Digital Forensic Analysis with Autopsy

1. Introduction

The purpose of this project was to gain practical exposure to **digital forensic investigation** by using Autopsy, a popular open-source forensic tool. Digital forensics involves the process of identifying, preserving, analyzing, and documenting digital evidence for legal or investigative purposes.

Autopsy provides a GUI for the Sleuth Kit and enables forensic analysts to examine disk images, recover deleted files, extract registry data, analyze browser history, and build case reports efficiently.

2. Lab Setup

- Tools Used:
 - Autopsy (installed on Kali Linux / Windows)
 - TryHackMe room: Disk Analysis & Autopsy
 - Sample forensic disk images provided in the CTF challenge
- Installation: Autopsy was installed on Kali Linux using pre-built packages. Java Runtime Environment was configured since it is required by Autopsy.
- Working Environment:

A forensic image file was imported into Autopsy and analyzed through the case management system.

3. Case Analysis

- **Challenge Used**: *TryHackMe Autopsy Room* (digital forensic CTF)
- Steps Followed:
 - 1. Created a new case in Autopsy and loaded the forensic disk image.
 - 2. Performed file system analysis to locate user files and hidden directories.
 - 3. Recovered deleted files and analyzed their content.
 - 4. Extracted browser history to trace user activity, such as visited websites.
 - 5. Investigated registry hives and system artifacts for usernames and installed applications.
 - 6. Answered CTF questions by correlating evidence with case requirements.

Recovered Data and Artifacts:

- Deleted documents and images
- User browsing history with suspicious domains
- o Metadata of files revealing creation/modification dates
- o Registry evidence showing installed software and user account names
- **Screenshots**: (to be attached) Evidence views from Autopsy, showing browser history, deleted files, and case timeline.

4. Key Findings

- Autopsy successfully recovered critical forensic evidence such as deleted files and browser activity.
- File metadata provided insights into timestamps and user actions.
- Registry and system logs helped identify user profiles and system configurations.
- The combination of keyword searches, hash filtering, and timeline analysis proved effective in narrowing down artifacts.

5. Conclusions

- **Lessons Learned**: Practical understanding of Autopsy's modules, case management, and forensic methodologies.
- **Tool Effectiveness**: Autopsy proved to be a powerful tool for disk analysis, supporting multiple artifact extraction techniques.
- **Challenges Faced**: Handling large forensic images required significant system resources; some analysis modules were time-consuming but manageable.

6. References

- TryHackMe Room: <u>Autopsy</u>
- Autopsy Official Documentation: https://www.sleuthkit.org/autopsy/



