

Module 05: Defeating Anti-forensics Techniques

Lab Scenario

In order to investigate cybercrimes, as a forensic investigator, you must be able to collect and analyze evidence from victims' or attackers' systems. The attackers attempt to avert detection through the forensics processes by applying some anti-forensics techniques that damage evidence, hide the pathways used, and delete the data exfiltrated from the victims' systems. You must be aware of such techniques and their impact on the evidence and systems.

Lab Objectives

The objective of this lab is to provide expert knowledge about the following:

- Solid-state drive (SSD) file carving on Windows and Linux file systems
- Recovering lost/deleted partitions and their contents
- Cracking passwords of various applications
- Detecting steganography

Overview of Defeating Anti-forensics Techniques

There are different types of anti-forensics techniques such as data/file deletion, wiping/overwriting of data and metadata, corruption/degaussing, cryptographic file systems, password protection, etc.

Forensic investigators need to overcome/defeat anti-forensics techniques so that an investigator yields concrete and accurate evidence that helps identify and prosecute the perpetrators.

Lab Tasks

The following are the recommended labs that will assist you in defeating anti-forensics techniques:

- SSD file carving on a Linux file system
- Recovering data from lost/deleted disk partition
- Cracking application passwords
- Detecting steganography

Lab 1: SSD File Carving on a Linux File System

Lab Scenario

Sam, a forensic investigator, is supposed to perform file carving on a forensic image file of an SSD acquired from a Linux file system. Law enforcement agents acquired the image from the machine of a suspect who is accused in a child pornography case. Now, the forensic investigator should use file carving techniques to recover more data related to the case. To do so, the investigator should possess knowledge of the file system structure to identify and recover files and fragments of files from the unallocated space of the SSD in the absence of file metadata.

As a forensics investigator, you should know how to perform SSD file carving on a Linux file system.

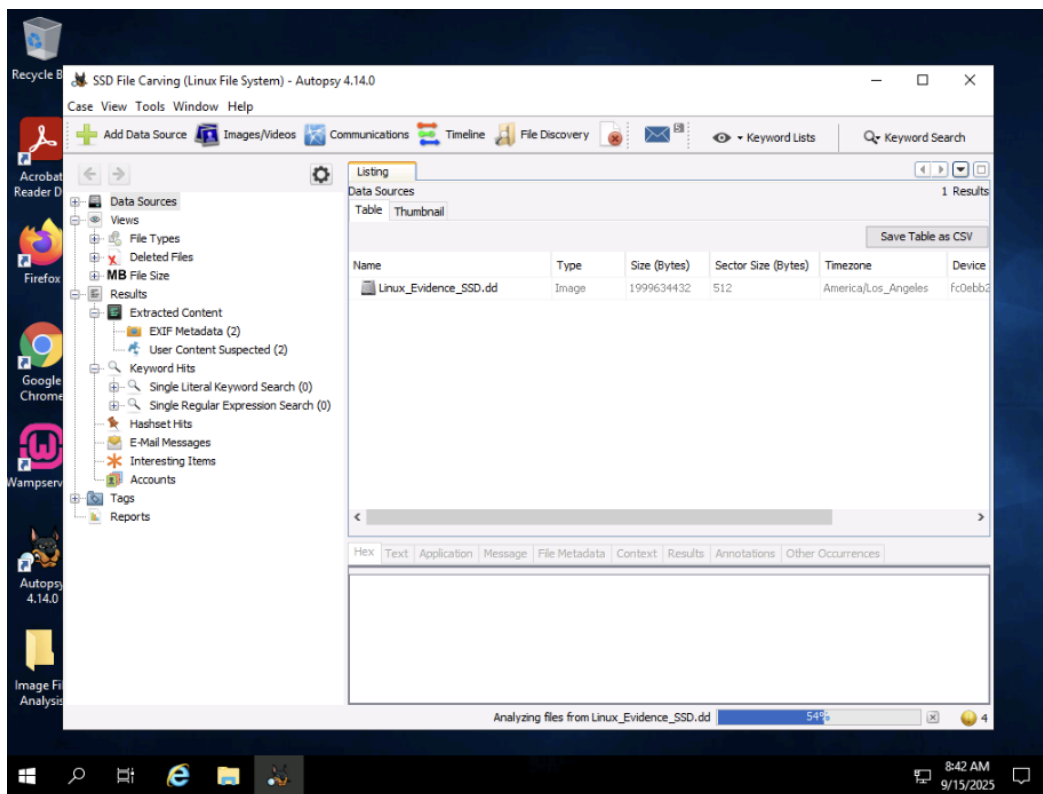
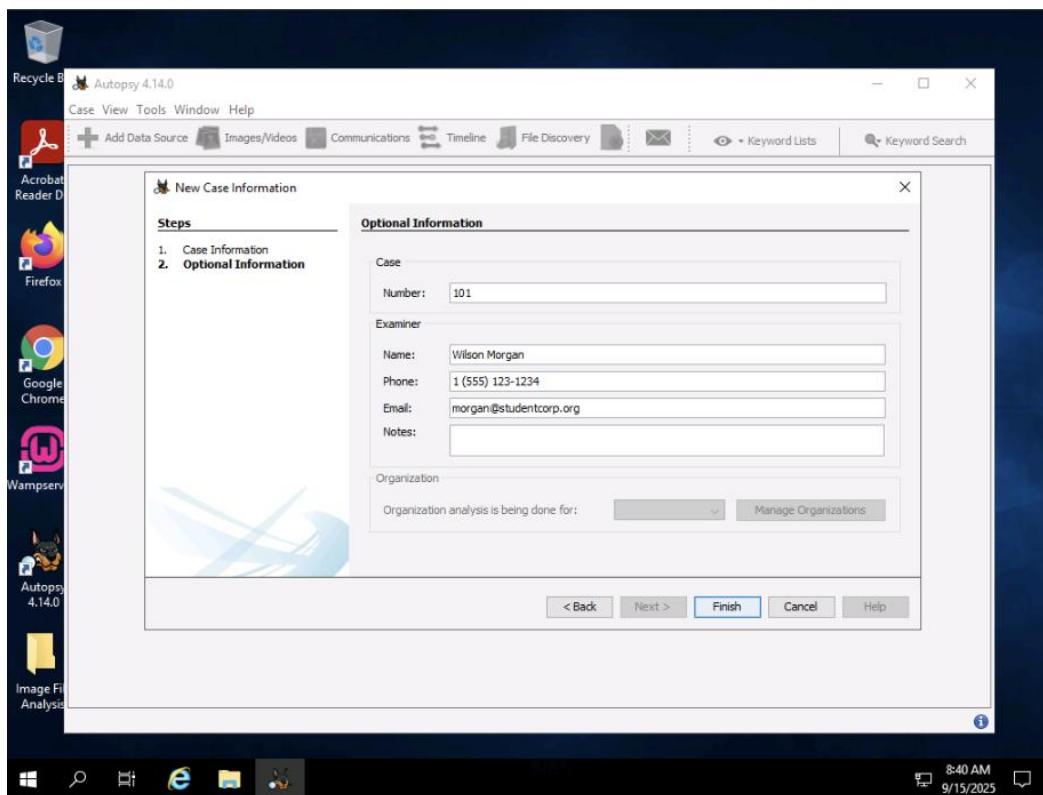
Lab Objectives

