



AUTOPSY

LINUX AND WINDOWS

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Abstract

Autopsy® is a digital forensics platform and graphical interface to The Sleuth Kit® and other digital forensics tools. It is an open-source tool for digital forensics which was developed by Basis Technology. This tool is free to use and is very efficient in the nature investigation of hard drives. It also consists of features like multi-user cases, timeline analysis, keyword search, email analysis, registry analysis, EXIF analysis, detection of malicious files, etc

The forensic investigation that is carried out on the disk image is displayed here. The results obtained here are of help to investigate and locate relevant information. This tool is used by law enforcement agencies, local police and can also be used in the corporates to investigate the evidence found in a computer crime. It can likewise be utilized to recuperate information that has been erased.

AUTOPSY

KALI LINUX

Autopsy for Kali Linux

The tool can manage cases, check the integrity of the image, keyword search and other automated operations.

- Investigator can analyse Windows and UNIX storage disks and file systems like NTFS, FAT, UFS1/2, Ext2/3 using Autopsy.
- Autopsy is used by law enforcement, military, and corporate examiners to conduct investigations on a victim's or a criminal's PC.
- One can also use it to recover photos from one's camera's memory card.



Autopsy Forensic Browser is a built-in application in Kali Linux operating system, so let's power on the Kali in a Virtual Machine.

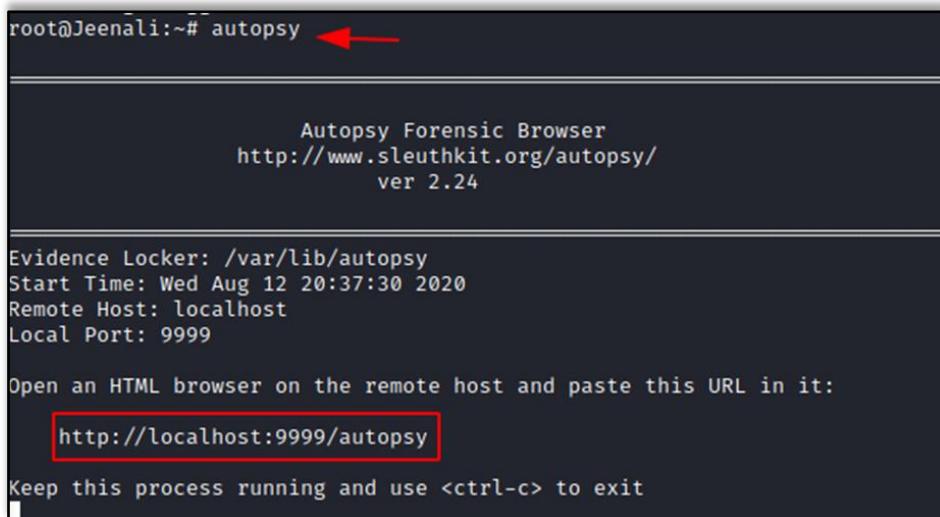
Purpose of Autopsy



- For analysis of metadata information.
- To recover the deleted data.
- To search data based on regular expression.
- To analyse the contents of a folder and its deleted files.
- To report the activities of the recovered image.

Creating a New Case

Open a new terminal and type 'Autopsy' and open <http://localhost:9999/autopsy> in your browser where you will be redirected to the home page of Autopsy Forensic Browser. It will run on our local web server using the port 9999.



```
root@Jeenali:~# autopsy ←

Autopsy Forensic Browser
http://www.sleuthkit.org/autopsy/
ver 2.24

Evidence Locker: /var/lib/autopsy
Start Time: Wed Aug 12 20:37:30 2020
Remote Host: localhost
Local Port: 9999

Open an HTML browser on the remote host and paste this URL in it:
http://localhost:9999/autopsy

Keep this process running and use <ctrl-c> to exit
```

Now you will see three options on the home page.

- Open Case
- New Case
- Help

For investigation, you need to create a new case and click on '**New case**'. In doing this it will add a new case folder to the system and allow you to begin adding evidence to the case.



Now you will be directed to a new page, where it will require case details. You can Name the case and mention the description. You can also mention the names of multiple investigators working the case. After filling in these details, now you can select '**New case**'.

CREATE A NEW CASE

- Case Name:** The name of this investigation. It can contain only letters, numbers, and symbols.
Case1
- Description:** An optional, one line description of this case.
Ignite Technologies
- Investigator Names:** The optional names (with no spaces) of the investigators for this case.

a. Jeenali	b. Raj
c.	d.
e.	f.
g.	h.
i.	j.

Buttons: NEW CASE (highlighted with a red box), CANCEL, HELP

The new case will be stored in i.e., **/var/lib/autopsy/case1/**, and the configuration file will be stored in **/var/lib/autopsy/case01/case.aut**. Now, create the host for investigation and click on 'Add Host'.

Creating Case: Case1

Case directory (/var/lib/autopsy/Case1/) created
Configuration file (/var/lib/autopsy/Case1/case.aut) created

We must now create a host for this case.

Please select your name from the list: **Jeenali** ▾

Buttons: ADD HOST (highlighted with a red box)

Once you add the host, put the name of the computer you are investigating and describe the investigation. You can also mention the time zone or you can also leave it blank which will select the default setting, time skew adjustments may be set if there is a difference in time and you can add the new host. Click on '**Add Host**'.

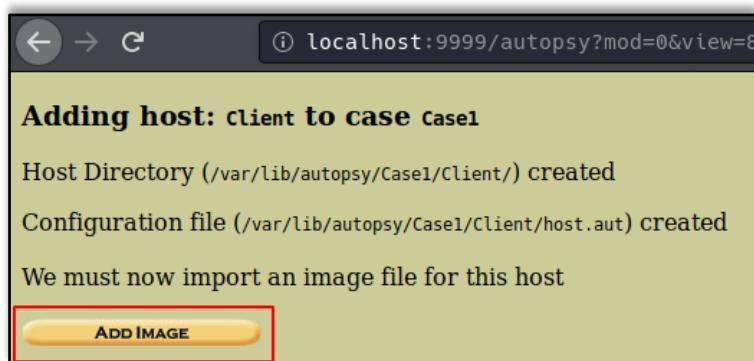
The screenshot shows the 'Add A NEW Host' dialog box. The URL in the address bar is `localhost:9999/autopsy?mod=0&view=7&case=Jeenali&inv=Jeenali&host=`. The dialog has a yellow background and contains the following fields:

- 1. Host Name:** The name of the computer being investigated. It can contain only letters, numbers, and symbols.
Input: Client
- 2. Description:** An optional one-line description or note about this computer.
Input: Ignite Technologies case study
- 3. Time zone:** An optional timezone value (i.e. EST5EDT). If not given, it defaults to the local setting. A list of time zones can be found in the help files.
Input: IST
- 4. Timeskew Adjustment:** An optional value to describe how many seconds this computer's clock was out of sync. For example, if the computer was 10 seconds fast, then enter -10 to compensate.
Input: 10
- 5. Path of Alert Hash Database:** An optional hash database of known bad files.
Input: [empty]
- 6. Path of Ignore Hash Database:** An optional hash database of known good files.
Input: [empty]

At the bottom are three buttons: **ADD HOST** (highlighted with a red border), **CANCEL**, and **HELP**.

Add Image File

The path to the evidence directory will be displayed and now you can proceed to add an image for investigation.

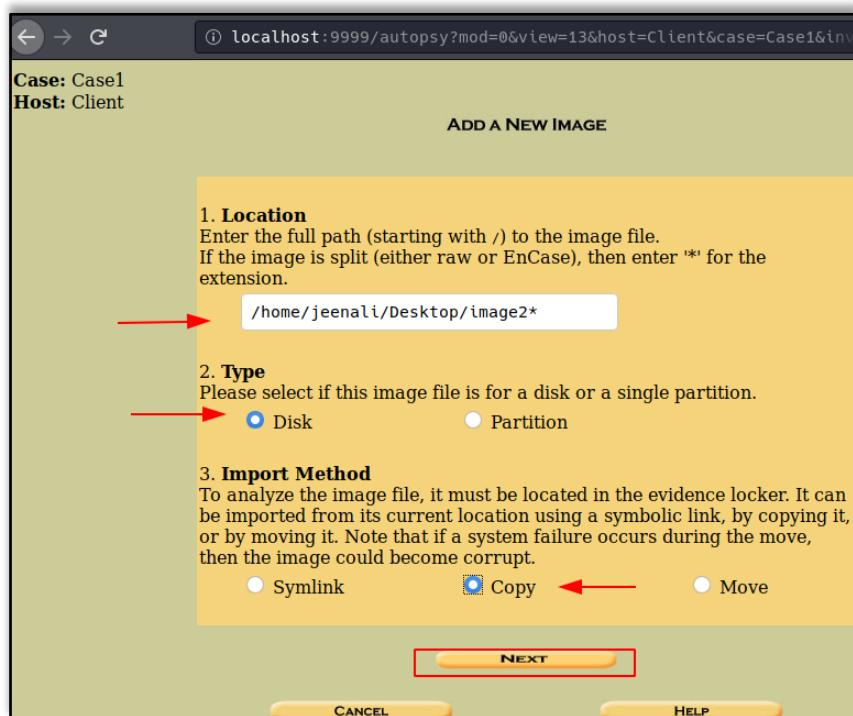


It is a golden rule of Digital forensics, that one should never work on the original evidence and hence an image of the original evidence should be created. An image can be created in various methods and tools as well as in various formats.

Once the image is acquired, the '**Add Image File**' option will allow you to import the image file to analyse.



Mention the path to the image file and select the file type. Also, choose the import method of your choice and click on 'Next'.



You can now confirm the Image file being added to the evidence locker and click on 'Next'.

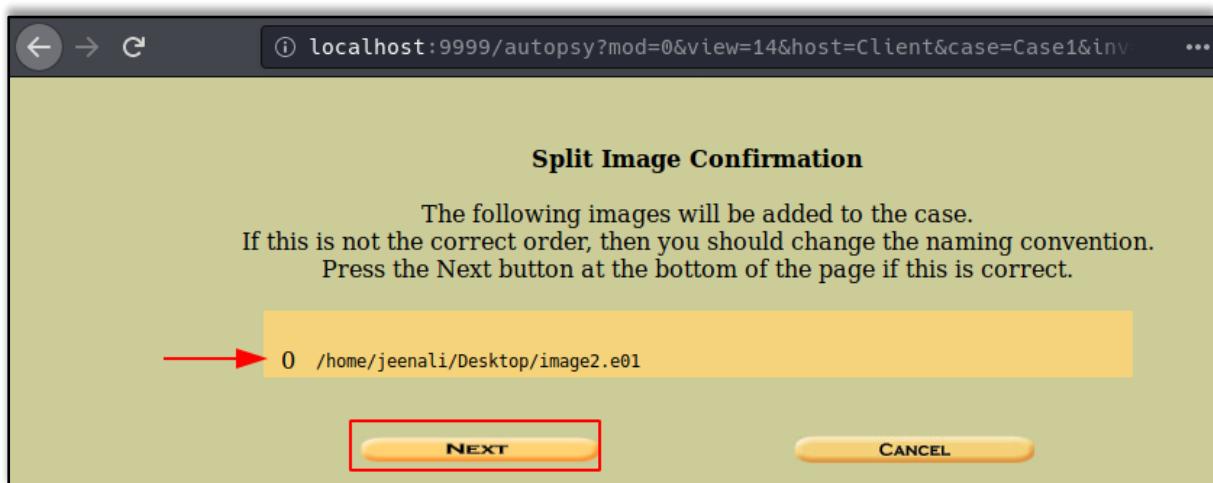


Image file details will appear and the details of the file systems, the number of partitions and the mount points will be displayed and then you can click on 'Add' to proceed.

Image File Details

Local Name: "/home/jeenali/Desktop/image2.e01"

File System Details

Analysis of the image file shows the following partitions:

- Partition 1** (Type: Basic data partition)
 - Add to case?
 - Sector Range: 2048 to 1085439
 - Mount Point: C: File System Type: ntfs
- Partition 2** (Type: EFI system partition)
 - Add to case?
 - Sector Range: 1085440 to 1288191
 - Mount Point: D: File System Type: fat32
- Partition 3** (Type: Microsoft reserved partition)
 - Add to case?
 - Sector Range: 1288192 to 1320959
 - Mount Point: /3/ File System Type: raw
- Partition 4** (Type: Basic data partition)
 - Add to case?
 - Sector Range: 1320960 to 83884031
 - Mount Point: E: File System Type: ntfs

ADD **CANCEL** **HELP**

Now the Autopsy will test the partitions and links them to the evidence locker, then click on 'Ok' to proceed.

Testing partitions
Linking image(s) into evidence locker
Image file added with ID img1

Disk image (type gpt) added with ID vol1

Volume image (2048 to 1085439 - ntfs - C:) added with ID vol2

Volume image (1085440 to 1288191 - fat32 - D:) added with ID vol3

Volume image (1288192 to 1320959 - raw - /3/) added with ID vol4

Volume image (1320960 to 83884031 - ntfs - E:) added with ID vol5

OK **ADD IMAGE**

Now select the volume to be analyzed and click on 'Analyze'.

