CIS-387: Digital Forensics (4 credits)

With Dr. Jinhua Guo

Lab 8 – File Permissions Analysis for Financial Case

Demetrius Johnson

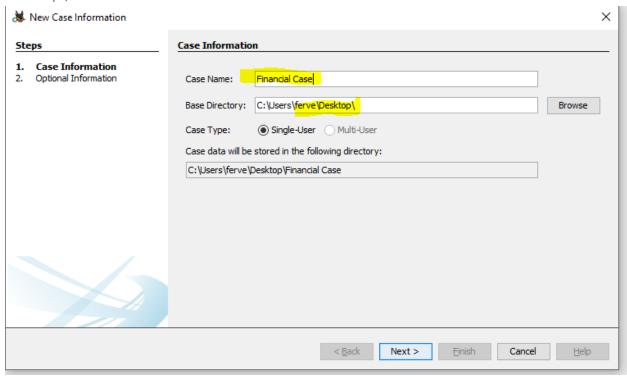
November 30, 2022

INSTRUCTIONS

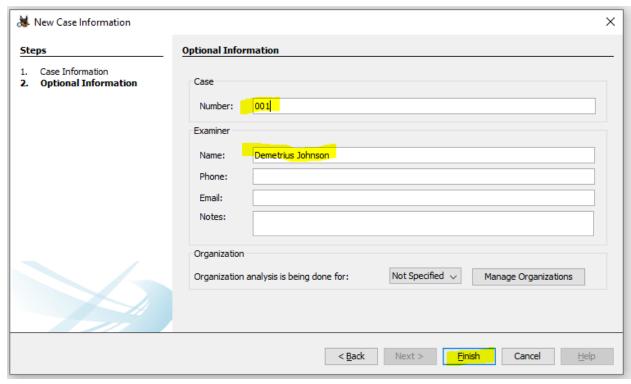
- 1. Launch Autopsy from the Toolbox folder on the desktop.
- 2. Select > Create New Case

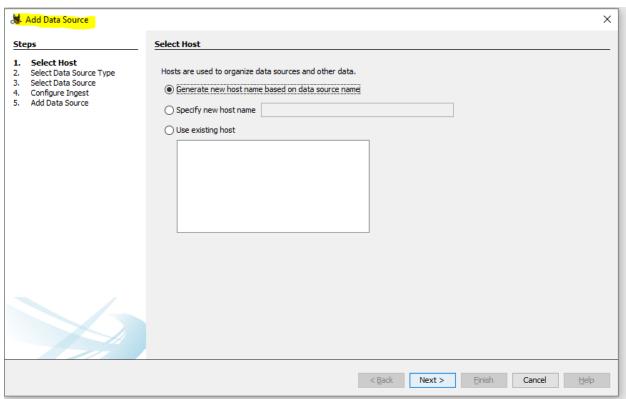


- 3. Name the case Financial Case.
- 4. Use the default Base Directory (Desktop) where Autopsy will store the Case data in Desktop\Financial Case.

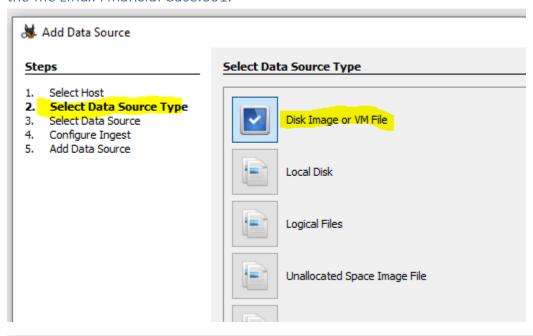


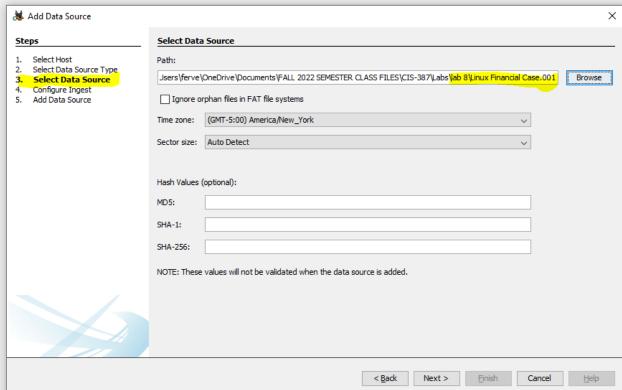
- 5. Enter the Case Number as 001 and enter your name as Examiner.
- 6. Click Finish. You will see the "Add Data Source" window.



