



**Department of Computer Engineering**

**Date of submission: 23/4/25**

**Batch: C1      Roll No.: 16010122323**

**Student Name: Vedansh Savla**

**Experiment No: 09**

**Staff In-charge: Shivani Deosthale**

**TITLE:** Digital Forensic investigation using Encase forensic tool

**OUTCOME:** Student will be able to

**CO4** Illustrate and Compare network security mechanisms

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**Pre Lab/ Prior Concepts:**

- **Basic computer and file system knowledge** (FAT, NTFS, EXT)
- **Understanding of operating systems** (especially Windows directory structure)
- Familiarity with **file extensions** and common file types (e.g., .docx, .jpg, .exe)
- Introduction to **cybersecurity concepts** (integrity, confidentiality, availability)
- Awareness of **digital evidence handling procedures** (chain of custody, non-repudiation)
- Basic knowledge of **hexadecimal and binary data**

**Abstract:**

This lab explores the practical application of digital forensic techniques using the **EnCase Forensic Tool**, a leading software used by law enforcement and investigators worldwide. The objective is to simulate a forensic investigation by examining a suspect's disk image to recover deleted files, search for keywords, analyze file signatures, and identify suspicious content. Students will perform step-by-step actions including evidence acquisition, keyword search, file recovery, and report generation.

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This hands-on experience enhances the understanding of digital forensics and helps develop critical skills necessary for legal and ethical evidence handling in real-world cybercrime investigations.

**Related Theory:**

**1. Digital Forensics Overview:** Digital forensics is the science of recovering, investigating, and analyzing information from digital devices that can be used in a court of law. It involves a structured process that ensures the integrity and admissibility of evidence.

**2. EnCase Forensic Tool:** EnCase is a powerful forensic platform used to acquire and analyze data from computers, mobile devices, and servers. It supports features like disk imaging, file carving, email analysis, and report generation. It maintains the forensic soundness of evidence, making it acceptable in legal proceedings.

**3. Forensic Investigation Lifecycle:**

- **Identification:** Determine the scope and nature of the investigation.
- **Preservation:** Ensure that data is not altered or damaged.
- **Examination:** Explore the data systematically using tools.
- **Analysis:** Interpret findings in relation to the case.
- **Documentation and Reporting:** Record findings clearly and create professional forensic reports.

**4. File Signature and Hash Analysis:** File signature analysis checks if a file's header (magic number) matches its extension. Hash values (e.g., MD5, SHA-1) are used to verify file integrity and detect tampering.

**5. Deleted File Recovery:** Even after deletion, data may remain in unallocated disk space. Forensic tools like EnCase can recover this data using carving techniques.

**6. Legal and Ethical Considerations:**

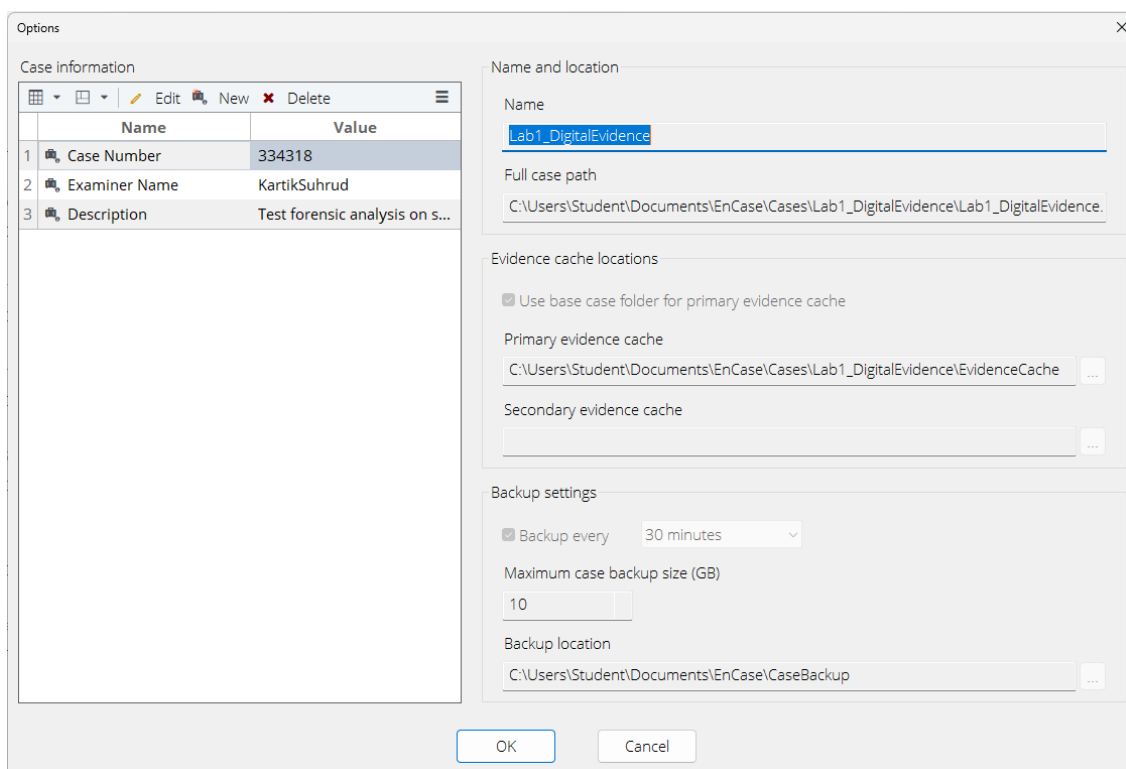
- **Chain of custody** must be maintained for evidence.