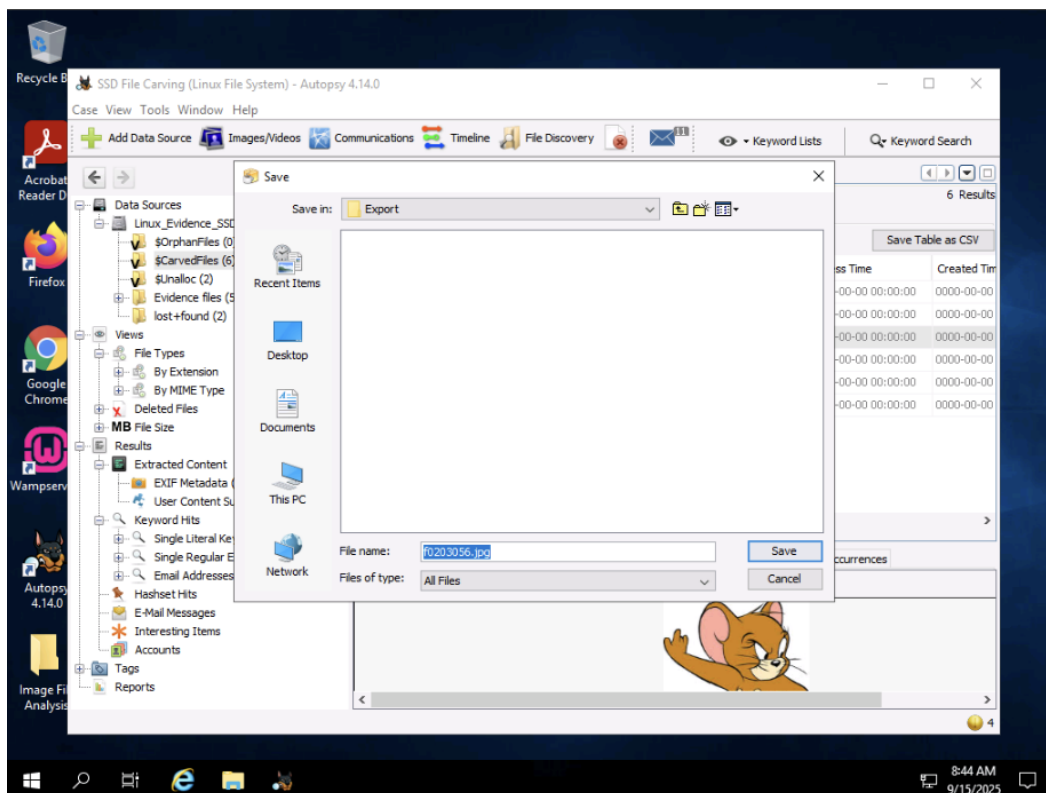
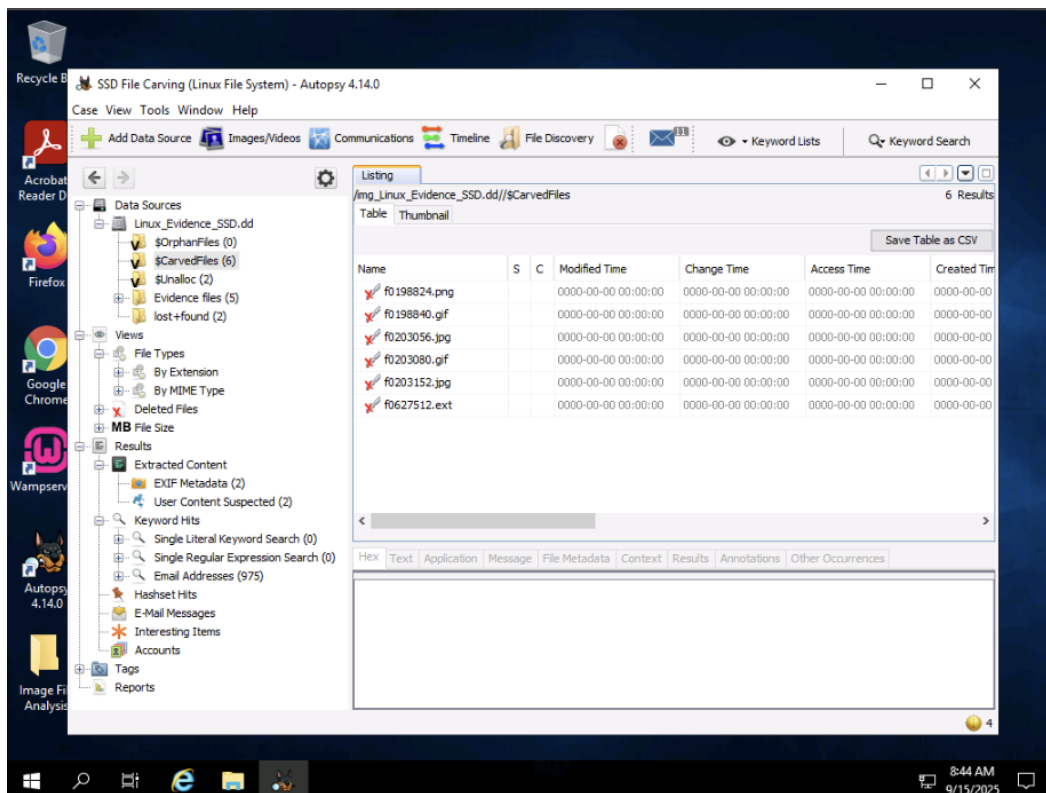
File carving is a technique to recover files and fragments of files from unallocated hard disk space in the absence of file metadata. SSD file carving on a Linux file system is performed using the forensics tool Autopsy.

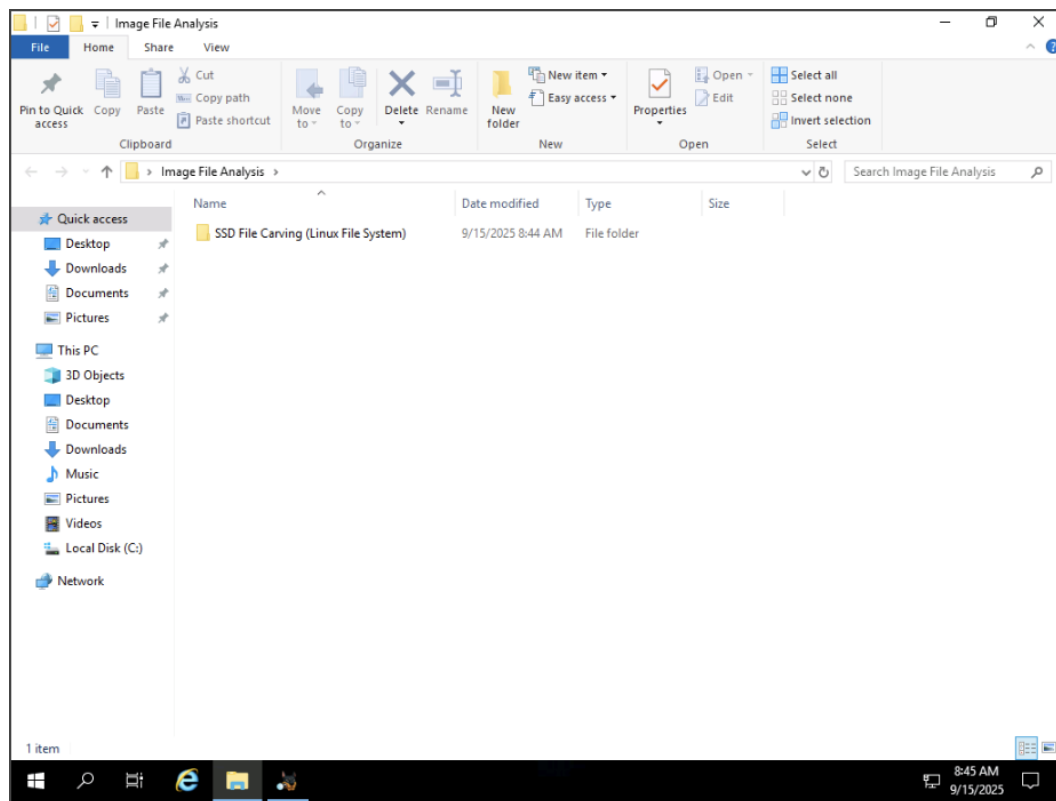
The objective of this lab is to help you understand how to perform SSD file carving on a Linux file system.

