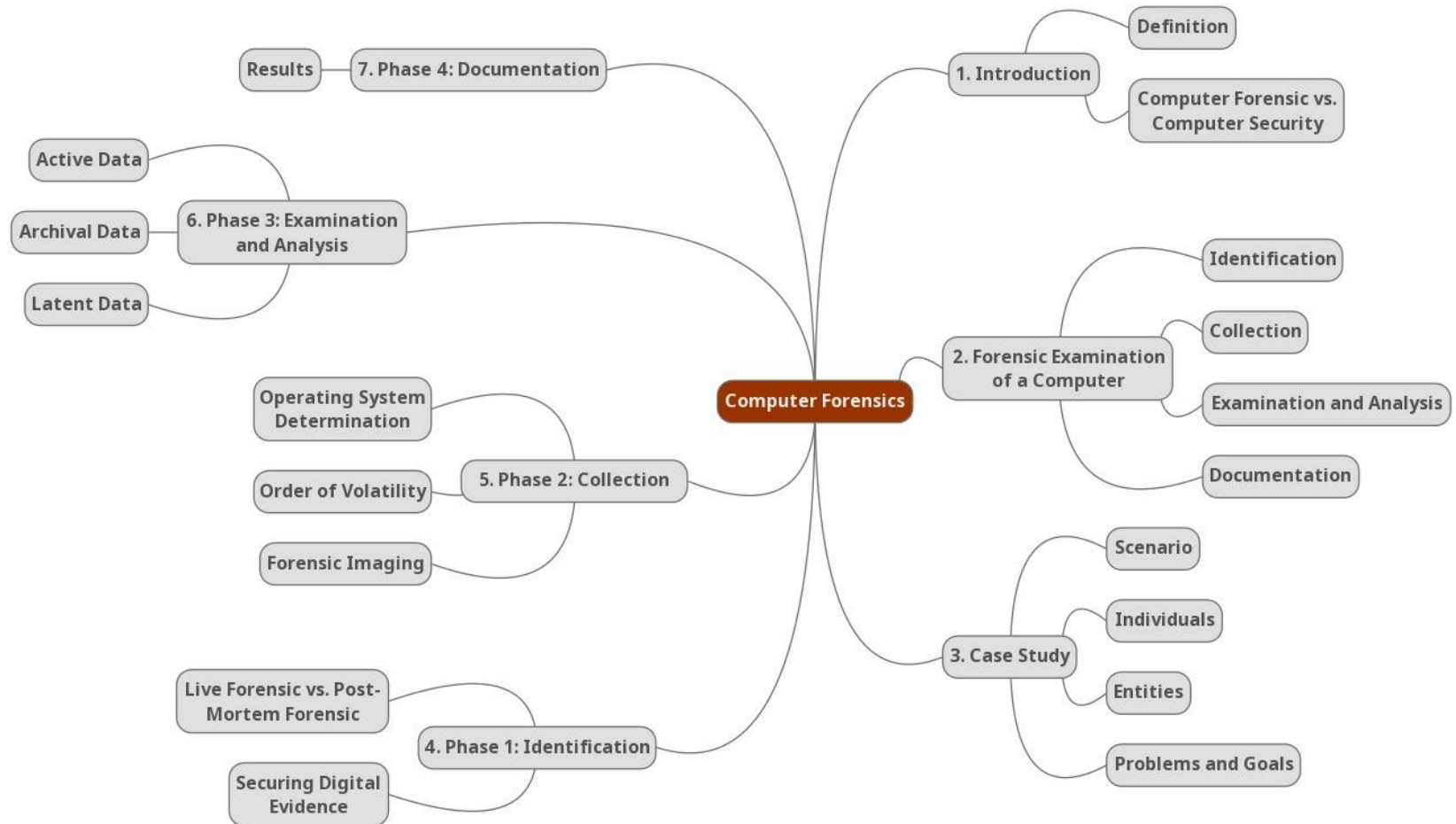


## Chapter 4: Computer Forensics

### Introduction to Digital Forensics



# Literature

- Forensic Analysis of BIOS chips:
  - <https://pdfs.semanticscholar.org/8c9c/52eb996937bd216415447c2cc01b8027e1a6.pdf>
- Data Carving Techniques:
  - <https://www.sans.org/reading-room/whitepapers/forensics/data-carving-concepts-32969>
- Windows Registry Forensics:
  - <https://pdfs.semanticscholar.org/e802/7056bc7995187457cd61df86c9a13df7d05d.pdf>

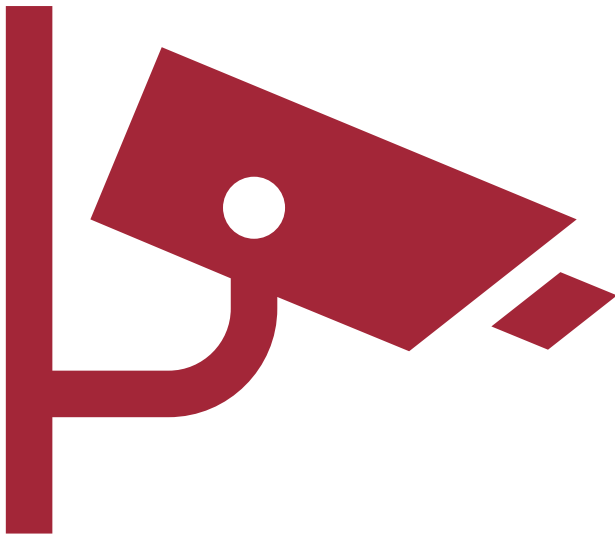
# Computer Forensics

# Computer Forensics

*“Computer forensics is the practice of collecting, analysing and reporting on digital data in a way that is legally admissible .”*



# Computer Security vs. Computer Forensics



# Forensic Examination of a Computer

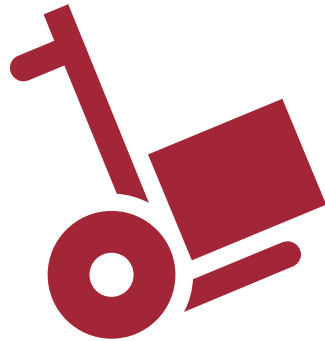


# Four Phases of a Forensic Examination

Identification



Collection



Examination



Documentation





# Case Study

# Individuals



Alice: CEO



Bob: Shredding Officer



Charlie: Disposal Officer



Dave: Hardware Merchant



Grace: Forensic Investigator



Frank: 3<sup>rd</sup> Party Investigator



Eve: Black Market Hacker

# Scenario

- Bob unhappy with paycheck
- Bob sells hardware to Dave
- Dave sells hardware on black market
- Eve buys hardware, reconstructs data
- Government sues Alice's company
- Forensic investigation, Bob primary suspect

# Entities



- Turned on
- Windows 10
- Unlocked
- HDD & SSD
- WLAN

# Problems & Goals





# Identification Phase



# Live Forensics vs. Post-Mortem Analysis

# Live Forensics vs. Post-Mortem Analysis

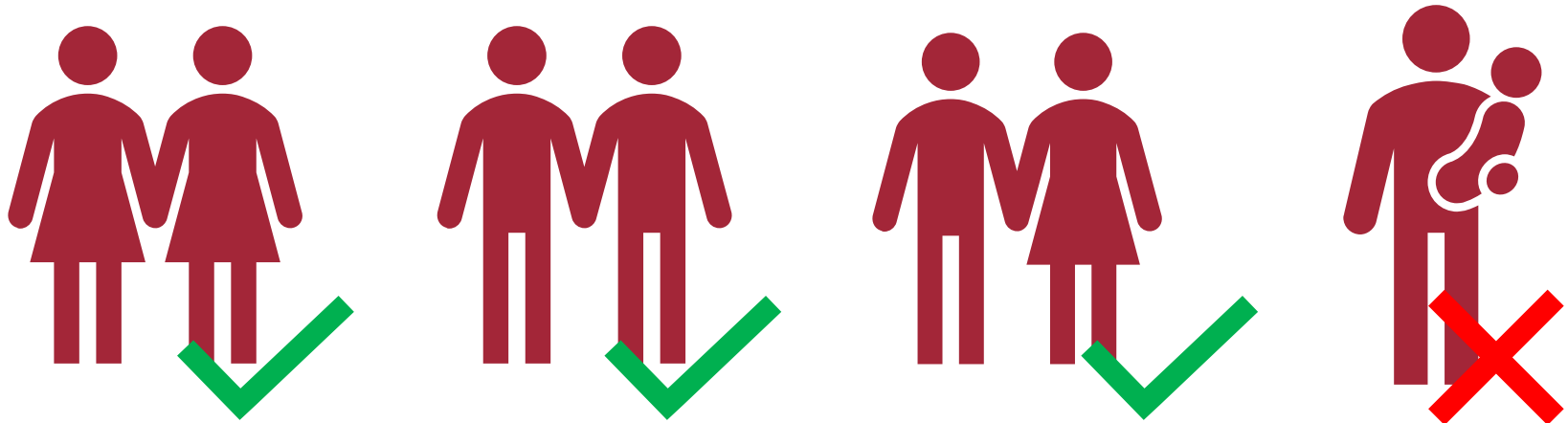
- Turned On
  - Volatile Data
  - During Incident
- Turned Off
  - Persistent Data
  - Post Incident

