Put Student Name(s) ↓	Put Student IDs ↓	Due Date	Grade Weight
Leandro Delgado	114416241	As Posted	6%

Name	Lab2
Instructions	 It is an Individual assignment. Put your name + Student ID in the empty spaces above. Submit via the BB relevant link ONLY. NO submission via email please. Be sure to submit the final version file ONLY. Attach the main screenshots of your work performed and write your own analysis & findings of your activities. Include Links & References, if applicable Show your genuine signs of your work is done on your machine. This includes: Screenshots that show your desktop background with Date/Time Show a pop-up bx that shows "your name + Student ID" Show your logged account when applicable. Optional: Your photo.
	Submit your report name: CYT215-Lab1-Student Name & ID
Students Work Activity 1	 Go to Read https://www.hackingarticles.in/multiple-ways-to-create-image-file-for-forensics-investigation/. You will see that there are 4 popular relevant tools: FTK Imager Belkasoft Acquisition Tool Encase Imager Forensic Imager Download & install any 2 tools (upon your wish) for example the following 2 tools:

Introduction: It's important to setup your case files in an organized and consistent manner. Not long into an investigation you'll be dealing with large numbers of files, and it can be easy to lose track of what you've done and what your next steps are. An organized folder layout will help control the growing complexity of your case.

In this next lab you will setup your workspace inside the SIFT virtual machine and re-familiarize yourself with some simple Linux commands. If you do not have a copy of SIFT or a copy of VMWare Player installed, you will need to get/install those before continuing with this lab. Please refer to following link for more information.

https://digital-forensics.sans.org/community/downloads

One thing to always keep in mind when working through these labs, whenever possible try to write a script to execute your commands rather than typing them every time. This allows others to repeat your process and hopefully produce the same results, in fact an accurate repeatable process is a keystone of good forensic analysis. It can also allow you to recreate your work product should you accidentally loose it due to a processing error.

There are a number of" cheat sheets" available that document common processes in the SIFT virtual machine. They are available through the SIFT download site at http://computerforensics.sans.org/community/downloads.

Tools and Utilities: The following list of Linux command line tools are used or referenced in this tutorial. As a reminder, most Linux command line tools have man page documentation. Simply type man followed by the name of the tool to read the documentation.

- mkdir For creating directories.
- In For creating shortcuts.
- tree For displaying your working directory tree.
- cp For copying files.
- dc3dd For creating forensic bit-stream images of devices.
- mount For mounting imaged devices for processing.
- sudo For performing commands as the super-user.
- file For determining what general type of category a file belongs to.
- egrep For searching through text data for specific patterns.
- cut For cutting/pasting columns of text output as a result of a Linux command.
- losetup For configuring loop devices.

• mmls - Assists in determining the partition layout of a volume. Helpful when looking for the starting sector of various file systems.

A quick note before we begin, variable names are used throughout this tutorial to demonstrate general patterns for commands. You should replace any italicized variable names with real values. Ex. tree -d directory name could be changed to tree

-d /home/user/Desktop/cases/CYT215-2023-0001

Login

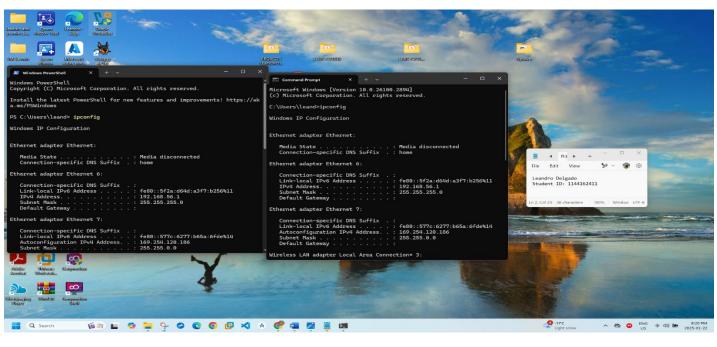
- 1. Start VMWare and load the SIFT virtual machine.
- 2. Ensure that sharing has been enabled between the host and guest operating system so that you can transfer files to and from your image. These settings are located under:

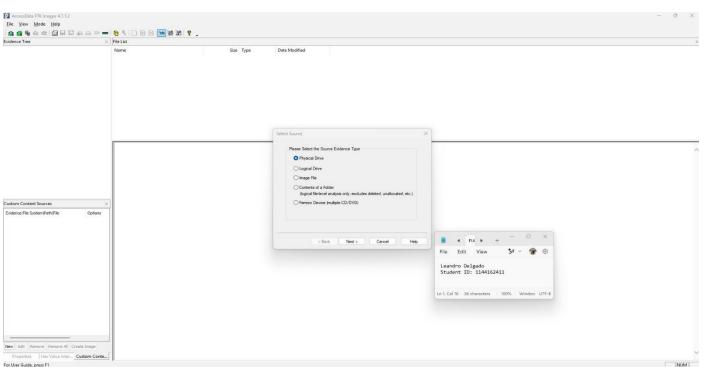
"Edit virtual machine settings" -> "Options" -> "Shared Folders".