The screenshot shows the Autopsy software interface with the URL `localhost:9999/autopsy?mod=0&view=16&case=Case1&host=Client&inv`. The 'HOST MANAGER' tab is selected. A red arrow points to the 'C:/' entry in the 'mount' column. The table data is as follows:

mount	name	fs type	details
disk	image2.e01-disk	raw	details
C:/	image2.e01-2048-1085439	ntfs	details
D:/	image2.e01-1085440-1288191	fat32	details
raw	image2.e01-1288192-1320959	raw	details
E:/	image2.e01-1320960-83884031	ntfs	details

Buttons at the bottom include: ANALYZE (highlighted with a red box), ADD IMAGE FILE, CLOSE HOST, HELP, FILE ACTIVITY TIME LINES, IMAGE INTEGRITY, HASH DATABASES, VIEW NOTES, and EVENT SEQUENCER.

File Analysis

Now, it will ask you to choose the mode of analysis that you want to conduct and here we are conducting analysis of file, therefore click on 'File Analysis'.

The screenshot shows the Autopsy software interface with the URL `localhost:9999/autopsy?mod=0&view=17&host=Client&case=Case1&inv`. The 'FILE ANALYSIS' tab is selected. A message at the bottom of the screen reads: 'To start analyzing this volume, choose an analysis mode from the tabs above.' The tabs available are: FILE ANALYSIS (selected), KEYWORD SEARCH, FILE TYPE, IMAGE DETAILS, META DATA, DATA UNIT, HELP, and CLOSE.

Now files will appear, which will give you the list of files and directories that are inside in this volume. From here you can analyze the content of the required image file and conduct the type of investigation you prefer. You can first generate a MD5 hash list of all the files present in this volume to maintain the integrity of the files, hence click on ‘Generate MD5 List of Files’.

The screenshot shows the autopsy tool's interface with the 'FILE ANALYSIS' tab selected. The current directory is set to 'C:/'. A table lists several files with their details:

DEL	Type	NAME	WRITTEN	ACCESSED	CHANGED	CREATED	SIZE	UID	GID	META
	dir / in									
r / r	\$AttrDef		2019-10-30 02:15:58 (IST)	2019-10-30 02:15:58 (IST)	2019-10-30 02:15:58 (IST)	2019-10-30 02:15:58 (IST)	2560	0	0	4-128-1
r / r	\$BadClus		2019-10-30 02:15:58 (IST)	2019-10-30 02:15:58 (IST)	2019-10-30 02:15:58 (IST)	2019-10-30 02:15:58 (IST)	0	0	0	8-128-2
r / r	\$BadClus:\$Bad		2019-10-30 02:15:58 (IST)	2019-10-30 02:15:58 (IST)	2019-10-30 02:15:58 (IST)	2019-10-30 02:15:58 (IST)	554692608	0	0	8-128-1
r / r	\$Bitmap		2019-10-30 02:15:58 (IST)	2019-10-30 02:15:58 (IST)	2019-10-30 02:15:58 (IST)	2019-10-30 02:15:58 (IST)	16928	0	0	6-128-4

Now you can see the MD5 values of the files in volume C of the image file.

The screenshot shows the MD5 values for files in C:/:

```

MD5 Values for files in C:/ (image2.e01-2048-1085439)

ad617ac3906958de35eacc3d90d31043 - $AttrDef
d41d8cd98f00b204e9800998ecf8427e - $BadClus
d41d8cd98f00b204e9800998ecf8427e - $BadClus:$Bad
9e573661e664f9fe17e9994f68cfce6f - $Bitmap
56be2ed9e3d8fa13c8601b4b4005c048 - $Boot
f0a15b15a16edf984fbfb1688f12bbc27 -LogFile ←
d79a6bdb2341ab892664648e1406cedd - $MFT
0f2e6acdceecd0a34d50956a6be74747 - $MFTMirr
db406c8849fb549bb219c7ac88cfaf74f - $Secure:$SDS
29c8d340eedb44039c942149ee9fea72 - $Secure:$SDH
0ef04368ef411190e098df2d950ff15a - $Secure:$SII
7ff498a44e45e77374cc7c962b1b92f2 - $UpCase
dd81a6db3b14245dc2e5ae4d3bf40140 - $UpCase:$Info
d41d8cd98f00b204e9800998ecf8427e - $Volume

```

The file browsing mode consists of details of the directories that are shown below. The details include the time and date of the last time the directories were Written, Accessed, Changed and the time it was created with its size and also about its metadata. All the details are displayed in this, so in order to view the metadata, click on the 'Meta' option of Log file that you want to view.

DEL	Type	NAME	WRITTEN	ACCESSED	CHANGED	CREATED	SIZE	UID	GID	META
dir / in										
Error Parsing File (Invalid Characters?):										
V/V 256: \$OrphanFiles 0000-00-00 00:00:00 (UTC) 0000-00-00 00:00:00 (UTC) 0000-00-00 00:00:00 (UTC) 0000-00-00 00:00:00 (UTC) 0 0 0	r / r	\$AttrDef	2019-10-30 02:15:58 (IST)	2019-10-30 02:15:58 (IST)	2019-10-30 02:15:58 (IST)	2019-10-30 02:15:58 (IST)	2560	0	0	4-128-1
r / r	\$BadClus		2019-10-30 02:15:58 (IST)	2019-10-30 02:15:58 (IST)	2019-10-30 02:15:58 (IST)	2019-10-30 02:15:58 (IST)	0	0	0	8-128-2
r / r	\$BadClus:\$Bad		2019-10-30 02:15:58 (IST)	2019-10-30 02:15:58 (IST)	2019-10-30 02:15:58 (IST)	2019-10-30 02:15:58 (IST)	554692608	0	0	8-128-1
r / r	\$Bitmap		2019-10-30 02:15:58 (IST)	2019-10-30 02:15:58 (IST)	2019-10-30 02:15:58 (IST)	2019-10-30 02:15:58 (IST)	16928	0	0	6-128-4
r / r	\$Boot		2019-10-30 02:15:58 (IST)	2019-10-30 02:15:58 (IST)	2019-10-30 02:15:58 (IST)	2019-10-30 02:15:58 (IST)	8192	48	0	7-128-1
d / d	\$Extend/		2019-10-30 02:15:58 (IST)	2019-10-30 02:15:58 (IST)	2019-10-30 02:15:58 (IST)	2019-10-30 02:15:58 (IST)	552	0	0	11-144-4
→ r / r	\$LogFile		2019-10-30 02:15:58 (IST)	2019-10-30 02:15:58 (IST)	2019-10-30 02:15:58 (IST)	2019-10-30 02:15:58 (IST)	4374528	0	0	2-128-1
r / r	\$MFT		2019-10-30 02:15:58 (IST)	2019-10-30 02:15:58 (IST)	2019-10-30 02:15:58 (IST)	2019-10-30 02:15:58 (IST)	262144	0	0	0-128-6
r / r	\$MFTMirr		2019-10-30 02:15:58 (IST)	2019-10-30 02:15:58 (IST)	2019-10-30 02:15:58 (IST)	2019-10-30 02:15:58 (IST)	4096	0	0	1-128-1
r / r	\$Secure:\$SDH		2019-10-30 02:15:58 (IST)	2019-10-30 02:15:58 (IST)	2019-10-30 02:15:58 (IST)	2019-10-30 02:15:58 (IST)	56	0	0	9-144-11
r / r	\$Secure:\$SDS		2019-10-30	2019-10-30	2019-10-30	2019-10-30	263604	0	0	9-128-8

Here you can see the metadata information about the directory. In order to see more details, click on the first cluster '44067' in order to view its header information to find any relevant information to the case.

FILE ANALYSIS KEYWORD SEARCH FILE TYPE IMAGE DETAILS META DATA DATA UNIT HELP CLOSE

MFT Entry Number:
2-128-1

VIEW
ALLOCATION LIST

Accessed: 2019-10-30 02:15:58.098799200 (IST)

FILE NAME Attribute Values:
Flags: Hidden, System
Name: \$LogFile

Parent MFT Entry: 5 Sequence: 5
Allocated Size: 4374528 Actual Size: 4374528
Created: 2019-10-30 02:15:58.098799200 (IST)
File Modified: 2019-10-30 02:15:58.098799200 (IST)
MFT Modified: 2019-10-30 02:15:58.098799200 (IST)
Accessed: 2019-10-30 02:15:58.098799200 (IST)

Attributes:
\$STANDARD_INFORMATION (16-0) Name: N/A Resident size: 72
\$FILE_NAME (48-2) Name: N/A Resident size: 82
\$DATA (128-1) Name: N/A Non-Resident size: 4374528 init_size: 4374528
44067 44068 44069 44070 44071 44072 44073 44074
44075 44076 44077 44078 44079 44080 44081 44082
44083 44084 44085 44086 44087 44088 44089 44090
44091 44092 44093 44094 44095 44096 44097 44098
44099 44100 44101 44102 44103 44104 44105 44106
44107 44108 44109 44110 44111 44112 44113 44114
44115 44116 44117 44118 44119 44120 44121 44122
44123 44124 44125 44126 44127 44128 44129 44130
44131 44132 44133 44134 44135 44136 44137 44138
44139 44140 44141 44142 44143 44144 44145 44146
44147 44148 44149 44150 44151 44152 44153 44154
44155 44156 44157 44158 44159 44160 44161 44162
44163 44164 44165 44166 44167 44168 44169 44170
44171 44172 44173 44174 44175 44176 44177 44178
44179 44180 44181 44182 44183 44184 44185 44186
44187 44188 44189 44190 44191 44192 44193 44194
44195 44196 44197 44198 44199 44200 44201 44202

Here you can see the information about the header of the cluster.

The screenshot shows the 'FILE ANALYSIS' tab selected in the top navigation bar. On the left, there's a sidebar with the following information:

- Cluster Number:** 44067
- Number of Clusters:** 1
- Cluster Size:** 4096
- Address Type:** Regular (dd)

The main panel displays the following details for Cluster 44067:

Cluster: 44067
Status: Allocated
[Find Meta Data Address](#)

ASCII Contents of Cluster 44067 in image2.e01-2048-1085439

```
RSTR.. .....0.....9N
.....@...B...p...0@..I.....N.....9N
.....N.T.F.S.
.....
```

Then in order to view the file types of the directories, then click on 'File Type'

The screenshot shows the 'FILE TYPE' tab selected in the top navigation bar. On the left, there's a sidebar with the following sections:

- Directory Seek**: Enter the name of a directory that you want to view. C:/
- File Name Search**: Enter a Perl regular expression

The main panel displays the following information:

Current Directory: C:/

[ADD NOTE](#) [GENERATE MD5 LIST OF FILES](#)

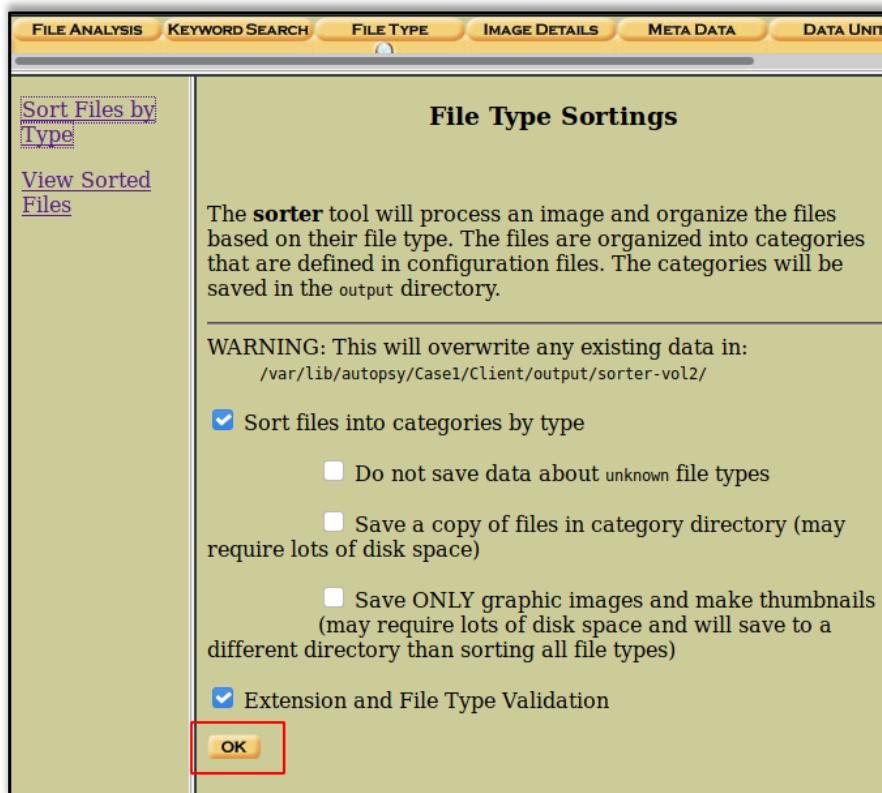
DEL	Type	NAME	WRITTEN	ACCESSED	CHAR
	<u>dir / in</u>				
Error Parsing File (Invalid Characters?):					
V/V 256: \$OrphanFiles 0000-00-00 00:00:00 (UTC) 0000-00-00 00:00:00 (UTC) 0000-00-00 00:00:00 (UTC) 0000-00-00 00:00:00 (UTC) 0 0 0					
	r / r	\$AttrDef	2019-10-30 02:15:58 (IST)	2019-10-30 02:15:58 (IST)	2019-10-30 02:15:58 (IST)
	r / r	\$BadClus	2019-10-30 02:15:58 (IST)	2019-10-30 02:15:58 (IST)	2019-10-30 02:15:58 (IST)
	r / r	\$BadClus:\$Bad	2019-10-30	2019-10-30	2019-10-30

File Type

Here you will be able to sort the files based on the different types of files in the volume. By using this feature, you can examine allocated, unallocated as well as hidden files. To sort the file, click on '**Sort Files by Type**'.