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- **Privacy and legal compliance** must be observed when accessing personal or sensitive data.
- **Objectivity and integrity** are critical in forensic analysis.

**Implementation Details:**



Options

Case information

	Name	Value
1	Case Number	334318
2	Examiner Name	KartikSuhrud
3	Description	Test forensic analysis on s...

Name and location

Name  
Lab1\_DigitalEvidence

Full case path  
C:\Users\Student\Documents\EnCase\Cases\Lab1\_DigitalEvidence\Lab1\_DigitalEvidence.

Evidence cache locations

☒ Use base case folder for primary evidence cache

Primary evidence cache  
C:\Users\Student\Documents\EnCase\Cases\Lab1\_DigitalEvidence\EvidenceCache

Secondary evidence cache

Backup settings

☒ Backup every 30 minutes

Maximum case backup size (GB)  
10

Backup location  
C:\Users\Student\Documents\EnCase\CaseBackup

OK Cancel



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The screenshot displays the EnCase Forensic Training application window. The title bar reads "EnCase Forensic Training". The menu bar includes "Case (Lab1\_DigitalEvidence)", "View", "Tools", "EnScript", "Add Evidence", and "Pathways". The interface is divided into several sections:

- Search:** Includes links for Indexed Items, Keyword Hits, and Tagged Items.
- Browse:** Includes links for Evidence, Artifacts, Case Analyzer, and EnScripts.
- Evidence:** Includes links for Add Evidence and Processor Manager.
- Report:** Includes links for Reports, Triage Report, Bookmarks, and Report Templates.
- Case:** Includes links for Options, Hash Libraries, Save, and Close.

The main content area is titled "Lab1\_DigitalEvidence". It displays the following information:

- Case Number: 334\_318\_333\_321\_325
- Examiner Name: KartikSuhudNehaSahilAbhishekRhealjiya
- Description: Test forensic analysis on sample image.

Below this, there is a "Case Overview" section with the text "Evidence files: 1 of 2 categorized". A list of categorized files is shown:

- None: 151
- Application: 1
- Database: 6
- Document - Presentation: 10
- Encryption: 1
- Internet: 1
- Script: 1
- Unknown: 25
- Picture: 302
- Archive: 16
- Document: 80
  - Document - Spreadsheet: 3
- Executable: 17
- Library: 3
- Windows: 6
- Folder: 56

A small "New Tab - Google Chrome" window is visible in the background.

