

Experiment No. 3

Date of Performance (DOP): 30/07/2025

Date of Submission (DOS): 04/08/2025

3.1 Aim:

To understand and perform operations related to data storage including:

- Magic Numbers
- Extension Obfuscation
- Bit and Block Shifting
- Recovering a Deleted File
- File Carving

3.2 Lab Outcome:

By the end of this lab, students will be able to:

- Identify file types using magic numbers
- Demonstrate extension obfuscation and its detection
- Apply bit and block shifting techniques on file data
- Perform basic file recovery methods
- Conduct file carving to extract embedded files

3.3 Learning Objectives:

- Understand the concept of file signatures (magic numbers)
- Learn how file extensions can be manipulated and hidden

- Apply data manipulation techniques like bit and block shifting
- Practice recovering deleted files using forensic tools
- Learn the basics of file carving and apply them on disk images

3.4 Requirements:

- Operating System: Kali Linux / Windows with forensic tools
- Software Tools:
 - Hex Editor (e.g., Bless, HxD)
 - Foremost / Scalpel (for file carving)
 - PhotoRec / Recuva (for file recovery)
 - Command-line utilities (e.g., xxd, file)
- Sample files with known formats (JPEG, PDF, PNG, etc.)

3.5 Related Theory:

A) Magic Numbers:

A magic number is a constant numerical or text value used to identify a file format. It resides in the file header. For example:

- JPEG: FF D8 FF E0
- PDF: %PDF
- PNG: 89 50 4E 47

Tools like `file` command in Linux use magic numbers to determine file types regardless of file extensions.

B) Extension Obfuscation:

Changing a file extension (e.g., .exe to .jpg) to disguise its true format. This technique is often used in malware to bypass detection. Magic numbers can help reveal the actual file type.

C) Bit and Block Shifting:

Bit shifting involves shifting bits of data to the left or right, altering the binary content of a file. Block shifting involves moving chunks of data within a file. These can be used for obfuscation or simple encryption.

