

## Experiment No. 12

### 12.1 Aim:

Email and the Cloud Evidence: Geolocation of IP Address, Analyzing Email Headers, Recovering Browser Search History

### Example Scenario:

A report indicates that a user may have sent suspicious emails and searched for information related to a fraud case.

As the digital forensics investigator, your tasks are:

1. Identify the physical or approximate location of IP addresses found in email headers or server logs.
2. Read and interpret email headers to determine the sending path and originating IPs.
3. Recover the suspect's recent browser search history to confirm intent or establish a timeline.

### Tasks:

#### 1. Gather Evidence Sources

- Obtain emails to examine (.eml files, raw headers from webmail, or .msg files).
- Collect server logs or cloud access logs if available.
- Acquire the suspect's browser profile or create a forensic image of the suspect's system if working from a seized machine.

## 2. Extract Email Headers

- For webmail (Gmail / G Suite), copy the email's full header.
- Save a copy of the full raw header as evidence.

## 3. Analyze Email Headers

- Use **G Suite Toolbox** to paste the copied email header.
- The tool will provide parsed results, including sender IP, message path, and authentication checks (SPF, DKIM, DMARC).
- Record candidate IP addresses for geolocation and further investigation.

## 4. Geolocate IP Address(es)

- Use <https://whatismyipaddress.com/ip-lookup> to map IPs to approximate geographic locations.
- Record details: country, region/state, city, ISP, and approximate latitude/longitude.
- Preserve results as screenshots or exported reports.

## 5. Recover Browser Search History

- Use **MyLastSearch.exe** on the suspect's system to retrieve recent browser search entries.
- Save the results, including URLs and timestamps, for evidence.

## 6. Correlate Evidence

- Match timestamps from email headers, IP geolocation, and browser search history.

- Identify searches made before or after sending suspicious emails to confirm intent.
- Note supporting artifacts like attachments, downloads, or cached pages.

## **7. Preserve and Verify Evidence**

- Generate hash values (MD5/SHA1) for exported headers, browser search results, or forensic images.
- Maintain a detailed evidence log / chain-of-custody documenting acquisition details.

## **8. Report Findings**

Include in the report:

- Extracted headers
- Identified IPs
- Geolocation screenshots
- Recovered browser search entries with timestamps
- Investigative conclusions
- Highlight limitations (e.g., approximate geolocation, possible header forgery).

### **12.2 Lab Outcome:**

- Learn to extract email headers, parse and geolocate IP addresses, and recover browser search history.
- Correlate artifacts to build a timeline and support investigative conclusions.

### **12.3 Learning Objectives:**

- Extract and preserve email headers for forensic analysis.
- Identify and interpret IP addresses in email headers.
- Use geolocation tools to estimate IP locations.
- Recover browser search history using **MyLastSearch.exe**.
- Correlate email, IP, and browser evidence into a coherent investigative timeline.

## 12.4 Requirements:

### Hardware

- Forensic workstation or laptop
- External storage for evidence images and exports

### Software / Tools

- **G Suite Toolbox** for analyzing email headers
- <https://whatismyipaddress.com/ip-lookup> for IP geolocation
- **MyLastSearch.exe** for browser search recovery
- **Wireshark** (optional, for network-level corroboration)
- **Autopsy / FTK Imager / Magnet / Belkasoft** (for acquiring system images if needed)
- **Hashing utility (MD5/SHA1)**

- **Text editor** for notes and reporting

## 12.5 Related Theory:

### Email Headers

Email headers contain metadata about a message, including sender, recipient, date/time, and the servers it passed through.

“Received:” lines indicate the path the email took, often showing the originating IP address.

Authentication fields like SPF, DKIM, and DMARC help verify whether the email is legitimate or potentially forged.

### IP Geolocation

IP geolocation maps an IP address to an approximate geographic location using ISP and registry data.

It provides details like country, city, and ISP, but it is not precise—especially if the sender uses VPNs, proxies, or Tor.

Geolocation helps investigators narrow down the region from which an email was sent.

### Browser Search History

Browsers store visited URLs and search queries locally, often in SQLite databases (e.g., Chrome History, Firefox `places.sqlite`).

Many browsers also sync this data to cloud accounts if enabled.

Recovered history provides timestamps and content, helping establish the suspect’s intent or activities.

### Limitations & Cautions:

- Email headers can be manipulated.
- IP geolocation may reflect the VPN/proxy exit point, not the actual sender.

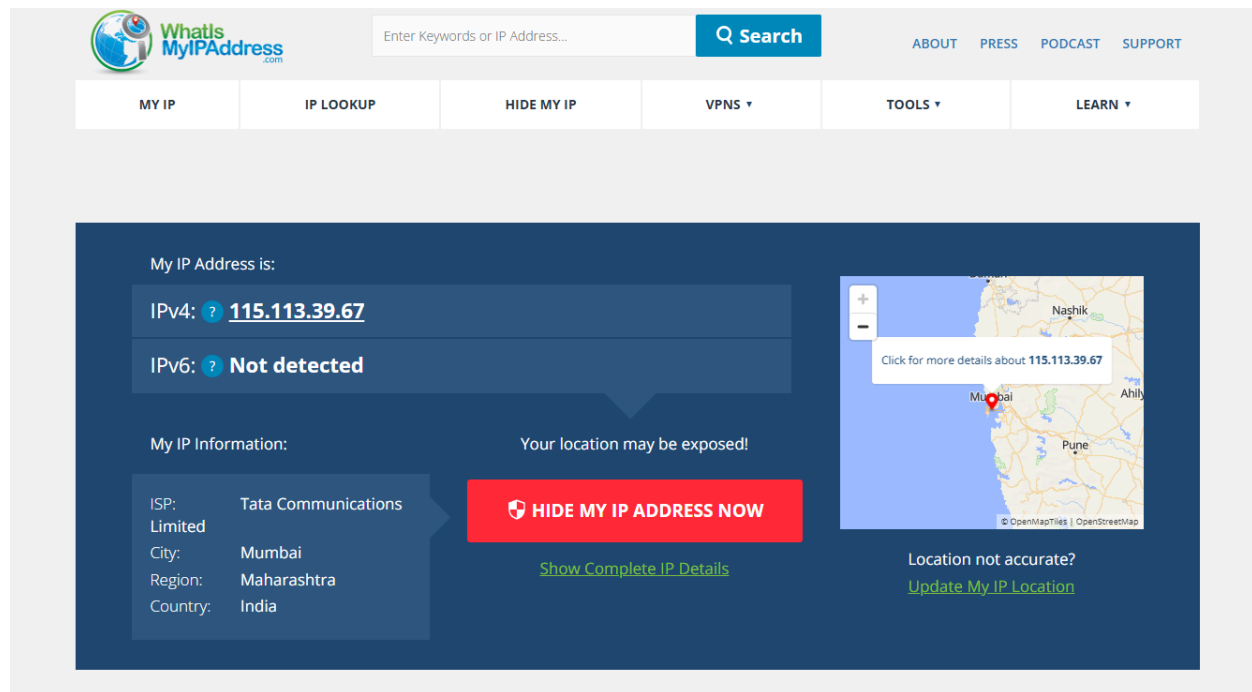
- Cloud-synced data may require legal authority to access.
- Always maintain chain-of-custody and verify evidence integrity using hash values (MD5/SHA1).

