

# Computer Systems Forensic Analysis AFSC

**Autopsy** 

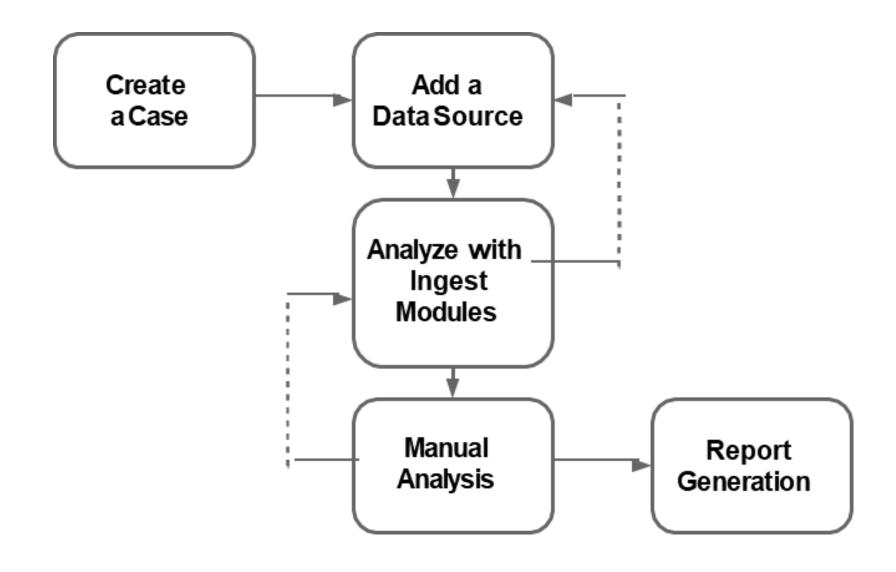
Artur Varanda

School Year 2023-2024



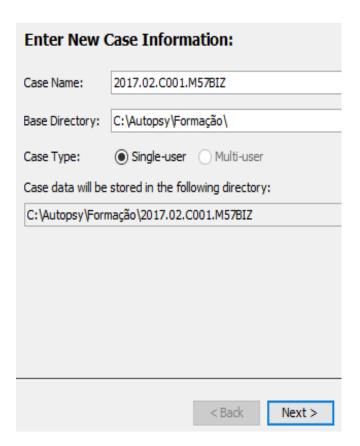


- Autopsy is a graphical tool aimed at the digital investigation of images of storage media
- It is developed in Java, mainly for Windows
- It is expandable (supports modules developed in Python for Java)
- It has limited support for Android

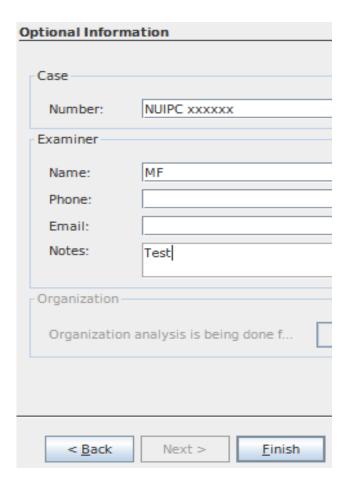




- 1 Create a Case
  - Case Information



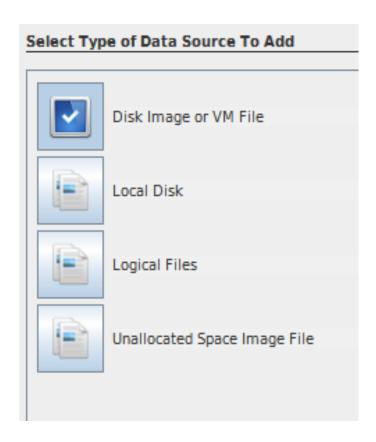
- Case Information
- Case number, examiner



- Case Information
- Case number, examiner

#### 2 - Add a data source

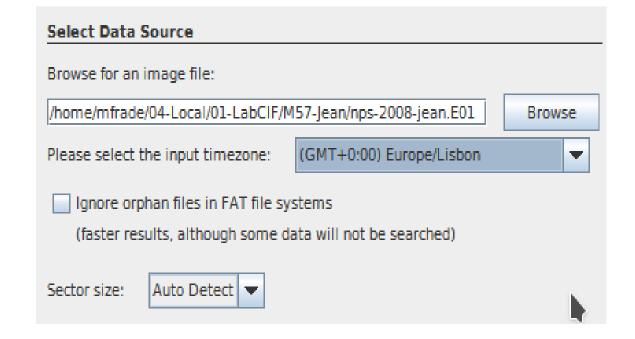
- Raw (dd) or EnCase (E01) image
- Drives, files or local folders
- Virtual machine drives (vmdk, vhd)