Overview of the Lab

This lab familiarizes you with the Autopsy tool and helps you understand how to recover data from a Linux file system on an SSD when the TRIM functionality is disabled.







Lab 2: Recovering Data from Lost/Deleted Disk Partition

Lab Scenario

An attacker saved malicious files in one of the disk partitions of the victim's workstation system and executed them to steal sensitive business data. After committing the crime, the attacker deleted the entire disk partition in which they had saved the malicious files to prevent their crime and identity from being detected. The victim discovered that one of the disk partitions on their system was missing. They also found that the system was behaving suspiciously and reported the matter to their organization's cyber-security department. As a part of forensic investigation in this case, investigators must now recover the deleted disk partition so that the files that were stored in it (both normal and malicious files) can be retrieved and the malicious files can be sent for further investigation.

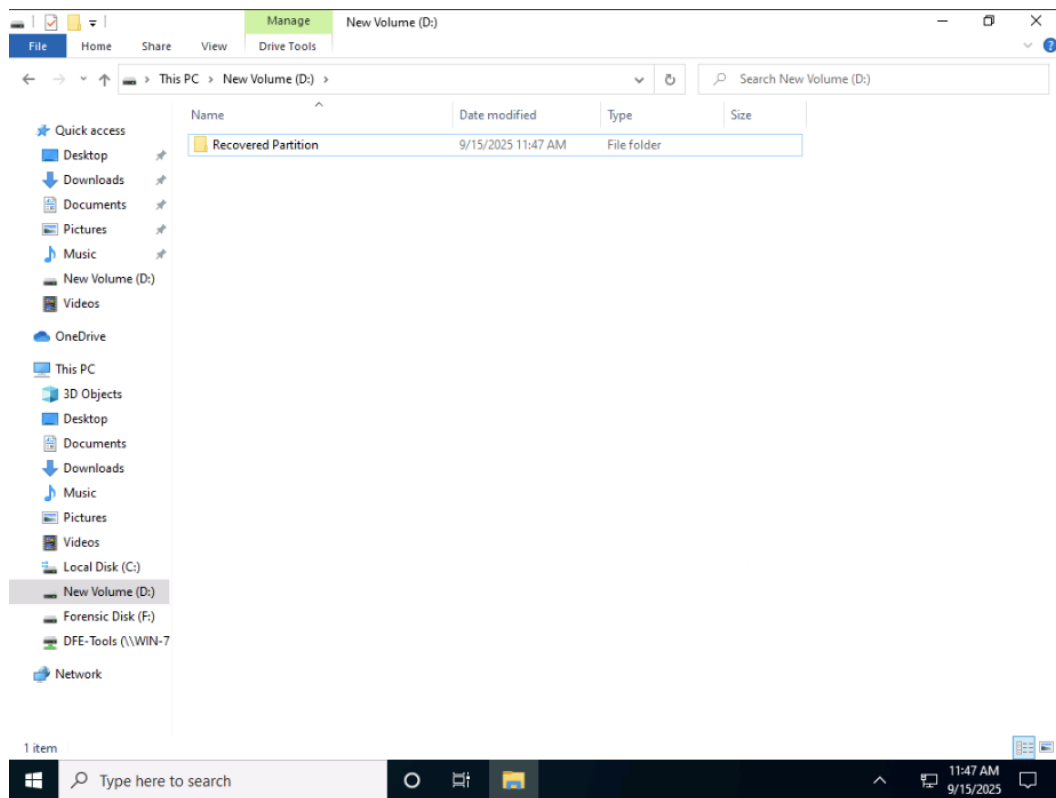
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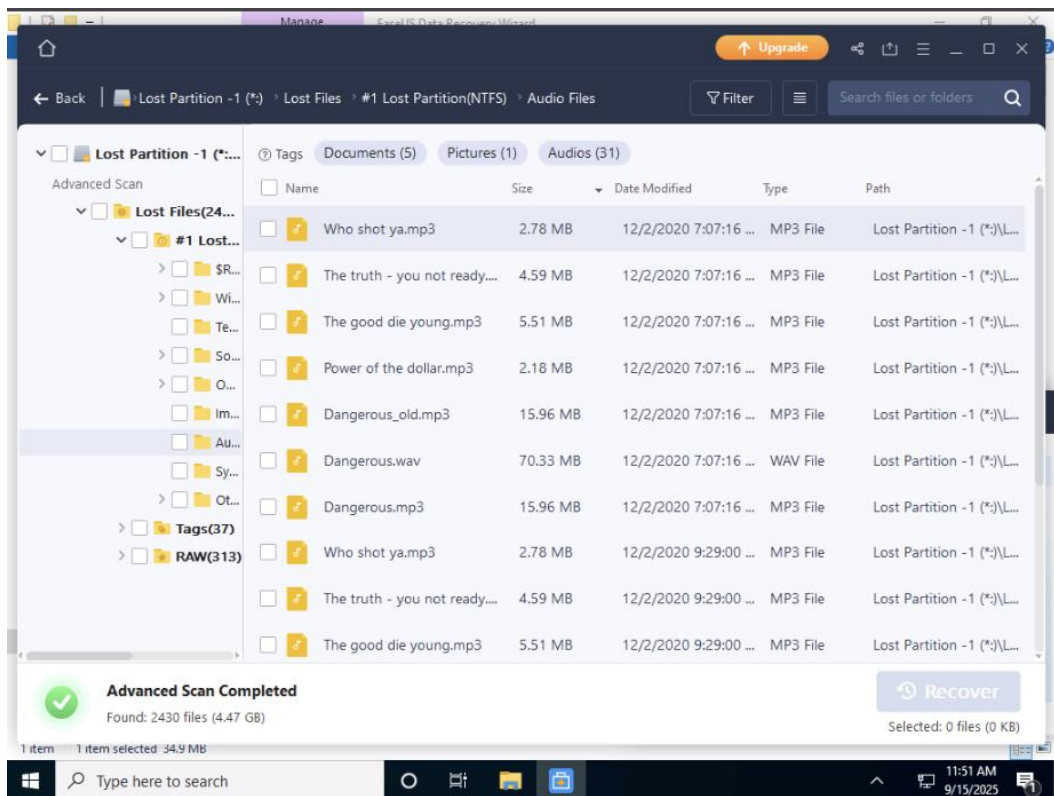
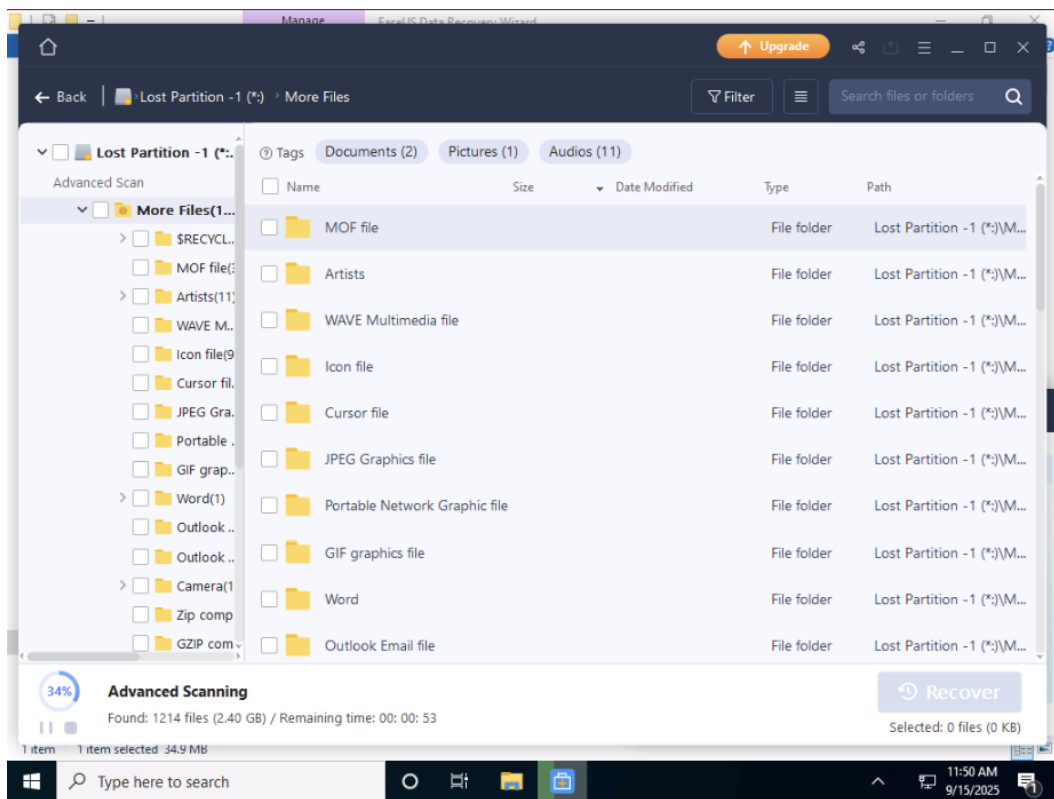
When a partition is deleted from a disk, the files within the disk are lost, and the entries related to the deleted partition are removed by the computer from the MBR partition table. However, as long as the corresponding section of the disk is not overwritten, there is a chance to recover the deleted partition and the files within it.