RAM

Random  
Access  
Memory



# Double Verification Principle





# Collection Phase

# CMOS

Complementary  
Metal  
Oxide  
Semiconductor

# BIOS

Basic  
Input  
Output  
System



# BIOS Demo

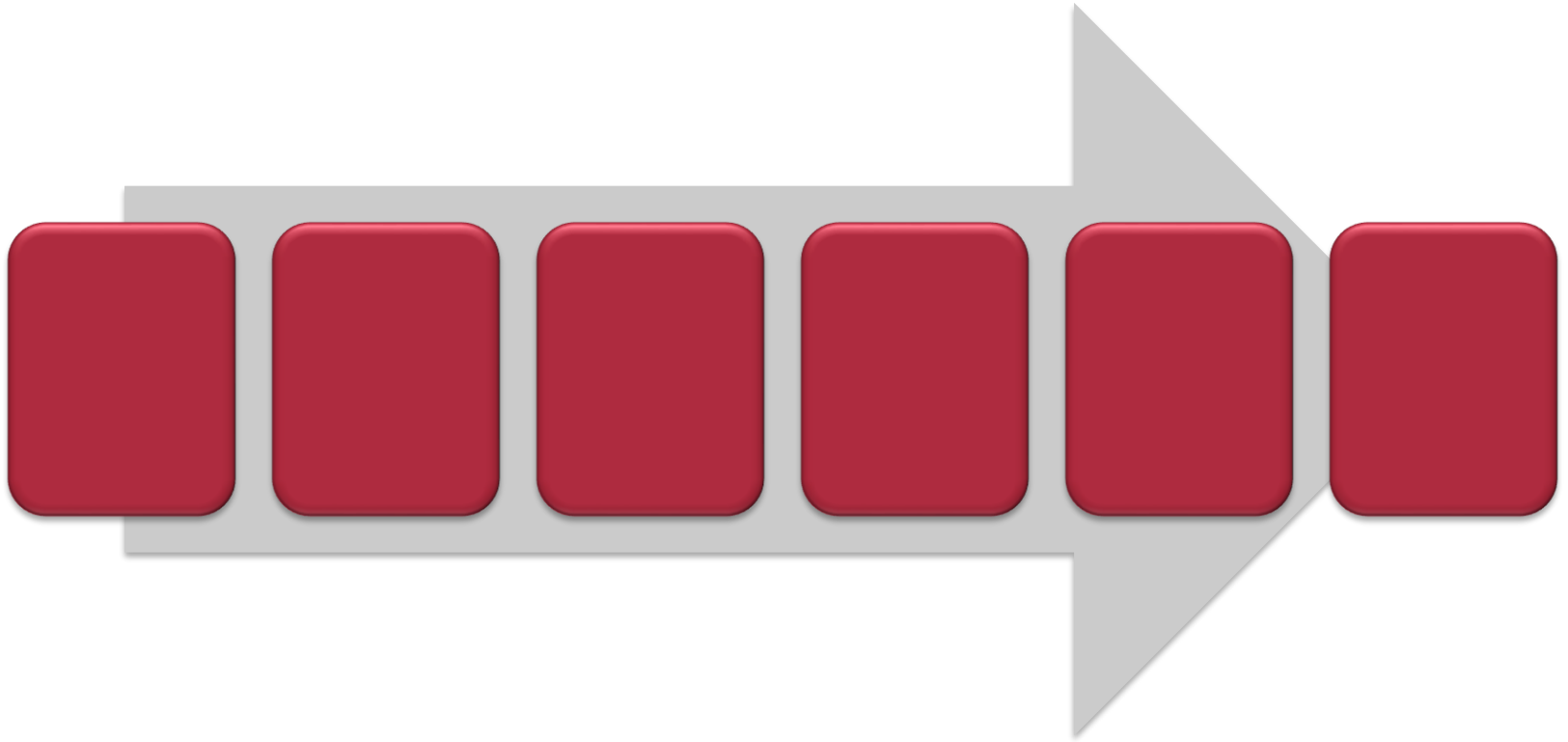


# Operating System Determination

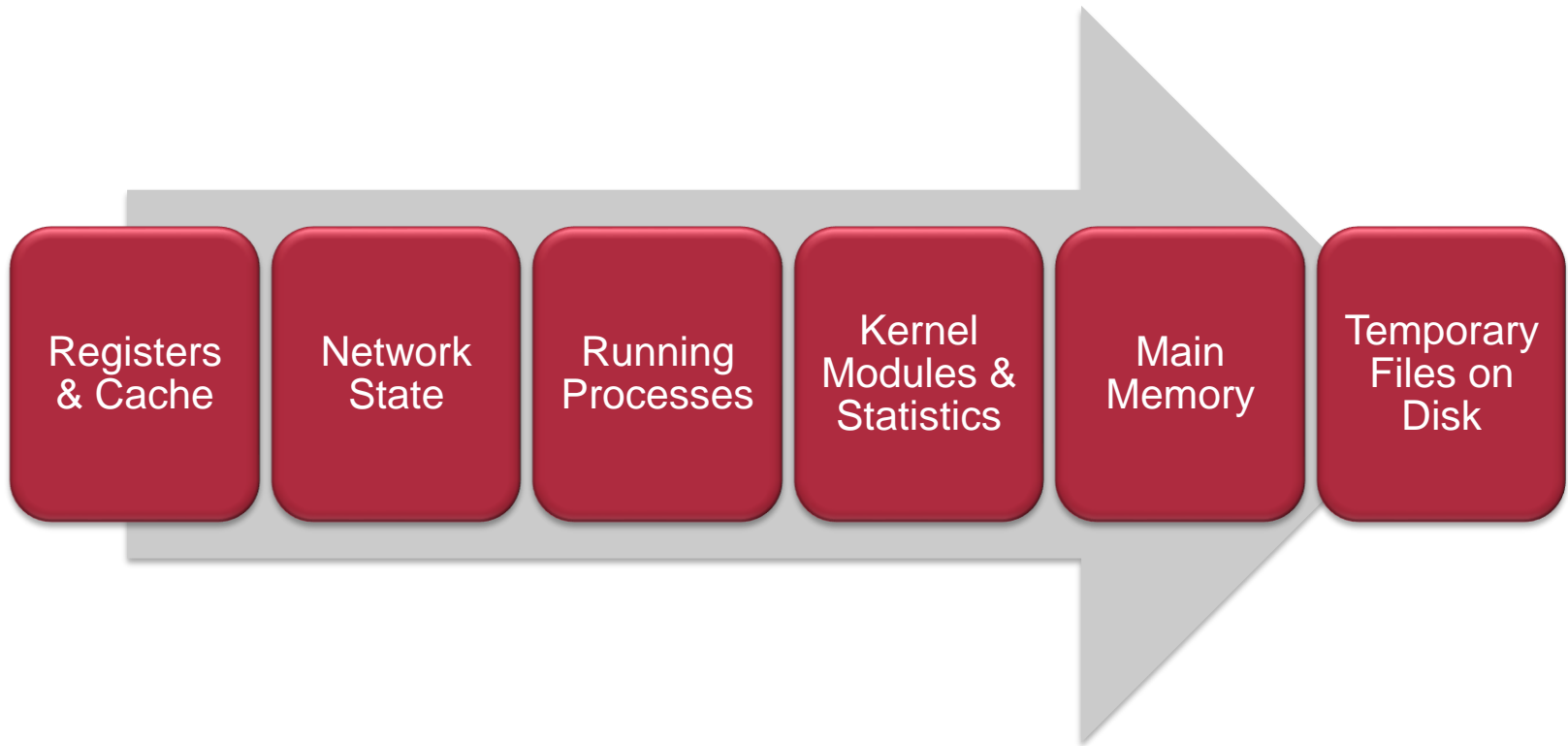


- Windows
- Linux
- Mac OS

