FTK Central 7.5.2 - User Guide
# Table of Contents

**ABOUT FTK CENTRAL** ......................................................................................................................... 11

**ABOUT THIS MANUAL** ....................................................................................................................... 11

**LOGGING INTO FTK CENTRAL** .......................................................................................................... 12

  * FTK Central Home Screen .................................................................................................................. 13
  * FTK Central UI Guide .......................................................................................................................... 16

**BEFORE YOU BEGIN** .......................................................................................................................... 20

  * FTK Central Requirements ............................................................................................................... 21
  * About User Accounts ......................................................................................................................... 22
  * Opening FTK Central ......................................................................................................................... 22

**CASES** .................................................................................................................................................. 24

  * CREATING CASES ............................................................................................................................... 24
    * Primary Details .................................................................................................................................. 25
    * Custodian Mapping ........................................................................................................................... 28
    * Load Files ......................................................................................................................................... 29
    * Process Evidence ............................................................................................................................... 36
    * Copy from a previous case ............................................................................................................... 46

**PROCESSING OPTIONS** .................................................................................................................... 47

  * EVIDENCE PROCESSING .................................................................................................................... 50
    * Commonly Used Processing Options ............................................................................................... 50
  * COMPOUND FILES ............................................................................................................................. 54
    * Filtering the Compound File Expansion Options List ....................................................................... 54
    * Supported Compound File Types .................................................................................................... 55
  * SEARCH TEXT INDEX .......................................................................................................................... 58
    * Search Text Indexing Space Requirements ....................................................................................... 58
    * Configuring Case Indexing Options ................................................................................................. 58
  * DATA CARVING .................................................................................................................................. 61
    * Supported Carving ............................................................................................................................. 61
Filtering Documents by Document Content Analysis.................................................................106
Language Identification ...........................................................................................................107
Performing Language Identification.......................................................................................107
Viewing Language Identified Documents...............................................................................110
Basic Languages ..................................................................................................................110
Extended Languages ............................................................................................................111
Entity Extraction ..................................................................................................................112
Lab/E-Discovery Options .......................................................................................................114
Evidence Refinement ............................................................................................................117

Known File Filter (KFF) ..........................................................................................................120
Introduction to the KFF Architecture ...................................................................................121
Components of KFF Data .......................................................................................................122
About the Organization of Hashes, Hash Sets and KFF Groups ........................................123
About Pre-defined KFF Hash Libraries ..................................................................................123
NIST NSRL .............................................................................................................................124
NDIC HashKeeper .................................................................................................................125
Installing KFF .........................................................................................................................126
  Downloading the Latest KFF Installation Files .................................................................126
  Determining Where to Install the KFF Server ...................................................................126
  Installing Cassandra ...........................................................................................................127
  Cassandra and Firewalls .....................................................................................................128
  Manually Configuring Remote Setting for Cassandra .......................................................128
  Configuring a Remote KFF Server ....................................................................................129
  Installing KFF Import Utility .............................................................................................130
Importing a CSV Using the KFF Import Utility .................................................................130
Verifying a File Using the KFF Import Utility ......................................................................131
Removing Pre-defined KFF Libraries Using the KFF Import Utility ................................131
Using the KFF Utility in FTK Central ..................................................................................132
Creating a Hash Set ...............................................................................................................132
Importing a Hash Set ............................................................................................................134
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chapter</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Importing a Hash Set from Review Mode</td>
<td>136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creating a KFF Group</td>
<td>138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Associating Hash Sets to KFF Group</td>
<td>139</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>RUNNING KFF AGAINST A CASE</strong></td>
<td>140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>REVIEWING KFF RESULTS IN A CASE</strong></td>
<td>141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>KFF Facet Filters</strong></td>
<td>141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>KFF Columns</strong></td>
<td>142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PROCESSING IWORK FILES FOR REVIEW</strong></td>
<td>143</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MANAGING CASES</strong></td>
<td>144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viewing Details about a Case</td>
<td>146</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opening a Case</td>
<td>147</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opening a Case via Case Dashboard</td>
<td>147</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opening a Case via Case List</td>
<td>148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opening a Case via Review Mode</td>
<td>149</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Case List Options</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Case Dashboard</td>
<td>151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CASE SUMMARY</strong></td>
<td>160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Statistics</td>
<td>161</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Managing Custodians</td>
<td>161</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Managing Evidence</td>
<td>162</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Managing Process Data</td>
<td>163</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CODING PANELS</strong></td>
<td>163</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creating Coding Panel</td>
<td>164</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reorganizing a Coding Panel</td>
<td>168</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deleting Coding Panels</td>
<td>169</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BATCHES</strong></td>
<td>170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BATCH ADMINISTRATION PANEL</strong></td>
<td>170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viewing Review Set Details</td>
<td>171</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dashboard: Viewing Case Coding Summary</td>
<td>172</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creating Review Sets</td>
<td>173</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Copyright © 2021 Exterro, Inc. // wwwexterro.com // support@exterro.com
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Editing Review Sets</td>
<td>176</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deleting Review Sets</td>
<td>176</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Batch Review Panel</td>
<td>177</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Checking In/Out a Review Set</td>
<td>177</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reviewing a Review Set</td>
<td>178</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Backup and Restoring Cases</strong></td>
<td>179</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Backup and Restoring Cases</td>
<td>179</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Archiving Cases</td>
<td>179</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restoring Cases</td>
<td>181</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Viewing Data</strong></td>
<td>184</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viewing Documents in the Grid</td>
<td>186</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>File Icons</td>
<td>187</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>File Status</td>
<td>187</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current File in Viewer</td>
<td>187</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grid Details</td>
<td>187</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Selecting Files</td>
<td>188</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>About the Amount of Data Displayed in Fields</td>
<td>188</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Performing Actions in the Grid</td>
<td>188</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viewing Object Attributes</td>
<td>201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Columns</strong></td>
<td>203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Using Quick Columns</td>
<td>203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provided Quick Columns</td>
<td>204</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Using Custom Columns</td>
<td>227</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moving Columns in the Grid</td>
<td>228</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creating Custom Column Sets</td>
<td>229</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Using Views</strong></td>
<td>230</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Using the Grid View</td>
<td>231</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Using the Thumbnail View</td>
<td>232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Using the Map View</td>
<td>234</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Using Document Viewing Panels</td>
<td>236</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Using the Native Panel ................................................................. 236
Using the Image Panel ................................................................. 237
Using the Text Panel ................................................................... 245
Using the View Panel on Another Monitor ............................... 245

EXPORTING .................................................................................. 246

EXPORTING GRID TO CSV .......................................................... 246
EXPORT WIZARD ......................................................................... 247
Native and Load Files – Optional Configuration .......................... 249
AD1 – Optional Configuration ....................................................... 250
Native – Optional Configuration .................................................. 252
Load Files – Optional Configuration ............................................ 254
Imaging – Optional Configuration ............................................... 256
Text – Optional Configuration ...................................................... 258
Numbering – Optional Configuration .......................................... 259
Summary .................................................................................... 261

REVIEWING CASES .................................................................. 263

FILTERING .................................................................................. 264
Types of Filters ........................................................................... 264
Facet Filters ............................................................................... 265
Facet Filter List ........................................................................... 266
Quick Filters ............................................................................... 268
Column Filters ........................................................................... 271
Filter Operators .......................................................................... 272

SEARCHING ................................................................................ 274
Simple Searching ......................................................................... 275
Relationships ............................................................................... 275
Advanced Searching ..................................................................... 276

WORKING WITH LABELS ............................................................. 283
Creating Labels ........................................................................... 283
Editing Labels ............................................................................. 284
Deletion Labels ................................................................. 284
Applying Labels .................................................................. 285
Creating Label Groups....................................................... 286
Editing Label Groups ....................................................... 286
Filtering for Labels .......................................................... 287

Working with Bookmarks .................................................. 287
Creating Bookmarks ....................................................... 288
Editing Bookmarks ....................................................... 289
Deleting Bookmarks ...................................................... 289
Applying Bookmarks ..................................................... 290
Bulk Bookmarking .......................................................... 290
Filtering for Bookmarks .................................................. 290

Sharing Tags ....................................................................... 291

Creating Reports .............................................................. 292
Report Types ..................................................................... 292
Creating a Search Term Report ......................................... 293
Exporting Reports .......................................................... 295
Viewing and Downloading Completed Reports ............... 296

Data Sources ....................................................................... 297

Managing Data Sources ..................................................... 298
Network Share ................................................................. 300
Computer .......................................................................... 306
Gmail .................................................................................. 312
Google Drive ................................................................. 317
OneDrive .......................................................................... 322
Microsoft Teams ............................................................. 327
Slack .................................................................................. 331
SharePoint ........................................................................ 335
Exchange .......................................................................... 339
Box .................................................................................... 348
CUSTODIANS.......................................................................................................................... 352
  MANAGING CUSTODIANS ..................................................................................................... 353
  Adding Custodians .................................................................................................................. 353
  Editing Custodians .................................................................................................................. 360
  Deleting Custodians ................................................................................................................ 361
  MAPPING DATA TO CUSTODIANS ....................................................................................... 362
  MANAGING ACTIVE DIRECTORY GROUP ........................................................................... 364
  Adding Active Directory Group ............................................................................................. 364
  Associating Active Directories ............................................................................................... 366

LITHOLDS.................................................................................................................................. 372
  CONFIGURING LitHOLDS ........................................................................................................ 374
  LitHold Configuration .............................................................................................................. 374
  Managing IT Staff .................................................................................................................... 376
  Managing Approver ............................................................................................................... 381
  Email Templates ..................................................................................................................... 384
  Documents Templates ............................................................................................................ 387
  Interview Templates .............................................................................................................. 390
  CREATING LitHOLDS ............................................................................................................ 393
  APPROVING LitHOLDS .......................................................................................................... 403
  DEACTIVATING LitHOLDS ..................................................................................................... 404
  ACTIVATING LitHOLDS ......................................................................................................... 405
  RESUBMITTING LitHOLDS ..................................................................................................... 406
  VIEWING LitHOLDS ............................................................................................................... 408
  VIEWING CUSTODIAN RESPONSES OF A LitHOLD ............................................................ 410
  GENERATING REPORTS FOR LitHOLDS .............................................................................. 412
    Hold Summary report .......................................................................................................... 412
    Custodian Details report ...................................................................................................... 414
    Hold Details report .............................................................................................................. 416
    Hold Custodians report ........................................................................................................ 417
  EDITING LitHOLDS ................................................................................................................. 418
DELETING LIT HOLDS.......................................................................................................................... 419

COLLECTIONS........................................................................................................................................ 420

CREATING COLLECTIONS .......................................................................................................................... 422

Agent Scan Collections .............................................................................................................................. 435
Job Template ............................................................................................................................................. 456

MANAGING COLLECTIONS ......................................................................................................................... 459

Approving Collections ............................................................................................................................... 460
Executing Collections ............................................................................................................................... 461
Processing Collections .............................................................................................................................. 462
Cancelling Collection Process .................................................................................................................. 463
Resubmitting Collections ........................................................................................................................... 464
Viewing Collection Details ....................................................................................................................... 466
Generating Reports for Collections ......................................................................................................... 467
Editing Collections .................................................................................................................................... 468
Deleting Collections .................................................................................................................................. 469

DATA SOURCE CONFIGURATION FOR COLLECTION.................................................................................. 470

Custodian-based Collections .................................................................................................................... 471
Data Sources ............................................................................................................................................... 486
Collection Filters for Data Sources ............................................................................................................ 498

ADMINISTRATING FTK CENTRAL .............................................................................................................. 502

ADMINISTRATION PORTAL .......................................................................................................................... 502
User Management ....................................................................................................................................... 503
System Management .................................................................................................................................. 526

MONITORING PROCESSING JOBS ............................................................................................................. 564

VIEWING JOBS ......................................................................................................................................... 564
Active Jobs .................................................................................................................................................. 565
Completed Jobs .......................................................................................................................................... 566
DELETING JOBS ......................................................................................................................................... 567

CONFIGURING PROJECT VIC/CAID............................................................................................................ 570
MANAGING SECURITY DEVICES AND LICENSES .......................................................... 577

INSTALLING AND MANAGING SECURITY DEVICES ............................................ 577
  Installing the Security Device .................................................................................. 577
INSTALLING LICENSE MANAGER ............................................................................. 579
  Starting License Manager ....................................................................................... 581
  Using License Manager .......................................................................................... 583
  Sending a Dongle Packet File to Support ............................................................... 594
VIRTUAL CODEMETER ACTIVATION GUIDE ............................................................. 595
  Introduction .............................................................................................................. 595
  Preparation ............................................................................................................... 595
  Setup for Online Systems ........................................................................................ 596
  Setting up VCM for Offline Systems ...................................................................... 597
  Virtual CodeMeter FAQs ......................................................................................... 599
ABOUT API KEY GENERATION .................................................................................. 601

REFERENCES ............................................................................................................. 604

FTK CENTRAL WORKFLOW ...................................................................................... 604
ADMINISTRATORS WORKFLOW ............................................................................... 605
CASE MANAGERS WORKFLOW ................................................................................ 605
DATA SOURCES WORKFLOW ..................................................................................... 605
About FTK Central

FTK Central is a one-stop, web-based solution assisting you with eDiscovery and Digital Forensic challenges. Right from identifying and collecting data from various data sources to reviewing and evaluating the evidentiary value of data. FTK Central provides an integrated approach to aid law enforcement officials, corporate security, and IT professionals.

About this manual

The FTK Central User Guide helps the users of FTK Central to do the following:

- Create and Manage Case
- Evidence Processing Options
- Create and Manage Custodians
- Reviewing Cases
- Create and Manage Users
- Configure System Settings, Site Servers and Agents
- Configure data sources and Active Directories
- Create and Manage Custodians
- Create and Manage LitHolds
- Create and Manage Collections

For information about new features, fixed issues, and known issues, see the Exterro FTK Central Release Notes.

For information about software and hardware requirements, refer to the Exterro FTK Central Overview and System Specification Guide.
Logging into FTK Central

*To log into FTK Central:*

1. Enter the FTK Central URL on the address bar and press Enter.
   - The FTK Central sign in screen is displayed.

2. Enter the Username and Password.

3. Click **Sign In**.
   - The FTK Central Home Screen is displayed.
FTK Central Home Screen

Your home screen may look different from the image seen here. The contents of the home screen is dependent on the FTK Central modules/add-ons that are licensed for your company.

User Information

The logged in username with their title will be displayed on the top-right corner of the home screen.
Quick Links

The recently viewed entities will be listed in the home page as displayed below.

You can click on it to navigate to that particular file or click Remove against the file to be removed from the quick link.

Mandatory Fields

Some of the fields in the application are mandatory and you cannot skip providing a value to it. Such mandatory fields are marked with an asterisk * against it.
### User Interface Icon Dictionary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Search Icon" /></td>
<td>The Home button lets you navigate to FTK Centrals home page at any stage of the application.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Cases Icon" /></td>
<td>The Cases tab lets you manage cases. The cases that are displayed will depend on the permissions that you have been assigned by the administrator.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Data Sources Icon" /></td>
<td>The Data Sources tab lets you manage custodians, computers, active directory groups, network shares, evidence, Gmail, Google Drive, OneDrive, Microsoft Teams, Slack, SharePoint and Exchange. This tab allows you to manage these sources throughout the application, not just by case.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="LitHolds Icon" /></td>
<td>The LitHolds tab lets you create and manage litigation holds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Collections Icon" /></td>
<td>The Collections tab allows you to manage all collections.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Search Bar Icon" /></td>
<td>The Search Bar lets you search for cases efficiently without having to look through the Grid view.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Management Icon" /></td>
<td>The Management page lets administrators perform global management tasks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="User Icon" /></td>
<td>Actions specific to the logged-in user that affects the user’s account. Allows you to logout of the application. The user’s first, last name and the username of the user will appear.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Information Icon" /></td>
<td>The Information tab will open a prompt with version information of the application.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
FTK Central UI Guide

**Sorting Columns**

All the lists in FTK Central can be sorted as required. You can click on the column header by which you want to sort and an arrow mark will be displayed. You can toggle the arrow to ▲ or ▼ to sort in Ascending or Descending order.

!![Table]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Username</th>
<th>Email</th>
<th>Active</th>
<th>Actions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>alex</td>
<td><a href="mailto:alex@sample.com">alex@sample.com</a></td>
<td>true</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brenda</td>
<td><a href="mailto:brenda@sample.com">brenda@sample.com</a></td>
<td>false</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cathy</td>
<td><a href="mailto:cathy@sample.com">cathy@sample.com</a></td>
<td>true</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>david</td>
<td><a href="mailto:david@sample.com">david@sample.com</a></td>
<td>true</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>emily</td>
<td><a href="mailto:emily@sample.com">emily@sample.com</a></td>
<td>true</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Applying Filters**

When there are multiple records, you can always use a filter to display the required records. The filter criteria may depend upon the type of records you intend to filter, however, you follow the steps below to filter any records.

For example, when looking at the Cases list, there could be hundreds of items. You may want to view only the items that pertain (not limited to) to a certain creation date or case name. To view only the items that include specific creation date ranges, you can filter the records by using **Creation Date** filter.
To apply filters:

1. Click the More options button against the column header.
2. Click Filter.
   - The available filter criteria for the column is displayed.
3. Configure the required filter.
4. Click Filter.

Note: You can click Clear to reset the filters.
Show/hide Columns

Based on the need, you can choose to either show or hide a column while viewing a list of entities. However, some columns are mandatory for identification and hence cannot be hidden. You can show/hide the remaining columns.

To show/hide columns:

1. Click More options against any column header in the list.
2. Click Columns.
   - The optional (non-mandatory) columns will be displayed.
3. Select the columns to be displayed.
4. Click Apply.
Navigating between pages during a process

While performing a task involving multiple pages, you are provided with navigation buttons to go back to the previous page, to the next page, or to discard the whole process.

- You can click Back to navigate to the previous page.
- You can click Save and Next to save the provided information and move to the next page.
- You can click Discard to cancel the creation/update.

Pagination

FTK Central allows you to choose the number of records to be displayed in a page as per your convenience. You can select 10, 25, 50, 75, or 100 items per page.

Also, you can navigate between the pages by either clicking Previous or Next to navigate to previous or next page respectively.
Logging Out of FTK Central

You can log-out or terminate your session by clicking on drop-down icon against your user name from any page and select **Logout**.

Before You Begin

- Your ability to perform actions in the FTK Central software is controlled by permission(s). If you are unable to perform the actions as described in this documentation, please contact Support team.

- Some of the features discussed in the document are add-on features. If you are unable to view or use it fully, please contact the Administrator to verify the features licensed for your organization.
FTK Central Requirements

The application displays the AccessData web-based console that you can open from any computer connected to the network.

All users are required to enter a username and password to open FTK Central.

What you can see and do in the application depends on your product license and the rights and permissions granted to you by the administrator. You may have limited privileges based on the work you do.

See About User Accounts section.

Software Requirements

The following are required for using the features available in FTK Central:

- HTML-5 Supported browser such as (but not limited to):
  - Google Chrome
  - Mozilla Firefox
  - Microsoft Edge

Hardware Requirements

- Use a display resolution of 1280 x 1024 or higher.
  - Press F11 to display the application in full-screen mode and maximize the viewing area.
About User Accounts

Each user that uses FTK Central must log in with a user account. Each account has a username and password. Administrators configure the user accounts.

User accounts are granted permissions based on the tasks those users perform. For example, one account may have permissions to create and manage cases while another account has permissions only to review files in a case.

Your permissions determine which items you see and the actions you can perform in FTK Central.

There is a default Administrator account.

Opening FTK Central

You can use FTK Central to perform many application tasks.

You can launch the application from an approved web browser on any computer that is connected to the application server on the network.

There are multiple methods to open FTK Central:

- If you know the IP address/Host Name of the application server, the address will look like: https://<HostName>:<Port>
- Alternatively, you can open FTK Central by using the application icon located on the desktop if the application has been installed locally on the machine you are accessing.

Whenever you access FTK Central you will be prompted to log in. Your administrator will provide you with your username and password.
To open FTK Central in a browser

To open FTK Central in a browser:

1. Open a supported browser.
   a. Google Chrome
   b. Microsoft Edge
   c. Mozilla Firefox

2. Enter the following URL in the browser’s address field:

   https://<HostName>:<Port>

   Where <HostName> is the host name or the IP address of the application server.

   This opens the login page.

   You can save this webpage as a bookmark.

3. The login page will display the product name as well as the form fields required for your username and password.

4. On the login page, enter the username and password for your account.

5. Click Sign In.
   a. If you have entered account details which are not yet active or incorrect you will be notified with an incorrect username or password prompt.

6. Successful logins will open FTK Central in its entirety.
Cases

Case information is stored in a database, and allows case administration as each new case is created.

Elements of Cases

Creating Cases

- **Primary Details**
- **Custodian Mapping**
- **Load Files**
  - Importing Generic load files
  - Importing QuinC/Summation DII load file
  - Importing Concordance/Relativity load file
  - Process Evidence
  - Copy from a previous case

Creating Cases

*To create a case:*

1. From the home page, click **Case List**.
2. Click **Create New Case**.
Primary Details

To add the primary details:

1. Configure the primary details of a case as explained below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Options</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Copy from a previous case</td>
<td>Allows you to use previously created case’s details. Options available to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>copy range from, but are not limited to, copying custodians, custom fields,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>coding panels and labels.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Case Name</td>
<td>Provide a name for the case. The case names must be only alphanumeric</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>characters. Special characters will cause the case creation to fail.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Case Description</td>
<td>Provide a description for the case.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Case Folder Path</td>
<td>Allows you to specify a local path or a UNC network path to the case folder.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>This path is the location where all case data is stored.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Job Data Path</td>
<td>This sets the responsive folder path for data from jobs. Under this path, a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>folder is created for each job. The job sub-folders contain job reports and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ad1 files for collected files.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Options

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Options</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Time Zone</td>
<td>This sets the time zone displayed within the case.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Options</td>
<td>Allows you to pick which optional processes to add to the case creation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The processes are:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Custodian Mapping – To configure the custodians of the evidence in this</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>case. You can associate existing custodians or add new custodians.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Custodians for the case can be configured later, but should be done before</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>processing evidence.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Check Load Files – To configure any load files that you would like to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>import into a case.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Check Process Evidence – To add evidence items and set the options for</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>how the evidence is processed when added to the case.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** *Click Submit if none of the (optional) options are required.*
Note: The location for **Case Folder Path** and **Job Data Path** will be automatically populated based on the case defaults configured. However, you can change the path if required. To do so,

i. Click **Folder** against the Results Path field.
   - The below page appears.

ii. Enter the **Server Path**.

iii. Click **Go** to view the directories available on the server.

iv. Select the folder to be where the results are to be saved.

v. Click **Select**.

2. **Click Save and Next.**
Custodian Mapping

To map a custodian:

1. Select the custodians to be added to the case.
   - The selected custodians are displayed on the Custodians Mapped pane.

   ![Custodian List](image)

   Note: You can also click Add Custodian to create a new custodian from this page and add to the case.

2. Click Save and Next.
Load Files

You import evidence by using a load file, which allows you to import metadata and physical files, such as native, image, and/or text files that were obtained from another source, such as a scanning program or another processing program.

You can import the following types of load files:

- **Summation DII** - A proprietary file type from Summation.
- **Generic** - A delimited file type, such as a CSV file.
- **Concordance/Relativity** - A delimited DAT file type that has established guidelines as to what delimiter should be used in the fields. This file should have a corresponding LFP or OPT image file to import.

When importing, you must specify which import file fields should be mapped to database fields. Mapping the fields will put the correct information about the document in the correct columns in the case.

After clicking **Map Fields**, a process runs that checks the imported load file against existing case fields. Most of the import file fields will automatically be mapped for you. Any fields that could not be automatically mapped are flagged as needing to be mapped.
**Importing Generic load files**

**To import generic load file:**

1. Select **Generic** as the **File Type**.
2. Enter the **File Path** or click **Find** to select the path.
3. Click **Map Fields** to configure the required values for Field Mapping.
   i. Choose a similar field (e.g. mapping a text field to a text field, a date field to a date field, etc.) to use for mapping.
   ii. Choose **SKIP THIS FIELD** to ignore the field.
   iii. If neither of the previous options works, talk to the case manager or application administrator about creating a custom field to be used for mapping.
   iv. Select **Skip Unmapped** to mark all unmapped fields with **SKIP THIS FIELD**.

**Note:** Alternatively, you can use an existing Field Mapping Template.

4. Select the correct delimiters by clicking **Filter** as explained below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fields</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First Row Contains Field Names</td>
<td>Enable this to consider the first row as Column headers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field Separator</td>
<td>Select a character that is used as a delimiter. i.e., the character to be placed between the columns.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quote Separator</td>
<td>Select a character that is placed on either side of the value within each of the columns.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multi-Entry Separator</td>
<td>Select a character that is used to separate multi-entries in the column.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Return Placeholder</td>
<td>Select a character to mark the end of a line in a load file.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. Click **Import Options** to set specific options.

6. Select **Enable Fast Imports** to exclude database indexes while importing.
7. Select the **Record Handling Options** as explained below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fields</th>
<th>Options</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New Record</td>
<td>Add</td>
<td>To add the new records present in the load file to the case</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Skip</td>
<td>To skip adding the new records present in the load file to the case</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Existing Record</td>
<td>Update</td>
<td>To update duplicate records with the record being imported.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Overwrite</td>
<td>To overwrite any duplicate records with the record being imported.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Skip</td>
<td>To skip adding the existing records in load file to the case</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8. Select the **Date Format** as needed. This format appears in the load file system, allowing the system to properly parse the date to store in the database.

![Note:](image) **Note:** All dates are stored in the database in a yyy-mm-dd hh:mm:ss format.

9. Select the **Load File Timezone** to choose the time zone that the load file was created. The values can be converted to a normalized UTC value in the database.

10. Click **Finish**.
Importing QuinC/Summation DII load file

To import QuinC/Summation DII load file:

1. Select QuinC EDII as the File Type.
2. Enter the File Path or click Find to select the path.
3. Click Map Fields to configure the required values for Field Mapping.
   i. Choose a similar field (e.g. mapping a text field to a text field, a date field to a date field, etc.) to use for mapping.
   ii. Choose SKIP THIS FIELD to ignore the field.
   iii. If neither of the previous options works, talk to the case manager or application administrator about creating a custom field to be used for mapping.
   iv. Select Skip Unmapped to mark all unmapped fields with SKIP THIS FIELD.

Note: Alternatively, you can use an existing Field Mapping Template.

4. Click Import Options to set specific options as explained below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fields</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Enable Fast Imports</td>
<td>This will exclude database indexes while importing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Page count follows DocID</td>
<td>Enable this if your DII file has an @T value that contains both a Doc ID and a page count.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Import OCR/Fulltext</td>
<td>Select to import OCR or Full Text documents for each record.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Import Native Documents</td>
<td>Enable this option to import native files for each record.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Process files to extract metadata</td>
<td>Enable this to import only the metadata that exists on the load file and not process native files as you import them with a load file.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Import Images</td>
<td>Enable this to load images.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5. Select the **Record Handling Options** as explained below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fields</th>
<th>Options</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>New Record</strong></td>
<td>Add</td>
<td>To add the new records present in the load file to the case.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Skip</td>
<td>To skip adding the new records present in the load file to the case</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Existing Record</strong></td>
<td>Update</td>
<td>To update duplicate records with the record being imported.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Overwrite</td>
<td>To overwrite any duplicate records with the record being imported.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Skip</td>
<td>To skip adding the existing records in load file to the case</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6. Select the **Date Format** as needed. This format appears in the load file system, allowing the system to properly parse the date to store in the database.

**Note:** All dates are stored in the database in a yy-mm-dd hh:mm:ss format.

7. Select the **Load File Timezone** to choose the time zone that the load file was created. The values can be converted to a normalized UTC value in the database.

8. Click **Finish**.
**Importing Concordance/Relativity load file**

*To import concordance/relativity load file:*

1. Select **Concordance/Relativity** as the **File Type**.
2. Enter the **File Path** or click **Find** to select the path.
3. Enter the **Image Path** or click **Find** to select the path. This may be an LFP or OPT file type.
   - **OPT** - Concordance file type that contains preferences and option settings associated with the files.
   - **LFP** – IPRO file type that contains load images and related information.
4. Click **Map Fields** to configure the required values for Field Mapping.
   i. Choose a similar field (e.g. mapping a text field to a text field, a date field to a date field, etc.) to use for mapping.
   ii. Choose **SKIP THIS FIELD** to ignore the field.
   iii. If neither of the previous options works, talk to the case manager or application administrator about creating a custom field to be used for mapping.
   iv. Select **Skip Unmapped** to mark all unmapped fields with **SKIP THIS FIELD**.

![](Note.png) **Note:** Alternatively, you can use an existing Field Mapping Template.

5. Select the correct delimiters by clicking **Filter** as explained below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fields</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First Row Contains Field Names</td>
<td>Enable this to consider the first row as Column headers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field Separator</td>
<td>Select a character that is used as a delimiter. i.e., the character to be placed between the columns.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quote Separator</td>
<td>Select a character that is placed on either side of the value within each of the columns.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multi-Entry Separator</td>
<td>Select a character that is used to separate multi-entries in the column.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Return Placeholder</td>
<td>Select a character to mark the end of a line in a load file.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6. Click **Import Options** to set specific options as explained below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fields</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Enable Fast Imports</td>
<td>This will exclude database indexes while importing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Import OCR/Fulltext</td>
<td>Select to import OCR or Full Text documents for each record.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Import Native Documents</td>
<td>Enable this option to import native files for each record.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Process files to extract metadata</td>
<td>Enable this to import only the metadata that exists on the load file and not process native files as you import them with a load file.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Import Images</td>
<td>Enable this to load images.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7. Select the **Record Handling Options** as explained below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fields</th>
<th>Options</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New Record</td>
<td>Add</td>
<td>To add the new records present in the load file to the case.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Skip</td>
<td>To skip adding the new records present in the load file to the case</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Existing Record</td>
<td>Update</td>
<td>To update duplicate records with the record being imported.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Overwrite</td>
<td>To overwrite any duplicate records with the record being imported.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Skip</td>
<td>To skip adding the existing records in load file to the case</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8. Select the **Date Format** as needed. This format appears in the load file system, allowing the system to properly parse the date to store in the database.

   ![Note:](image) All dates are stored in the database in a yyy-mm-dd hh:mm:ss format.

9. Select the **Load File Timezone** to choose the time zone that the load file was created. The values can be converted to a normalized UTC value in the database.

10. Click **Finish**.

---

**To save a Field Mapping template:**

1. When you have selected the relevant field mapping options for a specific load file type, enter a template name in the templates section.

2. Click **Save Template**.
During case creation you can use the Process Evidence section to specify the data that you want to add. You specify to add either parent folders or individual files.

For example, you could have a parent folder with a set of subfolders.

- `\\10.10.3.39\EvidenceSource\`
  - `\\10.10.3.39\EvidenceSource\John Smith`
  - `\\10.10.3.39\EvidenceSource\Bobby Jones`
  - `\\10.10.3.39\EvidenceSource\Samuel Johnson`
  - `\\10.10.3.39\EvidenceSource\Edward Peterson`
  - `\\10.10.3.39\EvidenceSource\Jeremy Lane`

You could import the parent `\\10.10.3.39\EvidenceSource\` as one evidence item. If you associated a custodian to it, all files under the parent would have the same custodian.
Additionally, you could have each subfolder to be its own evidence item, and then you could associate a unique custodian to each item. An evidence item can either be a folder or a single file. If the item is a folder, it can have other subfolders, but they would be included in the item. This can be done by selecting **Import subfolder as unique evidence items** and **Subfolder names are custodians**.

The following table lists the default Evidence Properties available during ingestion.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Options</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Evidence Name</td>
<td>Name of the evidence. This can be a custom name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evidence Path</td>
<td>The full pathname of the evidence file. Use universal naming convention (UNC) syntax in your evidence path for best results.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evidence Number</td>
<td>Any numbering associated to evidence. This is optional.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evidence Date</td>
<td>Any dates associated to the evidence. This is optional.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Custodian</td>
<td>Custodian (People) can be added and associated to specific evidence if required. This is optional.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time Zone</td>
<td>Local machines must be set to the same time and date settings as the case evidence to correctly display all dates and times.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Media Type</td>
<td>The media type will be automatically identified by FTK Central, however in rare occurrences you may need to select an option yourself.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evidence Source</td>
<td>Source of the evidence being ingested. Computer, Mobile, CCTV or Body Cam. This is optional.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suspect Name</td>
<td>Names of suspect relating to the evidence being ingested. This is optional.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Make and Model</td>
<td>Any specific make and model relating to the evidence being ingested. This is optional.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Place of Acquisition</td>
<td>Any specific location relating to the evidence being ingested. This is optional.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notes</td>
<td>Any other notes relating to the evidence being ingested. This is optional.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Images</td>
<td>Any images/graphics relating to the evidence being ingested.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
To add an evidence item to a case:

1. Upon checking the Process Evidence option, you will be navigated to a new section.
2. Click **Add Evidence**.
3. Enter **Evidence Path**. Ensure this is a UNC path.
4. Click the Explore button to browse to the specified path and select the evidence. If it is a single file or folder, ensure it is selected in the item grid.
5. Click **Select**.
6. Select the **Time Zone**. Click **Apply To All** if required.
7. Click **Save**.

**Note:** Additionally, by clicking on **Copy Down**, the fields in the first row of the evidence grid will be copied to all other rows. Do not click this if the evidence being ingested do not share the same field data.

To add an evidence item to a case using the CSV Template:

1. Upon checking the Process Evidence option, you will be navigated to a new section.
2. Click **Add Evidence > Import from CSV file**.
3. Click **Select files** to import.
4. If required, check **First row contains headers/1 or more custom columns**.
5. Click **Add Evidence**.

**Note:** CSV imports can use the following columns: Custodian, Evidence Path, Timezone, Evidence Source, Suspect Name, Evidence Number, Evidence Name, Evidence Date, Make and Model, Place of Acquisition, Notes, Images. However, only the evidence path is required. Other columns can be left empty.
**Tip:** Evidence files can be deleted and edited from the Evidence List by clicking on the Context button.

If the case had evidence added and processed previously, it will be listed here. By accessing the context menu, previous procession options can be displayed.

**To select specific Processing Managers and Processing Profiles:**

1. Upon checking the Process Evidence option, you will be navigated to a new section.
2. The bottom of the page will display the currently selected processing manager and processing profile being used.
3. If available, click the drop-down list on either to toggle these options.

**Tip:** By clicking on the **Customize Options** button, the currently selected processing profile can be edited efficiently.
To edit Custom Evidence Properties:

Evidence properties relate to the fields that appear for each evidence item being ingested. These fields can be customized for specific requirements.

1. Upon checking the Process Evidence option, you will be navigated to a new section.
2. Click **Custom Evidence Properties**.
3. Click **Add Property**.
4. Enter a **Name** and **Description**.
5. Check the **Required** box to ensure this field is filled in during ingesting of evidence. If a value is not selected for a pick list, a choice will be selected automatically.
6. Select the **Type**.
   - **Date**
   - **Pick List** – Items should be listed one per line.
     - **Text**
To set predefined Processing Options:

Once evidence has been added to a case, you have the ability to set predefined processing options.