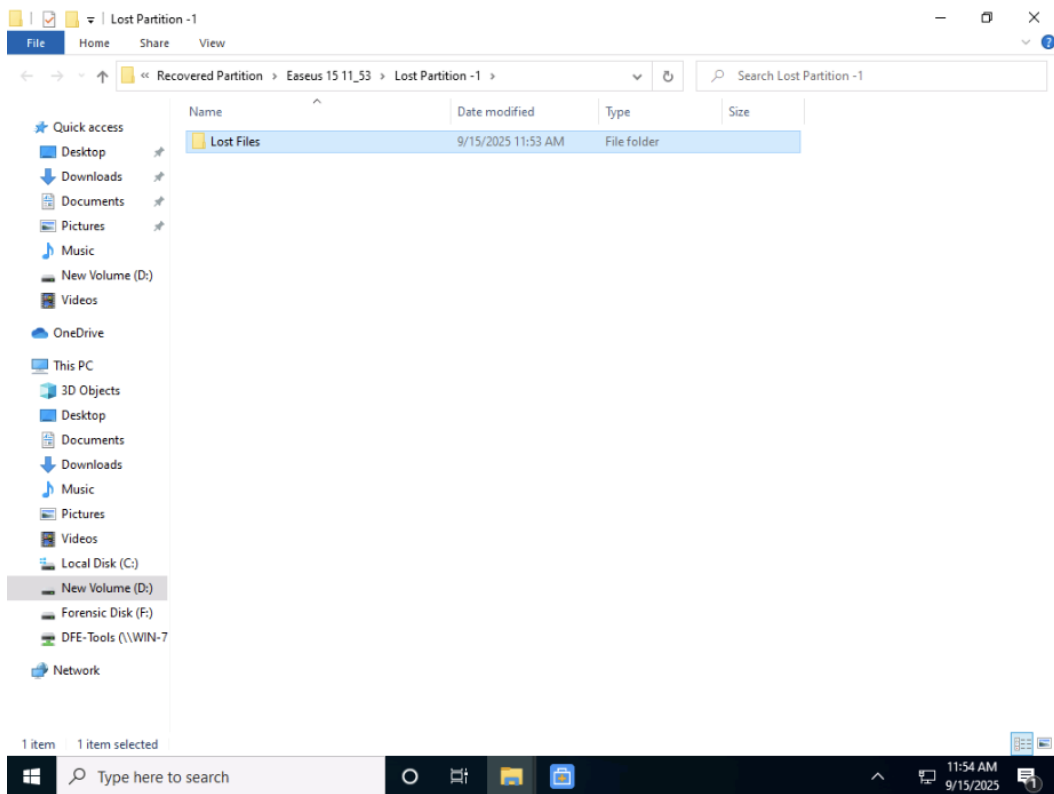
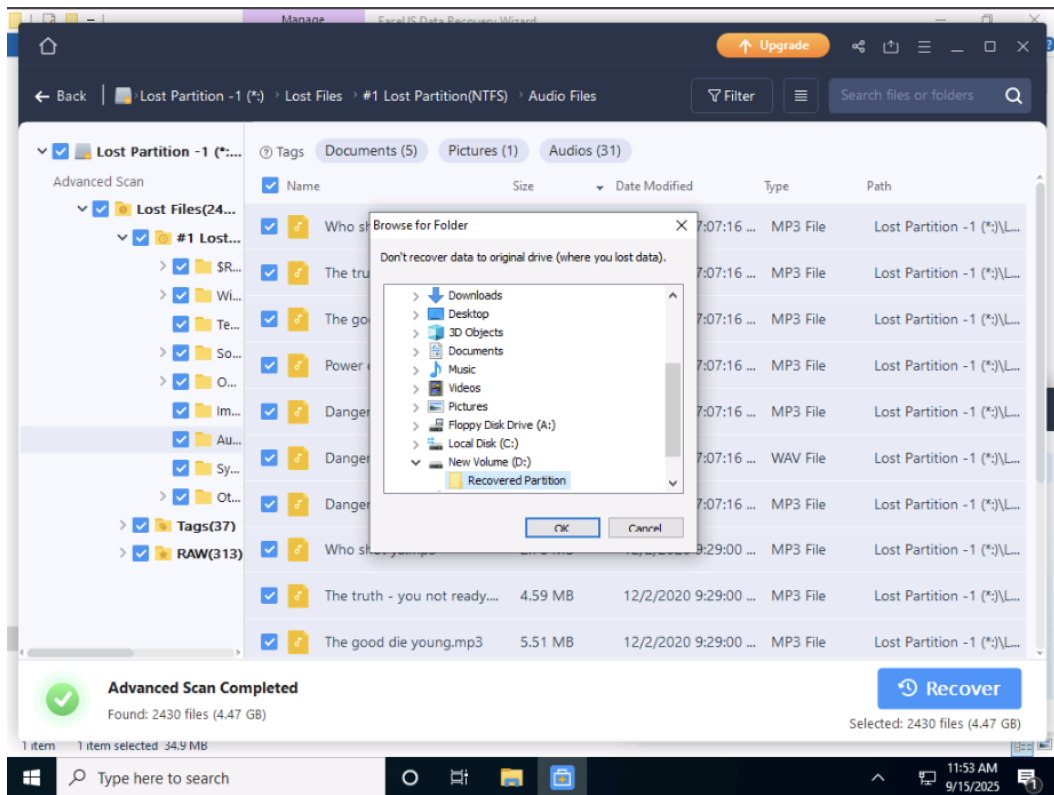
The objective of the lab is to help you understand how to recover data from lost/deleted partitions.

