

**Digitalna forenzika**

Andrej Brodnik

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**Računalnik**

*poglavje 15*

- pričakovano predznanje:
  - arhitektura računalnikov
  - osnove delovanja (BIOS)
  - operacijski sistem
  - sekundarni pomnilnik (disk) in njegova organizacija
  - datotečni sistemi

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**Zagon računalnika**

- koraki ob zagonu računalnika
- ob zagonu se sproži BIOS (*Basic Input Output System*)
  - Open Firmware (Mac PowerPC), EFI (Mac Intel), Open Boot PROM (Sun), ...
- ta naredi POST (*Power On Self Test*)

- podatki o delovanju so shranjeni v xROM
- včasih geslo ščiti podatke – dobiti geslo od uporabnika

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### Zagon računalnika ...

- primer *Moussawi*:

Računalnik je bil zelo dolgo shranjen in se je spraznila baterija na matični plošči.

Dostop bil mogoč s pomočjo podatkov, ki jih so jih pridobili še pred tem, ko je zmanjkalo napajanja.

- pomembno kako so podatki kodirani
  - ASCII, ...
  - tanki debeli konec
- kaj se zgodi, če odneseš disk na drug računalnik

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### Format datoteke

- datoteke imajo na začetku posebne podpise ([www.garykessler.net/library/file\\_sigs.htm](http://www.garykessler.net/library/file_sigs.htm))
- jpg: *FF D8 FF E0*, ali *FF D8 FF E3*
- gif: *47 49 46 38 37 61* ali *47*, ali *49 46 38 39 61*
- doc: *D0 CF 11 E0 A1 B1 1A E1*

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### Format datoteke –primer

- jpeg zakodirana exif (*Exchangeable image file format*) datoteka

```

Hex  0  1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8  9  A  B  C  D  E  F
-----
00000000 FF D8 FF E1 16 B1 45 78 69 66 00 00 4D 4D 00 2A 000a eXif MM *
00000010 00 00 00 08 00 08 03 0F 00 02 00 00 00 16 00 00
00000020 01 02 01 10 00 02 00 00 00 1C 00 00 01 C0 01 12 0000
00000030 00 03 00 00 00 01 00 01 00 00 01 1A 00 05 00 00
00000040 00 01 00 00 01 E4 01 18 00 05 00 00 00 01 00 00
00000050 01 02 01 28 00 03 00 00 00 01 00 02 00 02 13 0000
00000060 00 03 00 00 00 01 00 01 00 00 87 69 00 04 00 00
00000070 00 01 00 00 01 F4 00 00 00 24 00 00 00 00 00 00
00000080 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
00000090 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
000000A0 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
000000B0 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
000000C0 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
000000D0 53 54 4D 41 4E 20 4B 4F 44 41 4B 20 44 58 34 33 33 30
000000E0 41 4E 59 00 4B 4F 44 41 4B 20 44 58 34 33 33 30 0000
000000F0 20 44 49 47 49 54 41 4C 20 43 41 4D 45 52 41 00 0000
00000100 00 00 00 00 00 00 01 00 00 56 00 00 00 05 00 00
00000110 00 24 82 9A 00 05 00 00 00 01 00 00 03 DA 82 9D 0000
00000120 00 05 00 00 01 00 00 00 03 E2 88 22 00 03 00 00 0000
00000130 00 01 00 02 00 00 00 00 00 07 00 00 00 04 30 32 0000
00000140 32 30 90 03 00 02 00 00 00 14 00 00 02 EA 90 04 2000 00
  
```

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### Format datoteke

- datoteka je lahko gnezdena v drugi datoteki
  - poiščemo datoteko
  - jo lahko označimo in prepíšemo (*copy-paste*)
  - ali uporabimo orodje **dd**
- temu postopku rečemo obrezovanje / klesanje (*carving*)
- druga orodja:
  - scalpel (<http://www.digitalforensicsolutions.com/Scalpel/>), DataLifter (<http://www.datalifter.com/>)
  - EnCase (<http://www.guidancesoftware.com/forensic.htm>), FTK (Forensic Toolkit, <http://accessdata.com/products/computer-forensics/ftk>), X-Ways (<http://www.x-ways.net/>)