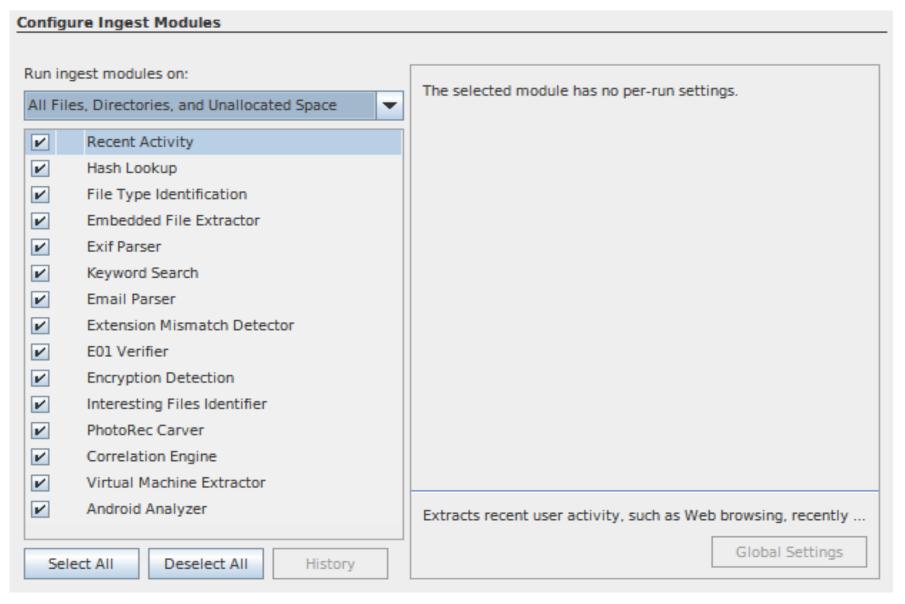
- Case Information
- Case number, examiner

#### 2 - Add a data source

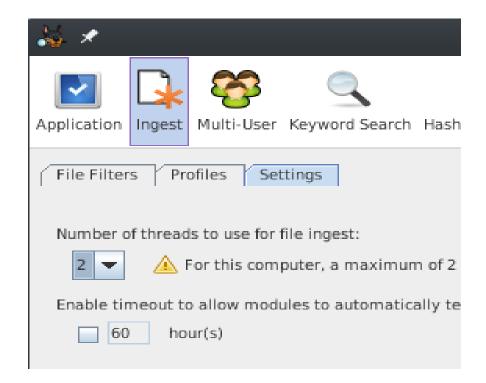
- Raw (dd) or EnCase (E01) image
- Drives, files or local folders
- Virtual machine drives (vmdk, vhd)



#### **AUTOMATED PROCESSING – WITH INGEST MODULES**



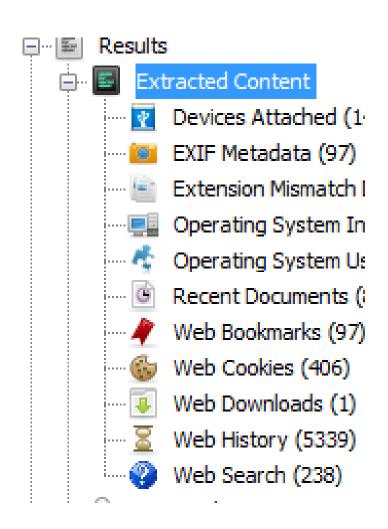
- Autopsy supports multi-thread execution of file ingest
- Aims to reduce the processing time
- Requires setting of the number of threads to use
- Tools → Options → Ingest → Settings



## Extracts information from the last 7 days

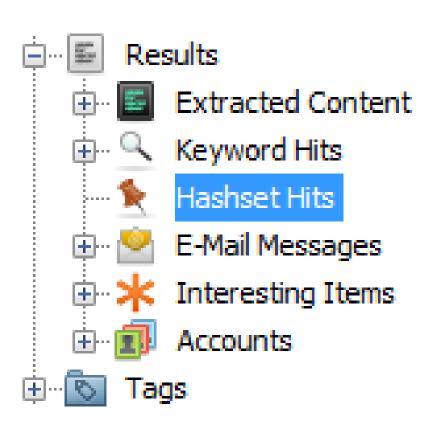
- Internet usage (including searches)
- Installed programs
- Connected devices (USB)
- Processes the Registry hive

The information is displayed in **Results** → **Extracted Content** 



Computes hash values of all found files and compares them with an existing database of *MD5* hashs

- Known bad hashsets
  - ✓ Files that must be validated
- Known good hashsets
  - ✓ Files that can be ignored
- Known hashsets
  - ✓ Files that can be good or bad (depending on the context)



#### MODULE: HASH LOOKUP – HASH SETS

Mainly available only for police forces (i.e. hash sets of child pornography pictures)

