

Forensic String Search Tool Quirks

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FORENSIC STRING SEARCH TOOL QUIRKS

WHAT I LEARNED TESTING STRING SEARCH TOOLS

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Certain trade names and company products are mentioned in the text or identified. In no case does such identification imply recommendation or endorsement by the National Institute of Standards and Technology, nor does it imply that the products are necessarily the best available for the purpose.



CFTT

The CFTT project at NIST develops methodologies for testing computer forensic tools. Currently there are CFTT methodologies for testing the following:

- Disk imaging*
- Write blocking*
- Deleted File Recovery
- File Carving
- Forensic Media Preparation
- Mobile Devices*
- String Searching

A variety of tools in each of these categories have been tested and observed flaws in the tools have been reported by the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and the National Institute of Justice (NIJ). These results can be used as a basis for identifying the types of likely failures that occur in forensic tools.

* Starred methods have been incorporated into Federated Testing



What String Search Features We Selected to Test

- Match case vs Ignore Case
- Match whole Words vs substrings
- Search engine/method: indexed vs live vs physical
- File systems: FAT32, ExFAT, NTFS, ext4, OSXJ, OSXC & APFS
- Encoding: ASCII, UTF-8, UTF-16 (BE & LE) with & without byte-order-mark
- Language: CJK, Latin with diacritics, non-Latin, right-to-left
- Live Files vs Deleted Files vs Unallocated Space
- Logical expressions
- Regular expressions
- Special Cases
 - Meta-data
 - Formatted documents (.doc, .docx, .html)
 - Small files in NTFS \$MFT
 - Search target spans fragmentation
 - Stemming



Getting the NIST/CFTT String Search Data Set

- Download from <u>www.cfreds.nist.gov</u>
- Click on this link (below)

Federated Testing Test Data Sets

(only use these data sets with Federated Testing)

Data Set	
String Search, Version 1.1	String Search Test Data for use with Federate

- You get a zip file that unzips into two test images (dd format) and . . .
- One test image has MS Windows partitions (FAT, ExFAT & NTFS)
- The other image has Ext4, HFS+ & APFS formatted partitions
- Several files documenting test cases & expected results
- This is stand-alone and you don't need Federated Testing to run the tests



Tools Tested So Far . . .

- Autopsy 4.6 (Test Report Posted November 2018)
- X-Ways 19.6 SR4 (Test Report Posted June 2019)
- FTK 7.0.0.163 (Test Report under review by vendor)
- BlackLight 2018R4 (Test Report under review by vendor)



Try a Search Tool – X-Ways

- Try to find a DireWolf (just in case "Winter is Coming")
- Expected Results: 7 hits
 - Two hits in each partition, one active file, one deleted file
 - One hit in unallocated space

Found 7 hits; this is what I Expected: (X-Ways screen shot)

ID	String	Offset	File Name
0897	DireWolf	8,197,307	DELETED-Extinct-Lupus-fat-ascii.txt
0896	DireWolf	9,172,152	LIVE-Extinct-Lupus-fat-ascii.txt
0902	DireWolf	500,323,512	LIVE-Extinct-Lupus-unalloc-ascii.txt
0899	DireWolf	1,000,839,354	DELETED-Extinct-Lupus-exfat-ascii.txt
0898	0898 DireWolf 1,001,613,487		LIVE-Extinct-Lupus-exfat-ascii.txt
0900	DireWolf	Wolf 1,504,877,750 LIVE-Extinct-Lupus-ntfs-ascii.t	
0901	DireWolf	1,666,325,693	DELETED-Extinct-Lupus-ntfs-ascii.txt

	•		
Phys. offs	Log. offs.	Descr.	Search hits
8197307		CP 1252	pass LAKE ASCII ====> DireWolf 0897 <==== fat Bay
9172152		CP 1252	ARK. SEA. ASCII ====> DireWolf 0896 <==== fat RIV
500323512		CP 1252	rab Squid ASCII ====> DireWolf 0902 <==== unallo
1000839354		CP 1252	RK? bass. ASCII ====> DireWolf 0899 <==== exfat (
1001613487		CP 1252	una, Carp ASCII ====> DireWolf 0898 <==== exfat k
1504877750		CP 1252	:ean? SEA ASCII ====> DireWolf 0900 <==== ntfs Tr
1666325693		CP 1252	rook bass ASCII ====> DireWolf 0901 <==== ntfs H

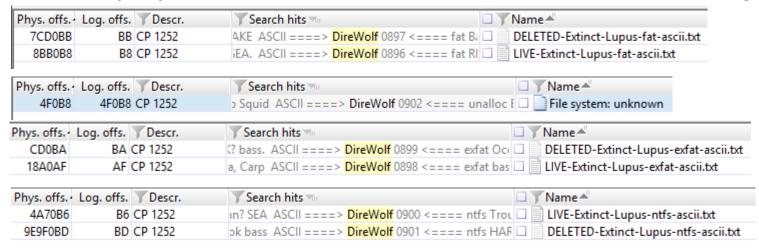
Wow, this is easy & simple. Are We Done?

This was a physical search, let's try another search engine . . .



More on X-Ways

- That First X-Ways search was a physical search, one sector at a time.
- On X-Ways you can also search one file at a time: Logical Search



- X-Ways can also do an indexed search
- Let's try another tool . . .



