

Digital Forensics

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Lab Assignment - 4

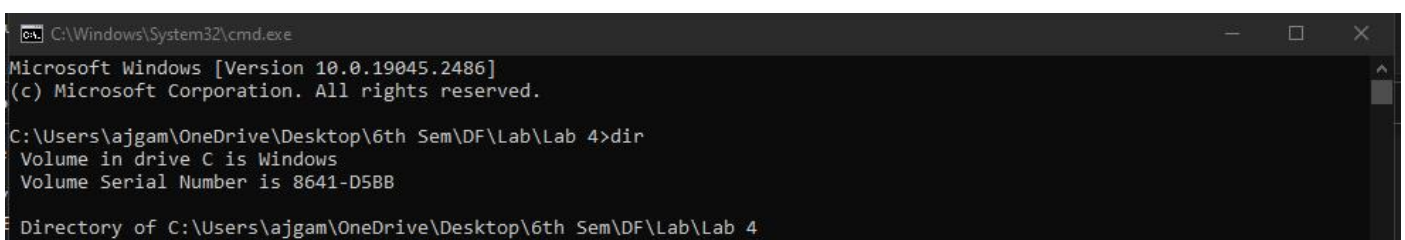
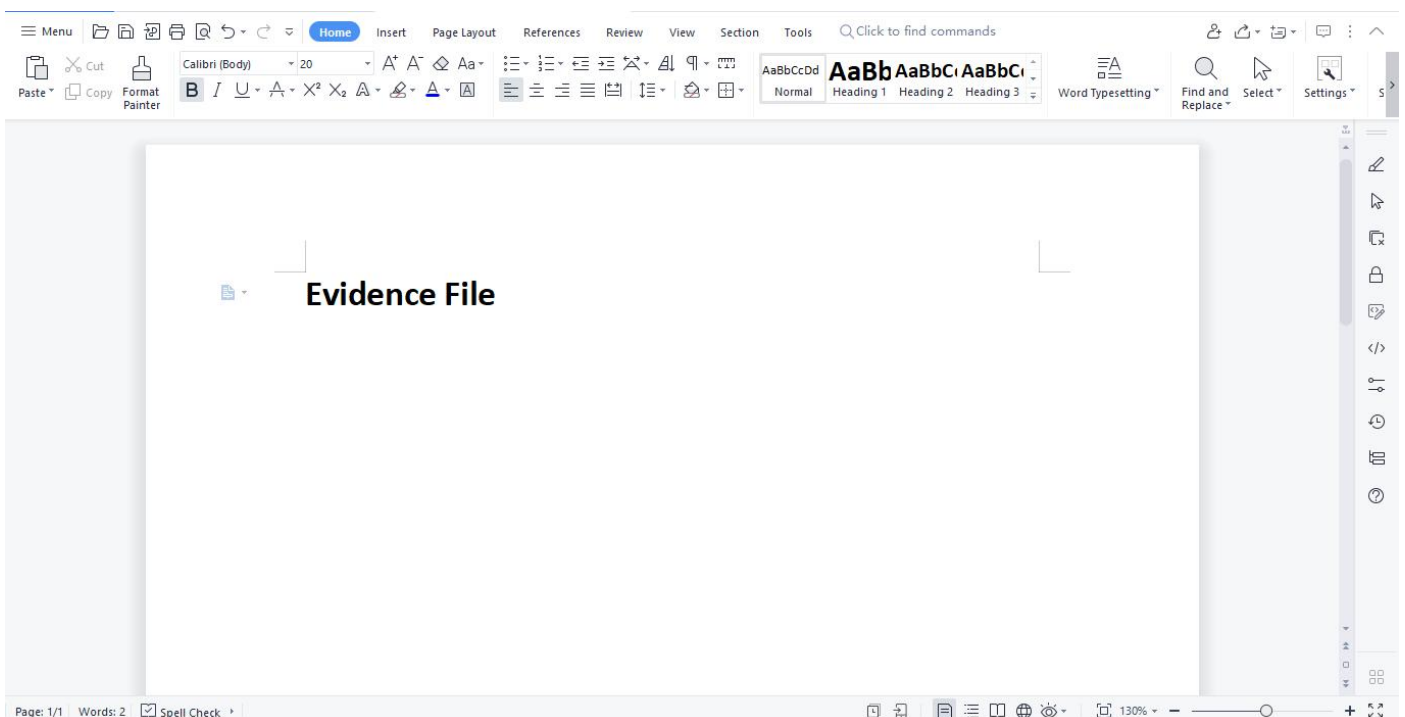
Lab 3 : Identify the file metadata using OSForensics

OSForensics allows you to search for files many times faster than the search functionality in Windows. Results can be analyzed in the form of a file listing, a Thumbnail View, or a Timeline View which allows you to determine where significant file change activity has occurred.