## Purpose in Forensics:

By combining email headers, IP geolocation, and browser search history, investigators can build a timeline, confirm intent, and correlate digital evidence while ensuring it remains admissible in court.

## 12.6 Output:

*(Attach screenshots or data outputs of header analysis, IP lookup, and browser search recovery.)*



The screenshot displays the WhatIsMyIPAddress.com website interface. At the top, there is a search bar with the text "Enter Keywords or IP Address..." and a "Search" button. Navigation links for "ABOUT", "PRESS", "PODCAST", and "SUPPORT" are visible on the right. Below the search bar, a menu contains links for "MY IP", "IP LOOKUP", "HIDE MY IP", "VPNS", "TOOLS", and "LEARN".

The main content area shows the results of an IP lookup for the address 115.113.39.67. It displays the IPv4 address as "115.113.39.67" and indicates that IPv6 is "Not detected". Under "My IP Information", the following details are listed:

- ISP: Tata Communications Limited
- City: Mumbai
- Region: Maharashtra
- Country: India

A red button labeled "HIDE MY IP ADDRESS NOW" is prominently displayed. Below it, a link "Show Complete IP Details" is visible. To the right, a map shows the location of the IP address in Mumbai, India, with a red pin. A tooltip on the map says "Click for more details about 115.113.39.67". Below the map, there is a warning "Your location may be exposed!" and a link "Update My IP Location".

Wireshark interface showing a packet capture from eth0. The top pane displays a list of captured packets, with packet 90 selected. The middle pane shows the details of the selected packet, including Ethernet II, Internet Protocol Version 4, Transmission Control Protocol, and Hypertext Transfer Protocol. The bottom pane displays the raw packet data in hexadecimal and ASCII.

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
70	8.558589636	192.168.204.130	44.228.249.3	HTTP	304	GET /artists.php HTTP/1.1
76	8.925204594	44.228.249.3	192.168.204.130	HTTP	98	HTTP/1.1 200 OK (text/html)
78	9.000048993	192.168.204.130	44.228.249.3	HTTP	373	GET /style.css HTTP/1.1
83	9.388774987	44.228.249.3	192.168.204.130	HTTP	60	HTTP/1.1 200 OK (text/css)
86	9.389143924	192.168.204.130	44.228.249.3	HTTP	433	GET /images/logo.gif HTTP/1.1
88	9.549691712	192.168.204.130	44.228.249.3	HTTP	426	GET /favicon.ico HTTP/1.1
90	9.725913894	44.228.249.3	192.168.204.130	HTTP	6954	HTTP/1.1 200 OK (GIF89a)
92	9.885401617	44.228.249.3	192.168.204.130	HTTP	1189	HTTP/1.1 200 OK (image/x-icon)
94	11.360950325	192.168.204.130	44.228.249.3	HTTP	451	GET /login.php HTTP/1.1
98	11.704551666	44.228.249.3	192.168.204.130	HTTP	1522	HTTP/1.1 200 OK (text/html)
106	19.332365101	192.168.204.130	44.228.249.3	HTTP	578	POST /userinfo.php HTTP/1.1 (application/x-www-form-urlencoded)
110	19.807448631	44.228.249.3	192.168.204.130	HTTP	1681	HTTP/1.1 200 OK (text/html)
117	22.329681096	192.168.204.130	44.228.249.3	HTTP	686	POST /userinfo.php HTTP/1.1 (application/x-www-form-urlencoded)
121	22.791794099	44.228.249.3	192.168.204.130	HTTP	1658	HTTP/1.1 200 OK (text/html)

Frame 90: 6954 bytes on wire (55632 bits), 6954 bytes captured (55632 bits) on interface eth0  
Ethernet II, Src: VMware\_f0:9f:90 (00:50:56:f0:9f:90), Dst: VMware\_a2:c5:93 (00:0c:29:a2:c5:93)  
Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 44.228.249.3, Dst: 192.168.204.130  
Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 80, Dst Port: 58444, Seq: 1, Ack: 380, Len: 690  
Hypertext Transfer Protocol  
Compuserve GIF, Version: GIF89a  
Version: GIF89a  
Screen width: 306  
Screen height: 38  
Global settings: (Global color table present) (7 bits per color) (8 bits per pixel)  
Background color index: 0  
Global color map [-]: f091957c1b47badb2518ea573a6aa519db961aea85b5bb395c7d789b3abe747  
Extension: Graphics Control  
Image  
Trailer (End of the GIF stream)

Compuserve GIF (image/gif), 6,660 bytes | Packets: 380 | Displayed: 14 (3.7%) | Profile: Default

Wireshark interface showing a packet capture from eth0. The top pane displays a list of captured packets, with packet 70 selected. The middle pane shows the details of the selected packet, including Ethernet II, Internet Protocol Version 4, Transmission Control Protocol, and Hypertext Transfer Protocol. The bottom pane displays the raw packet data in hexadecimal and ASCII.

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
70	8.558589636	192.168.204.130	44.228.249.3	HTTP	404	GET /artists.php HTTP/1.1
76	8.925204594	44.228.249.3	192.168.204.130	HTTP	98	HTTP/1.1 200 OK (text/html)
78	9.000048993	192.168.204.130	44.228.249.3	HTTP	373	GET /style.css HTTP/1.1
83	9.388774987	44.228.249.3	192.168.204.130	HTTP	60	HTTP/1.1 200 OK (text/css)
86	9.389143924	192.168.204.130	44.228.249.3	HTTP	433	GET /images/logo.gif HTTP/1.1
88	9.549691712	192.168.204.130	44.228.249.3	HTTP	426	GET /favicon.ico HTTP/1.1
90	9.725913894	44.228.249.3	192.168.204.130	HTTP	6954	HTTP/1.1 200 OK (GIF89a)
92	9.885401617	44.228.249.3	192.168.204.130	HTTP	1189	HTTP/1.1 200 OK (image/x-icon)
94	11.360950325	192.168.204.130	44.228.249.3	HTTP	451	GET /login.php HTTP/1.1
98	11.704551666	44.228.249.3	192.168.204.130	HTTP	1522	HTTP/1.1 200 OK (text/html)
106	19.332365101	192.168.204.130	44.228.249.3	HTTP	578	POST /userinfo.php HTTP/1.1 (application/x-www-form-urlencoded)
110	19.807448631	44.228.249.3	192.168.204.130	HTTP	1681	HTTP/1.1 200 OK (text/html)
117	22.329681096	192.168.204.130	44.228.249.3	HTTP	686	POST /userinfo.php HTTP/1.1 (application/x-www-form-urlencoded)
121	22.791794099	44.228.249.3	192.168.204.130	HTTP	1658	HTTP/1.1 200 OK (text/html)

Frame 70: 404 bytes on wire (3232 bits), 404 bytes captured (3232 bits) on interface eth0  
Ethernet II, Src: VMware\_a2:c5:93 (00:0c:29:a2:c5:93), Dst: VMware\_f0:9f:90 (00:50:56:f0:9f:90)  
Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 192.168.204.130, Dst: 44.228.249.3  
Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 58436, Dst Port: 80, Seq: 1, Ack: 1, Len: 350  
Hypertext Transfer Protocol

404 Not Found

Host: testphp.vulnweb.com  
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux x86\_64; rv:128.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/128.0  
Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,\*/\*;q=0.8  
Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5  
Accept-Encoding: gzip

Wireshark interface showing a packet capture on eth0. The filter is set to `ip.addr == 192.168.204.130`. The packet list shows several TCP and TLSv1.2 packets. The packet details pane shows the structure of a packet, including Ethernet II, Internet Protocol Version 4, User Datagram Protocol, and Domain Name System (query). The packet bytes pane shows the raw data in hexadecimal and ASCII.

