



Open-Source Tools for Digital Forensics

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ANDREA LAZZAROTTO

ANDREALAZZAROTTO.COM

Agenda

INTRODUCTION

The main phases of digital forensics

FORENSIC ACQUISITION

The imaging process

PARSING & ANALYSIS

Extracting answers from data

About me

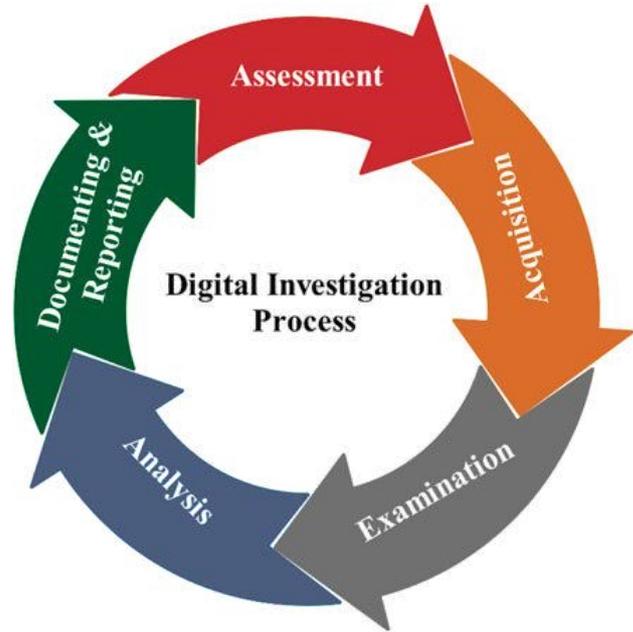
- Master's degree in Computer Science
- Digital Forensics Consultant and Software Developer
- Interests include WhatsApp forensics and anti-forensics
- Author of several open-source tools, such as **RecuperaBit** for NTFS reconstruction and **Carbon14** for estimating the publication date of a web page (both included in CAINE)
- **Author of Fuji**, the new open source program for the forensic acquisition of macOS



Introduction

THE MAIN PHASES OF DIGITAL FORENSICS

THE PHASES OF DIGITAL FORENSICS



Searching for “*digital forensics phases*” yields many different models — some even listing up to 9 phases.

Tools are mainly used for:

- Acquisition
- Examination
- Analysis



Acquisition

The acquisition phase is crucial for creating forensic copies, i.e. duplicating the content of media to be analyzed.

Original evidence is only touched to create copies, which must be **"frozen" by calculating a hash.**

A hash function generates a fixed-length value that changes entirely with even the slightest modification of the input.

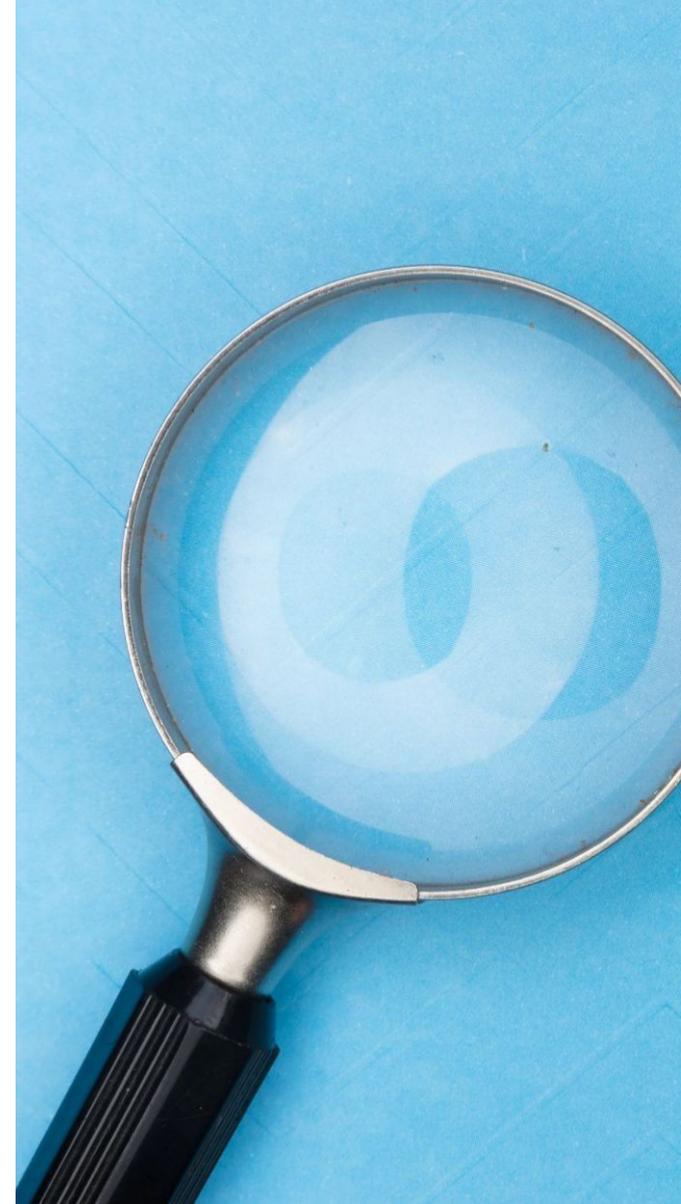
This allows for later verification to determine whether the copy is genuine or has been altered.