Steps:

➤ Downloaded and installed OSForensics on pc with trial version.

1. Start Microsoft Word, and in a new document, type By creating a file, you can identify the author with file metadata. Save it in your work folder then exit Microsoft Word.



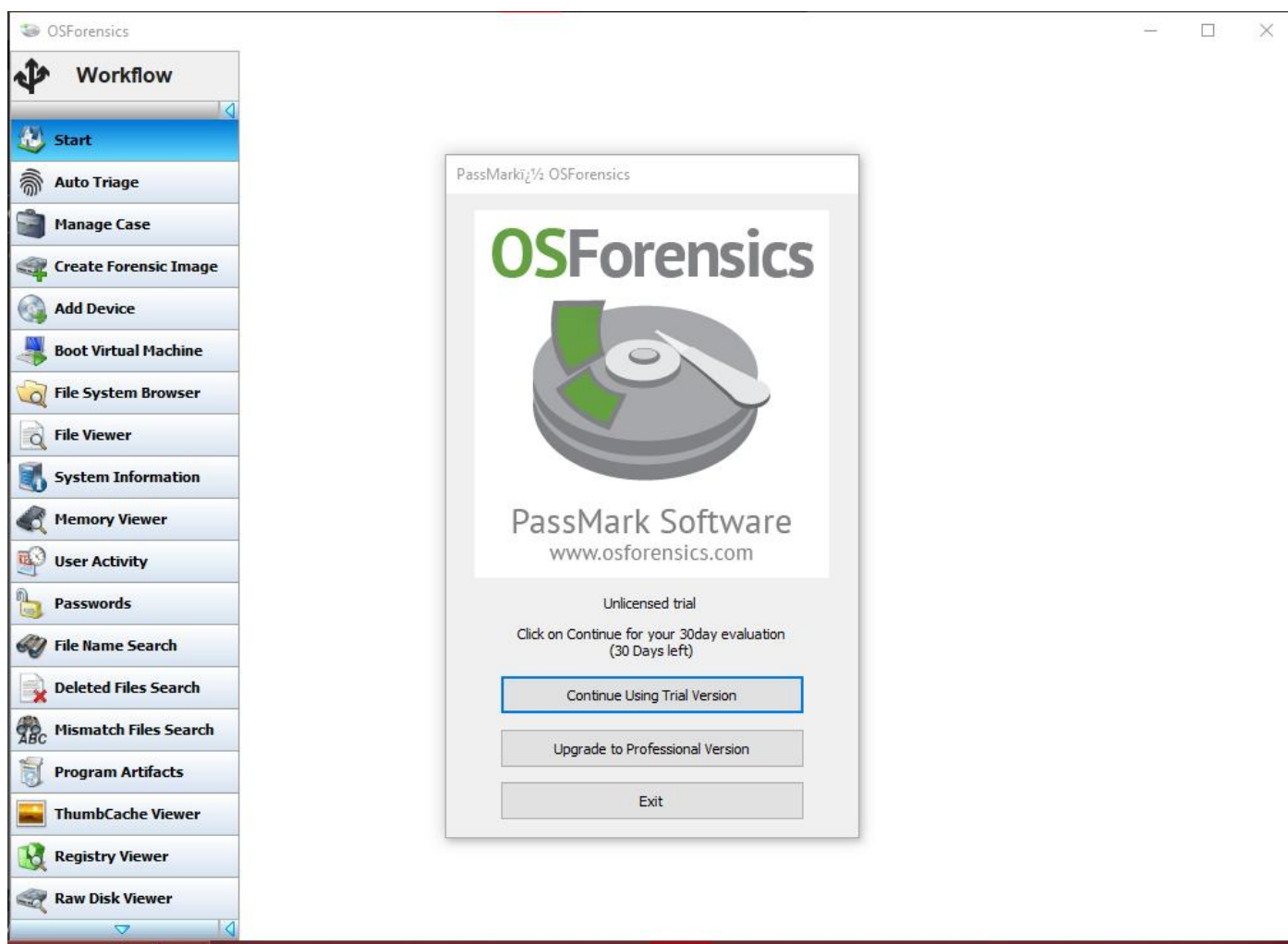
```
09-02-2023 14:56 <DIR> .