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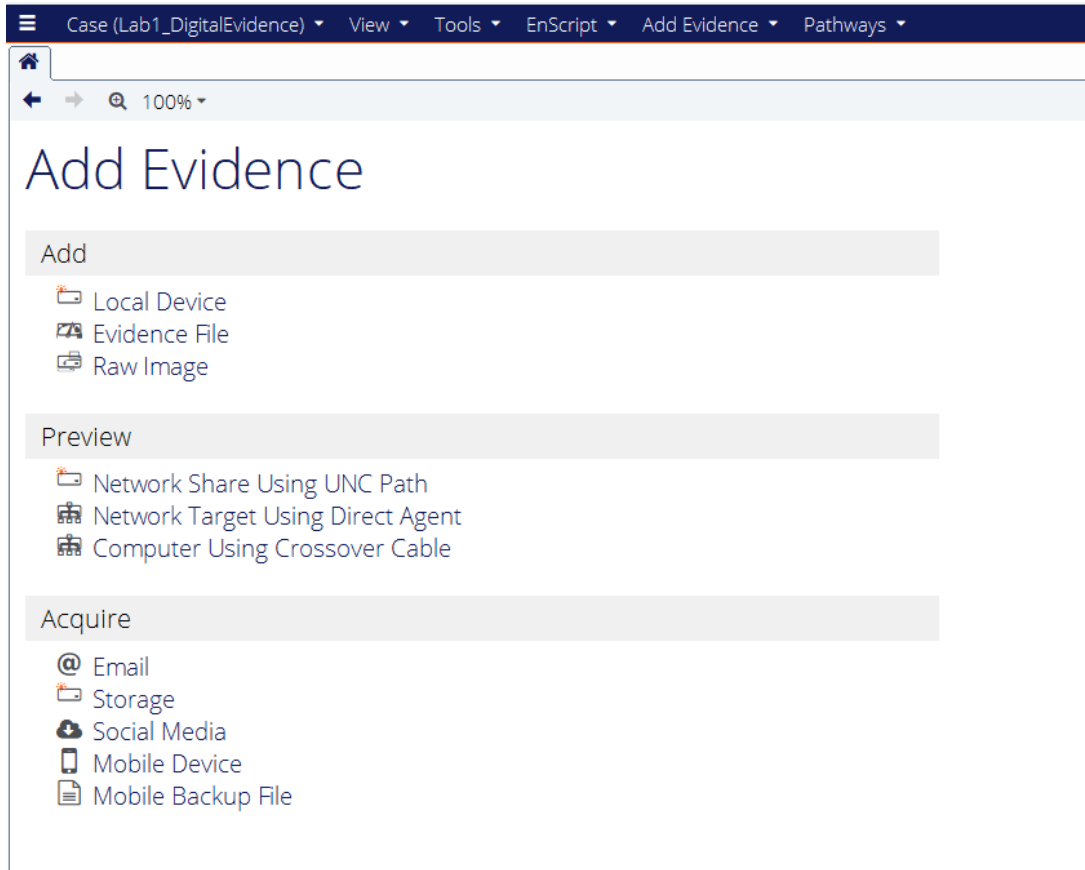
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