# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

The password has been used to encrypt the information or message for a long time in the history and it leads to discipline: cryptography, Furthermore, with the rapid development of computer science, the passwords is now also commonly used for user authentication issue, which is very important to the internet security.

RFC 2828 defines user authentication as "the process of verifying an identity claimed by or for a system entity". The authentication service must assure that the connection is not interfered with by a third party masquerading as one of the two legitimate parties, which usually concerns two approaches data origin authentication. The data origin authentication provides for the corroboration of the source of the source of a data unit without the protection against the duplication or modification of data units, and this type of service supports applications like email where there are no prior interactions between the communicating entities. The peer entity authentication provides for the corroboration of the identity of a peer entity in an association for use of a connection at the establishment or at times during the data transfer phase, which attempts to provide confidence that an entity is not performing either a masquerade or an unauthorized replay of a previous connection. There are usually four means of authenticating user identity based on: something the individual know (e.g. password, PIN, answers to prearranged questions). Something the individual does (token e.g: smartcard, electronic keycard, physical key). Something the individual is (static biometrics, e.g. fingerprint, retina, face), .The growth of both IT technology and the Internet Communication has involved the development of lot of encrypted information. Among others techniques of message hiding, stenography is one them but more suspicious as no one cannot see the secret message. As we always use the MS Office, there are many ways to hide secret messages by using PowerPoint as normal file. Owing to a number of reasons, the deployment of  encryption solutions are beginning to be ubiquitous at both organizational and individual levels. The most emphasized reason is the necessity to ensure confidentiality of privileged information. Unfortunately, it is also popular as cyber-criminals' escape route from the grasp of digital forensic investigations. The direct encryption of data or indirect encryption of storage devices, more often than not,  prevents access to such information contained  therein.[1]

Data is becoming largely existent in today's world than they were anticipated some three decades ago. Individuals are keeping lot more amount of information than organizations kept in the yesteryears. Significant amounts of such information are valued and consequently preferred to be known to them alone. Such valued information includes their financial details, medical records, locations, as well as professional and network information. Businesses and organizations possess larger amounts of information than individuals. A good amount of such information is critical to their sustained existence and growth. Their intellectual properties and trade secrets are kept away from potential exploits, thus, considered very private. Governments and agencies keep sensitive information that may affect the stability of their jurisdictions, politically or economically, if divulged. The necessity to keep such information within the required confines describes a component purpose of Information Security, which involves the totality of activities to ensure the protection of information assets that use, store, or transmit information from risk through the application of policies, education, training, awareness, and technology. Data security involves the consideration of potential confidentiality, integrity, and availability threats to data services, using functions such as identification, authentication, authorization and audit. Data encryption may not be an explicit solution to information security problems, as organizations remain increasingly vulnerable to data breach incidents, but it is still the most efficient fix when deployed adequately . This has led to the growing availability of full disk encryption tools. Disk manufacturers are embedding full encryption tools into their products, making encryption more available for use. The study conducted by showed the increased usage of full disk, virtual volume, native disk, and flash drive encryptions over two years. However, for reasons other than the cost of deployment and managing an encryption solution, some organizations have shunned or still undecided about adopting encryption solutions. They insisted that "availability is more important than confidentiality". [10]

Surveys revealed the continuously increasing adoption of cryptographic solutions by organizations for various data security platforms within the last five years. The report of the surveys infers the anticipation of non-users to adopt partial or holistic cryptographic solutions in the nearest future. This suggests the impending domination by cryptographic procedures, to protect information in

the computer world. There are ways for investigators to out maneuver the use of cryptography as a provocation to digital forensics processes. These methods are either by legally obtaining appropriate 'search and seize' authorizations  or tactically planning to catch the offender unawares and hence, access live  – running and unencrypted – systems . However, only a handful of encryption incidents encountered by investigators have been solved using those methods. The larger lot of about 60% often does not get prosecuted, not because they were missed, but because nothing could be done to access the potential evidence . The inconsistency of legal systems across boundaries does not make the process easier, as laws may or may not enjoin perpetrators to help the investigators access the encrypted medium . This was evident in  the  Dantas'  suspected  money laundering case, where Brazil had no legislation to make him reveal  his passphrase or encryption type, unlike the United Kingdom . Therefore, researchers and developers need to be reminded of privacy-enforcement threats to forensic investigations, and pestered about the need for technologies to help deal with accessing encrypted storage devices.

Data Encryption for Information Security In order to examine threats contributed by a technology, the solutions it offers should be considered too. Encryption, as an element of cryptography, is a methodology for achieving information security, through secretive communications. The United Kingdom's Data Protection Act 1998 most suitably  describes  the confidentiality element of information security. It seeks to ensure that the information held by organizations of their customers and employees are safeguarded from  other  uses than they were obtained . This is meant to avert incidents such as identity crimes, and protect such potential victims from  damages  and embarrassment  that unauthorized use of their data may cause the powers conferred on the Information.

There is also a huge necessity to ensure the confidentiality of  data items, at rest, in use, or in motion. Financial organizations, where transactions are regularly performed on data, have to ensure that such data are not subject to unauthorized access or modifications. The combination of the  encryption  and hash technologies to create digital signatures and certificates, which are used to ensure data confidentiality and integrity, is a laudable approach. As far as information security is concerned, data encryption technology has been  of