List of hash can be *good*, *bad* or just *known* 

National Software Reference Library (NSRL) from NIST

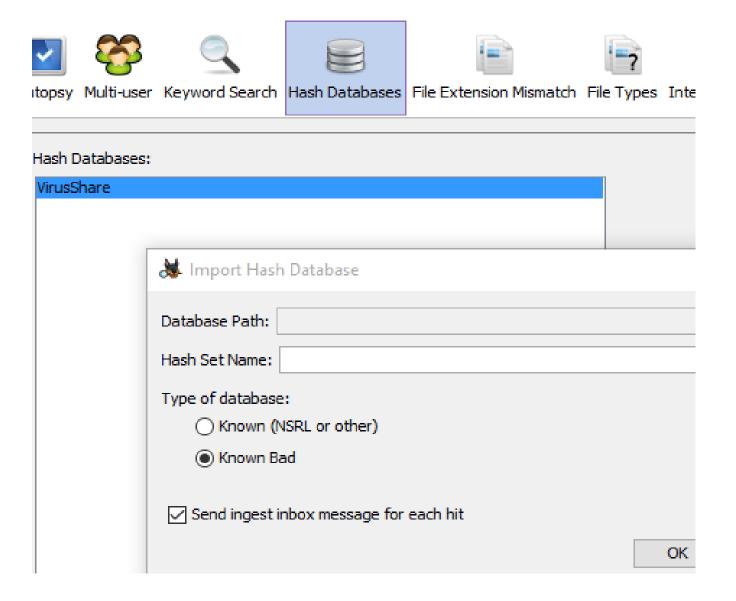
URL: https://www.nsrl.nist.gov/

URL: <a href="https://sourceforge.net/projects/autopsy/files/NSRL/">https://sourceforge.net/projects/autopsy/files/NSRL/</a>

#### VirusShare

URL: https://virusshare.com/hashes.4n6

#### MODULE: HASH LOOKUP – HASH SETS



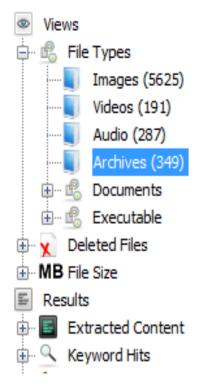
#### MODULE: FILE TYPE IDENTIFICATION

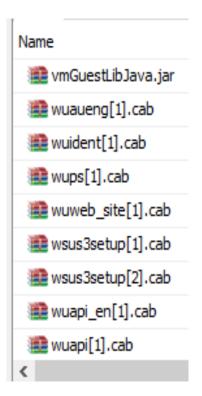
Checks the file type according to its characteristics and collects meta data

- Uses Tika (<a href="https://tika.apache.org/">https://tika.apache.org/</a>)
- Indexing module without its own output
- Generates information for other modules
  - ✓ Extension Mismatch Detector
  - ✓ Keyword Search

Uncompress files (ZIP, RAR) or embedded files (DOC, DOCX, PPT, PPTX, XLS and XLSX), processing them again.

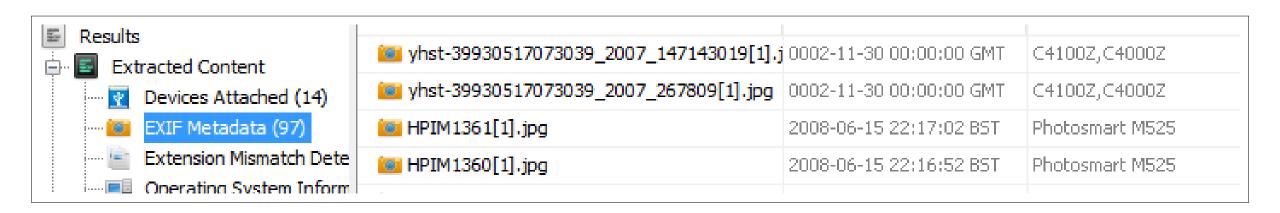
- Enables analysis of files included in these files
- Results are displayed in File types → Archives





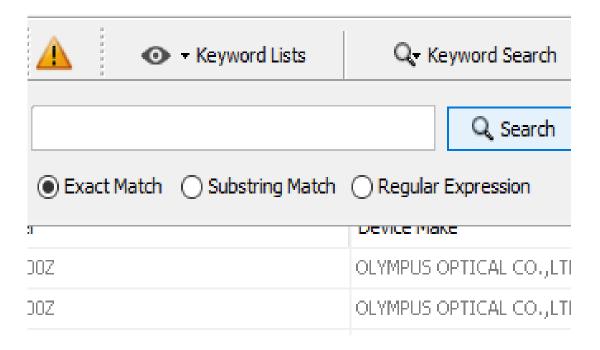
# Extracts EXIF (Exchangeable Image File Format) information stored on images