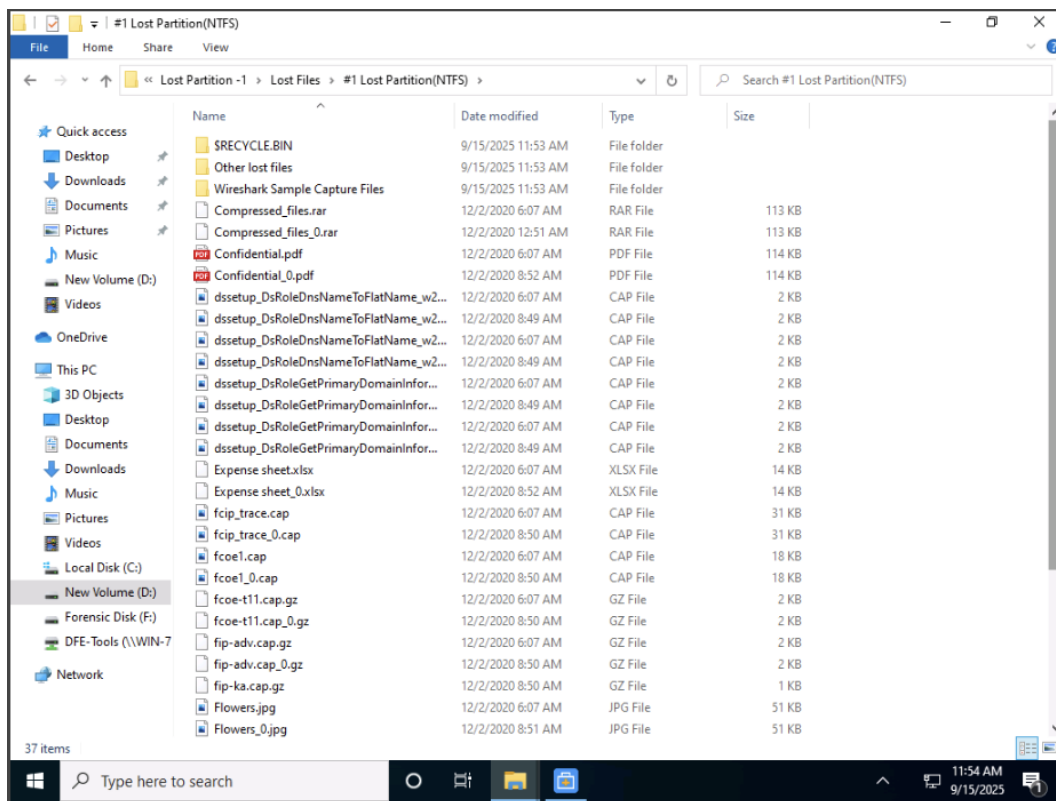
Overview of the Lab

This lab familiarizes you with EaseUS Data Recovery Wizard and helps you understand how to recover a disk partition that may have been deleted by an attacker. A deleted disk partition may contain vital artifacts pertaining to an attacker's crime.









Lab 3: Cracking Application Passwords

Lab Scenario

An investigation into a case of theft of intellectual property and trade secrets belonging to an investment-banking organization has led forensic investigators to a personal computer belonging to the perpetrator. The perpetrator has stored all the stolen information in the form of various documents on their computer and has set passwords for those documents to prevent them from being accessed by others. With the help of law enforcement authorities, forensic investigators seized the perpetrator's machine to search through it for stolen information. During the course of investigation, the investigators found some password-protected files, the passwords for which must be cracked in order to gain access to the sensitive information that belongs to the investment-banking organization. How should the investigators proceed to crack the passwords of the protected documents?

As an expert forensic investigator, you must know how to crack the passwords of password-protected files and applications.