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
337	161.616629747	34.36.137.203	192.168.204.130	TCP	60	443 → 38812 [ACK] Seq=79 Ack=142 Win=64240 Len=0
338	161.616630808	34.36.137.203	192.168.204.130	TCP	60	443 → 38812 [ACK] Seq=79 Ack=143 Win=64239 Len=0
339	161.688446703	34.167.243.93	192.168.204.130	TCP	60	443 → 36378 [FIN, PSH, ACK] Seq=79 Ack=143 Win=64239 Len=0
340	161.688447524	34.167.243.93	192.168.204.130	TCP	60	443 → 35070 [FIN, PSH, ACK] Seq=93 Ack=172 Win=64239 Len=0
341	161.688575629	192.168.204.130	34.167.243.93	TCP	54	36378 → 443 [ACK] Seq=143 Ack=80 Win=7464 Len=0
342	161.688652089	192.168.204.130	34.167.243.93	TCP	54	35070 → 443 [ACK] Seq=171 Ack=94 Win=8924 Len=0
343	161.689113895	34.36.137.203	192.168.204.130	TCP	60	443 → 38812 [FIN, PSH, ACK] Seq=79 Ack=143 Win=64239 Len=0
344	161.689132869	192.168.204.130	34.36.137.203	TCP	54	38812 → 443 [ACK] Seq=143 Ack=80 Win=63849 Len=0
345	162.616388970	192.168.204.130	151.101.209.91	TLSv1.2	93	Application Data
346	162.616795506	192.168.204.130	151.101.209.91	TLSv1.2	78	Application Data
347	162.616892498	192.168.204.130	151.101.209.91	TCP	54	42524 → 443 [FIN, ACK] Seq=142 Ack=79 Win=65535 Len=0
348	162.616936113	151.101.209.91	192.168.204.130	TCP	60	443 → 42524 [ACK] Seq=79 Ack=118 Win=64240 Len=0
349	162.616936744	151.101.209.91	192.168.204.130	TCP	60	443 → 42524 [ACK] Seq=79 Ack=142 Win=64240 Len=0
350	162.617101576	151.101.209.91	192.168.204.130	TCP	60	443 → 42524 [ACK] Seq=79 Ack=143 Win=64239 Len=0
351	162.729771675	151.101.209.91	192.168.204.130	TLSv1.2	78	Application Data
352	162.729772377	151.101.209.91	192.168.204.130	TCP	60	443 → 42524 [FIN, PSH, ACK] Seq=103 Ack=143 Win=64239 Len=0
353	162.729835873	192.168.204.130	151.101.209.91	TCP	54	42524 → 443 [RST] Seq=143 Win=0 Len=0
354	162.729887768	192.168.204.130	151.101.209.91	TCP	54	42524 → 443 [RST] Seq=143 Win=0 Len=0

Frame 9: 79 bytes on wire (632 bits), 79 bytes captured (632 bits) on interface eth0, id 0000 00 50 56 f0 9f 90 00 0c 29 a2 c5 93 08 00 45 00 PV ... } ... E.  
Ethernet II, Src: VMware\_A2:c5:93 (08:0c:29:a2:c5:93), Dst: VMware\_f0:9f:90 (00:50:56:f0:9f:90) A @ @ ...  
Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 192.168.204.130, Dst: 192.168.204.2 0020 cc 02 e8 bd 00 35 00 2d 1a 15 64 b4 01 00 00 01 ... 5 - ... d ...  
User Datagram Protocol, Src Port: 59581, Dst Port: 53 0030 00 00 00 00 00 05 74 05 01 6d 73 09 6d 69 63 ... t eams mic  
Domain Name System (query) 0040 72 6f 73 6f 66 74 03 03 6f 6d 00 00 01 00 01 rosoft c om ...

Wireshark\_eth09GRVE3.pcapng | Packets: 354 - Displayed: 305 (86.2%) | Profile: Default

Wireshark interface showing a packet capture on eth0. The filter is set to `ip.addr == 192.168.204.130`. The packet list shows several DNS and TLSv1.3 packets. The packet details pane shows the structure of a packet, including Ethernet II, Internet Protocol Version 4, User Datagram Protocol, and Domain Name System (query). The packet bytes pane shows the raw data in hexadecimal and ASCII.

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
9	0.558486136	192.168.204.130	192.168.204.2	DNS	79	Standard query 0x64b4 A teams.microsoft.com
10	0.558668388	192.168.204.130	192.168.204.2	DNS	79	Standard query 0x95b0 AAAA teams.microsoft.com
11	0.559324517	192.168.204.2	192.168.204.130	DNS	257	Standard query response 0x95b0 AAAA teams.microsoft.com CNAME teams.office.com CNAME teams.office.com CNAME tmc-g2.in-4.office.com
12	0.559325338	192.168.204.2	192.168.204.130	DNS	233	Standard query response 0x64b4 A teams.microsoft.com CNAME teams.office.com CNAME tmc-g2.in-4.office.com
13	0.594489519	192.168.204.130	52.123.128.14	TCP	74	56100 → 443 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=64240 Len=0 MSS=1460 SACK_PERM TSval=3591016283 TSecr=0 WS=128
14	0.630484388	192.168.204.130	52.123.128.14	TCP	74	56100 → 443 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=64240 Len=0 MSS=1460 SACK_PERM TSval=3591016319 TSecr=0 WS=128
15	0.649158993	52.123.128.14	192.168.204.130	TCP	60	443 → 56100 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=64240 Len=0 MSS=1460
16	0.649039020	192.168.204.130	52.123.128.14	TCP	54	56100 → 443 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=64240 Len=0
17	0.651482114	192.168.204.130	52.123.128.14	TLSv1.3	721	Client Hello (SNI=teams.microsoft.com)
18	0.651989010	52.123.128.14	192.168.204.130	TCP	60	443 → 56100 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=668 Win=64240 Len=0
19	0.677271917	52.123.128.14	192.168.204.130	TCP	60	443 → 56100 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=64240 Len=0 MSS=1460
20	0.677439383	192.168.204.130	52.123.128.14	TCP	54	56100 → 443 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=64240 Len=0
21	0.679196799	192.168.204.130	52.123.128.14	TLSv1.3	721	Client Hello (SNI=teams.microsoft.com)
22	0.679744326	52.123.128.14	192.168.204.130	TCP	60	443 → 56100 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=668 Win=64240 Len=0
23	0.767710243	52.123.128.14	192.168.204.130	TLSv1.3	1334	Server Hello, Change Cipher Spec
24	0.767711004	52.123.128.14	192.168.204.130	TLSv1.3	4797	Application Data
25	0.767832609	192.168.204.130	52.123.128.14	TCP	54	56100 → 443 [ACK] Seq=668 Ack=1281 Win=65535 Len=0
26	0.767893957	192.168.204.130	52.123.128.14	TCP	54	56100 → 443 [ACK] Seq=668 Ack=6824 Win=65535 Len=0