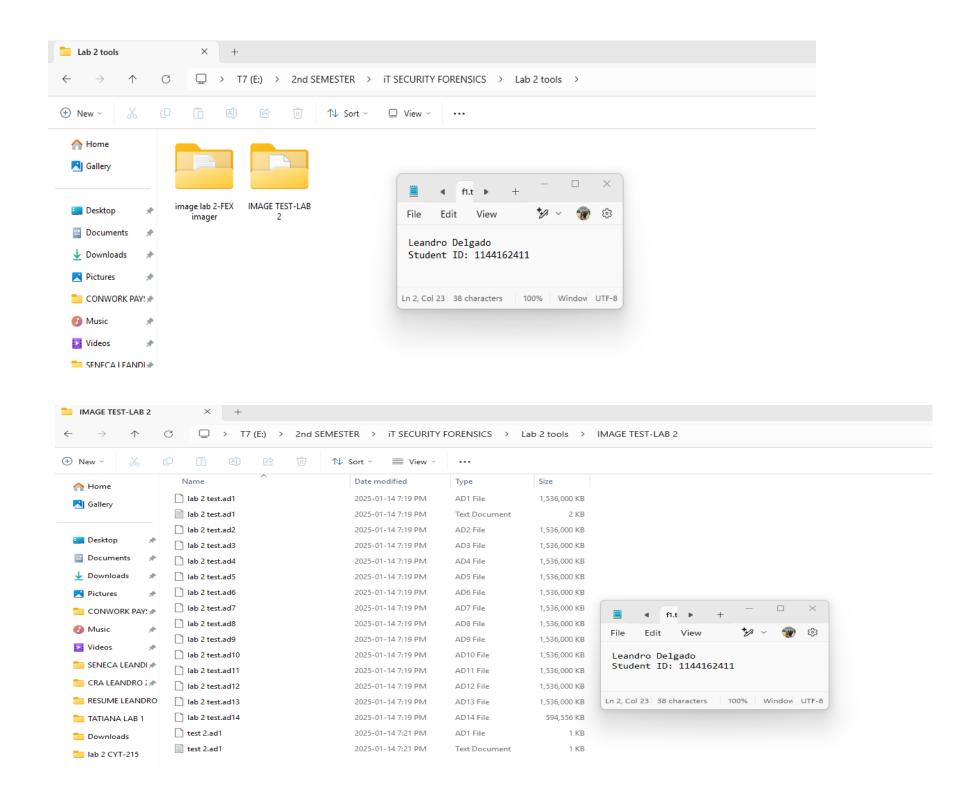
- Start the SIFT virtual machine in VMWare.
- 4. Login using username sansforensics and password forensics.
- 1. Open a command terminal and navigate to the sansforensics user's Desktop/cases directory.
- 2. Create the directory tree shown below using the mkdir command. This structure suits itself well to a case with a single custodian. A custodian is an entity (ex. a person, server, department, company) that was in possession of some ESI at the time it was seized. If the case contains multiple custodians, additional folders for organizing data on a per custodian basis should be added. The parenthesized text beside the folder names is for documentation only and should not be part of the folder name. Notice the lack of spaces in the directory names. While they are supported, working with spaces in Linux filenames is difficult and prone to error.