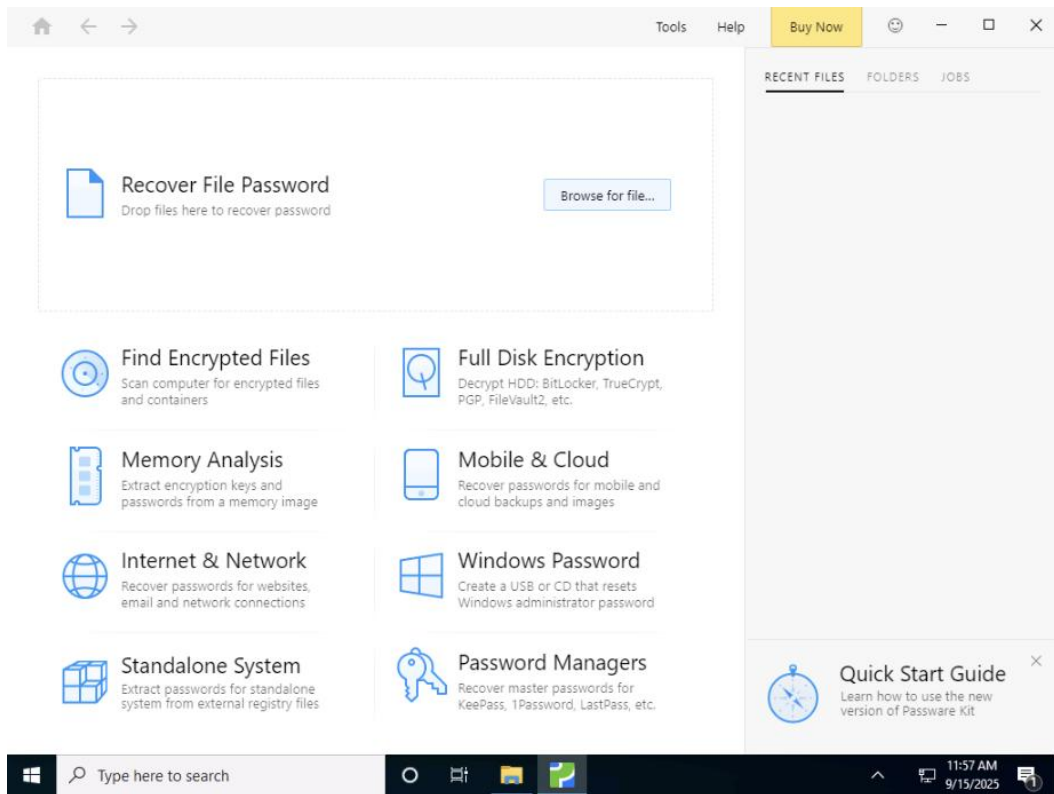
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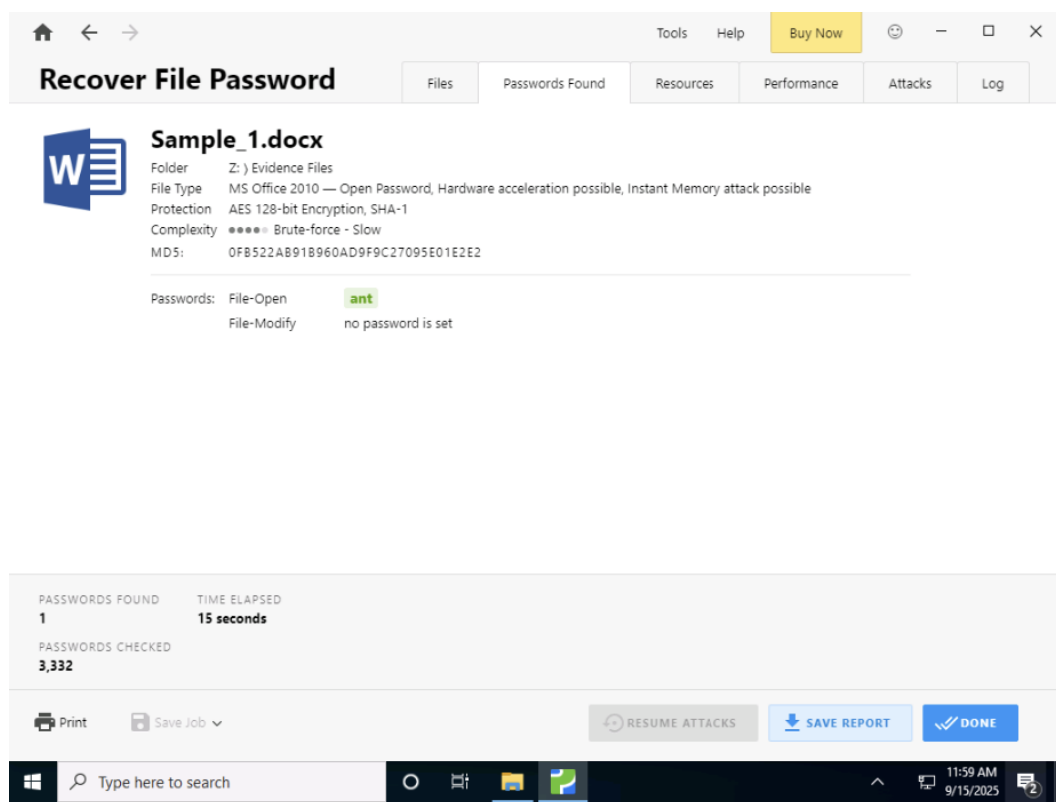
Passwords are typically a string of characters used to verify the identity of a user during an authentication process.

The objective of this lab is to help you understand how to crack the passwords of password-protected files and applications.

Overview of the Lab

This lab familiarizes you with the Passware Kit Forensic tool and helps you understand how to crack passwords of password-protected applications/files on a computer for purposes of forensic investigation.





Lab Scenario

Attackers occasionally attempt to deceive users and system security by hiding a malicious program with an apparently useful image or file. By doing this, they can avert security checks and lure victims into downloading and running malware as well as prevent forensic identification.

As an expert forensic investigator, you must be able to detect and analyze steganography files.