# Order of Volatility



# Order of Volatility



# Forensic Imaging

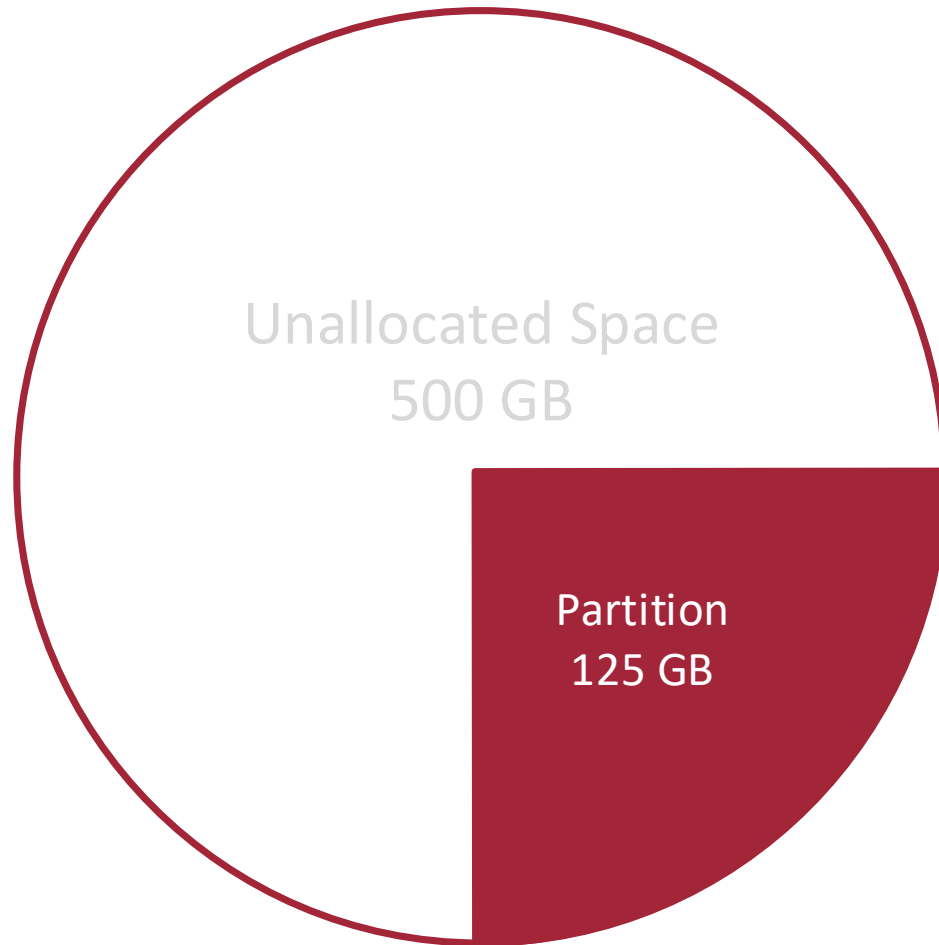


# Disk Structure



- **Partition**
- Volume
- File System

# Partition

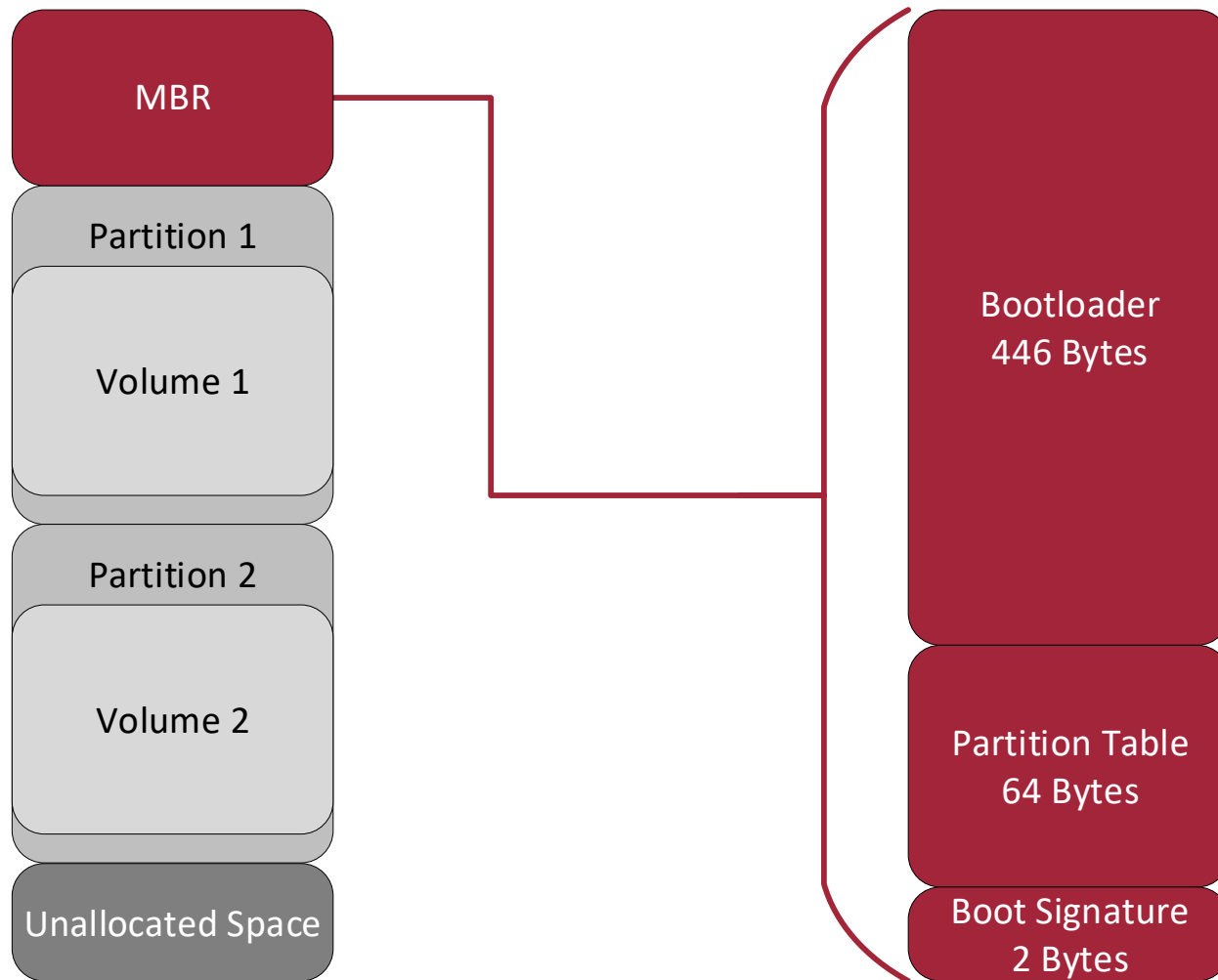




MBR

Master  
Boot  
Record

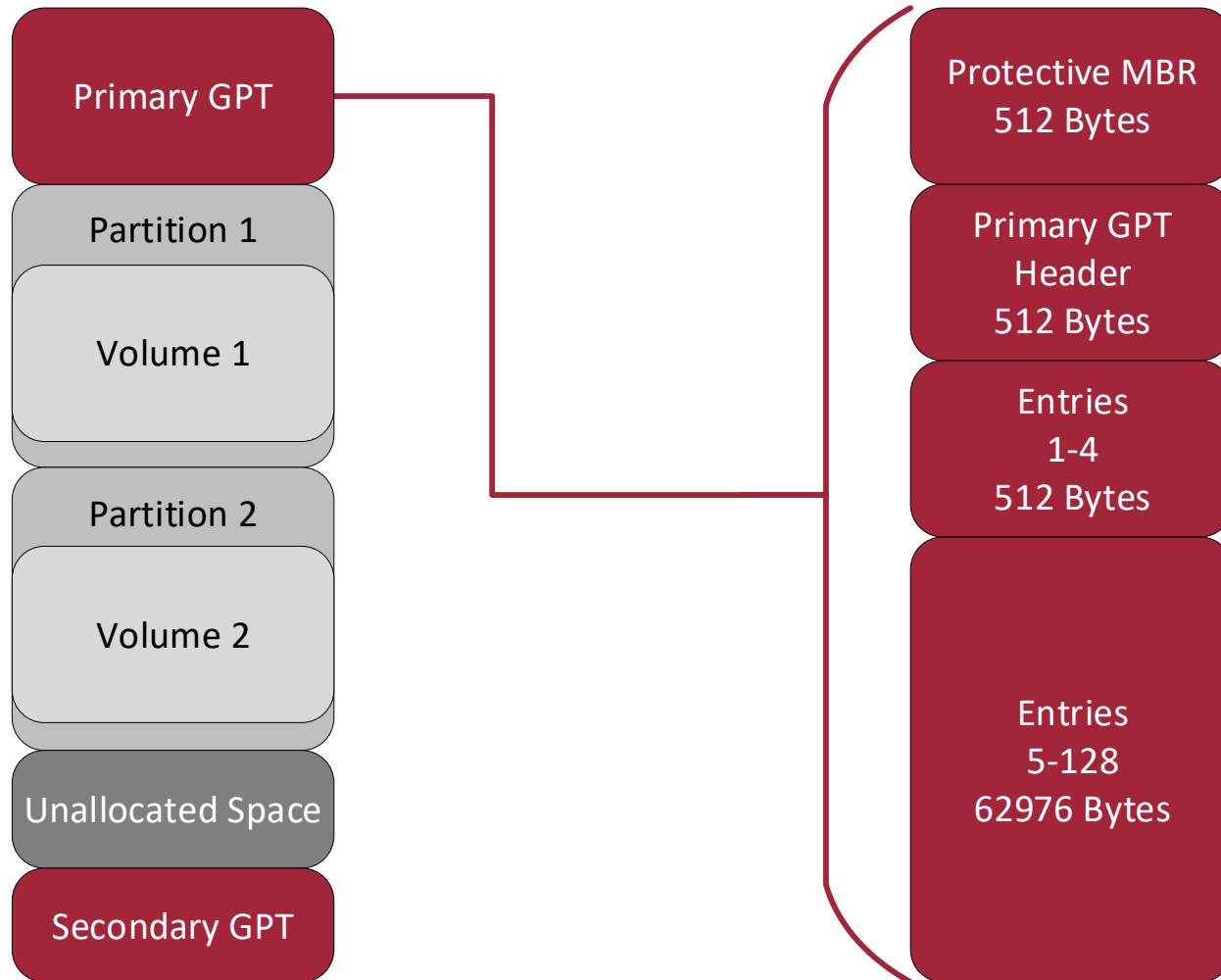
# Master Boot Record



GPT

GUID (Global Unique Identifier)  
Partition  
Table

# GUID Partition Table



# Partition Gap

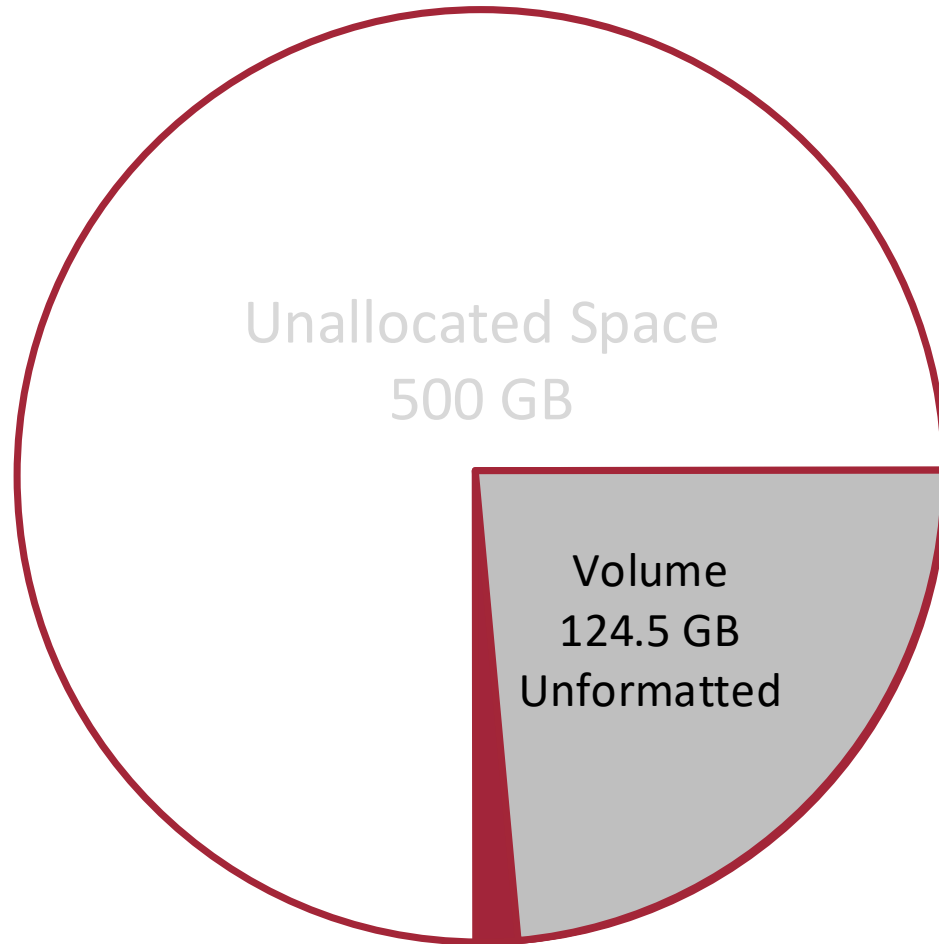