Let's Try Another Tool – Autopsy 4.6

Autopsy results:First try . . .

△ Source File	Keyword Preview
🧲 DELETED-Extinct-Lupus-exfat-ascii.txt	bass. ascii ====> «direwolf« 0899 <==== exfat oc
🧲 DELETED-Extinct-Lupus-fat-ascii.txt	s lake ascii ====> «direwolf« 0897 <==== fat bay
🕏 DELETED-Extinct-Lupus-ntfs-ascii, txt	kbass ascii ====> «direwolf« 0901 <==== ntfs har
🕏 LIVE-Extinct-Lupus-exfat-ascii.txt	, carp ascii ====> «direwolf« 0898 <==== exfat ba
🕏 LIVE-Extinct-Lupus-fat-ascii.txt	. sea. ascii ====> «direwolf« 0896 <==== fat rive
🕏 LIVE-Extinct-Lupus-ntfs-ascii.txt	n? sea ascii ====> «direwolf« 0900 <==== ntfs tro

Oops, 6 hits, Did we miss one?

Try again . . . Now 10 hits, too many?

3 hits are reported twice!

Recovered deleted file is also unallocated space!!

direwolf		10 Result
Table Thumbnail		
△ Source File	Keyword Preview	Keyword
🕏 DELETED-Extinct-Lupus-exfat-ascii.txt	bass. ascii ====> «direwolf« 0899 <==== exfat oc	direwolf
🕏 DELETED-Extinct-Lupus-fat-ascii.txt	s lake ascii ====> «direwolf« 0897 <==== fat bay	direwolf
🕏 DELETED-Extinct-Lupus-ntfs-ascii, txt	kbass ascii ====> «direwolf« 0901 <==== ntfs har	direwolf
🤹 LIVE-Extinct-Lupus-exfat-ascii.txt	, carp ascii ====> «direwolf« 0898 <==== exfat ba	direwolf
🤹 LIVE-Extinct-Lupus-fat-ascii, txt	. sea. ascii ====> «direwolf« 0896 <==== fat rive	direwolf
🧲 LIVE-Extinct-Lupus-ntfs-ascii.txt	n? sea ascii ====> «direwolf« 0900 <==== ntfs tro	direwolf
🕏 Unalloc_2407_7992320_499999744	ss lake scii ====> «direwolf« 0897 <==== fat bay	direwolf
🕏 Unalloc_2409_1000634368_1499999232	bass, ascii ====> «direwolf« 0899 <==== exfat oc	direwolf
🕏 Unalloc_2411_1500142592_1999997952	ookass scii ====> «direwolf« 0901 <==== ntfs har	direwolf
Unalloc_830_499999744_999999488	squid ascii ====> «direwolf« 0902 <==== unalloc	direwolf

How did I get the second result?



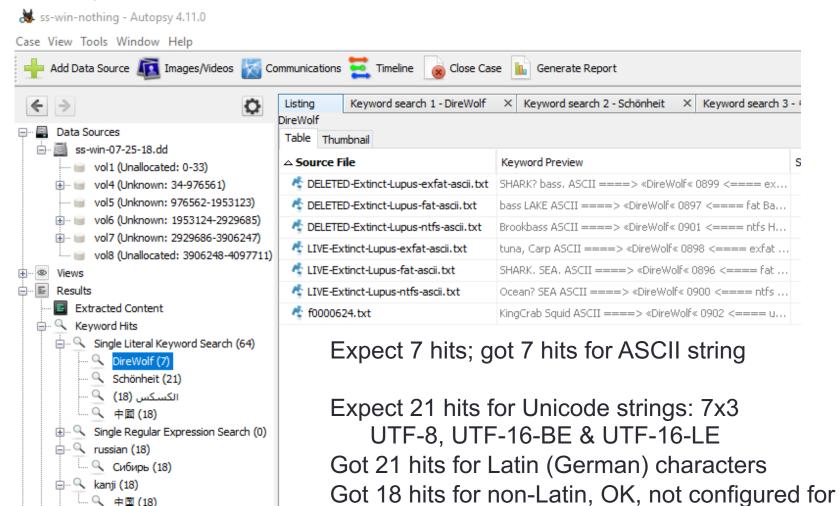
Autopsy 4.6 Search Settings

- Autopsy has selections for searching and indexing Unallocated Space
- If we select Han, ASCII string (and other stuff) is not found in unallocated space
- If we unselect UTF-8 & UTF-16, ASCII string not found in unallocated space
- To get the second result
 - uncheck Han and
 - check "enable" at least one of the "UTF" settings
- Later versions of Autopsy fixed this

Ingest settings for string extraction from unknown file typ						
Enable Optical Character Recognition (OCR)						
☑ Enable UTF16LE and UTF16BE string extraction						
☑ Enable UTF8 text extraction						
Enabled scripts (languages):						
☑ Latin - Basic (English)						
☑ Latin - Extended (European)						
✓ Arabic (Arabic)						
Cyrillic (Russian, Bulgarian, Serbian, Moldovan)						
Han (Chinese, Japanese, Korean)						
☑ Hiragana (Japanese)						
☑ Katakana (Japanese)						
☑ Hangul (Korean)						



Autopsy 4.11 Results



searching unallocated space



General Observations about Quirks

- Search Configuration has to be set with care
- Different search engines within a tool may give different results
- Meta-data quirks
- Mac (OSX) file system quirks
- Unsupported file systems (treated as unallocated space)
- Unicode Quirks