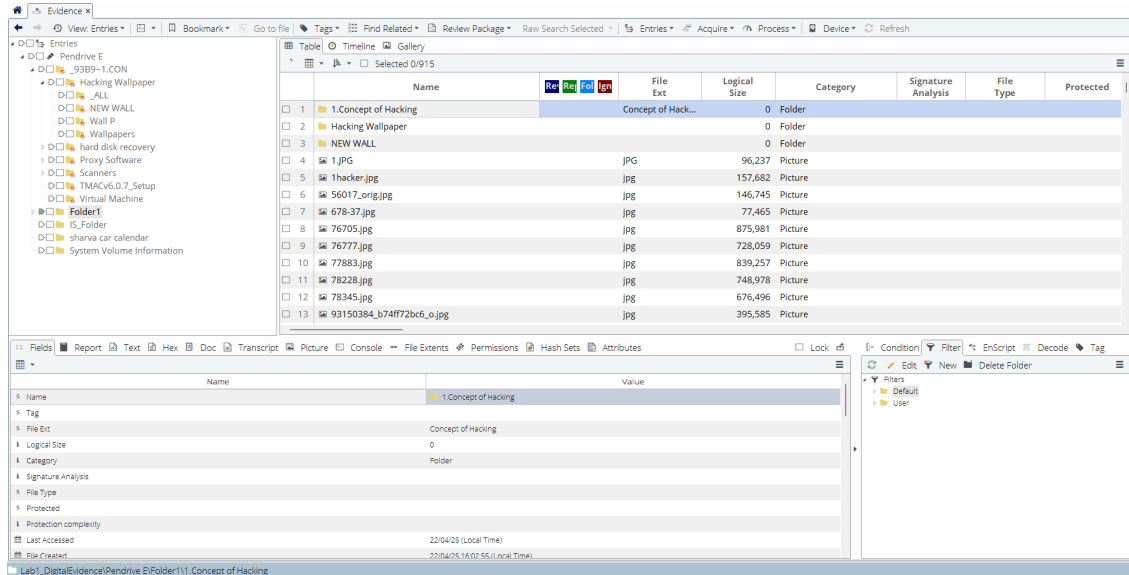
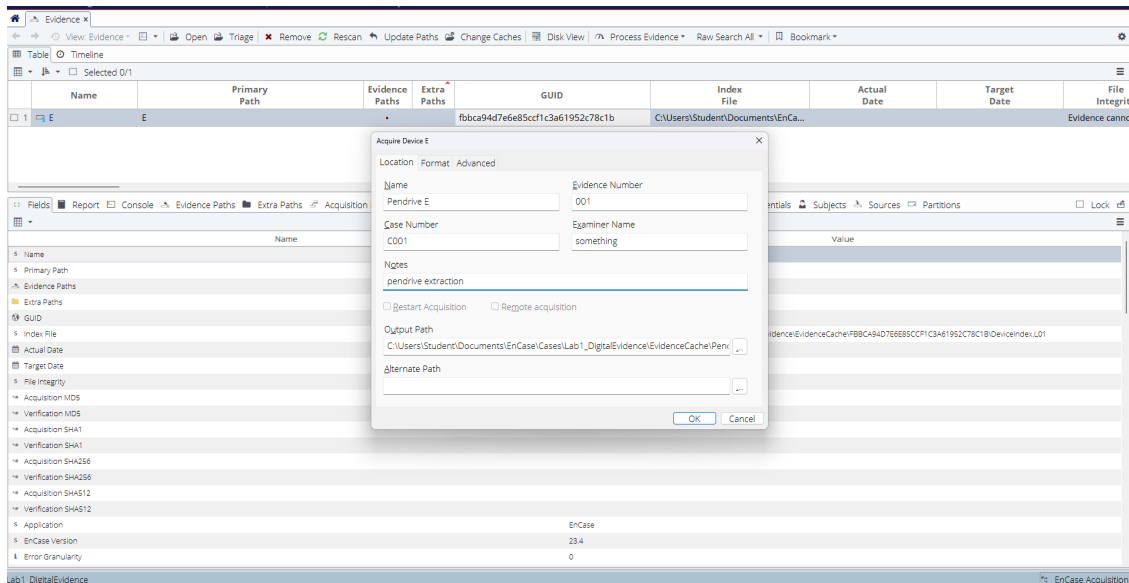
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