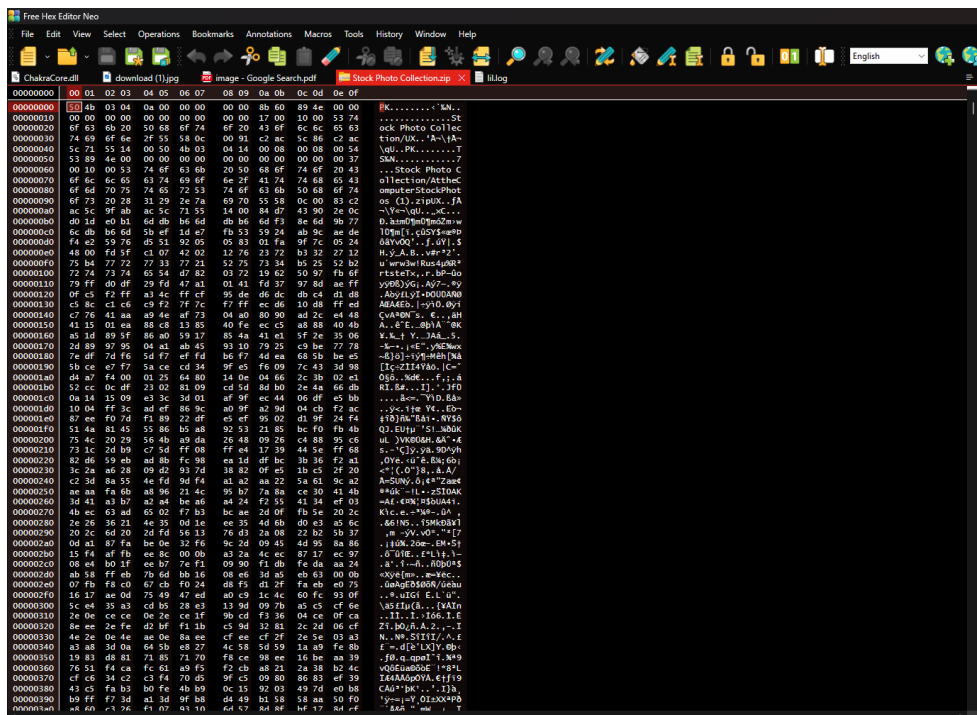
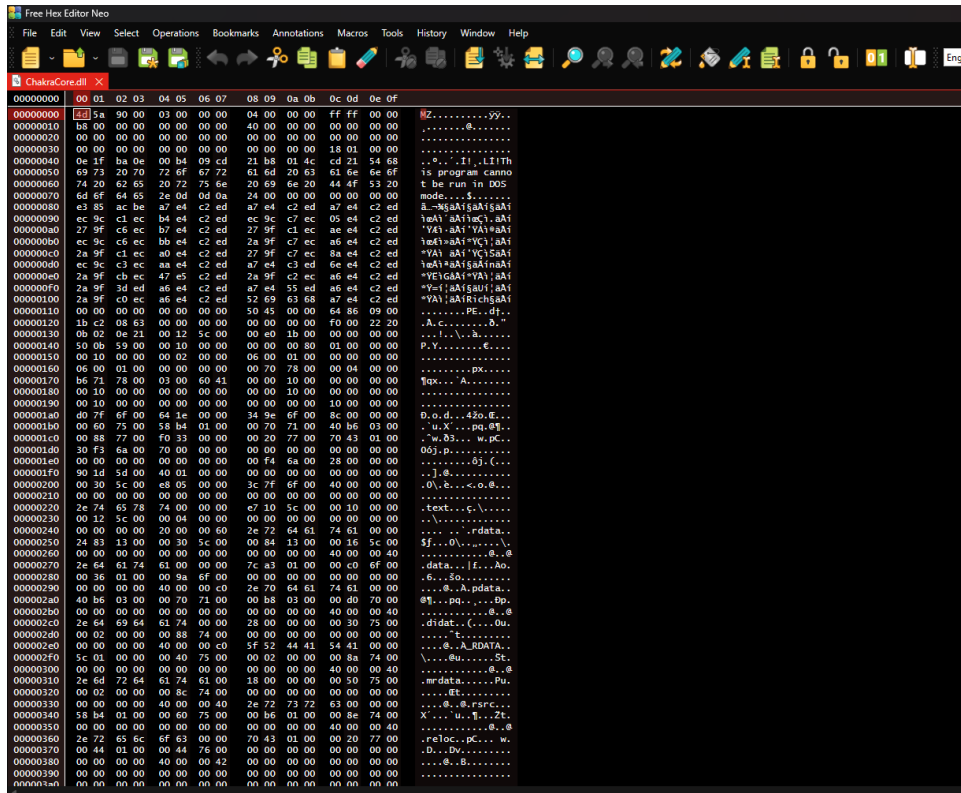
D) Recovering a Deleted File:

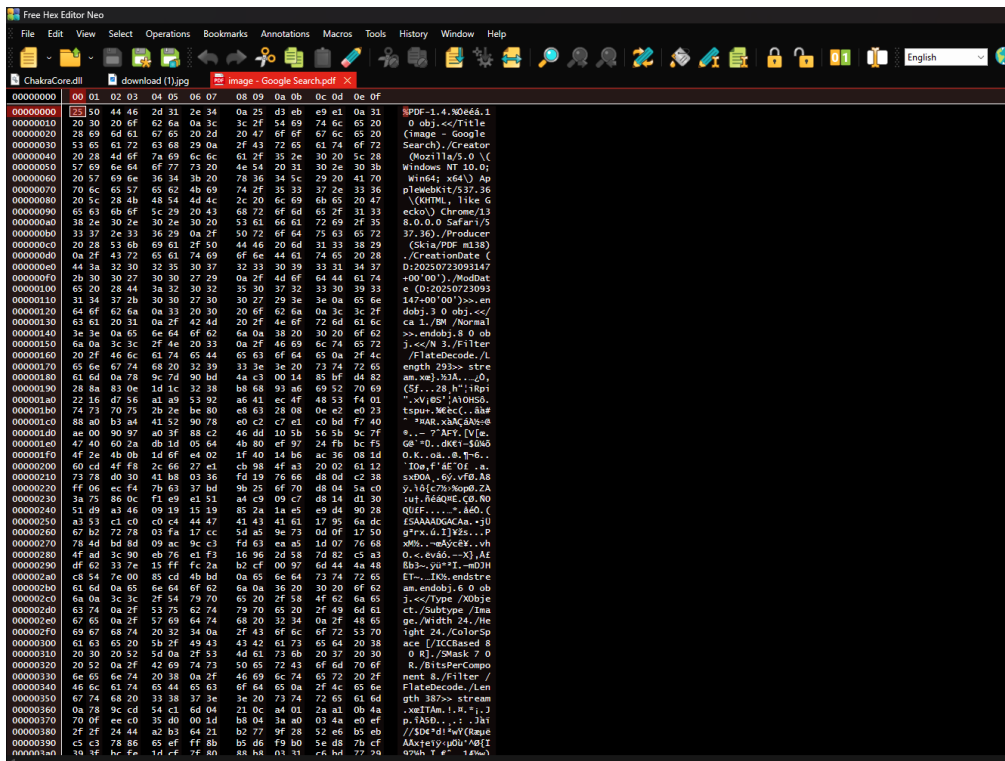
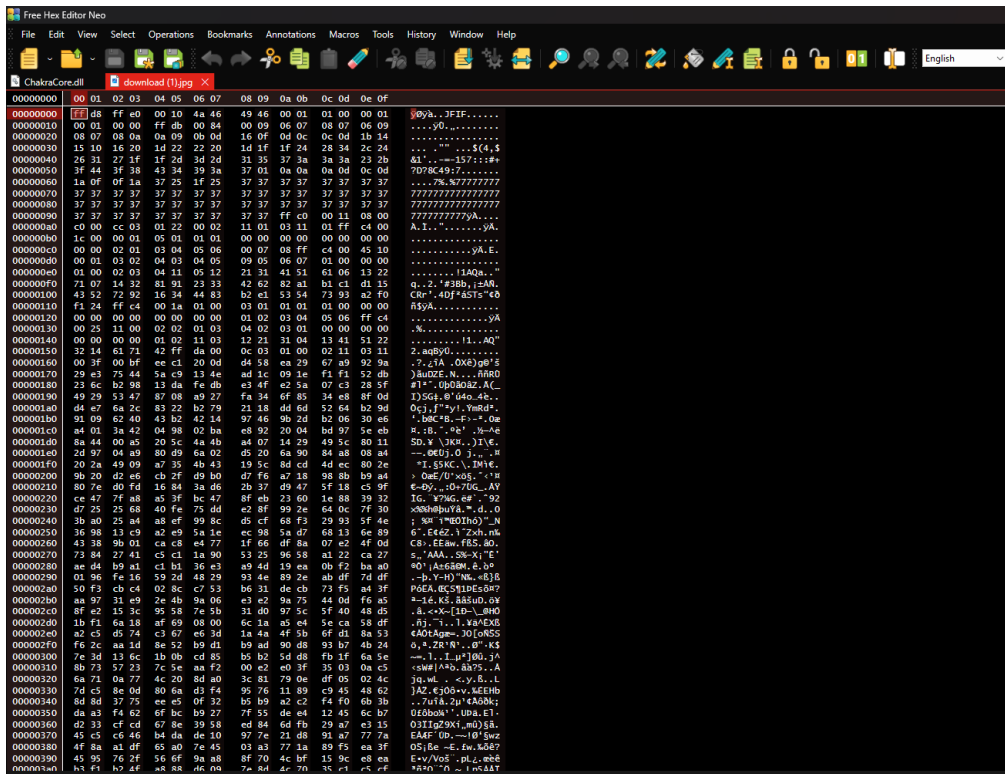
Files deleted from a filesystem are often recoverable unless overwritten. Tools like PhotoRec or Recuva scan raw disk space to recover such files based on known file signatures.