1. Click the drop-down list located in the **Profile Setting** pane.
2. Select a Processing Option from the available (table below).
3. Click **Process Evidence**.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Options</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Forensic Processing** | ▪ MD5 Hash  
                        | ▪ SHA-1 Hash  
                        | ▪ SHA-256 Hash  
                        | ▪ Expand common compound files  
                        | ▪ File Signature Analysis  
                        | ▪ Flag Bad Extensions  
                        | ▪ Search Test Index  
                        | ▪ Create Thumbnails for Graphics  
                        | ▪ Include Deleted Files  
                        | ▪ Include File Slack  
                        | ▪ Include Free Space  
                        | ▪ Create Email Threads |
| **Field Mode**       | ▪ Include Deleted Files  
                        | ▪ Include Free Space  
                        | ▪ Only add items that match both File Status AND file Types criteria |
| **Summation Processing** | ▪ MD5 Hash  
                        | ▪ Flag Duplicate Files  
                        | ▪ Expand Compound Files  
<pre><code>                    | ▪ Flag Bad Extensions |
</code></pre>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Options</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>▪ File Signature Analysis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>▪ Search Text Index</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>▪ Create Thumbnails for Graphics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>▪ Create Thumbnails for Videos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>▪ Generate Common Video File</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>▪ Document Content Analysis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>▪ Enable Advanced De-duplication Analysis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>▪ Propagate email attributes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>▪ Create Email Threads</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>▪ Cluster Analysis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>▪ Include extended information in the index</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>▪ Don’t Expand Embedded Graphics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>▪ eDiscovery Refinement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>▪ MD5 Hash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>▪ Flag Duplicate Files</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>▪ Expand Compound Files</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>▪ Flag Bad Extensions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>▪ File Signature Analysis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>▪ Search Text Index</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>▪ Create Thumbnails for Graphics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>▪ Document Content Analysis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>▪ Enable Advanced De-duplication Analysis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>▪ Propagate email attributes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>▪ Create Email Threads</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>▪ Cluster Analysis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>▪ Include extended information in the index</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>▪ Don’t Expand Embedded Graphics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Options</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basic Assessment</td>
<td>- eDiscovery Refinement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Expand Compound Files</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Include Deleted Files</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Include File Slack</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Include Free Space</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Only add items that match both File Status AND file Types criteria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Image Processing</td>
<td>- MD5 Hash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- SHA-1 Hash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Expand Compound Files</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- File Signature Analysis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Search Text Index</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Create Thumbnails for Graphics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Create Thumbnails for Videos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Generate Common Video File</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Explicit Image Detection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Include Deleted Files</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Create Email Threads</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Include extended information in the index</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Include File Slack</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Include Free Space</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Only add items that match both File Status AND file Types criteria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Video Processing</td>
<td>- MD5 Hash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- SHA-1 Hash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Expand Compound Files</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- File Signature Analysis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Options</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▪ Flag Bad Extensions</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▪ Search Text Index</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▪ Create Thumbnails for Videos</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▪ Generate Common Video File</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▪ Explicit Image Detection</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▪ Include Deleted Files</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▪ Create Email Threads</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▪ Include File Slack</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▪ Include Free Space</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▪ Only add items that match both File Status AND file Types criteria</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▪ MD5 Hash</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▪ SHA-1 Hash</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▪ Expand Compound Files – All Communication</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▪ File Signature Analysis</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▪ Flag Bad Extensions</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▪ Search Text Index</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▪ Include Deleted Files</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▪ Create Email Threads</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▪ Include extended information in the index</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▪ Include File Slack</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▪ Include Free Space</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▪ Only add items that match both File Status AND file Types criteria</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
To select additional Processing Options & saving a new profile:

While you are able to select predefined processing profiles, you can select additional options and add them to an existing profile while saving it as a new profile.

1. Click **Customize Options**.
2. Select the additional processing options.
3. Click **Save User Profile**.
4. Enter a **Name**.
5. Enter a **Description**.
6. Click **Save**.
Copy from a previous case

To copy from a previous case:

1. From the home page, click **Case List**.
2. Click **Create New Case**.

   **Note:** There must be a case created prior to attempting this function.

3. Click the **Copy from a previous case** drop-down list and select the required case.
4. Select the required field values that needs to be copied over to the new case.
   - All
   - Custodians
   - Custom Fields
   - Coding Panels
   - Labels
   - Bookmarks
   - Issues
   - User Groups
   - Users

5. Enter a **Case Name**.
6. Configure the primary details for the **Case Description**, **Case Folder Path** and **Job Data Path**.
7. Select additional options such as **Custodians Mapping**, **Load Files** and **Process Evidences**.
8. Click **Save and Next**.
9. Add any additional **Custodians**. *(Refer the Custodian Mapping section for more details)*
10. Click **Save and Next**.
11. Add any additional **Load Files**. *(Refer the Load Files section for more details)*
12. Click **Next**.
13. Add **Evidence** and select a **Processing Option**. *(Refer Process Evidence section for more details)*
14. Click **Process Data**.
Processing Options

Processing in simple terms is a treatment of data provided to evidence created and stored in the database to facilitate an efficient data review.

Generally, the processing is done right away while loading the evidence in to a case or just prior to performing an analysis of the data. Typically, the data processing involves any or all of the following:

- Generating hash values for the files in the evidence.
- Categorizing the data by file types such as graphics, Office documents, encrypted files, etc.
- Extracting the contents of container and compound files, such as ZIP and TAR files.
- Creating an index of the frequently encountered words in the evidence files for quick searches and retrieval.
- Creating thumbnails for the graphics and videos in the evidence for easier identification.
- Decrypting encrypted files, if any.
- Identifying files that may need attention before reviewing. Files such as (Windows) system files, Archive files, etc.
### Elements of Processing Options

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Evidence Processing</th>
<th>• Commonly Used Processing Options</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Compound Files</td>
<td>• Filtering the Compound File Expansion Options List</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Supported Compound File Types</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Search Text Index</td>
<td>• Search Text Indexing Space Requirements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Configuring Case Indexing Options</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data Carving</td>
<td>• Supported Carving</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creating Thumbnails for Videos</td>
<td>• Creating Thumbnails for Videos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creating Common Video Files</td>
<td>• Creating Common Video Files</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Optical Character Recognition</td>
<td>• Running Optical Character Recognition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• ABBYY FineReader Integration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Optical Character Recognition: Confidence Score</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Explicit Image Detection</td>
<td>• Adding EID evidence to cases</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<p>| Cerberus Analysis   | • About Cerberus Stage 1 Threat Analysis |
|                     | • About Cerberus Score Weighting        |
|                     | • About Cerberus Override Scores        |
|                     | • Running Cerberus Analysis             |
|                     | • Filtering Scanned Files and Viewing Threat Scores |
|                     | • Cerberus Stage 1 Threat Scores        |
|                     | • Cerberus Stage 1 File Information     |
|                     | • About Cerberus Stage 2 Static Analysis |
|                     | • Cerberus Stage 2 Function Call Data   |
|                     | • File Access Call Categories           |
|                     | • Networking Functionality Call Categories |
|                     | • Process Manipulation Call Categories  |
|                     | • Security Access Call Categories       |
|                     | • Windows Registry Call Categories      |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Topics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Document Content Analysis</td>
<td>• Surveillance Call Categories</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Uses Cryptography Call Categories</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Low-level Access Call Categories</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Loads a drive Call Categories</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Subverts API Call Categories</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Language Identification</td>
<td>• Considerations of Cluster Topic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Running Document Content Analysis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Filtering Documents by Document Content Analysis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entity Extraction</td>
<td>• Entity Extraction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lab/E-discovery Options</td>
<td>• Lab/E-discovery Options</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evidence Refinement</td>
<td>• Evidence Refinement</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Evidence Processing

When a case is created, you can define the default processing options that are to be used whenever evidence is added to that case. By specifying default processing options for a case, you do not have to manually configure the processing options each time you add new evidence. The case-level defaults can be overridden and customized when you add new evidence or when you perform an additional analysis.

Commonly Used Processing Options

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Processing Option</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MD5 Hash</td>
<td>Creates a digital fingerprint using the Message Digest 5 algorithm, based on the contents of the file. This fingerprint can be used to verify file integrity and to identify duplicate files.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHA-1 Hash</td>
<td>Creates a digital fingerprint using the Secure Hash Algorithm-1, based on the contents of the file. This fingerprint can be used to verify file integrity and to identify duplicate files.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHA-256 Hash</td>
<td>Creates a digital fingerprint using the Secure Hash Algorithm-256, based on the contents of the file. This fingerprint can be used to verify file integrity and to identify duplicate files. SHA-256 is a hash function computed with 32-bit words, giving it a longer digest than SHA-1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flag Duplicate Files</td>
<td>Identifies files that are found more than once in the evidence. This is done by comparing file hashes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KFF</td>
<td>Enables the Known File Filter (KFF) that lets you identify either known insignificant files that you can ignore or known illicit or dangerous files that you want to be alerted to. See Known File Filter section.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expand Compound Files</td>
<td>Automatically extracts and processes the contents of compound files such as ZIP, email, and OLE files.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Processing Option</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expand Compound Image Files</td>
<td>For any given evidence image file, expand any other evidence image files it contains and add their contents to the evidence.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enhanced File Identification</td>
<td>Enables additional processing to determine the contents of multimedia files. <strong>Note:</strong> You are advised to perform this processing since some multimedia files may be misidentified without this processing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>File Signature Analysis</td>
<td>File Signature Analysis is an optional processing option. This lets you initially see the contents of compound files without necessarily having to process them. Processing can be done later, if it is deemed necessary or beneficial to the case by selecting File Signature Analysis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flag Bad Extensions</td>
<td>Identifies files whose types do not match their extensions, based on the file header information. Enabling this automatically forces File Signature Analysis to be selected.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entropy Test</td>
<td>Performs an entropy test. This is useful when used in conjunction with indexing to not index binary data, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Include Deleted Files</td>
<td>Scan enumerated objects (e.g. file systems, ZIP, email archives) for deleted items. <strong>Note:</strong> If this is not selected it cannot be done later.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Search Text Index</td>
<td>Stores the words from evidence in an index for quick retrieval. Using this processing option adds up to the memory consumption, approximately 25% of the memory required for the total evidence in the case. When FTK Central creates a full text index of evidence or places all text characters in an index file with a case, it does not capture spaces or the following symbols:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>.</th>
<th>,</th>
<th>:</th>
<th>;</th>
<th>#</th>
<th>&quot;</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>'</td>
<td>~</td>
<td>!</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>=</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>^</td>
<td>&amp;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Processing Option</strong></td>
<td><strong>Description</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Create Thumbnails for Graphics</td>
<td>Creates thumbnails for all graphics in the case. The thumbnails are always created in JPG format, regardless of the original graphic file type.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Create Thumbnails for Videos          | Creates thumbnails for all videos in the case. The thumbnails are always created in JPG format, regardless of the original video file type.  
  *Note:* You can set the frequency for picking a thumbnail from the video. You can do it by either providing the percent (1 thumbnail per n% of the video) or the time interval (1 thumbnail per n seconds of the video). |
<p>| Generate Common Video File            | When you process the evidence in your case, you can choose to create a common video type for all the videos in your case. These common video types are not the actual video files from the evidence, but a copied conversion of the media that is generated and saved as an MP4 file that can be previewed on the video tab. |
| EXIF for Videos                       | Parses XMP metadata (similar to EXIF data) from processed MP4 and most of the other modern video file formats. When parsed from a video file, the metadata values are displayed on the Properties tab of the file viewer pane. |
| HTML File Listing                     | Creates a HTML version of the File Listing in the case folder.                                                                                                  |
| CSV File Listing                      | Creates a File Listing Database in CSV format instead of an MDB file.                                                                                                |
| Data Carve                            | Carves data immediately after pre-processing. This uses file signatures to identify deleted files contained in the evidence. All available file types are selected by default. |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Processing Option</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Meta Carve</td>
<td>Carves deleted directory entries and other metadata. The deleted directory entries often lead to data and file fragments that can prove useful to the case, that could not be found otherwise.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Optical Character Recognition (OCR)</td>
<td>Scans graphic files for text and converts graphics-text into actual text. That text can then be indexed, searched and treated as any other text in the case.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Explicit Image Detection</td>
<td>Generates explicit image scores (range 0-100) for graphic files.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cerberus Analysis</td>
<td>Calculates the Cerberus Stage 1 Score for the evidence. See Cerberus Analysis section.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Process Internet Browser History for Visualization</td>
<td>Processes internet browser history files so that you can see them in the detailed visualization timeline.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Language Identification</td>
<td>Analyses the first two pages of every document to identify the languages contained within.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Document Content Analysis</td>
<td>Analyzes the content and groups it according to topic in the Overview tab.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entity Extraction</td>
<td>Identifies and extracts specific types of data in your evidence. See Entity Extraction section.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enable File Encryption Detection</td>
<td>Identifies files which may be encrypted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perform Automatic Decryption</td>
<td>Attempts to decrypt files using a list of passwords that you provide.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Populate Family for FTK Central</td>
<td>Makes the SMS and MMS messages (and their associated family objects / attachments) available for review in FTK Central.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Compound Files**

You can expand individual compound file types. This lets you see child files that are contained within a container such as ZIP files. You can access this feature during case creation and additional analysis.

Be aware of the following before you expand compound files:

- If you have labeled or hashed a family of files, then later choose to expand a compound file type that is contained within that label or family, the newly expanded files do not inherit the labeling from the parent, and the family hashes are not automatically regenerated.
- Compound file types such as AOL, Blackberry IPD Backup, EMFSpool, EXIF, MSG, PST, RAR, and ZIP can be selected individually for expansion.
- Only the file types selected are expanded. For example, if you select ZIP, and a RAR file is found within the ZIP file, the RAR is not expanded.

**Note:** If you expand data, you will have files that are generated when the data was processed and were not part of the original data.

**Filtering the Compound File Expansion Options List**

It is possible to filter the Compound File Expansion Options list by category. Use the Categories dropdown at the top of the list to select a category. Use the Select All and Deselect All buttons to select or clear all options within the selected category.
**Supported Compound File Types**

- 7-ZIP
- Active Directory
- AFF4
- Android Application
- Android Calendar
- Android Call History
- Android Contacts
- Android Facebook Messenger
- Android Gmail
- Android Hangouts
- Android Instagram
- Android Kik
- Android SMS/MMS
- Android Viber
- Android WeChat
- Android WhatsApp
- AOL Files
- Blackberry IPS Backup file
- BZIP2
- Cellebrite UFDR
- Chrome Bookmarks
- Chrome Cache
- Chrome JSON
- Chrome SNSS
- Internet Explorer Files (IE 9)
- iOS Backup
- iOS WeChat
- iOS WhatsApp
- Log2t CSV
- Lotus Notes (NSF)
- Mail.ru Chat
- MBOX
- McAfee Log
- Microsoft Exchange
- MS Office, OLE and OPC documents
- MSG
- OneNote
- OpenSSH known_hosts File
- Outlook for Mac OLM
- PDF
- Pidgin Chat Log
- PKCS7 and S/MIME Files
- PST
- RAR
- Registry (Full)
- Registry (timeline)
- Chrome LevelDB
- Chrome SQLite
• DBX
• EMFSPOOL
• ESE DB
• EVT
• EVTX
• EXIF
• FireFox Cache
• FireFox JSON
• FireFox SQLite
• GZIP
• IE Cookie Text (IE 10 and newer)
• IE Recovery (IE 10 and newer)
• IE WebCache (IE 10 and newer)
• RFC822 Internet Mail
• Skype SQLite
• SQLite Databases
• TAR
• Unistore Database (Windows 10 Mail)
• Windows Firewall Log
• Windows Registry.pol
• Windows Thumbnails
• XRY
• ZIP
• iMessage SQLite
• IIS Log
# Compound File Expansion Options Category List

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All</td>
<td>This is the full list of supported Compound File Expansion Options.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Communication</td>
<td>This option includes all supported file types that are used for communication.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Mobile</td>
<td>This option includes all supported file types found on any mobile device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Android</td>
<td>This option includes all supported file types found on Android devices.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Archives</td>
<td>This option includes all supported archive file types.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Browsers</td>
<td>This option includes all supported file types used within a browser.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Email</td>
<td>This option includes all supported email file types.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iOS</td>
<td>This option includes all supported file types found on Apple devices.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Logs</td>
<td>This option includes all supported log file types.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Windows</td>
<td>This option includes all supported file types used within a Windows system.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Search Text Index

All evidence should be indexed to aid in searches. Index evidence when it is added to the case by checking the **Search Text Index** option in the process evidence dialog, or index after the fact by clicking and specifying indexing options.

Scheduling is another factor in determining which process to select. Time restraints may not allow for all tasks to be performed initially. For example, if you disable indexing, it shortens the time needed to process a case. You can return at a later time and index the case if needed.

Search Text Indexing Space Requirements

To estimate the space required for a Search Text Index, plan on approximately 25% of the space needed for each case’s evidence.

Configuring Case Indexing Options

Case Indexing gives you almost complete control over what goes into your case index. These options can be applied globally during case creation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Letters     | Specifies the letters and numbers to index. Specifies Original, Lowercase, Uppercase, and Unaccented. Choose **Add** or **Remove** to customize the list. You may need to add characters to this list for specific index searches to function properly. For example, you may want to do an index search for ‘Password#123’. By default, the # symbol is treated as a space and is not indexed. To have the # symbol included in the index, you would need to do two things:  
  - Remove the # from the Spaces list.  
  - Add # to the Letters list. |
<p>| Noise Words | A list of words to be considered “noise” and ignored during indexing. Choose <strong>Add</strong> or <strong>Remove</strong> to customize the list.                                                                                     |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hyphens</td>
<td>Specifies which characters are to be treated as hyphens. You can add standard keyboard characters, or control characters. You can remove items as well.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hyphen Treatment</td>
<td>Specifies how hyphens are to be treated in the index. Options are:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Ignore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hyphens will be treated as if they never existed. For example, the term “coun-ter-culture” would be indexed as “counterculture.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Hyphen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hyphens will be treated literally. For example, the term “counter-culture” would be indexed as “counter-culture.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Space</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hyphens will be replaced by a non-breaking space. For example, the term “counter-culture” would be indexed as two separate entries in the index being “counter” and “culture.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• All</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Terms with hyphens will be indexed using all three hyphen treatments. For example, the term “counter-culture” will be indexed as “counterculture”, “coun-ter-culture”, and as two separate entries in the index being “counter” and “cul-ture.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spaces</td>
<td>Specifies which special characters should be treated as spaces. Remove characters from this list to have them indexed as any other text. Choose Add or Remove to customize the list.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>You may need to remove characters from this list for specific index searches to function properly. For example, you may want to do an index search for ‘Password’123’. By default, the # symbol is treated as a space and is not indexed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>To have the # symbol included in the index, you would need to do two things:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Remove the # from the Spaces list.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Add the # to the Letters list.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Option</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ignore</td>
<td>Specifies which control characters or other characters to ignore. Choose <strong>Add</strong> or <strong>Remove</strong> to customize the list.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max Word Length</td>
<td>Allows you to set a maximum word length to be indexed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Index Binary Files</td>
<td>Specify how binary files will be indexed. Options are:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Index all</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Skip</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Index all (Unicode)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enable Date Recognition</td>
<td>Choose to enable or disable this option.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presumed Date Format for</td>
<td>If date recognition is enabled, specify how ambiguous dates should be formatted when encountered during indexing. Options are:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ambiguous Dates</td>
<td>• MM/DD/YY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• DD/MM/YY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• YY/MM/DD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Set Max Memory</td>
<td>Allows you to set a maximum size for the index.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auto-Commit Interval (MB)</td>
<td>Allows you to specify an Auto-Commit Interval while indexing the case. When the index reaches the specified size, the indexed data is saved to the index. The size resets, and indexing continues until it reaches the maximum size, and saves again, and so forth.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Data Carving

Data carving is the process of looking for data on media that was deleted or lost from the file system. Often this is done by identifying file headers and/or footers, and then “carving out” the blocks between these two boundaries.

AccessData provides several specific pre-defined carvers that you can select when adding evidence to a case. Data carving can be selected in the Case Creation dialog or from Additional Analysis.

Supported Carving

- AOL bag files
- EMF files
- HTML files
- LNK files
- PDF files
- TIFF files
- AIM Chat Logs
- LNK files
- BMP files
- GIF files
- JPEG files
- OLE files (MS Office)
- PNG files
- ZIP files
- EML files
- SQLite DB files
Creating Thumbnails for Videos

You can generate thumbnail graphics based on the content that exists within video files in your case. Video thumbnail generation is accomplished during processing. You can either set up video thumbnail generation during Case Creation, or you can run the processing against an existing case by using Additional Analysis.

To generate thumbnails for videos:

1. From the Process Evidence page of case creation, click Customize Options.

Note: Alternatively, during review, select the desired items, right-click > Additional Analysis > Customize Options.
2. Select **Create Thumbnails for Videos**.

3. Click the **Context menu**  to open the configuration.
   - The **Video Formatting Options** pop-up is displayed.
4. Set the following values:
   - **Percent** – This option generates thumbnails against videos based on the percentage of a video’s total content. For example, if you set this value to 5, then at every 5% of the video a thumbnail is generated.
   - **Interval** – This option generates thumbnails against videos based on seconds. For example, if you set this value to 5, then at every 5 seconds within a video, a thumbnail is generated.

5. Click **Apply**.

6. Click **Process Data** or **Run Analysis**.
Creating Common Video Files

When you process the evidence during Case Creation or during Additional Analysis, you can choose to create a common video type for videos in your case. These common video types are not the actual video files from the evidence, but a copied conversion of the media that is generated and saved as an MP4 file that can be previewed in the viewer.

To create a common video file:

1. From the Process Evidence page of case creation, click **Customize Options**.

   ![Create Case screenshot](image)

   **Note:** Alternatively, during review, select the desired items, right-click > **Additional Analysis** > **Customize Options**.
2. Select **Create Common Video Files**.

3. Click the **Context menu** to open the configuration.
   - The **Video Formatting Options** pop-up is displayed.
4. Set the following values:
   
   - **Lines of Resolution** – Sets the number of vertical lines in the video. The higher it is, the better the resolution.
   
   - **Bit Rate** – Sets the rate of bits in Kbps measurements. The higher it is, the better the resolution.

5. Click **Apply**.

6. Click **Process Data** or **Run Analysis**.
Optical Character Recognition

The Optical Character Recognition (OCR) process lets you extract text that is contained in graphics files. The text is then indexed so that it can be, searched, and bookmarked.

Running OCR against a file type creates a new child file item. The graphic files are processed normally, and another file with the parsed text from the graphic is created. The new OCR file is named the same as the parent graphic, [filename.ext], but with the extension OCR, for example, filename.ext.ocr.

You can view the graphic files in the Viewer when it is selected in the Grid View. The Native tab shows the graphic in its original form. The Text tab shows the OCR text that was added to the index.

The LeadTools OCR engine can be selected in the Case Processing and Additional Analysis areas of the application interface. The ABBYY FineReader OCR engine integration is available as a separate add-on tool (with separate license from ABBYY).

Before running OCR, be aware of the following:

- OCR is only a helpful tool for the investigator to locate images from index searches. OCR results should not be considered evidence without further review.
- OCR can have inconsistent results. OCR engines by nature have error rates. This means that it is possible to have results that differ between processing jobs on the same machine with the same piece of evidence.
- Some large images can cause OCR to take a very long time to complete. Under some circumstances, they may not generate any output.
- Graphical images that have no text or pictures with unaligned text can generate bad output.
- OCR is best on typewritten text that is cleanly scanned or similarly generated. All other picture files can generate unreliable output that can vary from run to run.
Running Optical Character Recognition

To run OCR:

1. From the Process Evidence page of case creation, click Customize Options.

2. Select Optical Character Recognition.

Note: Alternatively, during review, select the desired items, right-click > Additional Analysis > Customize Options.
3. Click the **Context menu** to open the configuration.
   - The **OCR Options** pop-up is displayed.

---

**OCR Options**

- **File Types**
  - **Engine**
    - LeadTools
    - Abbyy FineReader
  - **PDF Options**
    - PDF
      - Only OCR PDF's with filtered text size smaller than 10000 Bytes
- **Filtering Options**
  - Restrict File Size
    - Minimum Size (bytes): 512
    - Maximum Size (bytes): 214
  - Restrict to B&w and grayscale
- **Language(s)**
  - Afrikaans
  - Albanian
  - Azerbaijani
  - Basque
  - Belarusian
  - Bulgarian
  - Catalan
  - Croatian
  - Czech

**Buttons**
- Cancel
- OK
4. Configure the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Options</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>File Types</td>
<td>Specify which file types to include in the OCR process during case processing. For PDF files, you can also control the maximum filtered text size for which to run OCR against.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Filtering Options</td>
<td>Specify a range in file size to include in the OCR process. You can also specify whether or not to only run OCR against black and white, and grayscale. The Restrict File Size option is selected by default. By default, OCR file generation is restricted to files larger than 5K. If you do not want to limit the size of OCR files, you must disable this option.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Language</td>
<td>Specify the output language for the OCR text.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engine</td>
<td>Specify the processing engine to use for the OCR process.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. Click **OK**.

6. Click **Apply**.

7. Click **Process Data** or **Run Analysis**.
**ABBYY FineReader Integration**

FTK can leverage the AccessData API to access the ABBYY FineReader OCR engine integration which provides a robust alternative OCR engine for indexing graphic image files. In addition to an AccessData FTK Central installation, the ABBYY product integration requires an add-on component installation and a license sold separately from ABBYY (not included with AccessData licensing – Please contact sales@exterro.com). The option to select an ABBYY OCR engine in the processing options interface will be grayed out until properly installed and configured.

**Note:** To use ABBYY, you must have followed the KB article [ABBYY/Zeta OCR: Installation](#).
Optical Character Recognition: Confidence Score

There is an option to show the confidence score for each file that has been processed with OCR. It is recommended to use this feature to sort documents processed using OCR to determine which files may need to be manually reviewed for the desired keywords.

The OCR Confidence Score value may be one of the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Options</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1-100%</td>
<td>The OCR confidence % score for a document that had a successful OCR process; the higher the score, the higher the confidence.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No Score Available (2)</td>
<td>The OCR results are from a previous version.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimal Confidence (1)</td>
<td>The OCR extraction is not in a supported language or is not clear.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No Text Found (0)</td>
<td>The OCR process did not identify any text to extract.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OCR Skipped (-1)</td>
<td>The OCR process was skipped due to some condition.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OCR Extraction Error (-2)</td>
<td>The OCR process failed for that file.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blank</td>
<td>The file does not need the OCR process; for example, a .DOC file or email.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To use the OCR Confidence Score:

1. Process your data using the Optical Character Recognition option.
2. Add a custom column named OcrScore.
   Refer Custom Columns section for more information.
Explicit Image Detection

EID reads all graphics in a case and assigns both the files and the folders they are contained within a score according to what it interprets as being possibly illicit content.

Adding EID evidence to cases

To add EID evidence to a case:

1. From the Process Evidence page of case creation, click Customize Options.

   ![Create Case](image)

   **Note:** Alternatively, during review, select the desired items, right-click > Additional Analysis > Customize Options.

2. Select Explicit Image Detection.
3. Click the Context menu to open the configuration.
   - The Explicit Image Detection Options pop-up is displayed.

![Explicit Image Detection Options]

4. Select one based on the required option. The components of the option are provided below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Profile Name</th>
<th>Level</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X-DFT</td>
<td>Default (XS1)</td>
<td>This is the most generally accurate. It is always selected.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X-FST</td>
<td>Fast (XTB)</td>
<td>This is the fastest. It scores a folder by the number of files it contains that meet the criteria for a high likelihood of explicit material. It is built on a different technology than X-DFT and does not use “regular” DNAs. It is designed for very high volumes, or real-time page scoring. Its purpose is to quickly reduce, or filter, the volume of data to a meaningful set.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X-ZFN</td>
<td>Less False Negatives (XT2)</td>
<td>This is a profile similar to X-FST but with more features and with fewer false negatives than X-DFT. You can apply this filter after initial processing to all evidence, or to only the folders that score highly using the X-FST option. Check-mark or highlight those folders to isolate them for Additional Analysis. In Additional Analysis, File Signature Analysis must be selected for EID options to work correctly.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5. Click **OK**.
6. Click **Apply**.
7. Click **Process Data** or **Run Analysis**.

**Tip:** AccessData recommends that you run Fast (X-FST) for folder scoring, and then follow with Less False Negatives (X-ZFN) on high-scoring folders to achieve the fastest, most accurate results.

After you select EID in Evidence Processing or Additional Analysis, and the processing is complete, you must select or modify a filter to include the EID related columns in the Grid View.
Cerberus Analysis

Cerberus lets you do a malware analysis on executable binaries. You can use Cerberus to analyze executable binaries that are on a disk, on a network share, or that are unpacked in system memory.

Cerberus consists of the following stages of analysis.

- **Stage 1: Threat Analysis**
  Cerberus stage 1 is a general file and metadata analysis that quickly examines an executable binary file for common attributes it may possess. It identifies potentially malicious code and generates and assigns a threat score to the executable binary.

- **Stage 2: Static Analysis**
  Cerberus stage 2 is a disassembly analysis that takes more time to examine the details of the code within the file. It learns the capabilities of the binary without running the actual executable.

Cerberus first runs the Stage 1 threat analysis. After it completes Stage 1 analysis, it will then automatically run a static analysis against binaries that have a threat score that is higher than the designated threshold. Cerberus analysis may slow down the speed of your overall processing.

**Warning:** Cerberus writes binaries to the AD Temp folder momentarily in order to perform the malware analysis. Upon completion it will quickly delete the binary. It is important to ensure that your antivirus is not scanning the AD Temp folder. If antivirus deletes/Quarantines the binary from the temp Cerberus analysis will not be performed.

Cerberus analyzes the following types of files:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>.acm</th>
<th>.ime</th>
<th>.tmp</th>
<th>.dll</th>
<th>.com</th>
<th>.new</th>
<th>.so</th>
<th>.exe</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>.ax</td>
<td>.lex</td>
<td>.tsp</td>
<td>.dll~</td>
<td>.cpl</td>
<td>.ocx</td>
<td>.sys</td>
<td>.iec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.cnv</td>
<td>.mui</td>
<td>.wpc</td>
<td>.drv</td>
<td>.dat</td>
<td>.pyd</td>
<td>.tlb</td>
<td>.rfll</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.scr</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
About Cerberus Stage 1 Threat Analysis

Cerberus stage 1 analysis is a general analysis for executable binaries. The Stage 1 analysis engine scans through the binary looking for malicious artifacts. It examines several attributes from the file’s metadata and file information to determine its potential to contain malicious code within it. For each attribute, if the condition exists, Cerberus assigns a score to the file. The sum of all of the file’s scores is the file’s total threat score.

More serious attributes have higher positive scores, such as +20 or +30. Safer attributes have smaller or even negative numbers such as +5, -10 or -20.

The existence of any particular attribute does not necessarily indicate a threat. However, if a file contains several attributes, then the file will have a higher sum score which may indicate that the executable binary may warrant further investigation. The higher the threat score, the more likely a file may be to contain malicious code.

For example, you may have a file that had four attributes discovered. Those attributes may have scores of +10, +20, +20, and +30 for a sum of +80. You may have another file with four attributes of scores of +5, +10, -10, -20 for a sum of -15. The first file has a much higher risk than the second file.

Cerberus stage 1 analysis also examines each file’s properties and provides information such as its size, version information, signature etc.

About Cerberus Score Weighting

There are default scores for each attribute of Cerberus Stage 1 threat scoring. However, you can modify the scoring so that you can weigh the threat score attributes with your own values.

For example, the Bad Signed attribute as a default value of +20. You can give it a different weight of +30.

You must configure these scores before the files are analyzed.
About Cerberus Override Scores

Some threat attributes have override scores. If a file has one of these attributes, instead of the score being the sum of the other attributes, the score is overridden with a set value of 100 or -100. This is useful in quickly identifying files that are automatically considered either as a threat or safe. If a bad artifact is found that requires immediate attention, the file is given the maximum score. If an artifact is found that is considered safe, the file is automatically given the minimum score.

Score ranges have maximum and minimum values of -100 to 100.

- High threat signatures will result in a final score of 100.
- Low threat signatures will result in a final score of -100.

Cerberus attributes that have maximum override scores include:

- Bad signatures
- Revoked signatures
- Expired signatures
- Packed with known signature

Note: If any of these attributes are found, the score is overridden with a score of +100.

Cerberus Minimum override score includes:

- Valid digital signature

If this attribute is found, the score is overridden with a score of -100.

Note: If a file that is malware has a valid digital signature, the override will score the file as -100 (low threat), even though the file is really malware.
Running Cerberus Analysis

To run Cerberus Analysis:

1. From the Process Evidence page of case creation, click **Customize Options**.

   ![](image1.png)

   **Note:** Alternatively, during review, select the desired items, right-click > **Additional Analysis > Customize Options**.

2. Select **Cerberus Analysis**.

   ![](image2.png)
3. Click the **Context menu** to open the configuration.
   - The **Cerberus Analysis** pop-up is displayed.

   ![Cerberus Analysis pop-up](image)

4. Select one from the options.
   i. In the Cerberus Analysis dialog, you can define the weight assigned to each Cerberus stage 1 score. These Stage 1 scores are designed to identify and score specific malware properties and traits.
ii. In the Cerberus Analysis dialog, you can choose the option Perform Cerberus Analysis stage 2 if stage 1 threshold is greater than the value provided. This option lets you choose to automatically run stage 2 analysis after stage 1 analysis completes. Do one of the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Options</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To run stage 1 analysis only</td>
<td>Deselect the option to Perform Cerberus Analysis stage 2 if stage 1 threshold is greater than, then only Cerberus Analysis stage 1 is run.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To run both stage 1 and 2 analysis</td>
<td>Select the option to Perform Cerberus Analysis stage 2 if stage 1 threshold is greater than n. Specify a threshold for a minimum threat score against which you want to run the stage 2 analysis. If a file’s threat score is higher than the threshold value that you set, then stage 2 is run. If a file’s threat score is lower than the threshold value, then stage 2 analysis is not run. By default, the threshold automatically runs stage 2 analysis against files with a threat score greater than +20.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. Click **OK**.
6. Click **Apply**.
7. Click **Process Data** or **Run Analysis**.
Filtering Scanned Files and Viewing Threat Scores

After you have processed evidence with Cerberus enabled, you can view a threat score for each executable file by filtering for scanned files. Using the CerberusScore column shows the Cerberus scores that were calculated during processing.

