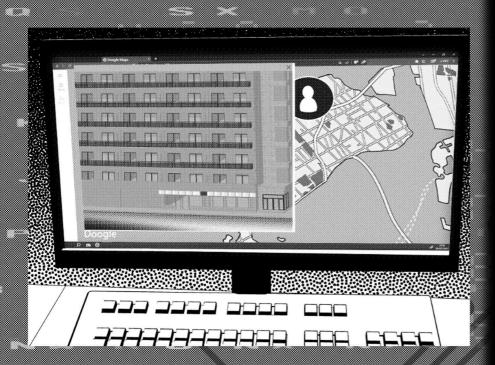


# Techniques and technologies explained!



### Open Source Intelligence (OSINT)

We share lots of information about ourselves as we go about our daily lives. It could be the websites that you use, the social media platforms that you look at, who you are friends with, or any other publicly available information. Open Source Intelligence or OSINT uses a wide range of skills - and a lot of patience - to find out everything you can about your target based on the information that is already out there in the public domain.

One of the examples that we've seen Lexi working on was trying to work out where the missing person lived. She eventually finds out his home address by looking for the registered address of his company. In the UK all limited companies have their details listed on the Companies House website. This provides details about the directors of the companies, their accounts and where the company is registered. It turned out that CyberWeazel has registered his company to his home address - something that is very common!

OSINT isn't just about looking up information, it sometimes requires you to use your detective skills to figure out where someone is. Later on you will see Lexi use some different OSINT skills to try and find a location based on a picture on a social media account...

## Lock Picking

It might not seem to be directly related, but lock picking is often thought of as very relevant to cyber security!

Lock picking itself might not apply directly to digital systems, but understanding the principles and techniques associated with it can provide some really valuable insights.

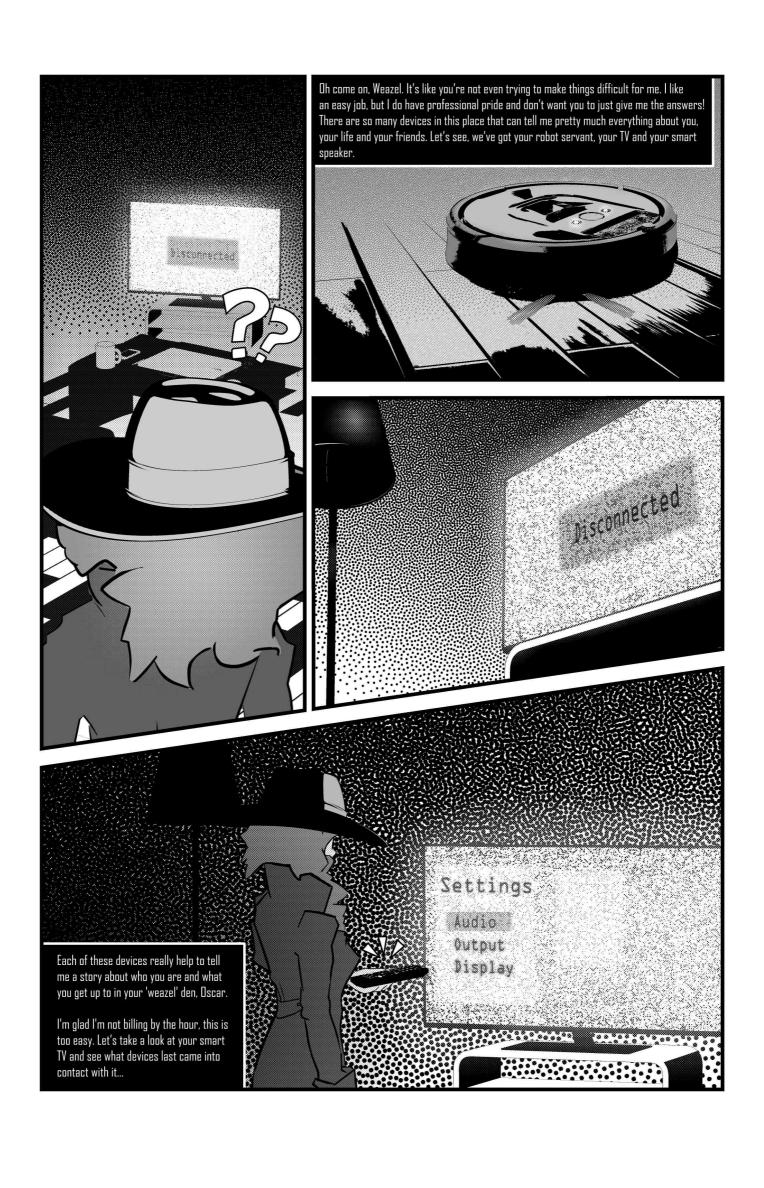
Understanding how you might pick a lock helps you to think about the weaknesses and vulnerabilities in a system, whether that is physical or digital. Studying the mechanics of a lock, and how you manipulate them, does have parallels in the digital world for things like access controls, authentication systems, and encryption.