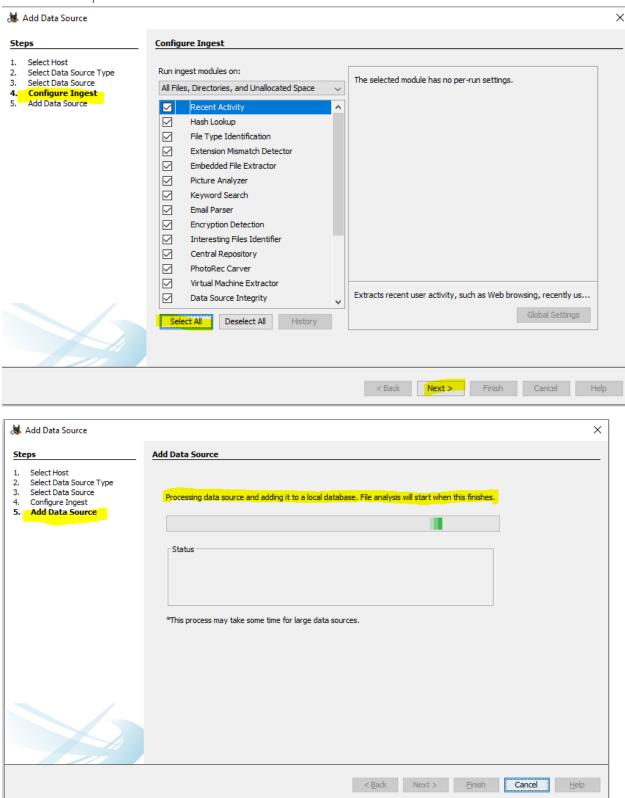


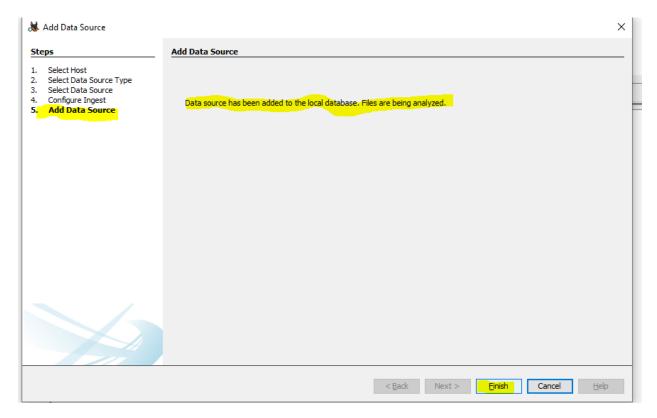
7. Select Data source type. Choose Disk Image or VM File. Browse and select the path to the file Linux Financial Case.001.





8. Select the Ingest Modules. Leave all modules checked. Click Next, then click Finish. NOTE: Ingest modules analyze the data in a data source. They perform all the analysis of the files and parse their contents.



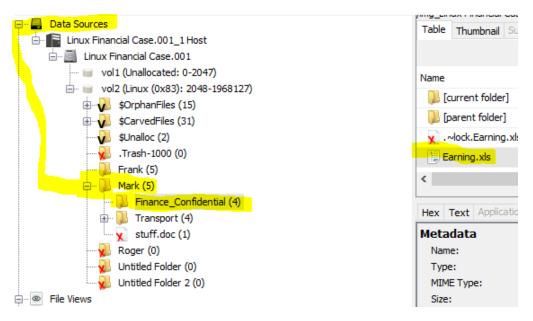


9. You will see "Analyzing files from Financial Case.001" status at the lower right corner of the Autopsy Screen.

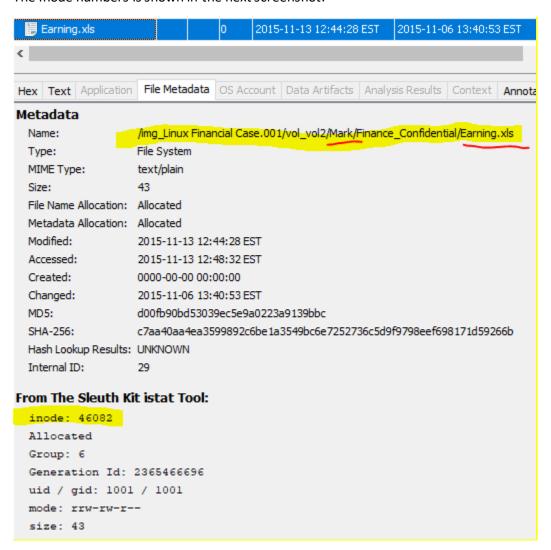


Explore image contents; answer case questions:

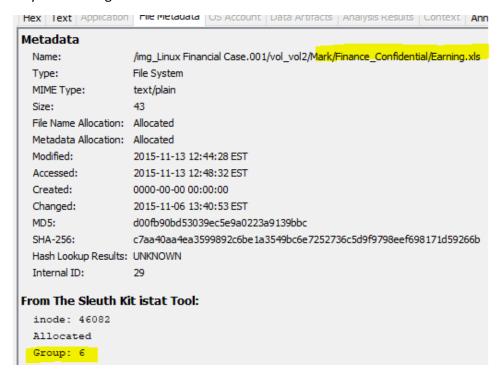
a) Browse through Data Sources>Linux Financial Case.001>vol2, what is the Inode number of Earning.xls? What is the data block number that contains Earning.xls file content? (Hint: click the File Metadata tab at the bottom-right pane.)



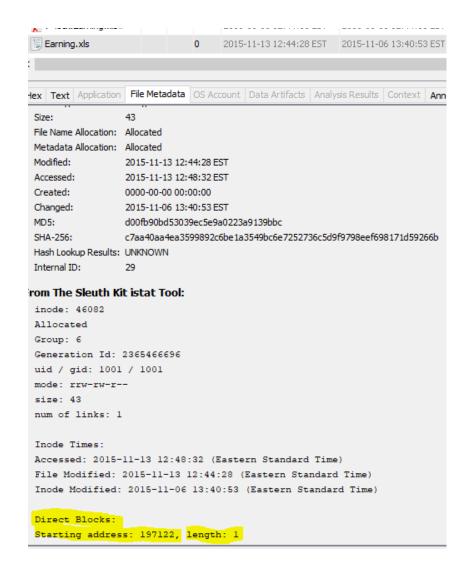
The Inode numbers is shown in the next screenshot:



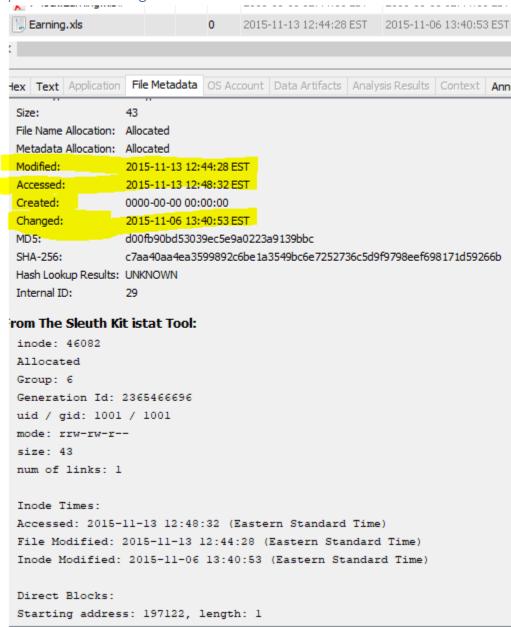
Here is the block (group 6) where the data for the file is located; it has only a length of 1, meaning it is only 1 block long:



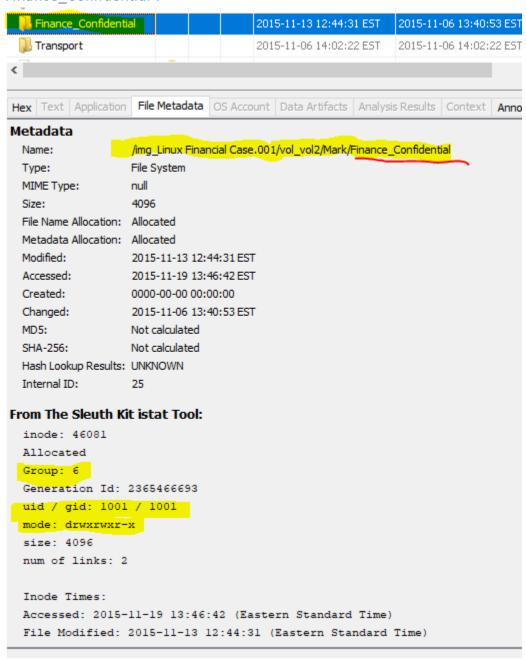
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b) When was Earning.xls last modified?