invaluable success on the confidentiality and integrity fronts. Whereas on the availability front, it is known for delays on sparse occasions. Serious availability issues caused by the deployment of encryption solutions are not unheard of, although they are usually addressable by providers . In an overall sense, it is hence, agreeable to regard data encryption as a massive solution for information security challenges. DumpIt is a compact portable tool which makes it easy to save the contents of your PC's RAM. It's a console utility, but there's no need to open a command line, or master a host of cryptic command line switches. Instead, all you do is double-click the program's executable (a tiny 203 KB), press "Y" to confirm that you're "sure you want to continue" - and that's it, DumpIt will save  the contents of RAM to a file in DumpIt's current folder course this may take a while, especially if you've a lot of RAM. DumpIt will save your entire 3GB user address space on a 32-bit Windows system, and the contents of your entire installed RAM on a 64-bit system, so this isn't going to happen in a second or two. Be patient, though, and the DumpIt window will alert you when the process is complete. Dump the RAM to disk, use something like the hex editor HxD to open the file, and you can search for a phrase which you know was in the text. With any luck you'll find it (we tested this with Word 2010 and it worked just fine), and while you won't be able to copy and paste the text from RAM, or easily extract images or binary data, you can at least read it and retype the text elsewhere. Alternative, MoonSols Windows Memory Toolkit can take a memory dump and convert it into a form which can be analyzed by Microsoft Windows Debugger, which may (for example) help you to figure out why your troublesome program locked up in the first place. Read more at the MoonSols site.

DumpIt provides an easy way to save the contents of RAM. This probably isn't something you'll need to use often, but when you do then it could be very useful, and as the program is also small and portable then it's well worth putting aside for emergencies [13]

The research completely on the task of capturing images using dumpIt version 3.2 and cracking password using AccessData_FTK_Imager_4.2.1 (FTK). And study the free version of this software is how much accurate to get the results by examine with ten personal computers physical memory in live. By the study relating to get to know how much the ordinary person capturing the image of the

system USING dumpIt and cracking passwords with FTK. This study giving the clear cut view how the forensic examing tool is FTK and dumpIt.

The effectiveness of data encryption as a mechanism for enforcing information privacy is massive. This is evident by the reported widespread use of various data encryption solutions at the organizational and individual levels. However, its huge success for data access restriction has been a threat for digital forensics processes over the years. Cyber-criminals have been exploiting the information confidentiality ability of data encryption solutions, to restrict digital forensics investigators' accesses to potential evidence. The ubiquitous availability, inexpensive cost and easy implementation of encryption solutions enhance the threats posed to digital forensics processes. Investigators sometimes get around the encryption challenge through careful and thoughtful planning of search and seizure, thorough search for exposed encryption keys, and advanced in memory data retrieval techniques. Yet, a minimum of 60% of computer incidents involving data-encryption end up not prosecutable[11]

# CHAPTER II

## LITERATURE REVIEW

Basic Technology Corporation (2008) "October version 2.20 and now the latest version 4.14.0 of Autopsy" Autopsy is a GUI-based open source digital forensic program to analyze hard drives and smart phones efficiently. Autospy is used by thousands of users worldwide to investigate what happened in the computer. Autopsy® is a digital forensics platform and graphical interface to The Sleuth Kit® and other digital forensics tools. It is used by law enforcement, military, and corporate examiners to investigate what happened on a computer. You can even use it to recover photos from your camera's memory card. Training and Commercial Support are available from Basis Technology. Easy to Use Autopsy was designed to be intuitive out of the box. Installation is easy and wizards guide you through every step. All results are found in a single tree. See the intuitive page for more details. Extensible, Autopsy was designed to be an end-to-end platform with modules that come with it out of the box and others that are available from third-parties. Some of the modules provide:

- Timeline Analysis - Advanced graphical event viewing interface (video tutorial included).
- Hash Filtering - Flag known bad files and ignore known good.
- Keyword Search - Indexed keyword search to find files that mention relevant terms.
- Web Artifacts - Extract history, bookmarks, and cookies from Firefox, Chrome, and IE.
- Data Carving - Recover deleted files from unallocated space using PhotoRec

  ☐Multimedia - Extract EXIF from pictures and watch videos.
- Indicators of Compromise - Scan a computer using STIX.

Fast everyone wants results yesterday. Autopsy runs background tasks in parallel using multiple cores and provides results to you as soon as they are found. It may take hours to fully search the drive, but you will know in minutes if your keywords were found in the user's home folder. See the fast results page for more details .Cost Effective, freeware. As budgets are decreasing, cost effective digital forensics solutions are essential. Autopsy offers the same core features as other

digital forensics tools and offers other essential features, such as web artifact analysis and registry analysis that other commercial tools do not provide. It's widely used by corporate examiners, military to investigate and some of the features are. Email analysis, File type detection, Media playback Registry analysis Photos recovery from memory card, Extract geolocation and camera information from JPEG files ,Extract web activity from browser Show system events in graphical interface Timeline analysis, Extract data from Android – SMS, call logs, contacts, etc. It has extensive reporting to generate in HTML, XLS file format.

Jad (2011) "Magnet RAM Capture" was helping a lot of the people he had shared it with, and he wanted to bring more features and capabilities to IEF. He was introduced to help build a company that was smart and doing good in the world. Together, they launched Magnet RAM capture to capture the physical memory of a computer and analyze artifacts in memory. Acquiring Memory with Magnet RAM Capture Recently, released a new free tool that allows investigators to acquire the memory of a live PC. Customers using our IEF Triage module will already be familiar with this tool, as it's used to acquire evidence from live systems. In realizing that others could benefit from our RAM capture tool, to release it free to the forensics community .Memory analysis can reveal a lot of important information about a system and its users. There are often instances where evidence stored in memory is never written to the hard drive, and may only be found in the pagefile.sys or hiberfil.sys. Memory analysis is essential to many malware and intrusion incidents and can be imperative in recovering valuable evidence for almost any PC investigation. Running processes and programs, active network connections, registry hives, passwords, keys and decrypted files are just a few examples of the evidence that can be found in memory. Many web apps, like Gmail, or private/incognito browsing modes will only store data in memory meaning the evidence cannot be recovered from the hard disk .Magnet RAM Capture supports both 32 and 64 bit Windows systems including XP, Vista, 7, 8, 10, 2003, 2008, and 2012. It will acquire the full physical memory quickly and leave a small footprint on the live system being analyzed. For my system it took about 3 minutes to image an 8 GB RAM dump. Running Magnet RAM Capture is very straightforward. The standalone executable can be run from either a USB stick or from the local machine. Users will need to specify two items prior to starting acquisition where to save the captured data, and whether the files should or should

