

Cyber Crime Forensics Outline

(Customized Course)

DAY ONE

I. Introduction to Forensics

- Computer Forensics defines
- Traditional forensics
- “Live” system forensics
- Establishing a Forensic Methodology
 - Repeatable process

LAB ONE : Forensic Analysis: What were up against

II. Legal aspects of a Forensic Investigation

- Computer crime law
 - 1029 and 1030
 - RIPA
 - Others
- Investigating the scene
 - Preservation of evidence
 - Maintaining the chain of custody

III. Planning a Response to a potential incident

- Search and seizure laws
- What can and cannot you take
- Laws of digital evidence
 - Hearsay
 - Exceptions to the hearsay law
 - Digital evidence references
 - International Journal of Digital Evidence
 - Chief Police Officers Guide
 - Interviewing techniques
 - Characteristics of deception
 - Incident response life-cycle

IV. Performing Traditional or disk-based forensics to extract evidence

- Hard drive interfaces
 - SCSI, IDE, SATA,
 - Fibre Channel
- Acquiring an image
 - dd

- power of netcat
- EnCase
- Forensics Toolkit
- Paraben

LAB TWO: Netcat and image creation

- integrity verification
 - MD5
 - SHA-1
 - SHA-256
 - SHA-512

LAB THREE: Maintaining image integrity

- Write blockers
 - Hardware
 - Software

DAY ONE LAB: Forensic Challenge**DAY TWO****V. Examining Internals of the Operating System Boot Process**

- Windows
- Linux
- Unix
- Mac

VI. Dissecting Internals of the Hard Drive

- Cylinder structure
- Power on routine
- System Area
- Bad block tables
 - P-list
 - G-list
- Heads
 - R/W
 - GMR
- Platter structures

VII. Exploring Hard drive recovery techniques

- Replacing the heads
- Platter swaps
- Swapping PCBs

VIII. Analyzing Volumes for Forensic Evidence

- PC partitions
 - DOS
 - Apple
 - Removable media
- Server partitions
 - BSD
 - Solaris
- Others
 - RAID
 - Spanned disks

LAB FOUR: Recovering deleted partitions**IX. Analyzing File Systems**

- File system defined
- Categories
- FAT analysis
 - File system and content
- FAT structure
 - Boot sector
 - FAT32
 - Naming conventions

LAB FIVE: FAT File System

- NTFS
 - Basic disks
 - Dynamic discs
 - Comparison of basic and dynamic
 - MFT
 - Handling small files
 - Recovery techniques
 - Legacy
 - Current

LAB SIX: NTFS File System

- Ext2 and Ext3
 - Concepts and analysis
 - Structure
 - Superblock
 - Group descriptor tables
 - Symbolic link
- UFS1 and UFS2
 - Concepts and analysis
 - Structure
 - Superblock
 - Inodes

DAY TWO LAB: Forensic Challenge Two**DAY THREE****X. Defeating Hacker hiding techniques**

- Unallocated space
- File fragmentation
- Obfuscating strings

LAB SEVEN: String Searching for information

- Attributes
- File signatures
- File segmentation
- File combining

LAB EIGHT: File Hiding and Combining

- File binding and wrappers

LAB NINE: File Wrappers

- Alternate data streams

LAB TEN: Alternate Data Streams

- Registry
- Object linking and embedding (OLE)

- Office documents
- File manipulations
 - Extensions
 - Headers

LAB ELEVEN: File manipulation**XI. Application of Steganography to defeat forensic examinations**

- Defining
- History
- Types
- Steganography vs Watermarking
- Steganalysis
- Detecting Steg
- Future of Steganography

LAB TWELVE: Steganography**XII. Capturing traffic on the “wire” and Implementing Network Forensics**

- TCP/IP fundamentals
- TCP/IP internals
- Layer by layer forensics
- Collecting data
 - Raw protocol analysis
 - Tcpcmdump
 - Windump
 - Full protocol analysis
 - Wireshark
 - Working with filters
 - Session re-assembly

LAB THIRTEEN: TCP/IP analysis**DAY THREE LAB: Forensic Challenge Three**

DAY FOUR

XIII. Intrusion Analysis of Network Traffic on Windows and Linux

- Identifying normal vs abnormal traffic
- Determining cause of abnormal traffic
 - Error
 - Malicious
- Recognizing common patterns of network attacks
- Identifying the OS from the network traffic
 - Passive fingerprinting characteristics
 - Nuances of the TCP/IP stack

LAB FOURTEEN: Analyzing basic attacks

- Components of a sophisticated attack
 - Deception techniques
 - Protocol camouflage
 - Encryption and tunnels

LAB FIFTEEN: Analyzing a sophisticated attack

- Components of advanced attacks
- Protocol encapsulation
 - More than one layer 7
- Web attacks
 - Services
 - SQL
 - XSS
 - Access controls

LAB SIXTEEN: Analysis of Web Attacks

XIV. Email Forensics: Investigating Email to trace a path to the perpetrator

- Client side investigations
- Server side investigations
- Analyzing headers
- Validating the path
- Recovering deleted emails
- Recovering email attachments
- Forensic analysis of online email systems

LAB SEVENTEEN: Email Forensics**XV. Web Activity Forensics: Reconstruction of Internet traffic after deliberate deletion**

- Reconstructing browsing activity
- Analyzing cookies
- Examining temporary files and storage locations
- Registry artifacts
- Reconstructing cleared histories and private data
 - Index.dat
 - History.dat

LAB EIGHTEEN: Web Forensics**XVI. Applying Internet Forensics to catch the crafty hackers**

- Understanding DNS
- Records of interest
- Analyzing DNS activity at the packet level
- Authoritative vs non-authoritative

XVII. Recovering Protected Storage information to identify illicit activity

- Locating stored data
 - Pass View
- Formats of storage
- Auto completion
- Registry data
- Recovering protected storage data in IE 7
 - Pass View 1.7

DAY FOUR LAB: Forensic Challenge Four

DAY FIVE

XVIII. Encryption and password hashing primer

- Encryption techniques
 - Algorithms
 - Stream
 - Block
 - Identifying

LAB NINETEEN: Identifying algorithms

- Cracking
 - Fallacy of
 - Definition of a “cryptographic” crack
- Hashing
 - Algorithms
 - UNIX/Linux
 - Windows
 - LM
 - NTLM
 - NTLMv2
 - Cracking
 - Dictionary
 - Hybrid
 - Brute force
 - Rainbow

LAB TWENTY: Password Cracking

XIX. Introduction to “LIVE” Forensics

- Volatile data
- Non-volatile data
- Process and memory analysis

LAB TWENTY ONE: Capturing Volatile Information

XX. Understanding Unix/Linux “LIVE” Forensics to recover memory based evidence

- Analyzing volatile data
 - Network connections
 - Ports
 - Processes
 - Memory of processes

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- Open files and handles
- Routing tables
- Kernel modules
- Mounts
- Analyzing non-volatile data
 - System version
 - Time and date stamps
 - Logs
 - History files
- Rootkits

LAB TWENTY TWO: Linux "LIVE"

XXI. Processing Windows "LIVE" Forensics information to discover malware

- Analyzing volatile data
 - Network connections
 - Ports
 - Processes
 - Memory of processes
 - Open files and handles
 - Routing tables
 - System memory

LAB TWENTY THREE: Windows "LIVE"

XXII. Staying current

- Staying current
 - Reference white papers and sites
 - Classic books
 - Forums and newsletters
 - Conferences