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### Izrezovanje

- na koncu dobimo samo vsebino in ne meta-podatkov iz imenika
- drugi problem je, da so lahko podatki razmetani po disku
  - Adroit (<http://digital-assembly.com/products/adroit-photo-forensics/>)

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### Format datoteke – izziv

- **Izziv:** vgnezdite v eno datoteko drugo datoteko ter jo objavite na forumu. Nato naj drugi kolegi poiščejo vgnezdjeno datoteko ter jo izluščijo. Pri tem uporabite orodje **dd** ali kakšno od orodij omenjenih na prejšnji strani.
- **Izziv:** sedaj pa razpršite datoteko v več kosov in vsakega vstavite v drugo datoteko ter vse objavite na forumu. Ponovno naj kolegi poiščejo vaše porazdeljene kose.

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### Shramba podatkov in skrivanje

- V/I enote so priključene na računalnik preko:
  - vodila (IDE, ATA, SATA, SCSI, firewire)
  - vmesnika (*controller*)
- vmesniki so lahko tudi pametni
  - SMART (*Self-Monitoring, Analysis, and Reporting Technology*)
  - hrani statistike dostopov in ostali podobni podatki
  - običajno niso pomembni za forenzično raziskavo

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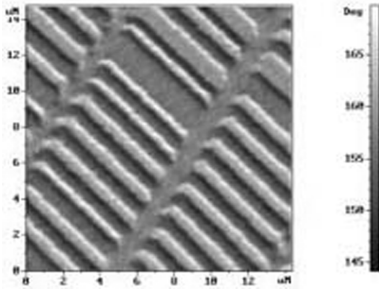
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### Shramba podatkov in skrivanje

- podatke trajno običajno hranimo na disku
- kako izgleda trdi disk?



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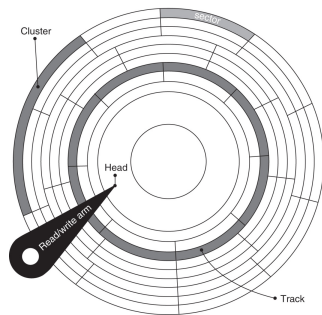
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### Shramba podatkov in skrivanje

- kako je organiziran disk?
  - plošče, sledi (cilindri), sektorji, gruče
- na prvi sledi, prvem sektorju so nadzorni podatki (MBR, *master boot record*)
  - velikost (geometrija), slabi bloki, particije, ...
- kako izgleda organizacija pri SSD?



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### Shramba podatkov in skrivanje

- Izziv: poiščite orodje anadisk in poglejte kaj zna in zmore početi.
- Izziv: kakšna je struktura MBR? Sestavite svoj MBR in ga objavite v forumu.

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### Shramba podatkov in skrivanje

- pogled v bot sektor Windows95 stroja z orodjem Norton DiskUtils



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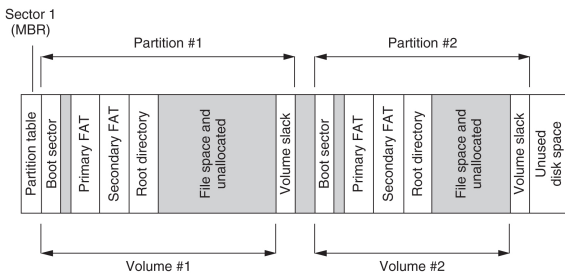
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### Shramba podatkov in skrivanje

- poenostavljena organiziranost diska z datotečnim sistemom FAT



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### Shramba podatkov in skrievanje

- particija, volumen, snopič/del
- v njej datotečni sistem
- lahko tudi brez datotečnega sistema

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### Shramba podatkov in skrievanje

- skrievanje podatkov zaradi notranje in zunanje fragmentacije:
  - skrievanje znotraj sektorja (bloka) – težko in neobičajno
  - skrievanje znotraj gruč
  - skrievanje znotraj particije (particije se običajno začnejo na začetku sledi)
  - skrievanje particije
- kriptiranje particije
- servisni podatki: DCO (*Drive/device configuration overlay*) in HPA (*Host/hidden protected area*) – [http://www.forensicswiki.org/wiki/DCO\\_and\\_HPA](http://www.forensicswiki.org/wiki/DCO_and_HPA)