Examination & analysis

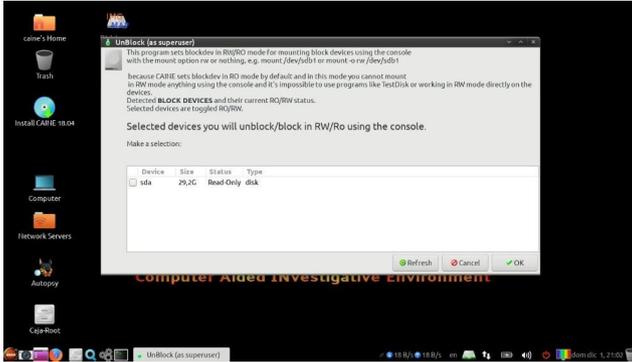
Some models separate examination (extracting specific data) from analysis, the intellectual work that provides meaning and answers the given questions.

Regardless, the key is **to follow the scientific method** and validate the data, properly justifying every conclusion. What makes the difference are skill, experience, intuition, and methodical work.

Avoid becoming a *"push-the-button"* forensic expert!



ITALIAN LINUX DISTRIBUTIONS



CAINE

Maintained by Nanni Bassetti, fast and lightweight, ideal for live forensic imaging



Tsurugi

A complete and rich OS for setting up a Linux forensic workstation

Other distributions

CSI LINUX

Good mix of tools, also for OSINT activities

SIFT WORKSTATION

The “official” solution from SANS Institute

PALADIN LTE

Excellent for live forensic acquisitions, although it's not 100% open-source, to be precise

Forensic acquisition

THE IMAGING PROCESS

The forensic copy

Forensic analysis is never performed on original evidence (hard drives, smartphones, etc), but only on copies.

The goal is **to acquire a copy that is *identical* to the original**, but what does "identical" mean?

For hard drives, the answer used to be quite simple: performing a "bit-by-bit" copy, every single bit is cloned, including unused space.

Integrity of the evidence must also be guaranteed.



Types of acquisition

BITSTREAM COPY

Bit-by-bit image of the entire device (preferred for PCs)