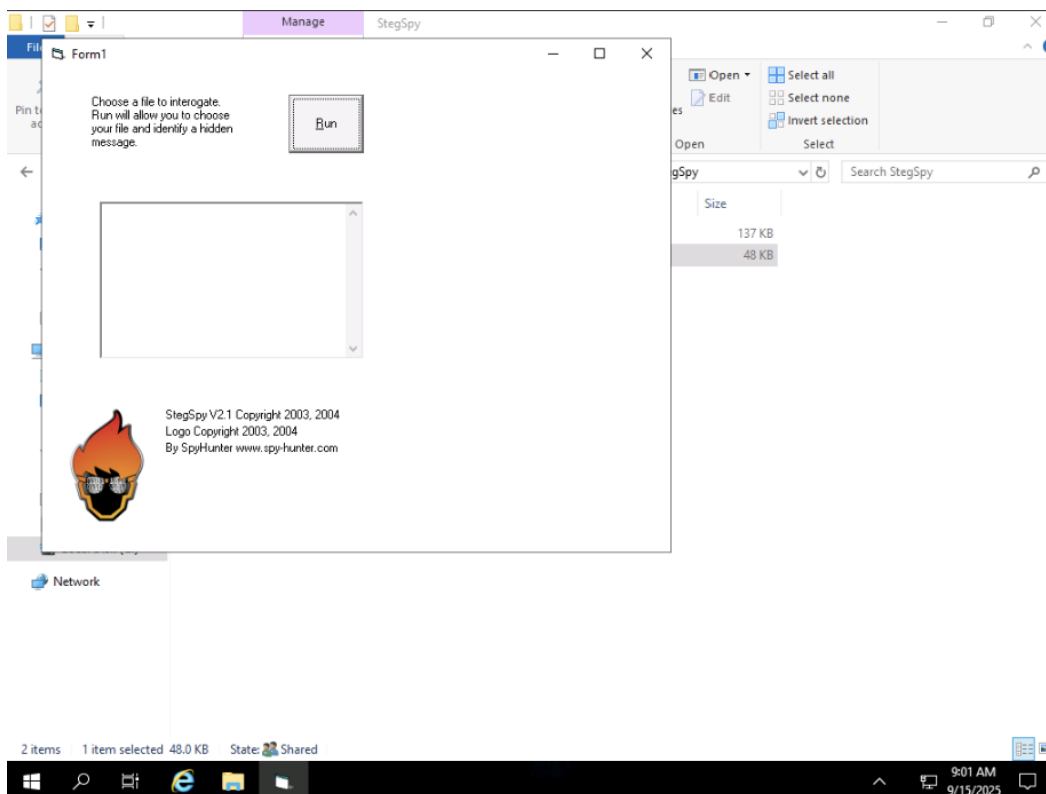
Lab Objectives

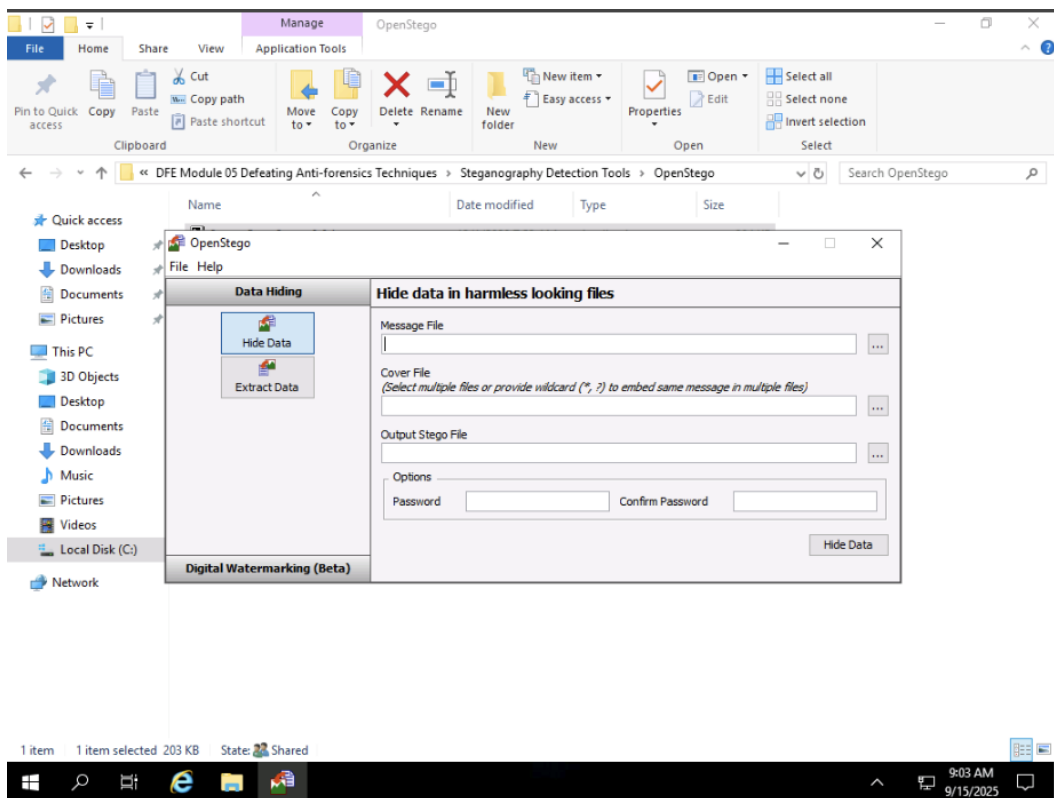
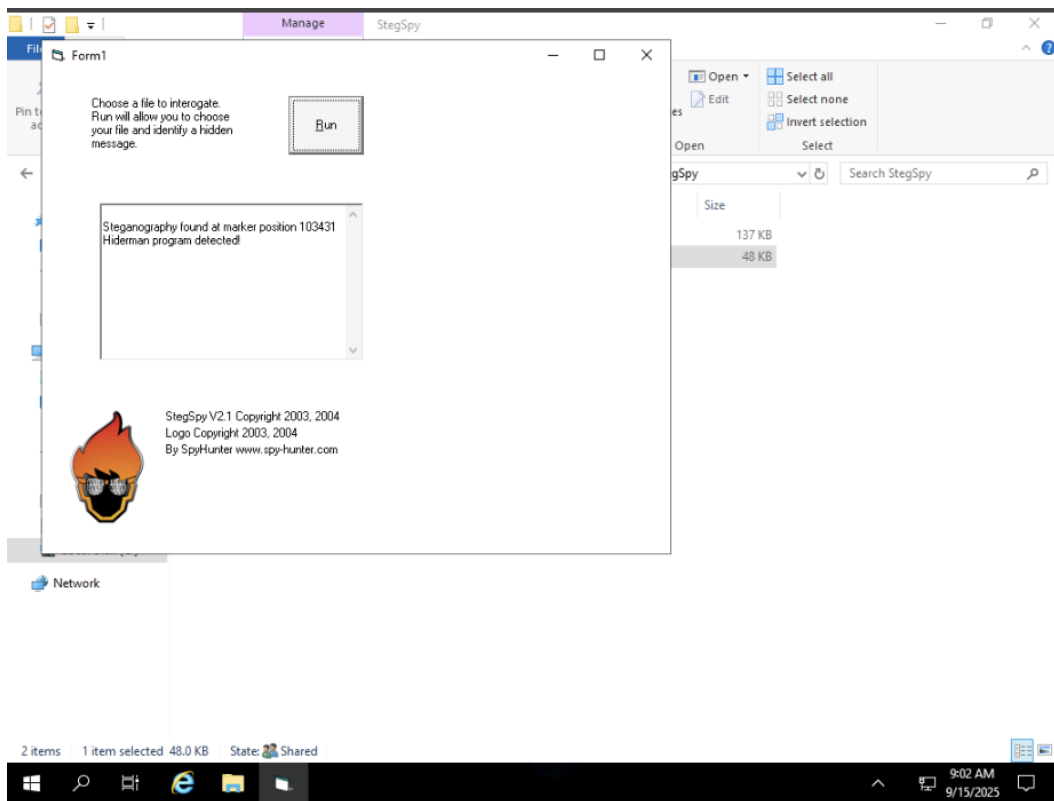
Steganography is the process of hiding information or a file within another file. In other words, it is the process of disguising a harmful file as a safe file.