# Disk Structure



- Partition
- **Volume**
- File System

# Volume



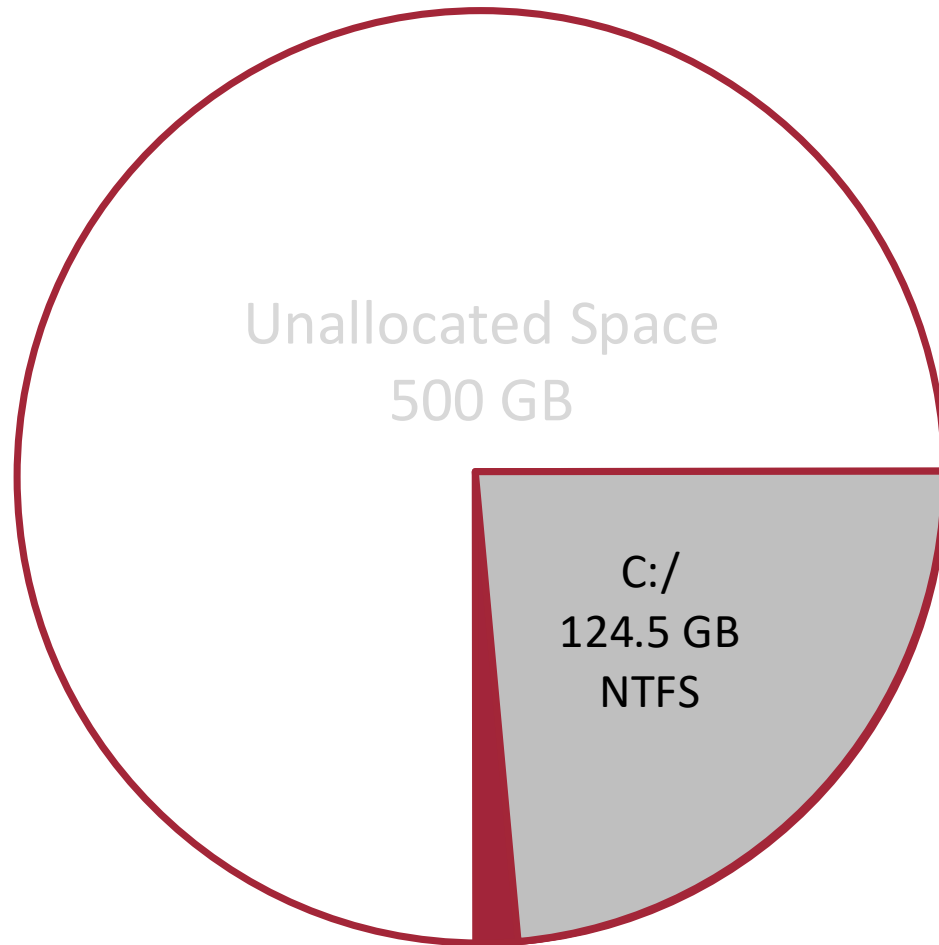


# Disk Structure



- Partition
- Volume
- **File System**

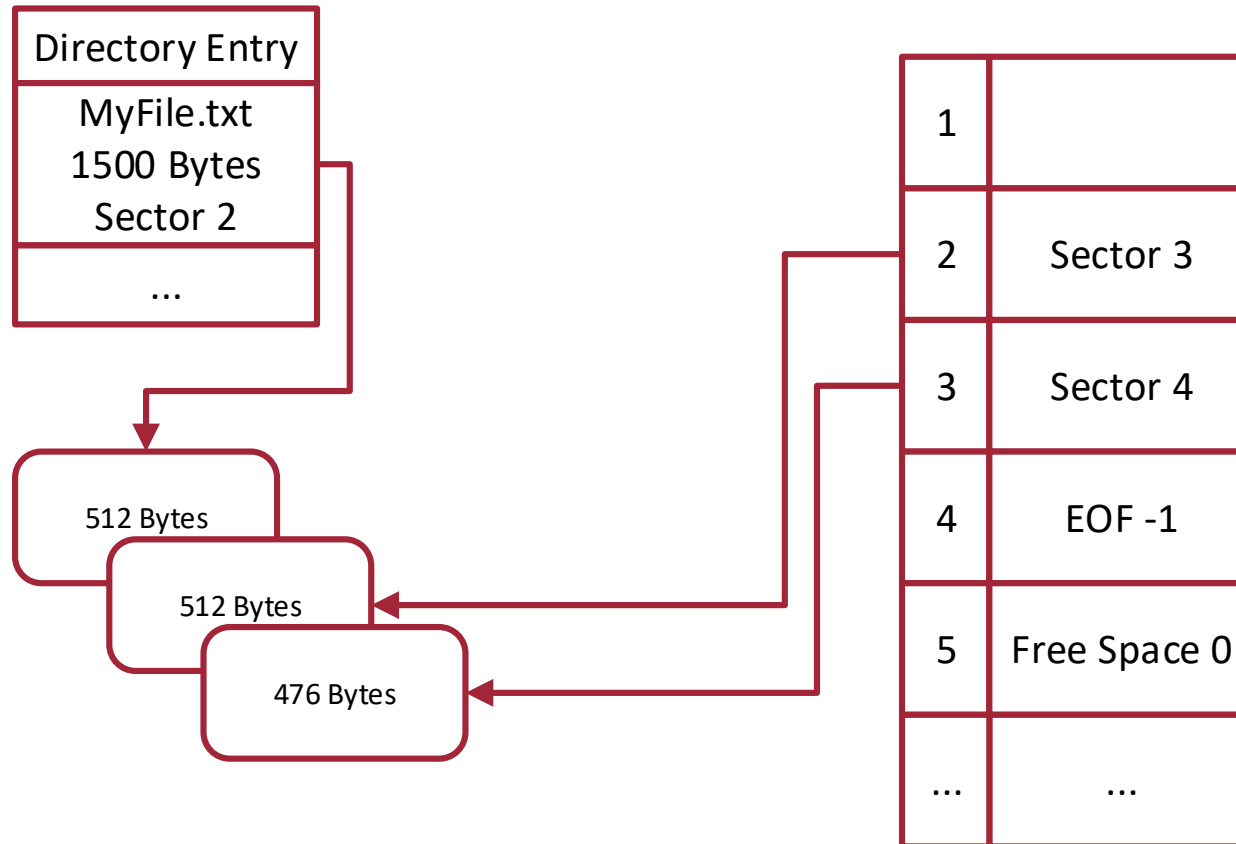
# File System



FAT

File  
Allocation  
Table

# File Allocation Table



NTFS

New  
Technology  
File  
System

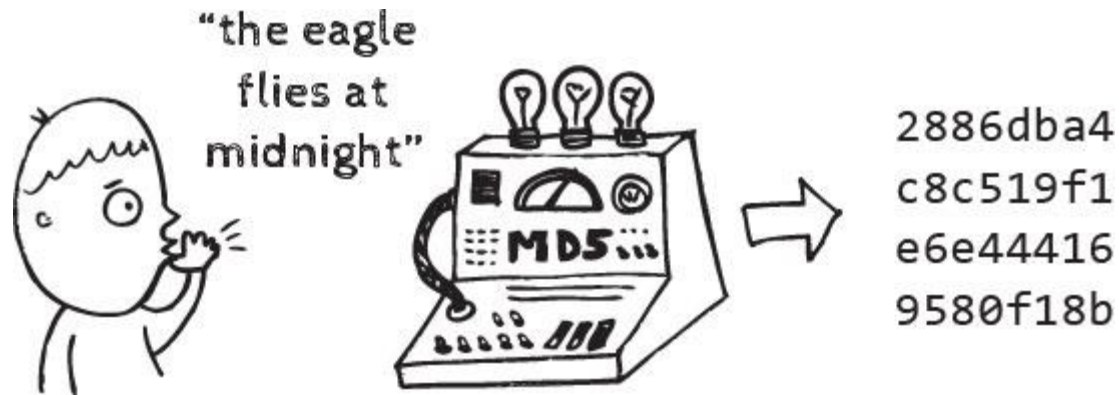