Frame 9: 79 bytes on wire (632 bits), 79 bytes captured (632 bits) on interface eth0, id 0000 00 50 56 f0 9f 90 00 0c 29 a2 c5 93 08 00 45 00 PV ... } ... E.  
Ethernet II, Src: VMware\_A2:c5:93 (08:0c:29:a2:c5:93), Dst: VMware\_f0:9f:90 (00:50:56:f0:9f:90) A @ @ ...  
Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 192.168.204.130, Dst: 192.168.204.2 0020 cc 02 e8 bd 00 35 00 2d 1a 15 64 b4 01 00 00 01 ... 5 - ... d ...  
User Datagram Protocol, Src Port: 59581, Dst Port: 53 0030 00 00 00 00 00 05 74 05 01 6d 73 09 6d 69 63 ... t eams mic  
Domain Name System (query) 0040 72 6f 73 6f 66 74 03 03 6f 6d 00 00 01 00 01 rosoft c om ...



```
kali-linux-2025.3-virtualbox-amd64 [Running] - Oracle VirtualBox
File Machine View Input Devices Help

root@kali: /home/kali

Session Actions Edit View Help

(kali@kali)-[~]
$ echo -n "Password123" | sha256sum
008c70392e3abfbd0fa47bbc2ed96aa99bd49e159727fcba0f2e6abeb3a9d601 -

(kali@kali)-[~]
$ echo "008c70392e3abfbd0fa47bbc2ed96aa99bd49e159727fcba0f2e6abeb3a9d601" >
hash

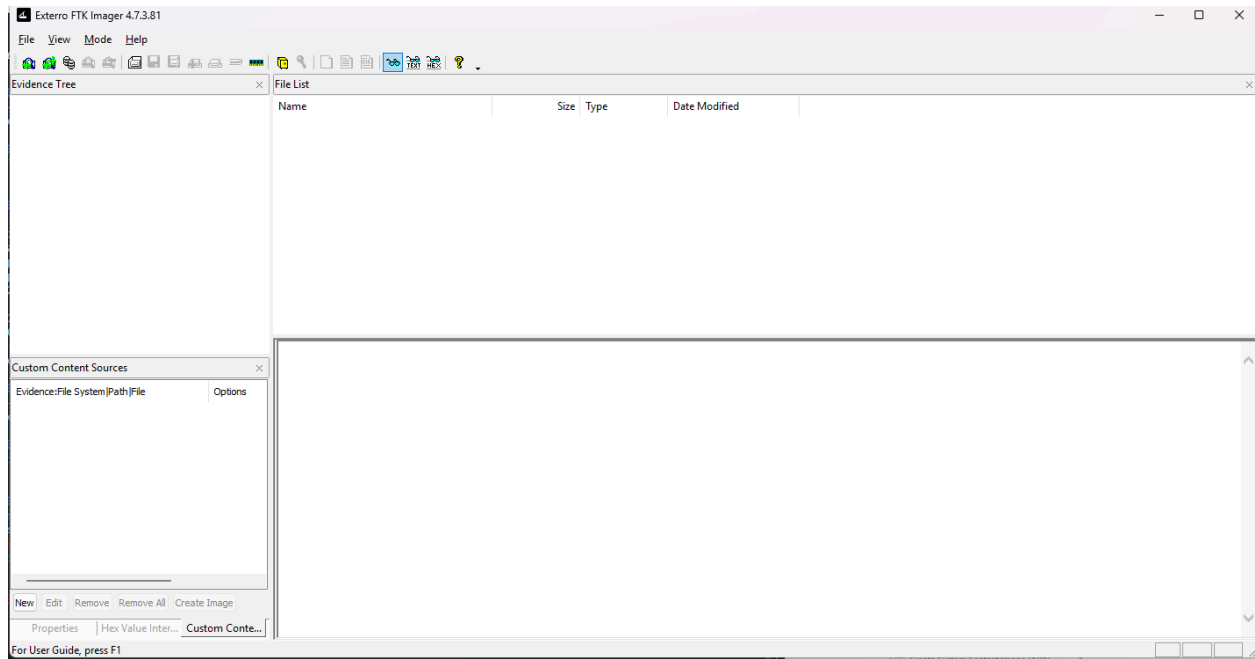