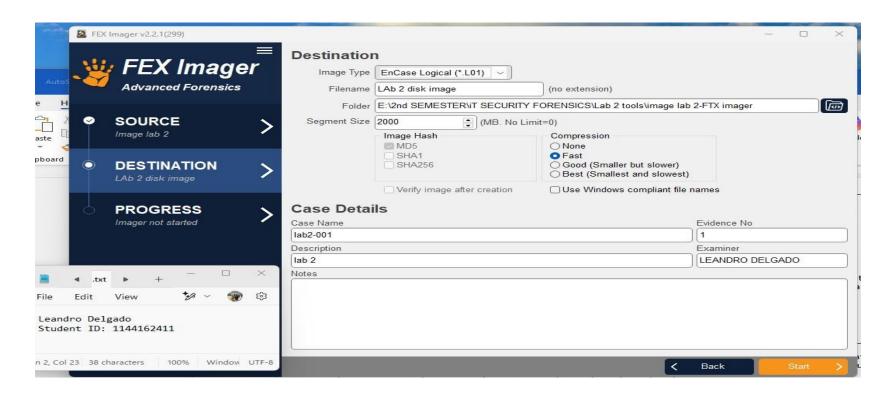
email |-- dd (Email with duplicates removed, DeDuplicated) |-- kwf (Filtered email, KeyWord Filtered) '-- raw (Raw extracted email data from your images) files |-- dd (File data with duplicates removed) |-- kwf (Filtered files) '-- raw (Raw extracted file data) images (Image files) You can generate the hierarchical view above by using the tree -d directory name command. Your deliverable for this part of lab is the screenshot showing the output of the tree command which shows your whole case folder structure. • Use the provided template • Show your account real name Grading • Show your machine desktop background (with date & time) Alerts

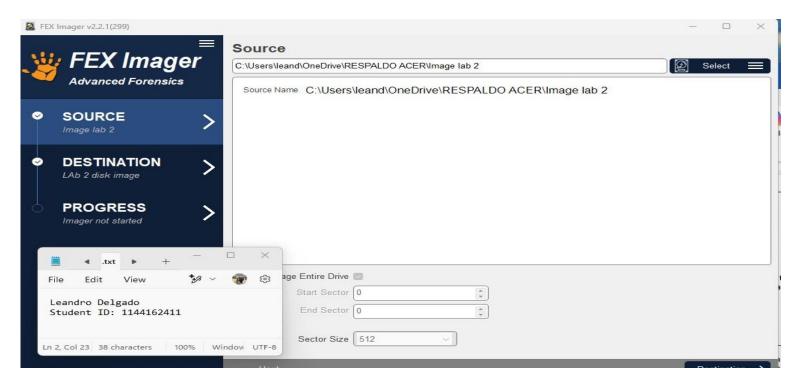
• Write in your own words and do not copy from other resources