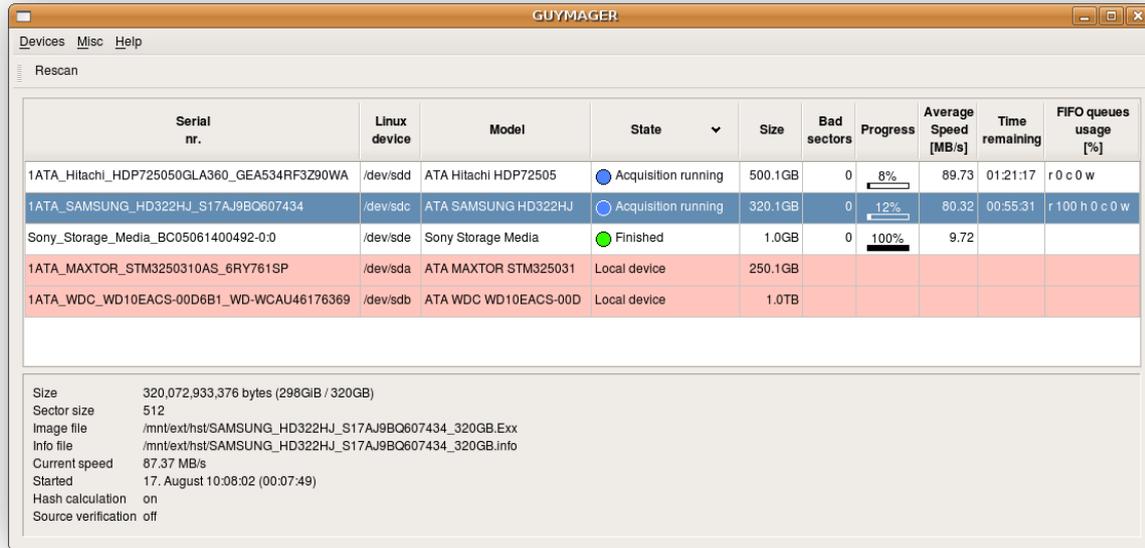
FULL FILE SYSTEM IMAGE

Complete copy of all allocated files

LOGICAL COPY

Acquisition of only a specific set of files or artifacts
"exposed" by the device

GUYMAGER



The screenshot shows the GUYMAGER application window. At the top, there is a menu bar with 'Devices', 'Misc', and 'Help'. Below the menu bar is a 'Rescan' button. The main area contains a table with the following columns: Serial nr., Linux device, Model, State, Size, Bad sectors, Progress, Average Speed [MB/s], Time remaining, and FIFO queues usage [%].

Serial nr.	Linux device	Model	State	Size	Bad sectors	Progress	Average Speed [MB/s]	Time remaining	FIFO queues usage [%]
1ATA_Hitachi_HDP72505GLA360_GEA534RF3Z90WA	/dev/sdd	ATA Hitachi HDP72505	Acquisition running	500.1GB	0	8%	89.73	01:21:17	r 0 c 0 w
1ATA_SAMSUNG_HD322HJ_S17AJ9BQ607434	/dev/sdc	ATA SAMSUNG HD322HJ	Acquisition running	320.1GB	0	12%	80.32	00:55:31	r 100 h 0 c 0 w
Sony_Storage_Media_BC05061400492-0:0	/dev/sde	Sony Storage Media	Finished	1.0GB	0	100%	9.72		
1ATA_MAXTOR_STM3250310AS_6RY761SP	/dev/sda	ATA MAXTOR STM325031	Local device	250.1GB					
1ATA_WDC_WD10EACS-00D6B1_WD-WCAU46176369	/dev/sdb	ATA WDC WD10EACS-00D	Local device	1.0TB					

Below the table, there is a summary of the current operation:

Size 320,072,933,376 bytes (298GiB / 320GB)
Sector size 512
Image file /mnt/ext/hst/SAMSUNG_HD322HJ_S17AJ9BQ607434_320GB.Exx
Info file /mnt/ext/hst/SAMSUNG_HD322HJ_S17AJ9BQ607434_320GB.info
Current speed 87.37 MB/s
Started 17. August 10:08:02 (00:07:49)
Hash calculation on
Source verification off

A forensic disk acquisition tool, which is pre-installed in major forensic distributions.

It creates images in EWF, AFF, and RAW formats, automatically calculating hashes.

Using the command line

GOOD OL' DD

Available on any Linux or UNIX operating system

DCFLDD

Enhanced version with advanced features

DDRESCUE

Designed for data recovery from damaged media

Fuji: Forensic Unattended Juicy Imaging

Fuji is a software application for the forensic acquisition of Mac computers, providing the analyst with a **Full File System image**.