Click on 'Sort files into categories by type' which is selected by default and then click 'OK' to start sorting the files.



The categories of the file types will be displayed. Now to view the sorted files, click on 'View sorted files' and you will be displayed the list of sorted files.

FILE ANALYSIS KEYWORD SEARCH FILE TYPE IMAGE DETAILS META DATA

Sort Files by Type

View Sorted Files

Images

- /var/lib/autopsy/Case1/Client/images/image2.e01

Files (38)

Files Skipped (13)

- Non-Files (13)
- Reallocated Name Files (0)
- 'ignore' category (0)

Extensions

- Extension Mismatches (0)

Categories (25)

- archive (0)
- audio (0)
- compress (0)
- crypto (0)
- data (17)** ←
- disk (2)
- documents (1)** ←
- exec (0)
- images (3)** ←
- system (0)
- text (0)
- unknown (2)
- video (0)

The output folder locations will vary depending on the information specified by the user when first creating the case, but can usually be found at /var/lib/autopsy/Case1/Client/output/sorter-vol2/index.html. Once the index.html file has been opened, click on the images to view its contents.

sorter output

Images

- /var/lib/autopsy/Case1/Client/images/image2.e01

Files (38)

Files Skipped (13)

- Non-Files (13)
- Reallocated Name Files (0)
- 'ignore' category (0)

Extensions

- Extension Mismatches (0)

Categories (25)

- archive (0)
- audio (0)
- compress (0)
- crypto (0)
- [data](#) (17)
- [disk](#) (2)
- [documents](#) (1)
- exec (0)
- [images](#) (3) 
- system (0)
- text (0)
- [unknown](#) (2)
- video (0)

Now you can see Images categories and further investigate the files depending on the case requirement.

```

C:/$Extend/$RmMetadata/$TxfLog/$TxfLog.blf
Targa image data - Map 33355 x 50764 x 1 """
Image: /var/lib/autopsy/Case1/Client/images/image2.e01 Inode:
33-128-1

C:/$Extend/$RmMetadata/$TxfLog
/$TxfLogContainer000000000000000000000001
Targa image data - Map 65536 x 65536 x 1 """
Image: /var/lib/autopsy/Case1/Client/images/image2.e01 Inode:
34-128-1

C:/$UpCase
Targa image data - Map 6 x 7 x 8 +4 +5
Image: /var/lib/autopsy/Case1/Client/images/image2.e01 Inode:
10-128-1

```

Image Details

Now click on the Image details options to view the important details about this image file.

DEL	Type	NAME	WRITTEN
	<u>dir</u> / <u>in</u>		
Error Parsing File (Invalid Characters?): V/V 256: \$OrphanFiles 0000-00-00 00:00:00 (UTC) (UTC) 0000-00-00 00:00:00 (UTC) 0000-00-00 00:00:00 (UTC)			
	r / r	\$AttrDef	2019-10-30 02:15:58 (IST)
	r / r	\$BadClus	2019-10-30 02:15:58 (IST)
	r / r	\$BadClus-&Bad	2019-10-30

Here in this option of file analysis you can see file system information, first cluster of MFT, cluster size etc.

The screenshot shows a web-based forensic tool interface with the URL `localhost:9999/autopsy?mod=1&submod=7&c=1`. The top navigation bar includes FILE ANALYSIS, KEYWORD SEARCH, FILE TYPE, IMAGE DETAILS, META DATA, and other tabs. A red box highlights the 'General File System Details' section, which contains the following information:

FILE SYSTEM INFORMATION

- File System Type: NTFS
- Volume Serial Number: 9EA6DE0BA6DDE435
- OEM Name: NTFS
- Volume Name: Recovery
- Version: Windows XP

METADATA INFORMATION

- First Cluster of MFT: 45141
- First Cluster of MFT Mirror: 2
- Size of MFT Entries: 1024 bytes
- Size of Index Records: 4096 bytes
- Range: 0 - 256
- Root Directory: 5

CONTENT INFORMATION

- Sector Size: 512
- Cluster Size: 4096
- Total Cluster Range: 0 - 135422
- Total Sector Range: 0 - 1083390

\$AttrDef Attribute Values:

- \$STANDARD_INFORMATION (16) Size: 48-72 Flags: Resident
- \$ATTRIBUTE_LIST (32) Size: No Limit Flags: Non-resident
- \$FILE_NAME (48) Size: 68-578 Flags: Resident,Index
- \$OBJECT_ID (64) Size: 0-256 Flags: Resident
- \$SECURITY_DESCRIPTOR (80) Size: No Limit Flags: Non-resident

Keyword Search

To ease the search of a file or document you can make use of keyword search option to make your investigation time-efficient. Click on ‘Keyword Search’ to proceed.

The screenshot shows the Autopsy interface with several tabs at the top: FILE ANALYSIS, KEYWORD SEARCH (which is highlighted with a red box), FILE TYPE, IMAGE DETAILS, META DATA, and a menu icon. The main area has two sections: 'Directory Seek' on the left and 'Current Directory' on the right.

Directory Seek

Enter the name of a directory that you want to view.
C:/

VIEW

File Name Search

Enter a Perl regular expression for the file names you want to find.

Current Directory: C:/

ADD NOTE **GENERATE MD5 LIST OF FILES**

DEL	Type	NAME	WRITTEN
	<u>dir</u> / <u>in</u>	<input type="text"/>	
Error Parsing File (Invalid Characters?):			
V/V 256: \$OrphanFiles 0000-00-00 00:00:00 (UTC) 00 (UTC) 0000-00-00 00:00:00 (UTC) 0000-00-00 00:00:00			
r / r	<u>\$AttrDef</u>	2019-10-30 02:15:58 (IST)	
r / r	<u>\$BadClus</u>	2019-10-30 02:15:58 (IST)	
r / r	<u>\$BadClus:\$Bad</u>	2019-10-30 02:15:58 (IST)	
r / r	<u>€Ritman</u>	2019-10-30 02:15:58 (IST)	

You can input the keyword or any relevant string to proceed with the investigation and click on search.

localhost:9999/autopsy?mod=1&submod=4&c... ...

FILE ANALYSIS **KEYWORD SEARCH** **FILE TYPE** **IMAGE DETAILS** **META DATA**

Keyword Search of Allocated and Unallocated Space

Enter the keyword string or expression to search for:

ASCII Unicode

Case Insensitive grep Regular Expression

EXTRACT STRINGS **EXTRACT UNALLOCATED**

AUTOPSY
WINDOWS

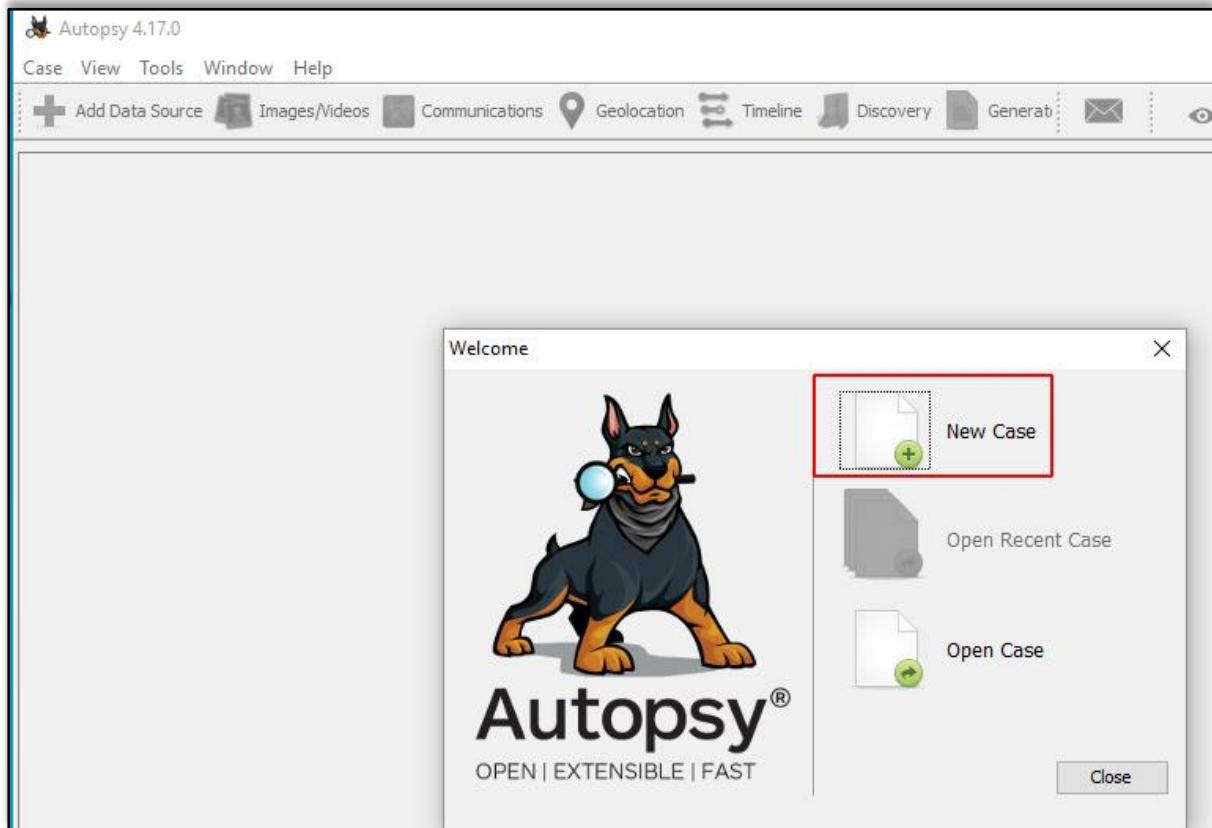
Autopsy for Windows



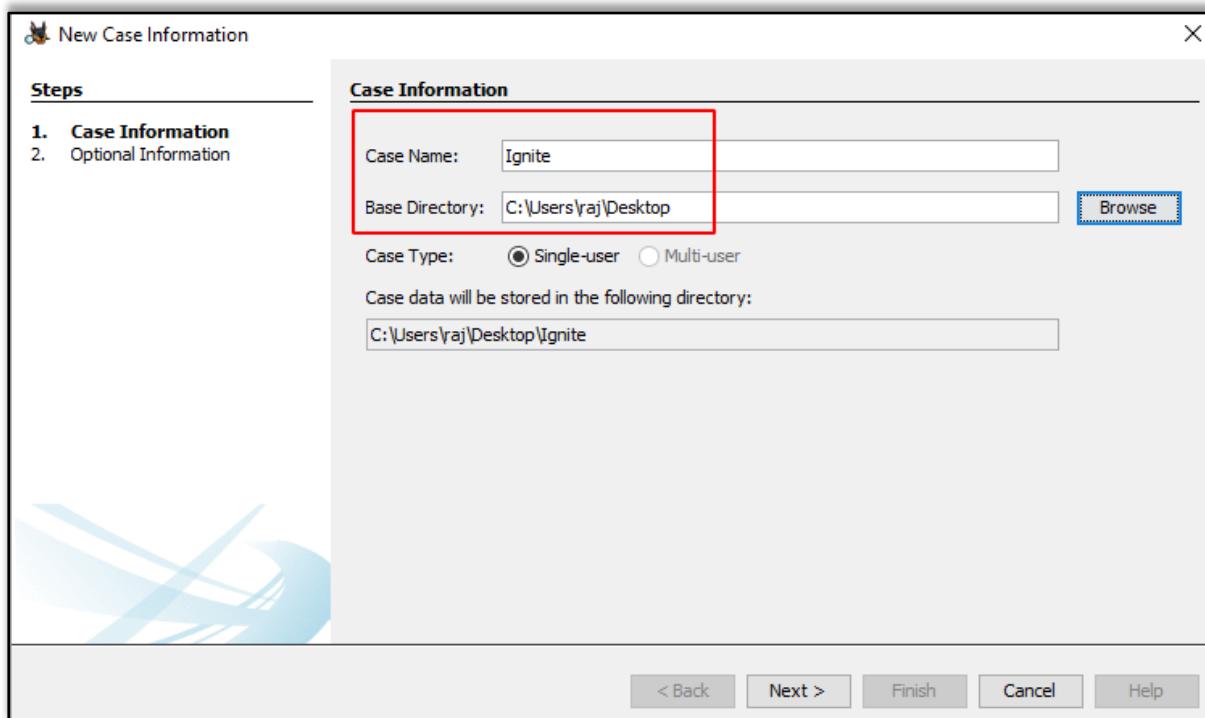
You can download the Autopsy Tool for Windows from [here](#).

Creating a New Case

Run the Autopsy tool on your Windows Operating System and click on “New Case” to create a new case.