09-02-2023 14:56 <DIR> ..
09-02-2023 14:56          9,822 Evidence.docx
09-02-2023 14:52      12,346 UE20CS352 - 00ADJ.docx
                2 File(s)      22,168 bytes
                2 Dir(s)  45,318,942,720 bytes free

C:\Users\ajgam\OneDrive\Desktop\6th Sem\DF\Lab\Lab 4>
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2. Start OSForensics by clicking Start, OSForensics. If Windows prompts you to confirm that you trust this program, click OK or Yes. Click Continue Using Trial Version, if prompted.

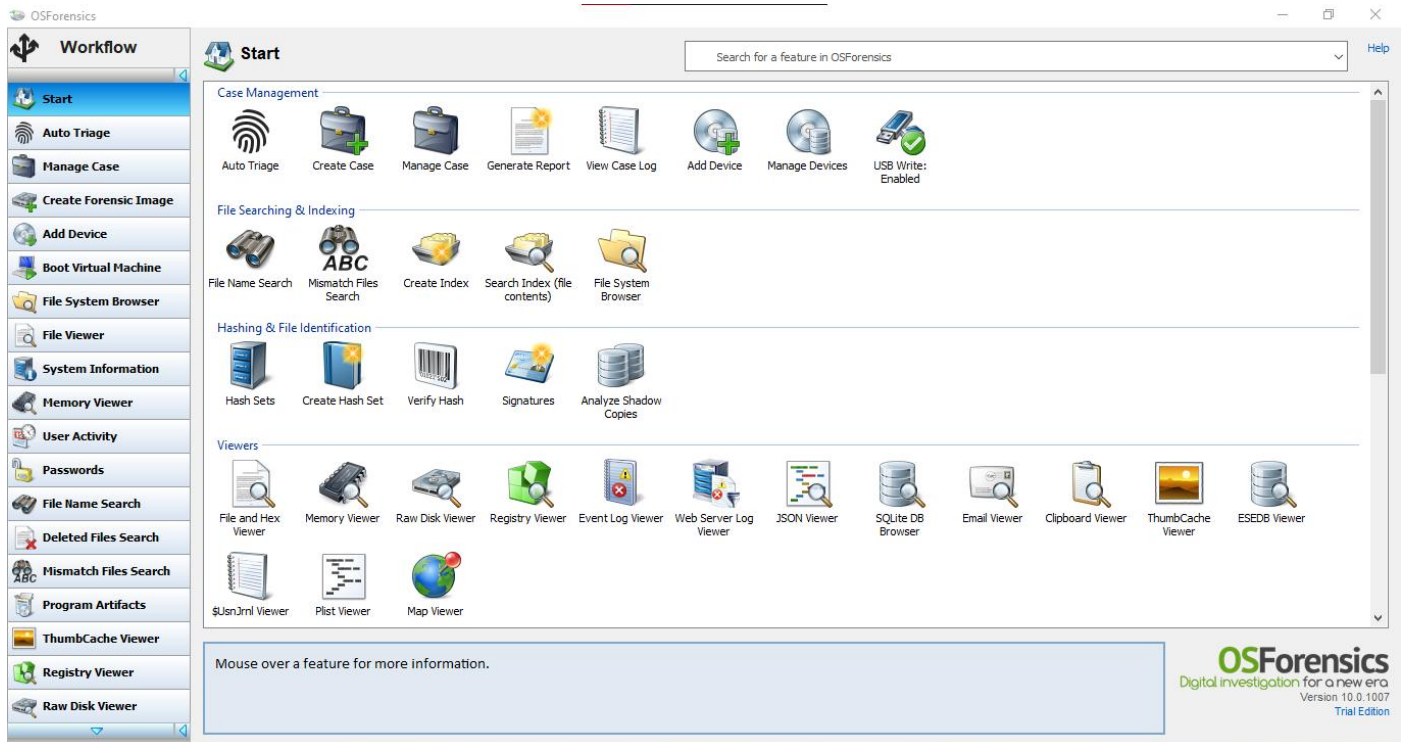
3. If you see a message asking whether you want to upgrade to the professional version, click the Continue Using Trial Version button.