To filter scanned files and view threat scores:

1. See Facet Filters section.
2. Click Cerberus.
3. Click Cerberus Stage 1 Analysis.
4. Or Cerberus Stage 2 Analysis.
5. Click your selected attribute type.
6. See Using Custom Columns section.
7. Use the Cerberus Score column.
### Cerberus Stage 1 Threat Scores

The following table lists the threat scores that are provided in a Stage 1 analysis:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Default Score</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Network</td>
<td>+5</td>
<td>The Network category is triggered when a program contains the functionality to access a network. This could involve any kind of protocol from high-level HTTP to a custom protocol written using low-level raw sockets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persistence</td>
<td>+20</td>
<td>Persistence indicates that the application may try to persist permanently on the host. For example, the application would resume operation automatically even if the machine were rebooted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Process</td>
<td>+5</td>
<td>Process indicates the application may start a new a process or attempt to gain access to inspect or modify other processes. Malicious applications attempt to gain access to other processes to obfuscate their functionality or attack vector or for many other reasons. For example, reading or writing into a process’s memory, or injecting code into another process.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crypto</td>
<td>+6</td>
<td>Crypto is triggered when an application appears to use cryptographic functionality. Malicious software uses cryptography to hide data or activity from network monitors, anti-virus products, and investigators.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protected Storage</td>
<td>+10</td>
<td>ProtectedStorage indicates that the application may make use of the Windows “pstore” functionality. This is used on some versions of Windows to store encrypted data on the system. For example, Internet Explorer stores a database for form-filling in protected storage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Registry</td>
<td>+5</td>
<td>Registry is triggered when a target application attempts to use the registry to store data. The registry is commonly used to store</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attribute</td>
<td>Default Score</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Security</td>
<td>+5</td>
<td>Imports functions used to modify user tokens. For example, attempting to clone a security token to impersonate another logged on user.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obfuscation</td>
<td>+30</td>
<td>Stage 1 searches for signs that the application is ‘packed’, or obfuscated in a way that hinders quick inspection. The Obfuscation category is triggered when the application appears to be packed, encrypted, or otherwise obfuscated. This represents a deliberate decision on behalf of the developer to hinder analysis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Process</td>
<td>+2</td>
<td>Unusual activity in the Process Execution Space header. For example, a zero length raw section, unrealistic linker time, or the file size doesn’t match the Process Execution Space header.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Execution</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Space</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bad Signed</td>
<td>+20</td>
<td>This category is triggered when a binary is cryptographically signed, but the signature is invalid. A signature is generally used to demonstrate that some entity you trust (like a government or legitimate company, called a ‘signing authority’) has verified the authorship and good intentions of the signed application. However, signatures can be revoked and they can expire, meaning that the signature no longer represents that the signing authority has trust in the application.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Embedded Data</td>
<td>+10</td>
<td>This category is triggered when an application contains embedded executable code. While all programs contain some program code, this category indicates that the application has an embedded ‘resource’, which contains code separate from the code which runs normally as part of the application.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attribute</td>
<td>Default Score</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bad / Bit-Bad</td>
<td>+20</td>
<td>This category is triggered when the application contains signatures indicating it uses the IRC protocol or shellcode signature. Many malware networks use IRC to communicate between the infected hosts and the command-and-control servers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Signed / Bit-Bad</td>
<td>-20</td>
<td>This category is triggered when a program is signed. A program that is signed is verified as 'trusted' by a third party, usually a legitimate entity like a government or trusted company. The signature may be expired or invalid though; check the 'BadSigned' category for this information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PE Good</td>
<td>-10</td>
<td>Scores for good artifacts in PE headers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PE Malware</td>
<td>+30</td>
<td>Scores for known malware artifacts in PE headers.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Cerberus Stage 1 File Information

The following table lists the threat scores that are provided in a Stage 1 analysis:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>File Size</td>
<td>Displays the size of the file in bytes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Import Count</td>
<td>Displays the number of functions that Cerberus examined.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entropy Score</td>
<td>Displays a score of the binaries entropy used for suspected packing or encrypting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entropy may be packed</td>
<td>Displays if the files are possibly packed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interesting Functions</td>
<td>Displays the name of functions from the process execution space that contributed to the file’s threat score.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suspected Packer List</td>
<td>Attempts to display a list of suspected packers whose signature matches known malware packers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Modules</td>
<td>Displays the DLL files included in the binary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Has Version</td>
<td>Displays whether or not the file has a version number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Version Info</td>
<td>Displays information about the file that is gathered from the Windows API including the following:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>▪ CompanyName</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>▪ FileDescription</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>▪ FileVersion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>▪ InternalName</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>▪ LegalCopyright</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>▪ LegalTrademarks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>▪ OriginalFilename</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>▪ ProductName</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>▪ ProductVersion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is Signed</td>
<td>Displays whether or not the file is signed. If the file is signed the following information is also provided:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>▪ IsValid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>▪ SignerName</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>▪ ProductName</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>▪ SignatureTime</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>▪ SignatureResult</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unpacker results</td>
<td>Attempts to show if and which packers were used in the binary.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
About Cerberus Stage 2 Static Analysis

When you run a stage 1 analysis, you configure a score that will launch a Cerberus stage 2 analysis. If an executable receives a score that is equal or higher than the configured score, Cerberus stage 2 is performed. Cerberus stage 2 disassembles the code of an executable binary without running the actual executable.

Cerberus Stage 2 Function Call Data

Stage 2 analysis data is generated for the following function call categories:

- File Access
- Networking functionality
- Process Manipulation
- Security Access
- Windows Registry
- Surveillance
- Uses Cryptography
- Low-level Access
- Loads a driver
- Subverts API
- Misc
## File Access Call Categories

Cerberus Stage 2 File Access Function Call Categories

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>File Access Functions that manipulate (read, write, delete, modify) files on the local file system.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Filesystem.File.Read.ExecutableExtension</td>
<td>This is triggered by functionality which reads executable files from disk. The executable code can then be executed, obfuscated, stored elsewhere, transmitted, or otherwise manipulated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Filesystem.Physical.Read</td>
<td>This application may attempt to read data directly from disk, bypassing the filesystem layer. This is very uncommon in normal applications, and may indicate subversive activity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Filesystem.Physical.Write</td>
<td>This application may attempt to write data directly to disk, bypassing the filesystem layer in the operating system. This is very uncommon in normal applications, and may indicate subversive activity. It is also easy to do incorrectly, so this may help explain any system instability seen on the host.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Filesystem.Directory.Create:</td>
<td>This indicates the application may attempt to create directory. Modifications to the file system are useful for diagnosing how an application persists, where its code and data are stored, and other useful information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Filesystem.Directory.Create.Windows:</td>
<td>This indicates an application may try to create a directory in the \Windows directory. This directory contains important operating system files, and legitimate applications rarely need to access it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Filesystem.Directory.Recursion:</td>
<td>This indicates the application may attempt to recurse through the file system, perhaps as part of a search functionality.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Category</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FileSystem.Delete:</td>
<td>This indicates the application may delete files. With sufficient permissions, the application may be able to delete files which it did not write or even system files which could affect system stability.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FileSystem.File.DeleteWindows:</td>
<td>This indicates the application may try to delete files in the \Windows directory, where important system files are stored. This is rarely necessary for legitimate applications, so this is a strong indicator of suspicious activity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FileSystem.File.DeleteSystem32:</td>
<td>This indicates the application may try to delete files in the \Windows\System32 directory, where important system files are stored. This is rarely necessary for legitimate applications, so this is a strong indicator of suspicious activity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FileSystem.File.Read.Windows</td>
<td>This indicates the application may attempt to read from the \Windows directory, which is very uncommon for legitimate applications. \Windows is where many important system files are stored.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FileSystem.File.Write.Windows:</td>
<td>This indicates the application may attempt to write to the \Windows directory, which is very uncommon for legitimate applications. \Windows is where many important system files are stored.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FileSystem.File.Read.System32:</td>
<td>This indicates the application may attempt to read from the \Windows\System32 directory, which is very uncommon for legitimate applications. \Windows\System32 is where many important system files are stored.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FileSystem.File.Write.System32:</td>
<td>This indicates the application may attempt to write to the \Windows\System32 directory, which is very uncommon for legitimate applications.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Copyright © 2021 Exterro, Inc. // www.exterro.com // support@exterro.com
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FileSystem.File.Write.ExecutableExtension:</td>
<td>This indicates the application may attempt to write an executable file to disk. This could indicate malicious software that has multiple 'stages', or it could indicate a persistence mechanism used by malware (i.e. write an executable file into the startup folder so it is run when the system starts up).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FileSystem.File.Filename.Compression:</td>
<td>This indicates the program may write compressed files to disk. Compression can be useful to obfuscate strings or other data from quick, automated searches of every file on a filesystem.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FileSystem.File.Filename.Autorun:</td>
<td>This indicates the application may write a program to a directory so that it will run every time the system starts up. This is a useful persistence mechanism.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Networking Functionality Call Categories

Cerberus Stage 2 Networking Functionality Function Call Categories

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Networking Functionality -</td>
<td>Functions that enable sending and receiving data over a network.  \</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Networking Functionality</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Network.FTP.Get:</td>
<td>Describes the use of FTP to retrieve files. This could indicate the vector a malware application uses to retrieve data from a C&amp;C server.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Network.Raw:</td>
<td>Functions in this category indicate use of the basic networking commands used to establish TCP, UDP, or other types of connections to other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>machines. Programmers who use these build their own communication protocol over TCP (or UDP or other protocol below the application layer)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>rather than using an application-layer protocol such as HTTP or FTP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Network.Raw.Listen:</td>
<td>Functionality in this category indicates the application accepts incoming connections over TCP, UDP, or other lower-level protocol.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Network.Raw.Receive:</td>
<td>Functionality in this bucket indicates that the application receives data using a socket communicating over a lower-level protocol such as</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TCP, UDP, or a custom protocol.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Network.DNS.Lookup.Country.XX</td>
<td>This indicates the application may attempt to resolve the address of machines in one of several countries. “XX” will be replaced by the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>‘top level domain’, or TLD associated with the lookup, indicating the application may attempt to establish contact with a host in one of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>these countries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Network.HTTP.Read:</td>
<td>The application may attempt to read data over the network using the HTTP protocol. This protocol is commonly used by malware so that its</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>malicious traffic appears to ‘blend in’ with legitimate web traffic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Category</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Network.HTTP.Connect.Nonstandard.Request</td>
<td>This indicates the application may make an HTTP request which is not a head, get, or post request. The vast majority of web applications use one or more of these 3 kinds of requests, so this category indicates anomalous behavior.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Network.HTTP.Connect.Nonstandard.Port</td>
<td>Most HTTP connections occur over either port 80 or 443. This indicates the application is communicating with the server over a non-standard port, which may be a sign that the server is not a normal, legitimate web server.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Network.HTTP.Connect.Nonstandard.Header</td>
<td>HTTP messages are partially composed of key-value pairs of strings which the receiver will need to properly handle the message. This indicates the application includes non-standard or very unusual header key-value pairs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Network.HTTP.Post</td>
<td>This indicates the application makes a ‘post’ http request. ‘post’ messages are normally used to push data to a server, but malware may not honor this convention.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Network.HTTP.Head</td>
<td>This indicates the application makes a ‘head’ http request. ‘head’ messages are normally used to determine information about a server’s state before sending a huge amount of data across the network, but malware may not honor this convention.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Network.Connect.Country.XX</td>
<td>This indicates the application may attempt to connect to a machine in one of several countries. “XX” will be replaced by the ‘top level domain’, or TLD associated with the lookup.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FTP.Put</td>
<td>The application may attempt to send files over the network using FTP. This may indicate an exfiltration mechanism used by malware.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Process Manipulation Call Categories

Cerberus Stage 2 Process Manipulation Function Call Categories

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Process Manipulation – May contain functions to manipulate processes.</td>
<td>This functionality indicates the application enumerates all processes. This could be part of a system survey or other attempt to contain information about the host.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ProcessManagement.Enumeration:</td>
<td>This indicates the target application may create multiple threads of execution. This can give insight into how the application operates, operating multiple pieces of functionality in parallel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ProcessManagement.Thread.Create:</td>
<td>This indicates the application may create threads in a suspended state. Similar to suspended processes, this may indicate that the threads are only executed sometime after they’re created or that some properties are modified after they are created.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ProcessManagement.Thread.Create.Suspended:</td>
<td>This indicates the application may attempt to create a thread in another process. This is a common malware mechanism for ‘hijacking’ other legitimate processes, disguising the fact that malware is on the machine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ProcessManagement.Thread.Create.Remote:</td>
<td>This indicates that the application may create threads in other processes such that they start in a suspended state. Thus, their functionality or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Category</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ProcessManagement.Thread.Open:</td>
<td>The application may try to gain access to observe or modify a thread. This behavior can give insight into how threads interact to affect the host.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ProcessManagement.Process.Open:</td>
<td>This application may attempt to gain access to observe or modify other processes. This can give strong insight into how the application interacts with system and what other processes it may try to subvert.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ProcessManagement.Process.Create:</td>
<td>This application may attempt to create one or more other processes. Similar to threads, multiple processes can be used to parallelize an application’s functionality. Understanding that processes are used rather than threads can shed insight on how an application accomplishes its goals.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ProcessManagement.Process.Create.Suspended:</td>
<td>Describes functionality to create new processes in a suspended state. Processes can be created in a ‘suspended’ state so that none of the threads execute until it is resumed. While a process is suspended, the creating process may be able to substantially modify its behavior or other properties.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Security Access Call Categories

Cerberus Stage 2 Security Access Function Call Categories.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Security:</td>
<td>This category indicates use of any of a large number of security related functions, including those manipulating security tokens, Access Control Entries, and other items. Even without using an exploit, modification of security settings can enable a malicious application to gain more privileges on a system than it would otherwise have.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Windows Registry Call Categories

Cerberus Stage 2 Windows Registry Function Call Categories.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Windows Registry</td>
<td>Functions that manipulate (read, write, delete, modify) the local Windows registry. This also includes the ability to modify autoruns to persist a binary across boots.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Registry.Key.Create</td>
<td>The application may attempt to create a new key in the registry. Keys are commonly used to persist settings and other configuration information, but other data can be stored as well.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Registry.Key.Delete</td>
<td>This application may attempt to delete a key from the registry. While it is common to delete only keys that the application itself created, with sufficient permissions, Windows may not prevent an application from deleting other applications’ keys as well.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Registry.Key.Autorun</td>
<td>This indicates the application may use the registry to try to ensure it or another application is run automatically on system startup. This is a common way to ensure that a program continues to run even after a machine is restarted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Registry.Value.Delete</td>
<td>This indicates the application may attempt to delete the value associated with a particular key. As with the deletion of a key, this may not represent malicious activity so long as the application only deletes its own keys’ values.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Registry.Value.Set</td>
<td>The application may attempt to set a value in the registry. This may represent malicious behavior if the value is set in a system key or the key of another application.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Registry.Value.Set.Binary</td>
<td>This indicates the application may store binary data in the registry. This data could be encrypted, compressed, or otherwise is not plain text.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Registry.Value.Set.Text</td>
<td>This indicates the application may write plain text to the registry. While the ‘text’ flag may be set, this does not mandate that the application write human-readable text to the registry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Registry.Value.Set.Autorun</td>
<td>The application may set a value indicating it will use the registry to persist on the machine even after it restarts.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Surveillance Call Categories

Cerberus Stage 2 Surveillance Function Call Categories.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Surveillance</td>
<td>Usage of functions that provide audio/video monitoring, keylogging, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Driver.Setup:</td>
<td>Functionality in this category involves manipulation of INF files, logging, and other driver-related tasks. Drivers are used to gain complete control over a system, potentially even gaining control of other security products.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Driver.DirectLoad:</td>
<td>Functionality in this category involves loading drivers. As noted in 'driver.setup', drivers represent ultimate control over a host system and should be extremely trustworthy.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Uses Cryptography Call Categories

Cerberus Stage 2 Uses Cryptography Function Call Categories.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Uses Cryptography</td>
<td>Usage of the Microsoft CryptoAPI functions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crypto.Hash.Compute:</td>
<td>This indicates a hash function may be used by the target application. Hash functions are used to verify the integrity of communications or files to ensure they were not tampered with.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crypto.Algorithm.XX:</td>
<td>The “XX” could be any of several values, including ‘md5’, ‘sha-1’, or ‘sha-256’. These represent particular kinds of hashes which the target application may use.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crypto.MagicValue:</td>
<td>This indicates that the target contains strings associated with cryptographic functionality. Even if the application does not use Windows OS functionality to use cryptography, the ‘magic values’ will exist so long as the target uses standard cryptographic algorithms.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Low-level Access Call Categories

Cerberus Stage 2 Low-level Access Function Call Categories

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Low-level Access</td>
<td>Functions that access low-level operating system resources, for example reading sectors directly from disk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Driver.Setup:</td>
<td>Functionality in this category involves manipulation of INF files, logging, and other driver-related tasks. Drivers are used to gain complete control over a system, potentially even gaining control of other security products.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Driver.DirectLoad:</td>
<td>Functionality in this category involves loading drivers. As noted in ‘driver.setup’, drivers represent ultimate control over a host system and should be extremely trustworthy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debugging.dbghelp:</td>
<td>This indicates use of functionality included in the dbghelp.dll module from the &quot;Debugging Tools for Windows&quot; package from Microsoft. With the proper permissions, the functionality in this library represents a power mechanism for disguising activity from investigators or for gaining control of other processes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Misc.SystemRestore:</td>
<td>Describes functionality involved in the System Restore feature, including removing and adding restore points. Restore points are often used as part of a malware-removal strategy, so removal of arbitrary restore points, especially without user interaction, may represent malicious activity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debugging.ChecksForDebugger:</td>
<td>This is triggered if the application tries to determine whether it is being debugged. Malicious applications commonly try to determine whether they’re being analyzed so that they can modify the behavior seen by analysts, making it difficult to discover their true functionality.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Loads a drive Call Categories

Cerberus Stage 2 Loads a drive Function Call Categories.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Loads a driver</td>
<td>Function that loads drivers into a running system.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Subverts API Call Categories

Cerberus Stage 2 Subverts API Function Call Categories.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Subverts API</td>
<td>Undocumented API functions, or unsanctioned usage of Windows APIs (for example, using native API calls).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Document Content Analysis

You can use Document Content Analysis to group document data together for quicker review.

The application uses an algorithm to cluster the data. The algorithm accomplishes this by creating an initial set of cluster centers called pivots. The pivots are created by sampling documents that are dissimilar in content. For example, a pivot may be created by sampling one document that may contain information about children's books and sampling another document that may contain information about an oil drilling operation in the Arctic. Once this initial set of pivots is created, the algorithm examines the entire data set to locate documents that contain content that might match the pivot’s perimeters. The algorithm continues to create pivots and clusters documents around the pivots. As more data is added to the case and processed, the algorithm uses the additional data to create more clusters.

Word frequency or occurrence count is used by the algorithm to determine the importance of content within the data set. Noise words that are excluded from Document Content Analysis are also not included in the Cluster Topic pivots or clusters.

Note: If you activated Document Content Analysis as an Evidence Processing option when you created the case, Document Content Analysis will automatically run after processing data and will not need to be run manually.
### Considerations of Cluster Topic

You need to aware the following considerations when examining the Cluster Topic categories:

- Not all data will be grouped into categories at once. The application creates categories in an incremental fashion in order to return results as quickly as possible. Since the application is continually creating categories, the Cluster Topic container is continually updated.

- Duplicate documents are grouped together as they match a specific category. However, if a category is particularly large, duplicate documents may not be included as part of any category. This is to avoid performance issues. You can examine any duplicate documents or any documents not included in a category by highlighting the UNCLUSTERED category of the Cluster Topic container/filter.

- Cluster Topic results can vary when performed on different databases and/or different computers. This is due to the analytic behavior of the Document Content Analysis process. Since limits have been set on the algorithm to allow for efficient collection of data, large amounts of content can thus produce varying results.
Running Document Content Analysis

To run document content analysis:

1. From the Process Evidence page of case creation, click Customize Options.

   ![Create Case page screenshot]

   Note: Alternatively, during review, select the desired items, right-click > Additional Analysis > Customize Options.
2. Select **Document Content Analysis**.

3. Click the **Context menu** to open the configuration.
   - The **Document Content Analysis** pop-up is displayed.
4. Configure the **Analysis Threshold** to set the level of similarity (in a percentage) that is required for documents to be considered related or near duplicates. The higher the percentage, the more similar the documents need to be in order to be considered similar.

5. Click **OK**.

6. Click **Apply**.

7. Click **Process Data** or **Run Analysis**.
Filtering Documents by Document Content Analysis

Documents processed with Document Content Analysis can be filtered by the content of the documents in the evidence. The Cluster Topic container is created from data processed with Document Content Analysis. Data included in the Cluster Topic container is taken from documents, including Word documents, text documents, and PDF documents.

To filter document by document content analysis:

1. See Facet Filters section.
2. Click General.
3. Click Document Content.
4. Click Cluster Topic.
5. Check a topic from the list to see related items in the Grid.
Language Identification

When processing evidence, you can perform automatic language identification. This will analyze the first two pages of every document to identify the language. To identify languages, you have to enable the Language Identification processing option.

Performing Language Identification

To perform language identification:

1. From the Process Evidence page of case creation, click **Customize Options**.

   ![Create Case](image)

   **Note:** Alternatively, during review, select the desired items, right-click > **Additional Analysis** > **Customize Options**.
2. Select **Language Identification**.

![Language Identification Options](image)

3. Click the **Context menu** to open the configuration.
   - The **Language Identification Options** pop-up is displayed.

![Language Identification Options](image)
4. Set the **Language Identification Options** as explained below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Options</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Document Types to Process</strong></td>
<td>You can select to process the following file types:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Documents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Presentation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Spreadsheets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Email</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Languages to Identify</strong></th>
<th>You can select to identify the following:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Basic languages that include English, Chinese, Spanish, Japanese, Portuguese, Arabic, French, Russian, and Korean.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Extended languages. Performs language identification for 67 different languages. This is the slowest processing option.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. Click **OK**.

6. Click **Apply**.

7. Click **Process Data** or **Run Analysis**.

**Note:** The Language Identification processing option is disabled by default. If you enable it, the basic language setting and all four document types are enabled by default.
Viewing Language Identified Documents

After processing is complete, you can add the Language column in the File List in the Grid.

See Using Custom Columns section.

You can filter by the Language field within review and determine who needs to review which documents based on the language contained within the document. If there are multiple languages in a document, the first language will be identified.

**Basic Languages**

The system will perform language identification for the following languages:

- Arabic
- Chinese
- English
- French
- German
- Japanese
- Korean
- Portuguese
- Russian
- Spanish

If the language to identify is one of the ten basic languages (except for English), select Basic when choosing Language Identification. The Extended option also identifies the basic ten languages, but the processing time is significantly greater.
Extended Languages

The system will perform language identification for 67 different languages. This is the slowest processing option. The following languages can be identified:

- Afrikaans
- Arabic
- Belarusian
- Bulgarian
- Croatian
- Dutch
- Estonian
- Georgian
- Hawaiian
- Hungarian
- Irish
- Korean
- Lithuanian
- Marathi
- Persian
- Quechua
- Russian
- Scottish Gaelic
- Slovenian
- Swedish
- Thai
- Vietnamese
- West Frisian
- Albanian
- Armenian
- Bosnian
- Catalan
- Czech
- English
- Finnish
- German
- Hebrew
- Icelandic
- Italian
- Latin
- Malay
- Nepali
- Polish
- Romanian
- Sanskrit
- Serbian
- Spanish
- Tagalog
- Turkish
- Welsh
- Amharic
- Basque
- Breton
- Chinese
- Danish
- Esperanto
- French
- Greek
- Hindi
- Indonesian
- Japanese
- Latvian
- Manx
- Norwegian
- Portuguese
- Rumantsch
- Scots
- Slovak
- Swahili
- Tamil
- Ukrainian
- Yiddish
**Entity Extraction**

The Entity Extraction process extracts data from the content of files in your evidence. Unlike other processing option, this option extracts the data from the body of data rather than the metadata. Users can extract the following types of data:

- Credit Card Numbers
- Phone Numbers
- Social Security Numbers
- E-Mail Addresses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Information Type</th>
<th>Syntax</th>
<th>Successful extraction example</th>
<th>Fail case extraction example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Credit Card Numbers</td>
<td>16-digit numbers used by VISA, MasterCard, and Discover</td>
<td>• 1234-5678-9012-3456</td>
<td>• 1234567890123456</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• 123 45678 9012 3456</td>
<td>• 12345678-90123456</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Credit Card Numbers</td>
<td>15-digit numbers used by American Express</td>
<td>• 1234-5678-9012-345</td>
<td>• 1234567890123456</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• 123 456 7890</td>
<td>• 12345678-90123456</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phone Numbers</td>
<td>Standard 7-digit numbers</td>
<td>• 123 4567</td>
<td>• 1234567</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• 123.3567</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• 123-4567</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phone Numbers</td>
<td>Standard 10-digit numbers (A leading 1, for long-distance or 001 for international, is not included in the extraction, however, a +1 is.)</td>
<td>• 123 456 7890</td>
<td>• 1234567890</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• (123)456-7890</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• (123)456 7890</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• (123) 456-7890</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• (123) 456.7890</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• +1 (123) 456.7890</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information Type</td>
<td>Syntax</td>
<td>Successful extraction example</td>
<td>Fail case extraction example</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Phone</td>
<td>+12-34-567-8901</td>
<td>12345678901</td>
<td>(10) 69445464</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Numbers</td>
<td>+12 34 567 8901</td>
<td></td>
<td>07700 954 321</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>+12-34-5678-9012</td>
<td></td>
<td>(0295) 416,72,16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>+12 34 5678 9012</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Security Numbers</td>
<td>Standard 9-digit number</td>
<td>123-45-6789</td>
<td>123456789</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>123 45 6789</td>
<td></td>
<td>12345-6789</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Email Address</td>
<td>A prefix to the left of the @</td>
<td><a href="mailto:username@company.com">username@company.com</a></td>
<td>@companyname.com</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>symbol and a domain to the right of the @ symbol</td>
<td></td>
<td>username.com</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:username@.net">username@.net</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>username.net@company</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Warnings:**

- Entities matching syntaxes with each other may be wrongly identified. For instance, a 15-digit Credit Card Number, 5105-1051-051-5100 may also be extracted as the phone number 510-5100.
- Apart from the 16-digit and 15-digit credit card number, other formats, such as 14-digit Diners Club numbers will not be extracted as credit card numbers.
Lab/E-discovery Options

De-duplication is separated by email items and non-email items. Within each group, the available options can be applied by Case or by Custodian (People).
The following table provides more information regarding each option and its description.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Enable Advanced De-duplication Analysis.</td>
<td>Enable this option to perform de-duplication on the email items and non-email items. This acts as the parent function for all the child function options listed in the page.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Email Items - De-duplication Scope</td>
<td>Choose whether you want this de-duplication process to be applied at the Case level, or at the Custodian (People) level.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Email Items - De-duplication Options</td>
<td>Select the duplicates to be eliminated from the case as it processes through the collected evidence. Options available:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Email To</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Email From</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Email CC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Email BCC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Email Subject</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Email Submit Time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Email Delivery Time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Email Attachment Time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Email Attachment Count</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Email Hash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>o Body Only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>o Body and Attachments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-email items - De-duplication Scope</td>
<td>Choose whether you want this de-duplication process to be applied at the Case level, or at the Custodian (People) level.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>There is only one option available for non-email items; either you are going to deduplicate just the actual files, or if unmarked, you will de-duplicate actual files only, or all files, including children, zipped, OLE, and carved files.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Propagate Email Attribute</td>
<td>When an email has attachments or OLE items, marking this option causes the email’s attributes to be copied and applied to all “child” files of the email “parent.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Option</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cluster Analysis</td>
<td>Invokes the extended analysis of documents to determine related, near duplicates, and email threads. This lets you specify the options for Cluster Analysis. You can specify which document types to process: • Documents • Presentations • Spreadsheets • Email You can also specify the similarity threshold, which determines the level of similarity required for documents to be considered related or near duplicates. Click <strong>Cluster Analysis Options</strong> to select the document types for performing Cluster Analysis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Include Extended Information in the Index</td>
<td>Enable this to make the index data fully compatible with Summation/eDiscovery. This is generally enabled if you created a case in AccessData FTK and need to review it in Summation or eDiscovery.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Create Email Threads</td>
<td>Enable this to sort and group emails by conversation threads.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Evidence Refinement

The Evidence Refinement Options allow you to specify how the evidence is to be sorted and displayed. Also, this allows you to exclude specific data from the case evidence.

Many factors can affect which processing options are required. For example, if you have text-based data, you may perform a full text index to aid in the review process. Also, you may have identified the dataset has no use of encryption. In this case an entropy test may not be needed.

Warning: Once the data is excluded from an evidence item in a case, the same cannot be added back into the case.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Processing Option</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Include File Slack</td>
<td>To include file slack space in which evidence may be found.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Include Free Space</td>
<td>To include unallocated space which evidence may be found.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Include KFF Ignorable Files</td>
<td>To include files flagged as 'Ignorable' in the KFF for analysis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Include OLE Streams</td>
<td>To include Object Linked and Embedded (OLE) data streams that are layered, linked, or embedded.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eDiscovery Refinement</td>
<td>To exclude files and folders that are not useful for most eDiscovery cases.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don’t Expand Embedded Graphics</td>
<td>This option lets you skip processing the graphics embedded in the email files.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deleted</td>
<td>To decide how to treat the deleted files. You can choose to:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Ignore Status</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Include Only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Exclude</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Encrypted</td>
<td>To decide how to treat encrypted files. You can choose to:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Ignore Status</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Include Only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Exclude</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From Email</td>
<td>To decide how to treat email files. You can choose to:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Ignore Status</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Include Only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Exclude</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>File Types</td>
<td>To select the required file types. You can exclude the files by proceeding to the next step without selecting it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Only add items to the case that match both File Status and File Type criteria</td>
<td>To add files matching all the criteria selected in both.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Refining Evidence by File Status/Type

You can filter files by the date range defined for Created, Last Modified, or Last Accessed date of the files. Files matching any of the three date filters will be considered here.

Similarly, you can filter the files based on the minimum and maximum file size using the **At least** and **At most** fields. Files matching any of the two size filters will be considered here.

**Warning:** When both date and size filters are used, only the files matching both the conditions are included.
Known File Filter (KFF)

KFF (Known File Filter) is a utility that compares the file hash values of known files against the files in your case. The known files that you compare against may be the following:

- Files that you want to ignore, such as operating system or application files
- Files that you want to be alerted about, such as malware or other contraband files

The hash values of files, such as MD5, are based on the file’s content, not on the file name or extension. This helps you identify files even if they are renamed.

Using KFF during your analysis can provide the following benefits:

- Immediately identify and ignore 40-70% of files irrelevant to the case.
- Immediately identify known contraband files.

Elements of Known File Filter

| Introduction to the KFF Architecture | Introduction to the KFF Architecture |
| Components of KFF Data | Components of KFF Data |
| About the Organization of Hashes, Hash Sets and KFF Groups | About the Organization of Hashes, Hash Sets and KFF Groups |
| About Pre-defined KFF Hash Libraries | About Pre-defined KFF Hash Libraries |
| NIST NSRL | NIST NSRL |
| NDIC HashKeeper | NDIC HashKeeper |

Installing KFF

- Downloading the Latest KFF Installation Files
- Determining Where to Install the KFF Server
- Installing Cassandra
- Cassandra and Firewalls
- Manually Configuring Remote Setting for Cassandra
## Introduction to the KFF Architecture

There are two distinct components of the KFF architecture:

- **KFF Server** - The KFF Server is the component that is used to store and process the KFF data against your evidence. After you install the KFF Server, you import your KFF data into it. See [KFF Server](#) section.

- **KFF Data** - The KFF data are the hashes of the known files that are compared against the files in your case. The KFF data is organized in KFF Hash Sets and KFF Groups. The KFF data can be comprised of hashes obtained from pre-configured libraries (such as NSRL) or custom hashes that you configure yourself. See [KFF Data](#) section.
## Components of KFF Data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hash</td>
<td>The unique MD5 or SHA-1 hash value of a file. This is the value that is compared between known files and the files in your case.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hash Set</td>
<td>A collection of hashes that are related somehow. The hash set has an ID, status, name, vendor, package, and version. In most cases, a set corresponds to a collection of hashes from a single source that have the same status.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group</td>
<td>KFF Groups are containers that are used for managing the Hash Sets that are used in a case. KFF Groups can contain Hash Sets as well as other groups. Cases can only use a single KFF Group. However, when configuring your case, you can select a single KFF Group which can contain nested groups.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Status</td>
<td>The specified status of a hash set of the known files which can be either Ignore or Alert. When a file in a case matches a known file, this is the reported status of the file in the case.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Library  | A pre-defined collection of hashes that you can import into the KFF Server. You can use the following pre-defined libraries:  
- NSRL  
- NDIC HashKeeper  
- DHS  
For law enforcement users, you can also use Project Vic libraries. See [About Pre-defined KFF Hash Libraries](#) section. |
About the Organization of Hashes, Hash Sets and KFF Groups

Hashes, such as MD5, SHA-1, etc., are based on the file’s content, not on the file name or extension.

You can also import hashes into the KFF Server in .csv format.

For FTK-based products, you can also import hashes into the KFF Server that are contained in .tsv, .hke, .hke.txt, .hdi, .hdb, .hash, .nsrl, or .kff file formats.

Hashes are organized into Hash Sets. Hash Sets usually include hashes that have a common status, such as Alert or Ignore.

About Pre-defined KFF Hash Libraries

There are pre-configured hash sets currently available for KFF that come from federal government agencies and are available in KFF libraries.

The following pre-defined libraries are currently available for KFF and come from federal government agencies:

- NIST NSRL (The default library included in the KFF installer package)
- NDIC HashKeeper (An optional library)
- DHS (An optional library)

For law enforcement users, you can also use Project Vic libraries.

Use the following information to help identify the origin of any hash set within the KFF.

- The NSRL hash sets do not begin with “ZZN” or “ZN”. In addition, in the AD Lab KFF, all the NSRL hash set names are appended (post-fixed) with multi-digit numeric identifier. For example: “Password Manager & Form Filler 9722.”

- All HashKeeper Alert sets begin with “ZZ”, and all HashKeeper Ignore sets begin with “Z”. (There are a few exceptions. See below.) These prefixes are often followed by numeric characters (“ZZN” or
“ZN” where N is any single digit, or group of digits, 0-9), and then the rest of the hash set name.

Two examples of HashKeeper Alert sets are:

- “ZZ00001 Suspected child porn”
- “ZZ14W”

An example of a HashKeeper Ignore set is:

“Z00048 Corel Draw 6”

- The DHS collection is broken down as follows:
  - In 1.81.4 and later there are two sets named “DHS-ICE Child Exploitation JAN-1-08 CSV” and “DHS-ICE Child Exploitation JAN-1-08 HASH”.
  - In AD Lab there is just one such set, and it is named “DHS-ICE Child Exploitation JAN-1-08”.

Once an investigator has identified the vendor from which a hash set has come, he/she may need to consider the vendor’s philosophy on collecting and categorizing hash sets, and the methods used by the vendor to gather hash values into sets, in order to determine the relevance of Alert (and Ignore) hits to his/her case. The following descriptions may be useful in assessing hits.

**NIST NSRL**

The NIST NSRL collection is described at: http://www.nsrl.nist.gov/index.html. This collection is much larger than HashKeeper in terms of the number of sets and the total number of hashes. It is composed entirely of hash sets being generated from application software. So, all of its hash sets are given Ignore status by AccessData staff except for those whose names make them sound as though they could be used for illicit purposes.

The NSRL collection divides itself into many sub-collections of hash sets with similar names. In addition, many of these hash sets are “empty”, that is, they are not accompanied by any hash values. The size of the NSRL collection, combined with the similarity in set naming and the problem of empty sets, allows AccessData to modify (or selectively alter) NSRL’s own set names to remove ambiguity and redundancy.
NDIC HashKeeper

NDIC’s HashKeeper collection uses the Alert/Ignore designation. The Alert sets are hash values contributed by law enforcement agents working in various jurisdictions within the US - and a few that apparently come from Luxemburg. All of the Alert sets were contributed because they were believed by the contributor to be connected to child pornography. The Ignore sets within HashKeeper are computed from files belonging to application software.