Most people tend to think of cyber security as something that only relates to computers and technology. However, cyber security professionals, especially penetration testers, often need to evaluate the physical security of a company as well as the security of their digital assets. For instance, penetration testers often are tasked by a company to try and gain access to their buildings or facilities.

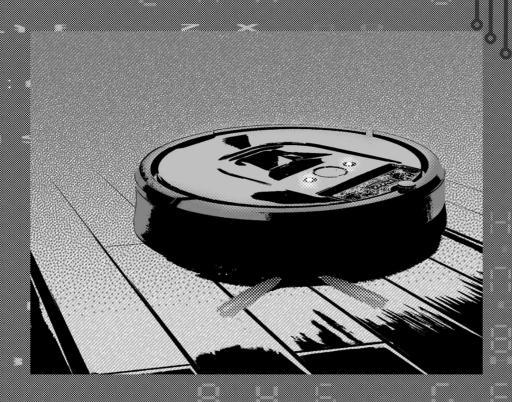
There are a range of tools and tutorials that you can use to learn how to pick a lock, like a transparent padlock allowing you to see the mechanisms in action.

Remember, it is important that you only practise your lock picking on your own locks, or those that you have explicit permission to experiment on!





# Techniques and technologies explained!



#### Data Acquisition

In order to help track down her runaway influencer Lexi takes a closer look at all of his smart technology. These kinds of devices can give you lots of information about the individual and the environment!

One of the most useful devices for Lexi is the smart vacuum cleaner, which is able to tell her when someone was last in the house and how many people were there.

She was able to collect the data from the device by plugging in a cable directly to copy the log files stored on its internal memory. There are some important things to think about when trying to collect data from a device, as you need to be sure that you do not corrupt or damage the data. Typically, data will not be analysed as part of a live system. The target device would usually be powered down and an exact bit-wise copy of the storage media would be created. If this were a real police investigation then the original device, the vacuum cleaner, would be stored in an evidence locker and all of the analysis done on the copy.

#### Bit-wise Copy

Imagine we have a piece of paper with a sequence of 0s and 1s written on it. Each of these 0s or 1s represents a single bit. Now, let's say that we want to make an exact copy of that sequence onto another piece of paper.

A bit-wise copy means that we would just look at each of the bits on the original piece of paper and write the same thing onto our new piece of paper.