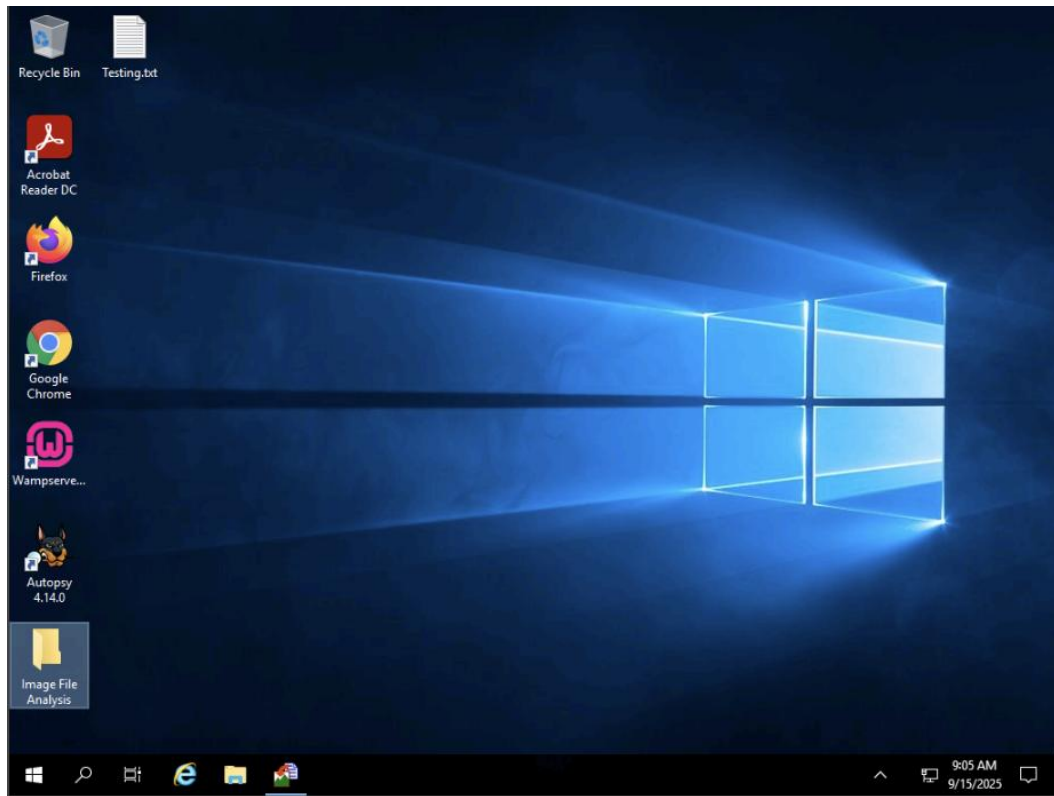
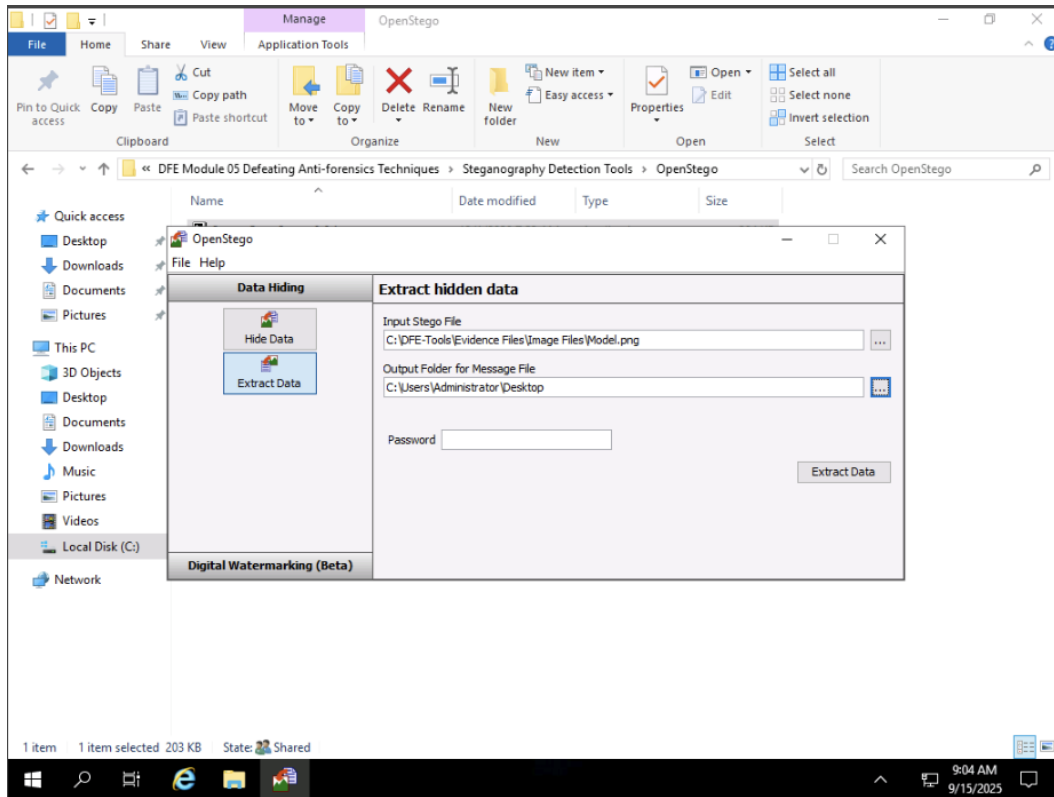
The objective of this lab is to help you analyze files hidden using steganography and find their impact on a system or network.

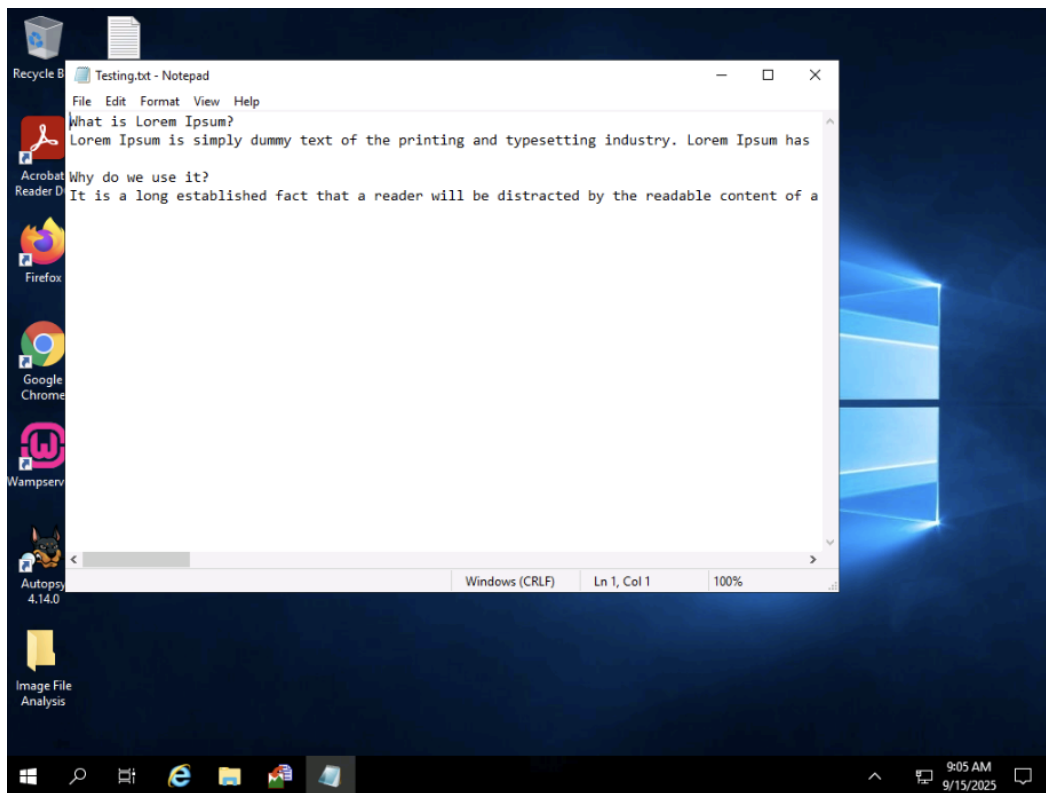
Overview of the Lab

This lab familiarizes you with tools such as StegSpy and OpenStego and helps you understand how to identify messages or files with hidden content using these tools.









Module 05: Defeating Anti-forensics Techniques

Lab 1: SSD File Carving on a Linux File System

- Students performed file carving on a Linux SSD image using Autopsy to recover files and fragments from unallocated space when metadata was unavailable.
- This demonstrates how to retrieve evidence even when TRIM or other SSD features might limit recoverability.

Lab 2: Recovering Data from Lost/Deleted Disk Partition

- Students used EaseUS Data Recovery Wizard to recover a deleted partition.
- The lab highlighted methods to restore lost files, including malicious artifacts, from sections of the disk that had not been overwritten.

Lab 3: Cracking Application Passwords

- Students practiced using Passware Kit Forensic to recover passwords from protected files and applications.

- This lab reinforced how to gain access to encrypted evidence for investigation purposes.

Lab 4: Detecting Steganography

- Students explored StegSpy and OpenStego to detect hidden information in files.
- The lab demonstrated methods to identify concealed data within otherwise benign-looking files or images.

Overall Summary:

Module 5 provided hands-on experience in counteracting anti-forensics techniques, including file carving, partition recovery, password cracking, and steganography detection. These labs reinforce skills for recovering, analyzing, and interpreting digital evidence in scenarios where attackers attempt to obscure their tracks.