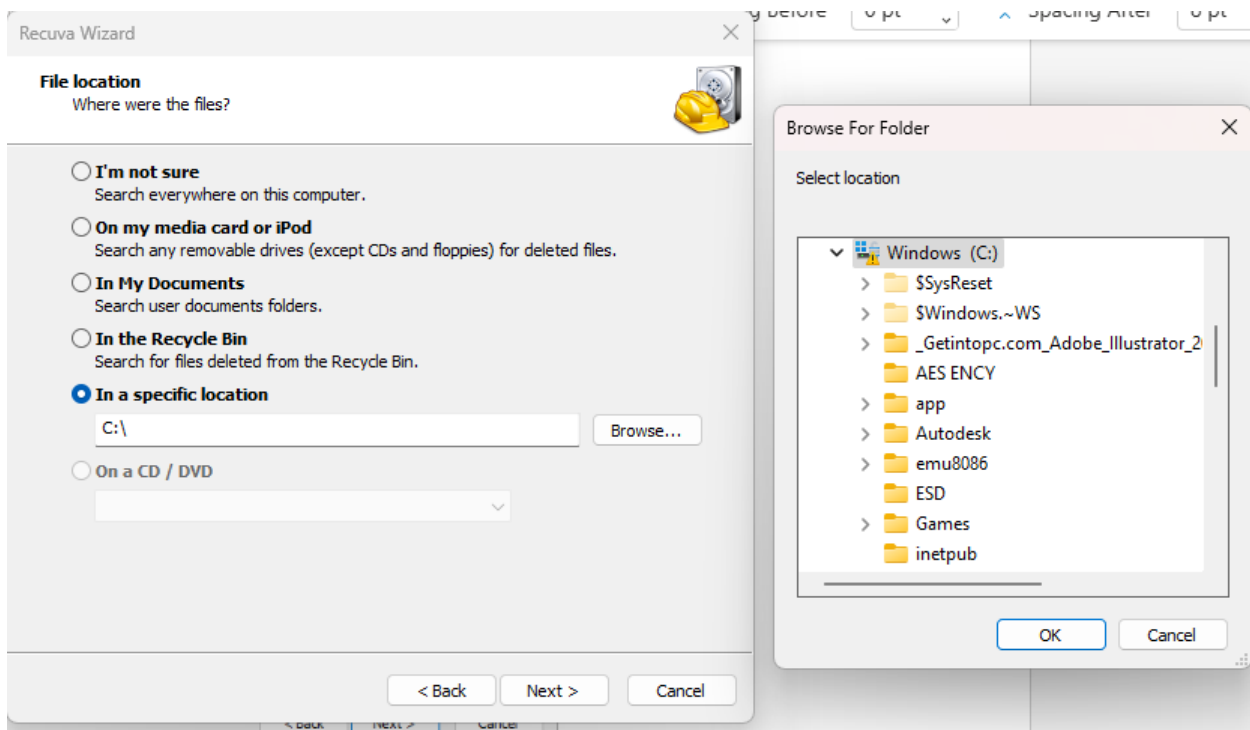
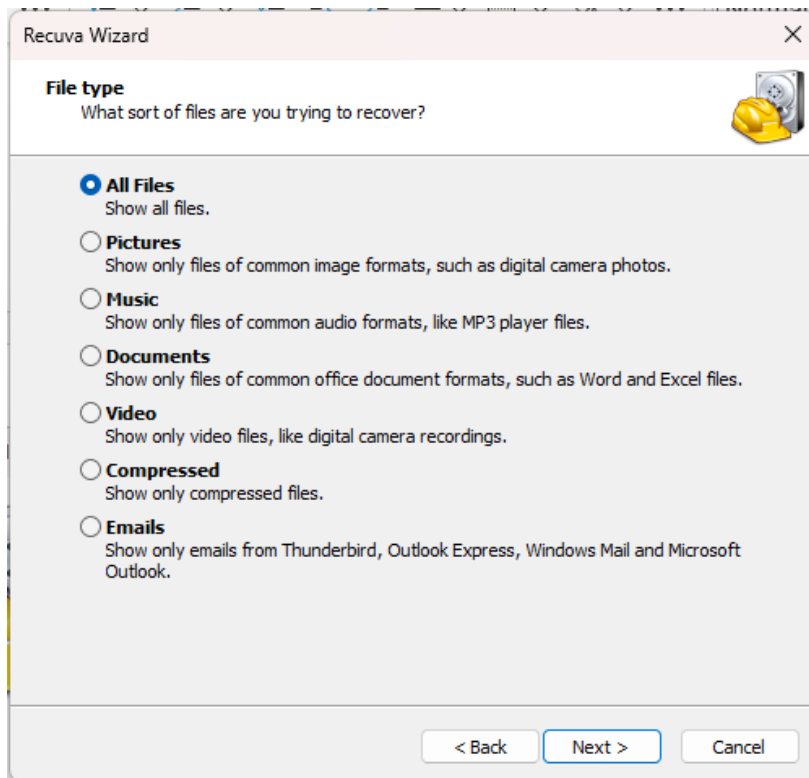
E) File Carving:

File carving is the process of extracting files from raw disk images without relying on file system metadata. Tools like foremost or scalpel can scan a binary image and extract files using header/footer patterns.

3.6 Output:









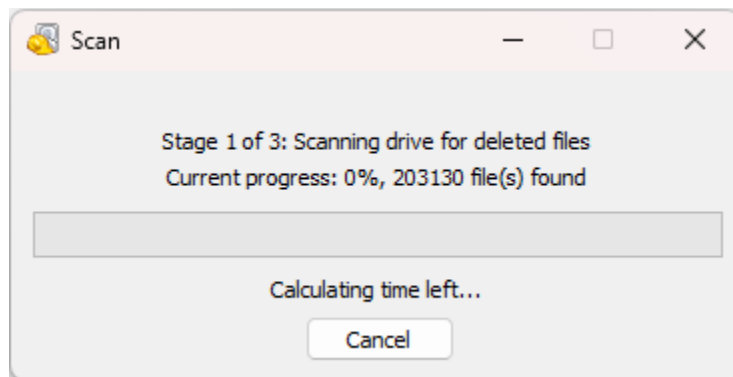
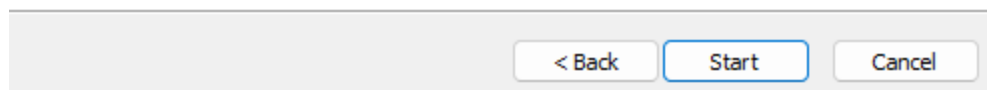
Thank you, Recuva is now ready to search for your files

