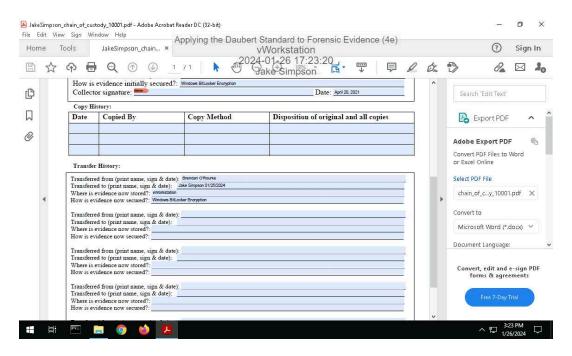
Section 1: Hands-On Demonstration

Part 1: Complete Chain of Custody Procedures

7. Make a screen capture showing the contents of the search warrant in Adobe Reader.

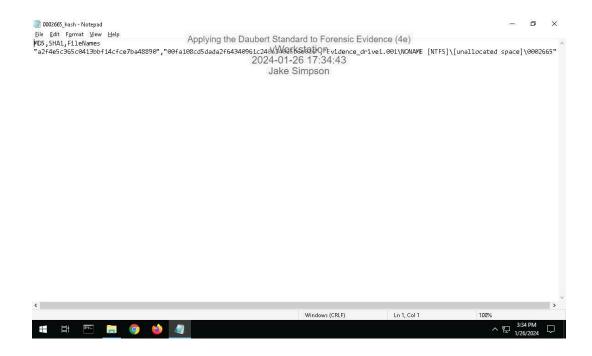


14. Make a screen capture showing the completed Chain of Custody form in Adobe Reader.



Part 2: Extract Evidence Files and Create Hash Codes with FTK Imager

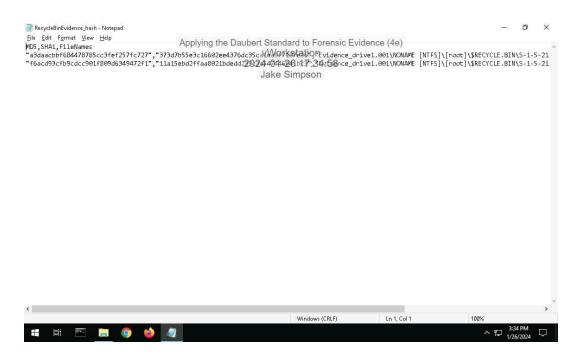
34. Make a screen capture showing the contents of the 0002665_hash.csv file.



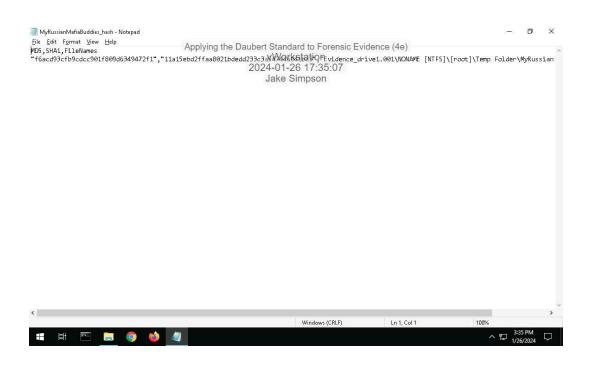
Applying the Daubert Standard to Forensic Evidence (4e)

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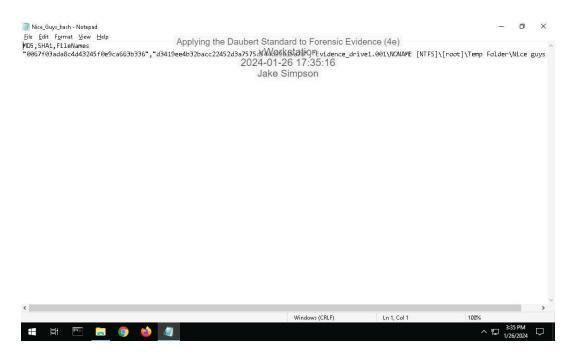
37. Make a screen capture showing the contents of the RecycleBinEvidence_hash.csv file.