- Geolocation, date and time
- Camera model, setup (exposure, resolution, . . . )
- Results are displayed in Extracted content → EXIF Metadata



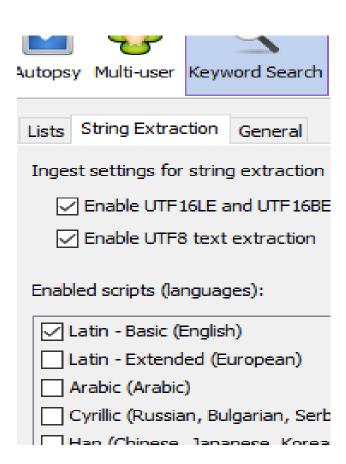
## Search by keywords during initial or on-demand processing

- Extracts text from the files being processed and adds them to an index (Solr)
- Supports several formats (Text, MS Office, PDF, Emails)



## Search by keywords during initial or on-demand processing

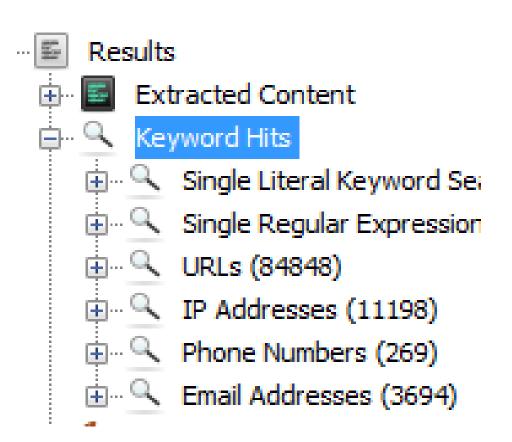
- Extracts text from the files being processed and adds them to an index (Solr)
- Supports several formats (Text, MS Office, PDF, Emails)
- For non-supported formats
  - ✓ String Extraction algorithm
  - ✓ Is able to identify encodings and languages.



## Autopsy includes a set of predefined lists of common expressions

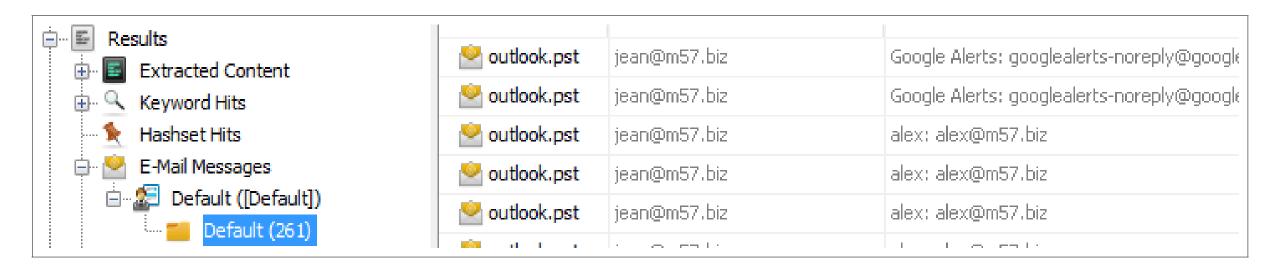
- Web addresses (URLs)
- IP addresses
- Phone numbers E-mail addresses

Unfortunately, they generate a huge amount of false positives



# Identifies and processes e-mail program files (MBOX, PST)

- Extract contained e-mails
- Processes its attachments



#### MODULE: EXTENSION MISMATCH DETECTOR

Identifies files that have a file pattern that doesn't matches the filename extension

- Attempts to identify camouflaged files
  - ✓ may generate some false positives



**MODULE: E01 VERIFIER** 

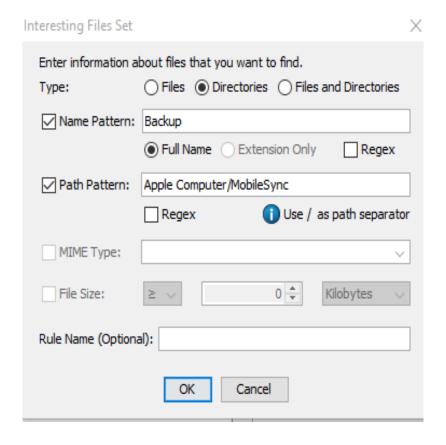
Verifies the hash value of the data stored in EWF files

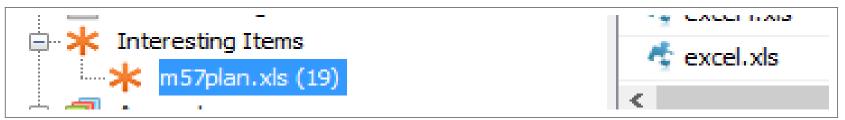
- Calculates the hash and compares it with the values stored in the E01 metadata
- Aims to identify corrupted EWF files and prevents its automated process