(kali@kali)-[~]
$ john --wordlist=/usr/share/wordlists/rockyou.txt --format=raw-sha256 hash
Created directory: /home/kali/.john
Using default input encoding: UTF-8
Loaded 1 password hash (Raw-SHA256 [SHA256 256/256 AVX2 8x])
Warning: poor OpenMP scalability for this hash type, consider --fork=2
Will run 2 OpenMP threads
Press 'q' or Ctrl-C to abort, almost any other key for status
Password123 (?)
1g 0:00:00:00 DONE (2025-10-28 02:26) 8.333g/s 546133p/s 546133c/s 546133C/s dyesebel..sabrina7
Use the "--show --format=Raw-SHA256" options to display all of the cracked passwords reliably
Session completed.

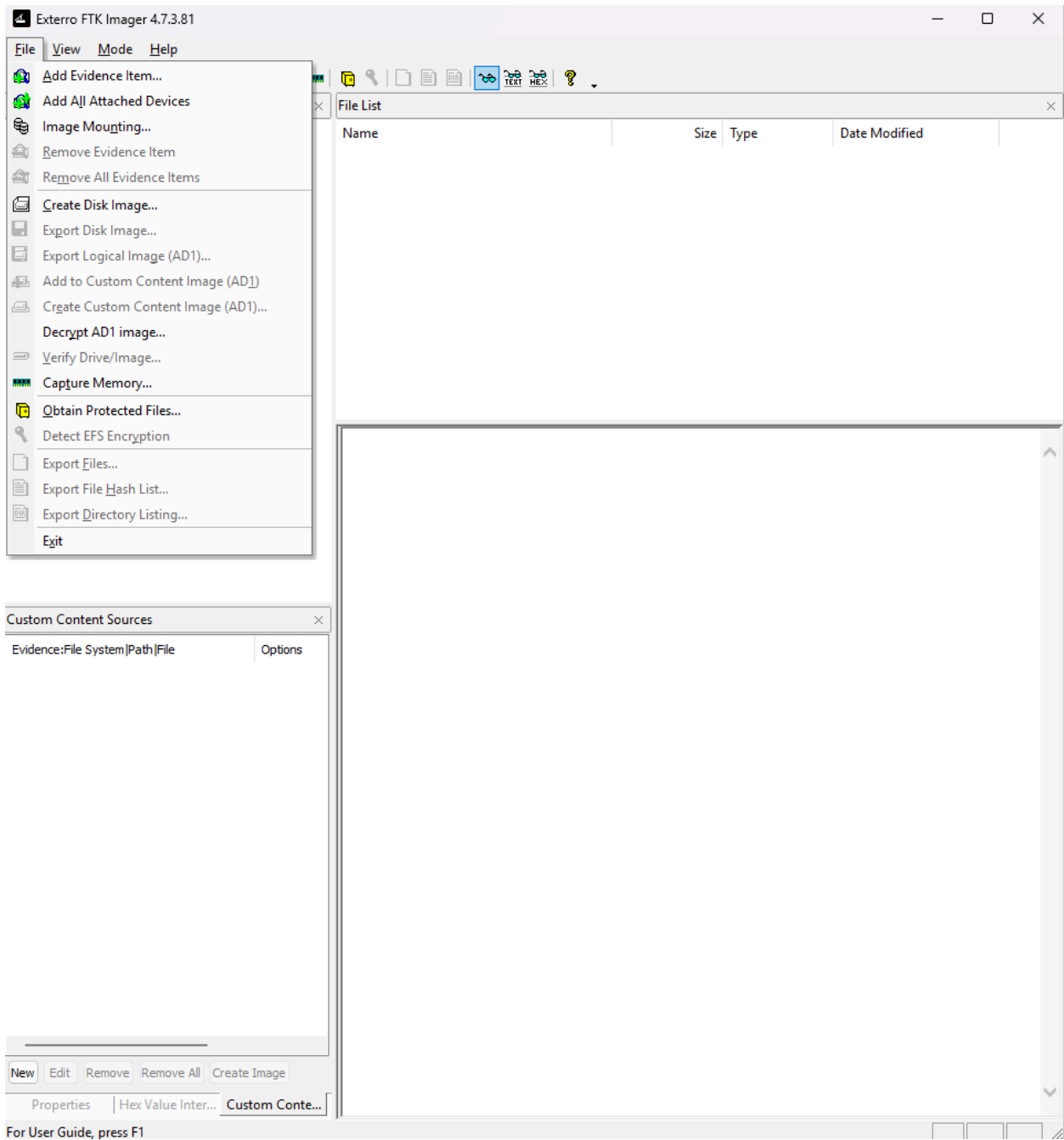
(kali@kali)-[~]
$ echo -n "qwertyuiop" | sha256sum
9a900403ac313ba27a1bc81f0932652b8020dac92c234d98fa0b06bf0040ecfd -

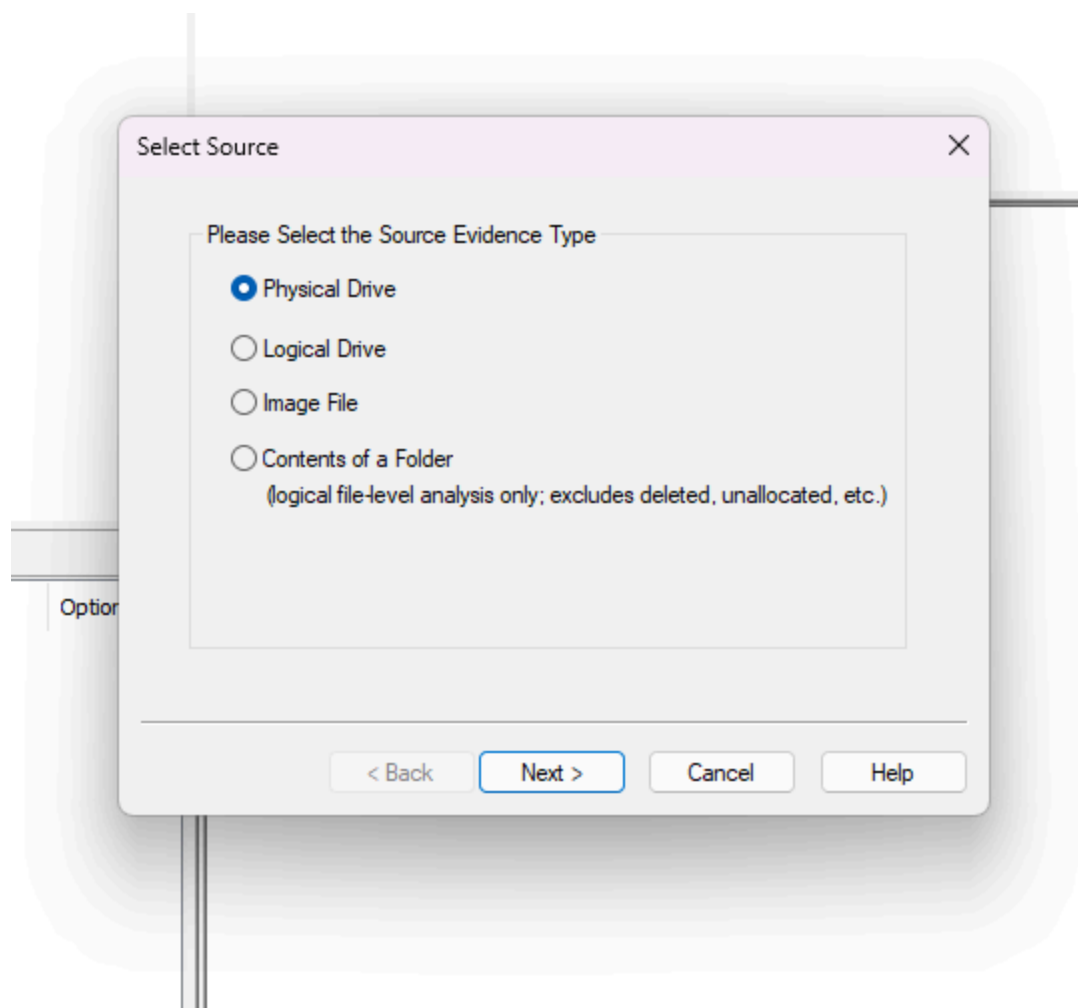
(kali@kali)-[~]
$ whoami
kali

(kali@kali)-[~]
$ sudo su
[sudo] password for kali:
(root@kali)-[/home/kali]
# whoami
root

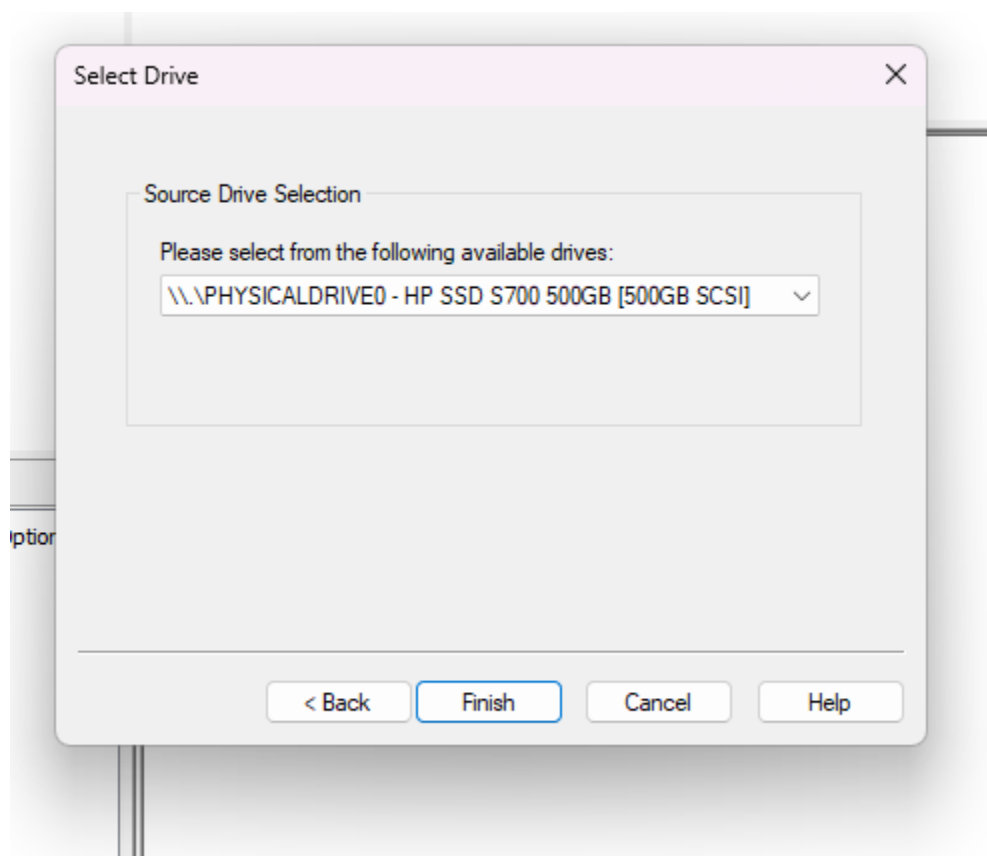
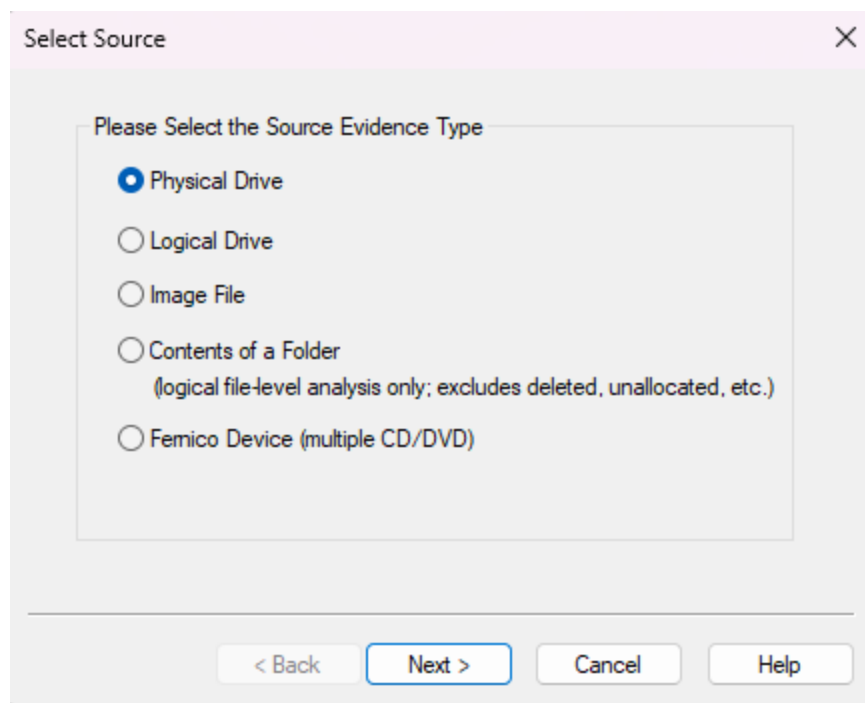
(root@kali)-[/home/kali]
#
```