Essentially, this is what's going on behind the scenes when we do a bit-wise copy of computer data. We are aiming to copy the data as its individual bits. It's a way to make sure that we get an identical duplicate of the binary information, without worrying about the meaning or the structure of the data



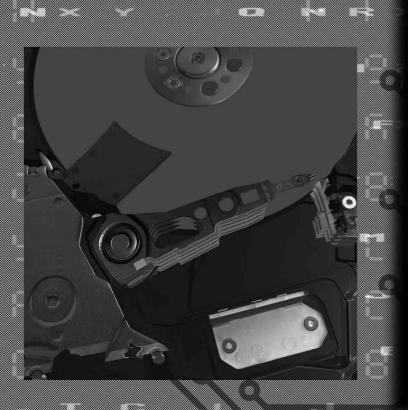
### Data Recovery

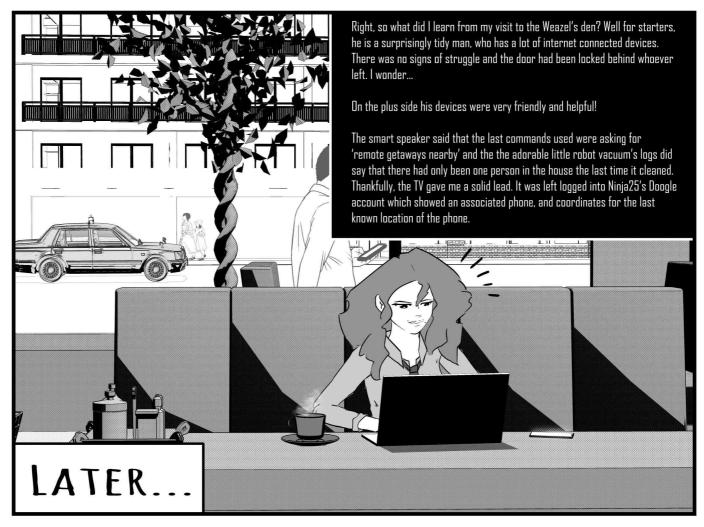
Sometimes the data that we need to get hold of has been lost, either because it was deleted or the device was damaged. Data recovery is a really important part of digital forensics, which aims to retrieve lost data with special tools and techniques.

When you delete a file on your computer, phone or other device it's not immediately gone forever. The device will just mark the space that was previously occupied by the file as available for reuse. If the space hasn't been reused yet then it is possible to recover the data before it gets overwritten.

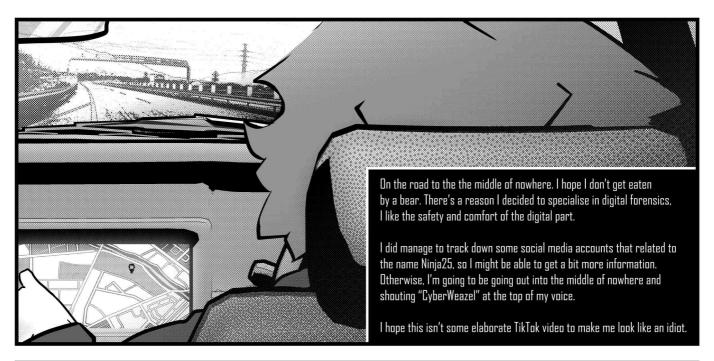
Even if the file has been deleted some pieces of it might still be there on the device. File carving is a technique used to search for any fragments of data and reconstruct the deleted file by piecing them back together.

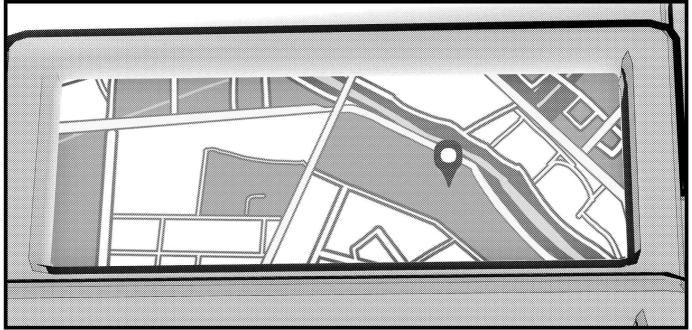
In some cases the device could be damaged making it impossible for someone to access it directly. If this happens it is possible to # create a complete copy of the device's storage, which is called a disk image. The image gives a complete copy of the original device so that a digital forensics practitioner can attempt data recovery without risking damage to any evidence.