Some Other Observed Tool Behaviors

- Most tools could parse FAT, ExFAT, NTFS, ext4, journaled OSX and casesensitive OSX partitions. Sometimes ExFAT or APFS not supported
- Usually found ASCII, UTF-8 & UTF-16, but sometimes failed for particular languages, to find UTF-16 strings
- Sometimes indexed search and live search have differences.
- Sometimes UTF-16BE reported as UTF-16LE and vice versa
- Usually 1-1 reporting of each hit to location, but sometimes reported as multiple hits
- One older tool version reported a corrupted name for some ExFAT files containing a hit
- One tool fails to render Korean UNICODE string correctly
- Some tools fail to ignore embedded HTML tags
- Most tools failed to recognize and decode docx file in unallocated space



Finding Social Security Numbers

- Tools often have built-in searches for interesting items like social security numbers, phone numbers, credit cards & IP addresses
- For example, Social Security search returns:
- For X-Ways . . .
- (Actually this was by a regular expression)
- 3 partitions x 3 strings
 2 times per partition +
 3 in unallocated =
 expect 21 hits

ss-win-0/-25-	18 SS-Wi	n-07-25-18, P1	ss-win-07-	25-18, P2	ss-win	-07-25-18	3, P3	ss-win-	-07-25-18,
Partitioning sty	yle: GPT							21	Search hi
Phys. offs. 📤	Log. offs.	Descr.	Searc	h hits 🖘					
8594596		UTF-8	d. LAKE	ASCII ==:	==> 123	-45-6789	1009	<====	fat BlueC
8598698		UTF-8	:Gill Bay	ASCII ==:	==> 987	-65-4321	1025	<====	fat pond
8602813		UTF-8	ek LAKE	ASCII ==:	==> <mark>999</mark>	-55-1321	1041	<====	fat KingC
9569439		UTF-8	R Squid!	ASCII ==:	==> 123	-45-6789	1008	<====	fat Trout
9573557		UTF-8	ARBOR.	ASCII ==:	==> 987	-65-4321	1024	<====	fat HARB
9577646		UTF-8	ok! SEA,	ASCII ==:	==> <mark>999</mark>	-55-1321	1040	<====	fat Creek
500823216		UTF-8	J, RIVER	ASCII ==:	==> 123	-45-6789	1014	<====	unalloc p
500827323		UTF-8	a Island	ASCII ==:	==> <mark>987</mark>	-65-4321	1030	<====	unalloc C
500831407		UTF-8	ay! bass	ASCII ==:	==> <mark>99</mark> 9	-55-1321	1046	<====	unalloc B
1001240750		UTF-8	d Squid	ASCII ==:	==> 123	-45-6789	1011	<====	exfat King
1001244850		UTF-8	BlueGill	ASCII ==:	==> <mark>987</mark>	-65-4321	1027	<====	exfat Bro
1001248948		UTF-8	SHARK	ASCII ==:	==> <mark>99</mark> 9	-55-1321	1043	<====	exfat RIVE
1002010802		UTF-8	ıd pond	ASCII ==:	==> 123	-45-6789	1010	<====	exfat Car _l
1002014895		UTF-8	ok LAKE	ASCII ==:	==> 987	-65-4321	1026	<====	exfat RIVE
1002018983		UTF-8	E RIVER	ASCII ==:	==> <mark>999</mark>	-55-1321	1042	<====	exfat King
1504484525		UTF-8	IARBOR	ASCII ==:	==> 123	-45-6789	1013	<====	ntfs RIVE
1504488622		UTF-8	lueCrab	ASCII ==:	==> 987	-65-4321	1029	<====	ntfs Ocea
1504492733		UTF-8	SHARK	ASCII ==:	==> <mark>99</mark> 9	-55-1321	1045	<====	ntfs Ocea
1505279150		UTF-8	RK Carp	ASCII ==:	==> 123	-45-6789	1012	<====	ntfs SEA I
1505283243		UTF-8	d Squid	ASCII ==:	==> 987	-65-4321	1028	<====	ntfs Trou
1505287348		UTF-8	ARBOR?	ASCII ==:	==> <mark>99</mark> 9	-55-1321	1044	<====	ntfs Ocea



Let's try FTK -- Built-in Indexed Search

- FTK indexed search results:
- 12 hits in allocated space +
- 9 hits in unallocated space =
- Total of 21 hits
- Wait, wait. Shouldn't it be:
 18 allocated + 3 unallocated?

```
B-dtSearch® Indexed Search {Prefilter:(all files) Query:(""##(\d{3}[\.\-])(\d{4})\"")} (ID:2) -- 21 hit(s) in 1
   B-Allocated Space -- 12 hit(s) in 12 file(s)
   ⊟ Unallocated Space -- 9 hit(s) in 2 file(s)
     B-Slack/Free Space -- 9 hit(s) in 2 file(s)
        □ 100% - 6 hit(s) -- Item 1152 [unallocated space] ss-win-07-25-18.dd/Partition 3/Unrecognized file system
                Hit #1: id ASCII ====> 123-45-6789 1011 <==== exfat King
                Hit #2: | ASCII ====> 987-65-4321 1027 <==== exfat Broo
                Hit #3: RK ASCII ====> 999-55-1321 1043 <==== exfat RIVE
                Hit #4: nd ASCII ====> 123-45-6789 1010 <==== exfat Carp
                Hit #5: KE ASCII ====> 987-65-4321 1026 <==== exfat RIVE
                Hit #6: ER ASCII ====> 999-55-1321 1042 <==== exfat King
           B-57% - 3 hit(s) -- Item 1049 [unallocated space] ss-win-07-25-18.dd/Partition 2/Unrecognized file system
                Hit #1: 345 swims 0310 123-45-6789 1014 987-65-4321 103
                Hit #2; 23-45-6789 1014 987-65-4321 1030 999-55-1321 104
               ·Hit #3: 87-65-4321 1030 999-55-1321 1046 steal 0662 ste
```