Option



Exterro FTK Imager 4.7.3.81

FileViewModeHelp

Evidence Tree

\\PHYSICALDRIVE0

File List

Name	Size	Type	Date Modified
0000000000 00 00 00 00 00 00 00-00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 ..... 0000000010 00 00 00 00 00 00 00-00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 ..... 0000000020 00 00 00 00 00 00 00-00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 ..... 0000000030 00 00 00 00 00 00 00-00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 ..... 0000000040 00 00 00 00 00 00 00-00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 ..... 0000000050 00 00 00 00 00 00 00-00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 ..... 0000000060 00 00 00 00 00 00 00-00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 ..... 0000000070 00 00 00 00 00 00 00-00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 ..... 0000000080 00 00 00 00 00 00 00-00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 ..... 0000000090 00 00 00 00 00 00 00-00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 ..... 00000000a0 00 00 00 00 00 00 00-00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 ..... 00000000b0 00 00 00 00 00 00 00-00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 ..... 00000000c0 00 00 00 00 00 00 00-00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 ..... 00000000d0 00 00 00 00 00 00 00-00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 ..... 00000000e0 00 00 00 00 00 00 00-00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 ..... 00000000f0 00 00 00 00 00 00 00-00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 ..... 0000000100 00 00 00 00 00 00 00-00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 ..... 0000000110 00 00 00 00 00 00 00-00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 ..... 0000000120 00 00 00 00 00 00 00-00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 ..... 0000000130 00 00 00 00 00 00 00-00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 ..... 0000000140 00 00 00 00 00 00 00-00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 ..... 0000000150 00 00 00 00 00 00 00-00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 ..... 0000000160 00 00 00 00 00 00 00-00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 ..... 0000000170 00 00 00 00 00 00 00-00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 ..... 0000000180 00 00 00 00 00 00 00-00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 ..... 0000000190 00 00 00 00 00 00 00-00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 ..... 00000001a0 00 00 00 00 00 00 00-00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 ..... 00000001b0 00 00 00 00 00 00 00-00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 ..... 00000001c0 02 00 EE FF FF FF 01 00-00 00 2F 60 38 3A 00 00 ...iyyy.../`8:.. 00000001d0 00 00 00 00 00 00 00-00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 ..... 00000001e0 00 00 00 00 00 00 00-00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 ..... 00000001f0 00 00 00 00 00 00 00-00 00 00 00 00 00 55 AA .....U+ 0000000200 45 46 49 20 50 41 52 54-00 00 01 00 5C 00 00 00 EFI PART...\ 0000000210 55 A1 14 C9 00 00 00 00-01 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 U;E.. 0000000220 2F 60 38 3A 00 00 00 00-22 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 /`8:...". 0000000230 0E 60 38 3A 00 00 00 00-C2 EE 25 B6 18 8D EF 4B `8:...Åi&¶-iK 0000000240 BD 9B 9E 7A 95 10 4B F3-02 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 %..z..K6.. 0000000250 80 00 00 00 80 00 00 00-1F C0 C9 55 00 00 00 00 .....AEU.. 0000000260 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00-00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 ..... 0000000270 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00-00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 ..... 			