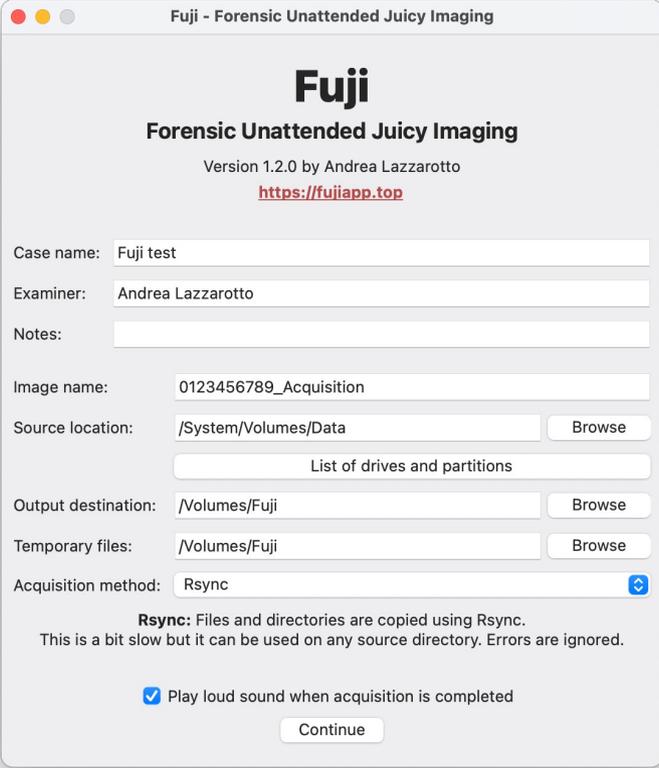
It provides an easy-to-use, modular and extensible GUI, leveraging several existing macOS utilities. **It is free and open-source.**

Fuji is also a kind of apple.



[HTTPS://FUJIAPP.TOP](https://FUJIAPP.TOP)

Main interface



The screenshot shows the main interface of the Fuji application. The title bar reads "Fuji - Forensic Unattended Juicy Imaging". The main heading is "Fuji" in a large, bold font, followed by "Forensic Unattended Juicy Imaging" in a smaller font. Below this, it says "Version 1.2.0 by Andrea Lazzarotto" and provides a URL: <https://fujiapp.top>.

The interface contains several input fields and buttons:

- Case name:** A text field containing "Fuji test".
- Examiner:** A text field containing "Andrea Lazzarotto".
- Notes:** An empty text field.
- Image name:** A text field containing "0123456789_Acquisition".
- Source location:** A text field containing "/System/Volumes/Data" with a "Browse" button to its right. Below this is a button labeled "List of drives and partitions".
- Output destination:** A text field containing "/Volumes/Fuji" with a "Browse" button to its right.
- Temporary files:** A text field containing "/Volumes/Fuji" with a "Browse" button to its right.
- Acquisition method:** A dropdown menu currently set to "Rsync".

Below the acquisition method, there is a note: **Rsync:** Files and directories are copied using Rsync. This is a bit slow but it can be used on any source directory. Errors are ignored.

At the bottom, there is a checked checkbox labeled "Play loud sound when acquisition is completed" and a "Continue" button.

CASE DATA

SOURCE AND DESTINATION

ACQUISITION METHOD

Photo courtesy of Derek Eiri
<https://lazza.me/GB26>



Logical acquisition (Android)

