

# EnCase: A Case Study in Computer-Forensic Technology

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If you talk to many of the police departments in the US with computer-forensics units, they'll tell you that the tool they use most often is EnCase.

In fact, about 2,000 law-enforcement agencies around the world use it, according to Jennifer Higdon, spokesperson for Guidance Software, manufacturer of EnCase.

EnCase, a 1-Mbyte program written in C++, offers an integrated set of forensic utilities. Up to 15 tools were required to provide the same functionality in the past, which made the investigative process time-consuming, expensive, and sometimes incomplete, said company president and general counsel John M. Patzakakis.

With EnCase, investigators start by placing a suspect's hard drive in their forensic computer. The drive can be from a Windows, Macintosh, Linux, or DOS machine. EnCase then makes a bit-stream mirror image of the drive.

The mirror image is mounted as a read-only evidence file. This prevents investigators from altering the data and thereby invalidating it as evidence, said Bob Sheldon, Guidance's vice president and director of training. To verify that mirror-image data is the same as the original, EnCase calculates cyclical redundancy checksums and MD5 hashes.

EnCase subsequently reconstructs the drive's file structure using logical data in the mirror image. The investigator can then examine the drive via a Windows GUI, as shown in the figure. The Windows interface lets investigators use multiple tools to multitask, something that past forensic tools' DOS interfaces didn't permit, Sheldon noted.

In examining a drive, EnCase goes beneath the operating system to view all of the data—including file slack, unallocated space, and Windows swap files—

in which deleted files and other potential evidence can be stored, said Sheldon. Users generally could not view such areas of the drive via the operating system alone.

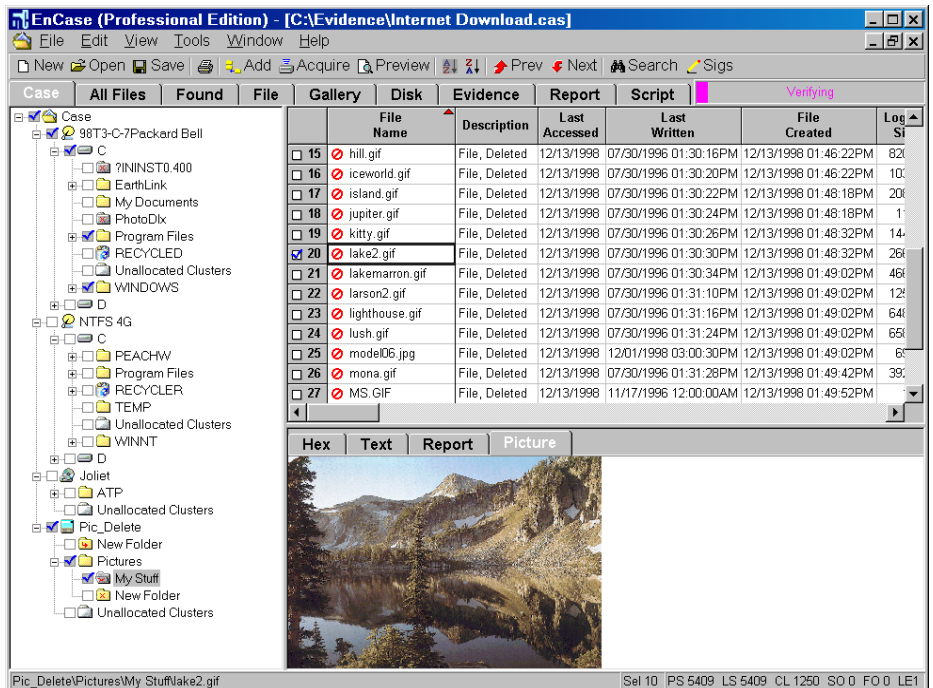
In displaying files, EnCase can sort them based on various criteria, such as extension or time stamp. In addition, EnCase compares known file signatures with file extensions so investigators can determine whether the user has tried to hide evidence from detection by changing its extension. Guidance also offers an EScript macro language that lets advanced users build EnCase tools to provide customized functionality.

Although EnCase automates the examination process, Patzakakis said, "It is

still not something the layman can pick up right away. Even an IT person needs a good week of training on the software."

Some criminals apparently are also aware of EnCase. Detective Christopher Hapsas of the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department's High-Tech Crimes Detail said there is a utility called Evidence Eliminator that zeroes out a hard drive, rendering EnCase useless.

Nonetheless, said William D. Taylor, president and CEO of the International Association of Computer Investigative Specialists, "It's a great program. I use it every day. It does the work for you, if you know what you're doing."



*EnCase lets investigators examine digital evidence files via a Windows interface. EnCase also can combine related evidence files from different drives into one case file. On the left is a case file's directory structure, at the top right is the list of evidence files in the directory the user has accessed, and at bottom right is the selected file.*