HFS

Hierarchical  
File  
System

EXT

Extended  
File  
System

# File Hashing





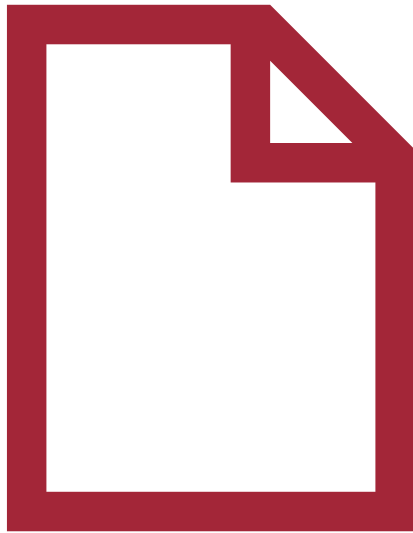


# Examination & Analysis Phase

# Exculpatory Evidence vs. Inculpatory Evidence

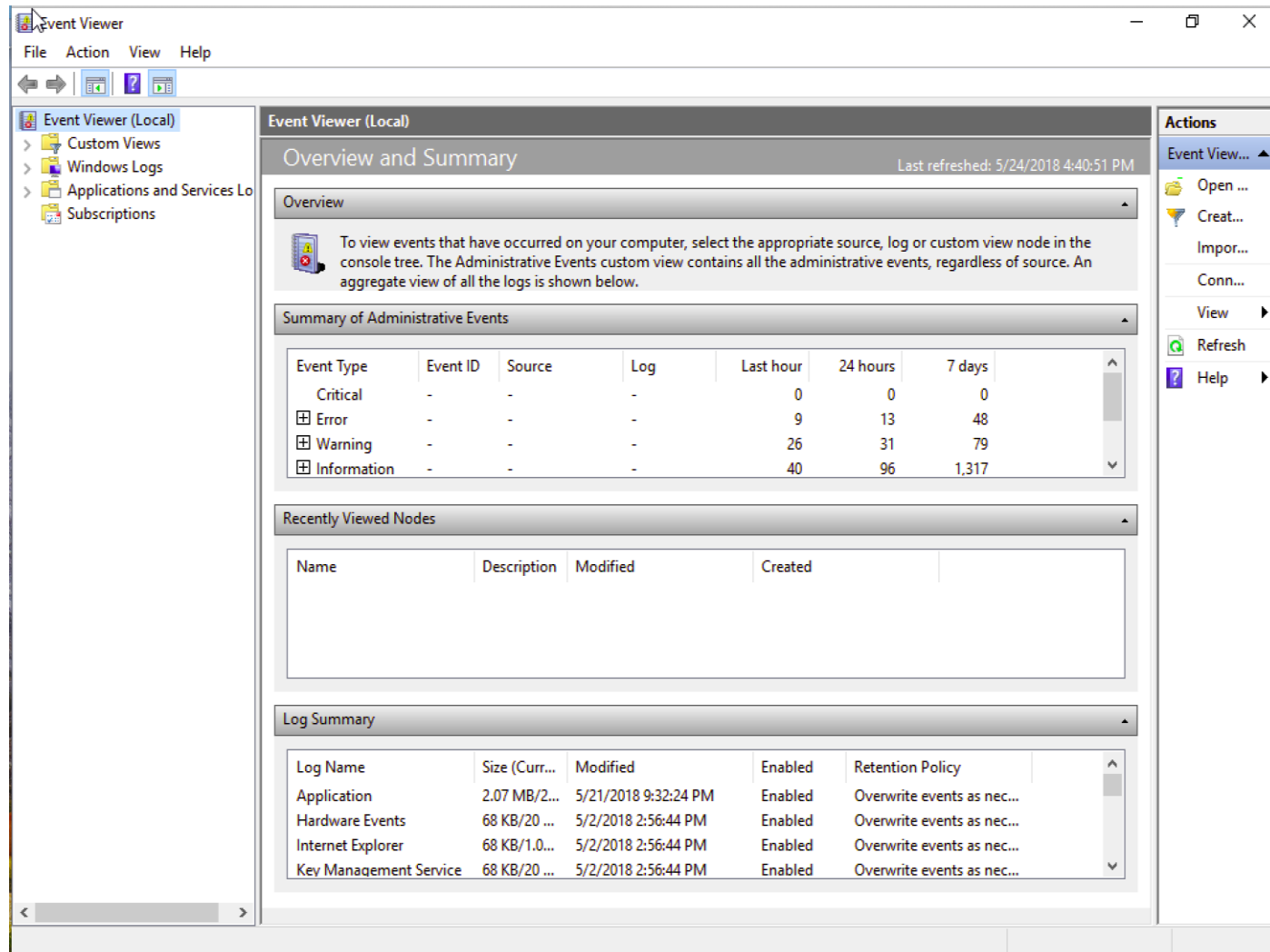


# Types of Data

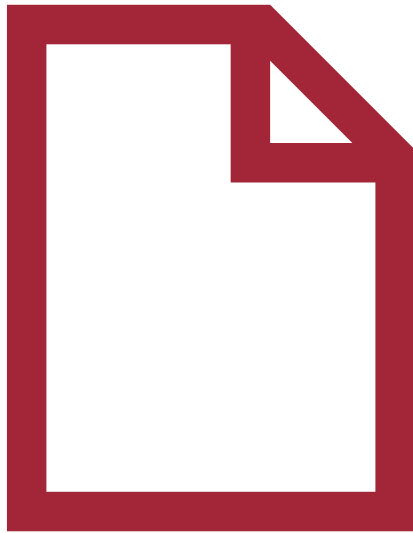


- **Active Data**
- Archival Data
- Latent Data