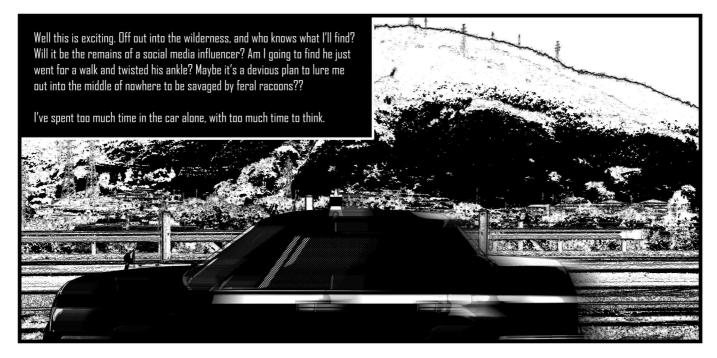






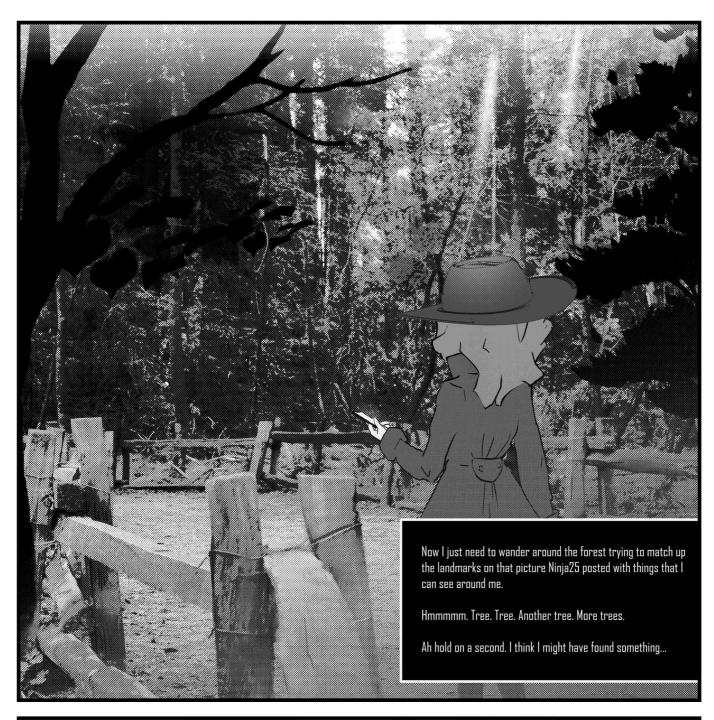


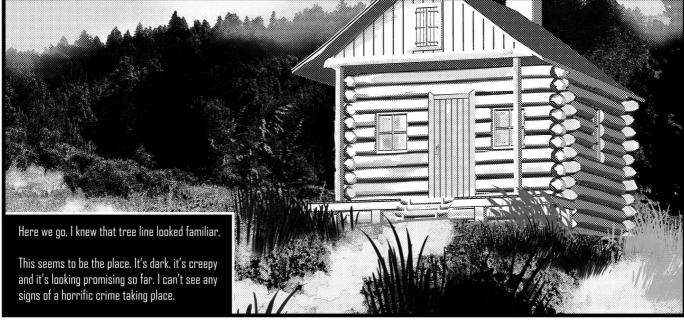


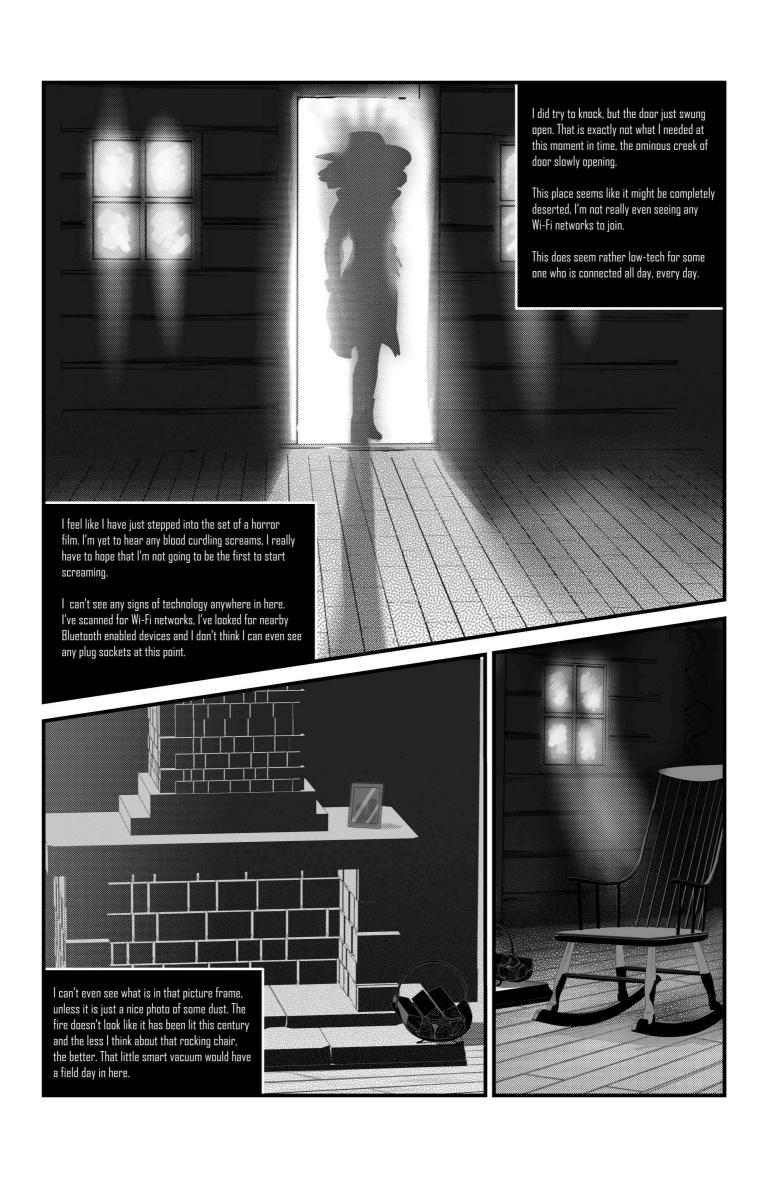


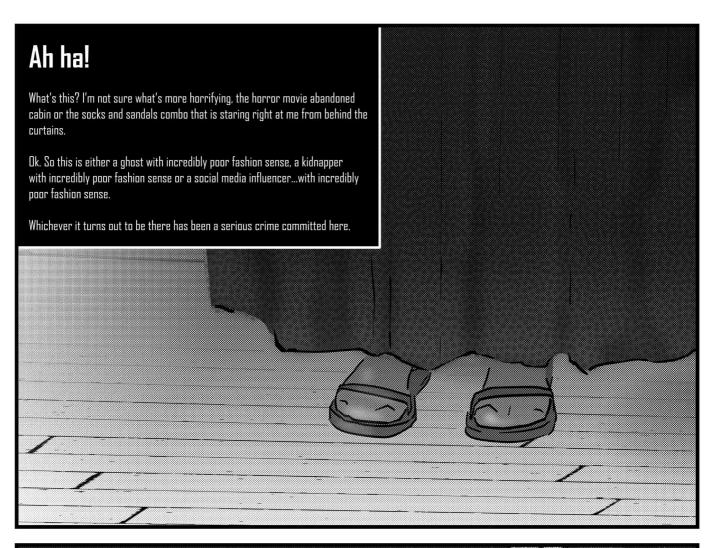


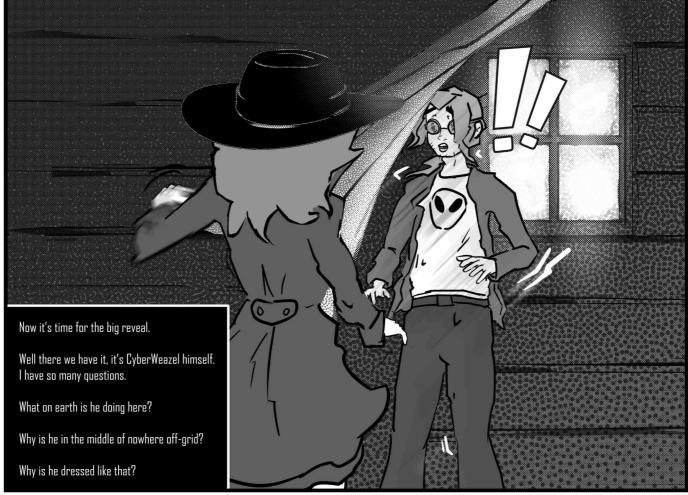




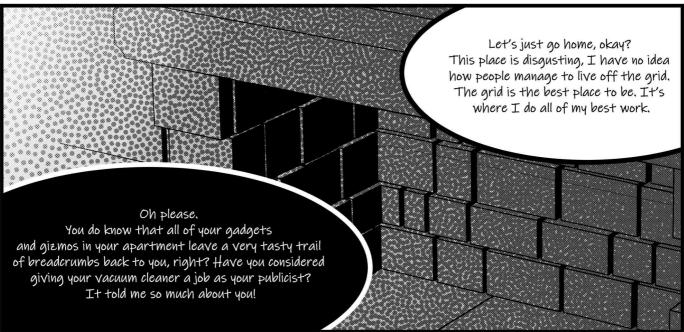


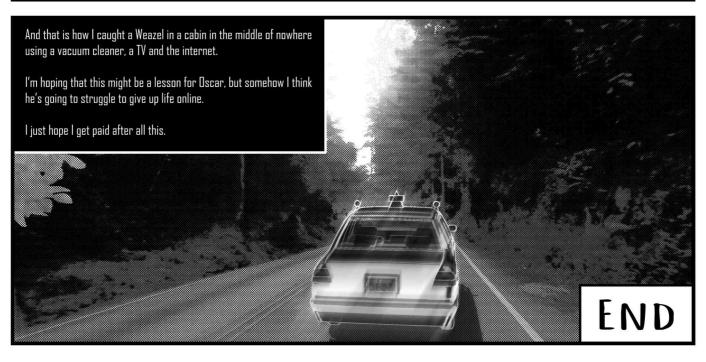












Throughout the story we see Lexi Cipher employ a range of digital forensics and cyber security techniques. You can find more information about the different knowledge and expertise that she used in the Cyber Security Body of Knowledge (CyBOK), as detailed below:

Knowledge Area: Forensics (https://www.cybok.org/media/downloads/Forensics\_v1.0.1.pdf)

- Section 1 Introduction
  - o 1.2 Definitions
  - o 1.3 Conceptual Models
- Section 2 Operating System Analysis
  - o 2.1 Storage Forensics
  - o 2.2 Data Acquisition
  - Section 4 Application Forensics
    - o 4.1 Case Study: the Web Browser

Knowledge Area: Privacy & Online Rights
(https://www.cybok.org/media/downloads/Privacy\_Online\_Rights\_v1.0.2.pdf)
• Section 1 Privacy as Confidentiality

о 1.1 Data Confidentiality

Knowledge Area: Security Operations and Incident Management

(https://www.cybok.org/media/downloads/Security\_Operations\_Incident\_Management\_v1.0.2.pdf)

• Section 1 Fundamental Principles