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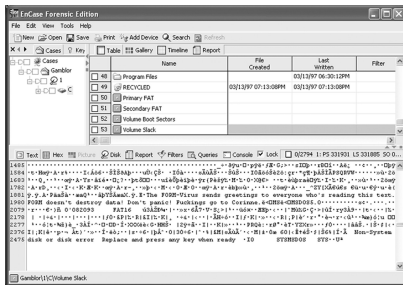
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### Shramba podatkov in skrievanje

- virus skrit v praznem koncu particije (*volume slack*)



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### Shramba podatkov in skrivanje

- ko je datoteka izbrisana, podatki ne izginejo
- tudi, ko formatiramo disk, podatki ne izginejo
  - poglejte orodje **Edisk**
- rezultat obeh operacij je pravilen datotečni sistem in kopica praznih blokov
- orodja: **sleuthkit** (<http://www.sleuthkit.org/>), Norton DiskEdit, ...

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### Shramba podatkov in skrivanje

- primer rekonstrukcije datotek na sveže formatiranem disku z orodjem EnCase

Work&Professional	2	readneen.txt	01/04/04 11:19:02AM
Recovered Folders	3	readnefr.txt	01/04/04 11:18:56AM
	4	src.zip	01/04/04 11:18:44AM
\$Extend	5	hxdef100.ini	12/31/03 10:17:36AM
DELL	6	hxdef100.2.ini	12/31/03 10:17:14AM
Documents and Settings	7	bdcl100.exe	12/31/03 10:16:02AM
All Users	8	rdbs100.exe	12/31/03 10:15:50AM
Default Use	9	hxdef100.exe	12/31/03 10:15:34AM
LocalService	10	src.zip:Zone.Identifier	
NetworkService	11	hxdef100.ini:Zone.Identifier	
Owner	12	readmecc.txt:Zone.Identifier	
Program Files	13	hxdef100.exe:Zone.Identifier	
RECYCLER	14	readneen.txt:Zone.Identifier	
System Volume Information	15	hxdef100.2.ini:Zone.Identifier	
WINDOWS			

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### Shramba podatkov in skrivanje

- **Izziv:** poglejte kako izgleda MBR in boot sektor na vašem računalniku z ustreznim orodjem. Poročajte o tem na forumu.
- **Izziv:** preverite konfiguracijo vašega diska.

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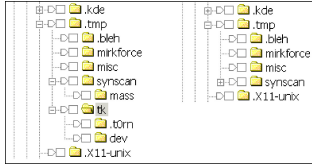
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### Skrivanje podatkov

- skivanje partij
  - orodje Test Disk (<http://www.cgsecurity.org/>)
- na ravni datotek
  - skivanje datotek: npr. MS Windows: *attrib +H in dir/AH*
  - parlament.jpg -> test.exe
  - slika v predstavitev (ppt)
- najnovejša orodja



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### Gesla in kriptiranje

- orodja za razbijanje in iskanje gesel
  - Password Recovery Tool – PRTK in Distributed Network Attack – DNA (<http://accessdata.com/products/computer-forensics/decryption>)
  - John the Ripper ([www.openwall.com/john/](http://www.openwall.com/john/))
  - Cain and Abel ([www.oxid.it/cain.html](http://www.oxid.it/cain.html))
  - Advanced Archive Password Recovery ([www.elcomsoft.com/azpr.html](http://www.elcomsoft.com/azpr.html))

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### Gesla in kriptiranje

- več o kriptiranju in kriptografiji kasneje
- nekaj primerov
  - orodje caesar, rot13
  - podpora za PGP
  - orodje crypt

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### OS Windows

*paglavje 17*

- datotečni sistemi
- reševanje podatkov
- zabeležke (*log files*)
- register
- komunikacijske sledi

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### OS Windows – datotečni sistemi