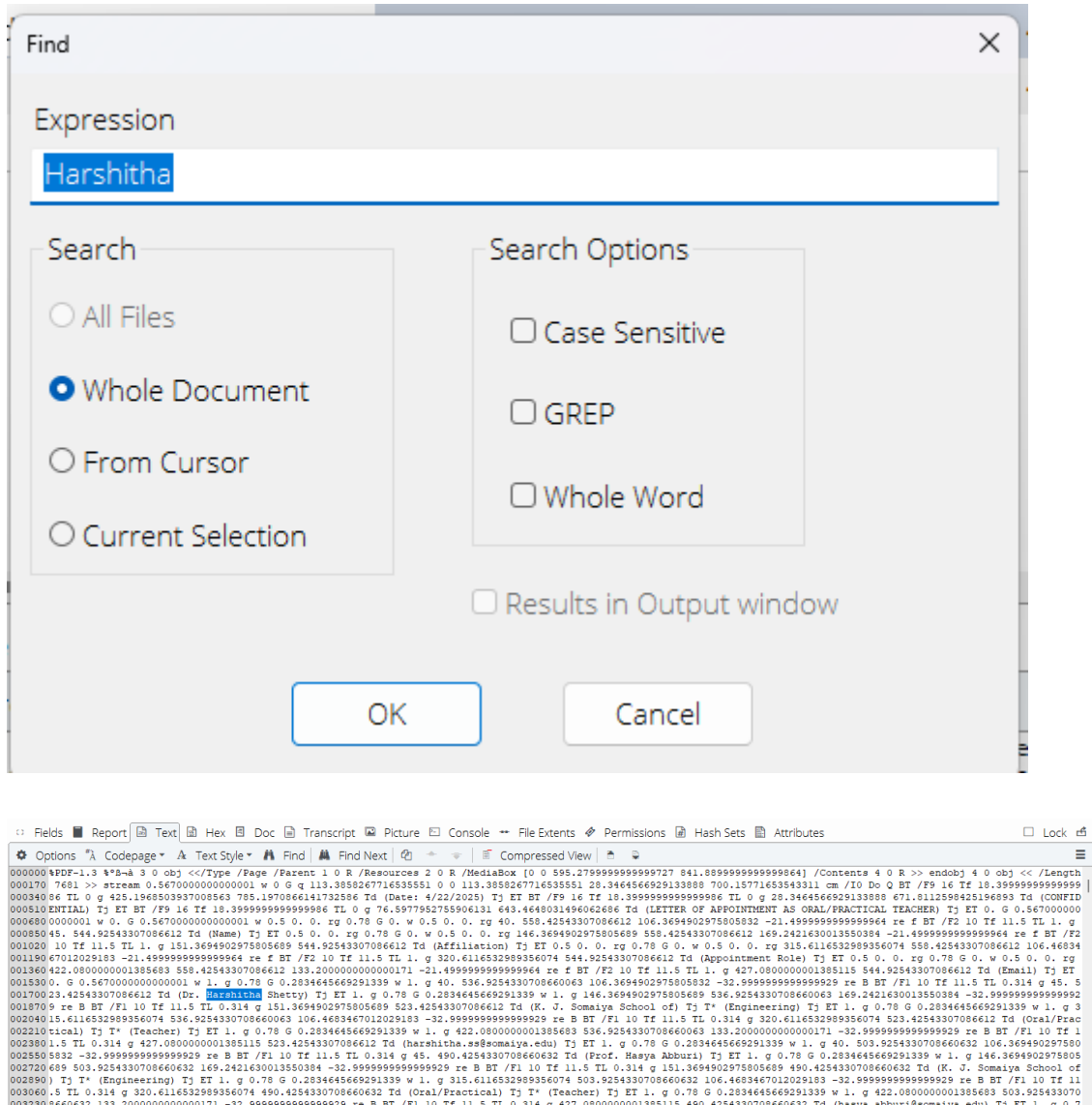
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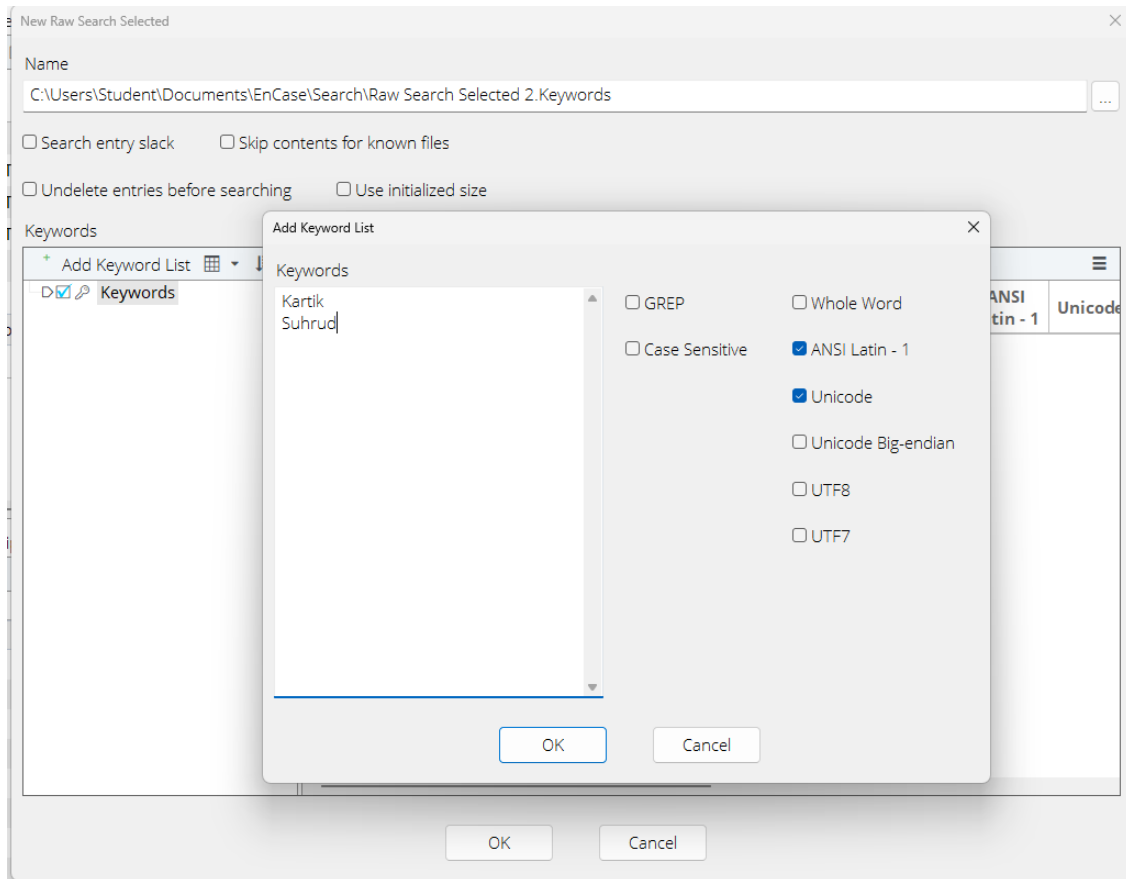