#### **MODULE: INTERESTING FILES IDENTIFIER**

Generate alerts when it detects files and folders with certain characteristics

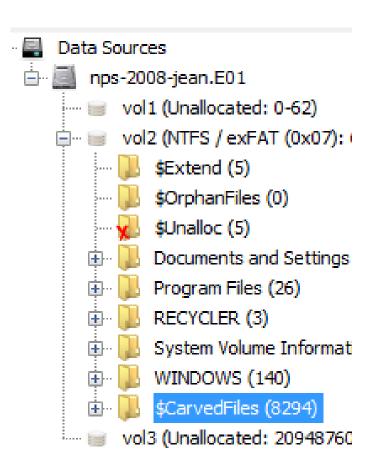
- Type (file / folder)
- Size, extension
- Name, path
- MIME type





## Extract files from unallocated spaces

- Supports multiple file types
- Allows the discovery of recently deleted files
- Allows custom addition of file patterns
- "Process Unallocated Space" option must be selected

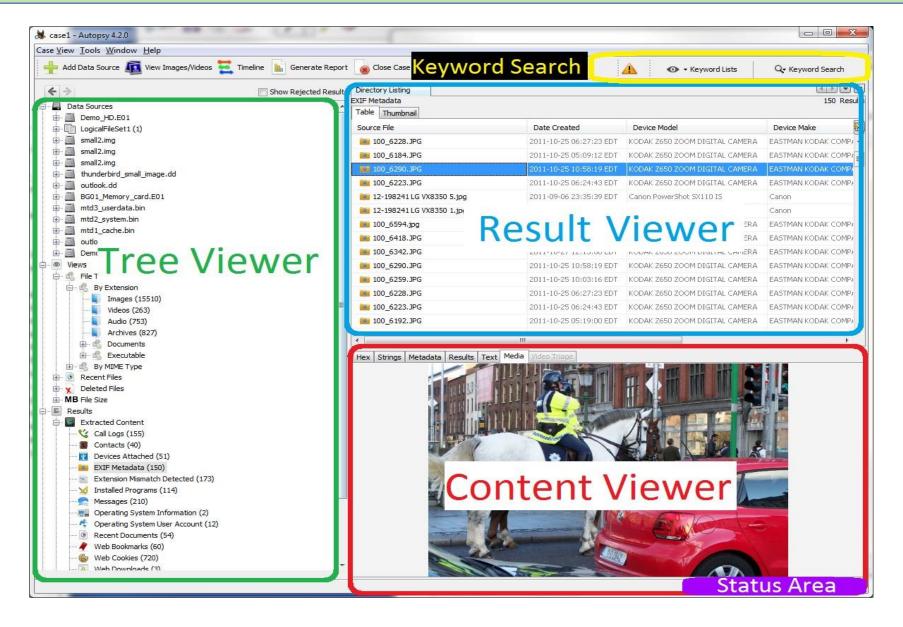


MODULE: VIRTUAL MACHINE EXTRACTOR

Identifies virtual machine disks and adds them directly as new data sources

✓ Supports VMWare (vmdk) and Microsoft Virtual Hard Drives (vhd) files

FTK Imager can read also virtual disks files and convert them to E01



# MANUAL CONTENT ANALYSIS TREE VIEWER

Tree viewer indexes information resulting from automated processing and gives access to four large areas:

- Data sources: Indicates the data source, allowing navigation within the respective file systems
- **Views:** Shows the found files under multiple views (type, size, state). The same file can appear here several times (in different views).
- Results: Shows the results found by the several modules.
- Reports: Indicates the several produced reports, either manually or automatically by the modules.

# TREE VIEWER VIEWS

#### The **Views** area has:

- File type: Sorts files by extension or MIME type.
- Recent files: Files accessed in the last 7 days.
- **Deleted files:** Deleted files deleted, it tries to recover their original name.
- File size: Sorts files by size.