- dva osnovna sistema FAT (*File Allocation Table*) in NTFS (*New Technology File System*)
- FAT
  - razvit najprej za gibke diske (diskete)
  - FAT12, FAT16, FAT32

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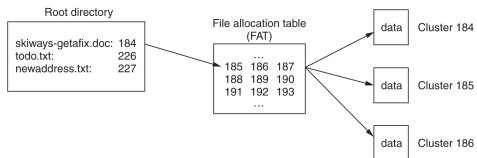
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### Datotečni sistem FAT



- FATxx je povezan seznam indeksov gruč, v katerih je shranjena posamezna datoteka
- xx pomeni število bitov uporabljenih za indeks
- $12 = 2^{12} = 4096$ ,  $16 = 2^{16} = 65.536$ ,  $32 = 2^{28} = 268.435.456$

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### Datotečni sistem NTFS

- sodobnejši datotečni sistem
  - vse je v datotekah
  - podatke o datotekah hrani v sistemskih datoteki \$MFT
  - imenik je samo datoteka (B drevesna struktura)
  - je dnevniški datotečni sistem (*Journal*) in hrani transakcije nad datoteko v sistemski datoteki \$LogFile
- podpira več funkcionalnosti glede datotek
  - pravica dostopa (*ACL – Access Control List*)
- boljše varovan, saj hrani kopije podatkov o datotečnem sistemu na večih mestih (\$MFTMirr)

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### Datotečni sistem NTFS

File Record	Filename	Description
0	\$MFT	Master File Table
1	\$MFTMirr	A backup copy of the first 4 records of the MFT
2	\$LogFile	Log File for CHKDSK
3	\$Volume	Volume Name, Serial Number etc...
4	\$AttrDef	Definitions of every Attribute
5	.(dot)	Root directory of the disk
6	\$Bitmap	Map of used and unused clusters
7	\$Boot	Boot record of the volume
8	\$BadClus	List of bad clusters on the partition
9	\$Secure	Security Descriptors for each file
10	\$UpCase	Table of uppercase characters used for conversion
11	\$Extend	Directory for the last four Metafiles.
12-23	UNUSED	Marked in use, or not in use, but empty.
Any	\$ObjId	Unique Object IDs given to every file
Any	\$Quota	Disk space usage quota information
Any	\$Reparse	Reparse point information
Any	\$UsnJrnl	NTFS USN Journal (for encryption)

Table 3.1.1 – NTFS 3.0+ Metafiles

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### Datotečni sistem NTFS

- **Izziv:** poiščite v svojem NTFS sistemu gručice, ki so prazne (neuporabljene) in nato pogledajte njihovo vsebino.

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### NTFS – \$MFT

- primer enega zapisa v \$MFT
- zapis sestoji iz prilastkov (*attributes*)
- zapis je velik 1kB
- če je datoteka majhna, se hrani kar v zapisu
- pri brisanju samo zastavica in potem se zapis ponovno uporabi

```

Pointed to by files:
E:\nomame.ppt
File Type:
data
MDS of content:
05010e40c5b0a8d9c33793bc138473e
SHA-1 of content:
027c0390a0c5b0a8d9c33793bc138473e
Details:
MFT Entry Header Values:
Entry: 29 Sequence: 1
$LogFile Sequence Number: 16842551
Allocated File:
Links: 1

$STANDARD_INFORMATION Attribute Values:
Flags: Archive
Owner ID: 0 Security ID: 260
Created: Tue Mar 6 21:24:51 2007
File Modified: Wed Mar 7 19:16:13 2007
MFT Modified: Wed Mar 7 19:16:13 2007
Accessed: Wed Mar 7 19:16:13 2007

$FILE_NAME Attribute Values:
Flags: Archive
Name: review.ppt
Parent MFT Entry: 5 Sequence: 5
Allocated Size: 0 Actual Size: 0
Created: Tue Mar 6 21:24:51 2007
File Modified: Tue Mar 6 21:24:51 2007
    
```