During the creation of KFF, AccessData staff retains the Alert and Ignore designations given by the NDIC, with the following exceptions. AccessData labels the following sets Alert even though HashKeeper had assigned them as Ignore: “Z00045 PGP files”, “Z00046 Steganos”, “Z00065 Cyber Lock”, “Z00136 PGP Shareware”, “Z00186 Misc Steganography Programs”, “Z00188 Wiping Programs”. The names of these sets may suggest the intent to conceal data on the part of the suspect, and AccessData marks them Alert with the assumption that investigators would want to be “alerted” to the presence of data obfuscation or elimination software that had been installed by the suspect.

Note: The basic rule is to always consider the source when using KFF in your investigations. You should consider the origin of the hash set to which the hit belongs. In addition, you should consider the underlying nature of hash values in order to evaluate a hit’s authenticity.
Installing KFF

Downloading the Latest KFF Installation Files

You can download the latest KFF installation files and guides from https://accessdata.com/product-download.

Determining Where to Install the KFF Server

Where you install the KFF Server depends on the application and environment you are running.

- For AD Lab, Enterprise and FTK Central applications, the KFF Server is generally installed on a different computer than that runs the main application.
- For large environments, it is recommended that the KFF Server be installed on a dedicated computer.
**Installing Cassandra**

*To install Cassandra:*

1. If required, install 64-bit Java 8.
2. Navigate to `AccessData_Cassandra_Installer.exe`.
3. Run `AccessData_Cassandra_Installer.exe` as an administrator.
4. If required, install Python 2.7.
5. On the Welcome page, click **Next**.
6. Review and accept the license terms and click **Next**.
7. Verify or change the **Destination Folder** and click **Next**.
8. If needed, configure **Remote Access**.
   
   i. Select **Enable Remote Access**.
   
   ii. In the **RPC_Address** field, enter the IP address of the computer you are installing on.
       
       For example, 10.10.10.10.
   
   iii. In the Native Transport Port Number field, leave the default 9042.
   
   iv. Click **Next**.
9. If you enabled Remote Access, set the User Credentials for the service and click **Next**.
10. Click **Install**.
11. Click **Finish**.
Cassandra and Firewalls

During the installation, if you check the box to Enable Remote Access, the installer creates an inbound exception rule for the port entered in the Cassandra installer (if the rule has not already been created).

The rule has the following attributes:

- name = AccessData Cassandra Remote Access Port
- direction = in
- program = “<install directory>\Cassandra\bin\daemon\prunsrv.exe”
- local port = 9042 (or whatever the user entered)
- protocol = tcp

If you uninstall Cassandra, the installer checks to see if Enable Remote Access was checked during install, and if it was, the installer looks for the above firewall rule using the 5 listed attributes, and if it finds the rule, it removes it from the firewall.

Manually Configuring Remote Setting for Cassandra

In some situations, Cassandra needs to be configured to enable Remote Access.

During the installation of Cassandra there is the option to Enable Remote Access and then set the RPC_Address (the IP address of the computer that Cassandra is installed on).

If you set these settings correctly during the installation, no further configuration is needed.

However, if you did not enable remote access or make a change, you can manually configure the remote settings for Cassandra.

Note: Use an editor that supports YAML files.
To manually configure remote setting for Cassandra:

1. Go to the location that you installed Cassandra.
2. By default, it is “<Drive>:\Program Files\AccessData\Cassandra”.
3. Open the \conf folder.
4. Edit the cassandra.yaml file.
5. Search for rpc_address:
6. Change the address from local host to the IP or DNS name of the computer running Cassandra.
   For example, change rpc_address: localhost to rpc_address: 10.10.10.10
7. Search for native_transport_port:
8. Verify that the setting is: native_transport_port: 9042 (or the port you are using)
9. Save and exit the file.
10. Restart the AccessData Cassandra service.

Configuring a Remote KFF Server

To configure a remote KFF Server:

1. Navigate to the FTK-Central bin folder (typically "<Drive>:\Program Files\AccessData\Forensic Tools\<version>\bin\”).
2. From the bin folder, open ADG.WeblabSelfHost.exe.config in a text editor.
3. Find the line <add key=”KFFServerUrl” value=”localhost:9042” />.
   9042 is the default port for Cassandra.
4. If needed, change localhost to be the location IP address of your KFF server.
   For example, value=”10.10.10.10:9042”
5. Save and close the file.
6. Restart the QuincSelfHostService service.
Installing KFF Import Utility

To install KFF import utility:

1. Navigate to `KFF_Import_Utility.exe`.
2. Run `KFF_Import_Utility.exe` as an administrator.
3. Click Next.
4. Review and accept the license terms and click Next.
5. Verify or change the Destination Folder and click Next.
6. Click Install.
7. Click Finish.

Importing a CSV using the KFF Import Utility

You can import Hash Sets and KFF Groups by importing a custom CSV file.

To import a CSV using KFF import utility:

1. Open the `KFF Import Utility`.
2. Click the Browse button and locate the CSV that you want to import.
3. Click Open.
4. Enter package, vendor, version, etc.
5. If you installed Cassandra enabling Remote Access, in the Server address field, you must enter the computer’s IP that has Cassandra installed on it, even if it is on the same computer as the import utility. Otherwise, leave it as localhost.
6. Click Import.
7. When complete, click OK.
Verifying a File Using the KFF Import Utility

You can verify Hash Sets and KFF Groups to ensure the correct file is being imported.

To verify a file using KFF import utility:

1. Open the **KFF Import Utility**.
2. Click the **Browse** button and locate the file that you want to import.
3. Enter set name, package, vendor, version, and set status.
4. If you installed Cassandra enabling Remote Access, in the Server address field, you must enter the computer’s IP that has Cassandra installed on it, even if it is on the same computer as the import utility. Otherwise, leave it as localhost.
5. Click **Verify**.
6. When complete, the Success window will appear, showing the following details:
7. Group Count, Set Count, Hash Count, Photo DNA Count
8. If you would like to open the log for further examination of the data, select **Yes**. If not, select **No** and the window will close.

Removing Pre-defined KFF Libraries Using the KFF Import Utility

You can remove a pre-defined KFF Library that you have previously imported. You cannot see or remove existing custom KFF data (your own CSVs or manually entered data).

To remove pre-defined KFF libraries using KFF import utility:

1. On the **KFF Server**, open the **KFF Import Utility**.
2. Select the **library** that you want to remove.
3. Click **Remove**.
Using the KFF Utility in FTK Central

You can use the KFF Utility in FTK Central to create and import hash sets as well as create groups. The functionality from the stand-alone KFF utility has been carried over.

⚠️ Warning: Apache Cassandra must be installed and configured for this feature to work.

Creating a Hash Set

To create a hash set:

1. From the home page, click on the Settings button from the top-right corner.
2. Navigate to the System Management tab.
3. Select the Hash Sets section.
4. Click Create Hash Set.
   - The Create Hash Set prompt is displayed.

5. Enter a Name.
6. Enter any one of the following **Override Status**.
   - No Override
   - Ignore
   - Alert
7. Enter a **Package** name.
8. Enter a **Vendor** name.
9. Enter a **Version**.
10. Click **Save**.

   **Note:** From the **Hash Sets** section, you can click on the **Edit** or **Delete** button to edit or delete hash sets respectively.
Importing a Hash Set

To import a hash set:

1. From the home page, click **Settings** from the top-right corner.
2. Navigate to the **System Management** tab.
3. Click **Hash Sets**.
4. Click **Import Hashes**.
   - The **Import Hashes** prompt is displayed.
5. Click **Add File(s)**.
6. Enter the location path in the **Server** field.
7. Select the required hash file to be imported.
8. Select anyone of the below **Default Status**:
   - **Alert**
   - **Ignore**
9. Click **Import Data**.
- The **Import Summaries** page will be displayed.

The progress of the import operation will be displayed.
Importing a Hash Set from Review Mode

To import a hash set from Review mode:

1. From the Grid, select the records.
2. Right-click on a selected record.
3. Select Export.
4. Select any one of the following options:
   - **Checked** – This will export the file in native format.
   - **All to CSV** – This will create a list of files with general metadata information.
5. Click OK.
6. From the home page, click Settings from the top-right corner.
7. Navigate to the System Management tab.
8. Click Hash Sets.
9. Click Import Hashes.
   - The Import Hashes prompt is displayed.
10. Click **Add File(s)**.

11. Enter the location path in the **Server** field.

12. Select the required hash file to be imported.

13. Select anyone of the below **Default Status**:
   - **Alert**
   - **Ignore**

14. Click **Import Data**.
Creating a KFF Group

To create a KFF group:

1. From the home page, click Settings button from the top-right corner.
2. Navigate to the System Management tab.
3. Select the KFF Groups section.
4. Click Create KFF Group.
   - The Create KFF Group prompt is displayed.
5. Enter a Name.
6. Select any one of the below provided Override Status:
   - No Override
   - Ignore
   - Alert
7. Enter a Package name.
8. Enter a Vendor name.
9. Enter a Version.
10. Click Save.

Note: From the KFF Groups section, you can click on the Edit or Delete button to edit or delete KFF groups respectively.
Associating Hash Sets to KFF Group

To associate hash sets to KFF group:

1. From the home page, click Settings button from the top-right corner.
2. Navigate to the System Management tab.
3. Select the KFF Groups section.
4. Click on the + button against the required KFF group to which the hash set should be associated.
5. Check a specific Hash Set.
6. Click Associate.

The hash set will now be associated with the selected KFF group.
Running KFF Against a Case

**To run KFF import utility:**

1. From the Process Evidence page of case creation, click **Customize Options**.

2. Select **Document Content Analysis**.
3. Select **KFF**.
4. Click the drop-down list.
5. Select a template to use.
6. Click **Apply**.
7. Click **Process Data** or **Run Analysis**.

**Note:** Alternatively, during review, select the desired items, right-click > **Additional Analysis** > **Customize Options**.
Reviewing KFF Results in a Case

KFF results are displayed in Review.

You can use the following tools to see KFF results:

- KFF Columns. See Using Quick Columns section.
- KFF Facet Filters See Using Facet Filters section.

KFF Facet Filters

You can use the following KFF facets:

- KFF Vendors
- KFF Groups
- KFF Statuses
- KFF Sets

Within a facet, only the filters that are available in the cases are available. For example, if no files with the Alert status are in the case, the Alert filter will not be available in the KFF Status facet.

To apply KFF facets:

1. In the Grid, open the Filter Facets.
2. Expand KFF.
3. Select your chosen facets.
**KFF Columns**

You can use KFF Quick Columns and sort on KFF values. For example, you can sort on the KFFStatus column to quickly see all the files with the Alert status.

1. From the Review, click the **Quick Column** menu.
2. Select **KFF**.
3. The following columns will appear:
   - **KFF Status**
   - **KFF GroupName**
   - **KFFSet**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>KFF Status</td>
<td>Displays the status of the file as it pertains to KFF. The three options are Unknown (0), Ignore (1), and Alert (2).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• If you configured the case to skip Ignorable files, these files are not included in the data.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• If you configured the case to flag ignorable files, and the Hide Ignorable Quick Filter is activated, these files are in the data but are not displayed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KFF GroupName</td>
<td>Displays the name created for the KFF Group in the case.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KFFSet</td>
<td>Displays the KFF Hash Set to which the file belongs.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Processing iWork Files for Review

To image iWork files:

1. Open a case with iWork files.
2. Select an iWork file.
3. Select the Annotate viewer to begin PDF conversion.

   Note: Alternatively, use bulk imaging to efficiently process multiple iWork files. See Bulk Imaging.

4. This will run in the background and store results in the case folder.
5. Once a file is converted, it will be displayed in the viewer.

   Note: To view iWork documents in the viewer, you must have followed the KB article Viewing iWork Files in FTK Plus/Central.
Managing Cases

The Manage cases page provides the list of cases available in the application. This page allows you to access the review portal, view case dashboards, manage load files, custodians, evidence, process data and coding panels associated with a case.

![Cases Table]

**Cases Table**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case Name</th>
<th>Case ID</th>
<th>Project Path</th>
<th>Job Path</th>
<th>Creation Date (UTC)</th>
<th>Actions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>_DM-22343-21</td>
<td>84</td>
<td><code>beaverton-kahl6M$Cases1_DM-22343-21</code></td>
<td><code>beaverton-kahl6M$JobData</code></td>
<td>05/18/2021 18:39:48 AM</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O1-ADBAT-JERRY-RENAME</td>
<td>13</td>
<td><code>beaverton-kahl6M$Cases1_O1-ADBAT-JERRY-RENAME</code></td>
<td><code>beaverton-kahl6M$JobData</code></td>
<td>05/03/2021 15:01:05 AM</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aaron_Fitch_IP_Review</td>
<td>71</td>
<td><code>beaverton-kahl6M$Cases1_Aaron_Fitch_IP_Review</code></td>
<td><code>beaverton-kahl6M$JobData</code></td>
<td>05/14/2021 15:03:40 PM</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BOMAG_Case_RubbleCleftstone</td>
<td>38</td>
<td><code>beaverton-kahl6M$Cases1_BOMAG_Case_RubbleCleftstone</code></td>
<td><code>beaverton-kahl6M$JobData</code></td>
<td>05/06/2021 15:18:38 PM</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bhstecase</td>
<td>74</td>
<td><code>beaverton-kahl6M$Cases1_bhstecase</code></td>
<td><code>beaverton-kahl6M$JobData</code></td>
<td>05/17/2021 15:31:10 PM</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bjoen_Test</td>
<td>11</td>
<td><code>beaverton-kahl6M$Cases1_Bjoen_Test</code></td>
<td><code>beaverton-kahl6M$JobData</code></td>
<td>05/03/2021 15:03:47 AM</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blake Test Case</td>
<td>62</td>
<td><code>beaverton-kahl6M$Cases1_Blake Test Case</code></td>
<td><code>beaverton-kahl6M$JobData</code></td>
<td>05/22/2021 15:37:20 PM</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BoneCase</td>
<td>19</td>
<td><code>beaverton-kahl6M$Cases1_BoneCase</code></td>
<td><code>beaverton-kahl6M$JobData</code></td>
<td>05/03/2021 15:00:23 PM</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caffeine overdose in building 12</td>
<td>58</td>
<td><code>beaverton-kahl6M$Cases1_Caffeine overdose in building 12</code></td>
<td><code>beaverton-kahl6M$JobData</code></td>
<td>05/22/2021 15:46:25 AM</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Case 9-1D</td>
<td>48</td>
<td><code>beaverton-kahl6M$Cases1_Case 9-1D</code></td>
<td><code>beaverton-kahl6M$JobData</code></td>
<td>05/22/2021 15:17:39 PM</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Elements of Managing Cases

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Viewing Details about a Case</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Viewing Details about a Case</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opening a Case</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Opening a Case via Case Dashboard</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Opening a Case via Case List</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Case List Options</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Case Dashboard</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case Summary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Managing Load Files</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Managing Custodians</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Managing Evidence</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Managing Process Data</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Coding Panels</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Creating Coding Panel</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Reorganizing a Coding Panel</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Deleting Coding Panels</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Batches</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Batches</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Batch Administration Panel</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Viewing Review Set Details</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dashboard: Viewing Case Coding Summary</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Creating Review Sets</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Creating Review Sets</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Editing Review Sets</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Editing Review Sets</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Deleting Review Sets</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Deleting Review Sets</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Batch Review Panel</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Checking In/Out a Review Set</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Reviewing a Review Set</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Viewing Details about a Case

You can view the following details about the case within the Case Dashboard:

- Case Overview
- Processing Jobs
- Case Evidence
- Bookmarks and Labels
- File Categories
- Cities (Location)
- Message Applications
- Languages

See Case Dashboard section.

You can view the following details (and edit them) about the case within the Case Summary:

- Case Details
- Evidence List
- Custodians
- Processing Options

See Case Summary section.
Opening a Case

Opening a Case via Case Dashboard

**Tip:** To filter the grid efficiently, you can simply enter a keyword into the search box located at the top of any grid and click the search button or press enter.

**To open a case via case dashboard:**

1. From the home page, click **Case List**.

2. Click on a **Case Name** to load the Case Dashboard. See **Case Dashboard** section.

3. Click on **Enter Review**.

The Review portal will load with all processed evidence.

**Note:** Users will only see the cases that they have been assigned to. Administrators will have access to the full list of cases.
Opening a Case via Case List

To open a case via case list:

1. From the home page, click Case List.

2. Click on the Enter Review icon against the required case.

The Review portal will load with all processed evidence.

Note: Users will only see the cases that they have been assigned to. Administrators will have access to the full list of cases.
Opening a Case via Review Mode

To open a case via Review mode:

1. Ensure a case is open in Review mode.
2. Click on the drop-down list in the top-left corner.
3. Select a case to load directly in Review mode.

Note: Users can copy the case path within Review mode. Click on the Copy Case Path button located near the case drop-down list. The clipboard will now have the case path.
Case List Options

You can click on the Context menu against the required case to select and perform the following operations

- Case Summary / Add Evidence - To view case summary and add additional evidence.
- Import Load File – To import Load files to a case. While you can import load files from the Case List page, it is identical in functionality to importing load files during case creation. (See Case Creation Load Files section)
- Manage Coding Panel - To manage coding panels associated to a case.
- Assign Case Roles - To assign case-level permissions to users. (See Assigning Roles section for more details)
- Backup/Restore Case - To Backup/Restore a case.
- Edit Case - To edit a case name and job path.
- Delete Case - To delete a case.
- Initiate Media Categories - To configure Project VIC/CAID settings for a case. (See Configuring Project Vic/CAID section more details)

Tip: You can click on the Enter Review button against the required case to directly navigate to the corresponding case’s review mode.
Case Dashboard

The Dashboard allows you to view important information regarding a case in an easy-to-read visual interface. Additionally, the dashboard allows you to access the Review portal. See Viewing Data section.

Case Overview

The Case Overview panel consists of data pertaining to the case you have clicked on. The details range from:

- Case ID
- Case Name
- Creation Date
- Size
- Case Path
- Case Size

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case Id</th>
<th>Case Name</th>
<th>Creation Date</th>
<th>Size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>FP cas 26092012</td>
<td>09/26/2021 5:00:20 AM</td>
<td>211.0 MB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Case Path</td>
<td>\172.31.68.19\MyData\cases\FP cas 26092012</td>
<td>Case Description</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Processing Jobs

The Process Jobs section visualizes the status of all processing jobs associated with the case. You can toggle between the following options to view the information in different visualization representations:

- Vertical
- Horizontal
- Donut
Case Evidence

The Case Evidence panel allows you to see the evidence that has been added to the selected case. This evidence may have custom placeholder images if applied during evidence processing. However, if this option has not been configured then the evidence image placeholder will be generic.

You can toggle the Case Evidence view by clicking on Grid View.

Bookmarks & Labels

The Bookmarks & Labels panel provides you with the grid view of all bookmarks and labels available in a case.
File Categories

The File Categories panel provides you with a visualization of all the evidence file types available in a case. The following are the types for views available for File Categories:

- Donut
- Table/List
Cities

The Cities panel provides you a geographical representation of the files that are associated to specific cities. This information is obtained with the use of geographical metadata.
Message Applications

The Message Applications section allows you to have an overview of message application usage found within a dataset.
Languages

The Languages panel allows you to see an overview of the languages identified within a case. This will only be populated if the Language Identification processing option is selected at case creation.
Custom Case Dashboards

To create a custom dashboard:

1. From the home page, click Case List.
2. Click on the Case Name.
   - The Custom Dashboard tab will be displayed.
3. Click Create Dashboard.
4. Select a Layout.
5. Enter a Dashboard Name.
6. Select the Access type.
   - Public: Everyone at a case-level can view the dashboard.
   - Private: Only the users/user groups selected can view this custom dashboard. These users/user groups must be assigned to the case to be listed.
     - Click the Select Users / User Groups drop-down list and check the required users/user groups.
7. Click Create Dashboard.

Tip: You can edit the required custom dashboard by clicking on Edit for the selected custom dashboard.
To mark a custom dashboard as Favorite:

1. From the home page, click **Case List**.
2. Click on the **Case Name**.
3. Select a **Custom Dashboard** from the drop-down list.
4. Click on the **Favorite** button in the top-right corner.

The selected custom dashboard will now be loaded by default.
Case Summary

While the Case Dashboard gives you a visualization of case details, the Case Summary section gives you the ability to make changes to a case. The following changes can be made:

- Importing Load Files.
- Managing Custodians.
- Managing Evidence.
- Managing Process Data.
General Statistics

The Case Details panel gives you an overview of the Case Name, Case Folder Path, Creation Date, Total Objects, Created By and Total Size.

Managing Custodians

While you can map custodians from the Case Summary page, it is identical in functionality to mapping custodians during case creation. See Case Creation: Custodian Mapping.

Adding a Custodian

Refer Creating a Case: Custodian Mapping section.

Removing a Mapped Custodian

To remove a mapped custodian:

1. Click Manage Custodian.
2. Using the Custodians Mapped panel, search for the custodian.
3. Click X.
4. Click Save to finalize custodian removal.
Managing Evidence

Similarly, to the process of adding evidence during case creation, you can edit and remove any evidence added to a case using Case Summary.

Adding Additional Evidence


Removing Evidence

Evidence within a case can be deleted during and after a case. However, deleting evidence from a case does not delete the data source itself, rather just the case data associated with the evidence.

To remove evidence:

1. From the Evidence List, locate the evidence to be deleted.
2. Click delete button.
3. Click YES.

Warning: Once deleted, it cannot be undone. All associated labels and bookmarks will be removed.
Managing Process Data

After case creation you can use the Process Evidence section to specify the processing profile to use during processing. This processing will take place on any new evidence added to the case.

Processing Data

See Process Evidence.

Coding Panels

Coding is putting values into the fields (columns) of documents. The Coding panel in Review allows you to use coding layouts to change the data of the selected document. Coding layouts can be created from the Case List or during Batch Administration.

Reviewers with View Coding Layout permissions can code the data of a document using the Coding panel and the mass actions in the Grid panel. Coding allows you to identify descriptive pieces of information that never had metadata, like images that were loaded and need to have dates manually added into the field. The Coding panel in Review allows you to use coding layouts to code the selected document.
Creating Coding Panel

To create a coding panel:

1. From the home page, click **Case List**.

2. Click on the **context menu** (in the **Actions** column) against the required case.

3. Click the **Manage Coding Panel**.
   - The **Coding Panel** page is displayed.

4. Click **Create**.
   - The **Create Coding Pane** page is displayed.
5. Enter a **Panel Name**.

6. Select the **Users** that will have access to the coding panel.

7. Use the sections below to configure new [Creating Labels](#), [Creating Issues](#), [Creating DB Columns](#) and [Creating Custom Fields](#).

8. Click **Create**.

---

**Creating Labels**

**To create a label:**

1. Navigate to **Labels** tab.

2. Click on **+ Add Label**.

3. Enter the label’s name in the field prompted.

4. Configure the hotkey by selecting a key.

5. Enable **Copy From Previous** option in order to apply the previously made configuration to the current record.

6. Click on the **Save** button.

**Notes:**

- From the list of labels, you can click **Edit** or **Delete** to edit or remove the label respectively.

- From the list of labels, you can click on the **New Label** button against a label folder to create a child label.
Creating Issues

To create an issue:

1. Navigate to Issues tab.
2. Click on + Add Issues.
3. Enter the issue's name in the field prompted.
4. Configure the hotkey by selecting a key.
5. Enable Copy From Previous option in order to apply the previously made configuration to the current record.
6. Click on the Save button.

Notes:

- From the list of issues, you can click on the Edit or Delete button to edit or delete the issue respectively.
- From the list of issues, you can click on the Add Child Issue button against the required issue to create a child issue.
Creating DB Columns

To create a DB column:

1. Navigate to DB Columns tab.
2. Select one or more DB columns.

Creating Custom Fields

To create a custom field:

1. Navigate to Custom Fields tab.
2. Click on + Add Custom Fields.
3. Enter a custom field Name.
4. Select the Type of custom field to be created.
5. Enable Copy From Previous option in order to apply the previously made configuration to the current record.
6. Enable the Required option to force users to enter a value into the custom field before submission.
7. Click Save.

Notes:

- From the list of custom fields, you can click on the Edit or Delete button to edit or remove the field respectively.
- From the list of issues, you can click on the Add Value button against the required field to create another field.
Reorganizing a Coding Panel

To reorganize coding panel layouts:

1. From the home page, click **Case List**.
2. Click on the **Context menu** (in the **Actions** column) against the required case.
3. Click on **Manage Coding Panel**.
4. Click on the **Edit button** against the required coding panel.
5. Hover over a coding panel element in the **Preview-Coding Panel** pane.
6. Click and drag an element in its desired order.
7. Click **Update**.
### Deleting Coding Panels

**To delete a coding panel:**

1. From the home page, click **Case List**.
2. Click on the **Context menu** (in the **Actions** column) against the required case.
3. Click on **Manage Coding Panel**.
4. Click on the **Delete** button.

**Warning:** Clicking on the Delete button will remove the coding panel without prompting any further confirmation.
**Batches**

Batches are review sets of documents that you can check out for coding and then check back in. Batches aid in the workflow of the reviewer. It allows the reviewer to track the documents that have been coded and still need to be coded. Administrators with Manage Review Sets permissions can create and delete review sets.

**Batch Administration Panel**

The Batch Administration panel can be accessed from the **Case List tab**. This panel allows users with relevant permissions to create review sets as well as view the progress of existing assigned batches.
Viewing Review Set Details

To view review details:

1. Select a case using the drop-down list.
2. Select **Show By: Review Sets**. Selecting Batches will give you an overview of the review sets in a case.
3. Click the **Review Set Name**.

   - The Review Set Detail panel is displayed.

**Note:** While viewing the batch details in Batch Information or Review Set Detail windows, you can click on **Edit** or **Delete** against the required batch to assign reviewers or delete the batch.
Dashboard: Viewing Case Coding Summary

When viewing the Batch Administration panel, you have the ability to see a summary of the Case Coding summary. This overview allows you to see the review sets that were created and even if they were checked in as completed, you are able to view those select documents to finalize them.

- Click [Create Review Set](#) to create a new review set.
- Click [View Data](#) to view the review set data in Review mode.
Creating Review Sets

FTK Central allows you to create multiple review sets for cases based on your requirements. This option allows you to assign specific users to batches, which then allow those users to perform review tasks.

To create a review set:

1. From the home page, click **Case List**.
2. Click **Batch Administration**.
   - The **Batch Administration** window is displayed.
3. Click **Create Review Set**.
   - The **Create Review Set** page is displayed.
4. Select the required case for which the review set has to be created, using the Select Case drop-down field.

5. Provide the Batch Set Name.

6. Select the required Filter based on which the files in the case should be filtered before adding them to the review set. This can be labels or label groups within a case.

7. Provide the keyword terms in Batch Prefix field that should be prefixed to the files in a review set.

8. Provide the file count limit in the Batch Size field based on which the number of files for a batch will be automatically allocated.

9. Set the Due Date for the review set by clicking on and configuring the date.

10. Enable any or all of the below provided options based on the requirement:
    - Include Family – To include the family files.
    - Include Thread – To include the related email threads.
    - Include Similar – To include similar files.

11. Select the reviewers from the Select Reviewers drop-down field intended for the review set.

12. Select the coding pane intended for the review set from the Select Coding Pane drop-down field.
Note: You can click on (+) (add button) to add a new coding by configuring the Create Coding Pane page based your customizations. See Coding Panels section.

13. Select the label criteria from the Review Criteria drop-down field. The review process for a file will be considered as completed only if the selected label is applied to the file during review process.

14. Click Save.
Editing Review Sets

To edit a review set:

1. From Batch Administration page, select a case using the drop-down list.
2. Select **Show By: Review Sets**. Selecting **Batches** will give you an overview of the review sets in a case.
3. Click the **Review Set Name**.
4. The Review Set Detail panel will open with options to view **Details**, **Batches** and **Coding Panel** details.
5. Click **Batches**.
6. Click the **Edit** button.
7. Make the necessary changes.
8. Click **Update**.

Deleting Review Sets

To delete a review set:

1. From Batch Administration page, select a case using the drop-down list.
2. Select **Show By: Review Sets**. Selecting **Batches** will give you an overview of the review sets in a case.
3. Click the **Review Set Name**.
4. The Review Set Detail panel will open with options to view **Details**, **Batches** and **Coding Panel** details.
5. Click **Batches**.
6. Click the **Delete** button.
7. Click **OK**.
**Batch Review Panel**

**Checking In/Out a Review Set**

Reviewers can check out sets of documents for coding. Administrators can create and associate review sets for reviewers. When you are done coding a set of documents, you can check them back in to notify administrators you are done with reviewing the batch.

*To check in/out of a review set:*

1. From the home page, click **Case List**.
2. Click **Batch Review**.
   - The **Batch Review** window is displayed.
3. Select a case using the drop-down list.
4. The review sets for this case will appear in **All Batches**.
5. In line with the batch, click the **Check Out** button or **Check In** button.
Reviewing a Review Set

To review a review set:

1. From the home page, click Case List.
2. Click Batch Review.
   - The Batch Review window is displayed.
3. Select a case using the drop-down list.
4. The review sets for this case will appear in All Batches.

   Note: Alternatively, you can select a batch from the My Batches drop-down list.

5. Click Enter Review.

   Note: Alternatively, click Open in line with a batch in All Batches.
Backup and Restoring Cases

The Backup function copies the case's database table space file to the case folder, then deletes it from the database. This prevents two people from making changes to the same case at the same time, preserving the integrity of the case, and the work that has been done on it. Look for filename DB fn. Backup keeps up to four backups, DB f0, DB f1, DB f2, and DB f3.

Archiving Cases

To backup a case:

1. From the home page, click Case List.
2. Click on the Context menu against the required case.
3. Select Backup/Restore Case.
   - The Case Backup Management pop-up is displayed.
4. Click the browse path button to add the Backup Directory.
5. Provide the **Server** path.

6. Click **Go**.
   - The folders within the provided directory is displayed.

7. Select the folder to which the case has to be backed up.

8. Click **Select**.
   - The selected folder path is updated in the **Backup Directory** field.

9. Click **Backup**.

The selected case will have a backup created upon successful execution of the job.
Restoring Cases

When your case is backed up, it is saved within a folder. FTK Central allows you can restore the case state.

To restore the case:

1. From the home page, click **Case List**.
2. Click on the **Context menu** against the required case.
3. Select **Backup/Restore Case**.
   - The **Case Backup Management** pop-up is displayed.
4. Click on the **Restore** tab.
5. Click the browse path button to add the **Restore Directory**.
6. Provide the **Server** path.
7. Click **Go**.

   - The backup cases' folder in the provided path is displayed.

8. Select the required restore directory.
9. Click **Select**.

   - The selected restore directory is updated in the **Restore Directory** field.

10. Click the browse path button to add the **Case Directory**.
11. Provide the **Server** path.

12. Click **Go**.
   - The corresponding case directory is displayed.

13. Select the folder.

14. Click **Select**.
   - The selected folder path will be updated in the **Case Directory (No Spaces)** field.

15. Click **Restore**.

The selected case will be restored upon successful execution of the restoration job.
**Viewing Data**

Using Review, you can select and examine your data in multiple ways. You can use various panels to examine the data. You use the Panels toggle to select which panel to display.

**Elements of Viewing Data**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Viewing Documents in the Grid</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• <strong>File Icons</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• <strong>Current File in Viewer</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• <strong>Grid Details</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• <strong>Selecting Files</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• <strong>About the Amount of Data Displayed in Fields</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• <strong>Performing Actions in the Grid</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o <strong>Productions</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o <strong>Additional Analysis</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o <strong>DocID</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o <strong>Bulk Bookmarking</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o <strong>Bulk Labeling</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o <strong>Bulk Coding</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o <strong>Privileged Files</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o <strong>Ignorable Files</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o <strong>Bulk Imaging</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o <strong>Bulk Native Conversion</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o <strong>Export</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o <strong>Delete</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• <strong>Viewing Object Attributes</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o <strong>Family</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o <strong>Duplicates</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o <strong>MetaData</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o <strong>History</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Columns</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• <strong>Using Quick Columns</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• <strong>Provided Quick Columns</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• <strong>Using Custom Columns</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• <strong>Moving Columns in the Grid</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• <strong>Creating Custom Column Sets</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Using Views

- **Using the Grid View**
- **Using the Thumbnail View**
  - Toggling Thumbnail Size
- **Using the Map View**
  - Processing Requirements
  - Key Controls
  - Longitude & Latitude
  - Color, Size & Shape
  - Populating Map View with EXIF Data

### Using Document Viewing Panels

- **Using the Native Panel**
- **Using the Image Panel**
  - Buttons and Functions
  - Tabbed Productions
  - Redactions
  - Unitization
  - Restore Original PDF
  - Slip-sheet Maker
- **Using the Text Panel**
- **Using the View Panel on Another Monitor**
### Viewing Documents in the Grid

The Grid panel lists the filtered evidence for the selected case.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Status</th>
<th>ObjectId</th>
<th>ObjectName</th>
<th>Labels</th>
<th>FileType</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2285</td>
<td>key3.db</td>
<td></td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2286</td>
<td>cert8.db</td>
<td></td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2298</td>
<td>hardbark.jpg</td>
<td></td>
<td>JPEG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2299</td>
<td>hard.jpg</td>
<td></td>
<td>JPEG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2300</td>
<td>hardbark the aardvark...</td>
<td></td>
<td>HTML</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2349</td>
<td>Options.doc</td>
<td>Test</td>
<td>Microsoft Word</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2351</td>
<td>ALLSTATE CREDIT AGE...</td>
<td></td>
<td>Adobe Acrobat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2352</td>
<td>The Dealz.doc</td>
<td></td>
<td>EFS Encrypted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2354</td>
<td>SLIST.doc</td>
<td></td>
<td>Microsoft Word</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2355</td>
<td>How To Steal Credit Nu...</td>
<td></td>
<td>Microsoft Word</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2358</td>
<td>what the.jpg</td>
<td></td>
<td>JPEG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2359</td>
<td>watermelon.jpg</td>
<td></td>
<td>JPEG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2362</td>
<td>pee limit.jpg</td>
<td></td>
<td>EFS Encrypted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2364</td>
<td>oops.jpg</td>
<td></td>
<td>JPEG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2365</td>
<td>lookalike.jpg</td>
<td></td>
<td>EFS Encrypted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2367</td>
<td>fandog.jpg</td>
<td></td>
<td>JPEG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2368</td>
<td>Desktop.ini</td>
<td></td>
<td>7 bit text</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2369</td>
<td>cancer.jpg</td>
<td></td>
<td>JPEG</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**File Icons**

File Types are identified within the file list with icons. Each file type has its own unique file icon to denote what it is.

**Note:** You can click on the file type icon to download the file in its native format.

**File Status**

File Statuses are displayed in the grid. Icons are displayed in this column to signal if they are tagged or bookmarked items. Viewed items in a row will appear with a darker grey background.

Additionally, items in the grid may appear in red if they are encrypted.