Custom Content Sources

Evidence:File System|Path|FileOptions

NewEditRemoveRemove AllCreate Image

PropertiesHex Value Inter...Custom Conte...

Cursor pos = 0; phy sec = 0

Listed: 0 Selected: 0 \\PHYSICAL DRIVE0

Select File ✕

Evidence Source Selection

Please enter the source path:

test.img

Browse...

< Back Finish Cancel Help

Create Image ✕

Image Source

C:\Users\student\Downloads\omarchy-3.1.3.iso

Starting Evidence Number: 1

Image Destination(s)

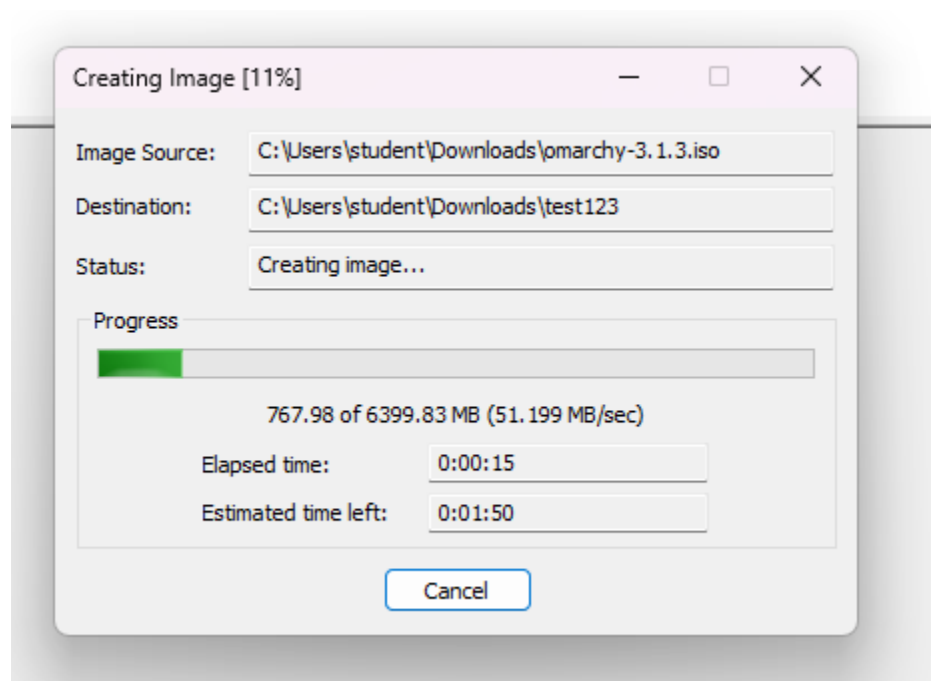
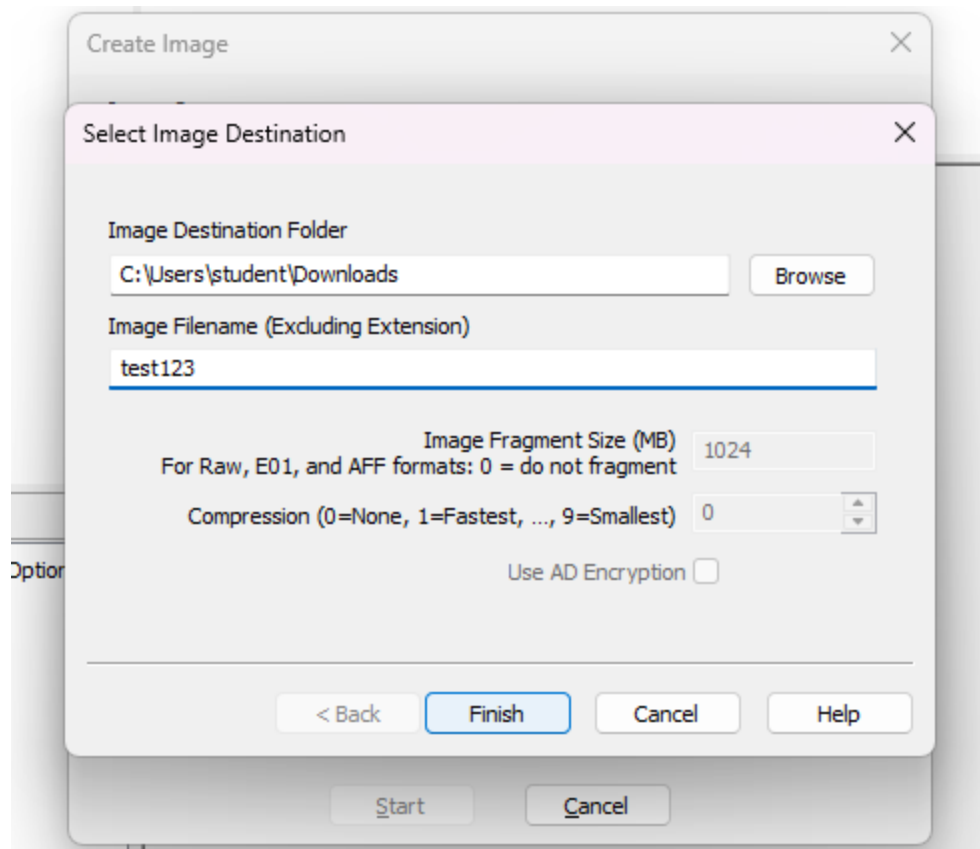
Add... Edit... Remove