Then fill in all the necessary case information like the case name and choose a base directory to save all the case data in one place.



Case Information

Case Name: Ignite

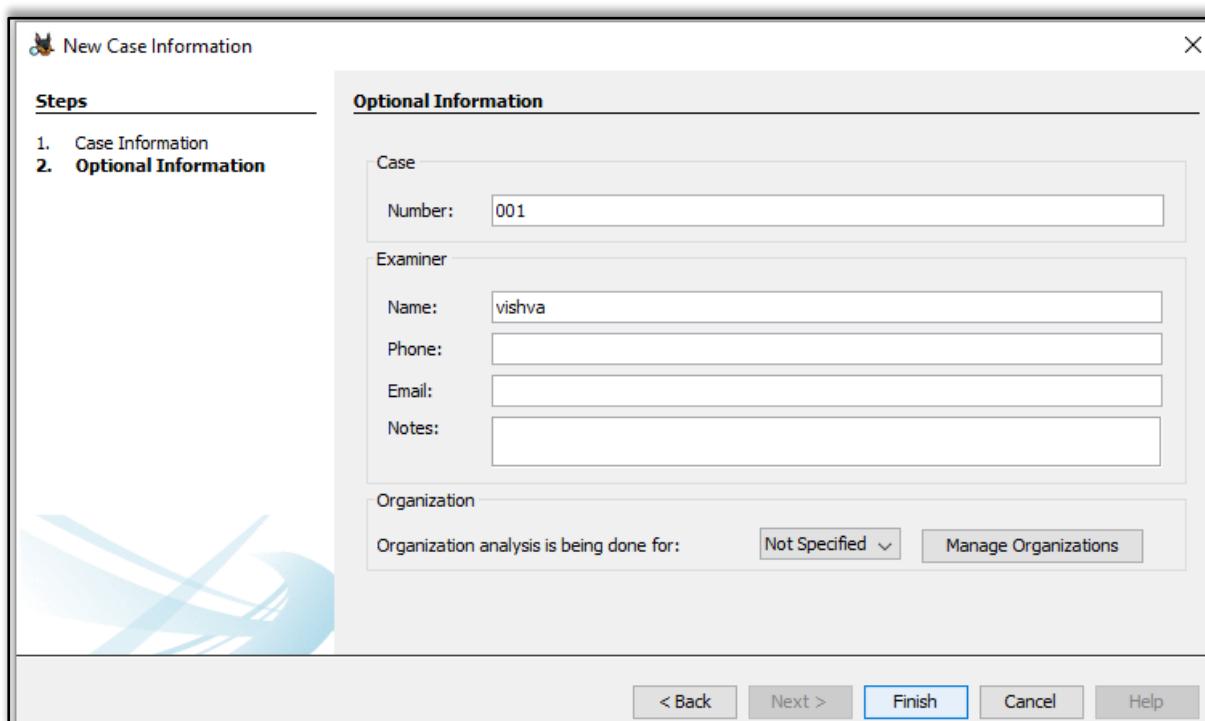
Base Directory: C:\Users\raj\Desktop

Case Type: Single-user Multi-user

Case data will be stored in the following directory:
C:\Users\raj\Desktop\Ignite

< Back

You can also add additional optional information about the case if required.



Optional Information

Case

Number: 001

Examiner

Name: vishva

Phone:

Email:

Notes:

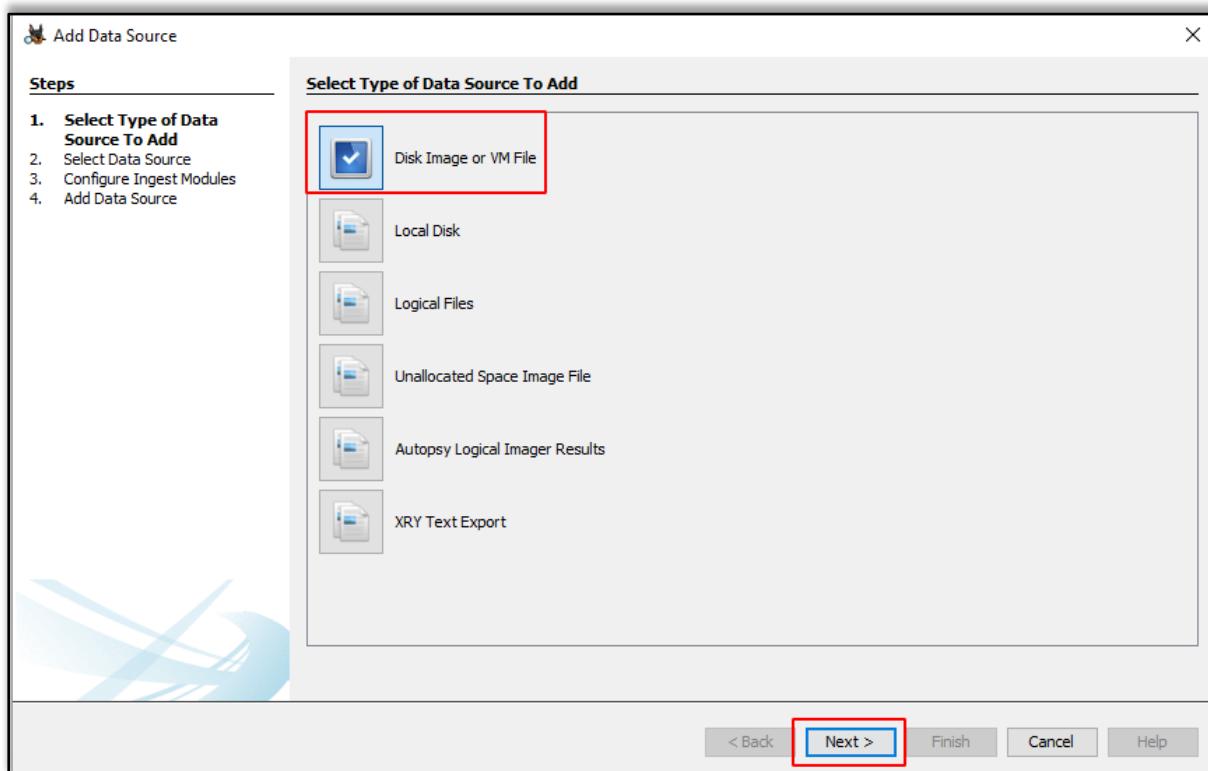
Organization

Organization analysis is being done for: Not Specified

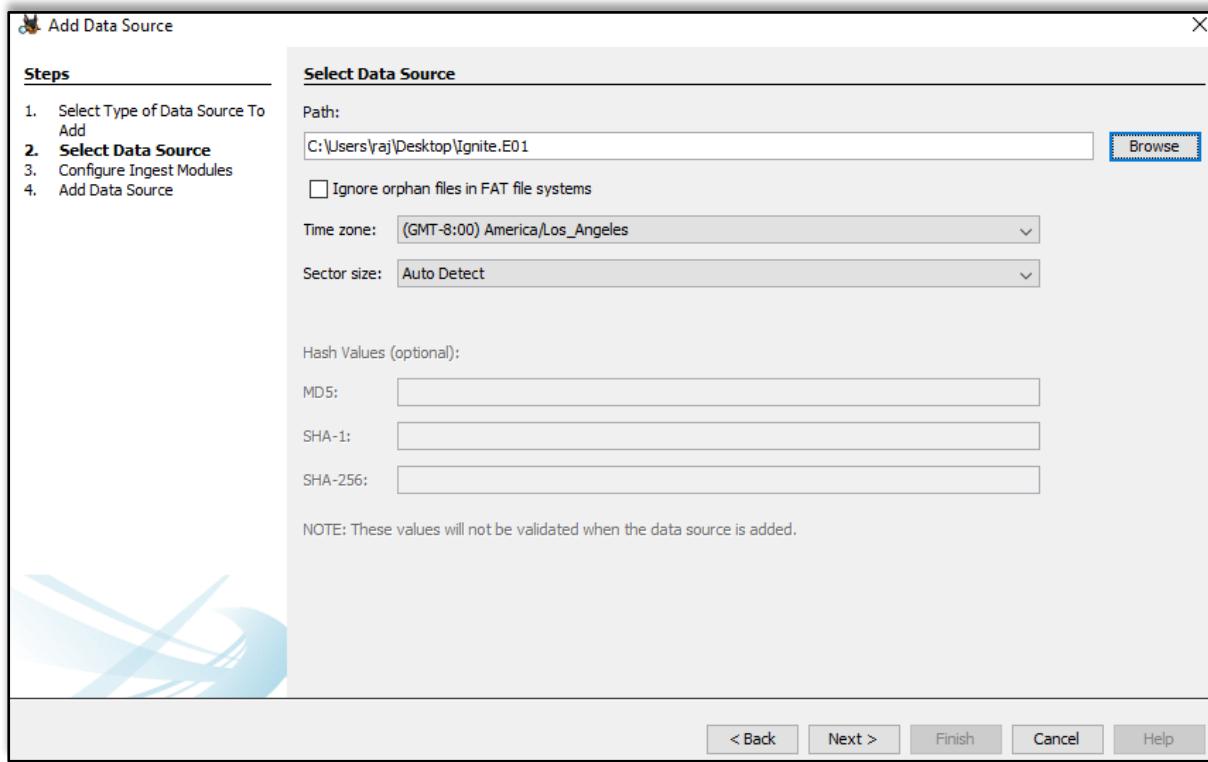
< Back

Now let us add the type of data source. There are various types to choose from.

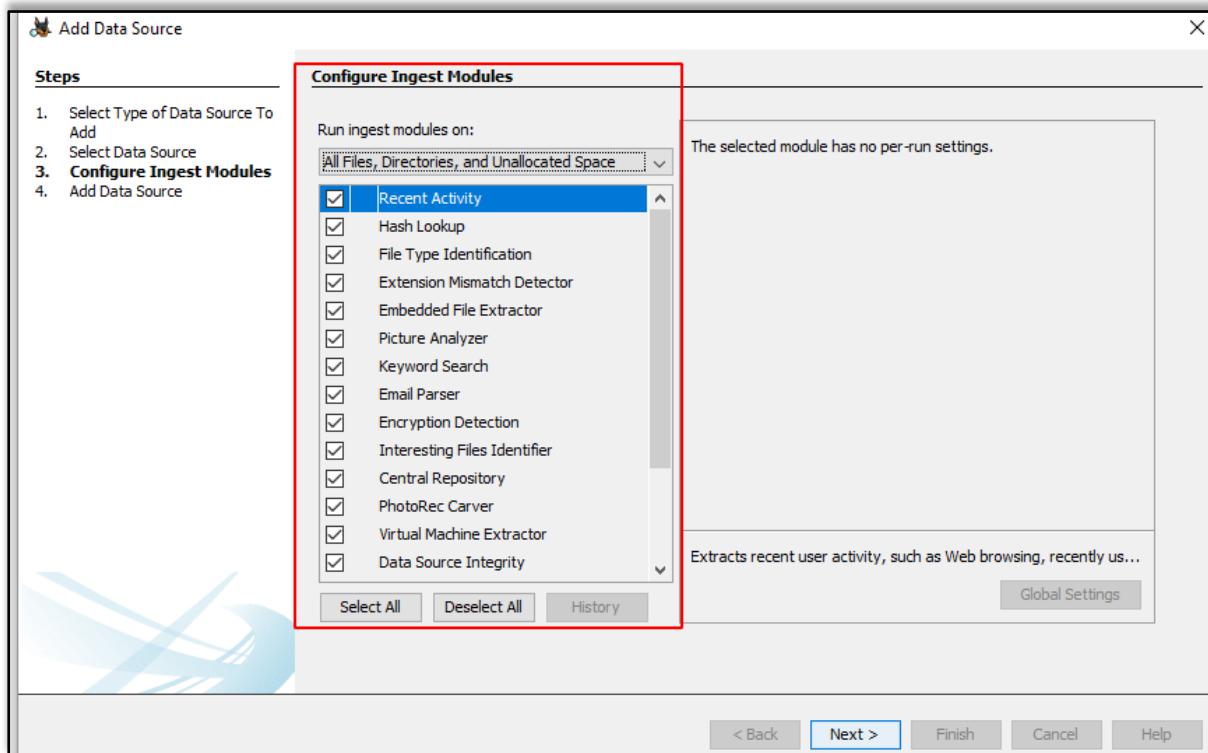
- **Disk Image or VM file:** This includes the image file which can be an exact copy of a hard drive, media card, or even a virtual machine.
- **Local Disk:** This option includes devices like Hard disk, Pen drives, memory cards, etc.
- **Logical Files:** It includes the image of any local folders or files.
- **Unallocated Space Image File:** They include files that do not contain any file system and run with the help of the ingest module.
- **Autopsy Logical Imager Results:** They include the data source from running the logical imager.
- **XRY Text Export:** This includes the data source from exporting text files from XRY.



Now let us add the data source. Here we have a previously created image file, so we will add the location of that file.



Next, you will be prompted to **Configure the Ingest Module**.