#### **IMAGE GALLERY**

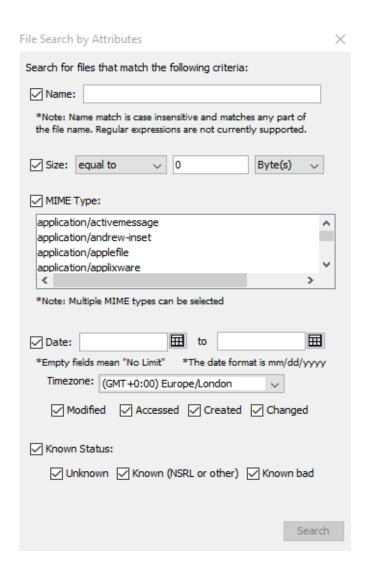
Useful when image analysis is relevant to the case under consideration. It is available in the *Tools* 

- Group images by folder, compressed file
- Allows viewing of images when detected
- Functionality can be activated / deactivated in the options
- Allows cataloging of images (for child pornography and similar tasks)

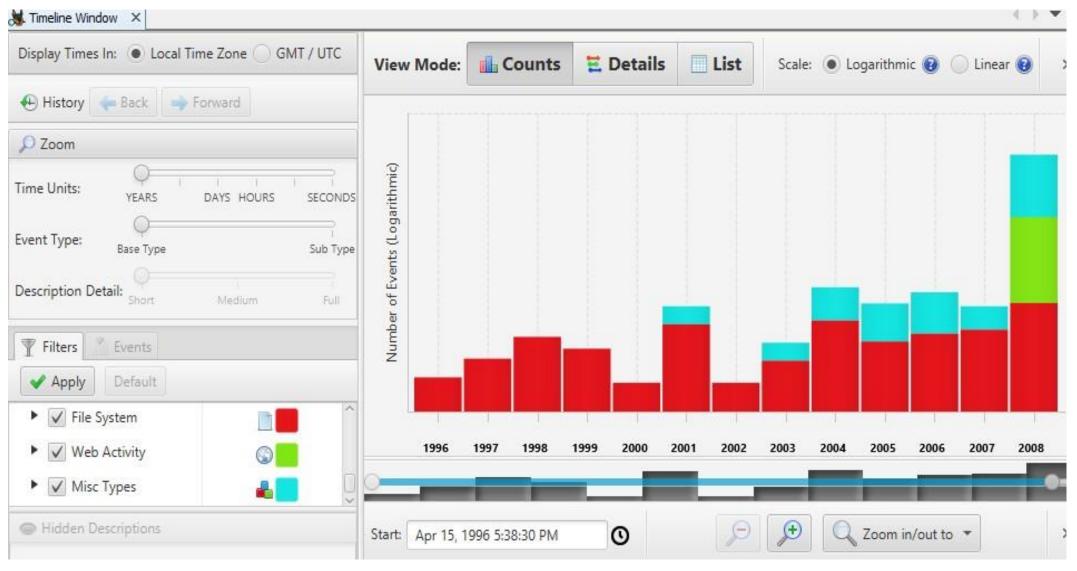
Useful when searching for a file with specific characteristics.

#### It is available in the *Tools* menu

- Name
- Size
- MIME type
- Date
- Good/Bad



After indexing events, Autopsy allows you to create timelines based on the dates on which such events occurred

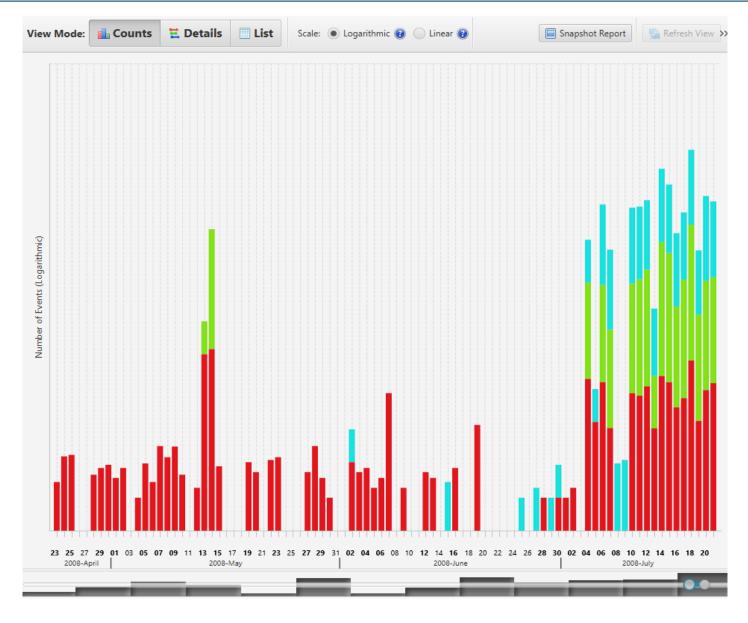


# TIMELINES EVENTS

## Autopsy recognizes events, such as

- Files (modification, access, creation, change)
- Internet access (downloads, cookies, bookmarks, searches, browser history)
- Others (messages, phone calls, e-mails, GPS tracks, . . . )