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Expression	Items	Hits
1 Raw Search Selected 2		
2 Kartik	1	1
3 Suhrud	2	3

Name	Expression	Hit Text	Codepage Preview	Ansi Preview	Length
1 g.phb.txt	Kartik	Ka...	zxcxchung ycb Kartik is dumb asd...	zxcxchung ycb Kartik is dumb asd...	6
2 g.phb.txt	Suhrud	Su...	id dbiasbd HI Suhrud	id dbiasbd HI Suhrud	6
3 Practical Teacher.pdf	Suhrud	Su...	61769 Td (Mr. Suhrud) Tj T* (Korga...	61769 Td (Mr. Suhrud) Tj T* (Korga...	6
4 Practical Teacher.pdf	Suhrud	su...	08661769 Td (suhrud.k@somaiya...	08661769 Td (suhrud.k@somaiya...	6





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Name	File Ext	Logical Size	Category	Signature Analysis	File Type	Protected	Protection complexity	Last Accessed
proposal		32,768	Folder					16/02/15 03:22:12 (+)
design		32,768	Folder					16/02/15 03:22:08 (+)

Name	Value
Name	design
Tag	
File Ext	
Logical Size	32,768
Category	Folder
Signature Analysis	
File Type	
Protected	
Protection complexity	
Last Accessed	16/02/15 03:22:08 (+5:30 India Standard Time)
File Created	16/02/15 03:22:08 (+5:30 India Standard Time)
Last Written	16/02/15 03:21:38 (+5:30 India Standard Time)
Is Picture	
Is Indexed	
Is Bookmarked	
Code Page	
MOS	

Name	File Ext	Logical Size	Category	Signature Analysis	File Type	Protected	Protection complexity	Last Accessed
[secret_project_detailed_design.pptx	p...	16,381,123	Document - Presentation					16/02/15 03:22:08 (+)
[secret_project_revised_points.ppt	ppt	14,547,968	Document					16/02/15 03:22:10 (+)
~\$[secret_project_design_concept.ppt	ppt	165	Document					24/03/15 00:08:46 (+)
[secret_project_design_concept.ppt	ppt	1,810,432	Document					16/02/15 03:22:08 (+)

Name	Value
Name	[secret_project_design_concept.ppt
Tag	
File Ext	ppt
Logical Size	1,810,432
Category	Document
Signature Analysis	
File Type	
Protected	
Protection complexity	
Last Accessed	16/02/15 03:22:08 (+5:30 India Standard Time)
File Created	16/02/15 03:22:08 (+5:30 India Standard Time)
Last Written	04/12/14 20:54:50 (+5:30 India Standard Time)
Is Picture	
Is Indexed	
Is Bookmarked	
Code Page	
MOS	