# Log Files

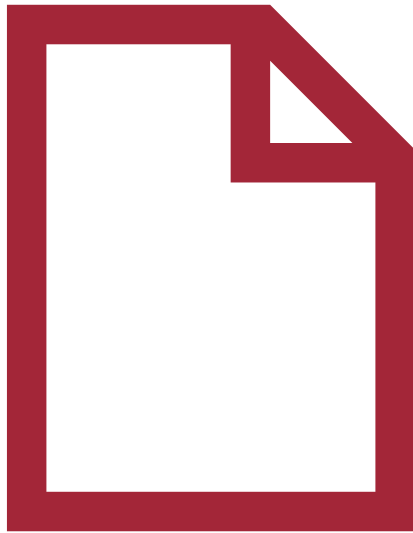


# Types of Data



- Active Data
- **Archival Data**
- Latent Data

# Types of Data



- Active Data
- Archival Data
- **Latent Data**

ADS

Alternative  
Data  
Streams



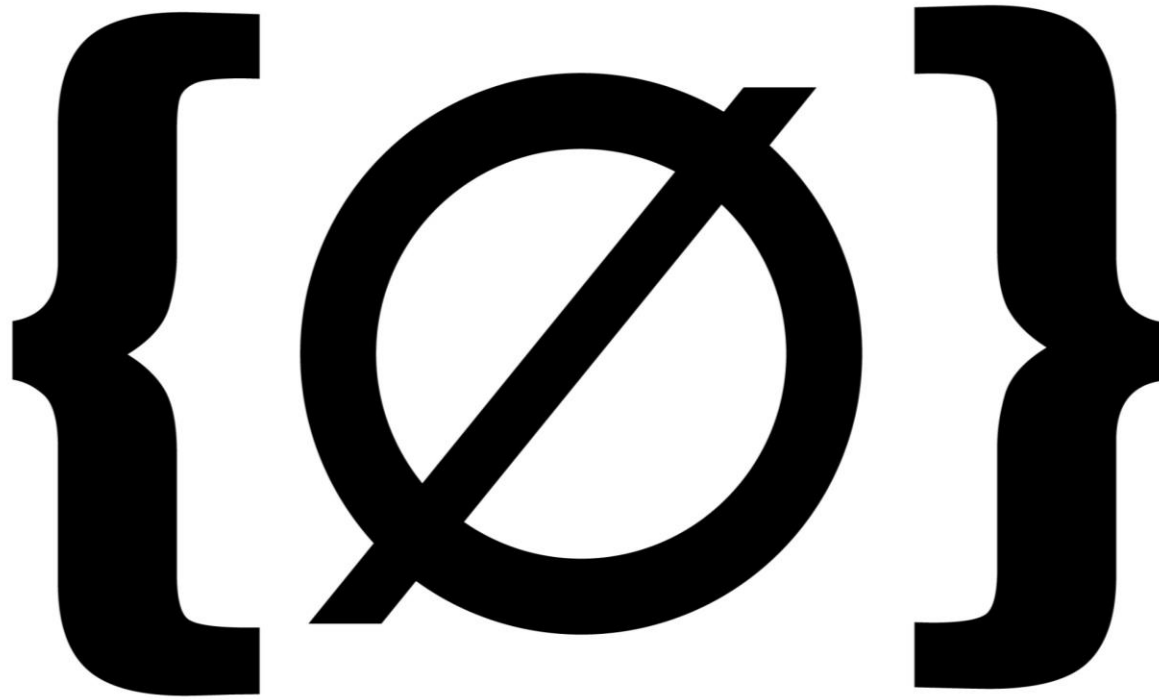
# File Carving

# File Carving

*“File carving in digital forensics is a technique to restore deleted or fragmented files based on their headers.”*