# TIMELINE VISUALIZATION HISTOGRAM



# TIMELINE VISUALIZATION DETAILED VIEW

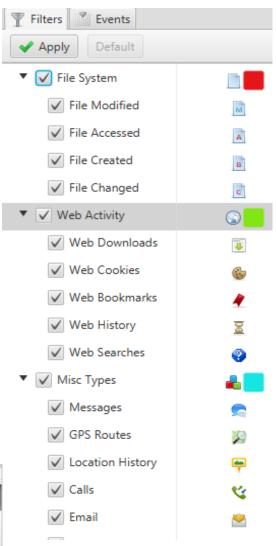


# TIMELINE VISUALIZATION FILTERS

Autopsy allows to reduce the number of elements in a timeline using filters

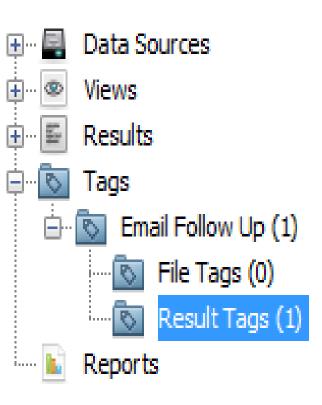
- Filter known files
- Filter by text
- Event type
- Time windows





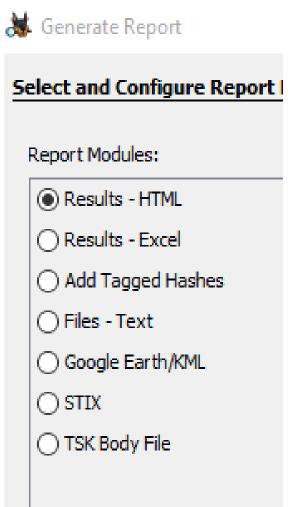
## **LABELING**

- Tag results with labels
- Items for future reference
- Enables the marking of files or results
- Tag name set by investigator
- Tags appear as a sub-area of Results



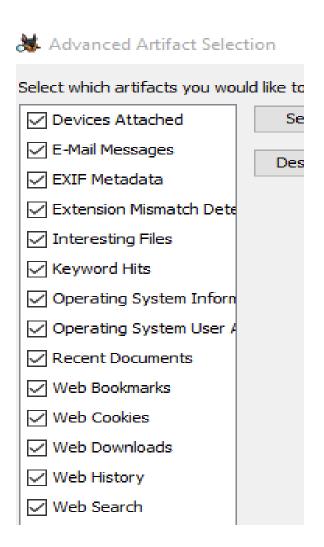
Several types of reports are available

**Results:** Applies to the items of the results view,



Several types of reports are available

**Results:** Applies to the items of the results view, can be filtered



Several types of reports are available

Results: Applies to the items of the results view, can be filtered

**Tagged:** Applies to the tagged items

## Configure Artifact Reports

Select which data to report on:

- All Results
- Tagged Results

✓ Email Follow Up

Several types of reports are available

Results: Applies to the items of the results view, can be filtered

**Tagged:** Applies to the tagged items

Files: List of files under analysis

Onfigure File Report		
Calantitana ta induda in Eila Danasti		
Select items to include in File Report:		
Name		
File Extension		
☐ File Type		
☐ Is Deleted		
Last Accessed		
File Created		
Last Modified		
Size		
Address		
☐ Hash Value		
☐ Known Status		
Permissions		
Select All Deselect All		

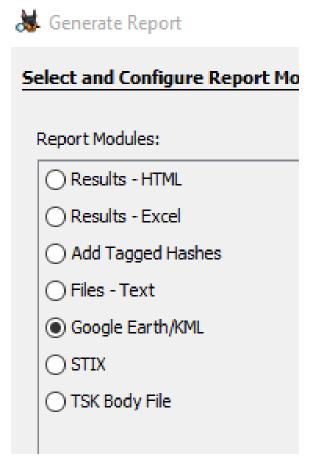
Several types of reports are available

Results: Applies to the items of the results view, can be filtered

**Tagged:** Applies to the tagged items

Files: List of files under analysis

**KML:** List of GPS coordinates in *Google Earth* format



Several types of reports are available

Results: Applies to the items of the results view, can be filtered

**Tagged:** Applies to the tagged items

Files: List of files under analysis

**KML:** List of GPS coordinates in *Google Earth* format

TSK: MAC timeline list of all files

Select and Configure Repor	
	Report Modules:
	Results - HTML
	Results - Excel
	O Add Tagged Hashes
	O Files - Text
	○ Google Earth/KML
	○ STIX
	TSK Body File

Several types of reports are available

Results: Applies to the items of the results view, can be filtered

**Tagged:** Applies to the tagged items

Files: List of files under analysis

**KML:** List of GPS coordinates in *Google Earth* format

**TSK:** MAC timeline list of all files

**STIX:** Compares the results obtained with a threat file

# Select and Configure Report Mo Report Modules: Results - HTML Results - Excel Add Tagged Hashes Files - Text Google Earth/KML STIX ( ) TSK Body File