not be fragmented. Fragmentation is turned off by default, however, if you are running the utility from a FAT32 formatted USB stick and the host RAM you are capturing is greater than 4 GB, then we recommend fragmenting your files to adhere to the FAT32 maximum file size limitation. Magnet RAM Capture creates a raw data dump with a .DMP extension. If you are saving the image back to the USB, you'll want to ensure that there is enough space for the acquired memory. Once the location and segment size has been selected, you can hit start and the utility will begin capturing the system's memory. A progress bar will provide the investigator with the status of the collection. Once the collection is complete, the captured memory can be analyzed with your favorite memory analysis tool .Since the memory collected by the utility is stored in a raw data format, it can be analyzed by most memory analysis and forensic tools including IEF, Volatility, and Mandiant Redline. To analyze the memory dump with IEF, select Images from the main IEF screen and upload the raw .DMP file acquired with Magnet RAM Capture .IEF will load the RAM dump and perform a sector level search (by default) since there is no file system associated with the unstructured raw data Once loaded, you may select which artifacts you wish to include in your search (searching for everything will yield the most complete results) and begin your search just like any other image file being loaded. Upon completion of the IEF search, Report Viewer will display any artifacts found within your memory dump. Because Images was selected when the RAM dump was loaded, IEF will report any evidence it finds as a physical sector. If you want to see the results as a file offset, choose Files & Folders when loading the .DMP file and it will adjust to which ever value you prefer. Physical memory stores a wealth of information, and capturing memory from a live system should be a part of any investigator's workflow. Whether you're working a malware infection, intrusion incident, or IP theft, there is bound to be evidence found in memory that could be vital to your investigation. Magnet RAM Capture is a fast, free tool that can be added to your toolkit and it works great with your favorite memory analysis tools.

Belkasoft (2002) design RAM Capturer; is a free tool to dump the data from computer's volatile memory. It's compatible with Windows OS. Memory dumps may contain encrypted volume's password and login credentials for web mails and social network services. Belkasoft Live RAM Capturer is a tiny free forensic tool that allows to reliably extract the entire contents of computer's

volatile memory – even if protected by an active anti-debugging or anti-dumping system. Separate 32bit and 64-bit builds are available in order to minimize the tool's footprint as much as possible. Memory dumps captured with Belkasoft Live RAM Capturer can be analyzed with Live RAM Analysis in Belkasoft Evidence Center. Belkasoft Live RAM Capturer is compatible with all versions and editions of Windows including XP, Vista, Windows 7, 8 and 10, 2003 and 2008 Server.Memory dumps are a valuable source of ephemeral evidence and volatile information. Memory dumps may contain passwords to encrypted volumes (TrueCrypt, BitLocker, PGP Disk), account login credentials for many webmail and social network services such as Gmail, Yahoo Mail, Hotmail; Facebook, Twitter, Google Plus; file sharing services such as Dropbox, Flickr, SkyDrive, etc. In order to extract ephemeral evidence out of already captured memory dumps, forensic experts must use proper analysis software such as Belkasoft Evidence Center. Besides, some other tools can be used to extract passwords to encrypted volumes (e.g. Elcomsoft Forensic Disk Decryptor).Acquiring volatile memory from a computer running a debugging protection or anti-dumping system is tricky. Most memory acquisition tools run in the system's user mode, and are unable to bypass the defense of such protection system (which run in the systems' most privileged kernel mode).Belkasoft Live RAM Capturer is designed to work correctly even if an aggressive anti-debugging or anti-memory dumping system is running. By operating in kernel mode, Belkasoft Live RAM Capturer plays on the same level with these protection systems, being able to correctly acquire address space of applications protected with the most sophisticated systems such as nProtect GameGuard. Creates Forensically Sound Memory Dumps Belkasoft Live RAM Capturer features the smallest footprint possible, does not require installation and can be launched in seconds from a USB flash drive. Unlike many competing tools running in system's user mode, Belkasoft Live RAM Capturer comes equipped with 32-bit and 64-bit kernel drivers allowing the tool to operate in the most privileged kernel mode. Memory dumps acquired with Belkasoft Live RAM Capturer can be then analyzed with Belkasoft Evidence Center Live RAM Analysis. Compared to Other Volatile Memory Capturing Tools Belkasoft Live RAM Capturer beats many popular memory dumping applications hands down due to the difference in design goals. Current versions of competing tools (AccessData FTK Imager 3.0.0.1443, PMDump 1.2) operate in the system's user mode, which makes them susceptible to anti-dumping activities performed by active debugging

protection systems such as Protect GameGuard. An internal comparison between Belkasoft Live RAM Capturer and latest versions of competing RAM acquisition tools demonstrated the ability of Belkasoft Live RAM Capturer to acquire an image of a protected memory set while the other tools returned an empty area (FTK Imager) or random data (PMDump).Testing methodology: we launched Karos, a computer game protected with nProtect GameGuard. Then we performed an active chat session, and tried acquiring the complete memory dump of the system with all three memory dumping tools. We then analyzed the memory set belonging to the protected game.

Rob Lee Harbinger(2008) developedSIFT (SANS investigative forensic toolkit). The workstation is freely available as Ubuntu 14.04. SIFT is a suite of forensic tools you need and one of the most popular open source incident response platform .The SIFT Workstation is a group of free open-source incident response and forensic tools designed to perform detailed digital forensic examinations in a variety of settings. It can match any current incident response and forensic tool suite. SIFT demonstrates that advanced incident response capabilities and deep dive digital forensic techniques to intrusions can be accomplished using cutting-edge open-source tools that are freely available and frequently updated Rob Lee and his team created and continually update the SIFT Workstation. It's successfully used for incident response and digital forensics and is available to the community as a public service. With over 100,000 downloads to date, the SIFT continues to be the most popular open-source incident-response and digital forensic offering next to commercial source solutions. The SIFT Workstation has quickly become my "go to" tool when conducting an exam. The powerful open source forensic tools in the kit on top of the versatile and stable Linux operating system make for quick access to most everything I need to conduct a thorough analysis of a computer system," said Ken Pryor, GCFA Robinson, IL Police Department.