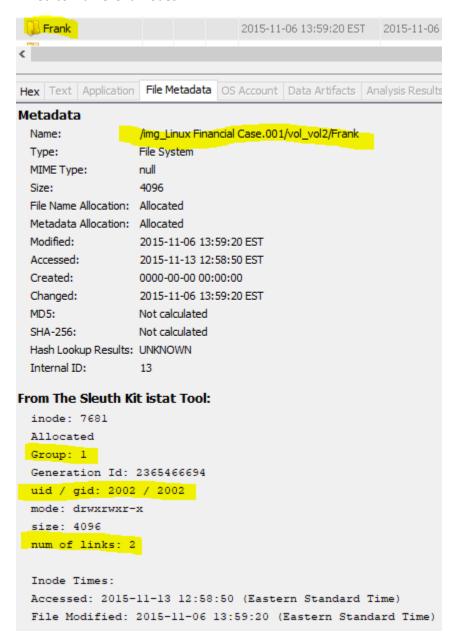


c) What are the user and group IDs associated with Earning.xls in the directory 'Mark > Finance Confidential'?

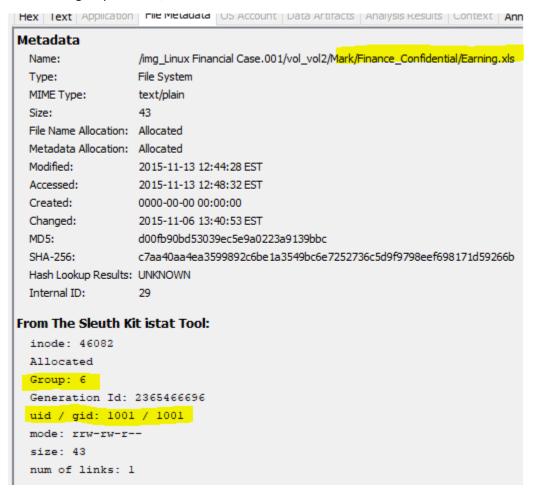


d) What are the user and group IDs associated with files in the 'Frank' directory? Is it different from the user and group ID for Earning.xls in Mark's directory?

Here is Frank's directory meta data, notice that his directory contains 2 links, meaning the directory is linked to 2 different Inodes:



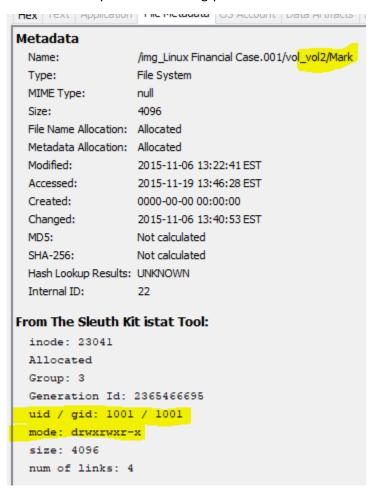
Here is the group number, and UID and GID for Mark's financial document file:



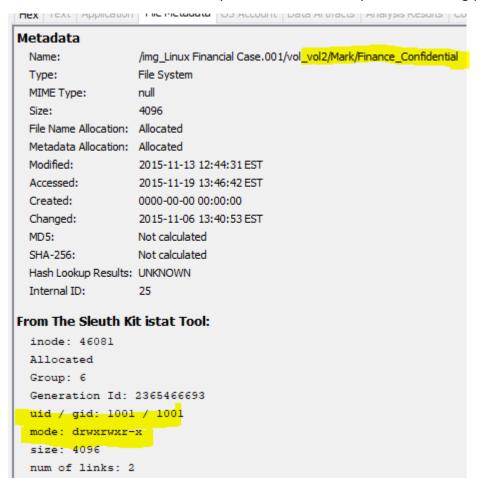
As shown I the screenshots, the group IDs for **Earnings.xsI** file and **Frank** directory are not the same.

e) What permissions do 'others' have for the Mark directory and Finance_Confidential directory? Hint: click fold in the tree view, then click [current folder] in the Table view, look for the information from File Metadata.