## STRUCTURED THREAT INFORMATION EXCHANGE (STIX)

- Structured language for describing cyber threat information so it can be shared (XML)
- Accepts indicators like:
  - ✓ IP address, URL, Names
  - ✓ TCP, UDP connections
  - ✓ Filenames, hashs
  - **√** ...
- More information: <a href="https://stix.mitre.org/">https://stix.mitre.org/</a>

https://stix.mitre.org/language/version1.0.1/samples.html

https://oasis-open.github.io/cti-documentation/stix/examples.html

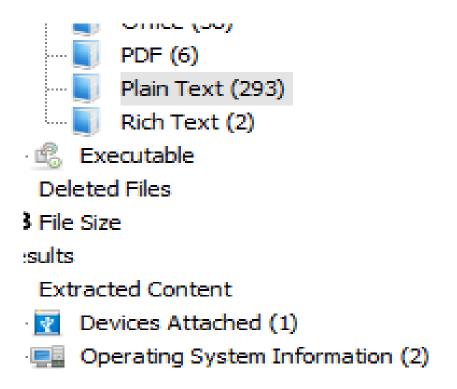
## STRUCTURED THREAT INFORMATION EXCHANGE (STIX)

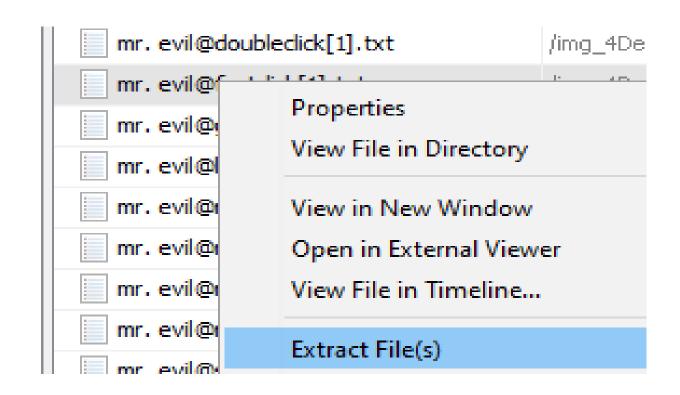
Example: IP address

```
<stix:Indicators>
    <stix:Indicator xsi:type="indicator:IndicatorType" id="apinto:Indicador-83f51b6a-8512-4194-84bb-65744ad6604f"
   ←→ timestamp="2017-01-13T00:00:00.000000Z">
        <indicator:Title>Known IP address</indicator:Title>
        <indicator:Type xsi:type="stixVocabs:IndicatorTypeVocab-1.1">IP Watchlist</indicator:Type>
        <indicator:Observable id="apinto:Observable-7b9e4a6f-513a-407d-9456-62f078cfdf0b">
            <cvbox:Object_id="apinto:Object-de674b6f-a5f4-4ee4-9360-1b65877354d7">
                <cybox:Properties xsi:type="AddressObject:AddressObjectType" category="ipv4-addr">
                    <AddressObject:Address Value condition="Equals">192.168.1.111</AddressObject:Address Value>
                </cybox:Properties>
            </cybox:Object>
       </indicator:Observable>
    </stix:Indicator>
</stix:Indicators>
<stix:TTPs>
    <stix:TTP xsi:type="ttp:TTPType" id="apinto:TTP-83fe262c-0f34-4178-be3f-e96328fa1ee6" timestamp="2017-01-13T00:00:00.000000Z">
        <ttp:Title>Potentially dangerous equipment!</ttp:Title>
    </stix:TTP>
</stix:TTPs>
```

## Autopsy allows to export files to:

- Analyse with other tools
- Compare
- Archive





#### **BIBLIOGRAPHY AND CREDITS**

# Bibliography

Autopsy User's Guide, Autopsy User Documentation (version 4.19.2)

https://github.com/sleuthkit/autopsy/tree/develop/docs/doxygen-user

**Autopsy User Documentation** 

https://sleuthkit.org/autopsy/docs/user-docs/4.19.2

## Credits

The original author of these slides is António Pinto, adapted and updated by Miguel Frade, Baltazar Rodrigues and Artur Varanda

On 20-09-2004 a computer was found abandoned and it is suspected that this computer was used for hacking purposes. The suspect, Greg Schardt, uses the nickname "Mr. Evil" and some of his associates have said that he would park his vehicle within range of Wireless Access Points where he would then intercept Internet traffic, attempting to get credit card numbers, usernames & passwords.

# Class 05 - LAB01 - Image Analysis with Autopsy

- 1. Download the PC drive images from link available on *Moodle*
- 2. Create a new case in Autopsy and start automated processing
- 3. Answer the questions
- 4. Generate a report by running the STIX sample file against the data sources



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