PALADIN forensic suite – the world's most famous Linux forensic suite is a modified Linux distro based on Ubuntu available in 32 and 64 bit .PALADIN is a modified "live" Linux distribution based on Ubuntu that simplifies various forensics tasks in a forensically sound manner via the PALADIN Toolbox. PALADIN is available in 64-bit and 32-bit versions. PALADIN has become the World's #1 Forensic Suite used by thousands of digital forensic examiners from Law Enforcement, Military, Federal, State and Corporate agencies.P222ALADIN

– Version 7 includes Autopsy. Autopsy is a FULL Featured GUI Forensic Suite with all the features that you would expect in a forensic tool. Autopsy even contains advanced features not found in forensic suites that cost thousands. Autopsy combined with PALADIN allows a user to conduct a forensic exam from beginning to end – triage to reporting and everything in-between on Mac, Windows, Linux and Android.

Digital Forensic (2008) created CAINE (Computer Aided Investigative Environment). Currently the project manager is Nanni Bassetti (Bari-Italy). CAINE offers a complete forensic environment that is recognized to integrate existing software tools as software modules and to provide a friendly graphical interface. The main design objectives that CAINE aims to guarantee are, An interoperable environment that supports the digital investigator during the phases of the digital investigation, A user –friendly graphical interface. User-friendly tools. Caine represents fully the spirit of the Open source philosophy, because the project is completely open, everyone could take on the legacy of the previous developer or project manager. The distro is open source, the Windows side is freeware and, the last but not least, the distro is installable.

X-Ways Forensics "Flagship product" is an advanced platform for digital forensics examiners. It runs on all available version of Windows. It  claims to not be very resource hungry and to work efficiently. If we talk about the features, find the key features in the list below: Disk imaging and cloning , Ability to read file system structures inside various image files, It supports most of the file systems including
FAT12, FAT16, FAT32, exFAT, TFAT, NTFS,Ext2, Ext3, Ext4, Next3®,
CDFS/ISO9660/Joliet, UDF Automatic detection of deleted or lost hard disk partition ,Various data recovery techniques and powerful file carving Bulk hash calculation, Viewing and editing binary data structures using templates, Easy detection of and access NTFS ADS, Well maintained file header ,Automated activity logging ,Data authenticity, Complete case management Memory  and RAM analysis, Gallery view for pictures ,Internal viewer for Windows registry file, Automated registry report , Extracts metadata from various file types ,Ability to extract emails from various available email clients.

Shawn Mccreght the founder of Guidance software EnCase (1998) "EnCase is another popular multi-purpose forensic platform with many nice tools for several areas of the digital forensic process. This tool can rapidly gather data from various devices and unearth potential evidence. It also produces a report based on the evidence. EnCase is traditionally used in forensics to recover evidence from seized hard drives. EnCase allows the investigator to conduct in depth analysis of user files t collect evidence such as documents, pictures, internet history and Windows Registry information. The company also offers EnCase training and certification Data recovered by EnCase has been used in various court systems, such as in the cases of the BTK Killer and the murder of Danielle van Dam. Additional EnCase forensic work was documented in other cases such as the evidence provided for the Casey Anthony, Unabomber, and Mucko (Wakefield Massacre) cases.

X,Wayn (2019) developed the software WinHex "is a commercialdisk editorand universalhexadecimaleditor (hex eitor) used fordata recoveryanddigital forensics. WinHex, made by X-Ways Software Technology AG ofGermany, is a software application that can be used as an advanced hex editor, a tool for data analysis, editing, and recovery, a data wiping tool, and a forensics tool used for evidence gathering. Customers using WinHex include academics and forensics practitioners he Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Hewlett Packard, National Semiconductor, law enforcement agencies, and other companies with data recovery and protection needs. WinHex, compatible with Windows.
XPthroughWindows 10 offers the ability to: Read and directly edit hard drives (FAT and NTFS), floppy disks, CD-ROMs, DVDs, Compact Flash cards, and other media .Read and directly edit RAM ,Interpret 20 data types ,Edit partition tables, boot sectors, and other data structures using templates, Join and split files Analyze and compare files, Search and replace, Clone and image drives, Recover data, Encrypt files (128-bit strength),Create hashes and checksums and Wipe drives Forensics features with a Specialist license, include the ability to, Gather free and slack space ,Search for text based on keywords ,Create tab-delimited tables of drive contents. These tables can be imported into a spreadsheet such as Microsoft Excel and sorted.

The Naval Postgraduates School, an agency of the U.S Department of Navy (2012) developed Bulk extractor. It is a computer forensics tool that scans a disk image, file, or directory of files and extracts information such as credit card

numbers, domains, e-mail addresses, URLs, and ZIP files. The extracted information is output to a series of text files (which can be reviewed manually or analyzed using other forensics tools or scripts).Tip: Within the output text files you will find entries for data that resemble a credit card number, e-mail address, domain name, etc. You will also see a decimal value in the first column of the text file that, when converted to hex, can be used as the pointer on disk where the entry was found (i.e. if you were analyzing the disk manually using a hex editor for example, you would jump to this hexadecimal value to view the data).Bulk extractor comes as a command-line tool or a GUI tool. In the example above I set the bulk extractor tool to extract information from a forensics image I took earlier and output the results to a folder called "BE Output". The results can then be viewed in the Bulk Extractor Viewer and the output text files mentioned above. Key features are ,Processes different parts of the disk in parallel, Automatically detects, decompresses, and reprocesses compressed data ,Extracts critical information such as credit card details and email addresses from digital data and Can be used to process information across most digital media.