The contents of the Ingest module are listed below:

INGEST MODULE	
Recent Activity	It is used to discover the recent operations that were performed on the disk, like the files that were viewed recently.
Extension Mismatch Detector	It is used to identify files whose extensions were tampered with or had been changed to hide the evidence.
Hash Lookup	It is used to identify a particular file using its hash value.
File Type Identification	This is used to identify files based on their internal file signatures than just the file extensions.
Embedded File Extractor	It is used to extract embedded files like .zip, .rar, etc. and use those files for analysis.
Keyword Search	This is used to search for any particular keyword or a pattern in the image file.
Email Parser	This is used to extract information from email files if the disk holds any email database information.
Encryption Detection	This helps to detect and identifies encrypted password-protected files.
Interesting File Identifier	Using this feature the examiner is notified when results pertaining to the set of rules that are defined to identify a particular type of file.
PhotoRec Carver	This helps the examiner to recover files, photos, etc. from the unallocated space on the image disk.
Virtual Machine Extractor	It helps to extract and analyze if any Virtual machine is found on the disk image.
Data Source Integrity	It helps to calculate the hash value and store them in the database.

Data Source information displays basic metadata. Its detailed analysis is displayed at the bottom. It can be extracted one after the other.

The screenshot shows the Ignite - Autopsy 4.17.0 interface. The top menu bar includes Case, View, Tools, Window, Help, Add Data Source, Images/Videos, Communications, Geolocation, Timeline, Discovery, Generate Report, Close Case, and a dropdown. The left sidebar has a tree view with nodes: Data Sources (selected), Views, File Types (By Extension, By MIME Type, application, image, text), Deleted Files, MB File Size, Results (Extracted Content, Keyword Hits, Hashset Hits, E-Mail Messages, Interesting Items, Accounts, Tags, Reports). The main area has tabs: Listing, Data Sources, Table, Thumbnail, Summary. Below is a table with columns Name, Type, and Size (Bytes). One entry is Ignite.E01, Type Image, Size 64420392960. At the bottom is a hex dump viewer with columns Hex, Text, Application, File Metadata, Context, Results, Annotations, Other Occurrences. It shows a page of 3931909 and a hex dump of memory starting at address 0x00000000.

Name	Type	Size (Bytes)
Ignite.E01	Image	64420392960

```

0x00000000: EB 52 90 4E 54 46 53 20 20 20 20 00 02 08 00 00 .R.NTFS ....
0x00000010: 00 00 00 00 00 F8 00 00 3F 00 FF 00 00 58 E0 03 .....?...X..
0x00000020: 00 00 00 00 80 00 80 00 FF D7 1B 01 00 00 00 00 .....
0x00000030: 00 00 0C 00 00 00 00 00 02 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .....
0x00000040: F6 00 00 00 01 00 00 00 17 59 BE 64 96 BE 64 76 .....Y.d..dv
0x00000050: 00 00 00 00 FA 33 C0 8E D0 BC 00 7C FB 68 C0 07 .....3....l.h..
0x00000060: 1F 1E 68 66 00 CB 88 16 0E 00 66 81 3E 03 00 4E ..hf.....f,>..N
0x00000070: 54 46 53 75 15 B4 41 BB AA 55 CD 13 72 0C 81 FB TFSu..A..U..r...
0x00000080: 55 AA 75 06 F7 C1 01 00 75 03 E9 DD 00 1E 83 EC U.u.....u....

```

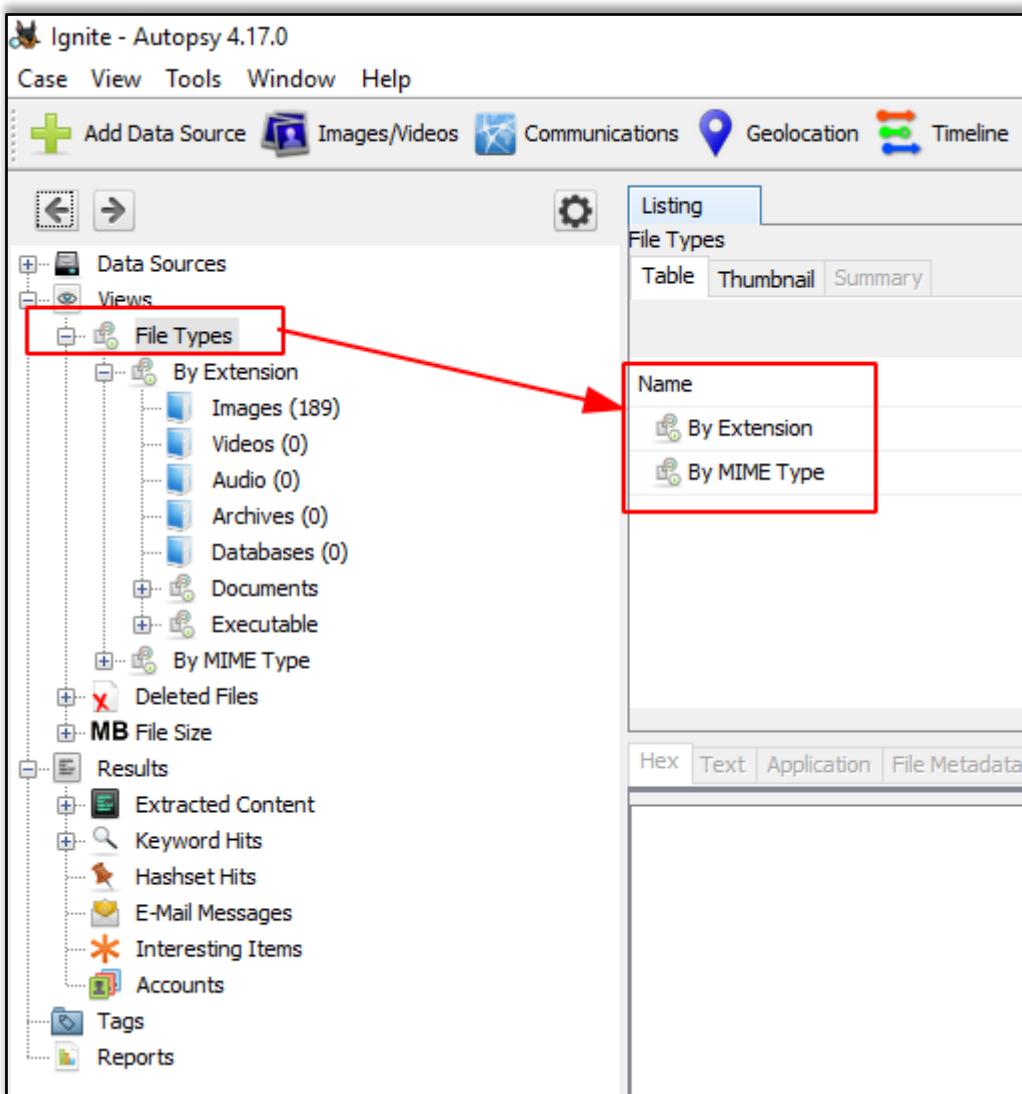
Views

File Type

It can be classified in the form of File extension or MIME type.

It provides information on file extensions that are commonly used by the OS whereas MIME types are used by the browser to decide what data to represent. It also displays deleted files.

Note: These file types can be categorized depending on Extension, Documents, Executables.



By Extension

In the category Filetypes by extension and you can see that this has been sub-divided into file types like images, video, audio, archives, databases, etc.

File Type	File Extensions
Images (189)	.jpg, .jpeg, .png, .psd, .tiff, .bmp, .tif, .webp
Videos (0)	
Audio (0)	
Archives (0)	
Databases (0)	
Documents	
Executable	
By MIME Type	

Let us click on images and explore the images that have been recovered.

Name
images.jpg
f0583984.bmp
f0675458.png
f0690680.png
\$I3RSEBH.jpg
\$R3RSEBH.jpg
a8379953e2e8ae3c18bafcf23aa02ca0.jpg
EnhNpBZUwAccCg5.jpg
nUAnAMr9_normal.jpg
ignite.jpg

We can also view the thumbnail of the images.

On viewing the thumbnail, you can view the file metadata and details about the image.

Table Thumbnail Summary

Page: 1 of 1 Pages: < > Go to Page: Image

images.jpg
/img_Ignite.E01/images.jpg

Hex Text Application File Metadata Context Results Annotations Other

```
From The Sleuth Kit iStat Tool:

MFT Entry Header Values:
Entry: 49 Sequence: 1
LogFile Sequence Number: 16885331
Allocated File
Links: 1

$STANDARD_INFORMATION Attribute Values:
Flags: Archive
Owner ID: 0
Security ID: 271 (S-1-5-21-1276730070-1850728493-30201
Created: 2020-11-26 08:20:24.482672700 (PST)
File Modified: 2020-11-26 08:20:24.667704200 (PST)
MFT Modified: 2020-11-26 09:00:35.829441300 (PST)
Accessed: 2020-11-26 08:59:53.860554000 (PST)

$FILE_NAME Attribute Values:
Flags: Archive
Name: $R3RSEBH.jpg
Parent MFT Entry: 40 Sequence: 1
Allocated Size: 8192 Actual Size: 7641
Created: 2020-11-26 08:20:24.482672700 (PST)
File Modified: 2020-11-26 08:20:24.667704200 (PST)
MFT Modified: 2020-11-26 08:59:01.714957400 (PST)
Accessed: 2020-11-26 08:59:01.704974100 (PST)

$OBJECT_ID Attribute Values:
Object Id: 3fd39b21-2f45-11eb-ala0-001b10002aec
<
```


Here we can also view a few audio files that have been recovered. We can extract these files from the system and hear to them using various software.

Name	S	C	O	Modified Time	Change Time
f0809536.wav		1		0000-00-00 00:00:00	0000-00-00 00:00:00
f0313832.wav		1		0000-00-00 00:00:00	0000-00-00 00:00:00
f1248504.wav					

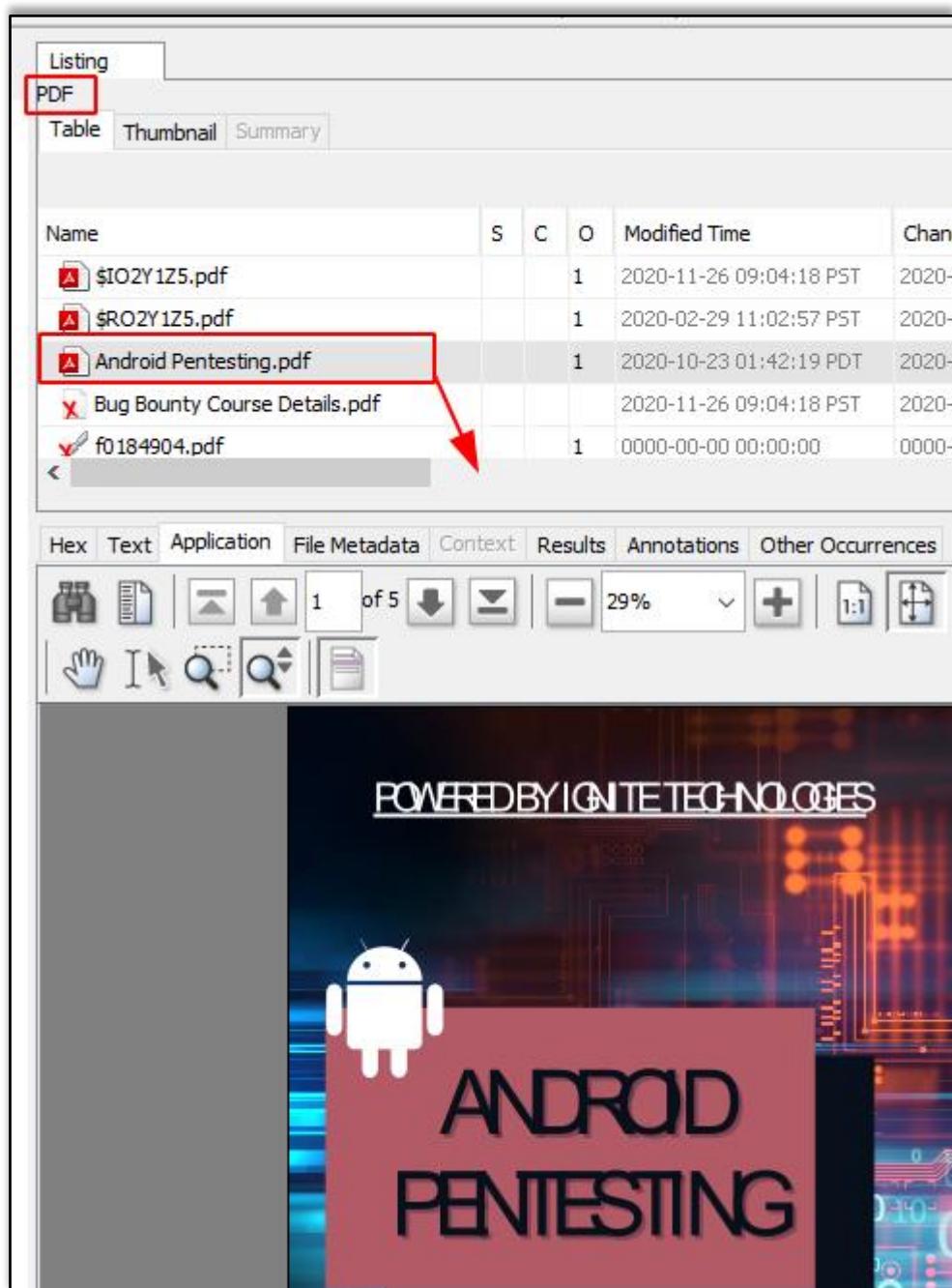
Documents

The documents are categorized into 5 types: HTML, office, PDF, Plain Text, Rich Text.