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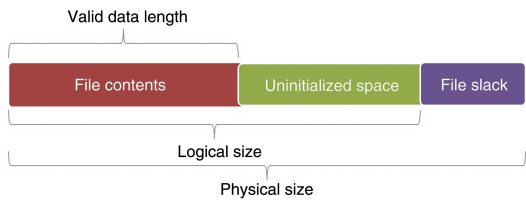
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### NTFS – iskanje podatkov

- pri datoteki obstaja pojem fizične velikosti (gruče), logične velikosti (zapis v imeniku) in pojem konca datoteke (EOF)



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### NTFS – MFT zapis

- pogled na MFT zapis in razlika med obema velikostima

0C07F5000	46 49 4C 45 30 00 03 00 31 43 0C 8F 00 00 00 00	FILE0	1 C	1	
0C07F5010	03 00 02 00 38 00 01 00 E0 01 00 00 00 04 00 00		8	A	
0C07F5020	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 05 00 00 00 0A 1E 00 00			0	
0C07F5030	02 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 10 00 00 00 60 00 00 00				
0C07F5040	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 48 00 00 00 18 00 00 00			H	
0C07F5050	48 08 C6 77 A8 C5 CA 01 48 08 C6 77 A8 C5 CA 01	H Rv	AE	H Rv	AE
0C07F5060	48 08 C6 77 A8 C5 CA 01 28 D3 9A 7A A8 C5 CA 01	H Rv	AE	(01z: AE	
0C07F5070	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00				
0C07F5080	00 00 00 00 59 01 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00			1	
0C07F5090	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 20 00 00 00 70 00 00 00			o	p
0C07F50A0	00 00 00 00 00 00 01 00 52 00 00 00 18 00 01 00				R
0C07F50B0	E6 24 00 00 00 00 01 00 48 08 C6 77 A8 C5 CA 01	w5		H Rv	AE
0C07F50C0	48 08 C6 77 A8 C5 CA 01 48 08 C6 77 A8 C5 CA 01	H Rv	AE	H Rv	AE
0C07F50D0	48 08 C6 77 A8 C5 CA 01 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00			H Rv	AE
0C07F50E0	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 20 00 00 00 00 00 00 00				
0C07F50F0	08 02 03 00 40 00 44 00 4C 00 41 00 42 00 7E 00			C M D I A D	
0C07F5100	32 00 73 00 65 00 7A 00 30 00 00 00 88 00 00 00			2 s e t o	
0C07F5110	00 00 00 00 00 00 02 00 6A 00 00 00 18 00 01 00				?
0C07F5120	E6 24 00 00 00 00 01 00 48 08 C6 77 A8 C5 CA 01	w5		H Rv	AE
0C07F5130	48 08 C6 77 A8 C5 CA 01 48 08 C6 77 A8 C5 CA 01	H Rv	AE	H Rv	AE
0C07F5140	48 08 C6 77 A8 C5 CA 01 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00			H Rv	AE
0C07F5150	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 20 00 00 00 00 00 00 00				
0C07F5160	14 01 83 00 80 00 64 00 4C 00 61 00 62 00 73 00			c a d I a b s	
0C07F5170	00 00 70 00 65 00 74 00 76 00 61 00 6C 00 69 00			s e t r a 1 l	
0C07F5180	64 00 64 00 61 00 74 00 61 00 00 00 00 00 00 00			d d a t a	
0C07F5190	80 00 00 00 48 00 00 00 01 00 00 00 00 04 00 00			H	
0C07F51A0	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00				
0C07F51B0	40 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 10 00 00 00 00 00 00				
0C07F51C0	00 01 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	[E0 01]		1 d d e t l e n g t h	0 0 0
0C07F51D0	31 01 CE AB 03 00 01 00 FF FF FF FF 82 79 47 11 1 1	1 1	1	1 k	yyyyy1yG

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### NTFS – iskanje podatkov

- v imeniku lahko obstajajo datoteke z enakimi imeni

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### Datotečni sistem NTFS

- **Izziv:** katere gručice sestavljajo vašo datoteko?
- **Izziv:** poiščite zaseden a neuporabljen del vaše datoteke (na katerih gručah) in kaj v njem.
- **Izziv:** Kaj se zgodi, če naredimo 1000 datotek, jih nato 1000 pobrišemo in delamo naprej?