➤ Proceeding with the trail version

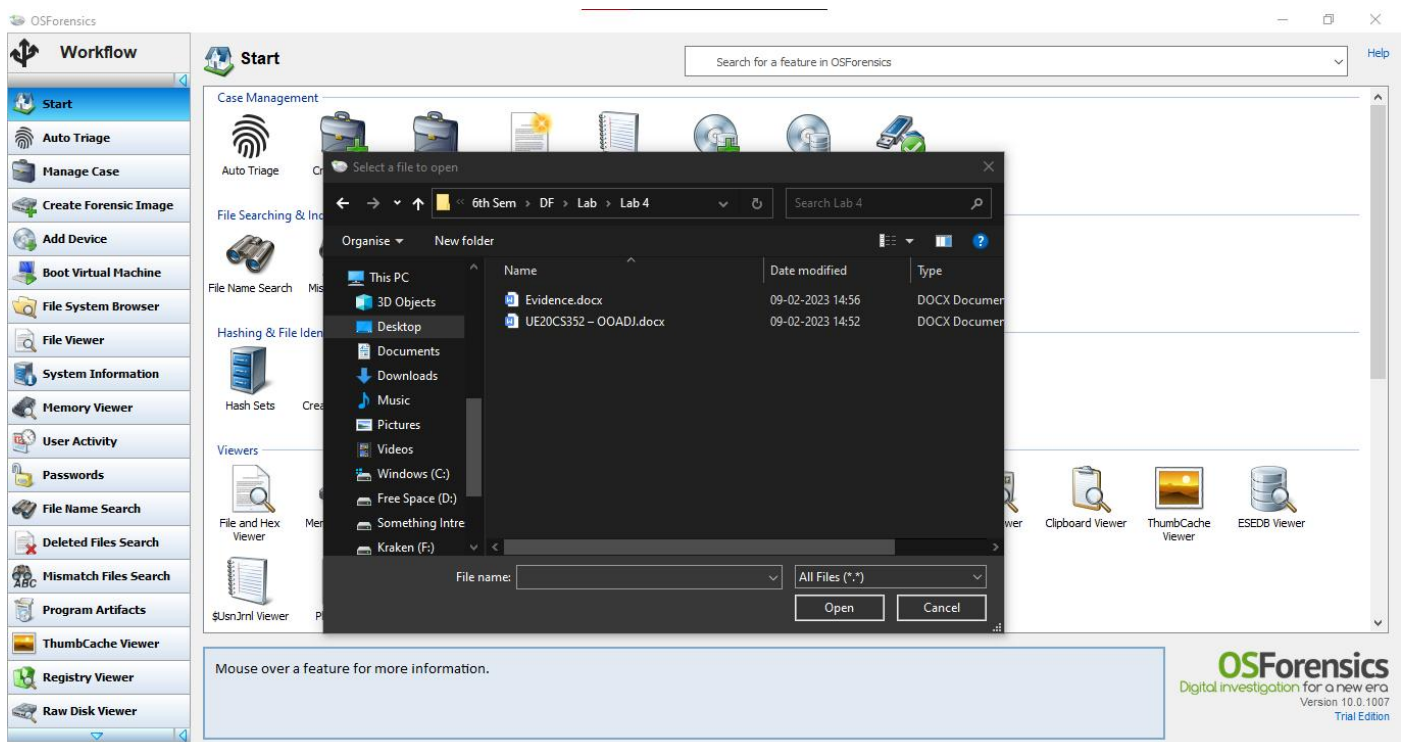


3. In the OSForensics main window, notice the Viewers section in the right pane. Click File and Hex Viewer. In the “Select a file to open” dialog box that opens, navigate to your work folder and double-click the file you created in Step 1.