On exploring the documents option, you can see all the HTML documents present, you can click on the important ones to view them.

Name	S	C	O
Forensic Investigation Autopsy Forensic Browser in Linux.html		1	
a.html		1	
a_002.html		1	
fastbutton.html		1	
like.html		1	

On exploring the PDF option, you can also find the important PDF in the disk image.



Similarly, the various Plain text files can also be viewed. You can also recover deleted plain text files.

The screenshot shows the FTK Imager interface. On the left, a sidebar lists file types and their counts, with 'Plain Text (1196)' highlighted. A red arrow points from this highlight to the main file list on the right. The main area displays a table of files with columns for Name, S, C, O, and Modified Time. One file, '\$RK1MRRO.txt', is selected and highlighted with a red box. Below the table are tabs for Hex, Text, Application, File Metadata, Context, Results, and Analysis. The 'Text' tab is selected, showing the content of the selected file: 'NOTICE: The imaging operation was cancelled!'. Further down, it shows case information and device details for the physical evidentiary item.

Name	S	C	O	Modified Time
\$IK1MRRO.txt	1			2020-11-26 08:56:
\$RK1MRRO.txt			1	2020-11-26 08:55:
USB.txt	1			2020-09-09 07:15:
Ignite.E01.txt				2020-11-26 08:56:
f0484218.txt	1			0000-00-00 00:00:

Hex Text Application File Metadata Context Results Analysis

Strings Indexed Text Translation

Page: 1 of 1 Page ← → Matches on page: - of - Mat

NOTICE: The imaging operation was cancelled!

Created By AccessData® FTK® Imager 4.3.1.1

Case Information:
Acquired using: ADI4.3.1.1
Case Number: 001
Evidence Number: AU001
Unique description: Hacking Articles
Examiner: Vishva
Notes:

Information for E:\Ignite:

Physical Evidentiary Item (Source) Information
[Device Info]
Source Type: Logical
[Drive Geometry]
Bytes per Sector: 512
Sector Count: 125,821,080
[Physical Drive Information]
Removable drive: False
Source data size: 61436 MB
Sector count: 125821080

Executables

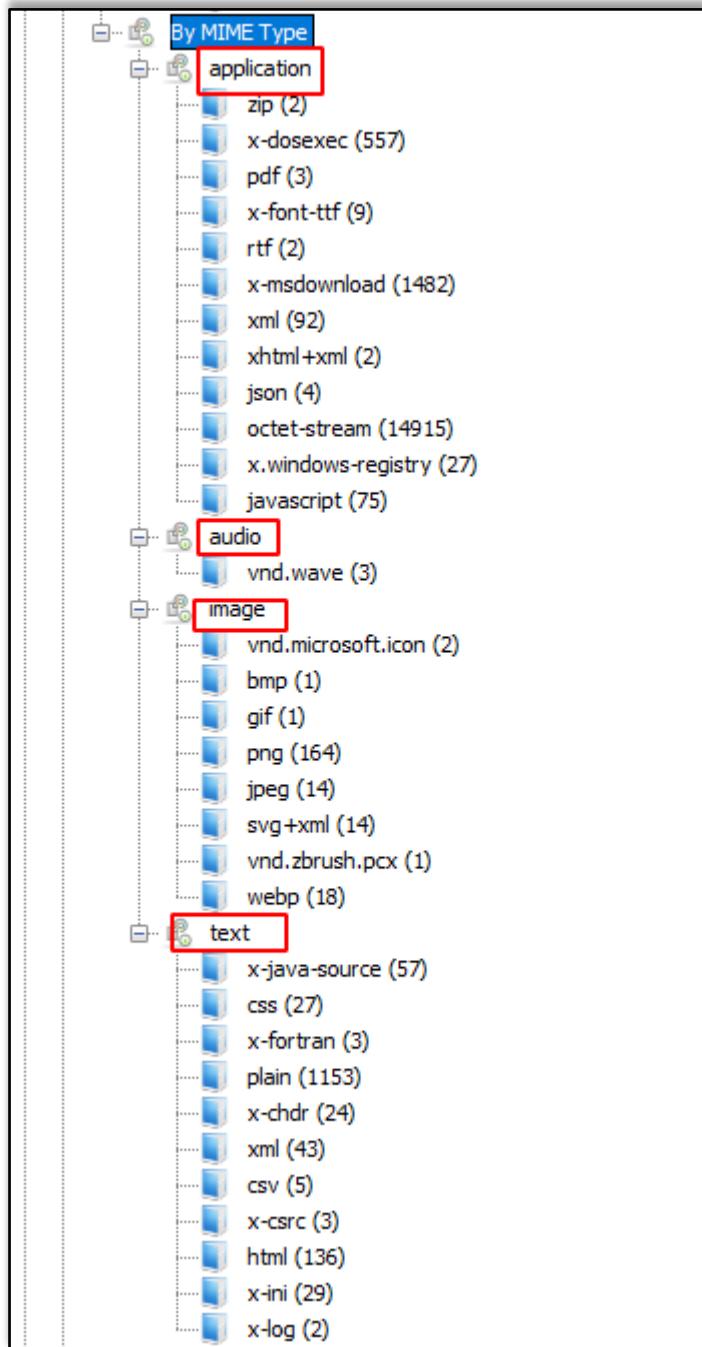
These file types are then sub-divided into .exe, .dll, .bat, .cmd and .com.

The screenshot shows a software interface for managing file types. On the left, there's a tree view of file categories: Data Sources, Views, File Types, By Extension (Images 202, Videos 0, Audio 3, Archives 0, Databases 0), and Documents (HTML 86, Office 0, PDF 5, Plain Text 1196, Rich Text 2). Under 'File Types', there's a node labeled 'Executable'. This node is highlighted with a red box, and a red arrow points from it to a table on the right. The table has two columns: 'File Type' and 'File Extensions'. It lists five entries: .exe (639) with .exe, .dll (1312) with .dll, .bat (0) with .bat, .cmd (0) with .cmd, and .com (0) with .com. The table also has tabs at the bottom: Hex, Text, Application, File Metadata, and Content.

File Type	File Extensions
.exe (639)	.exe
.dll (1312)	.dll
.bat (0)	.bat
.cmd (0)	.cmd
.com (0)	.com

By Mime Type

In this type of category, there are four sub-categories like application, audio, image, and text. They are divided further into more sections and file types.



Deleted Files

It displays information about the deleted file which can be then recovered.

The screenshot shows the FTK Imager software interface. On the left, there is a navigation tree with the following structure:

- Data Sources
- Views
 - File Types
 - By Extension
 - Images (202)
 - Videos (0)
 - Audio (3)
 - Archives (0)
 - Databases (0)
 - Documents
 - Executable
 - By MIME Type
 - application
 - audio
 - image
 - text
 - Deleted Files** (highlighted with a red box)
 - File System (86)
 - All (18484)
- MB File Size
- Results
 - Extracted Content
 - Metadata (6)
 - Recycle Bin (4)
 - Web Downloads (3)
 - Keyword Hits
 - Hashset Hits

The main pane is titled "Listing" and "File System". It has tabs for "Table" (selected), "Thumbnail", and "Summary". Below the tabs, it shows "Page: 1 of 1" and "Pages: < > Go to Page: []". The table has columns: Name, S, C, O, and Modified Time. The data in the table is as follows:

Name	S	C	O	Modified Time
20201014.mem			0	2020-10-13 13:39:50 PDT
adencrypt.dll			0	2020-05-11 21:03:46 PDT
adencrypt_gui.exe			0	2020-05-11 21:03:46 PDT
adfbfs_globals.dll			0	2020-05-11 21:03:46 PDT
adfs_globals.dll			0	2020-05-11 21:03:46 PDT
ADG_EULA.rtf			1	2020-02-05 15:48:36 PST
ADIso.exe			0	2020-05-11 21:03:46 PDT
ADIsoDLL.dll			0	2020-05-11 21:03:48 PDT
adshattrdefs.dll			0	2020-05-11 21:03:48 PDT
adtz_globals.dll			0	2020-05-11 21:03:48 PDT
ad_globals.dll			0	2020-05-11 21:03:46 PDT
ad_log.dll			0	2020-05-11 21:03:46 PDT
boost_chrono-vc140-mt-1_59.dll			0	2020-05-11 21:03:48 PDT
boost_date_time-vc140-mt-1_59.dll			0	2020-05-11 21:03:46 PDT
boost_filesystem-vc140-mt-1_59.dll			0	2020-05-11 21:03:50 PDT
boost_regex-vc140-mt-1_59.dll			0	2020-05-11 21:03:50 PDT
boost_system-vc140-mt-1_59.dll			0	2020-05-11 21:03:50 PDT
boost_thread-vc140-mt-1_59.dll			0	2020-05-11 21:03:50 PDT
FTK Imager.exe			0	2020-05-11 21:04:10 PDT

MB size Files

In this, the files are categorized based on their size starting from 50MB. This allows the examiner to look for large files.

The screenshot shows the FTK Imager software interface. On the left, there is a navigation tree with the following structure:

- Data Sources
- Views
- File Types
- Deleted Files**
- MB File Size** (highlighted with a blue box)
 - MB 50 - 200MB (1)
 - MB 200MB - 1GB (2)
 - MB 1GB+ (3)

The main pane is titled "Listing" and "File Size". It has tabs for "Table" (selected), "Thumbnail", and "Summary". Below the tabs, it shows "Page:" and "Pages: < > Go to Page: []". The "Size Range" section shows the following categories:

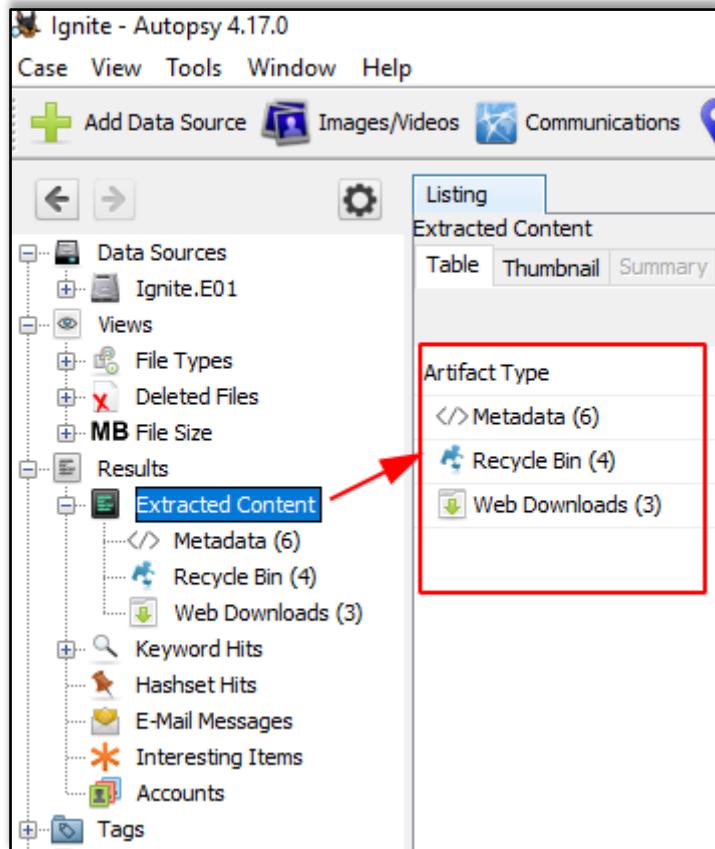
- MB 50 - 200MB (1)
- MB 200MB - 1GB (2)
- MB 1GB+ (3)

Results

In this section, we get information about the content that was extracted.

Extracted Content

All the content that was extracted, is segregated further in detail. Here we have found metadata, Recycle Bin, and web downloads. Let us further view each one of them.



Metadata

Here we can view all the information about the files like the date it was created, to was modified, file's owner, etc.

Source File	Date Modified	Date Created	Owner	Data Source
</> \$R02Y1Z5.pdf	2020-02-29 19:02:56 PST	2020-02-29 19:02:56 PST	Ignite Tech...	Ignite.E01
</> Android Pentesting.pdf	2020-10-23 08:42:07 PDT	2020-10-23 08:42:10 PDT	el	Ignite.E01
</> ADG_EULA.rtf		2016-02-25 02:55:00 PST		Ignite.E01
</> FTKImager_UserGuide.pdf	2012-03-21 20:52:22 PDT	2012-03-21 11:26:46 PDT		Ignite.E01
</> f0184904.pdf	2012-03-21 20:52:22 PDT	2012-03-21 11:26:46 PDT		Ignite.E01
</> f0002808.rtf		2016-02-25 02:55:00 PST		Ignite.E01

Recycle Bin

The files that were put in the recycle bin are found in this category.

Source File	Path	Time Deleted
\$R3RSEBH.jpg	E:\images.jpg	2020-11-26 09:00:35 PST
\$RD1SPAY.E01	E:\Ignite.E01	2020-11-26 08:56:22 PST
\$RK1MRRO.txt	E:\Ignite.E01.txt	2020-11-26 08:56:22 PST
\$R02Y1Z5.pdf	E:\Bug Bounty Course Details.pdf	2020-11-26 09:04:18 PST

Web Downloads

Here you can see the files that were downloaded from the internet.