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### Kodiranje časa pri datotekah

- FAT: 1.1.1980 + LLLLLLLL MMMDDDDD hhhhhmmm mmmsssss

Volume	File	Preview	Details	Gallery	Calendar	Legend	Sync											
Offset	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	A	B	C	D	E	F		
00002600		53	41	4C	45	53	20	20	20	20	20	28	00	00	00	00	SALES (	
00002610		00	00	00	00	00	00	9A	7C	8D	2E	00	00	00	00	00	Bl x d o  c	
00002620		42	69	00	78	00	2E	00	64	00	6F	00	0F	00	F1	63	00	00
00002630		00	00	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	00	00	FF	FF	FF	FF	00	00
00002640		01	73	00	6B	00	69	00	77	00	61	00	0F	00	F1	79	00	00
00002650		73	00	2D	00	67	00	65	00	74	00	00	61	00	66	00	00	00
00002660		53	4B	49	57	41	59	7E	31	44	4E	43	20	00	0A	00	64	00
00002670		AD	2E	AD	2E	00	00	45	5E	AD	2E	B9	00	00	54	00	00	00
00002680		41	74	00	6F	00	64	00	6F	00	2E	00	0F	00	B3	74	00	00
00002690		78	00	74	00	00	00	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF
000026A0		54	4E	44	4E	20	20	20	20	54	58							
000026B0		AD	2E	AD	2E	00	00	18	65	AD	2E							
000026C0		42	74	00	00	00	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF							
000026D0		FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	00	00	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF
000026E0		01	6E	00	65	00	77	00	61	00	64	00	0E	00	9C	64	00	00
000026F0		72	00	65	00	73	00	73	00	2E	00	00	00	74	00	78	00	00
00002700		4E	45	57	41	44	44	7E	31	54	58	54	20	00	85	48	65	00

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## Kodiranje časa pri datotekah

- FILETIME

- 64 bitni zapis
- vrednost = 1.1.1600 + število \* 100ns



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## NTFS – sledi datotek

- različne operacije različno vplivajo na zabeležene čase v imeniku (tvorjenje – TV, zadnji dostop – ZD, zadnja sprememba – ZS, zapis spremenjen (NTFS) – VS):
  - premik datoteke v snopiču: ne vpliva na nič
  - premik datoteke v drugi snopič: TV, ZD, VS
  - kopiranje datoteke (ciljna datoteka): TV, ZD, VS
  - odreži&prilepi (*cut&paste*): ZD(\*)
  - primi&potegni (*drag&drop*): ZD(\*)
  - zbrši: ZD, VS
- posebnosti:
  - datoteka na palčki, lahko preko scp/...: TV > ZS
  - pri brisanju imenika, se podatki o datotekah ne spreminjajo

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## NTFS – sledi datotek ...

- vsebina pisarniških datotek vsebuje metapodatke iz imenika
  - *Shrani kot*: če na isto datoteko, gre dejansko za prepis in ne za tvorjenje nove datoteke v imeniku, ne pa v datoteki
- tiskanje najprej prepíše datoteko v poseben imenik ter jo šele nato natisne
  - C:\Windows\Spool\Printers, C:\WinNT\System32\Spool\Printers
  - tudi, ko tiskamo spletno vsebino ipd.

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### NTFS – sledi datotek ...

- Izziv: najdite datoteko, ki ima čas tvorjenja večji od časa zadnje spremembe.
- Izziv: Kaj lahko rečete, če ima nekdo takšno datoteko na sistemu in ima čas zadnjega dostopa enak času tvorjenja?
- Izziv: kaj je to EMF način tiskanja? Kaj se v tem primeru shrani v datoteki tiskalniške vrste (*spooler*)?