- FTK does not support ExFAT (or APFS), so searched as unallocated space
- Also the presentation of the hits from partition 2 is a little unclear



More FTK Social Security – Built-in Live Search

Search results for FTK doing a LIVE search:

- 9 hits in allocated space E-Live Search {Prefilter:(- unfiltered -) Query:("\b(?!000|666)[0-8]\d{2}\([||-])(?!000)\d{2}\1(?!0000)\d{4}\\b")} (ID:6) -- performed 03/26/2019 09:16:14 -- 9 hit(s) in 8 decompleted in the pattern Query: /\b(?!000|666)[0-8]\d{2}\([||-])(?!000)\d{2}\1(?!0000)\d{4}\\b/ <ANSI, Case Insensitive> -- 9 hit(s) in 8 file(s)
- 5 hits in unallocated space
- Where did the other two target strings go?
- 987-65-4321 &999-55-1321
- Not valid (9xx), so filtered out
- But wait, if no SSN, IRS assigns ITIN

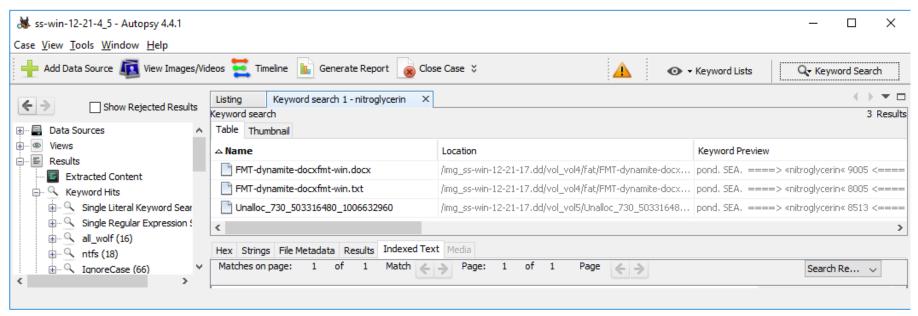
- ⊡ 1 hit(s) -- Item 1143 [LIVE-ss-123-ntfs-ascii.txt] ss-win-07-25-18.dd/Partition 4/NewTech [NTFS]/[root]/ntfs/LIVE-ss-123-ntfs-ascii.txt Item 1143, Offset 00ae (174): rp ASCII ====> << | 123-45-6789 |>> 1012 <==== ntfs 🖹 1 hit(s) -- Item 1298 [DELETED-ss-123-fat-ascii, txt] ss-win-07-25-18,dd/Partition 1/GORDO [FAT32]/[root]/fat/DELETED-ss-123-fat-ascii, txt i... Item 1298, Offset 00a4 (164): KE ASCII ====> << | 123-45-6789 |>> 1009 <==== fat B ☐ 1 hit(s) -- Item 1504 [LIVE-ss-123-fat-ascii,txt] ss-win-07-25-18.dd/Partition 1/GORDO [FAT32]/[root]/fat/LIVE-ss-123-fat-ascii,txt im Item 1504, Offset 009f (159): d! ASCII ====> << | 123-45-6789 |>> 1008 <==== fat T ⊡ 1 hit(s) -- Item 1879 [DELETED-ss-123-ntfs-ascii.txt] ss-win-07-25-18.dd/Partition 4/NewTech [NTFS]/[root]/ntfs/DELETED-ss-123-ntfs-ascii.txt Item 1879, Offset 00ad (173): OR ASCII ====> << | 123-45-6789 |>> 1013 <==== ntfs ☐ Unallocated Space -- 5 hit(s) in 4 file(s) ⊟- 2 hit(s) -- Item 1152 [unallocated space] ss-win-07-25-18.dd/Partition 3/Unrecognized file system [Data] /unallocated space Item 1152, Offset 12f0ae (1241262): id ASCII ====> << | 123-45-6789 | >> 1011 <==== exfatItem 1152, Offset 1eb0b2 (2011314): nd ASCII ====> <<|123-45-6789|>> 1010 <==== exfat ☐ 1 hit(s) -- Item 1038 [001058] ss-win-07-25-18.dd/Partition 1/GORDO [FAT32]/[unallocated space]/001058 Item 1038, Offset e0a4 (57508): KE ASCII ====> << | 123-45-6789 | >> 1009 <==== fat B ⊢ 1 hit(s) -- Item 1049 [unallocated space] ss-win-07-25-18.dd/Partition 2/Unrecognized file system [Data]/unallocated space Item 1049, Offset c90b0 (823472): ER ASCII ====> << | 123-45-6789 |>> 1014 <==== unall ☐ 1 hit(s) -- Item 1169 [001084] ss-win-07-25-18.dd/Partition 4/NewTech [NTFS]/[unallocated space]/001084 Item 1169, Offset b0ad (45229): OR ASCII ====> << | 123-45-6789 |>> 1013 <==== ntfs
- An ITIN is a 9-digit number, beginning with the number "9", formatted like an SSN (NNN-NN-NNNN).