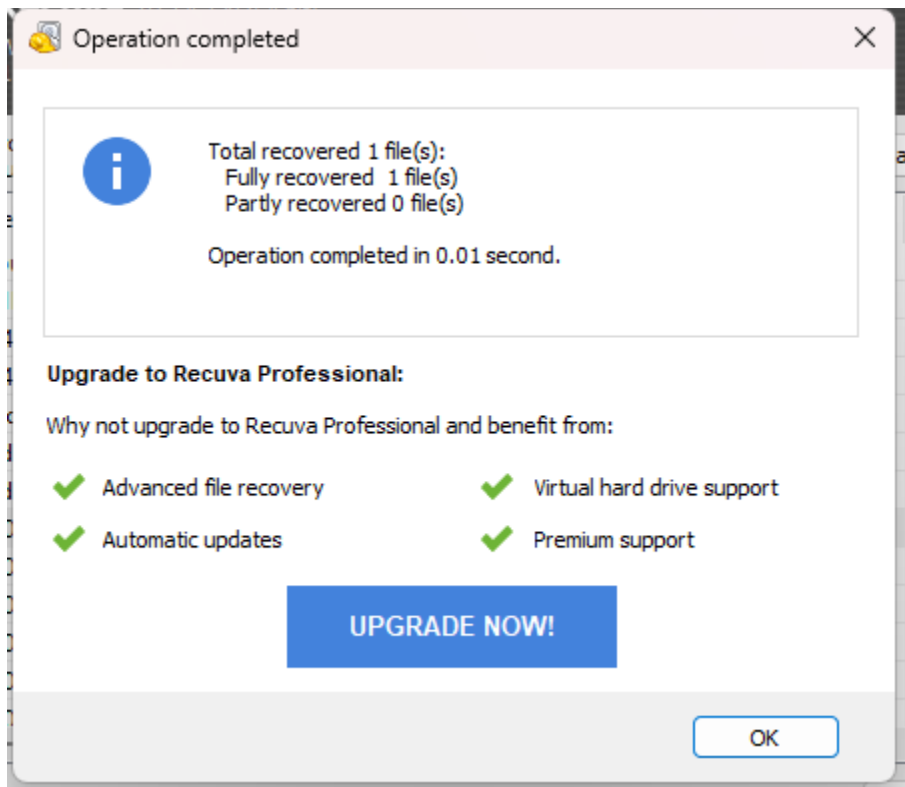
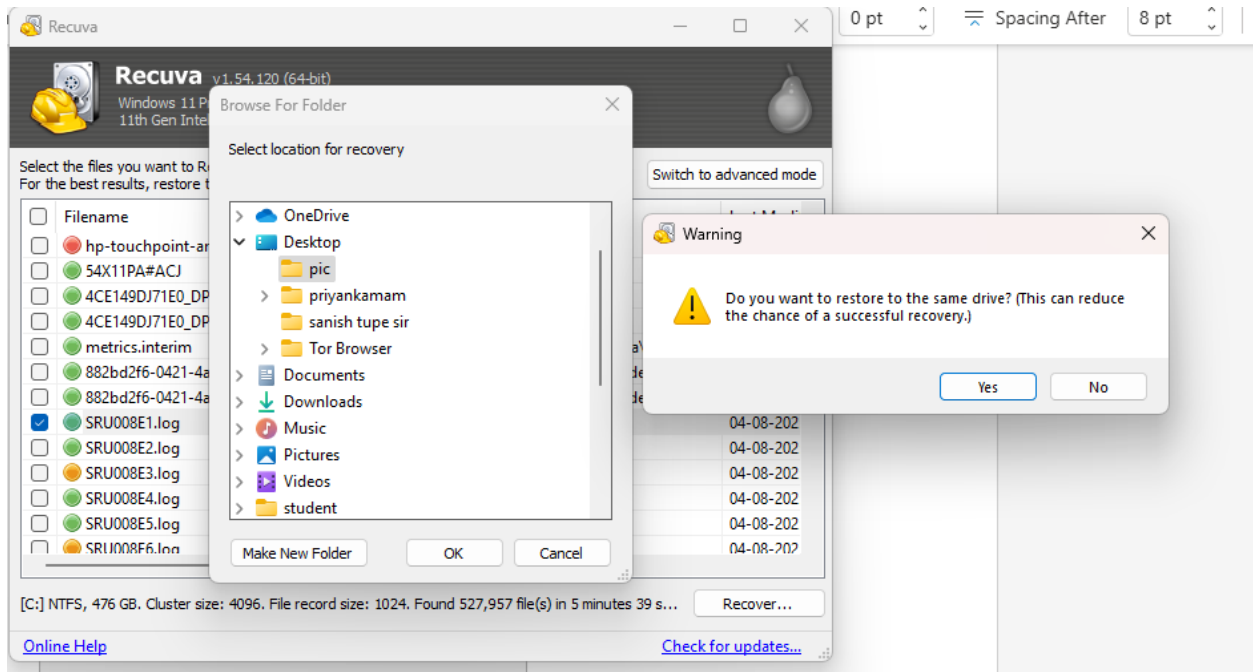
After the search is complete you will see a list of the files Recuva has found. Simply check the files you would like to recover and click the Recover button.