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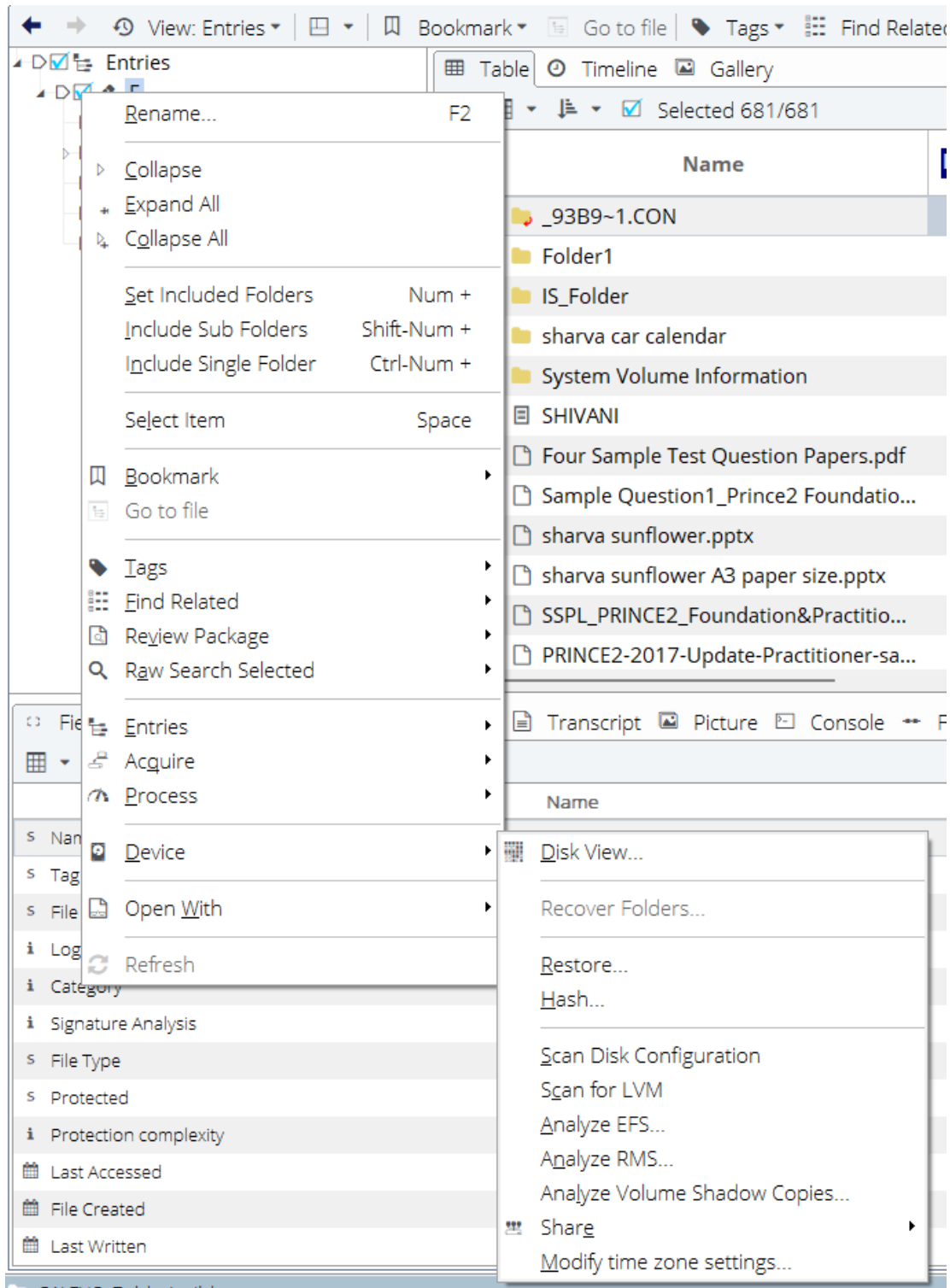
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The screenshot displays the EnCase software interface. On the left, a tree view shows a hierarchy of 'Recovered Folders' from Folder01 to Folder20. The main pane shows a table of file entries. The table has columns for Name, File Ext, Logical Size, Category, Signature Analysis, File Type, Protected, Protection complexity, and Last Accessed. The entries include folders and various image files (JPG) with their respective sizes and last accessed dates (22/04/25).