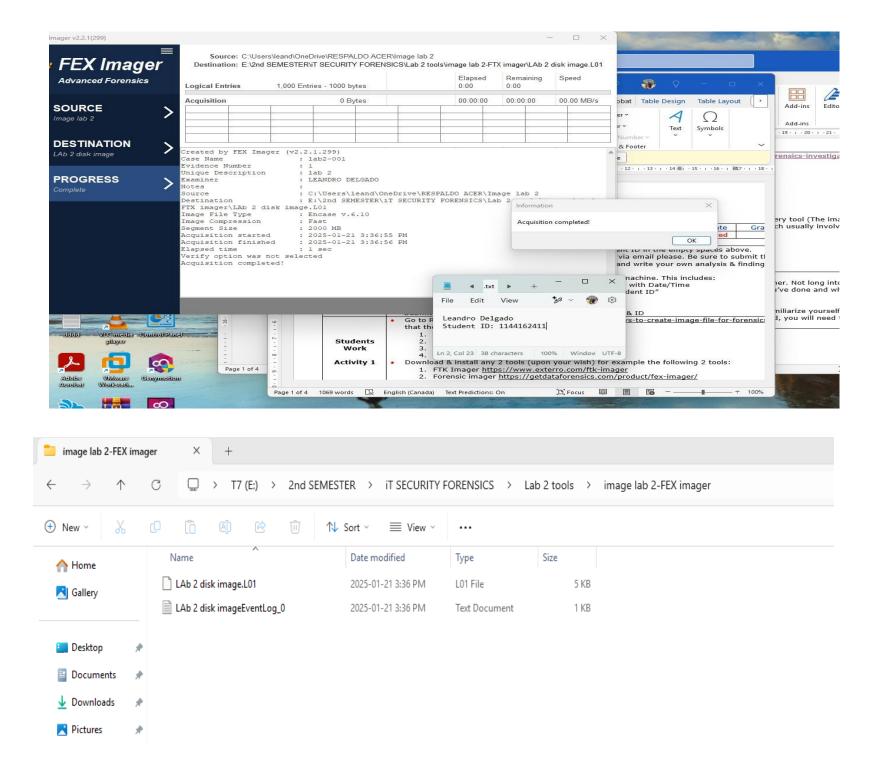


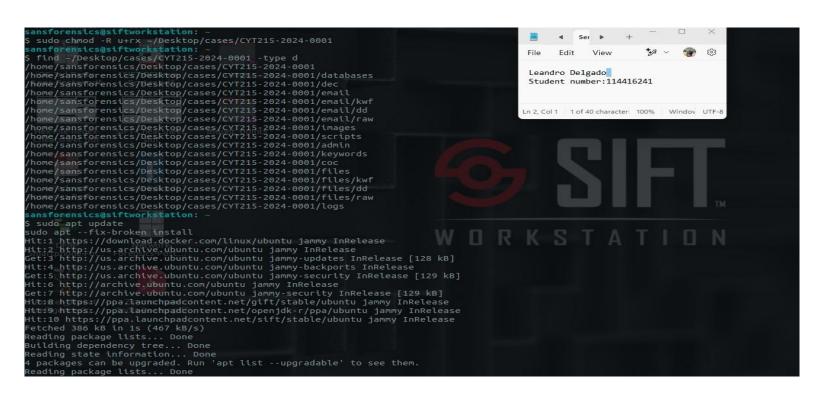


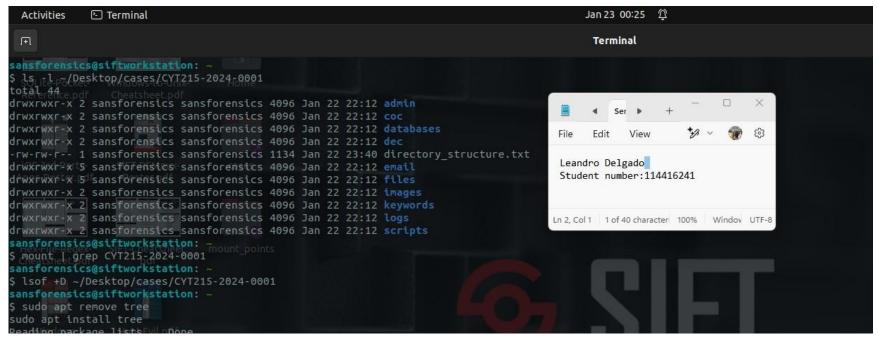


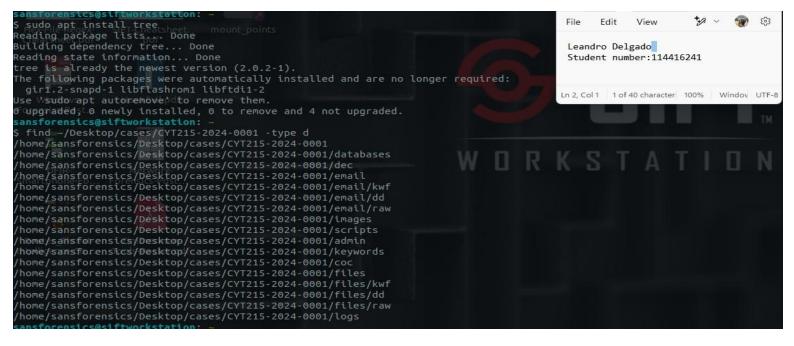


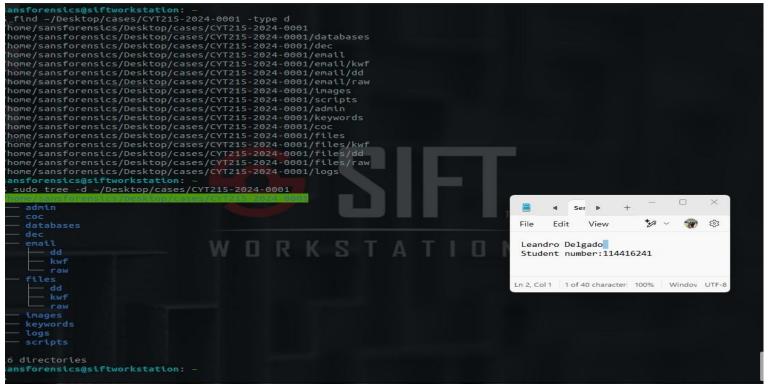












This lab really showed me how important it is to stay organized in forensic investigations. By setting up a clear directory structure, I can manage large amounts of data more easily and avoid getting overwhelmed. Getting hands-on with commands like mkdir, cp, and tree also helped me feel more comfortable using the command line. I also realized how helpful automation can be. Writing scripts to run commands saves time and ensures I can repeat my work the same way every time, reducing mistakes. This will be useful in bigger cases, where staying consistent is key to getting accurate results.