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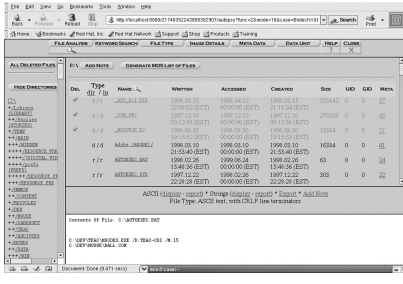
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### Reševanje podatkov

- reševanje izbranih datotek
  - različna orodja, ki jih lahko poganjamo na Windows OS

- orodje SleuthKit v kombinaciji z Autopsy Browser omogoča celo pregledovanje preko brskalnika (<http://www.sleuthkit.org/autopsy/>)




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### Reševanje podatkov ...

- Izziv: namestite sleuthkit in Autopsy Browser in poiščite izgubljene datoteke.

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### Zabeležke

- *Izziv:* preverite format evt datoteke in pogledajte, kdaj v njih, kdaj ste se prijaviili v sistem.

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### Register

- v OS Windows so spremenljivke okolja procesa definirane v registru
- dejansko so podatki shranjeni v datotekah (*hives*) v sistemskem imeniku `%systemroot%\system32\config`
  - *ntuser.dat* za vsakega uporabnika svoja datoteka
- datoteke lahko pregledujemo z Windows orodjem `regedt32` (EnCase, FTK, ...)

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### Register

- *Izziv:* preučite forenzično vrednost podatkov v registru.

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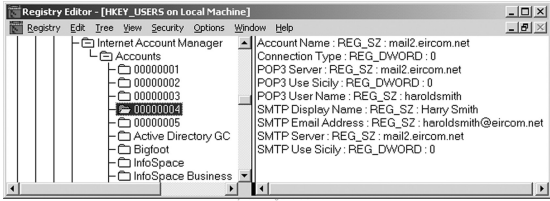
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### Omrežne sledi

- nekaj tudi iz sistema okolja
  - ob vzpostavitvi povezave, ...
- večina izvira neposredno iz aplikacij
  - brskalniki, poštni agenti, ...




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### Omrežne sledi - brskalniki

- zgodovina:
  - firefox-3 je hranil zgodovino v sqlite podatkovni bazi *Places.sqlite*
  - internet explorer hrani zgodovino v *index.dat*
  - orodja so na voljo za iskanje po teh bazah: [Odessa](http://www.odessa.sourceforge.net) ([www.odessa.sourceforge.net](http://www.odessa.sourceforge.net))
- lokalni predpomnilnik
- piškoti

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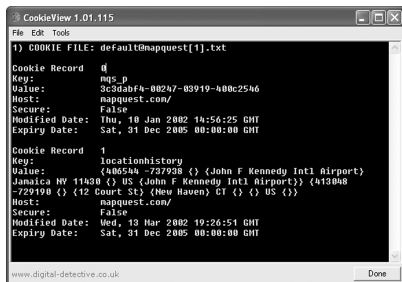
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### Brskalniki – piškoti

- primer pregleda piškotov z CookieView ([www.digitaldetective.co.uk](http://www.digitaldetective.co.uk))




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## Brskalniki

- **Izziv:** poiščite kakšni ostanke v svojem predpomnilniku in jih preverite z zgodovino brskanja.
- **Izziv:** dobite od prijatelja datoteko z zgodovino njegvega brskalnika in jo razvozljajte.
- **Izziv:** preverite kakšne vse sledi pušča brskalniki IE, kakšne Mozilla in kakšne Opera.

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## E-pošta

- sledi so odvisne od poštnega agenta, ki ga uporabljamo
  - poslana in prejeta pošta
  - povzetki IMAP nabiralnikov
- vsebina, ki je zanimiva
  - samo besedilo pošte
  - priložbe(!) – MIME format

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## Drugi programi

- različni programi puščajo različne sledi
- omrežno programje
  - dostop do drugih sistemov
  - dostop drugih sistemov do našega sistema
- sistemski programi puščajo sledi v registru

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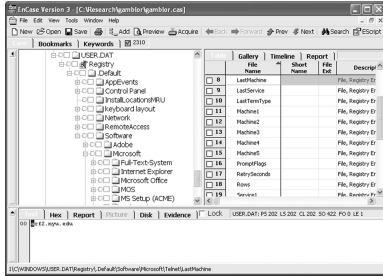
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### Sledi omrežnega dostopa

- telnet dostop do acf2.nyu.edu



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