**Current File in Viewer**

While using the Grid, a selected item (or the first in a group of selected items) will be shown above the Grid panel.

**Grid Details**

When using the Grid, the counts for Case Items, Filtered Items, Grid Items and Checked Items are displayed at the bottom of the list.

| Total Case Items: 921 | Filtered Items: 921 | Grid Items: 100 | Checked Items: 100 |
Selecting Files

During review using the Grid, you are able to select files with two methods:

- Select files by checking an item(s) in the file list.
- Select files by clicking on the item in line.

**Notes:**

- You can hold CTRL to select multiple files.
- You can select all the files in the list by enabling the checkbox on the column header. Doing so will also provide you an option to select all files in a case.

---

About the Amount of Data Displayed in Fields

By default, the number of characters that display for a field in the Grid and Coding Panel is limited to 512 characters. Additional characters are truncated.

If fields contain large amounts of data, you may need to remove the column from grid or you can reduce the page size to a smaller size such as 100, 50 or 20 records.

---

Performing Actions in the Grid

During review, you can utilize functions directly from the Grid. These functions range from but not limited to, Productions, Slipsheets and Additional Analysis.
Productions
See Image Panel section.

Creating Tabbed Productions

To create a tabbed production:

1. In the Grid panel, select the records.
2. Right-click on a selected record.
3. Select Productions > Tabbed Production.
4. Enter a Production Name.
5. Click Run.

Restoring Original PDF

To restore original PDF:

1. In the Grid panel, select the records.
2. Right-click on a selected record.
3. Select Productions > Restore Original PDF.
4. Click Submit.

Creating a Slipsheet

To create a slipsheet:

1. In the Grid panel, select the records.
2. Right-click on a selected record.
3. Select Productions > Add a Slipsheet.
4. Enter a Phrase.
5. Select the Metadata.
6. Click Run.
**Additional Analysis**

After evidence has been added to a case and processed, you may wish to perform other analysis tasks. Specific items can also be targeted. Multiple processing tasks can be performed at the same time.

See [Creating a Case: Process Evidence](#).

**To perform an additional analysis:**

1. In the Grid panel, select the records.
2. Right-click on a selected record.
3. Select **Additional Analysis**.
4. Select **Additional Analysis Processing Options**.
5. Select the specific Target Items.
6. Select a Processing Manager.
7. Click **Run Analysis**.
**DocID**

**To assign a DocID:**

1. In the Grid, check a record.
2. Right-click on a selected record.
3. Select **Assign DocID**.
   - The **Document Numbering** prompt is displayed.

   ![Document Numbering](image)

   **Note:** You can enable the **Renumber Documents** option to renumber the selected files in order to eliminate gaps and correct incorrect numbering.

4. Enter a **Prefix** value for the DocID.
5. Enter a **Suffix** value for the DocID.
6. Enter a **Starting Number**.
7. Enter **Padding** value based on which the zeros will be padded to the starting number.

   **Example:** *If the padding is ‘1’, the starting number will be ‘01’, and if the padding is ‘2’, the starting number will be ‘001’, and so on.*

   **Tip:** The **DocID** column can be used during review to easily view documents have been assigned a document ID.
Export/Production Sets

To remove Export/Production Sets:

1. In the Grid, check a record.
2. Right-click on a selected record.
3. Select Delete Export/Production Set.
   - The Delete Export/Production Sets prompt is displayed.
4. Select the Export/Production sets by checking them.
5. Click Delete.

Warning: Upon deleting the Export/Production sets, the label created for the corresponding sets will not be deleted unless done manually.
Bulk Bookmarking

Refer Working with Bookmarks section.

To apply bulk bookmarking:

1. From the home page, click Case List.
2. Select the required case.
3. Click Enter Review.
4. Check the required files.
5. Right-click on a checked file.
6. Select Bulk Bookmarking.
7. Check the required bookmarks.
8. Select the Additional Options.
   - Keep Families Together - Check to apply the selected bookmark to documents within the same family as the selected documents.
   - Keep Threads Together - Check to apply the selected bookmark to all emails related to the selected email.
   - Keep Similar Together - Check to apply the selected bookmark to all documents related to the selected documents.
9. Click Save.
**Bulk Labeling**

Refer [Working with Labels](#) section.

**To apply bulk labeling:**

1. From the home page, click **Case List**.
2. Select a case.
3. Click **Enter Review**.
4. Check the required files.
5. Right-click on a checked file.
6. Select **Bulk Labeling**.
7. Check the required labels.
8. Select **Additional Options**.
   - **Keep Families Together** - Check to apply the selected label to documents within the same family as the selected documents.
   - **Keep Threads Together** - Check to apply the selected label to all email files related to the selected email file.
   - **Keep Similar Together** - Check to apply the selected bookmark to all documents related to the selected documents.
9. Click **Save**.
**Bulk Coding**

Allows you to apply issues, categories, and other field coding to the selected item. See [Coding Panels](#) section.

**To perform bulk coding:**

1. In the Grid, select the records.
2. Right-click on a selected record.
3. Select **Bulk Coding**.
4. Select the desired Coding Panel using the drop-down list.
5. Select the relevant options by checking them.
6. Click **Submit Coding Job**.
**Privileged Files**

**To flag a file as privileged/not privileged:**

1. In the Grid, check a record.
2. Right-click on a selected record.
3. Select **Flag As Privileged**.
   - The **Flag as Privileged** prompt is displayed.

   ![Flag as Privileged Prompt]

4. Select if the flagged files should be privileged or not.
5. Select the below provided flagging options based on your requirements:
   - **Flag duplicate documents** – Check to apply the selected flag to duplicate documents.
   - **Flag family documents** – Check to apply the selected flag to documents within the same family as the selected documents.
   - **Flag conversation** – Check to apply the selected flag to all emails related to the selected email.

**Tip:** To classify the files with privileged flag, the **FlaggedPrivileged** column can be used during review.
**Ignorable Files**

To flag a file as ignorable/not ignorable:

1. In the Grid, check a record.
2. Right-click on a selected record.
3. Select **Flag As Ignorable**.
   - The **Flag as Ignorable** prompt is displayed.

![Flag as Ignorable Prompt]

4. Select if the flagged files should be ignorable or not.
5. Select the below provided flagging options based on your requirements:
   - **Flag duplicate documents** – Check to apply the selected flag to duplicate documents.
   - **Flag family documents** - Check to apply the selected flag to documents within the same family as the selected documents.
   - **Flag conversation** - Check to apply the selected flag to all emails related to the selected email.

**Tip:** To classify documents with an ignorable flag, the **FlaggedIgnorable** column can be used during review.
**Bulk Imaging**

*To perform bulk imaging:*

1. In the Grid panel, select the records.
2. Right-click on a selected record.
3. Select **Bulk Imaging**.
4. Select an Image Format.
5. Configure preferences depending on the selected Image Format.
6. Click **Next**.
7. Configure your preferences.
8. Click **Next**.
9. Configure your preferences.
10. Click **Submit**.

---

**Bulk Native Conversion**

The Imaging process runs automatically when viewing a file in the Image viewer. You can choose to manually run this job for selected/bulk files in advance to make review within the Image viewer faster.

*To perform bulk native conversion:*

1. In the Grid panel, select the records.
2. Right-click on a selected record.
3. Select **Bulk Native Conversion**.
4. Select **Convert to PDF**.
5. Click **Submit Native Imaging Job**.
Export
See Exporting section.

To export data to CSV:

1. In the Grid panel, select the records.
2. Right-click on a selected record.
3. Select Export.
4. Select Checked or All to CSV as explained below.
   - Checked – This will export the file in native format.
   - All to CSV – This will create a list of files with general metadata information.
5. Click OK.

Delete

To delete a record:

1. In the Grid panel, select the records.
2. Right-click on a selected record.
3. Select Delete.
4. The selected record will be removed from the case.

Note: This option does not remove any data from the evidence.
**Export to Semantics21**

*To export to Semantics21:*

**Note:** This option allows users to export relevant data in JSON format which can be seamlessly ingested into Semantics21. The option to reimport (after classification) into FTK Central will be available in a future release.

1. In the Grid, select the records.
2. Right-click on the selected record.
3. Select **Export to Semantics21 > All Checked/All Filtered.**
4. Select Include Media, if the selected records need to be exported in native format.
5. Enter an **Export Path.**
6. Enter a **File Name** (JSON file).
7. Click **Export.**
Viewing Object Attributes

Additional object attributes can be viewed within the Grid using the Object Attributes tab.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Family</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Duplicates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MetaData</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>History</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**To view additional attribute:**

1. In the Grid click the **Object Attributes** button.
2. Use the Scroll Bar to see the object attributes section.
3. Click on an attribute to expand it.

**Tip:** Click the **Original File** button to go back to original file when actively viewing Family or Duplicate files.
**Family**
Parent and child files will appear in the Family section. Clicking on the Object ID will display the files in the Grid.

**Duplicates**
Duplicate files will appear in the Family section. Clicking on the Object ID will display the files in the Grid. *Any exact duplicates will not be shown in the Grid.*

**MetaData**
MetaData can be displayed by selecting the MetaData section in the Object Attributes tab.

**History**
While reviewing, the application will record any actions made involving all files. Using the History section allows you to see what user actions have been made towards a specific file. These user actions range from viewing, exporting and other review related actions.
Columns

Using Quick Columns

You use columns to display specific data properties about evidence items. You can sort, filter, customize, and reposition the columns of information in the Grid pane. There are many pre-configured fields that you can display as columns.

To use quick column:

1. In the Grid, click the Columns drop-down list.
2. Click on any of the provided quick columns.
3. The column changes will be made immediately in the Grid.

Tip: By default, the file type filters will have automatic columns assigned when toggled. This option can be turned off by toggling the padlock button.
## Provided Quick Columns

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quick Column</th>
<th>Columns Included</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| General      | • ObjectName  
               • CreatedDate  
               • LastModifiedDate  
               • FileType  
               • Extension  
               • Path  
               • MD5Hash  
               • LogicalSize  
               • Labels  
               • ObjectID |
| Documents    | • ObjectName  
               • CreatedDate  
               • LastModifiedDate  
               • FileType  
               • Office Title  
               • Author  
               • LastSavedBy  
               • TotalEditingTime  
               • DateCreatedMetadata  
               • LastSavedTime  
               • Office NumPages  
               • RevisionNumber  
               • Extension  
               • DeDuplicateType  
               • Path  
               • MD5Hash  
               • Labels  
               • ObjectID  
               • ParentID |
| Email        | • ObjectID  
               • ObjectName  
               • EmailFromAddress |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quick Column</th>
<th>Columns Included</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>EmailToAddress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Subject</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SentDate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ReceivedDate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>BCC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>EmailDirectAttachCount</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Path</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Labels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ParentID</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calls</td>
<td>ObjectID</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MDCallName</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Call Number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Call type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Call timestamp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>call Duration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Source Application</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Call network code</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ObjectName</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FileType</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Labels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contact</td>
<td>ObjectID</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Call Number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MDPhBookItemFirstName</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MDPhBookItemLastName</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AttrMDPhBookItemAddressType</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>item mobile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mobile home number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>home email</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>work email</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>home address</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mobile work address</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Address Line 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Address Line 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Zip Code</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quick Column</td>
<td>Columns Included</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Source Application</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• ObjectName</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• FileType</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Labels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cookie</td>
<td>• ObjectID</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Cookie base Domain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Cookies Name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Cookies Path</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Cookies Value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Source Application</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• ObjectName</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• FileType</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Labels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Device Location</td>
<td>• device Location Name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• GeoTaggingLatitude</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• GeoTaggingLongitude</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• GeoTagCity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• GeoTagCountryCode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• device Location category</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• device Location Address</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• ObjectName</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• FileType</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• ObjectID</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Labels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bluetooth</td>
<td>• ObjectID</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• ObjectName</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• MDBluetoothDeviceName</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• MDBluetoothDeviceMacAddress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Last Connected Time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Source Application</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Labels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• MDBluetoothDeviceInfo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calendar</td>
<td>• ObjectName</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• MDEventSummary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• AttrMDEventDescription</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quick Column</td>
<td>Columns Included</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MDEventLocation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MDEventStartTimeStamp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MDEventEndTimeStamp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MDCalendarPriority</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MDEventStatus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AttrMDEventReminderTimestamp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Labels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FileType</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ObjectID</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Audio</td>
<td>ObjectID</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ObjectName</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CreatedDate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LastModifiedDate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FileType</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Labels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LogicalSize</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Path</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graphics</td>
<td>ObjectID</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ObjectName</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CreatedDate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LastModifiedDate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FileType</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Exif Photo DateTime</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Exif Image Make</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Exif Image Model</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>GeoTaggingLatitude</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>GeoTaggingLongitude</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LogicalSize</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Path</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Labels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>DeDuplicateType</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Installed App</td>
<td>ObjectID</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ObjectName</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Application</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>InstalledApplicationVersion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quick Column</td>
<td>Columns Included</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• device app identifier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• AttrMDInstalledAppPurchaseDate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• App Permission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Installed App Guid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• device app description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• DeletedDate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• AppPublisher</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• App CopyRight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Labels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KFF</td>
<td>• ObjectID</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• ObjectName</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• FileType</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• KFFStatus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• KFFGroupName</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• KFFSet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location</td>
<td>• ObjectID</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• ObjectName</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• FileType</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• GeoTagCity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• GeoTagCountryCode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• GeoTaggingLatitude</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• GeoTaggingLongitude</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• MessageApplication</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Exif Photo DateTime</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Exif Image Make</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Exif Image Model</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Labels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Path</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Extension</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Messages</td>
<td>• ObjectName</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• MessageSender</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• MessageRecipients</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• MessageSentFT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• MessageReceivedFT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• FileType</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quick Column</td>
<td>Columns Included</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MMS</td>
<td>• ObjectOutputStream</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mobile App Usage</td>
<td>• ObjectName</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mobile Chats</td>
<td>• ObjectID</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quick Column</td>
<td>Columns Included</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• MessageSender</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• MessageSentFT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• MessageApplication</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• MessageSubject</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• MessageAttachment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• MessageAttachmentCount</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• MessageBody</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• FileType</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Path</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notes</td>
<td>• ObjectID</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Note</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• NoteDate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• NoteLastModifiedDate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Note Summary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• ObjectName</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Path</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Labels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Phone Item</td>
<td>• ObjectID</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• ObjectName</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Source Application</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• FileType</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• CreatedDate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• LastModifiedDate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Path</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Labels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Password</td>
<td>• ObjectID</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• MDPasswordAccount</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• MDPasswordData</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• MDPasswordServer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Labels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• ObjectName</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• FileType</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Path</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quick Column</td>
<td>Columns Included</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Search</td>
<td>• ObjectID</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• ObjectName</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Search terms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Source Application</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• URL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• CreatedDate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• GeoTagCity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• GeoTagCountryCode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• GeoTaggingLatitude</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• GeoTaggingLongitude</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>User Account</td>
<td>• ProfilesUsername</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• ProfilesPassword</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Country</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Labels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• ObjectName</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• ObjectID</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>User Dictionary</td>
<td>• ObjectName</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Labels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Path</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• ObjectID</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Video</td>
<td>• ObjectID</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• ObjectName</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• CreatedDate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• LastModifiedDate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• FileType</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Duration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Exif Photo DateTime</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Exif Image Make</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Exif Image Model</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• GeoTaggingLatitude</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• GeoTaggingLongitude</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• LogicalSize</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Path</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Labels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quick Column</td>
<td>Columns Included</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VoiceMail</td>
<td>• ObjectName&lt;br&gt;• Labels&lt;br&gt;• ObjectID</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Web History</td>
<td>• ObjectID&lt;br&gt;• ObjectName&lt;br&gt;• Internet Urls title&lt;br&gt;WebPageURLDomain&lt;br&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Internet Urls Activity&lt;br&gt;• Internet Last Time&lt;br&gt;Internet Url This Visit Time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Internet Url Visit Times&lt;br&gt;• Internet Urls Category&lt;br&gt;InternetUrlDuration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wireless Network</td>
<td>• MDwirelessNetworkSsid&lt;br&gt;MDwirelessNetworkBssid&lt;br&gt;MDwirelessNetworkLastConnected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• MDWirelessNetworkLastAutoConnected&lt;br&gt;MDWirelessNetworkSecurityMode&lt;br&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Source Application&lt;br&gt;• Labels&lt;br&gt;ObjectName&lt;br&gt;ObjectID</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Memory Analysis</td>
<td>• ObjectID&lt;br&gt;• ObjectName&lt;br&gt;VolCrypto_Position&lt;br&gt;VolCrypto_Type&lt;br&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• VolCrypto_Schedule&lt;br&gt;VolCrypto_Cryptokey&lt;br&gt;_PID&lt;br&gt;DLL&lt;br&gt;ObjectID&lt;br&gt;objectName</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• DLLDescription</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quick Column</td>
<td>Columns Included</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• ThreatLookupScore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Path</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Version</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• ProcessStartDate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• PID</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• MD5Hash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• SHA1Hash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• KFFStatus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Injected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• HostName</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Operating System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• VolSource</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Devices
• ObjectID
• ObjectName
• NextDeviceObjectID
• Objloc

Drivers
• ObjectID
• ObjectName
• Path
• DriverType
• DriverState
• DriverStartMode
• MD5Hash
• SHA1Hash
• KFFStatus
• Hostname
• Operating System
• VolSource
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quick Column</th>
<th>Columns Included</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Kernel Modules | • ObjectID  
| | • ObjectName  
| | • Path  
| | • BaseAddress  
| | • ModuleSize  
| Open Handles | • ObjectID  
| | • ObjectName  
| | • HandleType  
| | • Path  
| | • AccessMask  
| | • PID  
| | • ProcessUser  
| | • EffectiveOSGroup  
| | • Permissions  
| | • HostName  
| | • Operating System  
| | • VolSource  
| Processes | • ObjectID  
| | • ObjectName  
| | • ThreatLookupScore  
| | • ProcessStartDate  
| | • WorkingDirectory  
| | • CommandLine  
| | • PID  
| | • ProcessUser  
| | • MD5Hash  
| | • SHA1Hash  
| | • Stage1_BitSigned  
| | • Stage1_BadSigned  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quick Column</th>
<th>Columns Included</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• KFFStatus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• EffectiveOSUser</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• EffectiveOSGroup</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• ProcessSize</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• WindowTitle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• IsHidden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• HostName</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Operating System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• VolSource</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Processors</th>
<th>ObjectID</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ObjectName</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>HostName</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Operating System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>VolSource</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Registry Keys</th>
<th>ObjectID</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ObjectName</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Account Name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Registry OwnerSID</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Registry Hive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Registry Key Path Path</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Last Write Time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Item Count</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Data Length</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ValueType</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ValueAsString</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>HostName</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Operating System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>VolSource</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>OwnerName</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quick Column</td>
<td>Columns Included</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Interrupt Descriptor | • ObjectID  
• ObjectName  
• IDT_TypeAttrib  
• IDT_Selector  
• IDT_MemoryAddress  
• IDT_WarningLevel  
• IDT_ItemType  
• HostName  
• Operating System |
| Sockets | • ObjectID  
• ObjectName  
• ThreatlookupScore  
• LocalPort  
• UDP  
• LocalAddress  
• RemoteAddress  
• RemotePort  
• SocketState  
• PIO  
• ProcessName  
• ProcessPath  
• ProcessStartDate  
• ProcessUser  
• WorkingDirectory  
• CommandLine  
• MD5Hash  
• HostName  
• Operating System  
• VolSource  
• SourceIP  
• DestinationIP  
• GeolocationFromCountryCode  
• GeolocationToCountryCode |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quick Column</th>
<th>Columns Included</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Service Descriptor | • ObjectID  
• ObjectName  
• VolSDTAddress  
• VoldSDTWarningLevel  
• HostName  
• Operating System  
• VolSource |
| Virtual Address Descriptor | • ObjectID  
• ObjectName  
• StartVPN  
• EndVPN  
• PID  
• VADFileName  
• VADProtection  
• VADWhy  
• VADIsMapped  
• VADSuspicious  
• HostName  
• Operating System |
| Software Inventory | • ObjectName  
• ObjectID  
• InstalledSource  
• InstalledLocation  
• EstimatedSize  
• AppPublisher  
• InstalledApplicationVersion  
• HostName  
• Operating System |
## Quick Column

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Columns Included</th>
<th>Address Resolution Protocol</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• ObjectID</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• ObjectName</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Path</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• MAC Address</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Cache Type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Interface Type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• ARPIPAddress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• ARPMask</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Flags</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• FileType</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Extension</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>DNS Cache Information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• ObjectID</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• ObjectName</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• ThreatLookupScore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• DLLDescription</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Path</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Version</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• ProcessStartDate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• PID</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• MD5Hash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• SHA1Hash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• KFFStatus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Injected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• HostName</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Operating System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• VolSource</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>VOLatile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• ObjectID</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• ObjectName</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• ThreatLookupScore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Record Type</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Quick Column

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Columns Included</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Time To Live</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DNSIPAddress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Host</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Priority</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Drivers

- ObjectID
- ObjectName
- Path
- DriverType
- DriverState
- MD5Hash
- SHA1Hash
- KFFStatus
- HostName
- Operating System
- VolSource

### Network Devices

- ObjectID
- ObjectName
- NetworkDeviceDescription
- MACAddress
- DeviceType
- SocketIPAddress
- Mask
- Gateway
- HostName
- Operating System
- VolSource
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quick Column</th>
<th>Columns Included</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Network Route Table</td>
<td>• ObjectID</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• ObjectName</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• DocID</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Network Sessions</td>
<td>• ObjectID</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• ObjectName</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• NetShareSessDesc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Path</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• NetShareSessConnID</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• NetShareSessConnType</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• NetShareSessNumOpenFiles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• ProcessUser</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• HostName</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Operating System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open Handles</td>
<td>• ObjectID</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• ObjectName</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• HandleType</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Path</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• AccessMask</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• ProcessUser</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• EffectiveOSGroup</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Permissions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• HostName</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Operating System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• VolSource</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• PID</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prefetch Data Information</td>
<td>• ObjectID</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• ObjectName</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• OriginalExecutableName</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quick Column</td>
<td>Columns Included</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• OriginalExecutablePath</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• RunCount</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• LastTimeRun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• CreatedDate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Processes</td>
<td>• ObjectID</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• ObjectName</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• ThreatLookupScore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• ProcessStartDate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• WorkingDirectory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• CommandLine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• PID</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• ProcessUser</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• MD5Hash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• SHA1Hash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Stage1_BitSigned</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Stage1_BadSigned</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• KFFStatus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• EffectiveOSUser</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• EffectiveOSGroup</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• ProcessSize</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• WindowTitle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• IsHidden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• HostName</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Operating System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• VolSource</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Processors</td>
<td>• ObjectID</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• ObjectName</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• HostName</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• OperatingSystem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• VolSource</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quick Column</td>
<td>Columns Included</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Registry</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- OID</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- ObjectName</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Account Name</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Registry OwnerSID</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Registry Hive</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- RegistryKeyVal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Path</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Last Write Time</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Item Count</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Date Length</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- ValueType</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- ValueAsString</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- HostName</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Operating System</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- VolSource</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Services</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- OID</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- ObjectName</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- ThreatLookupScore</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- ServiceState</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- ServiceStartMode</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Path</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- MD5Hash</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- SHA1Hash</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Stage1_BitSigned</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Satage1_BadSigned</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- KFFStatus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- HostName</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Operating System</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- VolSource</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sockets</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- OID</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- ObjectName</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quick Column</td>
<td>Columns Included</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• ThreatLookupScore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• LocalPort</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• UDP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• LocalAddress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• RemoteAddress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• RemotePort</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• SocketState</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• PID</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Process Name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Process Path</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• ProcessStartDate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• ProcessUser</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• WorkingDirectory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• CommandLine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• MD5Hash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• HostName</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Operating System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• VolSource</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• SourceIP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• DestinationIP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• GeolocationFromCountryCode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• GeolocationToCountryCode</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>USB</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• ObjectID</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• ObjectName</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Path</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Manufacturer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Product</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• ProductID</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Drive Letter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• First Install Time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• USB Labels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Last Connected Time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Last Mounted Time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quick Column</td>
<td>Columns Included</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Revision</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- SerialNumber</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- User</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- VendorID</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Users
- ObjectID
- ObjectName
- EffectiveOSUser
- VolSysUsersDriversOSUserID
- VolSysUsersDriversLastLoggedIn
- VolSysUsersDriversLoggedIn
- HostName
- Operating System
- VolSource

### Volume
- ObjectID
- ObjectName
- Path
- DriveID
- DriveName
- DrivesPhysical
- DriveSetMaxSecurityEnabled
- DriveSecurityEnabled
- DriveSmartEnabled
- DriveSupportsHpa
- DrivesAtaSalve
- DriveHpaEnabled
- Drive Model
- DriveMountedAs

### Windows Tasks - Actions
- ObjectID
- ObjectName
- ActionType
- ActionCertificateIssuer
### Quick Column

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Columns Included</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• ActionCertificateSubject</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Action Signature Exists</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Action Signature Verified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• MD5Hash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• CommandLine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• SHA1Hash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• SHA256</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• ActionComClassID</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• ActionComData</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Windows Tasks - All

<p>| ObjectID |
| ObjectName |
| ObjectSubType |
| TaskUri |
| Task Exitcode |
| FilenameCreatedDate |
| TaskAccountLogonType |
| TaskAccountRunLevel |
| ProcessUser |
| TaskFlags |
| TaskComments |
| TaskCreator |
| TaskMaxRunTime |
| Task Most Recent Run Time |
| Task Next Run Time |
| Task Priority |
| TaskStatus |
| ActionType |
| ActionCertificateIssuer |
| ActionCertificateSubject |
| Action Signature Exists |
| Action Signature Verified |
| MD5Hash |
| CommandLine |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quick Column</th>
<th>Columns Included</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• SHA1Hash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• SHA256</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• ActionComClassID</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• ActionComData</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Trigger Begin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Trigger Enabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• TriggerFrequency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• TriggerDelay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• TriggerSubscription</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Windows Tasks – Tasks
• ObjectID
• ObjectName
• TaskUri
• Task Exitcode
• FilenameCreatedDate
• TaskAccountLogonType
• TaskAccountRunLevel
• ProcessUser
• TaskFlags
• TaskComments
• TaskCreator
• TaskMaxRunTime
• Task Most Recent Run Time
• Task Next Run Time
• Task Priority
• TaskStatus

Windows Tasks - Triggers
• ObjectID
• ObjectName
• Trigger Begin
• Trigger Enabled
• TriggerFrequency
• TriggerDelay
• TriggerSubscription
Using Custom Columns

To use custom column:

1. In the Grid, click the Columns drop-down list.
2. Click on Select.
3. Select the required columns by checking them.

4. Click Apply.

The columns will now update in the Grid.
Moving Columns in the Grid

To move column in Grid:

1. In the Grid, find the column that you would like to move.
2. Click and hold.

3. Drag this column where you would like to move it to.
   - You will notice a marker where the column is being held against.

4. Unclick to set the column in place.
Creating Custom Column Sets

Custom columns are global columns. In other words, once a custom column is created, it is available for use in all Cases and can be edited in the Administration section on a case-by-case basis. The newly created column is automatically displayed in the Case List with the other default columns.

If a custom column is deleted, it is removed from any previously created case(s) that may have populated the column with data.

To create a custom column set:

1. From the home page, click Settings from the top-right corner.
2. Navigate to the System Management tab.
3. Click Case Defaults > Custom Column Sets.
4. Click Add Column Set.
   ▪ The Add Custom Column Set prompt is displayed.
Enter a **Column Set Name**.

Select the required case from the **Assign Case** drop-down field.

Select the required columns from the **Available** panel.

**Tip:** You can click and drag the required columns to rearrange them.

Click **Submit**.

**Tip:** You can select the created custom column set by navigating to **Case > Enter Review > List View** > click the **Columns** drop-down list.

**Note:** You can edit or delete a saved custom column set by click on the **Edit** or **Delete** button respectively.

### Using Views

You can use different pre-configured views to help you review data.

- See **Using the Grid View** section.
- See **Using the Thumbnail View** section.
- See **Using the Map View** section.

**Note:** Whenever you change views, the File List is refreshed.
Using the Grid View

The Grid displays all objects in a case with the relevant metadata columns automatically applied.

Note: You can click on the Refresh icon to load the updated file list.

Tip: The ‘Files List’ section supports nested sorting options for multi-column sorting. While doing so, the headers of the sorted columns will be numbered based on the sorting hierarchy.
Using the Thumbnail View

The Thumbnails View allows you to see rows of thumbnail images of the graphic files or video files in your case. While you can view thumbnails, bulk operations can be run using the right-click context menu.

Additionally, multiple thumbnails can be selected using keyboard shortcuts:

- **CTRL + A** can be used to select all visible thumbnails.
- **CTRL + Clicking** can be used to select specific thumbnails.
- **SHIFT + Clicking** can be used to select all thumbnails between two thumbnails.

**Note:** Image thumbnails are generated only when choosing the processing option: Generate Image Thumbnails.

**Note:** The Thumbnail view is applicable only to images and videos. A blank thumbnail will be displayed for any other filetypes.
Toggling Thumbnail Size

You can resize the Thumbnails by adjusting the Thumbnail Size bar.

Note: You can click the (chevron button) to hide or reveal the files displayed in the Thumbnail View.
Using the Map View

The Map View allows you to view a map with real-world geographic location of evidence items that have geolocation information associated with them. This lets you understand where certain activities/actions took place.

- Photos with GPS information in the EXIF data. If you have photos in the evidence that have GPS data in the EXIF data, you can see where those photos were taken.

Processing Requirements

- The File Signature Analysis option must be selected when processing the evidence.
- The geolocation data is automatically processed, there is no processing option to select.
- Refer Processing Options section.
Key Controls

Photos with GPS information in the EXIF data. If you have photos in the evidence that have GPS data in the EXIF data, you can see where those photos were taken.

Longitude & Latitude
You can enter a custom latitude and longitude should they have any need to. It can be helpful in situations where there may be some relation with two cases or evidence files.

Color, Size & Shape
Customizations are key controls, especially when you have your own preferences. Specifically, you can change the color, size and shape of location pointers.

Populating Map View with EXIF Data

To populate map view with EXIF data:

1. Ensure a case is loaded with existing geolocation data.

2. Click the Map View button.
Using Document Viewing Panels

You can use different pre-configured document viewing panels to visualize data.

- See Native Panel section
- See Image Panel section
- See Text Panel section
- See View Panel on Another Monitor section

Using the Native Panel

You can click the Native view to display the file in its native format.

![Native Panel screenshot](image-url)
Using the Image Panel

When viewing PDFs in **Image** view, you will see a variation of icons and buttons. These options are useful for different processes such as creating tabbed productions, redactions, branding, unitization and having the ability to restore a document.
### Buttons and Functions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Buttons</th>
<th>Description and uses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Toggle Sidebar" /></td>
<td>Toggle Sidebar – This will open the sidebar, should there be multiple pages within a document, it will show each page for quick selection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Find in Document" /></td>
<td>Find in Document – Allows users to search for words and phrases while having the option to highlight these search hits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Previous Page &amp; Next Page" /></td>
<td>Previous Page &amp; Next Page – Clicking either will toggle between the different pages within a document.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Page Toggle" /></td>
<td>Page Toggle – Allows users to go to pages quickly without having to cycle each page.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Zoom in and Out" /></td>
<td>Zoom in and Out – Quick zoom.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Magnification" /></td>
<td>Zoom in and Out – Zoom with predefined ranges.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Presentation Mode" /></td>
<td>Magnification – Users can control a magnifier on a document.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Print" /></td>
<td>Presentation Mode – Opens the document in full screen mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Additional Tools" /></td>
<td>Print - Ability to print a document as is or with annotations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Highlight Text" /></td>
<td>Additional Tools – Ability to move between multiple pages. Rotate a document clockwise and anticlockwise. Additionally, view Document Properties.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Highlight Text" /></td>
<td>Highlight Text – Allows text to be highlighted within a document.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buttons</td>
<td>Description and uses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>----------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>🆘</td>
<td>Write Text - Lets users type text over a document.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>👤</td>
<td>Stamping – Stamp predefined value on a document.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>📁</td>
<td>Redact Area – Main redaction tool. Allows users to pick a color for the redaction area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>📁</td>
<td>Redact Text – Allows text to be highlighted, then redacted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>🗑️</td>
<td>Save Redaction – Allows burned in redactions to be saved in the document.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>🔒</td>
<td>Burn in Redaction – Action to ensure redactions are held in place.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>🔂</td>
<td>Restore Document – Restores documents back to original state.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>🗑️</td>
<td>Bate Stamping – Ability to stamp or watermark documents.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>🗑️</td>
<td>Unitize Document – Allows documents to have document breaks, deletion of pages, moving of pages and rotation of pages.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>📃</td>
<td>Create Tabbed Production – Creates a child document which can be a holder for redactions or other edits.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Tabbed Productions

FTK Central facilitates expert document preparation, with tabbed production options for creating multiple versions of a document without adding additional documents to a case. This is ideal when redactions are required on a document. It must be done prior to any editing as users will be able to toggle between different versions of a document.

Creating a Tabbed Production

To create a tabbed production:

1. Select the required file from the list view.

2. Select Image in the Viewer.

3. Click on  
   - The Production Options prompt will be displayed.

4. Enable the Add To Production field and provide a name against it.

5. Click the Save button.
Filtering productions

To filter production:

1. In the Grid, click the Facet Filter button.
2. The facet filters will be displayed.
3. Navigate to Tags > Labels > Production.
4. Select the required production label.

Redactions

There may be cases that require redaction of documents for various reasons. FTK Central gives you the freedom to redact documents as you wish.

Tip: You can use the following columns to identify the corresponding information:

- **DocsRedacted** - To identify documents that have been redacted.
- **DocRedactionMigrated** - To identify documents that have migrated redactions from a legacy application.

Note: Any processes beyond this point require users to work on Live Version of their document and then save them as tabbed productions.
To perform redaction:

1. Click the Image in the Viewer.

2. Click **Redact area** to select a color for redacting and select any of the below two.
   - **Stamp** - To stamp a text.
   - **Redact** - To redact the text.

3. Click and drag on the file to apply the redaction or stamp.

4. Select and drag the redaction or stamp to move it.

5. Click to save the redactions and stamps applied to the file.

**Note:** You can click on . to lock the applied redactions and stamps in the provided location to avoid changing it later.
**Unitization**

FTK Central allows you to split or merge imaged documents into child documents by using the process of unitization.

**To reorder a document:**

Unitization allows users to edit documents visually by giving the ability to create document breaks, delete, move and rotate pages.

1. Click the **Image** in the Viewer.
2. Click the **Unitization** button.  
   - The **Unitization Options** prompt is displayed.
3. Click +.
4. Select the required **Action**.
5. Enter the **New Page #** based on which the selected **Action** should be performed.
6. Click the **Save** button.
**Restore Original PDF**

There may be times where the documents reviewed have been incorrectly processed and/or poorly reviewed by a user. FTK Central allows users to restore documents as they were first processed within a case.

**To restore original PDF:**

1. Click the **Image** in the Viewer.
2. Click ![Image](image.png).
3. The restore process will begin.

**Slip-sheet Maker**

Custom Slipsheets allow users to automatically replace pages in a document or across a case during the review process.