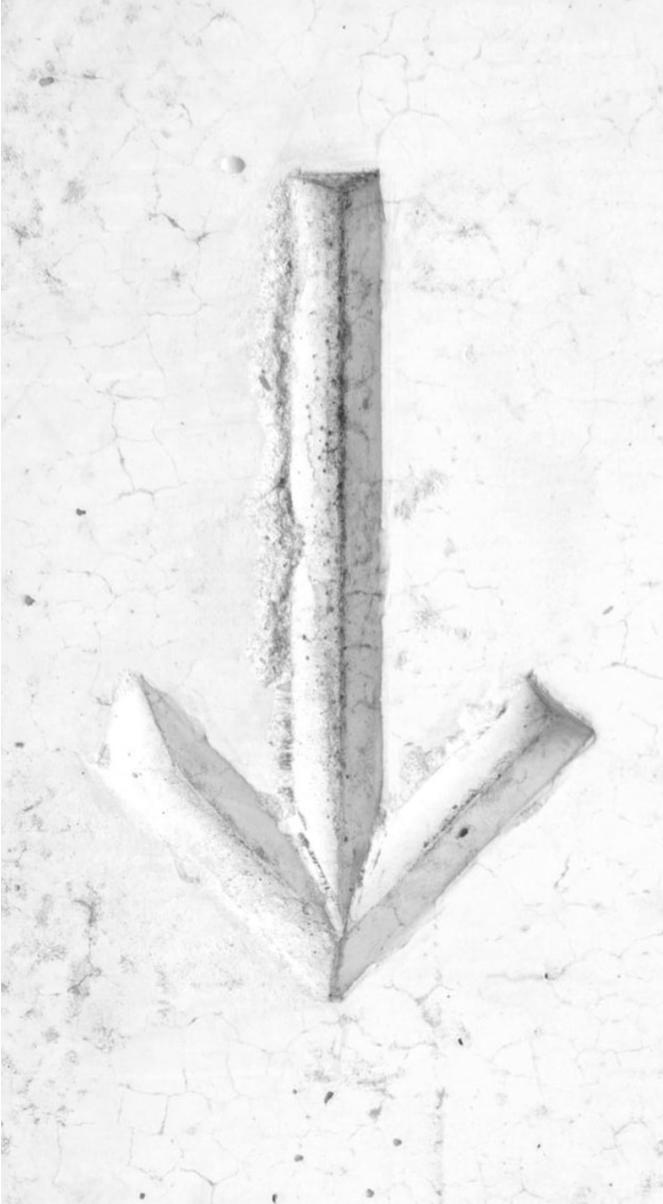
Android smartphones include a wide variety of devices. To perform a logical copy of **most elements**, use the backup functions provided by ADB (*Android Debug Bridge*):

```
adb backup -apk -shared -all -system -f out.ab
```

Some forensic tools use an "agent" installed on the device to extract additional elements, such as SMS.

[HTTPS://ANDROID.STACKEXCHANGE.COM/Q/28296/68742](https://android.stackexchange.com/q/28296/68742)





APK downgrade

Apps can exclude their own data from backup. This problem can **sometimes be circumvented with APK downgrade:**

```
adb shell pm uninstall -k com.whatsapp
```

At this point, the app is removed (but not its data). On recent devices, you must **restart the phone.**

Then install an older APK with backup features enabled, and proceed as previously explained.

[HTTPS://BLOG.SALVATIONDATA.COM/2018/08/06/CASE-STUDY/](https://blog.salvationdata.com/2018/08/06/case-study/)

Logical acquisition (iOS)

When it comes to iOS devices, they are limited in models and they function uniformly.

Logical acquisition is performed by relying on iTunes' official backup protocol.

All forensic programs use this system for logical copies. On the command-line you can use *libimobiledevice* (also available in Tsurugi).

Generally speaking, iTunes backups **contain a lot of data**, including almost all apps of interest.





FIT: Freezing Internet Tool

The project was started by Fabio Zito as a thesis project.

It resulted in a **multi-platform, modular, extensible, open-source program** for acquiring web content, blog posts, videos, and emails.

FIT is developed by forensic examiners for forensic examiners, thus aligned with professional needs.

[HTTPS://GITHUB.COM/FIT-PROJECT/FIT](https://github.com/FIT-PROJECT/FIT)

OTHER TOOLS



mitmproxy

Excellent for analyzing and recording HTTP flows



Wireshark

Can record network traffic and inspect protocols

Carbon14

Carbon14

Estimates the publication date of a web page

Parsing & analysis

EXTRACTING ANSWERS FROM DATA

Operational challenges

Over time, the capacity of storage devices continues to increase, requiring analysis of vast amounts of data.