Searching Formatted Text – MS Word, HTML

- Each string appears four times
 - Plain Text in FAT partition
 - Formatted Text in FAT partition
 - Plain Text in unallocated space
 - Formatted Text in unallocated space
- Formatting schemes used
 - MS Word .doc in UTF-8 and .doc in UTF-16 & .docx
 - HTML
- Part of the string is formatted bold and underlined
 - Cross
 Bow HTML <u>Cross</u>Bow
 - <u>Nitroglycerin DOCX</u>
 - Shotgun DOC



Formatted Text Searches - Find nitroglycerin



The string nitroglycerin appears 4 times, note **nitro** has embedded tags:

- Text in the FAT Partition (8005) and in unallocated space (8513)
- Formatted text in a docx file: <u>nitroglycerin</u> (9005 in FAT and 9513 in unallocated space.
- This tool found formatted text in FAT, but no tool found string in unallocated space.
- The docx file in unallocated space needs to be carved and then searched.



Unicode Quirks

- We tested for strings in the most common representation:
 - in UTF-16-BE,
 - UTF-16-LE &
 - UTF-8 (Overlaps with ASCII)
- We tested Unicode features:
 - Byte-order-mark (UTF-16)
 - Normalization (Combining characters & ligatures)
- We did not test other representations, e.g.,
 - UTF-7 or UTF-32
 - EBCDIC
 - ISO 8859-2 through ISO 8859-16
 - Shift-JIS (Japan)
 - Guobaio (China)
 - Big5 (Taiwan)



Unicode Background

• Determining if Unicode UTF-16 text is UTF-16-BE or UTF-16-LE is problematic for some text samples, especially for Latin based characters, because a one-byte shift in starting point for a string can align with either representation. For example, consider the hex representing the string "Schönheit" in UTF-16:

00 53 00 63 00 68 00 f6 00 6e 00 68 00 65 00 69 00 74 00

Scho: nheit

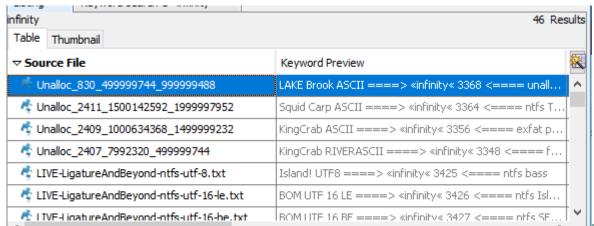
• If you start the match with 00 53 00 63 00 . . . then it is UTF-16-BE, but

• If you start the match with 53 00 63 00 . . . then it is UTF-16-LE, so without any other information is could be either BE or LE. This is an artifact of UTF-16 characters that have a first byte of zero for the bigendian representation (as in Latin based characters).



Where is Buzz Lightyear?

- Buzz is trying to get to "infinity" (and maybe beyond)...
- Expected Results: 49 unique strings.
- Let's try Autopsy 4.10 . . .
- Tool reports 46 strings, but . . .
- 4 of the hits are in unalloc space
- 3 of these hits are duplicates of hits in deleted files (46 3 => 43)
- The other unallocated hits should have 7 hits (43 + 7 1 = > 49)





What's a Ligature?

- Compare:
 - •Infinity
 - •Infinity
- English has several ligatures: ff, fl, ffi, ffl, Æ, æ, Œ, . . ., etc
- A single byte code may represent more than one letter
- Guess what happens in German, French or Spanish
- Umlaut (Schönheit), accents, tilde (cañón)...



More Buzz

X-Ways results: Of the 49 expected hits, 21 hits are with ligature and 28 Hits are without a ligature.