See [Performing Actions In the Grid: Productions](#) section.
Using the Text Panel

Upon clicking on **Text view**, you can view the text content extracted from the selected file.

![Viewer interface with Text tab selected](image)

**Tip:** OCR text will appear in this panel.

Using the View Panel on Another Monitor

During the review process, you may require may need to use the viewer on another monitor or on a smaller scale. Snapping out the viewer allows you to use the panel as you wish.

Click the **Pop Out** button to create a new browser window strictly for the viewer.
Exporting

Within the Review portal, you can export files in native format or a file list without having to use the export wizard. This export will create a CSV file with item list details maintaining the current column layout.

Elements of Exporting

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Exporting Files from a Case</th>
<th>Exporting Grid to CSV</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Exporting Files from a Case</td>
<td>Exporting Grid to CSV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Export Wizard</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Export Wizard</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Export Wizard</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Export Wizard</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Exporting Grid to CSV

To export Grid to CSV format:

1. In the Grid, Right-click on the file list.
2. Click Export to CSV.

The CSV export will begin but the operation may take some time to complete depending on the file size.
Export Wizard

You can export files that you find in an investigation to process and distribute to other parties. For example, you can export files that may need decrypting.

Export Wizard Interface

- **Name**: Please enter the name
- **Path (must not exist)**: Please enter the path
- **Export Label**: Please select the label
- **Export Types**:
  - Native
  - Load File
  - ADI
- **Export Parameters**:
  - Export Native
  - Export Load File
  - Export Images
  - Export Text
- **Generate Exclusion Report**
To export using the export wizard:

1. In the Grid, click the Export button.
   - The General section in the Export dialog will be displayed.

2. Provide the export file Name.

3. Provide the file location Path where the exported file should be stored.

4. Select the labels for the Export Labels field, only the files with these selected labels applied will be added to the exported file.

5. Select any one of the below provided Export Types:
   - Native – To export the files into their original file type.
   - Load File – To export the files in a load file format.
   - AD1/L01 – To export the files in AD1/L01 file format.

6. Enable the following option based on your requirements:
   - Generate Exclusion Report – To generate a report consisting of the details related to the files that were excluded from the exported files list.

7. Select the Export Parameters.

8. Click Next.

You will be navigated to the next section based on the selections made for Export Types and Export Parameters fields in the next sections.
Native and Load Files – Optional Configuration

To configure native and load file options:

1. Configure the **Numbering**.
   - New Production Doc ID
   - Original Doc ID
   - Original File Name
   - Original File Name with Original Path
2. Select **Volume Partition Options**.
3. Select **Folder Options**.
4. Select a **Sort Order**.
5. Select **Document Numbering**.
**AD1 – Optional Configuration**

To configure AD1 options:

1. Select **Organize by Custodian**.
2. Select **Exclude Child Objects**.
3. Select any of the following options for **Email Contained in PST/OST/NSF**.
   - **Output message in PST/NSF**
     a) **New PST** – This option is recommended when there are only a few files present for export.
     b) **Reduced PST** – This option is recommended when there are a large number of files present for export.
     c) **Smart PST** – Upon selecting this option, the application will calculate the number of files and selects the best option (**New PST** or **Reduced PST**) to perform the operation with faster results.
       i) **Run ScanPST before Reduction** - Upon selecting this option, the application will attempt to recover and fix the structure of the corrupted PST files.
Note: The **Run ScanPST before Reduction** option will be displayed only when the **Smart PST** or **Reduced PST** option is selected.

- Output Messages as individual MSG files.
- Output Messages as individual HTML/RTF files.

Note: When creating AD1 exports, the **Estimated Export Size** is shown in the summary page. This information may take some time to load depending on the size of the export.
Native – Optional Configuration

To configure native file options:

1. Select **Exclude Export Labels**.
2. Select **Exclude Export Categories**.
3. Select any one of the following options for **Email Contained in PST/OST/NSF**.
   - **Output message in PST/NSF**
     - a) **New PST** – This option is recommended when there are only a few files present for export.
     - b) **Reduced PST** – This option is recommended when there are a large number of files present for export.
     - c) **Smart PST** – Upon selecting this option, the application will calculate the number of files and selects the best option (**New PST** or **Reduced PST**) to perform the operation with faster results.
       - i) **Run ScanPST before Reduction** - Upon selecting this option, the application will attempt to recover and fix the structure of the corrupted PST files.
**Note:** The **Run ScanPST before Reduction** option will be displayed only when the **Smart PST** or **Reduced PST** option is selected.

- Output Messages as individual MSG files.
- Output Messages as individual HTML/RTF files.
Load Files – Optional Configuration

To configure load file options:

1. Select a Load File Name.
2. Select a Load File Format.
   - Select any fields requiring to be included in the export.
Note: Alternatively, you can make use the Default Templates present at the bottom of the page to select any of the following templates:

- FTK Central Export Template
- FTK Central Email Export Template
- Relativity Export Template
- Relativity Email Export Template
- Direct Relativity Export Template
- DOJ_CART Standard
Imaging – Optional Configuration

To configure imaging options:

1. Select Image/General configurations.
2. Set any other configurations:

General:

- Exclude labels
- Excluded extensions
- File format
- Page format
- Placeholder images for missing images
- Other options
- Normalize images
- Produces searchable pdf
Branding:

- Watermark
- Header/Footer

Spreadsheet:

- General Excel Imaging Options
- Page
- Printing
- Formula Substitutions

Word

- General Word Imaging Options
- Formula Substitutions
- Page
Text – Optional Configuration

To configure text options:

1. Select **Export Priority**.
   - Select **OCR Text Encoding**.
   - Select **OCR documents without extracted text**.
Numbering – Optional Configuration

To configure numbering options:

1. Verify the **Volume Sample**.
   - Select a **Numbering type**:
     - New Production Doc ID
     - Original Doc ID
     - Original File Name
     - Original File Name with Original Path
   - Select **Volume Partition Options**.
- Select **Folder Options**.
- Select **Sort Order**.
- Select **Document Numbering**.
Click **Run Export** to start the exporting process.
### Reviewing Cases

While using FTK Central you are able to use the review portal. This portal allows you to filter and search data while being able to label and bookmark any data of interest to then create summary reports.

#### Elements of Reviewing Cases

| Filtering          | • Types of Filers  
|                   | • Facet Filters  
|                   | • Facet Filter List  
|                   | • Quick Filters  
|                   | • Column Filters  
|                   | • Filter Operators  
| Searching         | • Simple Searching  
|                   | • Relationships  
|                   | • Advanced Searching  
| Working with Labels | • Creating Labels  
|                   | • Editing Labels  
|                   | • Deleting Labels  
|                   | • Applying Labels  
|                   | • Creating Label Groups  
|                   | • Editing Label Groups  
|                   | • Filtering for Labels  
| Working with Bookmarks | • Creating Bookmarks  
|                   | • Editing Bookmarks  
|                   | • Deleting Bookmarks  
|                   | • Applying Bookmarks  
|                   | • Bulk Bookmarking  
|                   | • Filtering for Bookmarks  
| Sharing Tags       | • To share Tags  
| Creating Reports   | • Report Types  
|                   | • Creating a Search Term Report  
|                   | • Exporting Reports  
|                   | • Viewing and Downloading Completed Reports |
Filtering

Filters let you leverage item attributes to locate specific data very quickly. They reduce the amount of time that you must examine data because they can narrow a large data set down to a very specific focus. You can also use filters to exclude data that you do not want displayed. For example, if you only want to see encrypted items, you can apply a filter to show you those. If you do not want to see files that were created after a certain date, you can also use a filter to exclude those files from being displayed.

Review includes Facet Filters and Quick Filters. When you apply a filter, it limits the files that are displayed in the Grid to match the criteria of the filter.

Types of Filters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Filter Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Predefined Filters</td>
<td>Predefined Facet Filters are filters that AccessData has created. For example, there is a predefined filter called Graphic Files that limits the displayed data to graphics files only. You cannot delete or modify a predefined filter,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quick Filters</td>
<td>Quick Filters allow you to use commonly used filters without having to find them yourself. These filters are considered as commonly used filters within the review process.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nested Filters</td>
<td>A nested filter is a filter that contains filters within it. Nested filters let you leverage several filters together to accomplish a specific goal. Nested filters prevent you from having to create a complicated custom filter each time you need to use multiple filters together. For example, a simple nested filter could include both Graphic Files and KFF Alert Files as filters. <strong>Simply select multiple filters.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Search Filters</td>
<td>Search filters are added to a live search or an index search. They limit a search to only display results that match the criteria contained within the search. <strong>Simply run a search and apply a filter.</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Facet Filters

Facet Filters give you the option of looking at a detailed list of filters.

To perform facet filter:

1. In the Grid, click the Facet Filter tab.
   - The facet filters will be displayed.
   - Select the required facet filters based on which the results should be displayed.

Note: You can click on to reset the selected facet filters.
## Facet Filter List

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Filter Group</th>
<th>Sub-Filters</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tags</td>
<td>• Labels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Issues</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Categories</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Viewed Documents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Bookmarks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emails</td>
<td>• Senders Display Name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Senders Address</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Senders Domain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• EmailRecipientsDisplayName</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Recipients To</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• EmailRecipientsAddress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• EmailRecipientsDomains</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Recipients BCC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Recipients CC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• EmailStatus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Email By Date (Received)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Email By Date (Sent)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• By Email Type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General</td>
<td>• Evidence Explorer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Language</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Custodians</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Object Types</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Document Content</td>
<td>• Cluster Topic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• People</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Filter Group</td>
<td>Sub-Filters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Email Addresses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Credit Card Numbers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Phone Numbers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KFF</td>
<td>• Social Security Numbers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• KFF Vendors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• KFF Groups</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• KFF Statuses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• KFF Sets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cerberus</td>
<td>• Cerberus Stage 1 Analysis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Cerberus Stage 2 Analysis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Cerberus Threat Score</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mobile</td>
<td>• Message Applications</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Recipient Count</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geo Location</td>
<td>• Country Name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• City Name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Files</td>
<td>• Size</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Category</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Extensions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Status</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Date (Accessed)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Date (Created)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Date (Modified)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internet Artifacts</td>
<td>• URLs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Quick Filters allow you to use predefined filter types provided by AccessData to aid you during review.
To apply a quick filter:

1. In the Grid click the **Quick Filter** tab in the top-right corner.
   - Select the required quick filter based on the description provided below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Filter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Labelled files" /></td>
<td>Labelled files.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Checked files" /></td>
<td>Checked files.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Toggle Bookmarked/Reports" /></td>
<td>Toggle Bookmarked/Reports.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Flagged Ignorable files" /></td>
<td>Flagged Ignorable files.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Internet Favorites" /></td>
<td>Internet Favorites.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Flagged Privileged files" /></td>
<td>Flagged Privileged files.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Remove Duplicates" /></td>
<td>Remove Duplicates.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Deleted files" /></td>
<td>Deleted files.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Carved files" /></td>
<td>Carved files.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Encrypted files" /></td>
<td>Encrypted files.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Files in Recycle Bin" /></td>
<td>Files in Recycle Bin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="OCRed files" /></td>
<td>OCRed files.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Bad extensions" /></td>
<td>Bad extensions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hidden files" /></td>
<td>Hidden files.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Email Attachments" /></td>
<td>Email Attachments.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Filter</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>🌍️</td>
<td>EXIF Data.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>📖</td>
<td>Notes and Bookmarks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>📚</td>
<td>Containers.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- The selected filter will be applied to the Grid.

**Note:** The filters applied in the review portal will be highlighted in green (Example: 📖). You can click on it again to disable the filter.
Column Filters

While in the process of reviewing records using the Files List, there may be times where you may want to filter the contents of a specific column. An example would be filtering the column for extensions. You can click the Filter icon located on each column to then create a filter of your own.

Upon clicking the Filter icon, you will be prompted with a filter creation window. It is simple to use and only requires a custom value to be filtered. You can choose your own logic from a range depending on the column type:

- **Contains** – must contain the string entered.
- **Is equal to** – must be the same as the string entered.
- **Is not equal to** – must not be the same as the string entered.
- **Ends with** – ends with string entered.
- **Starts with** – starts with the string entered.

Others include:

- **After** – after a specific date.
- **Before** – before a specific date.
- **Labels** – list of all labels used in a case.
- **File Type** – list of all file types in a case.

Refer to the **Filter Operators** section.

To apply a column filter:

1. In the Grid navigate to the Grid.
   - Click the **Context menu** button against the required column header.
   - Click the **Filter** button.
   - Configure the filter and click **Apply**.
**Filter Operators**

The following table lists the possible operators that can be found in the filter options. The operators available depend upon what property is selected.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Operator</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Contains</td>
<td>Searches for a text string that contains the value that you have entered in the value field. This operator is available for text string filtering.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>StartsWith</td>
<td>Searches for a text string that starts with the value that you have entered in the value field. This operator is available for text string filtering.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EndsWith</td>
<td>Searches for a text string that ends with a value that you have entered in the value field. This operator is available for text string filtering.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is equal to</td>
<td>Searches for a value that equals the property selected. This operator is available for almost all value filtering and is the default value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is not equal to</td>
<td>Searches for a value that does not equal the property selected. This operator is available for almost all value filtering.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is greater than or equal to</td>
<td>Searches for a value that is greater than and/or equal to the property selected. This operator is available for numerical value filtering.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is greater than</td>
<td>Searches for a value that is greater than the property selected. This operator is available for numerical value filtering.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is less than or equal to</td>
<td>Searches for a value that is less than and/or equal to the property selected. This operator is available for numerical value filtering.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is less than</td>
<td>Searches for a value that is less than the property selected. This operator is available for numerical value filtering.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The following lists the possible value options that can be found in the filter options. The value options available depend upon what property is selected.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value Option</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Date Value</td>
<td>This value allows you to enter a specific date that you can search for. You can enter the date in a m/d/yy format or you can pick a date from a calendar. The Creation Date property is an example of a property where the value is entered as a date value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blank Field</td>
<td>This value allows you to enter a specific item that you can search for. The Description property is an example of a property where the value is a blank field.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pulldown</td>
<td>This value allows you to select from a pulldown list of specific values. The pulldown choices are dependent upon the property selected. The Priority property with the choices High, Low, Normal, Urgent is an example of a property where the value is chosen from a pulldown.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Searching

You can use searching to help you find files of interest that are relevant to your case. After you perform a search, you can save your search or share your search with groups. Then, you can filter your result set to further cull down evidence. As you find relevant files, you can tag the files with Labels, Issues, or Categories for further review or for export.

When you search data, you use search phrases to find relevant evidence. A search phrase is any item that you would receive a search hit on, such as a word, a number, or a grouping of words or numbers.

You can search for text that is either in the metadata of the file or in the body of a file. You can also select a column in the Grid and filter on that specific column.

When you start a search, be mindful of the items in the list that you are starting with. For example, if you have applied a facet filter to show only DOC files, and you search for a text string that you think is in a PDF file, it will not find it. However, the same is not true for column filters. If you have applied a column filter to show only DOC files and you search for a text string that you think is in a PDF file, it will locate the file, regardless of the previous column filter application.
Simple Searching

The Index Search Bar is where you can conduct a query of the Text Index. Index Search allows for fast searching based on keywords. Your evidence must be indexed in order to perform index searches. Indexing can be done either when evidence is added to your case or later. While indexing takes longer when you add evidence items, it is well worth it if you later need to do a search. This search is very quick and produces case specific results rapidly.

![Search Bar](image)

To perform the basic search, provide the required search term in the search bar and click on  or press Enter.

**Note:** After performing a search, you can click on  against the required search term to remove it or click the **Clear Search** button to remove all the search terms.

Relationships

While performing search you can click the **Relationships** button and select any of the following options based on which the results should be displayed.

- **Duplicates** - To display the duplicate files.
- **Family** – To display the family files.
- **Near Duplicates** - To display the files that are almost similar to the original file.
Advanced Searching

FTK Central Advanced Search allows you to perform a detailed search and obtain relevant results using the multiple filters and search options available in this feature.
To perform an advanced search:

1. In the Grid, click the Advanced Search button against the search tab.
   - The Advanced Search prompt is displayed.
   
   - Configure the required filtering options based on the below descriptions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Options</th>
<th>Descriptions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Synonyms</td>
<td>To search and display all the files containing the keywords that have the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>same meaning as the provided search term. For example, searching for</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>‘duplicate’ will also find ‘copy’.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regex</td>
<td>To filter all the files based on the ReGex term entered.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural</td>
<td>Search term is run as it is displayed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phonic</td>
<td>To search and display files containing words that sounds like the specified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>keyword. For example, searching for ‘Smith’ will also find ‘Smithe’ and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>‘Smythe’.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stemming</td>
<td>To search and display the files containing the inflected words of the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>specified keyword. For example, searching for ‘dye’ will also find ‘dying’.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FTK Search</td>
<td>Utilizes DTSearch and does not search fielded values.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuzziness</td>
<td>To filter and display the files consisting of terms that are similar in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>spelling (or characters) to the specified search term. For example,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>searching. For example, searching ‘serach’, ‘serch’, ‘sarch, will also find</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>‘search’.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field Search</td>
<td>To construct logical searches using field names and custom values</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fuzzy logic search; it is looking for similar documents but not exact equals, called homologous files. An example would be two word processor documents, with a paragraph added in the middle of one.
• Click **Search**.

**Note:** After performing a search, you can click on **Clear Search** against the required search term to remove it or click on **Clear Search** to remove all the search terms.

**To perform a Field Search:**

You can use field searching to create logically nested searches. While performing field searches, the value field will provide autofill suggestions on values that may be of use. 2 Characters will need to be entered for a suggestion to be listed.

**Note:** After For example, you can search for the field CreatedDate Equals 01/01/2001 AND ObjectName Contains “truth”. This search would display any records with a specified created date of 01/01/2001 and contains truth in its object name.

1. In the Grid, click the **Advanced Search** button against the search tab.
   - The **Advanced Search** prompt is displayed.
• Configure **Field Search**.
  
  i. Select parentheses if required.
  
  ii. Enter a **Field**.
  
  iii. Select an **Operator**.
  
  iv. Enter a **Value**.
  
  v. Select an **Operator** if required.

• Click the on the **Apply** button to add an additional field search if required.

• Click **Search**.
To expand search terms:

You can use expand search terms to add related words and phrases to a search. For example, when you are searching for “text”, the function will display:

**Search Term Categories:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Include Related</th>
<th>Include Specific</th>
<th>Include General</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>School text</td>
<td>School text</td>
<td>Column</td>
<td>Book</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schoolbook</td>
<td>Schoolbook</td>
<td>Cookie</td>
<td>Matter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Text edition</td>
<td>Text edition</td>
<td>Copy</td>
<td>Passage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Textual matter</td>
<td>Textual matter</td>
<td>Crammer</td>
<td>School text</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Textbook</td>
<td>Textbook</td>
<td>Draft</td>
<td>Schoolbook</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. In the Grid, click the **Advanced Search** button against the search tab.
   - The **Advanced Search** prompt is displayed.
- Configure a **Search**.
- Click **Expand Search Terms**.

**Warning**: The **Expand Search Terms** button will be displayed only upon providing the terms for **Text Search** field.

- The **Term Browser** will be displayed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>searchKeywords</th>
<th>variation</th>
<th>name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>text</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>school text</td>
<td>Synonym</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>schoolbook</td>
<td>Synonym</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>text edition</td>
<td>Synonym</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>textbook</td>
<td>Synonym</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>textual matter</td>
<td>Synonym</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Select the required search term.
- Check the required variation terms.
- Enable the required search term category:
  - **Include Related**
  - **Include Specific**
  - **Include General**
- Click **Apply**.
To save a search:

You can save any advanced search that you design in the Advanced Search Builder. All saved searches are stored in the Advanced Search Builder. You can use saved searches to run past searches again.

1. In the Grid, click the Advanced Search button against the search tab.
   - The Advanced Search prompt is displayed.
   - Configure the required search terms and filters.
   - In the Save Search field, provide the Search Name.
   - Select the visibility based on the below description:
     - Private – To be displayed and accessed only for the user who created it.
     - Public – To be displayed and accessed by all the users.
   - Click to save the search term and perform the search operation.
   - Click to save the search term.

To load a search:

1. In the Grid, click the Advanced Search button against the search tab.
   - The Advanced Search prompt is displayed.
   - Select the required saved search from the Load Search drop-down field.
   - Click Search.
Working with Labels

Labels let you group files in the way that makes the most sense to you. Initially, there are no default labels. All are customized. Labels you create are saved locally and you have complete control over them within your case.

Creating Labels

To create a label:

1. In the Grid, click the Tagging button.
   • The Tagging options is displayed.

2. Click the Settings button.

3. Select Labels.

4. Click the + Add a Label.

   Tip: Click the on a label folder to create a label specifically in the folder. This button will appear when you hover over a label folder.

5. Enter a Label Name.

6. Click the Save button.
Editing Labels

To edit a label:

1. In the Grid, click the Tagging button.
   - The Tagging options is displayed.
2. Click the Settings button.
3. Select Labels.
4. Click the Edit button.
5. Change the Label Name.
6. Click Save.

Deleting Labels

⚠️ Warning: Deleting labels will remove them from the document(s). This cannot be undone.

To delete a label:

1. In the Grid, click the Tagging button.
   - The Tagging options is displayed.
2. Click the Settings button.
3. Select Labels.
4. Locate the label.
5. Click the Delete button.
6. Click Yes to proceed with the deletion.
Applying Labels

To apply a label:

1. In the Grid, select the records requiring bookmarking.
2. Check or highlight these records.
3. Click the Tagging button.
4. Select Labels.
5. Check the required label.

Tip: Checking a label folder will apply all child labels as well as any child labels located in sub folders.

Any changes made will now be applied.

Note: To remove a label, uncheck the selected label. To remove all child labels, uncheck the label group.
Creating Label Groups

To create a label group:

1. In the Grid, click the **Tagging** button.
   - The Tagging options is displayed.
2. Click the **Settings** button.
3. Select **Labels**.
4. Click **Add Folder**. This will create a root folder.
   
   **Tip:** To create a sub group, click the icon in line with the parent group.
5. Click **Save**.

Editing Label Groups

To edit a label group:

1. In the Grid, click the **Tagging** button.
   - The Tagging options is displayed.
2. Click the **Settings** button.
3. Select **Labels**.
4. Click the **Edit** button.
5. Make any changes to the Group Name.
6. Click **Save**.

Any changes made will now be applied.
Filtering for Labels

See Filtering section.

To filter a label:

1. In the Grid, click the Filter Facet button.
2. Navigate to Tags > Labels.
3. Expand the label folder.
4. Select a label or label group(s).

The Grid will update to show only these bookmarks.

Working with Bookmarks

A Bookmark is a group of files that you want to reference in your case. These are user-created and the list is stored for later reference, and for use in the report output. You can create as many bookmarks as needed in a case. Bookmarks can be nested within other bookmarks for convenience and categorization purposes.

Bookmarks help organize the case evidence by grouping related or similar files. For example, you can create a bookmark of graphics that contain similar or related graphic images. The Tags tab lists all bookmarks that have been created in the current case. Bookmarks only apply to the case they are created in.
Creating Bookmarks

To create a bookmark:

1. In the Grid, click the Tagging button.
   - The Tagging options is displayed.

2. Click the Settings button.

3. Select Bookmarks.

4. Click the Add a Bookmark button. Ensure you choose whether you want to keep the bookmark Private or Shared.

5. Enter a bookmark Name and Comment.

6. Click Save.

The bookmark will now be created.
Editing Bookmarks

To edit a bookmark:

1. In the Grid, click the Tagging button.
   - The Tagging options is displayed.
2. Click the Settings button.
3. Select Bookmarks.
4. Click the Edit button.
5. Make any changes to the Name and Comment.
6. Click the Save button.

Any changes made will now be applied.

Deleting Bookmarks

To delete a bookmark:

1. In the Grid, click the Tagging button.
   - The Tagging options is displayed.
2. Click the Settings button.
3. Select Bookmarks.
4. Locate the bookmark.
5. Click the Delete button.
6. Click Yes to proceed with the deletion.
Applying Bookmarks

To apply bookmark:

1. In the Grid, select the records requiring bookmarking.
2. Click the Tagging button.
3. Select Bookmarks.
4. Check the required bookmark.
5. Any changes made will now be applied.

Note: To remove a bookmark, uncheck the selected bookmark.

Bulk Bookmarking

Refer Performing Actions from the Grid section.

Filtering for Bookmarks

Refer Filtering section.

To filter a bookmark:

1. In the Grid, click the Filter Facet button.
2. Navigate to Tags.
4. Expand the bookmark folder.
5. Select a bookmark(s).

The Grid will update to show only these bookmarks.
Sharing Tags

You can share the labels, issues, and custom fields created for other users in order to be utilized during the review process. Using the **Apply Users & Groups** function allows you to share these tags with users to edit and use within the case and coding panel.

**To share tags:**

1. In the Grid, click on the **Tags** button.
   - The **Tags** panel is displayed.

2. Click on the **Settings** button.
3. Select **Labels**, **Issues**, or **Custom Fields** section.
4. Select the required label, issues, or custom fields.
5. Click **+ Apply Users & Groups**.
6. In the **Users & Groups** dialog, select the required users or user groups.
7. Click **Save**.

The user or user groups can now access the selected labels, issues, or custom fields in the case and within the coding panel.
Creating Reports

You can create a case report about the relevant information of a case any time during or after the investigation and analysis of a case. Reports can be generated in different formats, including HTML and PDF. The PDF report is designed specifically for printing hard copies with preserved formatting and correct organization. The HTML report is better for electronic distribution.

**Note:** Click the **Reports** button to access reporting functionality.

Report Types

- **Detail Report:** Standard FTK Report
- **Processing Reports:**
  - Data Volume Details – Category Overview, Evidence List, Encrypted File List, Case Breakout and Processing Exceptions.
  - Email De-Duplication Report – De-Duplication Information and Email Duplicates.
  - Processing Error Report: General Processing Errors.
- **Event Reports:** Event Audit Log – User events-based report.
- **Search Term Report:** Search Term Report – Search terms associated with a case.
Creating a Search Term Report

To create a search term report:

1. From the home page, click Case List.
2. Select the required case.
3. Click Enter Review.
4. Click on the Reports button.
5. Click Search Term Report.
   - The Search Reports prompt is displayed.
6. Enter a **Name**.

7. Enter **Search Requests**.

    **Syntax** - `<Search_term>, <label_name>`

    **Example** – **Official, Priority**

    **Note:** The dtSearch syntax should be followed.

8. Click **Add**.

9. Check **Assign Labels** to automatically apply labels to the corresponding search results.

10. Check **Search Full Text Only** to run the search only across the files’ content i.e. the search will not be performed across the files’ metadata details.

11. Click **Create Report**.

12. Click **View Completed Reports** from the **Generate Report** prompt to view the completed search term report with the relevant hit types:

    - **Docs with Hits**
    - **Docs with Hits + Family**
    - **Size (MB)**
    - **Total Hits**
**Exporting Reports**

*To export a report:*

1. From the **Generate Report** prompt, click on any type of reports.  
   - The report configuration prompt is displayed.

   ![Detail Report](image)

   - Configure the required information in all the sections and proceed by clicking on **Save & Next**.
   - Click on **Generate Report** to generate the selected report.

![Detail Report](image)

The job intended for exporting the report will be initiated.
Viewing and Downloading Completed Reports

To view and download a completed report:

1. From the Generate Report prompt, click on View Completed Reports.
   - Click the Report Name.
   - The download will be initiated.
Data Sources

Data Sources are the sources of data relevant to a case during electronic discovery or security investigation. The data can include electronically stored information on employees, system management computers, and can refer to people, Network shares, Domino or Exchange email accounts, or other public repositories associated with the person.

The Data Sources module allows you to add, define, delete and edit data sources. Once data sources have been configured, data can be collected remotely and then processed.
Managing Data Sources

FTK Central supports data management and collection from 11 different data sources and the details to manage the data sources are provided in the upcoming sections.

**Elements of Managing Data Sources**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data Source</th>
<th>Tasks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Network Share | • Adding Network Share data sources  
• Importing Network Shares data sources from CSV  
• Mapping Network Share to custodians  
• Editing Network Share data sources  
• Deleting Network Share data sources |
| Computer      | • Adding Computer data sources  
• Importing Computer data sources from CSV  
• Mapping Computer to custodians  
• Editing Computer data sources  
• Deleting Computer data sources  
• Creating Endpoint Reports |
| Gmail         | • Adding Gmail data sources  
• Mapping Gmail data sources to custodians  
• Editing Gmail data sources  
• Deleting Gmail sources |
| Google Drive  | • Adding Google Drive sources  
• Mapping Google Drive data sources to custodians  
• Editing Google Drive data sources  
• Deleting Google Drive sources |
| OneDrive      | • Adding OneDrive sources  
• Mapping OneDrive data sources to Custodians  
• Editing OneDrive data sources  
• Deleting OneDrive sources |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Functions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Microsoft Teams | • Adding Microsoft Teams sources  
• Editing Microsoft Teams data sources  
• Deleting Microsoft Teams sources |
| Slack | • Adding Slack data sources  
• Editing Slack data sources  
• Deleting Slack data sources |
| SharePoint | • Adding SharePoint data sources  
• Editing SharePoint data sources  
• Deleting SharePoint data sources |
| Exchange | • Adding Online/Office 365 data sources  
• Adding Exchange data sources  
• Mapping Exchange data sources to custodians  
• Editing Exchange data sources  
• Deleting Exchange data sources |
| Box | • Adding Box data sources  
• Editing Box data source  
• Deleting Box data source |

**Tip:** To filter the grid efficiently, you can simply enter a keyword into the search box located at the top of any grid and click the search button or press enter.
Network Share

Shares are network folders on which the person may possess read and write access permissions. You can add or remove shares from this page, edit a share path, or add and edit a share's locality and description.

Adding Network Share data sources

To add a Network Share data source:

1. From the home page, click Data Sources.
   - Navigate to Network Share.
   - Click Add Network Share.
     - The Add Network Share Details pop-up is displayed.
• Enter the **Path** of a network share.
• Provide a **Description**.
• Choose **No Credentials** if you don’t want any authentication to access it or **New Credentials** to set a username and password for it.

**Note:** The below steps are to be performed for configuring new credentials.

![User Credentials](image)

1. Provide a **Domain/Username** for the network share.
2. Provide a **Password**.
3. Repeat the same password in **Confirm Password** field.

• **Click Save**.
**Importing Network Share from CSV**

To add a Network Share data source from CSV:

1. From the home page, click **Data Sources**.
   - Navigate to **Network Share**.
   - Click **Import Network Share(s) from CSV**.
     - The **Import Network Share(s) from CSV** pop-up is displayed.

    ![Import Network Share(s) from CSV](image)

    - Click **Select files**.
    - Select the required file or drag and drop the file to be uploaded.
    - Click **Import**.

   **Note:** You can click on **Download Template** fill in the details of the network share and upload it for the application to read the network shares to be imported.
Mapping Network Shares data sources to Custodians

To map a Network Share data source to custodians:

1. From the home page, click **Data Sources**.
   - Navigate to **Network Share**.
   - Click **Map Custodian** against the data source to be mapped.
     - The **Map Custodians** pop-up is displayed.

   ![Map Custodians Pop-Up](image)

   - Select the required custodians by enabling the checkbox against it.
   - Click **Save**.
**Editing Network Share data sources**

**To edit a Network Share data source:**

1. From the home page, click **Data Sources**.
   - Navigate to **Network Share**.
   - Click **Edit** against the data source to be edited.
     - The **Edit Network Share Details** pop-up is displayed.

   - Make the necessary changes.
   - Click **Save**.
Deleting Network Share data sources

To delete a Network Share data source:

1. From the home page, click **Data Sources**.
   - Navigate to **Network Share**.
   - Click **Delete** against the data source to be deleted.
     - The Please confirm pop-up is displayed.

```
Please confirm

Are you sure you want to delete the selected Network Share(s)?

NO  YES
```

- Click **Yes**.

**Note:** You can also perform bulk deletion of the data source by enabling the checkbox against it and clicking on **Delete**.
**Computer**

One of the primary sources of evidence used in a case originates on workstations (or nodes) managed by a person. You can add or remove computers from this page, edit a share path, or add and edit a computer’s information and description.

**Adding Computer data sources**

**To add a computer data source:**

1. From the home page, click **Data Sources**.
   - **Navigate to Computer.**
   - Click **Add Computer**.
     - The **Add Computer** pop-up is displayed.
     - Provide a name for the computer in **Computer Name** field.
     - Provide a description for the computer in **Description** field.
     - Click **Save**.
Importing Computer data sources from CSV

To import computer data sources from CSV:

1. From the home page, click **Data Sources**.
   - Navigate to **Computer**.
   - Click **Import Computer(s) from CSV**.
     - The **Import Computer(s) from CSV** pop-up is displayed.

   ![Import Computer(s) from CSV pop-up]

   - Click **Select files**.
   - Select the required file or drag and drop the file to be uploaded.
   - Enable the checkbox against **Associate to Groups** to associate groups to computers.
   - Enable the checkbox against **Merge new groups to existing computers** to associate new groups to computers that were previously added by CSV import.
   - Click **Import**.

   ![Select files and Import buttons]

   - Click **Select files**.
   - Select the required file or drag and drop the file to be uploaded.
   - Enable the checkbox against **Associate to Groups** to associate groups to computers.
   - Enable the checkbox against **Merge new groups to existing computers** to associate new groups to computers that were previously added by CSV import.
   - Click **Import**.

   **Note:** You can click on **Download Template** fill in the details of the network share and upload it for the application to read the network shares to be imported.
Mapping Computer data sources to Custodians

To map a computer data source to custodians:

1. From the home page, click Data Sources.
   - Navigate to Computer.
   - Click Map Custodian against the data source to be mapped.
     - The Map Custodians pop-up is displayed.
     - Select the required custodians by enabling the checkbox against it.
     - Click Save.
**Editing Computer data sources**

**To edit a computer data source:**

1. From the home page, click **Data Sources**.
   - Navigate to **Computer**.
   - Click **Edit** against the data source to be edited.
     - The **Edit Computer** pop-up is displayed.

   ![Edit Computer Pop-up](image)

   - Make the necessary changes.
   - Click **Save**.
Deleting Computer data sources

To delete a computer data source:

1. From the home page, click Data Sources.
   - Navigate to Computer.
   - Click Delete against the data source to be deleted.
     - The Please confirm pop-up is displayed.
   - Click Yes.

Note: You can also perform bulk deletion of the data source by enabling the checkbox against it and clicking on Delete.
Creating Endpoint Reports

To create an endpoint report from data sources:

1. From the homepage, click Data Sources.
   - Click Computer.
   - Click Export.
   - Select any of the following report types:
     - HTML
     - CSV
     - PDF

The report will be created, listing the computers and their associated columns.

Tip: To create a report of specific endpoints, ensure computers have been filtered using the columns available. If this is not followed, a report will feature all computers listed in Data Sources.
Gmail

You can configure the application to collect data from Gmail at a domain (administrative) level. Administrators can collect from individual accounts without needing individual credentials. The service account must be used for collections.

Tip: If you have updated your FTK Central environment with an existing Data Source, ensure they are removed and reconfigured.

Adding Gmail data sources

To add a Gmail data source:

1. From the home page, click Data Sources.
   - Navigate to Gmail.
   - Click Add Gmail.

   ![Add Gmail](image-url)
- The **Add Gmail Details** pop-up is displayed.