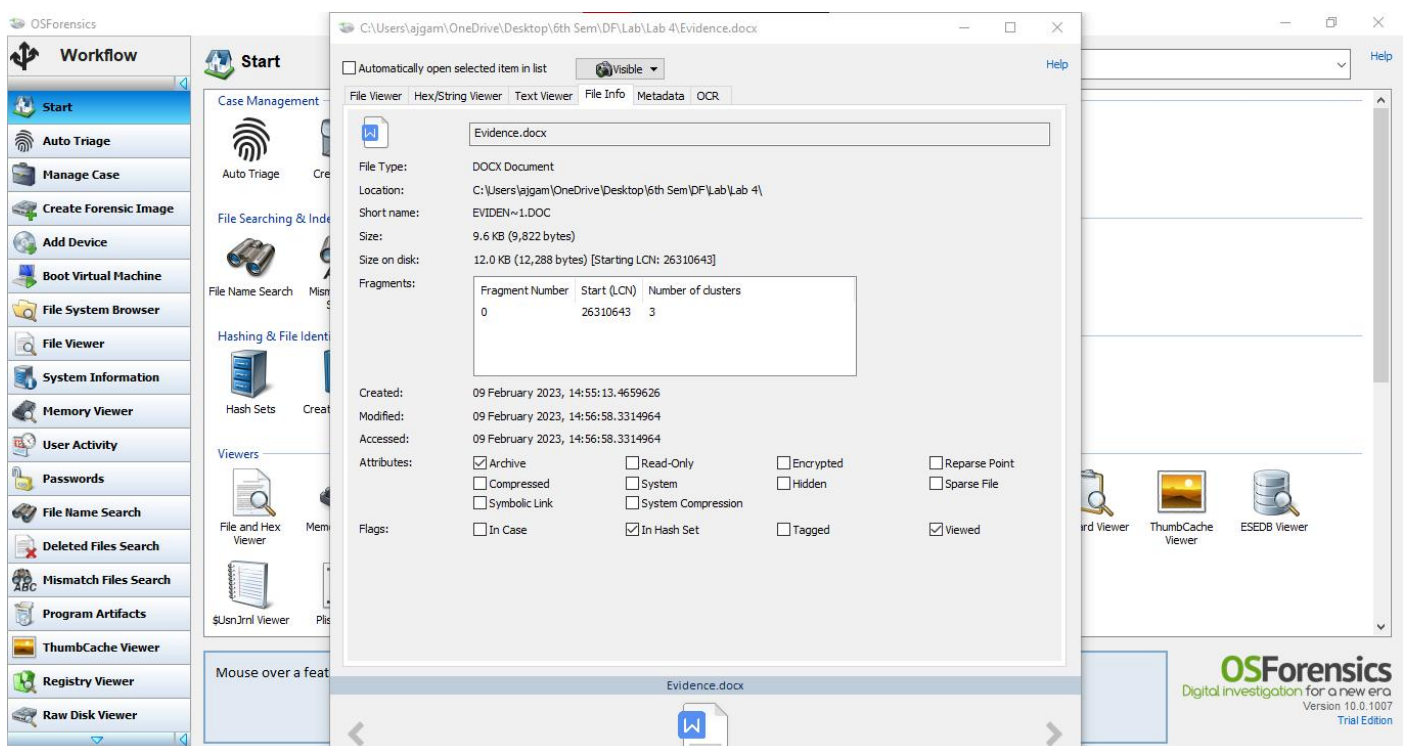
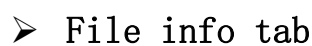
➤ Selecting the Doc file which was created in the step 1.