Source File	URL	Domain
Forensic Investigation Autop...	https://www.hackingarticles.i...	www.hackingarticles.in
ignite.jpg:Zone.Identifier	https://media-exp1.licdn.com/...	media-exp1.licdn.com
\$R3RSEBH.jpg:Zone.Identifier	https://encrypted-tbn0.gstatic.com/...	encrypted-tbn0.gstatic.com

Keyword Hits

In this, any specific keywords can be looked up for in the disk image. The search can be conducted concerning the Exact match, Substring matches, Emails, Literal words, Regular expressions, etc.

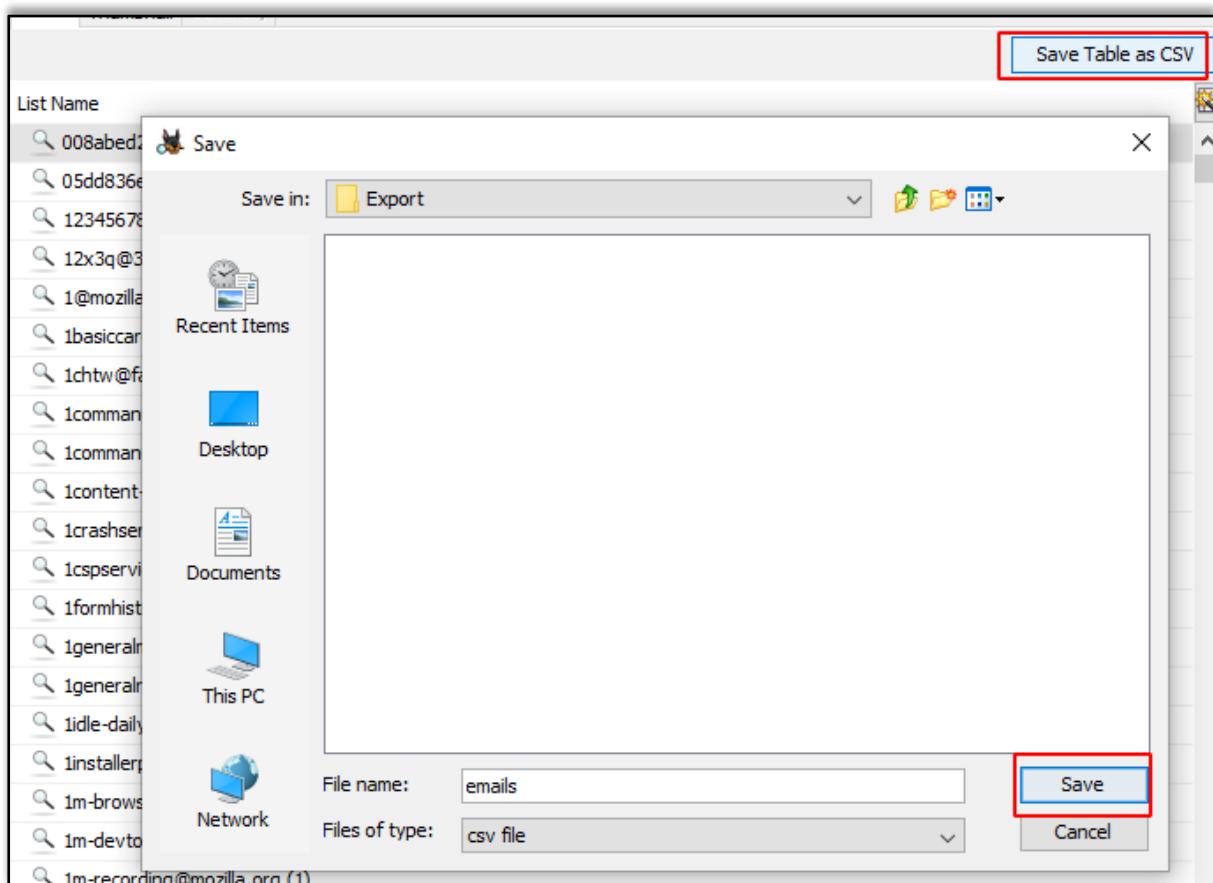
- Single Literal Keyword Search (0)
- Single Regular Expression Search (0)
- Email Addresses (1026)

You can view the available email addresses.

The screenshot shows a search interface with a sidebar on the left containing various search categories and results. The 'Email Addresses (1026)' result is highlighted with a red box. To the right, a list of email addresses is displayed under the heading 'List Name'.

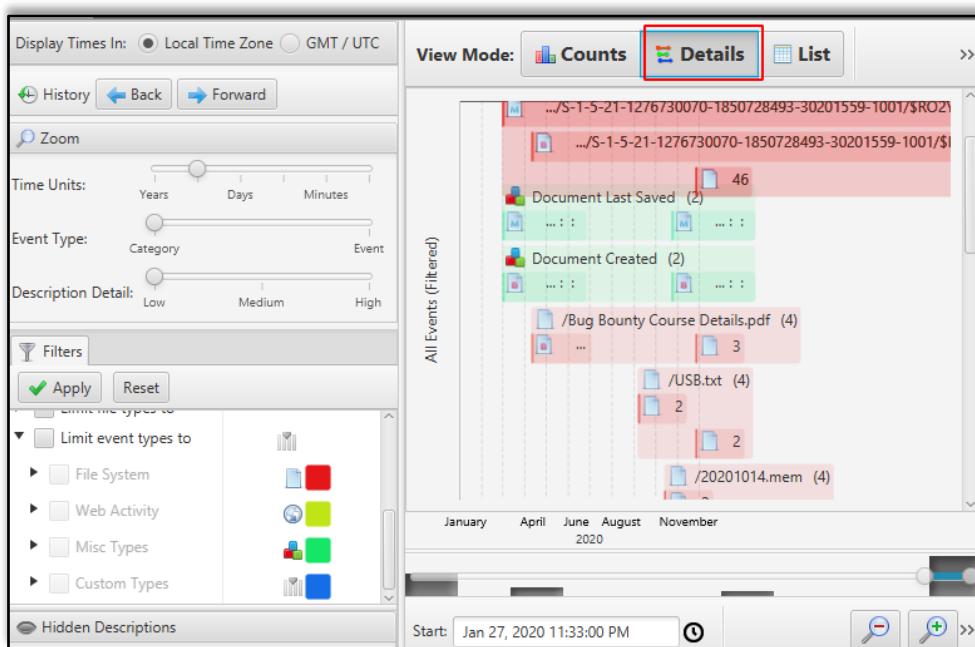
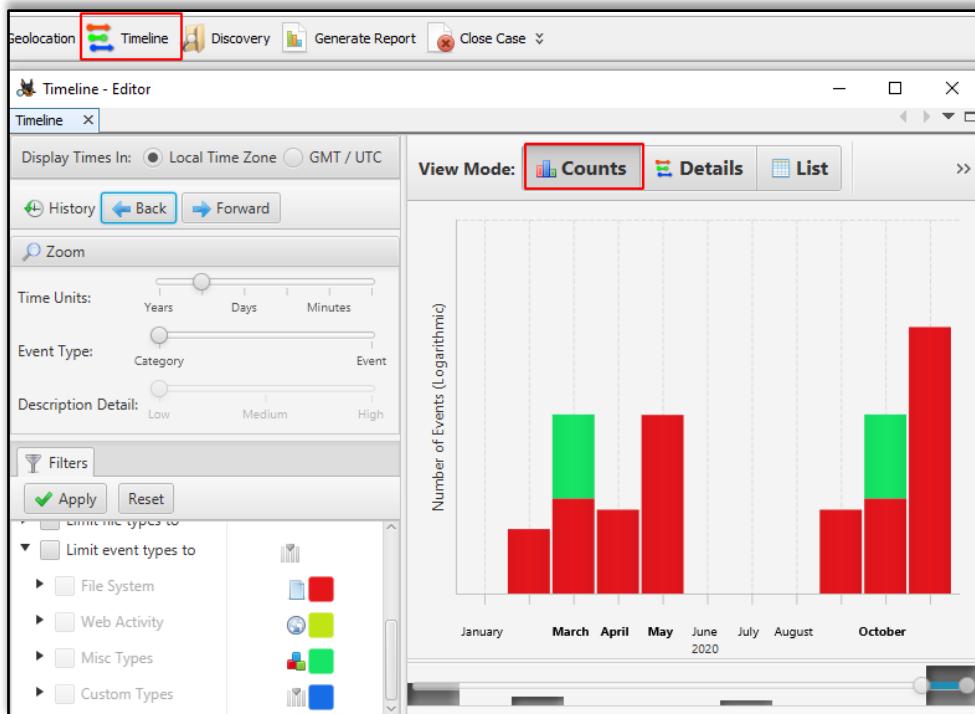
List Name
addons@mozilla.org (1)
admin@vietbacsecurity.com (1)
admin@youtubeplayer.com (1)
admin@youtubespeedup.com (1)
adobe@flash.com (1)
adservices@accessdata.com (2)
adsremoval@adsremoval.net (1)
advance@windowsclient.com (1)
af-za@dictionaries.addons.mozilla.org (1)

You can choose to export into a CSV format.



Timeline

By using this feature, you can get information on the usage of the system in a statistical, detailed, or list form.



The screenshot shows the Timeline - Editor interface. At the top, there's a toolbar with 'Timeline' and other options. Below it is a 'View Mode' section with three tabs: 'Counts' (highlighted with a red box), 'Details' (highlighted with a red box), and 'List' (also highlighted with a red box). The main area displays a table of event logs with columns for Date/Time, Event Type, Description, and Tag. The events listed are mostly related to file operations like reading and writing to files like 'Orpha ... LA.rtf', 'RECY ... Z5.pdf', and various DLL files. The table has a scroll bar on the right. At the bottom, there's a 'Start' button with a date and time set to 'Jan 27, 2020 11:33:00 PM'.

Discovery

This option allows finding media using different filters that are present on the disk image.

The screenshot shows the Discovery tool interface. At the top, there's a toolbar with a 'Discovery' icon (highlighted with a red box). Below it is a 'Step 1: Choose result type' section with four tabs: 'Images' (highlighted with a red box), 'Videos', 'Documents', and 'Domains'. The 'Images' tab is active. The 'Step 2: Filter which images to show' section contains several filter options. Under 'File Size:', 'XSmall: 0-16KB' is selected. Under 'Data Source:', 'Ignite.E01 (ID: 1)' is selected. Under 'Past Occurrences:', 'Known (NSRL)' is selected. On the right side of this section, there are checkboxes for 'Possibly User Created', 'Hash Set', 'Interesting Item', 'Object Detected', and 'Parent Folder'. The 'Parent Folder' field is set to '/Windows/ (All will be used)'. Under 'Step 3: Choose display settings', 'Group By: Parent Folder' and 'Order Within Groups By: File Name' are selected. At the bottom right is a large blue 'Search' button (highlighted with a red box).

According to the selected options, you can get the desired results.

Discovery - Editor

Discovery

New Search

Results with Type: Image; Size(s): Large, XLarge, XXLarge; Data source(s): Ignite.E01(1); Past occurrences: Common (11 - 100), Rare (2-10), Unique (1)

Groups

/img_Ignite.E01/ (1)