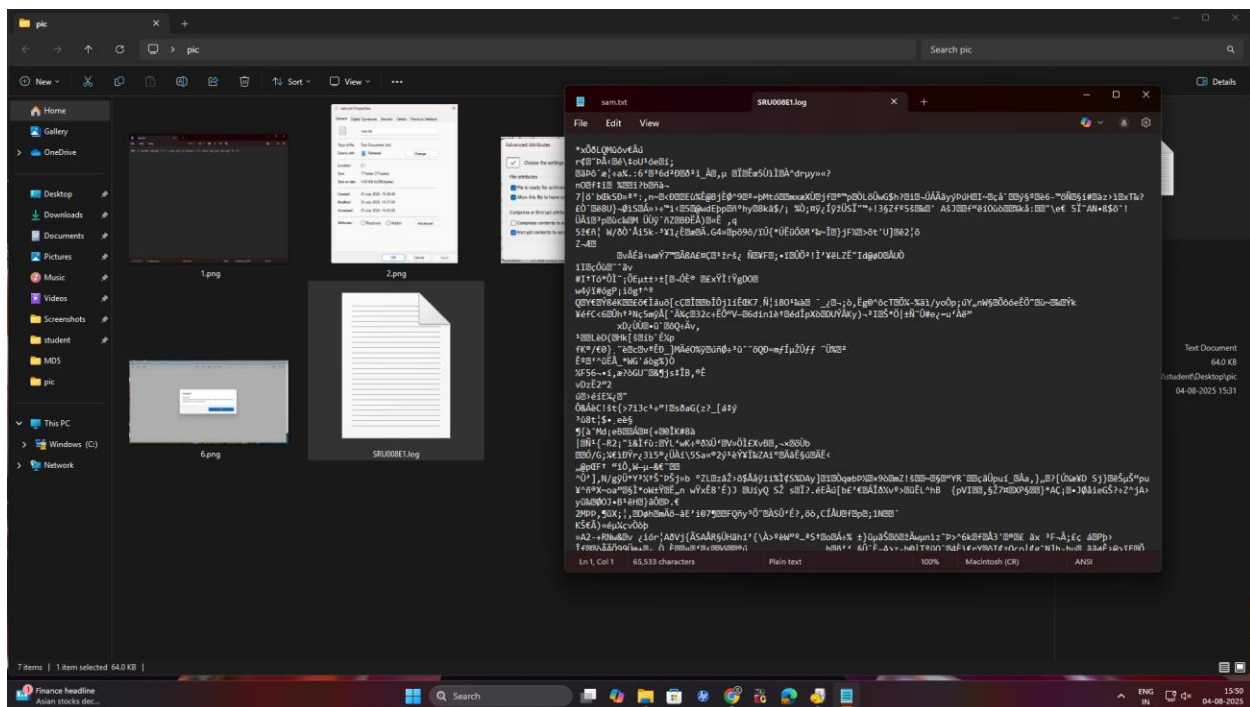
Check this box if previous scans have failed to find your files. Note that this may take over an hour on a large drive.

☒ Enable Deep Scan

Click Start to begin the search.







3.7 Conclusion:

This experiment demonstrated how file types can be identified through their headers, regardless of extensions. It explored how malicious actors may use obfuscation techniques and how forensic tools can recover or carve deleted/hidden data. Understanding these core forensic methods is essential in digital investigations and cybersecurity.