ss-win-07-25	-18 ss-wi	n-07-25-18, P2 s	s-win-07-25-18, P1 ss-win-07-25-18, P3 ss-win-07-2		
Partitioning style: GPT 21 Search hits 🧪					
Phys. offs. 📤	Log. offs.	Descr.	Search hits		
8283548		UTF-16 BE	yBOM UTF 16 BE ====> infinity 3415 <==== fat Carp? pc		
8287654		UTF-16	BOM UTF 16 LE ====> infinity 3414 <==== fat pond, tu		
8291519		UTF-8	Squid Carp UTF8 ====> infinity 3413 <==== fat Brook BI		
9258380		UTF-16 BE	CBOM UTF 16 BE ====> infinity 3411 <==== fat HARBOF		
9262472		UTF-16	. BOM UTF 16 LE ====> infinity 3410 <==== fat Island RI		
9266371		UTF-8	Carp Trout, UTF8 ====> infinity 3409 <==== fat Carp Car		
500376998		UTF-16 BE	I BOM UTF 16 BE ====> infinity 3435 <==== unalloc HAI		
500381070		UTF-16	BOM UTF 16 LE ====> infinity 3434 <==== unalloc Blue		
500384964		UTF-8	R BlueCrab UTF8 ====> infinity 3433 <==== unalloc Oce		
1000925576		UTF-16 BE	. BOM UTF 16 BE ====> infinity 3423 <==== exfat BlueGi		
1000929688		UTF-16	BOM UTF 16 LE ====> infinity 3422 <==== exfat KingC		
1000933578		UTF-8	VER Brook UTF8 ====> infinity 3421 <==== exfat bass to		
1001699728		UTF-16 BE	IIBOM UTF 16 BE ====> infinity 3419 <==== exfat HARBI		
1001703840		UTF-16	BOM UTF 16 LE ====> infinity 3418 <==== exfat tuna S		
1001707699		UTF-8	.BlueCrab. UTF8 ====> infinity 3417 <==== exfat Creek		
1504959870		UTF-16 BE	ABOM UTF 16 BE ====> infinity 3427 <==== ntfs SEA Bay		
1504963968		UTF-16	BOM UTF 16 LE ====> infinity 3426 <==== ntfs Island 1		
1504967862		UTF-8	eek. Island! UTF8 ====> infinity 3425 <==== ntfs bass ba		
1666420128		UTF-16 BE	. BOM UTF 16 BE ====> infinity 3431 <==== ntfs bass Sq		
1666424220		UTF-16	BOM UTF 16 LE ====> infinity 3430 <==== ntfs Ocean		
1666428101		UTF-8	Gill, LAKE? UTF8 ====> infinity 3429 <==== ntfs BlueGil		

artitioning style:	GPT		28 Search hits
hys. offs. 📤 Lo	g. offs. Descr.	Search hits	
8008894	UTF-8	Crab RIVER ASCII ====> infinit	y 3348 <==== fat Broo
8013184	UTF-16 BE	. BOM UTF 16 BE ====> infinit	y 3351 <==== fat King
8017291	UTF-16 BE, un	ali! BOM UTF 16 LE ====> infinit	y 3350 <==== fat pond
8021159	UTF-8	AKE. Creek UTF8 ====> infinit	y 3349 <==== fat King
8983730	UTF-8	:una Creek ASCII ====> infinit	y 3344 <==== fat HARI
8988026	UTF-16 BE	BOM UTF 16 BE ====> infinit	y 3347 <==== fat Squic
8992107	UTF-16 BE, un	aliR BOM UTF 16 LE ====> infinit	y 3346 <==== fat Blue(
8996023	UTF-8	bass bass. UTF8 ====> infinit	y 3345 <==== fat SEA?
500188330	UTF-8	AKE Brook ASCII ====> infinit	y 3368 <==== unalloc
500192640	UTF-16 BE	c BOM UTF 16 BE ====> infinit	y 3371 <==== unalloc
500196739	UTF-16 BE, un	ali I BOM UTF 16 LE ====> infinit	y 3370 <==== unalloc
500200620	UTF-8	Bay. pond. UTF8 ====> infinit	y 3369 <==== unalloc
000650936	UTF-8	. KingCrab ASCII ====> infinit	y 3356 <==== exfat po
000655216	UTF-16 BE	yBOM UTF 16 BE ====> infinit	y 3359 <==== exfat Kir
000659345	UTF-16 BE, un	ali BOM UTF 16 LE ====> infinit	y 3358 <==== exfat SH
000663232	UTF-8	and Trout. UTF8 ====> infinit	y 3357 <==== exfat Kir
1001420988	UTF-8	bass, SEA. ASCII ====> infinit	y 3352 <==== exfat Bay
1001425280	UTF-16 BE	ROM UTF 16 BE ====> infinit	y 3352 <==== exfat Bay y 3355 <==== exfat Blu y 3354 <==== exfat Blu y 3353 <==== exfat RIV y 3364 <==== ntfs Trop y 3367 <==== ntfs Cree
001429395	UTF-16 BE, un	ali 3 BOM UTF 16 LE ====> infinit	y 3354 <==== exfat Blu
1001433265	UTF-8	Crab. Carp, UTF8 ====> infinit	y 3353 <==== exfat RIV
500163250	UTF-8	equid Carp ASCII ====> infinit	y 3364 <==== ntfs Troi
1500167544	UTF-16 BE	A BOM UTF 16 BE ====> infinit	y 3367 <==== ntfs Cre
1500171637	UTF-16 BE, un	ali BOM UTF 16 LE ====> infinit	y 3366 <==== ntfs Bro
1500175540	UTF-8	ill. SHARK. UTF8 ====> infinit	y 3365 <==== ntfs RIVI
504677035	UTF-8	ean. bass? ASCII ====> infinit	y 3360 <==== ntfs HAF
504681354	UTF-16 BE	? BOM UTF 16 BE ====> infinit	y 3363 <==== ntfs Car
504685431	UTF-16 BE, un	ali	y 3363 <==== ntfs Car y 3362 <==== ntfs SEA y 3361 <==== ntfs Bay
1504689331	UTF-8	:BlueCrab. UTF8 ====> infinit	y 3361 <==== ntfs Bay

Meta-Data on Windows (FAT, ExFAT & NTFS)

A target string might be a substring of a file name. What happens

then?