Mark's directory has the following permissions:



And Finance Confidential subdirectory under Mark's directory has the following permissions:

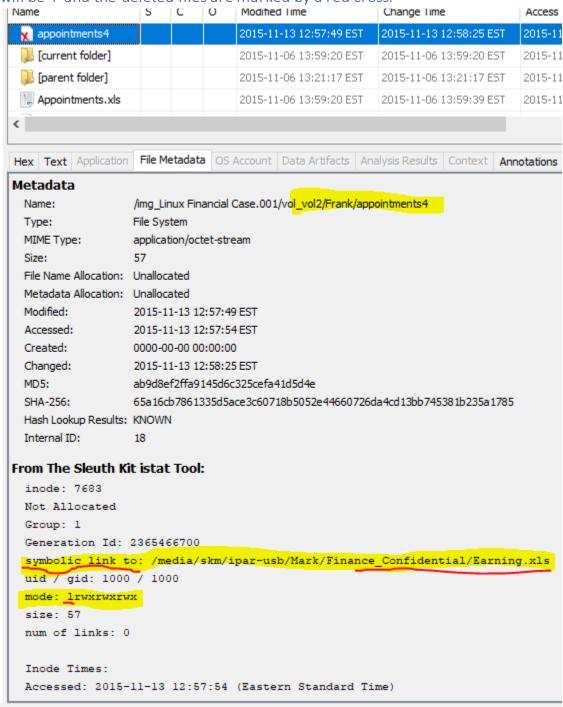


f) What access permission do 'others' have for Earning.xls file? Does this mean that Frank could read this file?

Metadata Name: /img_Linux Financial Case.001/vol_vol2/Mark/Finance_Confidential/Earning.xls Type: File System text/plain MIME Type: 43 Size: File Name Allocation: Allocated Metadata Allocation: Allocated Modified: 2015-11-13 12:44:28 EST 2015-11-13 12:48:32 EST Accessed: Created: 0000-00-00 00:00:00 Changed: 2015-11-06 13:40:53 EST MD5: d00fb90bd53039ec5e9a0223a9139bbc SHA-256: c7aa40aa4ea3599892c6be1a3549bc6e7252736c5d9f9798eef698171d59266b Hash Lookup Results: UNKNOWN Internal ID: 29 From The Sleuth Kit istat Tool: inode: 46082 Allocated Group: 6 Generation Id: 2365466696 uid / gid: 1001 / 1001 mode: rrw-rw-r-size: 43 num of links: 1

So, since both the parent and subdirectories have the same file permissions: drwxrwx-x, then we know that for "others" user group has r-x permissions; so that means Frank could in fact (and any other user for that matter) read the data file, which has r-- permissions for others; so essentially, anyone can read the financial document.

g) Do you see any deleted file in Frank's directory that could be a soft link of Earning.xls? If yes, what is the file name of the soft link? Hint: The first character in the 'Mode' column will be 'l' and the deleted files are marked by a red cross.



As we can see in the screenshot above, Frank directory does contain a deleted softlink file that is linked to the Earnings.xls file inside of Mark \rightarrow Finance_Confidential directories; this softlink would only work if Frank has permission to read the file – and as discussed earlier, the file can be read by anyone according to the permissions of the file and all directories to which it belongs.

Summary/Reflection

According to the analysis, Frank had in his directory a softlink file which points to the path where Mark's confidential earnings file is held. The permissions are set such that anyone can read the file in Mark's directory and subdirectories, and the directories allow for read access as well meaning that the softlink that Frank had would work for viewing the financial earnings. It can be reasonably inferred that at the very least Mark has potentially inappropriately set permissions on his files and directories and that Frank created a softlink to that file to the financial file to read it. It does not mean that this is definite because someone else in the IT administration with admin privileges could have changed the permissions and Frank potentially could have just been taking advantage of the fact that he had permission to read the file.

Overall, I got more familiar with file permissions in Linux (EXT-4). Also, recently I have been setting up my home network with things such as "remote desktop connection" and an NAS server and other network drives on my machines that require me to set the permissions appropriately. I am using windows, thus I am dealing with the NTFS file system and the built in permission syntax, which is very much similar in syntax and function as EXT4.