

Experiment No .8

6.1 Aim: Static Acquisition: Using a Write Blocker, Creating a Forensic Image

Example Scenario:

You are working as an intern in a digital forensics lab. The lab receives a suspect's hard drive for investigation. Before you can analyze it, you must make sure the data on the drive is not changed in any way. To do this, you connect the drive through a **write blocker** so it can only be read, not written to.

Next, you create a **forensic image** — a complete copy of the drive — using a forensic tool. This image will be used for examination while keeping the original drive safe and untouched.

Tasks:

1. Connect the suspect's hard drive to your computer using a **write blocker**.
2. Check that the drive is detected as **read-only** on your system.
3. Open a forensic imaging tool such as **FTK Imager, Autopsy, or EnCase Imager**.
4. Create a **bit-by-bit copy** (forensic image) of the drive.
5. Generate **hash values (MD5/SHA1)** for both the original drive and the image.
6. Compare the hash values to confirm that the image is an exact copy.
7. Take screenshots or write short notes for each step as part of your lab record.

6.2 Lab Outcome :

- To learn how to safely collect digital evidence by using a write blocker and creating a verified forensic image without changing the original data.

6.3 Learning Objectives:

- To understand what **static acquisition** means in digital forensics.
- To learn how to create and verify a **forensic image**.
- To know how a **write blocker** protects evidence from being changed.
- To use **hash values** to confirm that a forensic image is identical to the original media.

6.4 Requirement:

Hardware:

- A computer or laptop (forensic workstation)
- Suspect's hard drive or USB drive
- Write blocker device or software
- External storage drive to save the image

Software:

- FTK Imager / Autopsy / EnCase Imager / dc3dd
- Hash calculator (MD5/SHA1)
- Windows or Linux operating system

6.5 Related Theory :

Static Acquisition:

In static acquisition, data is collected from a device that is turned off. The storage device is connected to the forensic computer using a write blocker to avoid any accidental changes.

Write Blocker:

A write blocker lets you read data from a storage device but stops any writing or editing. It protects the original evidence so it can be accepted in court.

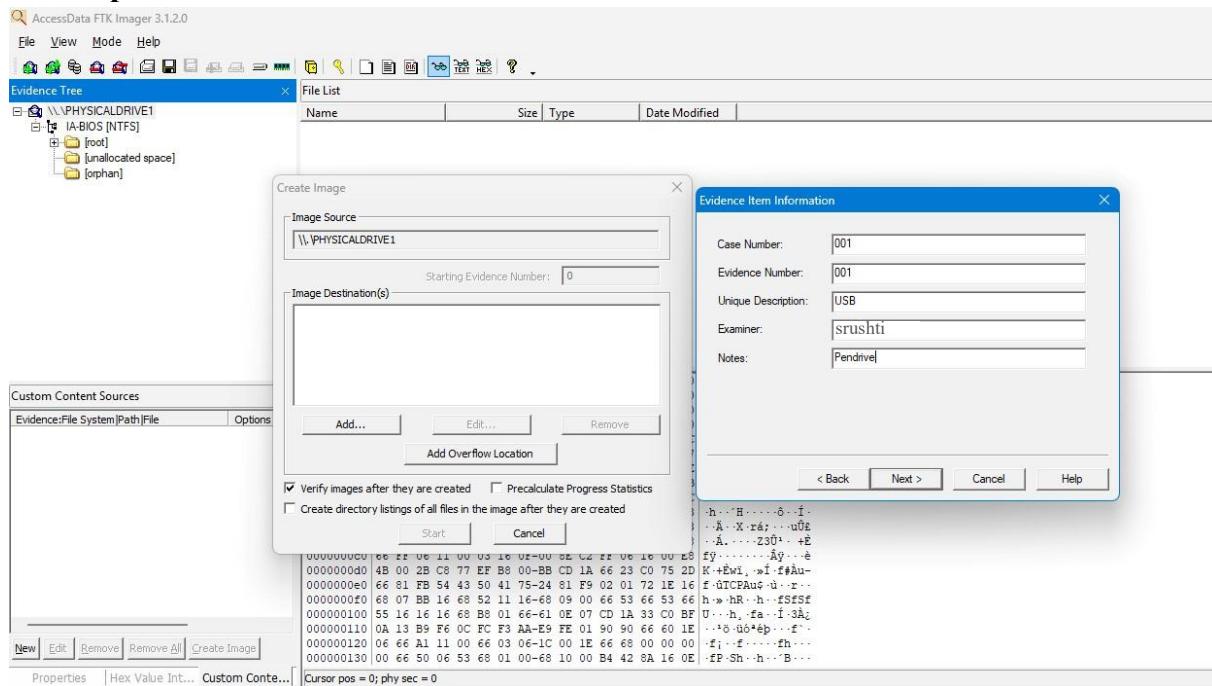
Forensic Image:

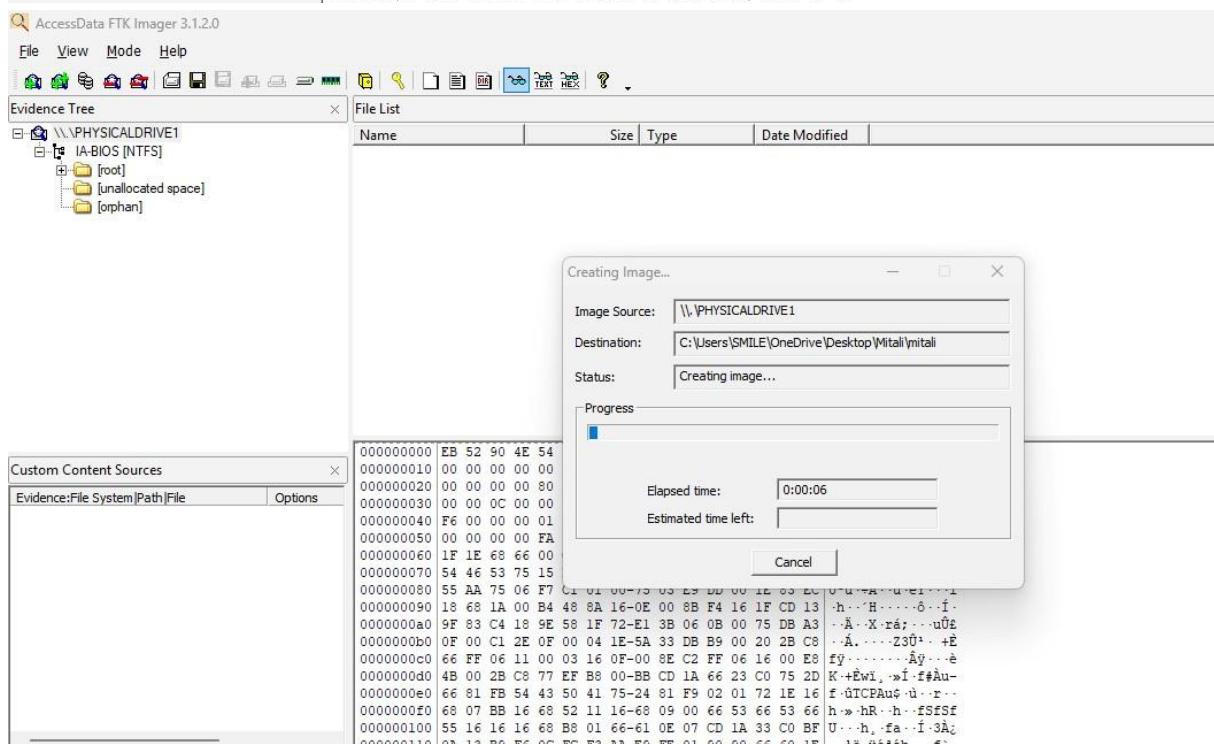
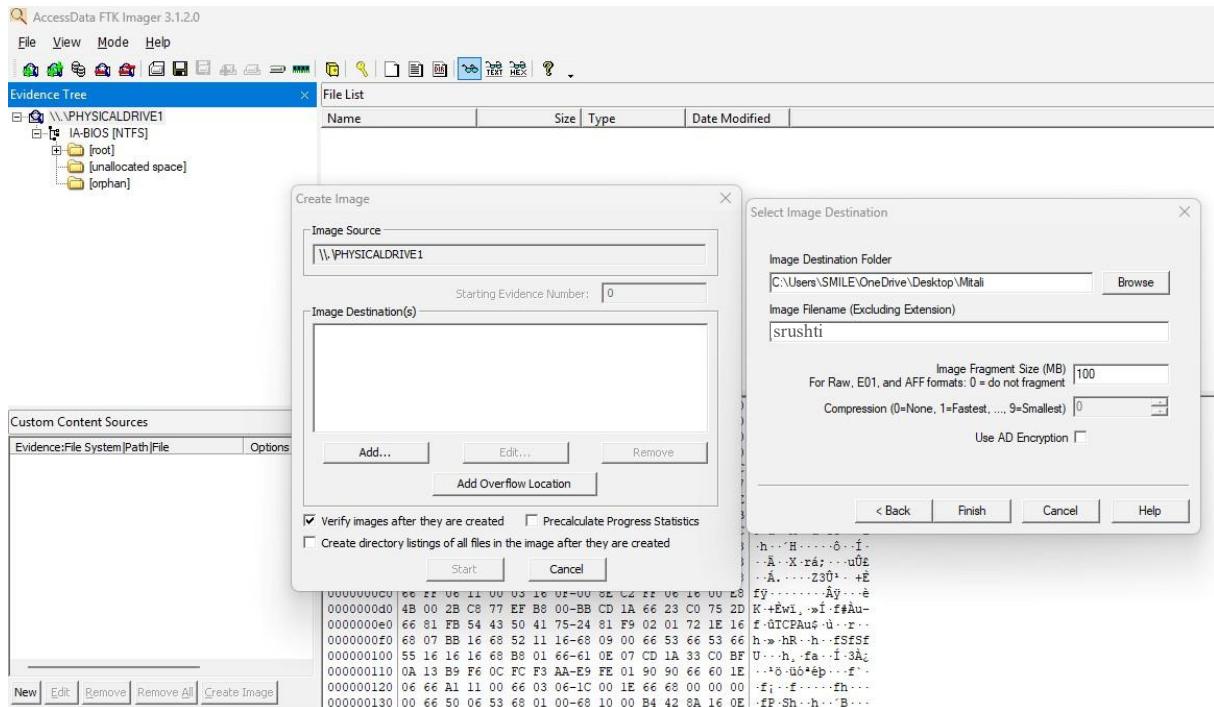
A forensic image is a complete copy of a drive — including deleted files and hidden areas. It is used for analysis so that the original drive remains unchanged.