Docx file : Evidence.docx

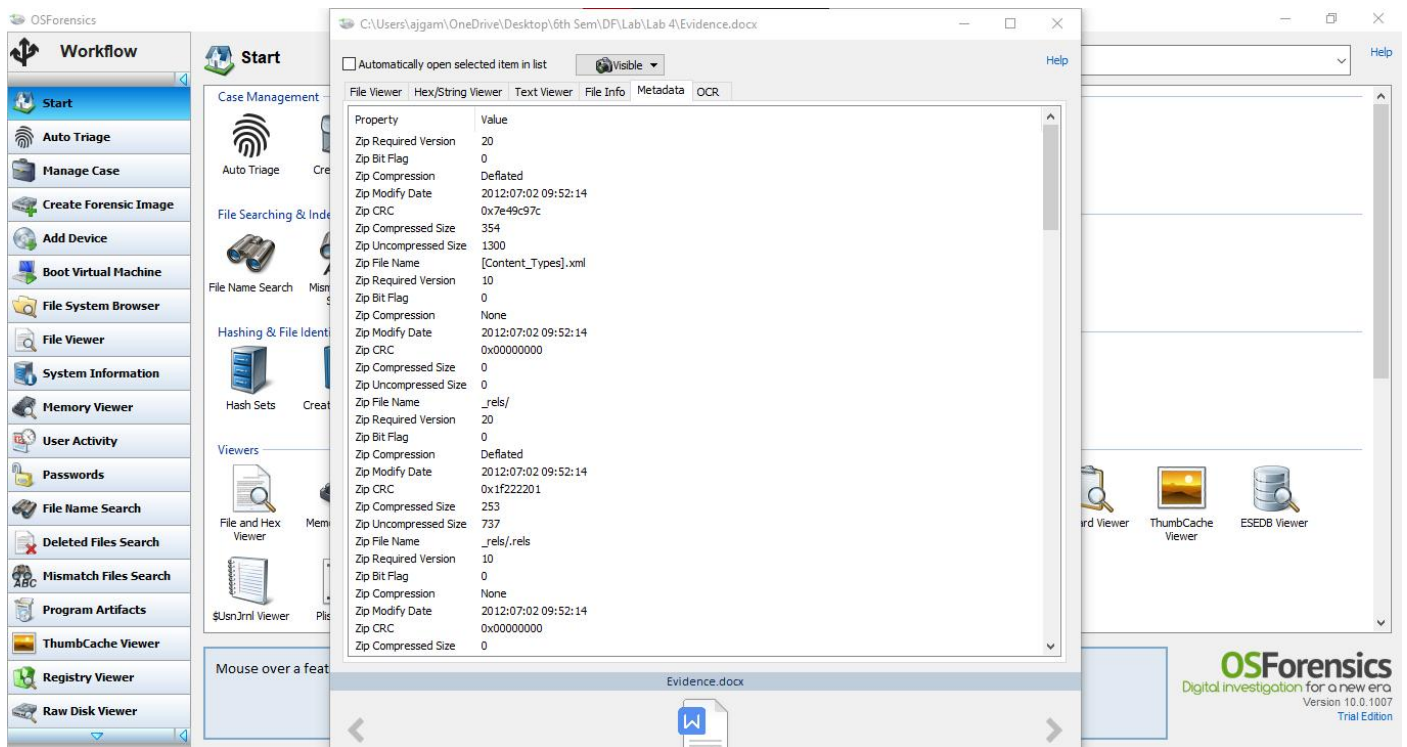


- Viewing the file content using file viewer tab

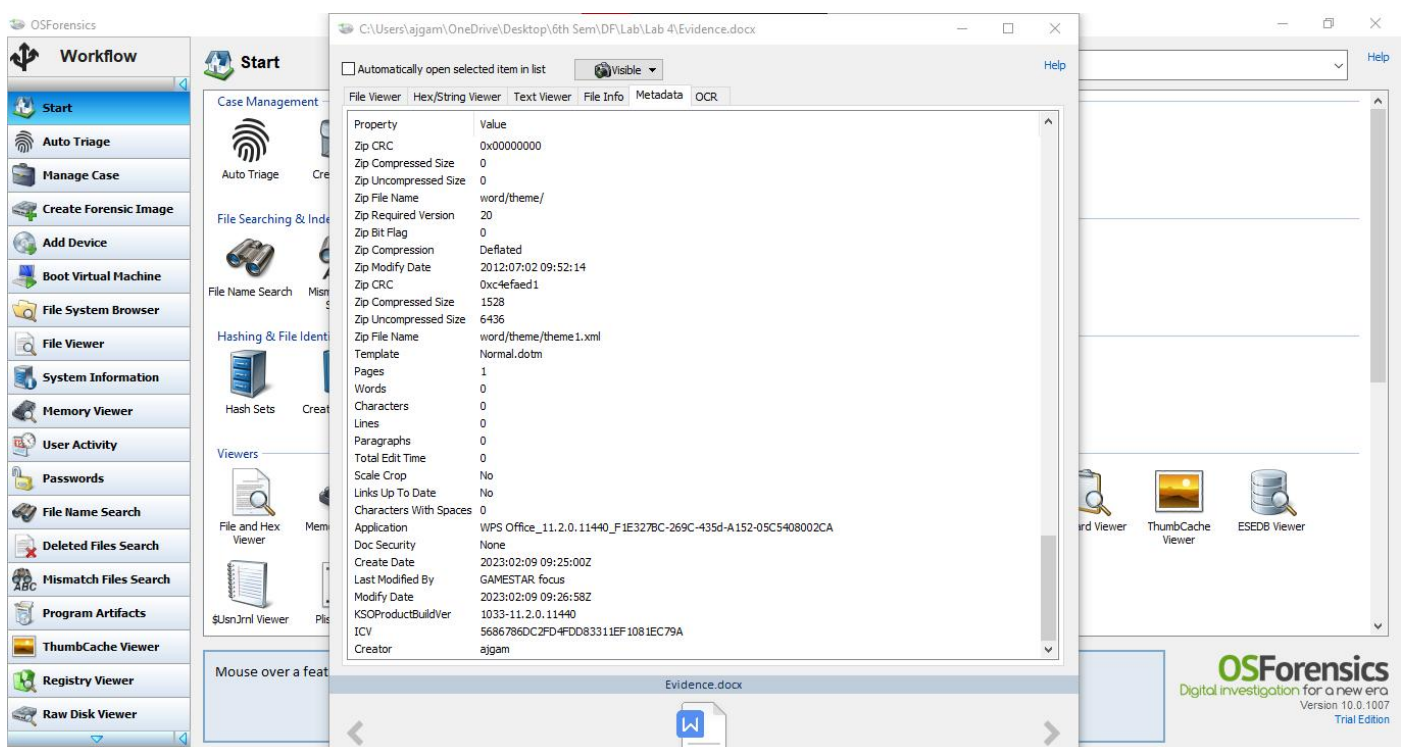


6. Click the Metadata tab. The information in this tab includes file permissions, file type, file size, and other items. Scroll to the bottom of this tab, where you can see who created the file and who last modified the file

➤ Metadata tab



➤ All the information of the file is displayed in the metadata tab



Question:

OSForensics allows you to search for files many times faster than the search functionality in Windows - Justify

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- OSForensics use specialised indexing and search algorithms to locate data on a computer's hard disc quickly. These algorithms are capable of instantly scanning the entire hard disc and creating an index of all files and their locations. This index enables OSForensics to search for files rapidly depending on criteria such as keywords, file type, or date changed, without having to scan the entire hard drive each time.
- In comparison, Windows' search functionality use a slower manner of searching. It examines the hard disc in real time as you write your search query and must scan each file separately to decide whether or not it satisfies the search criteria. This process can take a long time, especially on huge hard discs with many files.
- OSForensics can substantially speed up the process of finding files by employing an indexed search, making it several times faster than Windows' search feature. This can save time and effort, particularly when looking for specific files that may be difficult to locate manually.