38. Make a screen capture showing the contents of the MyRussianMafiaBuddies_hash.csv file.

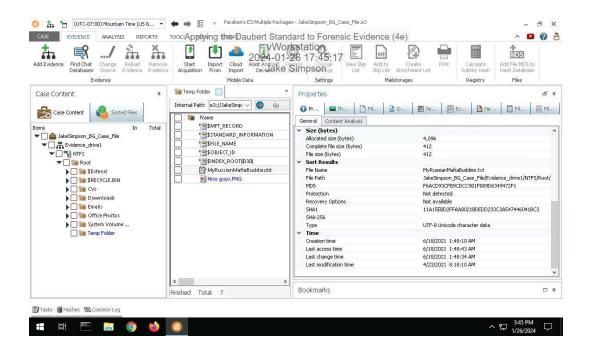


39. Make a screen capture showing the contents of the Nice guys_hash.csv file.

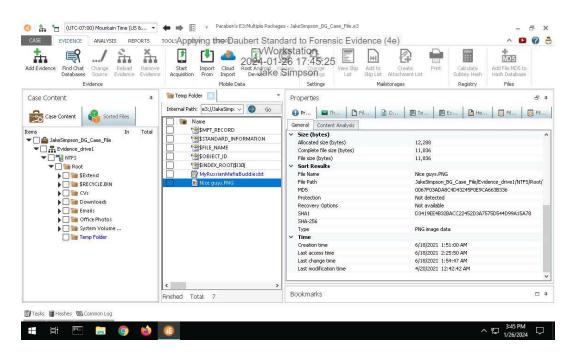


Part 3: Verify Hash Codes with E3

14. Make a screen capture showing the MD5 and SHA1 values for the MyRussianMafiaBuddies.txt file.



16. Make a screen capture showing the MD5 and SHA1 values for the Nice Guys.png file.



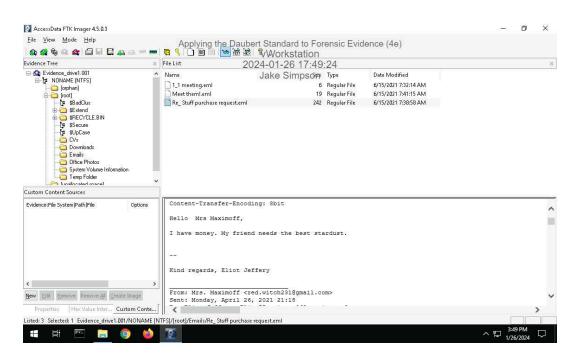
17. **Describe** how the hash values produced by E3 for the incriminating files compare to those produced by FTK. Do they match?

Comparing the hash values displayed in E3 and the values we created in FTK we can see that the MD5 and SHA1 values match. This is good news because it shows data integrity that they are the same file.

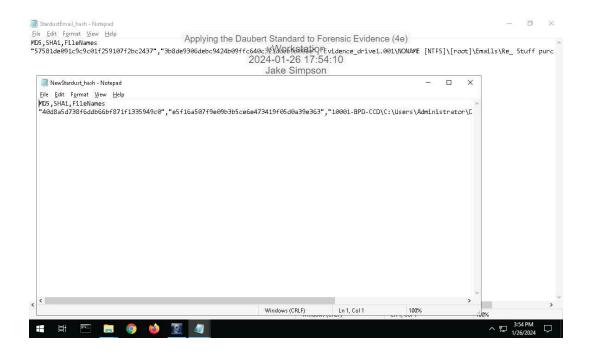
Section 2: Applied Learning

Part 1: Extract Evidence Files and Create Hash Codes with FTK Imager

5. Make a screen capture showing the contents of the suspicious email file in the Display pane.

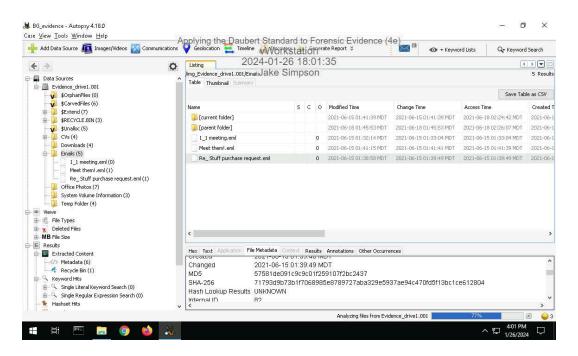


16. Make a screen capture showing the two hash values for the suspicious email file.



Part 2: Verify Hash Codes with Autopsy

11. Make a screen capture showing the MD5 field in the Result Viewer.

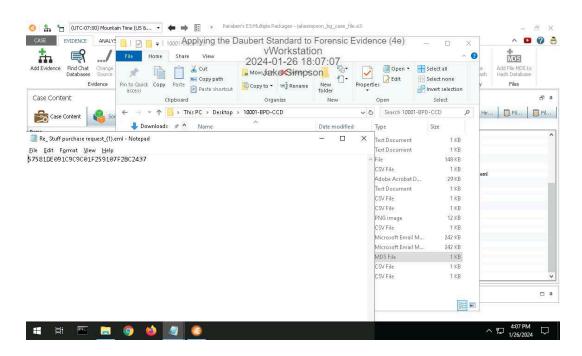


12. **Describe** how the hash value produced by Autopsy compares to the values produced by FTK Imager for the two .eml files.

The MD5 hash created by Autopsy matches the original hash that was created using FTK. This shows the data integrity of that email as both hashes produced by different tools match. This shows that the data hasn't changed and that they are the same. You can see what happens if there is a change in the data because the hashes won't match much like how the Autopsy hash and the second hash created by FTK after we altered the file don't.

Part 3: Verify Hash Codes with E3

7. Make a screen capture showing the MD5 value produced by E3.



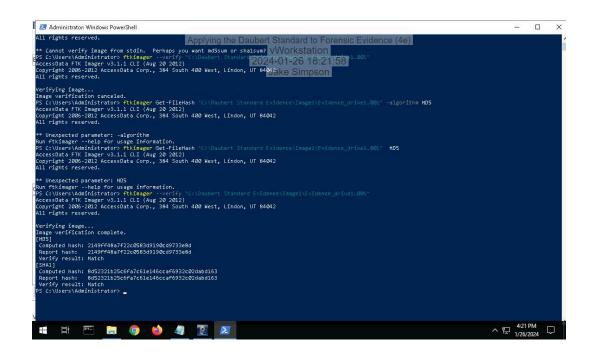
8. **Describe** how the hash value produced by E3 compares to the values produced by FTK Imager for the two .eml files and the value produced by Autopsy.

The MD5 hash produced by E3 matches the Autopsy MD5 hash and the first FTK hash which makes sense because they are hashing the same file. You can see the altered file's hash is the only one that doesn't match.

Section 3: Challenge and Analysis

Part 1: Verify Hash Codes on the Command Line

Make a screen capture showing the hash values for the Evidence_drive1.001 file.



Part 2: Locate Additional Evidence

Define the original file names and file paths for each of the three files.

For \$R354ELH.xlsx, it was located at G:\VIP Info\ 2021DrigSales.xlsx

For \$RBQEOTL.doc, it was located at G:\ Students\manual_testing_fresher_resume_1.doc

For \$Fx3177E.pdf, it was located at G:\Work Doc\hr_letter_For_visa.pdf