# CHAPTER III

# AIM AND OBJECTIVES

## AIM:

To study of AccessData_FTK_Imager_4.2.1 for password cracking and dumpIt version 3.2 for capturing of raw files.

## OBJECTIVES:

- To ensure the software are user friendly.
- To extract there artifacts from the image.
- To identify the role of free software's in capturing of passwords.
- Forensic significance of this software.

# CHAPTER IV

# MATERIALS AND METHODOLOGY

## MATERIALS:

- Personnel computer(PC)
- AccessData_FTK_Imager_4.2.1
- dumpIt version 3.2
- Raw Live Image Captured (05 collected sample)

## METHODOLOGY:

### Step I– Install dumpIt version 1.3.2



**Fig I.i Browsing of the DumpIt Version 1.3.2**

**Fig I.ii Downloading of the DumpIt Version 1.3.2**



**Fig I.iii Starting of DumpIt Installation**

**Fig I.iv Installation of dumpIt**

**Step II- Extract dumpIt files and let it run in command prompt**



**Fig II.i Successfully completed the raw image capturing**

**Fig II. ii Generated raw file**

**Step III -Install AccessData_FTK_Image*r***



**Fig III.i Browsing of AccessData_FTK_Imager version 4.2.1**

**Fig III.ii Downloading of AccessData_FTK_Imager version 4.2.1**



**Fig III.iii Open your respective mail click on the link for installing AccessData_FTK_Imager version 4.2.1**

**Step IV- Click on add evidence**

**Step V- Capturing of Password**



**Fig V.i Click on the physical drive (if the cracking password of the system itself)**



**Fig V.ii Click on the logical drive (if the cracking