I once read an American technical report written in the late 1990s: the analyzed PC had **a single 10 GB hard drive**. Today, my smartphone has 256 GB of storage.

Additionally, keep in mind that data and documents may be stored in proprietary or otherwise obscure formats not supported by tools.





Hidden or protected data

Beyond cryptographic protections, savvy users may use other tricks to hide data.

Changing a file extension might fool someone, e.g. moving a ZIP archive to a system folder, setting a DLL extension.

On NTFS, files can have multiple data contents. *Alternate Data Streams* are accessible by adding ":" after the main filename: `notes.txt:calc.exe`

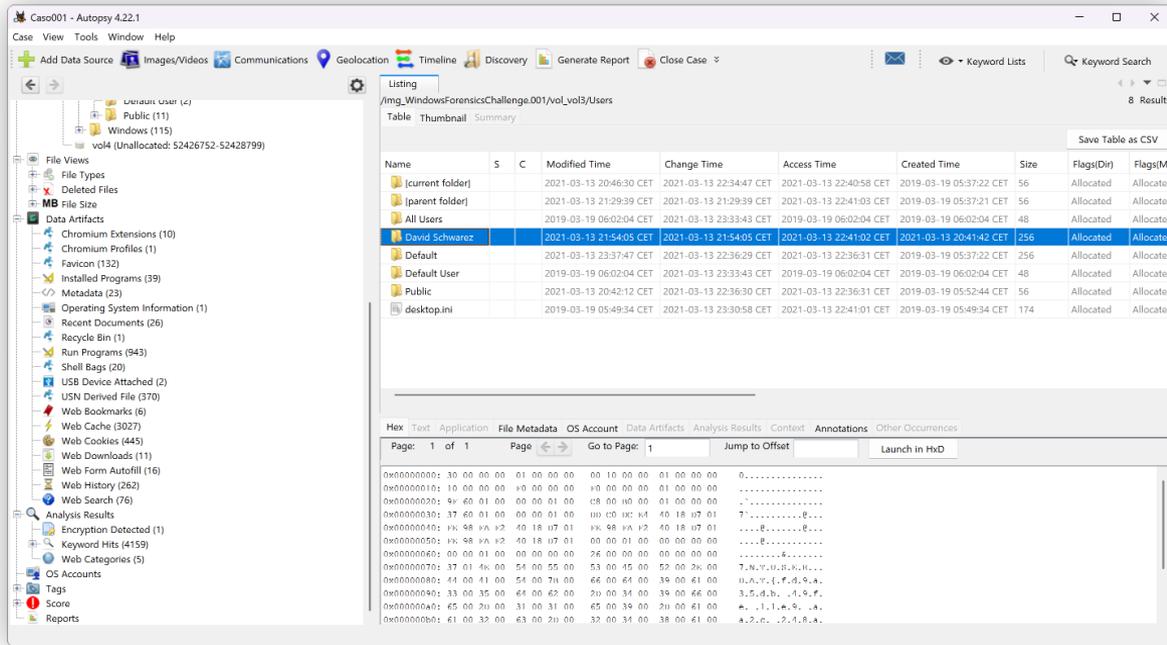
Something might slip through!

AUTOPSY

A comprehensive open-source suite for *computer forensics*.