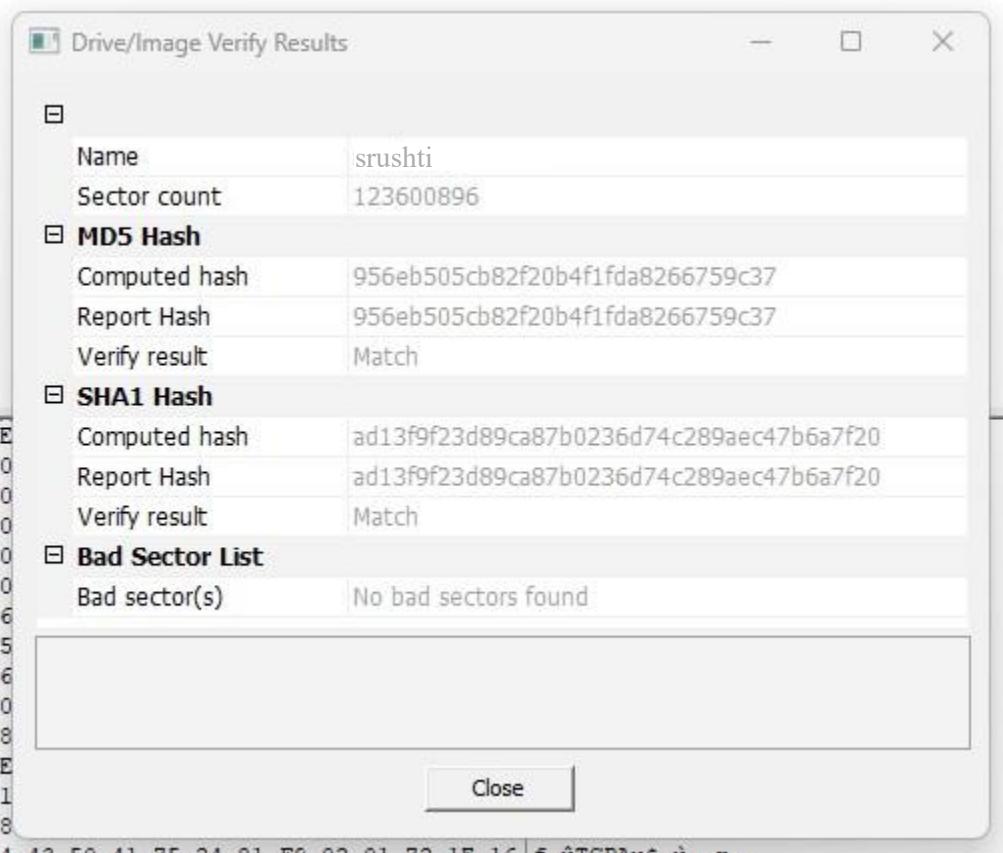
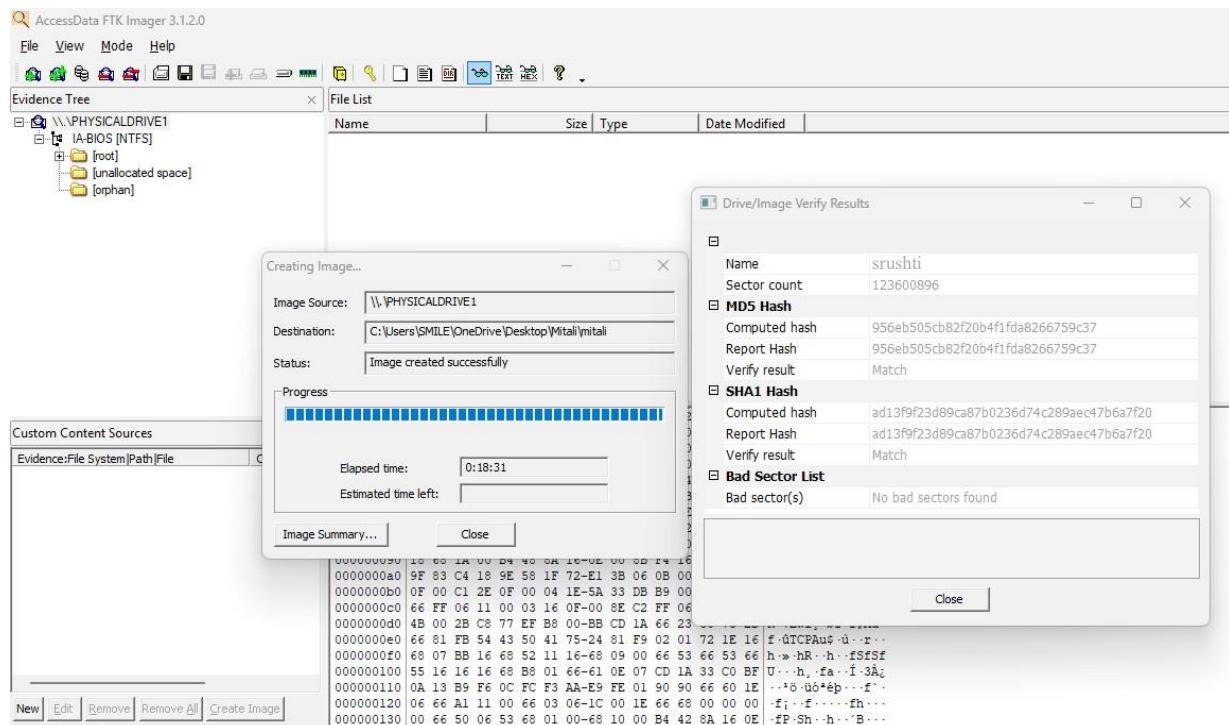
Hash Verification:

Hashing is a method of generating a unique digital fingerprint for data. If the hash values of the original drive and the forensic image are the same, it means the image is an exact copy with no alterations.

6.6 Output:







6.7 Conclusion:

A bit-by-bit static acquisition of the USB drive was successfully performed using FTK Imager Lite. The integrity of the image was verified through MD5 and SHA1 hash comparison, ensuring the forensic image is an exact replica of the original drive