password from other computers raw Image)**

**Step VI-Captured image**



**Fig VI.i Captured image**

**Step VII- Click ctrl+f**

**Step VIII- By using various strings like email & password try to cracking passwords and mail id**



**Fig VIII.i while entering the string as email**

**Fig VIII.ii while entering the string as password**

# CHAPTER V

# OBSERVATION AND FINDINGS

## OBSERVATION:

### Sample 1

**Observation: Captured Facebook Id and Password**



**Fig 1.1 login id of facebook**



**Fig 1. 2 Password of Facebook**

**Fig 1.3 Logged in Page**

**Observation: Captured Password of Netacad Account**



**Fig 2. 1 Captured Email Id**

**Fig 2. 2 Captured Password**



**Fig 2.3 Logged in Page**

**Observation: Captured shine learning account id and password**



**Fig 3.1 captured email id**



**Fig 3.2 captured password**

**Fig 3.3 Logged in Page**

<u>**Sample 4**</u>

**Observation: Captured Password of Netacad Account**



**Fig 4.1 Captured Email Id**

**Fig 4. 2 Captured Password**



**Fig 4.3 Logged in Page**

**Sample 5**

**Observation: Captured Recently Used Website 1**



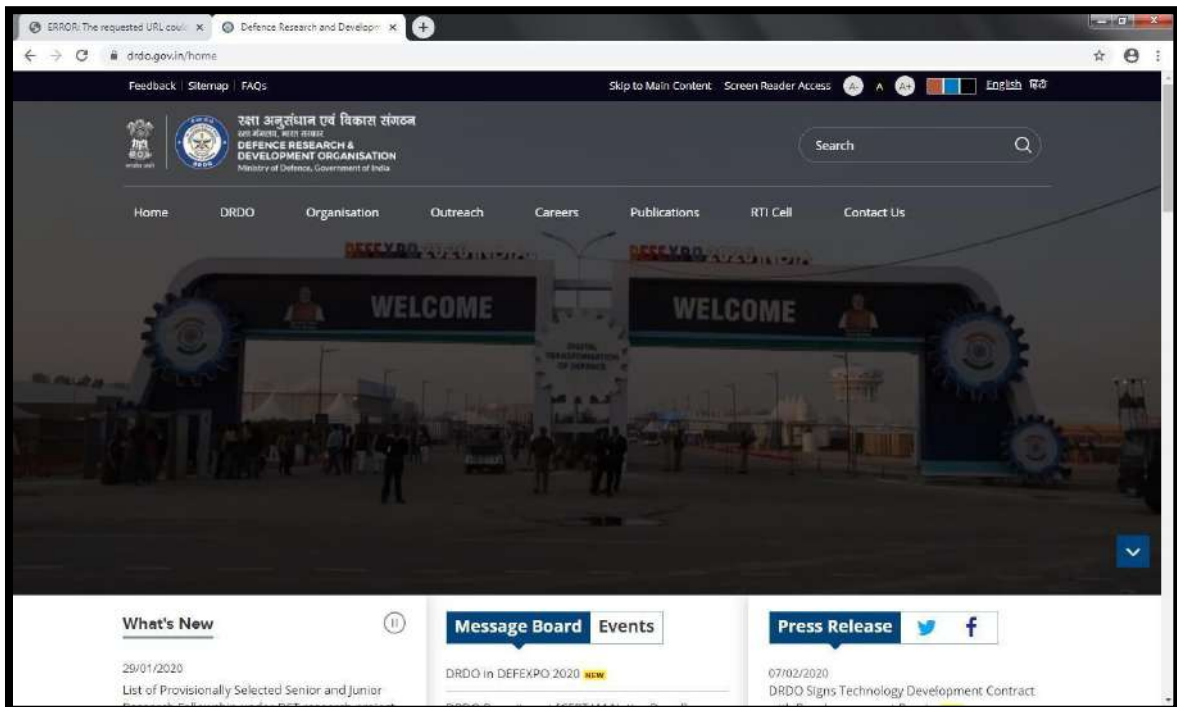**Fig 5.1 Captured Link of Website**



**Fig 5.2 By Using the Link Entered Browsers**

**Sample 6**

**Observation: Captured Recently Used Website 2**



**Fig 6. 1 Captured Link of Website**



**Fig 6.2 Using the Link entered Browsers**

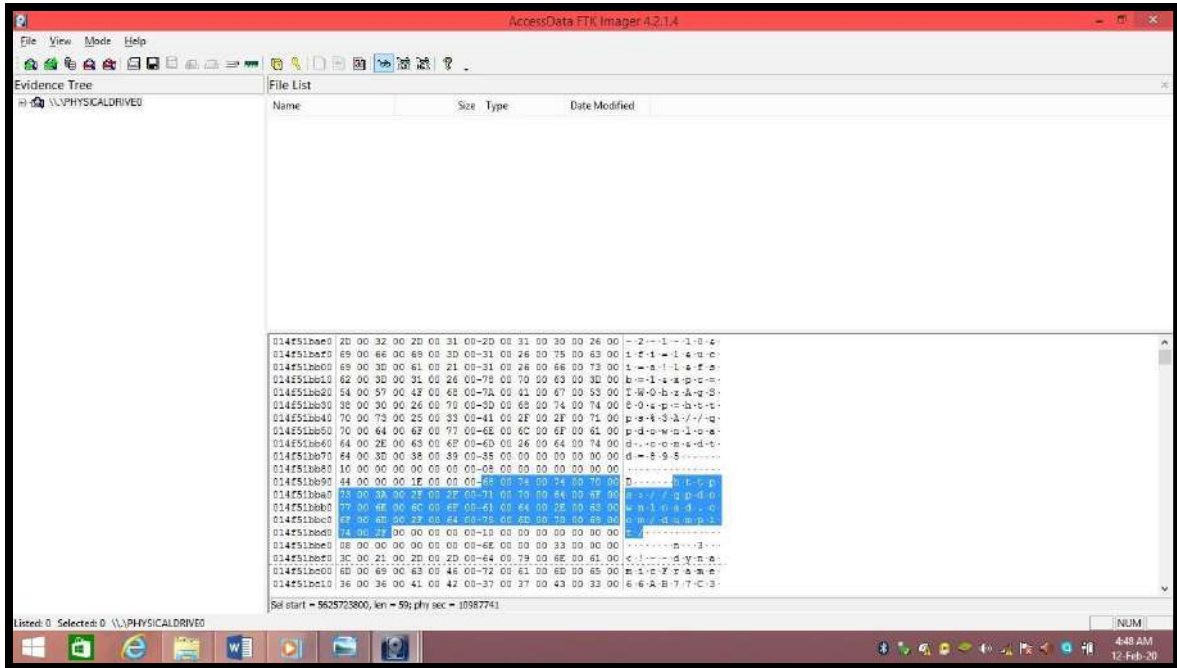**Observation: Captured Recently Used Website 3**