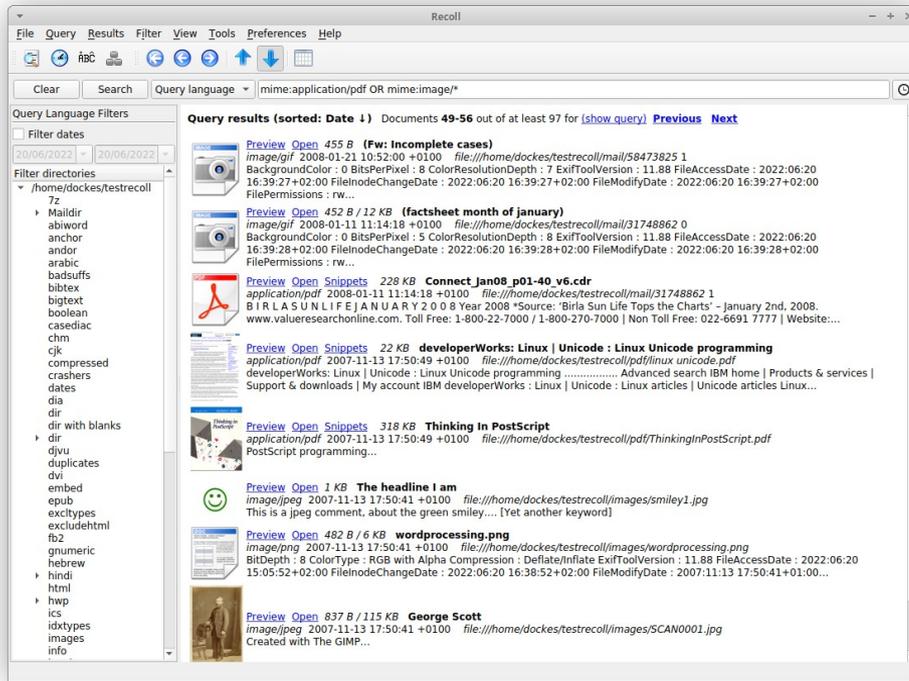
It extracts artifacts, indexes files, saves bookmarks, and generates reports in various formats.

An interesting alternative is IPED.



<https://www.autopsy.com>

RECOLL

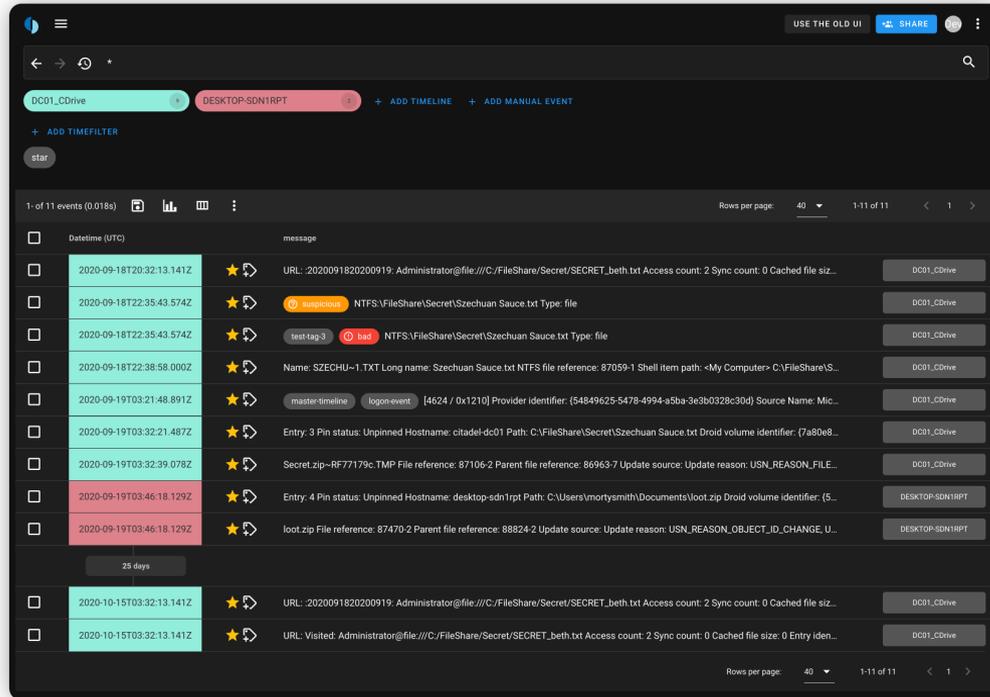


A free *full-text* search program that reads and indexes emails, documents, and compressed archives in many formats.