![Add Gmail Details](image)

- Provide a **Name** for the Gmail.
- Enter the **Domain Name**.
- Enter the **Service account API key**.
- Select the **Associated to all custodians** to associate all the custodians to the server.
- Click **Save**.
Mapping Gmail data sources to Custodians

To map a Gmail data source to custodians:

1. From the home page, click Data Sources.
   - Navigate to Gmail.
   - Click Map Custodian against the data source to be mapped.
     - The Map Custodians pop-up is displayed.

   - Select the required custodians by enabling the checkbox against it.
   - Click Save.
**Editing Gmail data sources**

**To edit a Gmail data source:**

1. From the home page, click **Data Sources**.
   - Navigate to **Gmail**.
   - Click **Edit** against the data source to be edited.
     - The **Edit Gmail Details** pop-up is displayed.

   ![](image)

   - Make the necessary changes.
   - Click **Save**.
Deleting Gmail data sources

To delete a Gmail data source:

1. From the home page, click Data Sources.
   - Navigate to Gmail.
   - Click Delete against the data source to be deleted.
     - The Please confirm pop-up is displayed.

```
Please confirm

Are you sure you want to delete the selected Gmail(s)?

NO   YES
```

- Click Yes.

**Note:** You can also perform bulk deletion of the data source by enabling the checkbox against it and clicking on Delete.
Google Drive

You can configure the application to collect files from a Google Drive. Once you have configured the application to collect from your Google Drive, you can choose to collect from this source with a collection job. The service account must be used for collections.

**Tip:** If you have updated your FTK Central environment with an existing Data Source, ensure they are removed and reconfigured.

**Notes:**

- When the user runs a Report only collection for Google Drive, native Google files (Docs, Spreadsheets, Slides, and Forms) do not count against a user’s storage quota and show as zero bytes.
- Google does not expose the size of the native files from Google Drive and hence only the file size is downloaded when file is downloaded (File Scan Collection/Non report only scenario).
**Adding Google Drive data sources**

**To add a Google Drive data source:**

1. From the home page, click **Data Sources**.
   - Navigate to **Google Drive**.

   ![Google Drive Data Sources](image)

   - Click **Add Google Drive**.
   - The **Add Google Drive Details** pop-up is displayed.

   ![Add Google Drive Details](image)

   - Provide a **Name** for the Google Drive.
   - Enter the **Service account API key**.
   - Select the **Associated to all custodians** to associate all the custodians to the server.
   - Click **Save**.
Mapping Google Drive data sources to Custodians

To map a Google Drive data source to custodians:

1. From the home page, click Data Sources.
   - Navigate to Google Drive.
   - Click Map Custodian against the data source to be mapped.
     - The Map Custodians pop-up is displayed.

   - Select the required custodians by enabling the checkbox against it.
   - Click Save.
**Editing Google Drive data sources**

**To edit a Google Drive data source:**

1. From the home page, click **Data Sources**.
   - Navigate to **Google Drive**.
   - Click **Edit** against the data source to be edited.
     - The **Edit Google Drive Details** pop-up is displayed.

   - Make the necessary changes.
   - Click **Save**.
**Deleting Google Drive data sources**

*To delete a Google Drive data source:*

1. From the home page, click **Data Sources**.
   - Navigate to **Google Drive**.
   - Click **Delete** against the data source to be deleted.
     - The **Please confirm** pop-up is displayed.

```
Please confirm

Are you sure you want to delete the selected Google Drive(s)?

[NO] [YES]
```

   - Click **Yes**.

**Note:** You can also perform bulk deletion of the data source by enabling the checkbox against it and clicking on **Delete**.
**OneDrive**

You can configure the application to collect all files from a OneDrive. Once you have configured the application to collect from your OneDrive, you can choose to collect from this source with a collection job.

Tip: If you have updated your FTK Central environment with an existing Data Source, ensure they are removed and reconfigured.

**Adding OneDrive data sources**

To add a OneDrive data source:

1. From the home page, click Data Sources.
   - Navigate to OneDrive.
   - Click Add OneDrive.

   ![OneDrive List](https://example.com/onedrive_list.png)

   - Click Add OneDrive.
The **Add OneDrive Details** pop-up is displayed.

- Enter a **OneDrive Name**.
- Enter the **Tenant ID** in the **Admin Tenant** field.
- Enter the **Client ID** of the OneDrive.
- Enter the **Client Secret** of the OneDrive.
- Enter the **Redirect Url** of the OneDrive.
- Click **Save**.
**Mapping OneDrive data sources to Custodians**

**To map a OneDrive data source to custodians:**

1. From the home page, click **Data Sources**.
   - Navigate to **OneDrive**.
   - Click **Map Custodian** against the data source to be mapped.
     - The **Map Custodians** pop-up is displayed.

   ![Map Custodians Pop-up](image)

   - Select the required custodians by enabling the checkbox against it.
   - Click **Save**.
**Editing OneDrive data sources**

**To edit a OneDrive data source:**

1. From the home page, click **Data Sources**.
   - Navigate to **OneDrive**.
   - Click **Edit** against the data source to be edited.
     - The **Edit OneDrive Details** pop-up is displayed.

   ![Edit OneDrive Details](image)

   - **OneDrive Name** *
     - Please enter the OneDrive Name
   - **Admin Tenant** *
     - Please enter the OneDrive Client ID
   - **OneDrive Client ID** *
     - Please enter the OneDrive Client ID
   - **OneDrive Client Secret** *
     - Please enter the OneDrive Client Secret
   - **OneDrive Redirect Url** *
     - Please enter the OneDrive Redirect Url

   - Make the necessary changes.
   - Click **Save**.
Deleting OneDrive data sources

To delete a OneDrive data source:

1. From the home page, click **Data Sources**.
   - Navigate to **OneDrive**.
   - Click **Delete** against the data source to be deleted.
     - The **Please confirm** pop-up is displayed.

   ![Please confirm](image)

   Are you sure you want to delete the selected OneDrive(s)?

   - Click **Yes**.

   **Note:** You can also perform bulk deletion of the data source by enabling the checkbox against it and clicking on **Delete**.
**Microsoft Teams**

You can configure the application to collect files Microsoft Teams business user accounts. You can add, edit, or delete multiple accounts from this page.

*Adding Microsoft Teams data sources*

*To add a Microsoft Teams data source:*

1. From the home page, click **Data Sources**.
   - Navigate to **Microsoft Teams**.
   - Click **Add Microsoft Teams**.
- The **Add Microsoft Teams Details** pop-up is displayed.

![Add Microsoft Teams Details pop-up]

- Enter a **Microsoft Teams Name**.
- Enter the **Client ID** of the Microsoft Teams.
- Enter the **Client Secret** of the Microsoft Teams.
- Enter the **Redirect Url** of the Microsoft Teams.
- Click **Save**.
Editing Microsoft Teams data sources

To edit a Microsoft Teams data source:

1. From the home page, click Data Sources.
   - Navigate to Microsoft Teams.
   - Click Edit against the data source to be edited.
     - The Edit Microsoft Teams Details pop-up is displayed.

   - Make the necessary changes.
   - Click Save.
Deleting Microsoft Teams data sources

To delete a Microsoft Teams data source:

1. From the home page, click **Data Sources**.
   - Navigate to **Microsoft Teams**.
   - Click **Delete** against the data source to be deleted.
     - The Please confirm pop-up is displayed.

     Please confirm

     Are you sure you want to delete the selected Microsoft Team(s)?

     ![Image of the Please confirm pop-up]

   - Click **Yes**.

   **Note:** You can also perform bulk deletion of the data source by enabling the checkbox against it and clicking on **Delete**.
Slack

You can configure the application to collect files from Slack business user accounts. You can add, edit, or delete multiple accounts from this page.

**Adding Slack data sources**

**To add a Slack data source:**

1. From the home page, click **Data Sources**.
   - Navigate to **Slack**.
   - Click **Add Slack**.
     - The **Add Slack Details** pop-up is displayed.
     - Click **Add Slack**.

   The **Add Slack Details** pop-up is displayed.
- Enter a Slack Name.
- Enter the Client ID of the Slack.
- Enter the Client Secret of the Slack.
- Enter the Redirect Url of the Slack.
- Click Save.
## Editing Slack data sources

**To edit a Slack data source:**

1. From the home page, click **Data Sources**.
   - Navigate to **Slack**.
   - Click **Edit** against the data source to be edited.
     - The **Edit Slack Details** pop-up is displayed.

### Edit Slack Details

| Slack Name * | Slack – New UI |
| Slack Client ID * | 80f93279682.831364041460 |
| Slack Client Secret * |                                            |
| Slack Redirect Url * | https://localhost:443/api/SlackAccessData |

- Make the necessary changes.
- Click **Slack** and authorize the account and to establish a successful connection.
- Click **Save**.
Deleting Slack data sources

To delete a Slack data source:

1. From the home page, click Data Sources.
   - Navigate to Slack.
   - Click Delete against the data source to be deleted.
     - The Please confirm pop-up is displayed.
     - Click Yes.

   Note: You can also perform bulk deletion of the data source by enabling the checkbox against it and clicking on Delete.
SharePoint

You can configure the application to collect from document libraries, wikis, blogs, calendars, contacts, announcements, surveys, and discussion boards on team and individual sites of SharePoint. The following are the versions supported:

- Microsoft SharePoint 2010
- Microsoft SharePoint 2013
- Microsoft SharePoint 2016
- Office 365
- OneDrive for Business (Collection of personal OneDrive accounts is not supported.)

Adding SharePoint data sources

To add a SharePoint data source:

1. From the home page, click Data Sources.
   - Navigate to SharePoint.
   - Click Add SharePoint.

   ![SharePoint Data Sources](image)

   - Click Add SharePoint.
The **Add SharePoint Details** pop-up is displayed.

- Enter the **Web Application URL**.
- Enter the **Locality**.
- Enter the **Domain**.
- Enter the **Username**.
- Enter the **Password**.
- Repeat the same password in **Confirm Password** field.
- Click **Save**.
**Editing SharePoint data sources**

**To edit a SharePoint data source:**

1. From the home page, click **Data Sources**.
   - Navigate to **SharePoint**.
   - Click **Edit** against the data source to be edited.
     - The **Edit SharePoint Details** pop-up is displayed.

   ```
   Edit SharePoint Details
   
   Web Application URL *
   http://evshare2013/sites/bats
   
   Locality
   Please enter the Locality
   
   Domain
   ev.local
   
   Username *
   ediscovery
   
   Password *
   
   Confirm Password *
   
   Cancel      Save
   ```

   - Make the necessary changes.
   - Click **Save**.
Deleting SharePoint data sources

To delete a SharePoint data source:

1. From the home page, click **Data Sources**.
   - Navigate to **SharePoint**.
   - Click **Delete** against the data source to be deleted.
     - The **Please confirm** pop-up is displayed.
     
     ![Please confirm pop-up]

     Are you sure you want to delete the selected SharePoint(s)?

     - Click **Yes**.

   - Click **Yes**.

   **Notes:** You can also perform bulk deletion of the data source by enabling the checkbox against it and clicking on **Delete**.
Exchange

You can configure the application to collect data from your Microsoft Exchange server which includes email, calendars, contacts, faxes, and voice mail. The following are the versions supported:

- Exchange 2010 SP1
- Exchange 2013
- Exchange 2016
- Office 365

Adding Online/Office 365 data sources

To add an Online/Office 365 data source:

1. From the home page, click Data Sources.
   - Navigate to Exchange.
   - Click Add Exchange.
The Add Exchange Mail Server Details pop-up is displayed.

- Select Online/Office 365 as the Version from the drop-down.

- Enter a Name for the Exchange Server.
- Enter the IP address of the Exchange Server in Address.
- Enter the Username of the server.
- Enter the Password of the server.
• Repeat the same password in **Confirm Password** field.

Alternatively, if you want to use Graph API:

- Enable the **Use Graph API** checkbox.
- Enter the **Tenant ID** in the **Admin Tenant** field.
- Enter the **Microsoft Exchange Client ID**.
- Enter the **Microsoft Exchange Client Secret**.
- Select the **Associated to all custodians** checkbox to associate all the custodians to the server.

**Note:** If you have previously associated individual custodian to a server, this action will overwrite the associations of the individual custodian.

• Click **Save**.
Adding Exchange data sources

To add an Exchange data source:

1. From the home page, click Data Sources.
   - Navigate to Exchange.

   ![Exchange data source list]

   - Click Add Exchange.
     - The Add Exchange Mail Server Details pop-up is displayed.

   ![Add Exchange Mail Server Details]

   - Select Exchange 2010 SPI, Exchange 2013 and Exchange 2016 as the Version from the drop-down.

   ![Select Exchange version]

   - Complete the required fields:
     - Name
     - Version
     - Associated to all custodians

   - Click Save to add the Exchange data source.
Add Exchange Mail Server Details

Version *
Exchange 2010 SP1

Name *
Please enter the Name

Address *
Please enter the Address

Exchange Web Services Enabled?

Username *
Please enter the Username

Password *
Please enter the Password

Confirm Password *
Please confirm the password

Exchange Server-side Mail Box Indexing Enabled?

Use Custom AD Settings

Associated to all custodian

- Enter a **Name** of the Exchange Server.
- Enter the **Address**.
- Enter the **Username**.
- Enter the **Password**.
- Repeat the same password in **Confirm Password** field.
• You can select the **Exchange Server-side Mail Box Indexing Enabled?** checkbox if you have indexing enabled on the server.

⚠️ **Warning:** If you want to use filters on the data collected, you must have this action checked.

• Enable the **Use Custom AD Settings** checkbox to use a custom active directory instead of the local active directory server.

   **Note:** By default, the application uses the local Active Directory server. If you have an advanced scenario, such as a cross-domain scenario, you can select this option and specify the AD Server, AD Port, AD BaseDN settings.

- Select the **Associated to all custodians** to associate all the custodians to the server.

   **Note:** If you have previously associated individual custodian to a server, this action will overwrite the associations of the individual custodian.

• Click **Save**.
Mapping Exchange data sources to Custodians

To map an Exchange data source to custodians:

1. From the home page, click Data Sources.
   - Navigate to Exchange.
   - Click Map Custodian against the data source to be mapped.
     - The Map Custodians pop-up is displayed.

   - Select the required custodians by enabling the checkbox against it.
   - Click Save.
Editing Exchange data sources

To edit an Exchange data source:

1. From the home page, click Data Sources.
   - Navigate to Exchange.
   - Click Edit against the data source to be edited.
     - The Edit Exchange Mail Server Details pop-up is displayed.

"Note: The fields displayed may vary based on the Exchange data source type.

- Make the necessary changes.
- Click Save."
Deleting Exchange data sources

To delete an Exchange data source:

1. From the home page, click **Data Sources**.
   - Navigate to **Exchange**.
   - Click **Delete** against the data source to be deleted.
     - The **Please confirm** pop-up is displayed.
   - Click **Yes**.

   **Note:** You can also perform bulk deletion of data sources by clicking the checkbox against it and clicking on **Delete**.
**Box**

You can configure the application to collect structured and unstructured data from Box. You can add, edit, or delete multiple accounts from this page.

**Adding Box data sources**

**To add a Box data source:**

1. From the home page, click **Data Sources**.
   - Navigate to **Box**.
   - Click **Add Box**.
     - The **Add Box Details** pop-up is displayed.
   - Provide a **Name** for Box.
• Enter the User Name.
• Enter the Client ID
• Enter the Client Secret.
• Enter the Public Key ID.
• Enter the Private Key.
• Enter the Private Key Password.
• Click Save.
**Editing Box data sources**

**To edit a Box data source:**

1. From the home page, click **Data Sources**.
   
   - Navigate to **Box**.
   
   - Click **Edit** against the data source to be edited.
     
     - The **Edit Box Details** pop-up is displayed.

   - Make the necessary changes.

   - Click **Save**.
Deleting Box data sources

To delete a Box data source:

1. From the home page, click **Data Sources**.
   - Navigate to **Box**.
   - Click **Delete** against the data source to be deleted.
     - The **Please confirm** pop-up is displayed.
   - Click **Yes**.

   **Note:** You can also perform bulk deletion of the data source by enabling the checkbox against it and clicking on **Delete**.
Custodians

Custodian refers to any identified user who may have data relevant to a case under consideration during electronic discovery. This can include electronically stored information (ESI) on employee or management computers, and can refer to computers, shares, email, or other public repositories associated with the user.
Managing Custodians

FTK Central allows you to add custodians, import custodians via CSV files, import custodians from active directories, add data sources to the custodians, and also to edit or delete them as required.

Adding Custodians

To add a custodian:

1. From the home page, click Data Sources.
   - The Manage Custodian page is displayed.

   - Click Add Custodian.
The **Add Custodian Details** pop-up is displayed.

- Enter the custodian’s **First Name**, **Middle Initial** and **Last Name**.
- Click **Upload** and add the profile picture of the custodians.
- Provide a **Username** of the custodian.
- Enter the custodian’s **Email Address**.
- The network **Domain** to which the custodian belongs.
- Enter the custodian’s **Employee ID**.
- The **Notes Username** of the custodian as it appears in their Lotus Notes Directory.
- Click **Save**.
**Importing Custodians from CSV**

You can also import a list of custodians into the system from a CSV file.

**To import custodians from CSV:**

1. From the home page, click **Data Sources**.
   - Click **Import from CSV**.
     - The **Import Custodian(s) from CSV** pop-up is displayed.
   - Click **Select files**.
   - Select the required file or drag and drop the file to be uploaded.
   - Choose if you want the entries in the CSV to overwrite the information of existing custodians.
   - Click **Import**.

   ![Import Custodian(s) from CSV pop-up]

   - Click **Select files**.
   - Select the required file or drag and drop the file to be uploaded.
   - Choose if you want the entries in the CSV to overwrite the information of existing custodians.
   - Click **Import**.

**Note:** You can also click on **Download Template** and fill in the necessary details and upload to import them to the application.
**Importing Custodians from Active Directory (AD)**

You can also import custodians from Active Directory. The custodian information is automatically taken from the Active Directory. However, you can edit the custodian information later if required.

**Warning**: You must perform the [Active Directory configuration](#) before proceeding to import custodians from it.

**To import custodians from an Active Directory:**

1. From the home page, click **Data Sources**.
   - Click **Import from AD**.
     - The **Import Custodian From Active Directory** pop-up is displayed.
   - Select the **Search/Browse Depth** as required.
   - **Immediate Children** – Select this to take the immediate subfolders of the specified path and import each of those subfolders’ content as a unique evidence item. You can automatically create a custodian based on the child folder’s name (if the child folder has a first and last name separated by a space) and have it associated with the data in the subfolder.
   - **All Children** – Select this to take all the folders of the specified path and imports all the files.
- Select the **Active Directory**.
- Select the custodians from the right-pane.

**Note:** You can also search and select the required custodians.

- Click **Add to Import List**.
  - The selected users will be displayed in the Import List section.
• Click **Check For Conflicts**.

![Import Custodians From Active Directory](image)

- Good to Go.
- Already existing custodians won't be added again.
- Deleted custodians will be undeleted.

• Click **Import**.
To import additional active directory column:

1. Click Add AD Column to add additional information to the Active Directory.

   - The Active Directory Column Management pop-up is displayed.

   - Click Add new.

   - The below screen will be displayed.
• Enter the **Alias** name for the Active Directory.
• Select the **AD Field** from the drop-down.
• Enable the **Searchable** checkbox to make the column searchable.
• Enable the **Hidden** checkbox to hide the column for the users.

• Click **Import**.

• Click **Import**.

**Editing Custodians**

*To edit a custodian information:*

1. From the home page, click **Data Sources**.
   - Click **Edit** against the custodian to be edited.
   - Make the necessary changes.
   - Click **Save**.
Deleting Custodians

To delete a custodian:

1. From the home page, click Data Sources.
   - Click Delete against the custodian to be deleted.
     - The Please confirm pop-up is displayed.
     - Click YES.
   - Click YES.

Note: You can also perform bulk deletion of the custodians, by enabling the checkbox against it and clicking on Delete.
Mapping Data to Custodians

Data Mapping is the process of associating custodians with the data sources applicable for them. You can associate one or more data sources to a custodian.

To map data sources for a custodian:

1. From the home page, click Data Sources.
   - The Manage Custodian page is displayed.

   ![Manage Custodian Page]

   - Select the required custodians from the list.

   ![Select Custodians]

• Click **Data Mapping**.
  - The **Data Mapping – Custodians** page is displayed.

  ![Data Mapping – Custodians](image)

• Click the associate data source icon for the required data source.
  - The map data source pop-up is displayed.

• Select any of the existing data source.
• Click **Save**.

**Notes:**

- You can also [create a new data source](#) by clicking the **Add** button from the map data source pop-up.
- You can associate a custodian to more than one data source types.
Managing Active Directory Group

FTK Central allows you to group more than one Active Directories under one group to organize it easily. Linking multiple active directories with similar requirements under one group makes it easier to provide permissions and manage them.

Adding Active Directory Group

To add an active directory group:

1. From the home page, click Data Sources.
   - Navigate to the Active Directory Group tab.
   - Click Add Active Directory.

   The Add Active Directory Group Details page is displayed.
• Provide a name for the active directory in **Group Name**.
• Provide a **Description** for the group.
• Click **Save**.

**Notes:**

• From the Active Directory Groups section, you can select a group and click **Add** against it to add a sub-group to it.
• From the Active Directory Groups section, you can select a group/sub-group and click **Edit** to update the information.
• From the Active Directory Groups section, you can select a group/sub-group and click **Delete** to remove it.
Associating Active Directories

**Associating custodians with active directory group**

**To associate custodians to an active directory group:**

1. From the home page, click **Data Sources**.
   - Navigate to the **Active Directory Group** tab.
   - Click on the required active directory group/sub-group.
   - Click **Associate Custodian(s)**.

   ![Image of FTK Central interface showing Active Directory group and custodian association]

   - Click **Associate Custodian(s)**.
The Map Custodians pop-up is displayed.

- Select the required custodians by enabling the checkbox against them.
- Click Save.
**Associating computers with active directory group**

**To associate computers to an active directory group:**

1. From the home page, click **Data Sources**.
   - Navigate to the **Active Directory Group** tab.
   - Click on the required active directory group/sub-group.

   ![Active Directory Group Page](image)

   - Click **Associate Network Share(s)**.
- The **Map Network Shares** pop-up is displayed.

![Map Network Shares](image)

- Select the required custodians by enabling the checkbox against them.
- Click **Save**.
**Associating custodians with active directory group**

**To associate custodians to an active directory group:**

1. From the home page, click **Data Sources**.
   - Navigate to the **Active Directory Group** tab.
   - Click on the required active directory group/sub-group.
   - Click **Associate Computer(s)**.
- The **Map Computers** pop-up is displayed.

- Select the required custodians by enabling the checkbox against them.
- **Click Save.**
LitHolds

The Litigation Hold (LitHolds) is a notification management system that efficiently handles all aspects and stages of the litigation hold process within your enterprise. The lit hold features offer email notification templates and interview question templates, reports, histories, reminders, acceptance records, interview response records, and centralizes the relevant data in one location.
### Elements of LitHolds

#### Configuring LitHolds
- General LitHold Configuration
- Managing IT Staff
  - Adding IT Staff
  - Adding IT Staff Group
  - Mapping users to IT Staff Group
- Managing Approver
  - Adding Approver Group
  - Mapping users to Approver Group
- Adding Email Templates
- Documents Templates
  - Creating document templates
  - Adding document to templates
- Creating Interview Templates

#### Managing LitHolds
- Creating LitHolds
- Viewing LitHolds
- Editing LitHolds
- Deleting LitHolds
- Approving LitHolds
- Deactivating LitHolds
- Activating LitHolds
- Resubmitting LitHolds
- Viewing Custodians Responses

#### Generating Reports
- Hold Summary Report
- Custodian Details Report
- Hold Details Report
- Hold Custodians Report
Configuring LitHolds

Before you create litigation holds, you need to configure the following Litigation Hold general settings.

LitHold Configuration

To configure the general lithold settings:

1. From the home page, click LitHolds.
   - The Manage page of LitHolds is displayed.

2. Click LitHold Configuration.
   - The LitHold Management page is displayed.

3. Provide the sender’s email address in Email Sent From Address field.
4. Provide the temporary storage location for reports data in **Hold Report Temporary Storage Path** field.

5. Click **Upload** and choose the **Notification Site Logo** to be uploaded.

6. Click **Upload** and choose the **Notification Email Logo** to be uploaded.

7. Provide the base address of the server running Lit Hold in **Website Base Address**.

   **Note:** The base address includes the protocol and server name, but not the application or the page that is currently displayed. For example, http://<server_name_or_IP_address>/.

8. Provide the **Person/IT Acceptance Message**.

   **Note:** This message is displayed at the bottom of the Person and IT Staff Hold Notification pages, just above the Accept button. This acts as an acknowledgement message, for example, “By clicking accept you agree to the terms set forth.”

9. Provide the **Default Escalation Stage 2 Email Address**.

   **Notes:** You can set two levels of escalation policies for person hold acceptance.
   
   - Stage One: If a custodian doesn’t accept the hold within a number of specified days, the first escalation email is sent to their manager.
   
   - Stage Two: After a specified number of days, the next escalation is sent to the email address specified in **Default Escalation Stage 2 Email Address** field.

10. Provide an email address in **Test Email Settings** and click **Send** to check if you can receive emails.

11. Click **Save**.
Managing IT Staff

The IT Staff are those individuals in an organization that work with the organization’s file aging. During a lit hold, they can receive notifications about lit holds.

Adding IT Staffs

To add an IT staff:

1. From the home page, click LitHolds.
2. Click LitHold Configuration.
3. Navigate to Manage IT Staff tab.

4. Click Add IT Staff.
The **Add IT Staff** pop-up is displayed.

5. Enter the **First Name**, **Middle Initial** and **Last Name** of the IT Staff.
6. Enter the **Email Address**, **Title** and **Username** of the IT Staff.
7. Enter the **Domain**.
8. Click **Upload** and choose the **Profile Picture** of the IT Staff.
9. Click **Save**.

**Notes:**

- From the IT Staff list, you can click **Edit** against the IT Staff member to edit the staff information.
- From the IT Staff list, you can click **Delete** against the IT Staff member to delete the staff.
Adding IT Staff Groups

To add an IT staff group:

1. From the home page, click LitHolds.
   - Click LitHold Configuration.
   - Navigate to Manage IT Staff tab.
   - Click Add IT Staff Group.
The **Add IT Staff Group** pop-up is displayed.

- **Enter the** **Group Name**.
- **Enter the group** **Description**.
- **Click Save**.

**Notes:**

- From the IT Staff Groups list, you can click **Edit** against the IT Staff group to edit it.
- From the IT Staff Groups list, you can click **Delete** against the IT Staff member to delete it.
**Mapping users to IT Staff Group**

**To map users to IT staff group:**

1. From the home page, click **LitHolds**.
   - Click **LitHold Configuration**.
   - Navigate to **Manage IT Staff** tab.
   - Click **Map User To Group**.
     - The **Map Users to IT Staff Group** pop-up is displayed.
     - Select the **IT Staff Group** from the drop-down.
     - Select the users from **Map Users** field.
     - Provide a **Description**.
     - Click **Map Users**. The newly created IT Staff group will be displayed.

   **Note:** You can choose a default group from the list of groups displayed upon clicking the **Default Group** option.
Managing Approver

Adding Approver Groups

To add approver group:

1. From the home page, click LitHolds.
   - Click LitHold Configuration.
   - Navigate to Manage Approver tab.

   ![LitHold Management](image)

   **Note:** You can click Edit against the approver to edit it.

   - Click Add Approver Group.
- The **Add Approver Group** pop-up is displayed.

![Add Approver Group Pop-up](image)

- Provide a **Group Name** and **Description**.
- Click **Save**.

**Notes:**

- From the Approvers group list, you can click **Edit** against the approver group to edit it.
- From the Approvers group list, you can click **Delete** against the approver group to delete it.
Mapping users to Approver Group

To map users to approver group:

1. From the home page, click LitHolds.
   - Click LitHold Configuration.
   - Navigate to Manage Approver tab.
   - Click Map User To Group.
     - The Map Users to Approver Group pop-up is displayed.

- Select the Approver Group from the drop-down.
- Select the users from Map Users field.
- Enter the Description.
- Click Map Users.
Email Templates

Lit holds send email notifications to custodians, IT Staff, and the Hold Approver informing them of the status and events of the lit hold. When creating a lit hold, you must specify the text of these email notifications. To expedite this process, you can store and use text in email templates. When you create a lit hold, you can choose the template that you want to use.

**Adding email templates**

To create a new email template:

1. From the home page, click **LitHolds**.
   - Click **LitHold Configuration**.
   - Navigate to **Email Templates** tab.

![Image of the Email Templates section in the FTK Central User Guide](image-url)
- Select any of the following **Template Type**.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Email Template Type</th>
<th>Purposes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Approval</td>
<td>Sent to the litigation hold manager for their approval.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Custodian Acceptance</td>
<td>Sent to the Custodian describing the parameters of the hold, and linking them to the Landing Page where they can view the Stop aging Letters and acknowledge receipt of the litigation hold.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Custodian Reminder</td>
<td>Reminds the Custodian that they are still involved a litigation hold.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Custodian Termination</td>
<td>Notifies the Custodian that their participation in the litigation hold is no longer necessary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Custodian Questions</td>
<td>You may change the interview questions of a hold.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Changed Reminder</td>
<td>This is the email template that will remind Custodians of the change in interview questions and that they need to re-answer them.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IT Acceptance</td>
<td>Sent to the IT Staff members to accept the corresponding LitHold.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IT Reminder</td>
<td>Reminds the IT Staff members that they are still involved a litigation hold.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IT Termination</td>
<td>Notifies the IT Staff members that their participation in the litigation hold is no longer necessary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Escalation Stage One</td>
<td>When a custodian doesn't accept the hold within a number of specified days, the first escalation email is sent to their manager. This is the email template for a Stage One Escalation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Escalation Stage Two</td>
<td>After a specified number of days, the next escalation is sent to the specified email address. This is the email template for a Stage Two Escalation.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
- Select an existing template or **Create New Template** from the **Template Name** drop-down.
- Enter the email **Subject** for the email template.
- Enter the email **Body** for the email template.

**Note:** To set this email template as default for the selected Template type, you can enable **Set as Default** option.

- Click **Save**.

**Note:** You can provide the **Test Email** address and click **Send** to test if the email notifications are received as intended.
Documents Templates

These are any supporting documents that you want to attach to the litigation hold notification emails. To do so, you have to first create a document template and add a document to it.

Creating document templates

To create a document template:

1. From the home page, click LitHolds.
   - Click LitHold Configuration.
   - Navigate to Document Templates tab.
   - Click Create Document Template.
     - The Create Document Template pop-up is displayed.

   - Enter the Template Name.
   - Enter the Template Description.
   - Click Save.
Adding document to templates

To add a document to template:

1. From the home page, click LitHolds.
   - Click LitHold Configuration.
   - Navigate to Document Templates tab.
   - Click Edit against the document template
     - The Update Document Template pop-up is displayed.
• Select any one **File Type** as explained below:

• **Custodian Notice**: To attach the documents and questionnaires corresponding to the Custodians.

• **IT Staff Notice**: To attach the documents and questionnaires corresponding to the IT staffs.

• Click **Select files** to upload the file.

• Click **Save**.

**Note:** From the Document Template list, you can click **Delete** against the document template to delete it.
Interview Templates

When you create a lit hold, you have the option of specifying interview questions. These interview questions are given to custodians when they accept a lit hold.

Creating Interview templates

To create an interview template:

1. From the home page, click LitHolds.
   - Click LitHold Configuration.
   - Navigate to Interview Templates tab.
   - Click Create Interview Template.
     - The Create Interview Template pop-up is displayed.

   - Enable the Allow Interview Review to allow custodians to review the Interview after completing.
- Enable **Allow Modification** option to allow custodians to modify the Interview after completing.

  **Warning:** This option will be applicable only when the **Allow Interview Review** option is enabled.

- Provide a **Template Name**.
- Provide a **Template Description**.
- Enter the **Question**.

**Note:** You can enable the **Required** checkbox to make it mandatory.

- Select the question **Type** as required.
  - Text – To provide a text box for the custodian to write a response.
  - Checkbox – To request the custodian to select one or more options.
  - Radio button – To request the custodian to select any one of the options.

**Note:** Upon selecting Checkbox or radio button, you can click **Add** to add options or **Remove** to remove an existing option. Also, you can select **Add ‘Other’ option** to add other as an option.

- Click **Add New Questions** to add another question and repeat as required.

**Note:** At any point, you can select a question and click **Delete** to delete it or click **Reset** to clear the complete questionnaire.
• Click **Create Template**.

**Notes:**

• Enable the **Default Template** option to set this as the default interview template.

• From the interview template list, you can click **Edit** against the Interview template to edit it.

• From the interview template list, you can click **Delete** against the interview template to delete it.
Creating LitHolds

To create a lithold:

1. From the home page, click LitHolds.
   - The Manage page of LitHolds is displayed.

   ![LitHolds Manage Page]

   - Click Create New Hold.
   - The Create Hold page is displayed.

   ![Create Hold Page]
General - Basic Details

- Enter the **LitHold Name**.
- Select the **Case Name** from the drop-down.
- Select the **Start Date (UTC)** of the LitHold.
- Provide a brief about the hold in **LitHold Description**.
- Enter the requester name in the **Requested By** field.
- Select the **Termination Date (UTC)** to close the hold.
General – Approval Settings

- Select one approver from the options listed below:
  - **Any Approver** – Selecting this will allow any approver to approve the litigation hold. If you select this option, no Approval Notifications are sent.
  - **Any Selected** - Selecting this will allow any user belonging to the Approver Group to approve the hold.
  - **All Selected** – Selecting this will require all the users belonging to the Approver Group to approve the hold.

- Select the **Approver Group** from the drop-down.

**Warnings:**

- The Approver Group option will be enabled only when the approver value is selected as ‘Any Selected’ or ‘All Selected’.
- You can enable the Default Settings option to use the values that are defined in LitHold Configuration.
• Select the required email **Notifications** for the approver.
  
  • Select **Send Acceptance Emails to People and IT Staff on hold approval** to send email notifications to the hold approvers and IT Staffs.
  
  • Select **Send Approval Notifications** to send the hold approval notifications.
  
  • Set the number of days to remind the approver, against the **Send Approval Reminder every** field.

**General - IT Staff Settings**

![IT Staff Settings](image)

• Select the **Default Settings** to use the configured default IT staff settings.

• Select the required **IT Staff Group** from the drop-down.

**Note:** IT Staffs are the individuals that you want to inform that data, for example emails and files stored on the network, must be preserved during the hold. These individuals are notified when a LitHold is created and must acknowledge that they have a role in the lit hold. They are also notified with reminders and when the lit hold is terminated.
• Select the number of days against **Send Aging Acknowledgement every** to resend the hold to members who have not acknowledged every number of specified days.

• Select the number of days against **Send Aging Reminder every** to send the reminder email notification.

• Enable the **Disable Termination Emails** option to disable the termination email notifications that is sent to the members of the IT Staff group.

• Click **Save and Next**.

**Custodians**

- You can enable **Display Custodian data sources on acceptance page** option to display the data source of the custodian in the acceptance page.