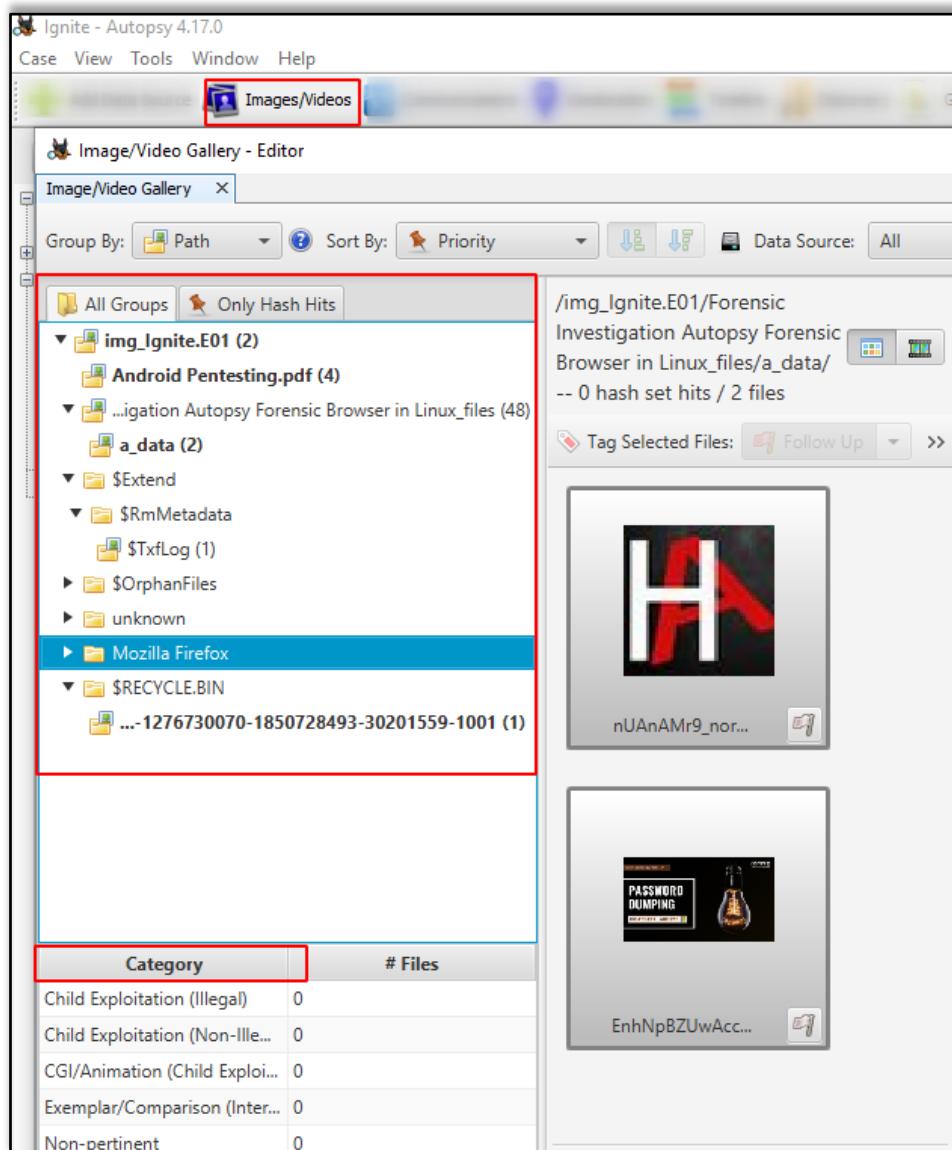
Go to Page: Page Size: 100

...d Pentesting.pdf/image0.jpg

Size: 5 MB

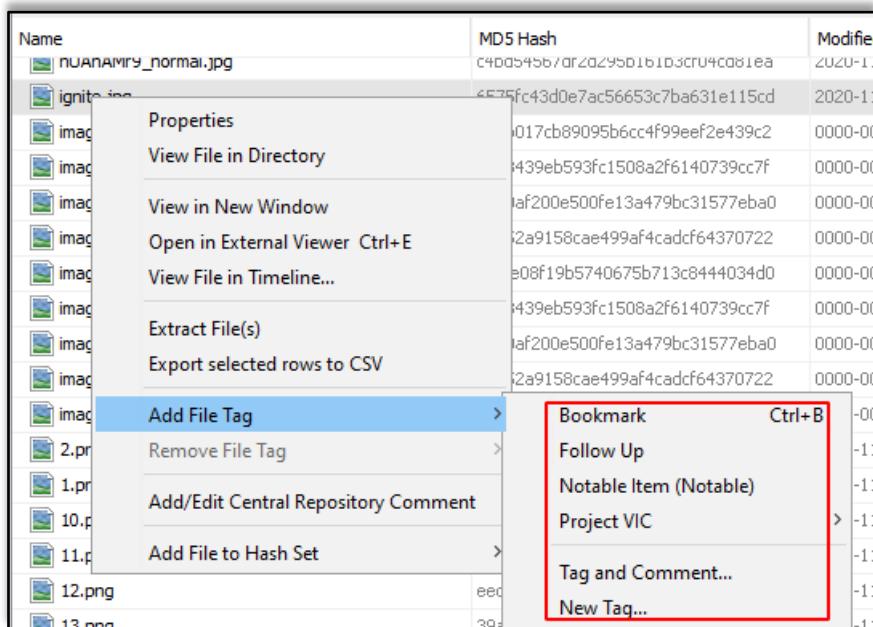
Images/Videos

This option is to find images and videos through various options and multiple categories



Add File Tag

Tagging can be used to create bookmarks, follow-up, mark as any notable item, etc.

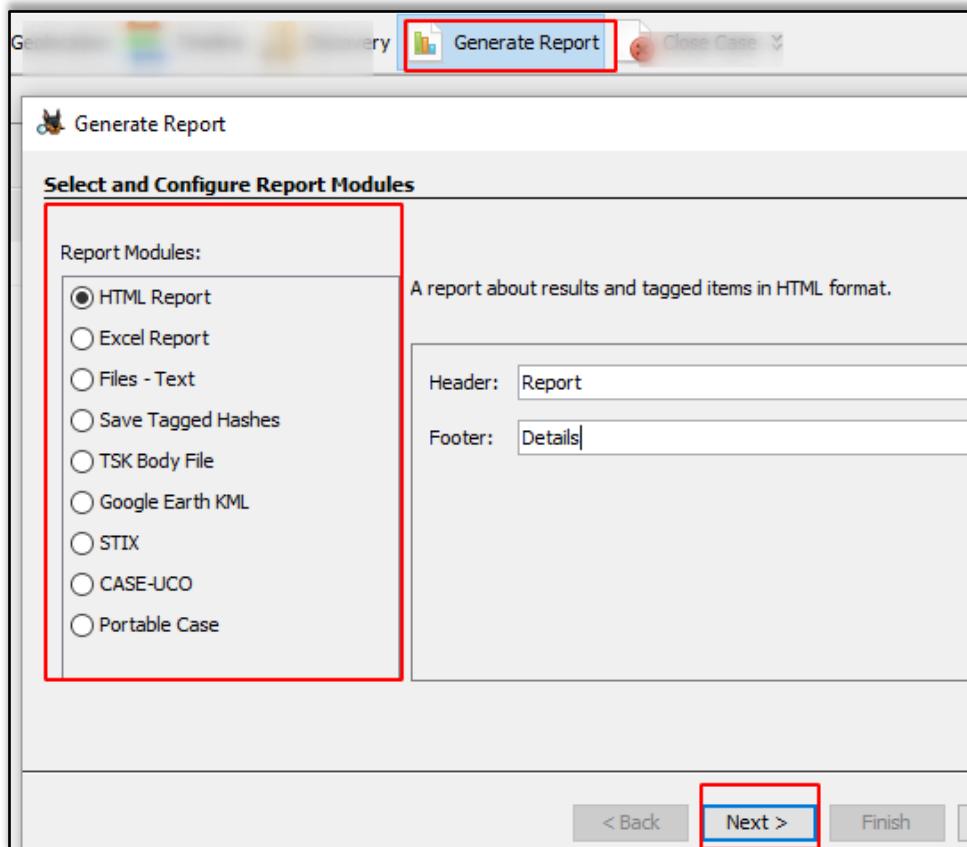


Now when you see the tags options, you will see that files were tagged according to various categories.

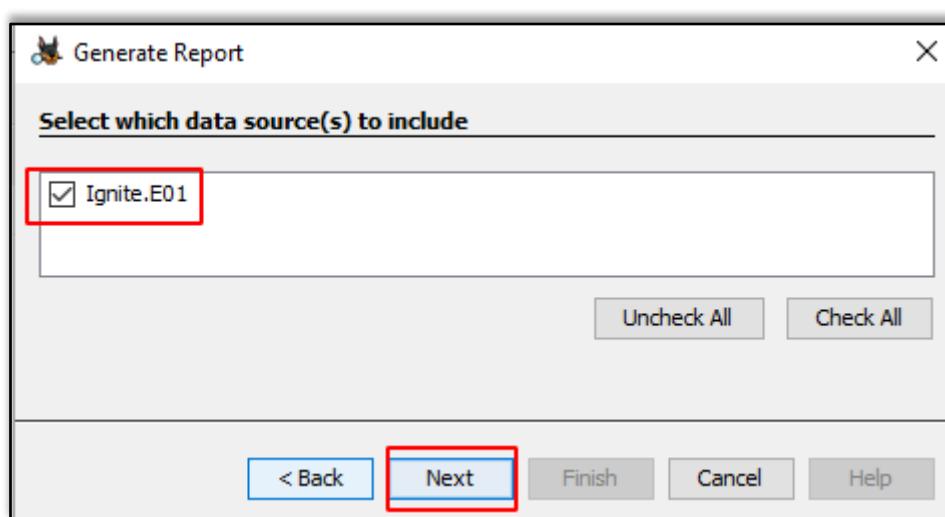
Name	Count
Bookmark (1)	1
Follow Up (1)	1
Notable Item (Notable) (1)	1
Project VIC: Child Exploitation (Illegal) (Notable) (1)	1

Generate Report

Once the investigation is done, the examiner can generate the report in various formats according to his preference.



Check the data source whose report needs to be generated.



Here we chose to create the report in HTML format.

Source Module Name	Report Name	Created Time	Report File Path
HTML Report		2020-11-28 15:42:58 IST	C:\Users\raj\Desktop\Ignite\Reports\Ignite HTML Rep
Report Generation Progress...			
<div style="background-color: #2e6b2e; height: 10px;"></div> Complete			
HTML Report : C:\Users\raj\Desktop\Ignite\Reports\Ignite HTML Report 11-28-2020-15-42-58\report.html			
Complete			

Kudos! Your Autopsy Forensic Report is ready!

Report Navigation <hr/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Case Summary Keyword Hits (1026) Metadata (6) Recycle Bin (4) Tagged Files (4) Tagged Images (4) Tagged Results (0) Web Downloads (3) 	<h2 style="color: #4a90e2;">Autopsy Forensic Report</h2> <p style="font-size: small;">HTML Report Generated on 2020/11/28 15:42:58</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 15%;">Case:</td> <td>Ignite</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Case Number:</td> <td>001</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Number of data sources in case:</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Examiner:</td> <td>vishva</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2"> Image Information:</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center; background-color: #f2f2f2;">Ignite.E01</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Timezone:</td> <td>America/Los_Angeles</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Path:</td> <td>C:\Users\raj\Desktop\Ignite.E01</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2"> Software Information:</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Autopsy Version:</td> <td>4.17.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Android Analyzer Module:</td> <td>4.17.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Central Repository Module:</td> <td>4.17.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Data Source Integrity Module:</td> <td>4.17.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Drone Analyzer Module:</td> <td>4.17.0</td> </tr> </table>	Case:	Ignite	Case Number:	001	Number of data sources in case:	1	Examiner:	vishva	 Image Information:		Ignite.E01		Timezone:	America/Los_Angeles	Path:	C:\Users\raj\Desktop\Ignite.E01	 Software Information:		Autopsy Version:	4.17.0	Android Analyzer Module:	4.17.0	Central Repository Module:	4.17.0	Data Source Integrity Module:	4.17.0	Drone Analyzer Module:	4.17.0
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About Us

"Simple training makes Deep Learning"

"IGNITE" is a worldwide name in IT field. As we provide high-quality cybersecurity training and consulting services that fulfil students, government and corporate requirements.

We are working towards the vision to "Develop India as a Cyber Secured Country". With an outreach to over eighty thousand students and over a thousand major colleges, Ignite Technologies stood out to be a trusted brand in the Education and the Information Security structure.

We provide training and education in the field of Ethical Hacking & Information Security to the students of schools and colleges along with the corporate world. The training can be provided at the client's location or even at Ignite's Training Center.

We have trained over 10,000 + individuals across the globe, ranging from students to security experts from different fields. Our trainers are acknowledged as Security Researcher by the Top Companies like - Facebook, Google, Microsoft, Adobe, Nokia, Paypal, Blackberry, AT&T and many more. Even the trained students are placed into a number of top MNC's all around the globe. Over with this, we are having International experience of training more than 400+ individuals.

The two brands, Ignite Technologies & Hacking Articles have been collaboratively working from past 10+ Years with about more than 100+ security researchers, who themselves have been recognized by several research paper publishing organizations, The Big 4 companies, Bug Bounty research programs and many more.

Along with all these things, all the major certification organizations recommend Ignite's training for its resources and guidance.

Ignite's research had been a part of number of global Institutes and colleges, and even a multitude of research papers shares Ignite's researchers in their reference.

What We Offer

Ethical Hacking

The Ethical Hacking course has been structured in such a way that a technical or a non-technical applicant can easily absorb its features and indulge his/her career in the field of IT security.



Bug Bounty 2.0

A bug bounty program is a pact offered by many websites and web developers by which folks can receive appreciation and reimbursement for reporting bugs, especially those affecting to exploits and vulnerabilities.

Over with this training, an individual is thus able to determine and report bugs to the authorized before the general public is aware of them, preventing incidents of widespread abuse.



Network Penetration Testing 2.0

The Network Penetration Testing training will build up the basic as well advance skills of an individual with the concept of Network Security & Organizational Infrastructure. Thereby this course will make the individual stand out of the crowd within just 45 days.



Red Teaming

This training will make you think like an "Adversary" with its systematic structure & real Environment Practice that contains more than 75 practicals on Windows Server 2016 & Windows 10. This course is especially designed for the professionals to enhance their Cyber Security Skills



CTF 2.0

The CTF 2.0 is the latest edition that provides more advance module connecting to real infrastructure organization as well as supporting other students preparing for global certification. This curriculum is very easily designed to allow a fresher or specialist to become familiar with the entire content of the course.



Infrastructure Penetration Testing

This course is designed for Professional and provides an hands-on experience in Vulnerability Assessment Penetration Testing & Secure configuration Testing for Applications Servers, Network Deivces, Container and etc.



Digital Forensic

Digital forensics provides a taster in the understanding of how to conduct investigations in order for business and legal audiences to correctly gather and analyze digital evidence.