# File Carving Demo

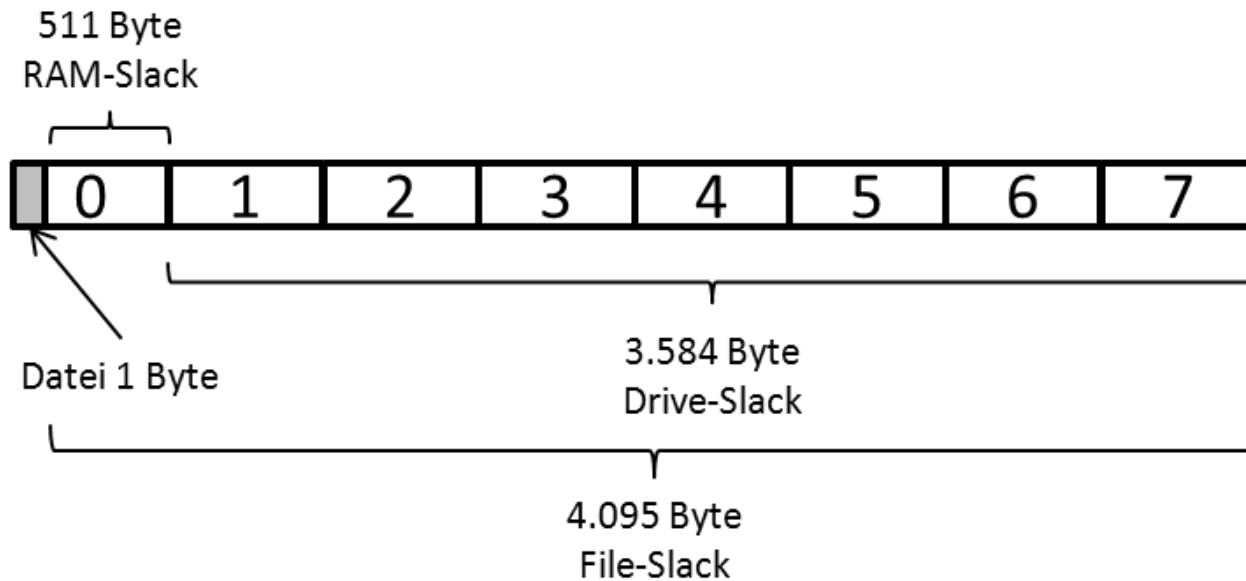




**Unall{Ø}cated**

# File Slack

# File Slack



# Metadata

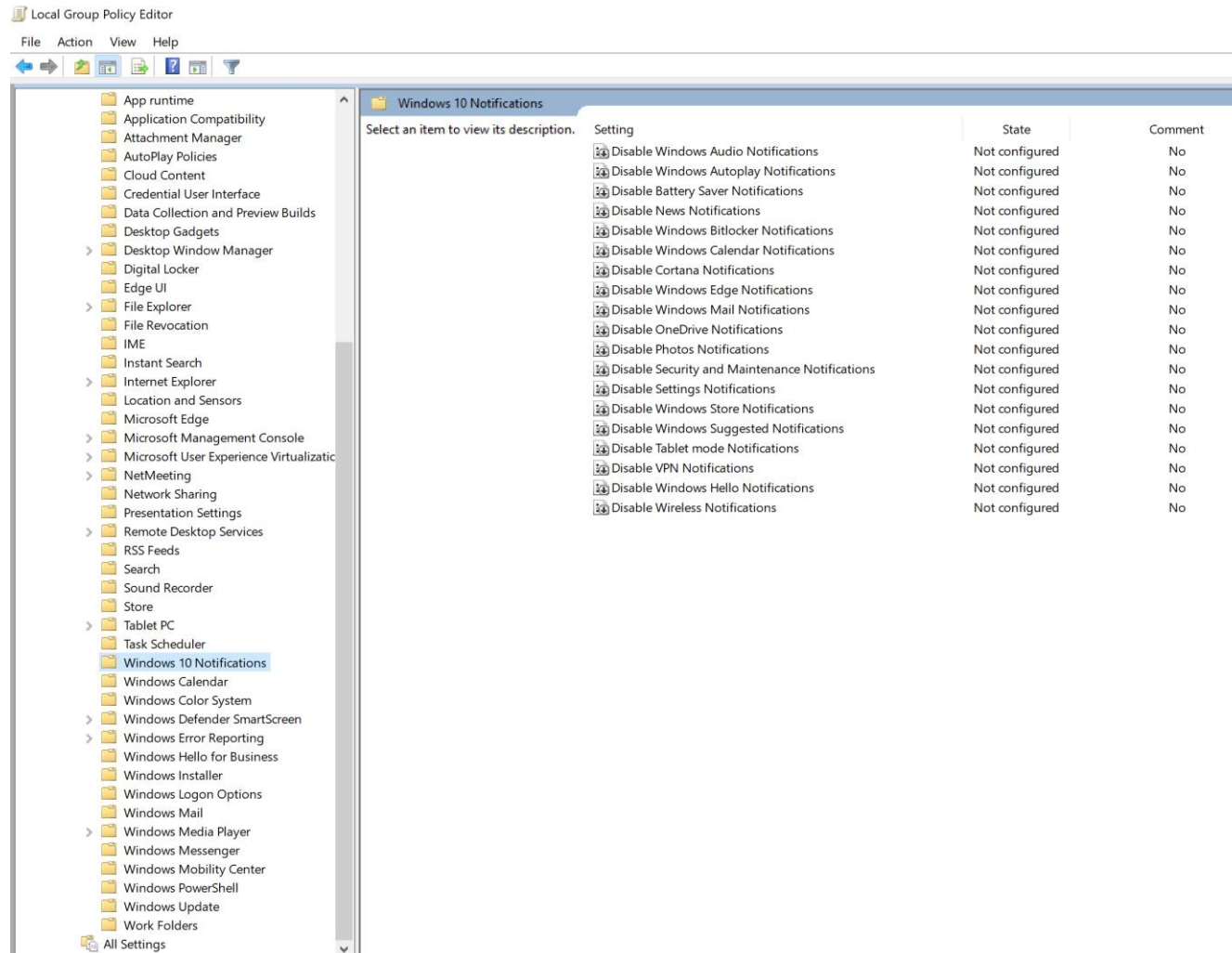
*“Metadata is descriptive data about actual data.”*

MAC

Modified  
Accessed  
Created



# Windows Registry



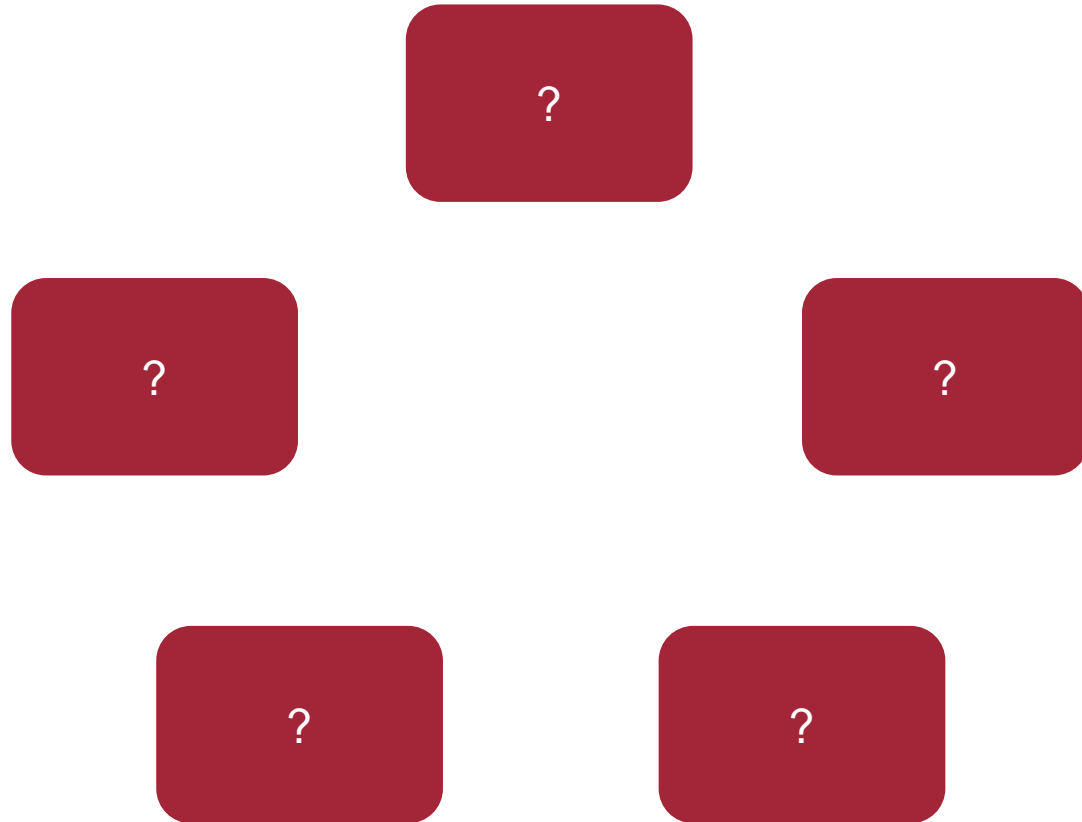
# Windows Registry Demo





# Documentation Phase

# The 5-W's



# The 5-W's

What?