**Fig 7.1 Captured Link of Website**



**Fig 7.2 Using the Link entered Browsers**

**Observation: Captured Recently used Website 4**



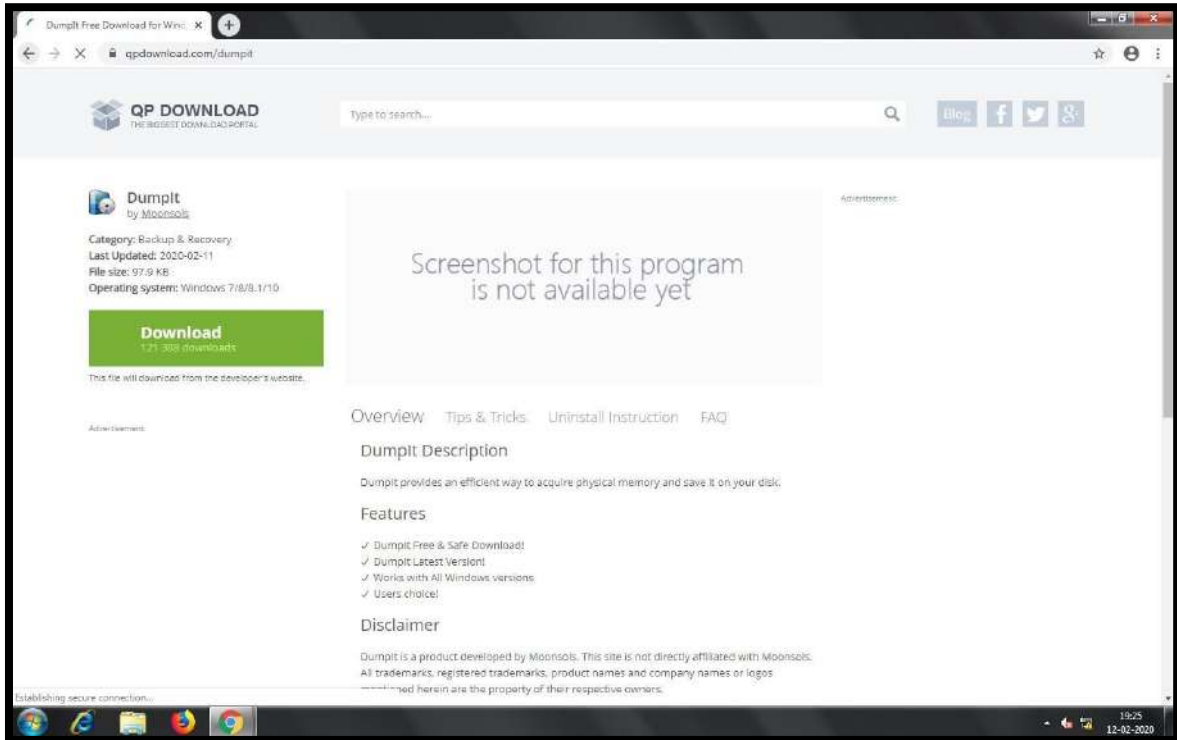**Fig 8.1 captured link of website**



**Fig 8.2 Captured Website Id**
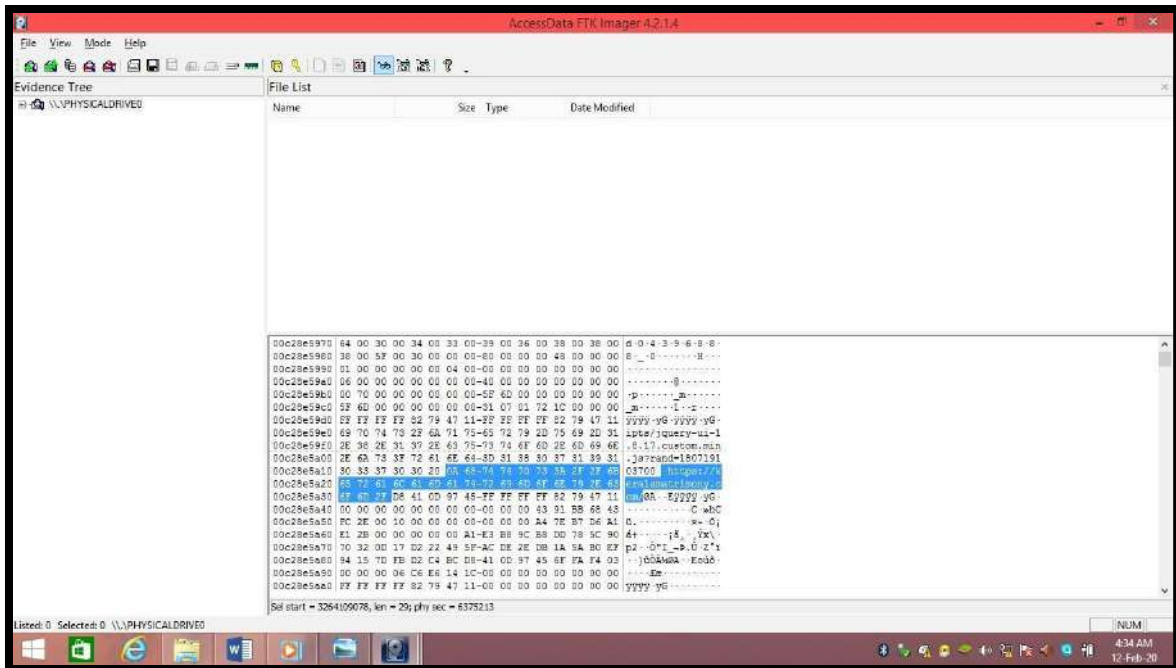
**Observation: Captured Recently used Website 5**
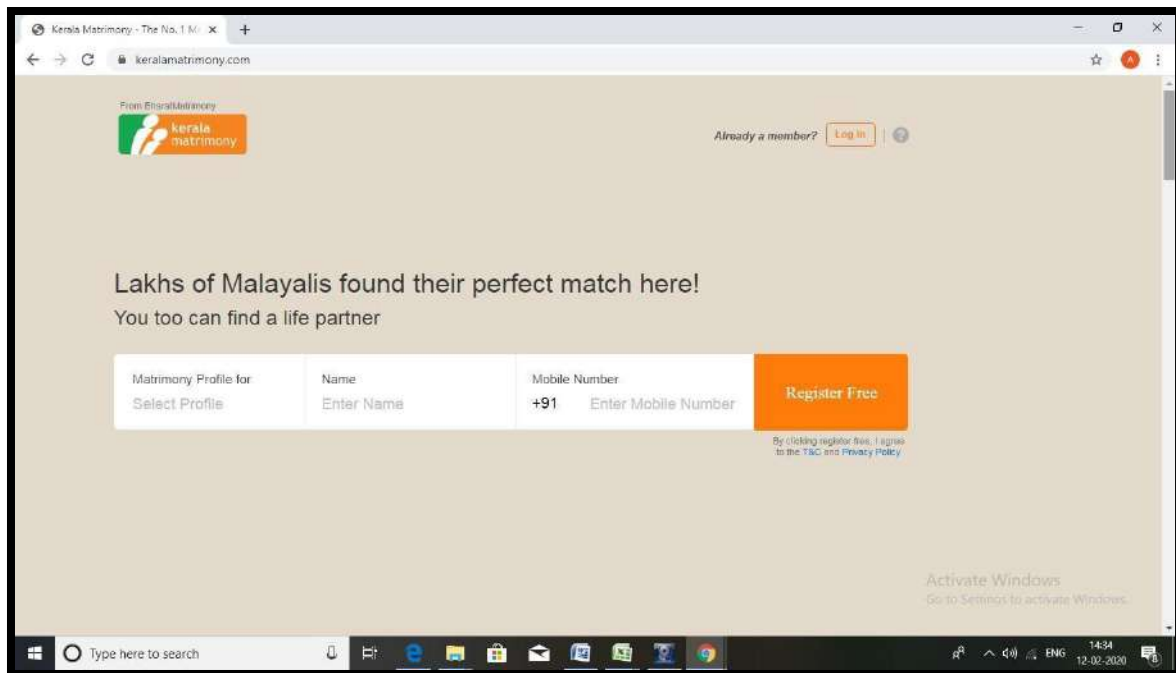