 Let's try "cañón" (Expect 7 hits + some meta-data hits)

 We got the 7 and then some meta-data

File System	Meta Data Count
FAT	1
ExFAT	2
NTFS	10

artitioning st	yle: GPT		20 Search
Phys. offs. 📤	Log. offs.	Descr.	Search hits
8103091		UTF-8	R BlueCrab. UTF8 ====> cañón 2629 <==== fat bass. K
9069838		UTF-16	昀#씀-8.txt 聚醋嘀葠➪#씀 <mark>cañón</mark> - fa塞蓬纁尽塔ຼ□灏鴕
9082023		UTF-8	R Bay pond UTF8 ====> cañón 2625 <==== fat HARBO
500667561		UTF-8	A Carp SEA UTF8 ====> cañón 2649 <==== unalloc Ba
1000741042		UTF-16	`a 톭 Y) Y ADELETED-cañón-eAxfat-utf-8.txt S代 灯
1000749230		UTF-8	ond Brook. UTF8 ====> cañón 2637 <==== exfat Blue
1001439948		UTF-16	π∥♦ Y å Y ÁLIVE- <mark>cañón</mark> -exfaÁt-utf-8.txt "□ 灯
1001519273		UTF-8	cean Brook UTF8 ====> cañón 2633 <==== exfat Blue
1504573316		UTF-16	븱႕ǔ徇븱႕ǔの I LIVE-cañón-ntfs-utf-8.txt ÿ '
1504771263		UTF-8	BOR, RIVER UTF8 ====> cañón 2641 <==== ntfs Brool
1504808780		UTF-16	leau(前提ลนัก LIVE- <mark>cañón</mark> -ntfs-utf-8.txt ÿ '
1658070490		UTF-16	- 🖶 ಸ್ವಹ್ ж DELETED-cañón-ntfs-utf-8.tロt 🛛 🗎 🗎
1658878532		UTF-16	튐급遊園 Hau LIVE-cañón-ntfs-utf-8.txt 01 위 1 위
1658878916		UTF-16	븱႕ǔ衡븱႕ǔ LIVE- <mark>cañón</mark> -ntfs-utf-8.txt 口栗
1658912180		UTF-16	leanum
1658914260		UTF-16	l aum l LIVE-cañón-ntfs-utf-8.txt ロÿ '
1666229410		UTF-16	· 묶нйの ж DELETED- <mark>cañón</mark> -ntfs-utf-8.txt E
1666231472		UTF-8	Carp Trout UTF8 ====> cañón 2645 <==== ntfs HARE
1666734338		UTF-16	· 묶႕ŭ DELETED-cañón-ntfs-utf-8.txt H
1666924796		UTF-16	뷤႕ǔ询뷤႕ǔ LIVE- <mark>cañón</mark> -ntfs-utf-8.txt H

BlackLight found 2 meta-data instances in the FAT file system



A Mystery

- On careful examination of locations of target strings on mac file systems, some strings have an extra instance in the image.
- Usually this is a word with non-Latin characters that seems to be in some sort of index or data-base. (spotlight?)
- Most forensic tools find the extra instance, some don't ever find the string, other tools with multiple search engines find the string with one engine, but not the other.



What is this in the Unix-like file Systems?

- Should have 24 hits 3x2x4, but X-Ways reports 28
- The extra 4 all come from Mac
 - OSXJ 1
 - OSXC 1
 - APFS 2
- OSXJ is journaled, case insensitive
- OSXC is journaled, case sensitive
- APFS is (new) Apple File System

ss-unix-07-25	-18			
Partitioning sty	yle: GPT			28 Search hits
Phys. offs. 📤	Log. offs.	Descr.	Search hits	
100671870		UTF-16 BE	BOM UTF 16 BE ====>	Сибирь 1231 <==== osxj LA
100675948		UTF-16	BOM UTF 16 LE ====>	Сибирь 1230 <==== osxj Bl
100679859		UTF-8	ek SHARK UTF8 ====>	Сибирь 1229 <==== osxj RI
101417334		UTF-16 BE	BOM UTF 16 BE ====>	Сибирь 1227 <==== osxj Cr
101421450		UTF-16	BOM UTF 16 LE ====>	Сибирь 1226 <==== osxj SE
101425341		UTF-8	and Carp! UTF8 ====>	Сибирь 1225 <==== osxj Bl
101962966		UTF-8	Р ф ф ко ф ф	Сибирь ф ф <\$ % #
778372488		UTF-16 BE	BOM UTF 16 BE ====>	Сибирь 1223 <==== ext4 RI
778375568		UTF-16	BOM UTF 16 LE ====>	Сибирь 1222 <==== ext4 O
778378418		UTF-8	ina Trout? UTF8 ====>	Сибирь 1221 <==== ext4 SF
779017584		UTF-16 BE	BOM UTF 16 BE ====>	Сибирь 1219 <==== ext4 O
779020656		UTF-16	BOM UTF 16 LE ====>	Сибирь 1218 <==== ext4 Ca
779023534		UTF-8	HARBOR UTF8 ====>	Сибирь 1217 <==== ext4 Ва
1101013384		UTF-16 BE	BOM UTF 16 BE ====>	Сибирь 1239 <==== osxc po
1101017478		UTF-16	BOM UTF 16 LE ====>	Сибирь 1238 <==== osxc tu
1101021366		UTF-8	out Trout? UTF8 ====>	Сибирь 1237 <==== osxc В
1101758832		UTF-16 BE	BOM UTF 16 BE ====>	Сибирь 1235 <==== osxc SE
1101762950		UTF-16	BOM UTF 16 LE ====>	Сибирь 1234 <==== osxc C
1101766840		UTF-8	K SHARK. UTF8 ====>	Сибирь 1233 <==== osxc C
1102304130		UTF-8	Р ф ф ко ф ф	Сибирь 🚱 🚱 ಳ<" ' ' 🤄
1506132209		UTF-8	Po • P • •	Сибирь 🚱 💠 💠;#) (🤄
1510089092		UTF-16 BE	BOM UTF 16 BE ====>	Сибирь 1247 <==== apfs po
1510093186		UTF-16	BOM UTF 16 LE ====>	Сибирь 1246 <==== apfs Ki
1510097081		UTF-8	rab Brook UTF8 ====>	Сибирь 1245 <==== apfs C
1510957418		UTF-16 BE		Сибирь 1243 <==== apfs BI
1510961578		UTF-16	BOM UTF 16 LE ====>	Сибирь 1242 <==== apfs H
1510965434		UTF-8	BlueCrab UTF8 ====>	Сибирь 1241 <==== apfs H
1511796993		UTF-8	РФФ ко Ф Ф	Сибирь 🔷 💠 💠;#) (🍕