Who?

Where?

Why?

When?

# How & Lessons Learned



- How
- Lessons learned

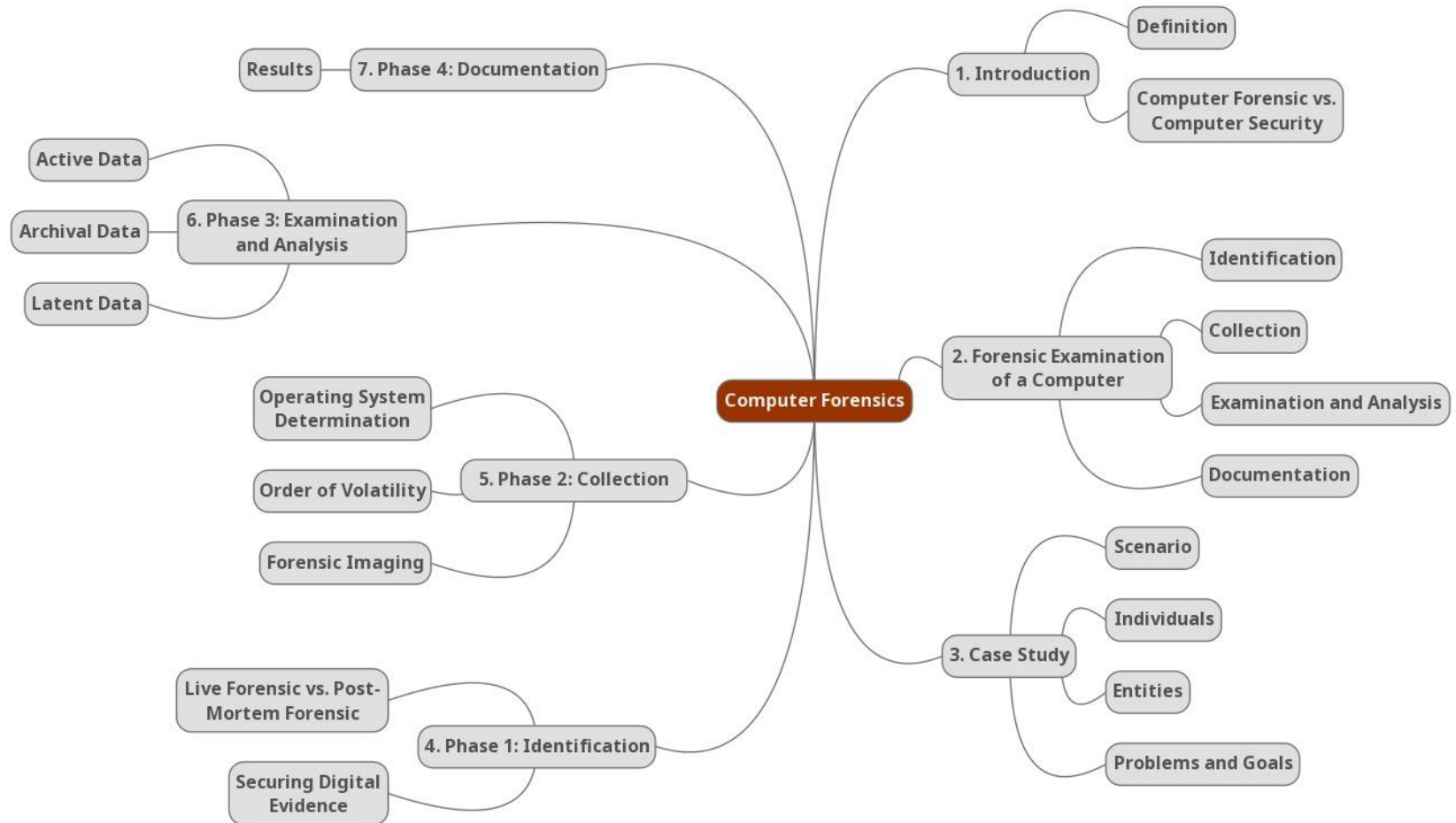
# Results

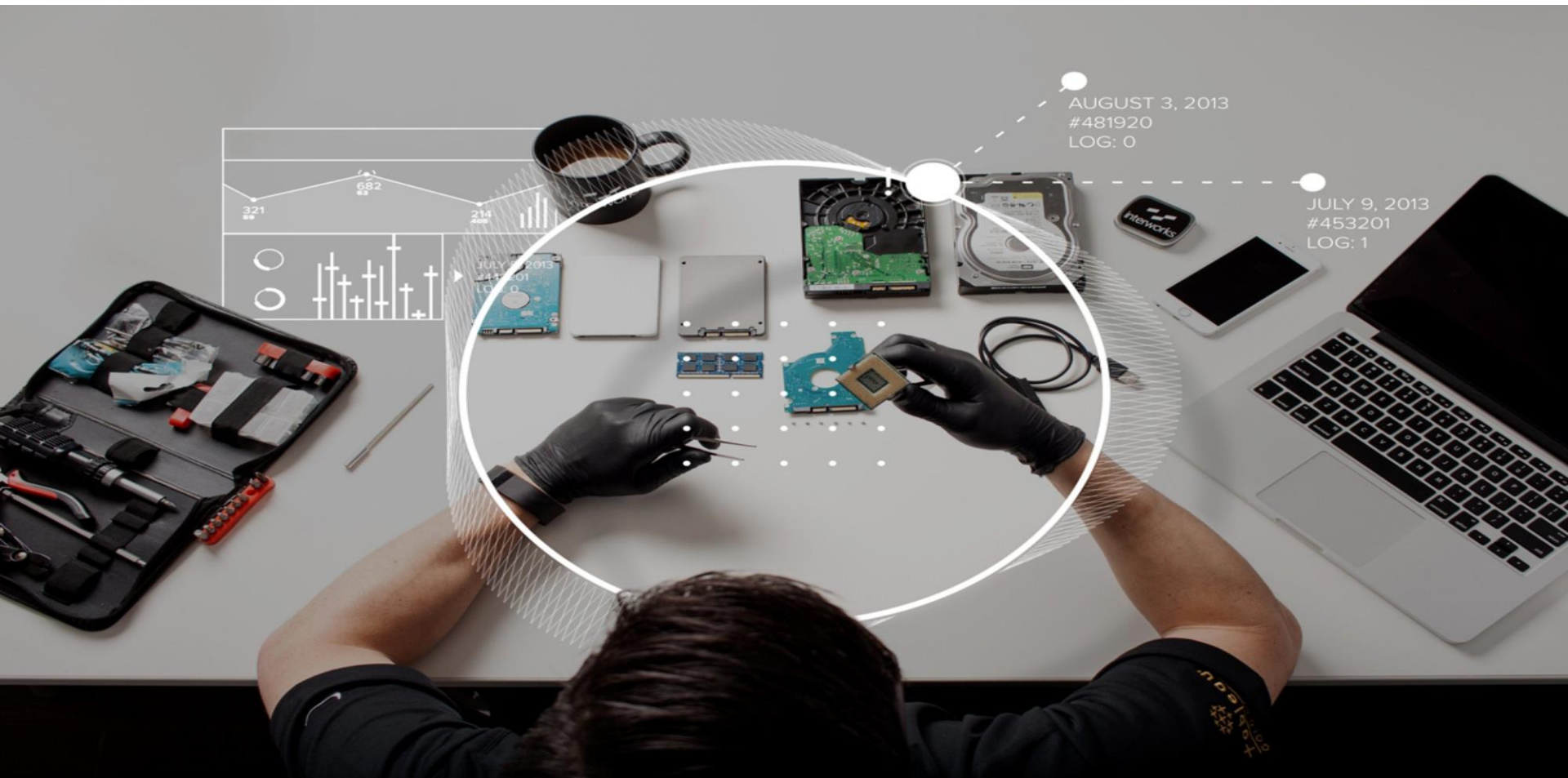


- What: Hardware missing
- Where: Alice's company
- When: 18<sup>th</sup> of September, 2018
- Why: Disgruntled employee
- Who: Bob









## Chapter 4: Computer Forensics

### Introduction to Digital Forensics