It enables targeted searches on large volumes of data, faster than Autopsy.

<https://www.recoll.org>

TIMESKETCH



<https://timesketch.org>

Described as an open-source tool for collaborative forensic timeline analysis.

Its main selling point is the **native support for timelines generated by Plaso.**

It includes advanced filtering and tagging functionality.

Data recovery

TESTDISK

Restores lost partitions or deleted files

PHOTOREC

Recovers photos and documents via *carving*

RECUPERABIT

Performs advanced forensic reconstruction of corrupted NTFS partitions, also recovers files

Mobile devices

After acquisition, most analysis work essentially focuses on **examining app data**.

Forensic suites compete to support as many applications as possible, but **manual analysis may be needed** if an app is unsupported or requires deeper verification.

Some open-source projects are focused on analyzing data from specific applications.





Multimedia files

The content of photos and thumbnails can be very important, because pictures serve as potentially detailed documentation of events and can have a good level of reliability.

We can analyze EXIF metadata to obtain further information about the device used, the date and time the photo was taken, and the GPS location (if available):

```
exiftool IMG_1234.jpg
```

MVT: Mobile Verification Toolkit

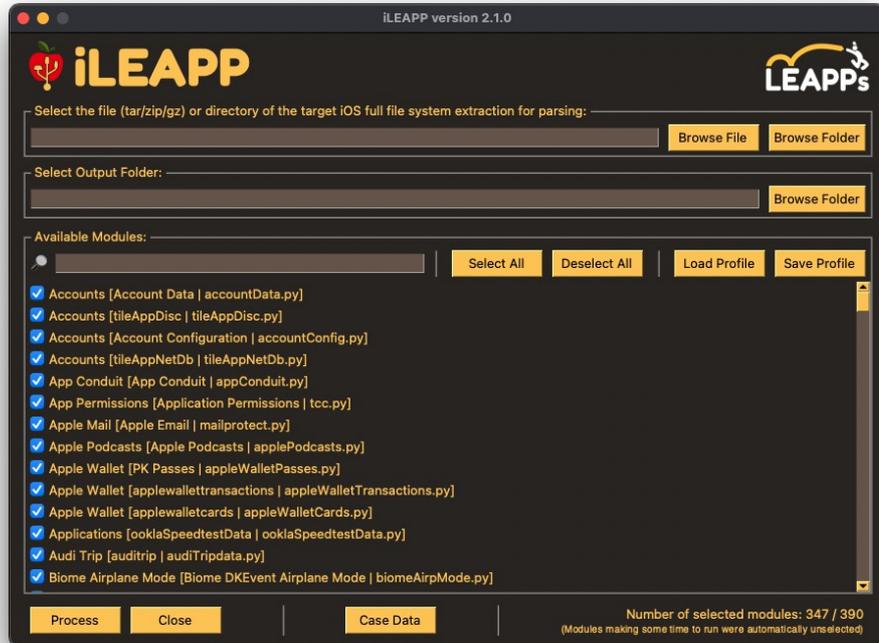
MVT is an open-source tool for consensual forensic analysis of iOS and Android devices.

The project was developed by Amnesty International, primarily **to detect traces of particularly insidious spyware**, such as Pegasus.

It automates the collection and analysis of data from devices, comparing it with indicators of compromise (IoC) published by researchers.

[HTTPS://MVT.RE](https://mvt.re)

ALEAPP & ILEAPP



Analysis tools for Android and iOS developed by Alexis Brignoni.

Both extract artifacts such as history, messages, GPS location data, and app usage.

They generate nice HTML reports.

<https://github.com/abrignoni>

KEY TAKEAWAYS



Verifiability

Open code ensures transparency and scientific verification



Accessibility

Free availability promotes training and dissemination of best practices



Independence

These solutions preserve independence from vendors and digital sovereignty

CONTACT

Web

andrealazzarotto.com

GitHub

[Lazza](#)

Social links

bio.lazza.me