Name	File Ext	Logical Size	Category	Signature Analysis	File Type	Protected	Protection complexity	Last Accessed
Folder01		0	Folder					
darkwatch4-96		118,052	Unknown					22/04/25 (Local Tim
_JQUEST.JPG	JPG	416,856	Picture					22/04/25 (Local Tim
Evil Bloody Skull.jpg	JPG	233,825	Picture					22/04/25 (Local Tim
Evil-Twin-2.jpg	JPG	181,325	Picture					22/04/25 (Local Tim
fantasy99.jpg	JPG	837,384	Picture					22/04/25 (Local Tim
ffacde9ce.jpg	JPG	142,700	Picture					22/04/25 (Local Tim
funny-april-zastavicom-28.jpg	JPG	468,494	Picture					22/04/25 (Local Tim
g download.jpg	JPG	36,522	Picture					22/04/25 (Local Tim
girlie-hacking-black-front-large.jpg	JPG	105,638	Picture					22/04/25 (Local Tim
glowing-world-map-background-128...	JPG	229,408	Picture					22/04/25 (Local Tim
god_for_the_questions_google_can_t...	JPG	38,354	Picture					22/04/25 (Local Tim

**Conclusion:** Experiment demonstrates the practical implementation of digital forensic techniques using EnCase, including evidence acquisition, examination, file recovery, and reporting, to support incident response and investigative procedures.

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**Post Lab Questions:**

**1. How does EnCase handle evidence integrity? What role does hashing play in this?**

⇒ EnCase ensures the integrity of digital evidence through the use of cryptographic hashing. When an evidence file, such as an E01 image, is added to a case, EnCase automatically generates hash values like MD5 or SHA-1. These values act as digital fingerprints unique to the file's content. Throughout the forensic analysis process, EnCase verifies the evidence by recalculating and comparing these hash values. If the values match the original, it confirms that the evidence has not been altered or tampered with, maintaining its integrity.

Hashing plays a critical role in validating the authenticity of evidence and supporting the chain of custody. In digital forensics, any modification—even a single byte—will change the hash value, signaling possible evidence tampering. By consistently checking hash values during the investigation, EnCase provides a reliable method to ensure that all findings are based on unaltered data. This practice not only upholds the credibility of the investigation but also helps meet legal standards for presenting digital evidence in court.

**2. What filters or search tools did you use to locate potentially relevant files?**

⇒ To locate potentially relevant files, the following **filters and search tools** in EnCase were used:

- **File Extension Filters** – to quickly find files like .jpg, .png, .docx, .pdf, .pst, and .eml.



- **Keyword Search** – using terms like “**password**,” “**confidential**,” and “**meeting**” to identify sensitive or suspicious content.
- **Hash Analysis** – to identify known files by comparing them against known hash databases.
- **Signature Analysis** – to detect mismatches between file extensions and actual content (e.g., a .jpg file that's actually an executable).
- **Date Filters/Timeline View** (if used in optional tasks) – to trace user activity or recent changes.

These tools helped in narrowing down the vast data to focus only on **evidentially significant files**.

### **3. What is file signature analysis, and how did it help identify suspicious files?**

⇒ **File signature analysis** is a forensic technique used to verify whether a file’s **extension matches its actual content** by comparing its **internal file header (signature)** to known standards. Every file type has a unique binary pattern (called a **magic number**) at the beginning, which indicates what type of file it really is—regardless of its name or extension.

In EnCase, file signature analysis helped identify **suspicious files** by detecting **mismatches** between the file’s header and its extension. For example, a file named `report.pdf` might actually be an executable file if its internal signature doesn’t match the standard for PDFs. These mismatches often indicate attempts to **hide malicious or inappropriate content**, such as renaming `.exe` files to `.jpg` or `.txt`. By flagging these inconsistencies, the analysis helped pinpoint files that required deeper examination for potential security risks or digital evidence.

### **4. Why is it important to follow ethical guidelines during forensic analysis?**

⇒ Following ethical guidelines during forensic analysis is crucial to ensure that investigations are conducted fairly, legally, and responsibly. Digital forensics



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often involves access to sensitive personal, corporate, or governmental data. Without proper ethics, there is a risk of violating privacy, misusing information, or altering evidence—intentionally or unintentionally—which can lead to legal consequences and loss of trust.

Ethical guidelines also help maintain the credibility of the investigation and ensure that the findings are admissible in court. They promote transparency, objectivity, and accountability in every step of the forensic process. Upholding ethics protects not only the rights of individuals involved but also the integrity of the forensic examiner and the justice system as a whole.