**Fig 9.1 Captured Link of Website**



**Fig 9.2 Using the Link entered Browsers**
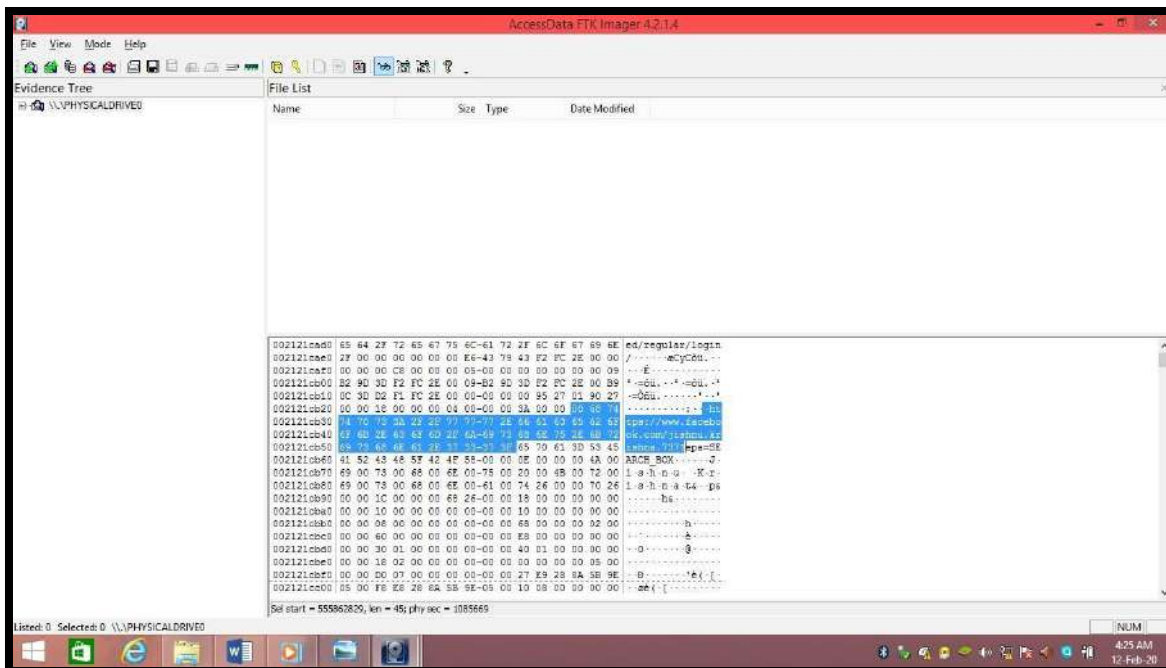
**Captured recently used website 6**
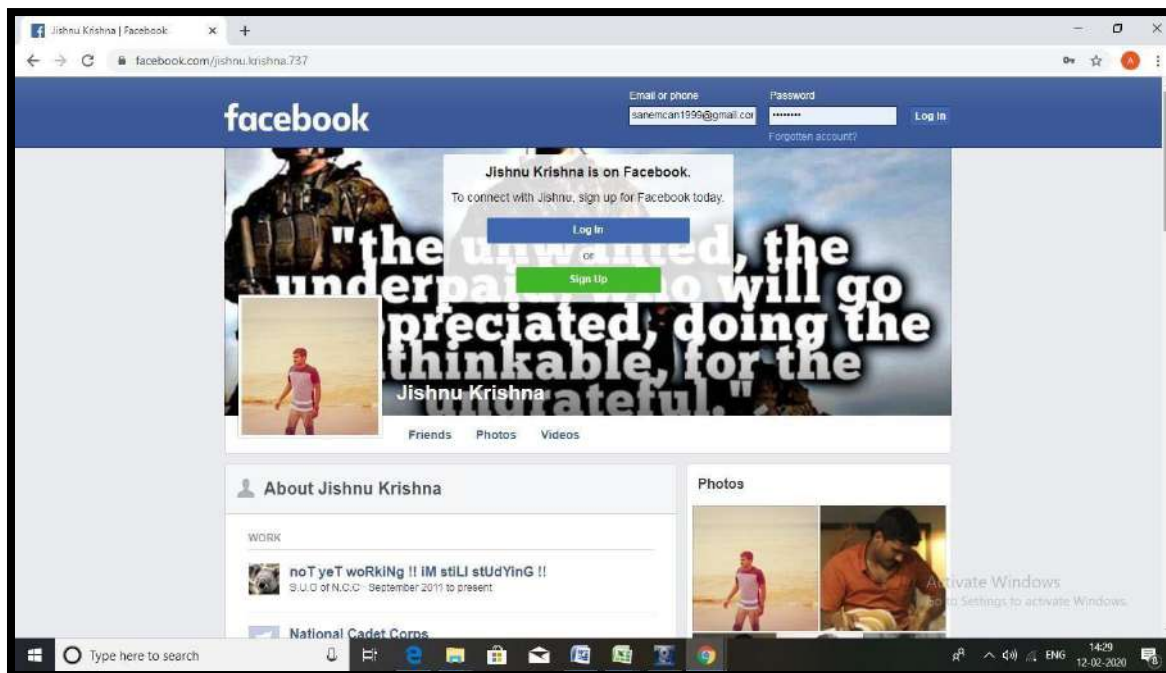


**Fig 10.1 Captured Link of Website**



**Fig 10.2 Using the Link entered  Browsers**

# CHAPTER VI

# RESULTS AND CONCLUSION

## RESULTS

| Samples | Result |
|---------|--------|
| Sample 1 | Captured Facebook id and password |
| Sample 2 | Captured password of Netacad account |
| Sample 3 | Captured shine learning account id and password |
| Sample 4 | Captured password of Netacad account |
| Sample 5 | Captured recently used website 1 |
| Sample 6 | Captured recently used website 2 |
| Sample 7 | Captured recently used website 3 |
| Sample 8 | Captured recently used website 4 |
| Sample 9 | Captured recently used website 5 |
| Sample 10 | Captured recently used website 6 |

**Table 1.1 Results**

## CONCLUSION:

By conducting the practical about the 10 samples the complete sample given positive results the password, email id and most recently visited website addresses .By the end of the study it gives a clear view how the FTK is user friendly to the user and help-full for the investigations. It also provides the guidance to the ametures to make the password cracking attacks easy. The recent surveys gives the sharp point that the free software's are dangerous to cyber forensic division in the way of increasing attacks tremendously. But an exact limit it is somewhat not readable format but also by using the different converting application we can claim it into human readable form.

# CHAPTER VII

# REFERENCES

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