Two More Things Learned Making Test Data

MFT: fixups and the Update Sequence Array.

 I noticed my string documentation program sometimes missed strings that I knew were in the NTFS meta-data part of the test image, but forensic string search tools could find the strings that my program missed. See MFT fixup.

Copy/Paste from PDF may not do what you expect.

- One day I noticed that none of the tools found Arabic text anymore.
- I was copying/pasting from a PDF.
- Arabic + PDF = not quite Unicode. The string renders correctly in the search tool, but the byte codes copied are not Unicode. See the pdf spec to see why.



Coming Soon -- Federated Testing with String Search http://www.cftt.nist.gov/federated-testing.html

Sharing CFTT Test Methods, Tools & Forensic Lab Test Reports

- Helps a forensic lab test tools easily and with high quality
- For string searching CFTT provides test images with known content and a list of test cases designed to test specific features.
 - 1. Tester can select relevant test cases from a list of test cases
 - 2. Each case is run by first setting tool options and then searching for a string
 - 3. Federated testing tool records search results
 - 4. Tool to generate a skeleton test report that can then can be finished in the style favored by the laboratory.
- The test reports can be shared with other labs



A basic test case

Case	Strings	Options	Case Description
FT-SS-01	DireWolf	Case = Match Case ASCII = True Unicode = False Whole Words = False	Search ASCII

ID	Offset	Containing File Name
0897	8,197,307	DELETED-Extinct-Lupus-fat-ascii.txt
0896	9,172,152	LIVE-Extinct-Lupus-fat-ascii.txt
0902	500,323,512	LIVE-Extinct-Lupus-unalloc-ascii.txt
0899	1,000,839,354	DELETED-Extinct-Lupus-exfat-ascii.txt
0898	1,001,613,487	LIVE-Extinct-Lupus-exfat-ascii.txt
0900	1,504,877,750	LIVE-Extinct-Lupus-ntfs-ascii.txt
0901	1,666,325,693	DELETED-Extinct-Lupus-ntfs-ascii.txt

- Test image has 4 partitions: FAT, Unformatted, ExFAT & NTFS
- Test strings appear multiple (in this case 7) times with something different about each instance
- The search string appears twice in each formatted partition, once in unallocated space
- Each instance of the string has a unique ID, placed just after the string



Test Case Summary with Expected Results

Adjust search tool parameters to the following:

Case = Match Case ASCII = True Unicode = False Whole Words = False

Search Strings:

Ask the search tool to look for each of the following strings:

DireWolf

Run the tool and record the results below.

For a string located in an Active File or a Deleted File, the search tool should report the containing file name and the text string found along with some context around the reported string. Immediatly after the target string the string ID will be included in the surrounding context. This should be enough information to select the correct entry in the form below.

Active Files		Deleted Files	
	0896 LIVE-Extinct-Lupus-fat-ascii.txt		0897 DELETED-Extinct-Lupus-fat-ascii.txt
	0898 LIVE-Extinct-Lupus-exfat- ascii.txt		0899 DELETED-Extinct-Lupus-exfat- ascii.txt
	0900 LIVE-Extinct-Lupus-ntfs-ascii.txt	lacksquare	0901 DELETED-Extinct-Lupus-ntfs-ascii.txt

For a string located in Unallocated Space the search tool should provide some location information and some context surronding the reported string. The Unallocated Space form lists for each string instance, the string ID, byte offset within the dd image, sector offset within the dd image, the target string and the string encoding (ASCII or UTF).

Unallocated Space

0902 500323512 977194 DireWolf ascii

- Specifies what search options to select
- Specifies what string or pattern to search for
- Presents expected results after running the search select the checkboxes to record all strings found
- Record false hits and other notable behavior in a comment text box (not shown)



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E-Mail <u>federatedtesting-request@nist.gov</u> with the word "subscribe" (without quotes) in the subject line to subscribe to the federatedtesting@nist.gov mailing list. Federatedtesting@nist.gov is a low volume mailing list for distributing updates on the Federated Testing project and the Federated Testing Forensic Tool Testing Environment (e.g., new releases/versions and capabilities).