Add Overflow Location

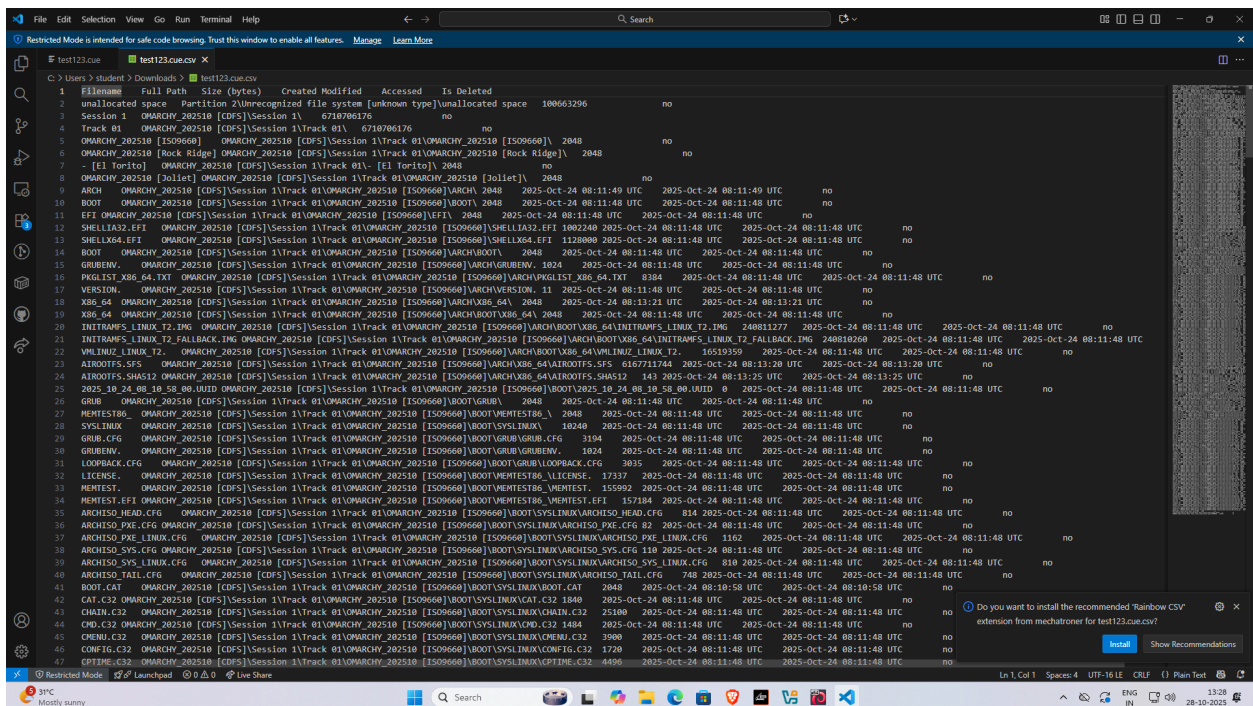
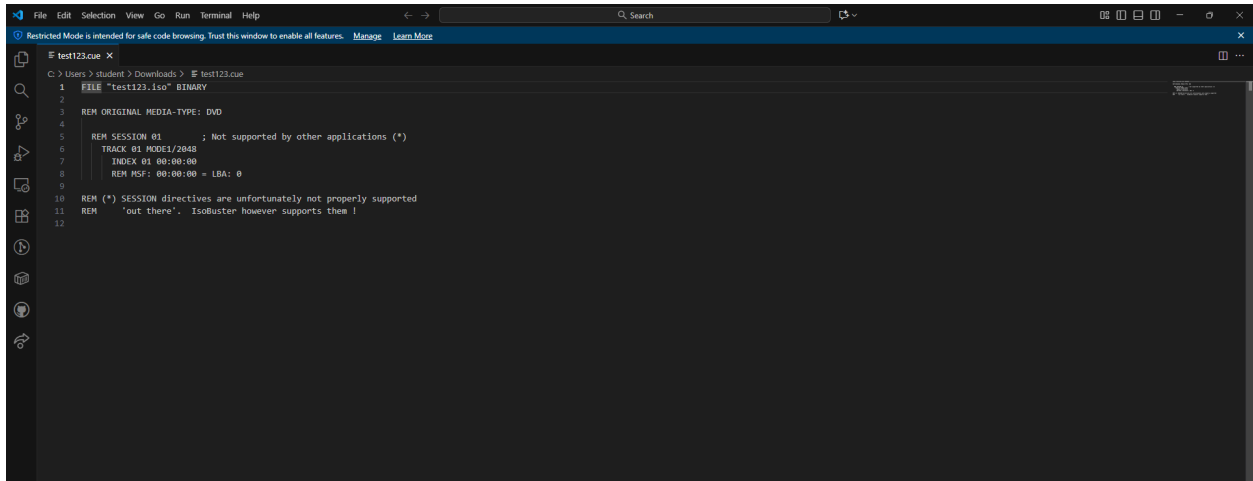
☒ Verify images after they are created ☐ Precalculate Progress Statistics

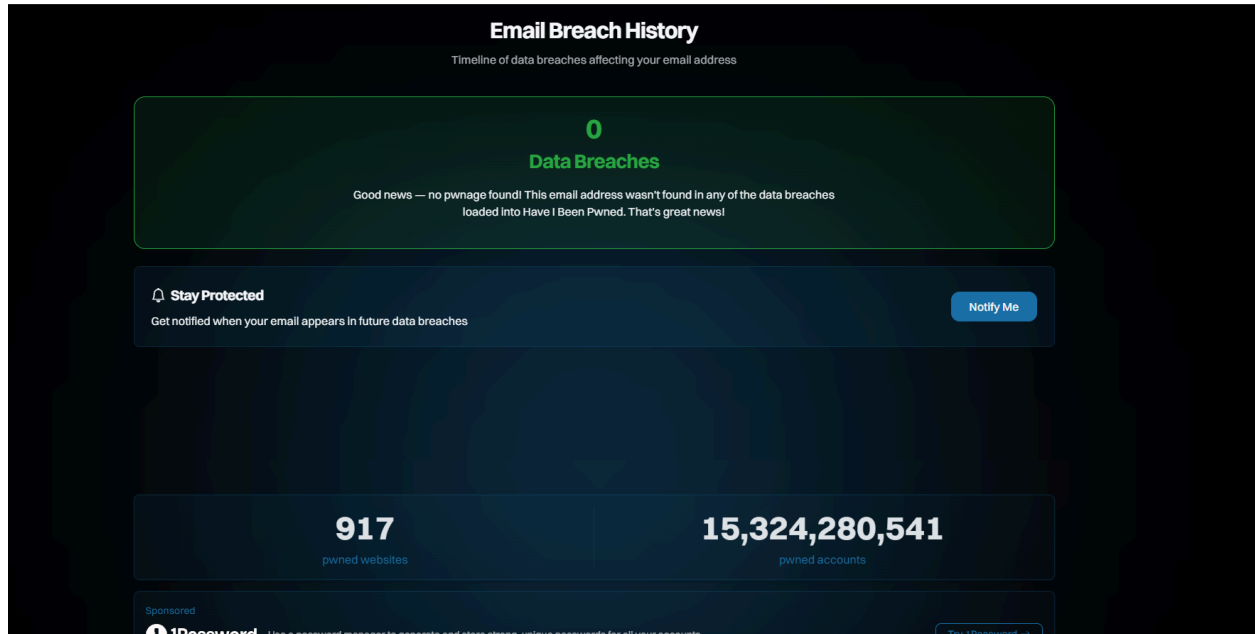
☐ Create directory listings of all files in the image after they are created

Start Cancel









## 12.7 Conclusion:

Understanding how to geolocate IP addresses aids in identifying the physical location relevant to cyber incidents, which is essential for pinpointing suspects or compromised systems.

Analyzing email headers reveals detailed information about the route and authenticity of emails, helping to detect phishing, spoofing, or unauthorized access.

Recovering browser search history provides crucial insights into user intent, digital footprints, and evidence of potential malicious activities or information gathering.

Collectively, these methods empower forensic investigators to construct a comprehensive timeline and narrative of cyber events, supporting accurate incident resolution and legal proceedings.

Effective use of these techniques is vital to maintaining cybersecurity and supporting law enforcement efforts in today's cloud-centric digital environment.