- Select the required **Custodians** by enabling the checkbox against it.

- Select the custodians and enable **Exclude From Interview** column to exclude them from the interview.

- Select the custodians and enable **Exclude From Escalation** column to exclude them from the escalation.

**Notes:**

- You can click the **Add Custodian** button to create and add a new custodian.

- You can click **Edit** against the custodian to edit the custodian details.
Custodian Notifications & Escalations

- Set the number of interval days to send the notification for **Hold Acknowledgement**.
- Set the number of interval days to send the notification for **Hold Reminder**.
- Set the number of interval days to send the escalation email notifications in **Stage One** and **Stage Two**.

**Notes:** You can also override the email address for escalation email notification in stage one and stage two fields. i.e.,

- **Override Escalation Stage One Email Address:** When specified, this email address will be used instead of the manager’s email address as specified in Active Directory.

- **Override Escalation Stage Two Email Address:** After a specified number of days, the next escalation is sent to the specified email address

- Click **Save and Next**.
Email Notifications

Lit holds send email notifications to people, IT Staff, and the Hold Approver informing them of the status and events of the lit hold. When you create a lit hold, you can choose the template that you want to use create your own custom email templates. You can edit or delete.

- You can enable **Load All Default Templates** to use the default templates or select the required email template.
Notes:

- The email content of the selected template is displayed on the right pane for you to view.
- Click the View to view the corresponding content in email view.
- You can modify the Subject and Body of the email notification from the right pane and click Save.
- You can provide the Test Email address and click Send to test if the email notifications are received as intended.

- Add the email address of the CC recipients in Add CC.
- Click Save and Next.

Documents and Questionnaires

Documents are any supporting documents that you want to attach to the litigation hold notification emails.
• Select the documents template from the Documents drop-down field.

  **Note:** The document attached to the template will be automatically loaded in the File Type. However, you can click Delete to delete the file and manually add it.

• Select a questionnaire from the Questionnaires drop-down.

  **Notes:**
  • You can enable Default Questionnaires to use the default questionnaire.
  • You can click View to view the selected questionnaire.
  • You can click Edit to edit the selected questionnaire.

  **Tip:** You can also select the document templates and add the file type documents as well.

• Click Save and Next.
Summary

- Review and ensure the provided information is correct.

- Click **Submit LitHold**.

  **Note**: You can click **Save as Template** to save the hold as a template.
Approving LitHolds

A litigation hold will be initiated only after approving it. Based on the approvers configured during creation, any or all the users will have to approve the hold.

**Tip:** To filter the grid efficiently, you can simply enter a keyword into the search box located at the top of any grid and click the search button or press enter.

To approve a lithold:

1. From the home page, click **LitHolds**.
   - Click **Approve** against the hold to be approved.
     - The **Please confirm** pop-up is displayed.
       - Click **Yes**.

Deactivating LitHolds

Deactivating a hold does not terminate or delete the hold; instead, the hold is “paused” or made not active, regardless of any pending actions. It is to be noted that while a hold is deactivated, scheduled email notifications, such as reminders, are no longer sent. You can re-activate the hold anytime later.

**Warning:** When you deactivate a hold, custodians and IT staff do not receive termination notices.

To deactivate a hold:

1. From the home page, click **LitHolds**.
   - Select the required holds by enabling the check box against it.
   - Click **Deactivate**.
     - The **Please confirm** pop-up is displayed.
   - Click **Yes**.
Activating LitHolds

You can activate a deactivated hold to resume the hold to normalcy.

**Warnings:**

- When you activate a hold, custodians and IT staff do not receive termination notices.
- Upon activating a deactivated hold, the hold will be moved to ‘Awaiting Approval’ status again.

To activate a LitHold:

1. From the home page, click LitHolds.
   - Select the required holds by enabling the check box against it.
   - Click **Activate**.
     - The Please confirm pop-up is displayed.

   ![Please confirm pop-up]

   Are you sure you want to activate the selected LitHold(s)?

   - Click **Yes**.
Resubmitting LitHolds

Resubmitting a hold creates a new copy of the hold and sets it back to its original state so that all actions must be performed again. You can use this to replace a hold that is already in place or clone an existing hold and leave the original hold intact.

To resubmit a lithold:

1. From the home page, click LitHolds.
   - Select the required holds by enabling the check box against it.
   - Click Resubmit.
     - The Resubmit Hold pop-up is displayed.

![Resubmit Hold pop-up](image)
- Enter the **New Hold Name**.
- Enable **Terminate existing lit hold** if you want to deactivate the original hold after creating a new one.
- Enable **Provide a new email termination notice** if you want to send a notification email on this.
- Provide the **Message Body** for the email to explain that the previous hold has been replaced.
- Click **Resubmit**.

**Warnings:**

- You will be able to enable **Provide a new email termination notice** only if **Terminate existing lit hold** is enabled.
- The Message Body section will be enabled only if **Provide a new email termination notice** is enabled.
Viewing LitHolds

This page allows you to view the overall status of a highlighted hold, which includes the status of the hold, number of IT Staff or custodians along with the actions they completed for the hold and a chronological log of every events of the hold.

To view a lithold:

1. From the home page, click LitHolds.
   - The Manage holds page is displayed.

   ![LitHolds](image)

   - Click View against the hold to be viewed.
The **Dashboard** of the corresponding hold is displayed.
Viewing Custodian Responses of a LitHold

To view the responses of the custodians:

1. From the home page, click LitHolds.
   - Click Custodian Responses.
     - The associated Custodians List is displayed.

   - Click View against the required custodian.
     - The LitHold Responses page listing the holds associated with the custodian is displayed.

   - Click View against the required hold name.
The **Custodian Hold Notification** pop-up is displayed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Email</th>
<th>Username</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sara</td>
<td><a href="mailto:admin@accessdatatest1.onmicrosoft.com">admin@accessdatatest1.onmicrosoft.com</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Hold Name**: All selected

**Data Sources**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Computers</th>
<th>Emailserver Groups Shares</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>172.31.77.229, 172.31.77.229</td>
<td>Not Associated</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Questions**

**Missing Data Sources**

Please list any data sources in your possession that are not listed under Data Sources. (USB drives, Laptops, etc.).

**Close**
Generating Reports for LitHolds

You can generate various predefined reports with summary or detailed information about litigation holds in the application. You can generate the following 4 types of reports for LitHolds:

- Hold Summary report
- Custodian Details report
- Hold Details report
- Hold Custodians report

Tip: The downloaded reports will also be available in the Case Folder Path.

Hold Summary report

This report provides you an overview of all litigation holds in the application. Additionally, this report lists their approval and acceptance status, associated case, and when it was created. Along with it, number of custodians and IT Staff associated with a litigation hold, and the current stage of approval are furnished in the report.
To generate hold summary report:

1. From the home page, click LitHolds.
   - Click Generate Reports.
   - Click Hold Summary Report.

   Select any of the following as required:
   - All Holds – To generate the report of all the holds in the application.
   - Active Holds - To generate the report of all Active holds in the application.
   - Inactive Holds - To generate the report of all Inactive holds in the application.

   Click Generate to downloaded in the report in .xlsx format.
Custodian Details report

This report provides you a detail report of the custodians in the hold such as their email address, notice dates, reminder counts, reminder dates, acceptance status, etc.

To generate custodian details report:

1. From the home page, click LitHolds.
   - Click Generate Reports.
   - Click Custodian Details.
     - The Custodian Selection pop-up is displayed.

   - Select the required custodians by enabling the checkbox against it.
- The selected custodians are displayed on the right pane.

- Click **Generate Report** to download the report in .xlsx format.
Hold Details report

This report provides a detailed overview of a litigation hold’s approvers, custodians, IT Staff, any associated document files, and interview questions. Also included are the start and end dates of the hold, the priority of the hold, and a description.

To generate hold details report:

1. From the home page, click LitHolds.
   - Click View against the hold to be viewed.
     - The Dashboard of the corresponding hold is displayed.
   - Navigate down to Hold Reports section.

   - Click Generate button below the Hold Details to downloaded in the report in .xlsx format.
**Hold Custodians report**

This report provides a detailed overview of the custodians associated with the corresponding litigation hold, notice details, reminder details, termination details and the count of interview questions answered.

*To generate hold custodians report:*

1. From the home page, click **LitHolds**.
   - Click **View** against the hold to be viewed.
     - The **Dashboard** of the corresponding hold is displayed.
   - Navigate down to **Hold Reports** section.
     - Click **Generate** button below the **Hold Custodians** to downloaded in the report in **.xlsx** format.
**Editing LitHolds**

*To edit a lithold:*

1. From the home page, click **LitHolds**.
   - Click **Edit** against the hold to be edited.
     - The **Edit Hold** page is displayed.
   - Make the necessary changes.
   - Click **Save LitHold**.
Deleting LitHolds

You can delete a hold in any status and upon deleting it, no further email notifications are sent from it.

To delete a hold:

1. From the home page, click LitHolds.
   - Click Delete against the hold to be deleted.
     - The Please confirm pop-up is displayed.
   - Click Yes.

   Note: You can also select multiple holds from the Manage Holds page and click Delete to delete the selected holds at once.
Collections

Collections is a process that gathers, filters, and archives information from a wide variety of data sources. You can create a collection to collect data on a computer, network share, public data repository, email account, or all of the above within the application. The collection can be set up with filters to find only the files that are needed for the case. After collection, the data is processed and reviewed for relevance and transferred to the legal counsel.
### Elements of Collection

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Managing Collections</th>
<th>Configuring data sources for collection</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Creating Collections</strong></td>
<td><strong>Custodian (specific data sources)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Approving Collections</strong></td>
<td><strong>Data Sources</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Executing Collections</strong></td>
<td><strong>Collection Filters for data sources</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Processing Collections</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>** Cancelling Collection Process**</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Resubmitting Collections</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Viewing Collection Details</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Generating Reports for Collections</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Editing Collections</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Deleting Collections</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Creating Collections

To create a collection:

1. From the home page, click **Collection**.
   - The Manage page of Collection is displayed.

   - Click **Create New Collection**.
The collection creation page is displayed.
- Select the **Collection Type** based on the below description:
  - **File Scan** – To collect all the target files.
  - **Agent Scan** - To run collection jobs related to RAM/Volatile analysis, Software Inventory, Agent Remediation and IOC jobs. *(Refer the [Agent Scan Collections](#) section for more details)*
  - **Report Only** – To collect a list of location of the target files. This is used primarily to help you identify the data that can be collected.

- Provide a **Name** for the collection.
- Provide a **Description** for the collection.
- Select the case associated to the collection from the **Case** drop-down field.
**Note:** The location for **Results Path** will be automatically populated based on the case selected in which the collected files will be stored. However, you can change the path if required. To do so,

i. Click **Folder** against the Results Path field.
   - The below page appears.

ii. Enter the **Server Path**.

iii. Click **Go** to view the directories available on the server.

iv. Select the folder to be where the results are to be saved.

v. Click **Select**.
Target Options

Select either of the **Target Options** section as stated below:

**Note:** Selecting **Custodian’s** with the **Custom** option will collect only the data from the data sources selected for a particular Custodian and selecting one from the **Data Sources** will collect all the data from the particular data source, both associated and unassociated to custodians.

Alternatively, using the **Group** option will allow collection of all custodian associated data sources within an assigned group.
a. Enable the required **Custodian’s** option and select any or all of the below data sources:

- Select Custodian’s Computers
- Select Custodian’s Shares
- Select Custodian’s Exchange
- Select Custodian’s Gmail
- Select Custodian’s OneDrive
- Select Custodian’s Box
- Select Person’s Google Drive

(OR)

b. Select any or all of the following **Data Sources**:

- Computers
- Network Shares
- SharePoint
- Microsoft Teams
- Slack
- Box
Advanced Options

- Enable the **Advanced Options Activated** checkbox to configure the following advanced collection functionalities:
  
  i. **Select any of the following options for AD1 Encryption field:**
     
     - **Disabled** – To turn off encryption of an AD1 evidence image file.
     
     - **Certificate** – To encrypt an AD1 evidence image file with a certificate. Certificates use public keys for encryption and corresponding private keys for decryption. You can configure the certificates that appear in the drop-down menu.
     
     - **Password** - To encrypt an AD1 evidence image file with a password that you specify.

  ii. Enable **Create AD1 Files on Agent** to create a AD1 image on the machine.

  iii. Enable **Skip PST Creation** checkbox to avoid creating a PST file while collecting email files.

  iv. Enable **Maximum Concurrent Agent(s)** toggle to limit the amount of active agent jobs running concurrently.
Job Expiration

- Select any one of the below provided options to define the time the system (site servers) should try and contact data sources within a job from the **Job Expiration** field:
  - **Single Attempt** – To try only one once and terminate the unsuccessful attempt.
  - **Cancel Pending** – To define the time after which a pending job should be terminated. Agents that have already contacted the server will continue to run until the task is complete regardless of the expiration date.
  - **Cancel Incomplete** - To define the time after which an incomplete job should be terminated.

**Warning:** When cancelling a recurring job, only the job that is currently running in Site Server will cancel. The next occurrence of the job will start at its appointed time.
Processing And Remediation Options

- Enable the **Auto Process Collection** option to process the evidence automatically.

  **Note:** If this option is disabled, you will have to manually trigger the processing.

Auto Deploy

- Enable the **Auto Deploy Agents** option if you want to deploy agents to computers included in the collection.
Batching Options

While multiple collections can run simultaneously, Batching Options allow jobs to run in groups. I.e. A selection of 3 Maximum Concurrent Agents will only allow 3 concurrent jobs to be run at once until finished, which would then allow the next batch of jobs to be started.

**Warnings:**

- The **Auto Deploy** is applicable only when the **Target Option** is selected as Computer against the Custodians or the Data Sources.
- The **Auto Deploy** option will not be applicable if multiple options are selected against the Custodians or Data Sources.

(OR)
- Click Save and Next.

Data Sources

Based on the data sources selected in the Target Options, the corresponding data source configuration sections will be displayed for you. Detailed steps to configure the required data source is provided in the Data Source Configuration section.
Scheduling & Approvers

- Select the **Execution Mode** for the Collection based as required:
  - **Manual** – You should [initiate the collection process manually](#).
  - **Scheduled** – You can configure the **Collection Start Date** during when the collection will be initiated.
  - **Automatic** – The collection is automatically initiated based on the approval mode selected.

- Select the **Approval Mode** based on the below description:
  - **None** – No approvals required for the collection.
  - **By Role** – Only users with selected roles assigned to them can approve this collection. After the collection is created, the job must first be approved and then it must be executed.
  - **By User List** – Only the users selected in the corresponding list can approve this collection. After the collection is created, the job must first be approved (by all the selected users) and then it must be executed.
Summary

- Review and ensure all the configurations made for the collection are correct.

**Note:** You can click **Back** to navigate back to the previous page to make any changes.

- Click **Submit Collection**.

The collection will be created and the process will be initiated based on the selected **Execution Mode**.
Agent Scan Collections

You are able to run agent jobs that range from remediation, software inventory to threat scans:

- Software Inventory
- Agent Remediation
- Volatile Job
- Threat Scan
- Memory Acquisition
- Memory Analysis

Setting up Agent Scan Jobs

To set up agent scan job:

1. From the homepage, click Collection.
   - Click Create New Collection.
     - The Create New Collection page will be displayed.

   - Select the Collection Type as Agent Scan.
   - Provide the collection’s Name.
   - Provide a brief description of the collection in the Description field.
Select the case associated to the collection from the Case drop-down field.

**Note:** The location for Results Path will be automatically populated based on the Case selected in which the collected files will be stored. You can modify the path if required.

- Select the Computers options from the Data Sources column for the Target Options field.

  **Note:** Alternatively, you can enable the Custodians option > Select Person's Computers.

- Enable the Auto Process Collection option to process the evidence automatically.
- Enable the Auto Deploy Agents option if you want to deploy agents to computers included in the job.
- Customize the Batching Options to run collection jobs on computers in batches.
- Click Save and Next.
- If Auto Deploy Agents was selected, you will be navigated to the Agent Operations section where the following information should be configured:
  - **Install** – Select to push an agent to the endpoint. This can cause the machine to restart without warning.
    - Make Public Instance - Configure the agent to check a public instance after the agent is installed.
    - Agent Type: Local Storage
    - Use Site Server Default Port – Configure the default port the site server is using.
    - Use Custom Port – Configure the custom port for agent usage.
    - Service Name – Configure the name of the agent service.
    - Executable Name – Configure the name of the agent executable.
  (OR)

- **Uninstall** – Select to remove an agent from the endpoint.
• Click **Save and Next**.
• Select the required **Computers**.
• Select any one of the below provided **Agent Scan Type**.
  • Software Inventory
  • Agent Remediation
  • Volatile Job
  • Threat Scan
  • Memory Acquisition
  • Memory Analysis

Follow the sections below to configure Agent Scan types.

**Scheduling an Agent Scan Job**

**To schedule agent scan job:**

1. From the **Scheduling & Approvers** section, select the **Execution Mode** as **Scheduled**.
   • Check **Enable Recurrence**.
     a. Configure the **Recurrence Pattern** based on your requirement.
     b. Configure the **End Recurrence** based on your requirement.
     c. If required, select the **Incremental Collection** option for the **Collection Options** field. This allows you to view data as soon as it becomes available rather than having to wait for the whole collection to be completed.
**Software Inventory**

The Software Inventory collection job will retrieve data relating to the software installed on the machine as well as any hardware utilization data. The installedsoftware.xml associated with this collection will be stored in the job data path related to the job named during the collection.

**To set up the software inventory job:**

1. Select **Software Inventory** as the **Agent Scan Type**.
   - Click **Save and Next**.
   - Configure the **Scheduling & Approvers** section based on your requirements.
   - Click **Save and Next**.
   - Click **Submit Collection**.

**Tip:** The **System Inventory** column set in review mode can be utilized to efficiently review the system data.
**Agent Remediation**

**Note:** When Executing or Sending Files, ensure paths provided are absolute. Additionally, ensure **they are not** UNC paths.

**To setup the agent remediation:**

1. Select **Agent Remediation** as the **Agent Scan Type**.
   - Click **Add New Row** in the **Agent Remediation** section.
   - Select any one of the below provided options for the **Remediation Command** field.
   - Kill process by process ID.
   - Kill all process by name.
   - Delete file.
   - Execute.
   - Send file.

**Tip:** Multiple options can be run by clicking **Add New Row** consecutively.
**Kill process by process ID**

To kill processes by process ID on an endpoint:

- Ensure the **Kill process by process ID** option has been selected for the **Remediation Command** field.
- Enter the Process ID in the **Remediation Data** field.
- Click **Save**.
- Click **Save and Next**.
- Configure the **Scheduling & Approvers** section based on your requirements.
- Click **Save and Next**.
- Click **Submit Collection**.
Kill process by name

To kill processes by name on an endpoint:

Enter the process name in the Remediation Data field.

Click Save.

Click Save and Next.

Configure the Scheduling & Approvers section based on your requirements.

Click Save and Next.

Click Submit Collection.
Delete File

To delete files on an endpoint:

4. Ensure the **Delete file** option has been selected for the **Remediation Command** field.
   - Provide the **Description**.
   - Enter the **Target File Path** (for the file to be deleted).
   - Click **Save**.
   - Click **Save and Next**.
   - Configure the **Scheduling & Approvers** section based on your requirements.
   - Click **Save and Next**.
   - Click **Submit Collection**.
Execute

To execute files on an endpoint:

4. Ensure the **Execute** option has been selected for the **Remediation Command** field.
   - Provide a **Description**.
   - Enter the **Target File Path** (for the file to be executed) – this is the file located on the local machine. *Example: Powershell.exe.*
   - Enter any Command **Arguments** if required.
   - Enable the **Spawn the process** option to automatically start any processes during execution.
   - Click **Save**.
   - Click **Save and Next**.
   - Configure the **Scheduling & Approvers** section based on your requirements.
   - Click **Save and Next**.
   - Click **Submit Collection**.
**Send File**

To send a file to an endpoint:

![Send File Interface](image)

4. Ensure the **Send File** option has been selected for the **Remediation Command** field.
   - Provide a **Description**.
   - Enter or browse & select the **Source File Path** (the file being sent).
   - Enter the **Destination File Path** (where the file will be stored).
   - Select any one of the following operation commands if required:
     - **Delete File**
     - **Execute**
       - **Arguments**
   - Click **Save**.
   - Click **Save and Next**.
   - Configure the **Scheduling & Approvers** section based on your requirements.
   - Click **Save and Next**.
   - Click **Submit Collection**.
**Volatile Job**

Volatile job performs an analysis of the processes, connections, services running on the operating system as well as any (customizable) registry files using Volatility. The subsequent XML files generated from Volatility can be found within the case folder. This data can be processed through Cerberus if required.

![Volatile Job Options](image)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Computer Name</th>
<th>Custodian</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Can Phone Home</th>
<th>Creation Date</th>
<th>Agent Last Connect</th>
<th>Groups</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>172.17.7.229</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>05/17/17 02:43 PM</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>172.31.2122</td>
<td>main</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>07/04/17 11:25 AM</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>101.23</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>07/04/17 01:44 PM</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>101.24</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>07/04/17 01:44 PM</td>
<td></td>
<td>AgentA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>101.25</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>07/04/17 01:44 PM</td>
<td></td>
<td>AgentB</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Volatile Options**

- **Processes**
  - Include Processes
  - Detect Hidden (performs a RAM analysis to find hidden processes)
  - Include DLLs and Shared libraries
    - Include injected DLLs
    - Include Handles
- **Systems**
  - Include Services
  - Include Drivers
  - Include Users
- **Networking**
  - Include Sockets
  - Include NICs
  - Include Network Sessions
  - Include DNS
  - Include Network Route Table
  - Include Address Resolution Protocol
- **Cerberus**
  - Perform Cerberus Stage One Analysis when corresponding file can be located on disk
  - Perform Cerberus Stage two Analysis when running processes
To set up the volatile job for agent scan collections:

1. Select **Volatile Job** for the **Agent Scan Type** field.
   - Check the required **Volatile Options**.

   **Note:** If required, you can enable the **Select All** option to select all **Volatile Options**.

   - Select any one of the below provided **Registry** options:
     - **None**
     - **Include Registry** – To include information relating to the selected registry key.
     - **Include Registry On Disk** – To include information relating to the selected registry key as well as any hidden values.

   - Upon selecting a **Registry** option, select any one of the below provided pre-defined templates from the drop-down and click on **Add Rows From Template**.
     - AutoStart
     - General
     - Hardware
     - UserActivity

   **Warning:** The above field will be disabled if **None** is selected as the **Registry** option.

   - Click **Save and Next**.
   - Configure the **Scheduling & Approvers** section based on your requirements and click **Save and Next**.
   - Click **Submit Collection**.

   **Note:** When collecting processes from a Linux endpoint, some processes may return a hash value of 0. This is correct as these particular items are forked processes, drivers or routines from a parent process.

   **Tip:** To classify volatile jobs efficiently, the **ObjectType** and **ObjectSubType** columns can be used during review.
**Threat Scan**

Threat Scan jobs are jobs that search for threats in the data. Threat Scan jobs apply filters from the IOCs and YARA rules to the data and alert you to suspicious files.

IOCs are XML documents that allow you to capture information about threats to your enterprise, including malware, registry changes, and memory artifacts. YARA rules are custom rules that you import that allow you to hunt for malware by values found in the binary or in physical memory.

**Note:** When creating or locating a YARA rule, make sure that the YARA rule identifier (the first line of the YARA rule) contains only alphanumeric characters and the underscore '_' character. For more information about writing YARA rules, see the YARA user manual at [http://plusvic.github.io/yara/](http://plusvic.github.io/yara/).
Criteria for Successful IOCs

When either creating or examining an IOC, make sure that IOC contains the following criteria:

- The focus of the IOC should be narrow. Rules specified in the IOC should focus on one particular aspect instead of casting a wide net in the data. For example, instead of an IOC rule specifying the examination of an entire system, the rule should specify a file path within the system. Or if a registry is to be examined, the IOC should examine a hive in the registry, not the full registry.

- The IOC should not consume massive system resources. Rules specified in the IOC should avoid taxing system resources. For example, if you are searching for a specific item, you should specify that the IOC examines the metadata, which can be restricted by filter. If you specify that the IOC examines the inner details, the system must open and examine every file. This consumes more system resources and taxes the system.

- An IOC with more indicator items is better than an IOC with fewer indicator items. Rules specified in the IOC should have as many indicator items as necessary. This allows the IOC to filter the data to a more manageable subset. For example, an IOC that searches for a file that is smaller than 10MB and is larger than 5MB (5<x>10) will be more successful than an IOC that only searches for a file that is smaller than 10MB (10<x).
**IOC**

*To perform an IOC threat scan on an endpoint:*

1. Select **Threat Scan** as the **Agent Scan Type**.
   - Click **Import**.
     - The **Threat Filter Import Wizard** prompt is displayed.

   - **Set** **IOC** for the **Threat Filter Type** field.
   - Click **Next**.
   - Click **Add Files** or **Add Folder** to browse and import the required set of rules.

   **Note:** You can enable the **Directory processing is recursive** option in order to process the child folders and files.

   - Click **Save and Next**.
   - If required, enter a **Source**, **Category**, **Tag** and **Group**.
   - Click **Submit**.
   - Check the imported rules.
   - If required, select and configure the required **Advanced Options** provided below:
     - Perform String Content Search
     - Disable File Hashing
       - Disable only for files larger than
     - Disable YARA for files larger than
     - Archive Drill Down
- Click **Save and Next**.
- Configure the **Scheduling & Approvers** section based on your requirement.
- Click **Save and Next**.
- Click **Submit Collection**.

**YARA**

*To perform YARA threat scans on an endpoint:*

1. Select **Threat Scan** as the **Agent Scan Type**.
   - Click **Import**.
     - The **Threat Filter Import Wizard** prompt is displayed.
   - Select **YARA** for the **Threat Filter Type** field.
   - Click **Next**.
   - Click **Add Files** or **Add Folder** to import the required set of rules.

   **Note:** You can enable the **Directory processing is recursive** option in order to process the child folders and files.

   - Click **Save and Next**.
• Select any of the below provided Yara Advanced Filtering options.

• **Target Process** - Allows the YARA rule to target memory and other processes.

• **Target Files** - Allows the YARA rule to target files. You can filter the files by the following:
  
  o **Extension** - Allows you to filter files by extension. List multiple extensions in a comma separated list. You can filter the extensions by either an equal or not equal operator. You can use a star (*) as a wildcard.

  o **Path Contains** - Allows you to filter files by the path contains. You can enter a partial path in the field as well as enter a fully qualified path.

  o **File Size (Bytes)** - Allows you to filter files by file size. You can filter file size by the following operators: any, equal, greater than, or less than. Specify the file size by bytes, kilobytes, or megabytes.

  o **File Creation Date** - Allows you to filter files by file creation date. You can filter the file creation date by the following operators: any, range, or single. For range, you can specify either outside of the range or between the range.

  o **File Modified Date** - Allows you to filter files by file modification date. You can filter the file modification date by the following operators: any, range, or single. For range, you can specify either outside of the range or between the range.

  o **File Last Accessed Date** - Allows you to filter files by file last accessed date. You can filter the file last accessed date by the following operators: any, range, or single. For range, you can specify either outside of the range or between the range.

• **Target Both** - Allows the YARA rule to target both memory and other processes.
• Click **Save and Next**.
• If required, enter the information for **Source**, **Category**, **Tag** and **Group** fields.
• Click **Submit**.
• Check the imported rules.
• If required, select any of the below provided **Advanced Options**:
  • Perform String Content Search
  • Disable File Hashing
    o Disable only for files larger than
  • Disable YARA for files larger than
  • Archive Drill Down

• Click **Save and Next**.
• Configure the **Scheduling & Approvers** section based on your requirements.
• Click **Save and Next**.
• Click **Submit Collection**.
Collecting Matched Files

When a Threat Scan is complete and has found matches on an endpoint, FTK Central will create a Threat Scan Filter which can be found in the case. The item will be listed in the review grid as Threat Scan Filter. While the threat scan filter will list the name of the matched files, it will further include the path, created date, modified date, accessed data, MD5 hash as well as the size.

To collect the matched files:

1. From the homepage, click Case.
   - Select a case that has had a successful threat scan job completed.
   - Click on the case name.
   - Click Enter Review.
   - Locate the Threat Scan Filter in the grid.
   - Check the required files to be collected.
   - Click Collect Files.

This will automatically collect the job and the processed files will be displayed in the case Review.
Memory Acquisition

Executes a memory acquisition job that includes a page file and creates an archive file. The file can be found in the jobs folder associated to the case configured during collection.

To acquire memory from an endpoint:

1. Select Memory Acquisition as the Agent Scan Type.
   - Select the required Memory Acquisition options.
   - Include a page file
   - Include Archive file
   - Click Save and Next.
   - Configure the Scheduling & Approvers section based on your requirement.
   - Click Save and Next.
   - Click Submit Collection.
**Memory Analysis**

Executes a memory analysis job collecting DLLs, Drivers, Handles, Registry, Sockets, and VAD information.

![Memory Analysis Screen](image)

To configure the memory analysis job:

1. Select **Memory Analysis** as the **Agent Scan Type**.
   - Select the required **Memory Analysis** options:
     - Include Interrupt Descriptor Table Analysis
     - Include Driver Analysis
     - Include Handles
     - Include VAD
     - Include Registry
     - Include Service Descriptor Table Analysis
     - Include DLLs
     - Include Sockets
     - Include Crypto
   - Click **Save and Next**.
   - Configure the **Scheduling & Approvers** section based on your requirement.
   - Click **Save and Next**.
   - Click **Submit Collection**.

**Tip:** The **Memory Analysis** column set in review mode can be utilized to efficiently review memory data.
Job Template

Creating a Job Template

The job templates can be utilized to create a pre-configured collection intended to assist you during collection creation. Templates can be edited during execution, if required.

To create a job template:

1. From the homepage, click Collections.
   - Click Create New Collection.
     - The Create New Collection page will be displayed.
     - Configure the Collection Options.

- Configure the Collection Options.
• Enable the **Save As Job Template ONLY** option in order to save the configured information as a template to be used later.

**Note:** You can enable the **Include Target Options in Template** option to also save the **Target Options** configuration to the template.

• Select further collection options.

**Note:** These changes made to the collection plan after enabling the **Save As Job Template ONLY** option will also be saved to the template.

• Click **Submit Template**.
Selecting a Job Template

To select a job template:

1. From the homepage, click Collections.
   - Click Create New Collection.
   - The Create New Collection page will be displayed.

![Create New Collection](image)

- Configure the Collection Options.
- Enable the Use Job Template option.
- Select the required template from the drop-down list.

Upon selecting the template, corresponding information will be auto-populated to the relevant fields.

**Note:** If the Include Target Options in Template option is enabled while creating a template, the corresponding targets information will also be selected during collection creation.
Managing Collections

After creating a collection, based on the approval, execution, and processing options, you will have to manage the collection to complete it. This section helps you in managing the collection at various statuses.

Depending on the stage on which the collection is at a moment, there are 8 statuses for a collection as listed below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Collection Status</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Not Started</td>
<td>Collection has been created but no collection data has been retrieved.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collecting</td>
<td>Collection process has started and data is being collected.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Completed</td>
<td>Collection is completed and data has been retrieved.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cancelled</td>
<td>Collection has been cancelled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terminated</td>
<td>Collection has been terminated by a user.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Failed</td>
<td>Collection has failed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Completed with Errors</td>
<td>Collection is completed but with some errors during collection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pending</td>
<td>Collection is yet to start, pending approval.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Tip:** To filter the grid efficiently, you can simply enter a keyword into the search box located at the top of any grid and click the search button or press enter.
Approving Collections

Depending upon the Approval Mode selected, the collection has to be approved before it can be executed.

**Warning:** If multiple approvers were selected during the collection creation, all the selected users must approve the collection.

To approve a collection:

1. From the home page, click **Collection**.
   - Click on the **Context menu** against the required collection.
   - Click on **Approve Collection**.
     - The **Job Approve** prompt is displayed.

![Job Approve prompt]

   - Click **Approve**.

**Notes:**

- You can click on **Approve & Execute** to concurrently approve and execute the collection process.
- The collection will be approved for processing and the process will be initiated based on the **Execution Mode** configured for the collection.
Executing Collections

Executing a collection initiates the process of collecting the data from the target data sources. Based on the execution mode selected, you may have to manually trigger the execution for a collection. It is to be noted that you can execute a collection only after it is approved.

To execute a collection:

1. From the home page, click Collection.
   - Click on the Context menu against the required collection.
   - Click on Execute Collection.
     - The Job Execution prompt is displayed.
   - Click Yes.
**Processing Collections**

If you automatically process a collection, the full collection is processed each time. For example, for the first collection, 100 files are processed. The second collection, 105 files are processed. The third collection, 145 files are processed.

During the review process you will see 350 files. If the same file occurs during all three collections, then the object names will remain identical, but the objectids will be unique.

*To process a collection:*

1. From the home page, click **Collection**.
   
   - Click on the **Context menu** against the required collection.
   
   - Click on **Process Collection**.
     
     - The **Job Process** prompt is displayed.
       
       ![Job Process Prompt](image)

   - Click **Yes**.
Cancelling Collection Process

To cancel a collection process:

1. From the home page, click **Collection**.
   - Click on the **Context menu** against the required collection.
   - Click on **Cancel Collection**.
     - The **Job Cancellation** prompt is displayed.

   ![Job Cancellation Prompt]

   - Click **Yes**.
Resubmitting Collections

There may be situations where collection jobs have been stopped or failed due to your circumstances. Resubmitting a collection will allow you to run a collection job against the target again.

To resubmit a collection job:

1. From the home page, click **Collection**.
   - Click on the **Context menu** against the required collection.
   - Click on **Resubmit Collection**.
     - The **Resubmit Job** prompt is displayed.

   ![Resubmit Job](image)

   - Provide a name for the resubmitted collection in **New Job Name**.
• Select any one of the following **Resubmit Types** based on their descriptions:

• **Include Failed Items Only** – To collect only the failed files.

• **Include all Incomplete Items Only** – To collect all the files that were not collected in the previous iteration.

• **Include all Failed Files (Shares Only)** – To collect all the files that were not collected in the previous iteration from just the Network Shares data source.

• **Copy Job** – To duplicate the collection process and re execute the collection based on the **Collection Option**.

• Select any one of the following **Collection Options** based on their descriptions:

• **Full** – To collect all the files present in the data sources associated to the collection.

• **Incremental** – To collect only the files newly added to associated data sources after completing the collection process.

• Click **Resubmit**.
**Viewing Collection Details**

You can view a snapshot of collection which includes information about the name of the collection, collection progress (in terms of percentage), total volume of files collected, time taken to collect the files, number of data sources targeted, last collected file, etc.

**To view the collection details:**

1. From the home page, click **Collection**.
   
   • Click on the **Context menu** against the required collection.
   
   • Click on **Collection Details**.
     
     - The **Collection Progress** prompt is displayed.

   ![Collection Progress](image)

   **Note:** You can click on **Responsive File Path** button against the required data source to view the location path where the collected files are stored.
Generating Reports for Collections

You can generate detailed information reports on collected files, emails, file statistics, remediated files, etc. of a collection.

⚠️ **Warning:** You can generate a report only after the collection is processed.

To generate the reports specific to a collection:

1. From the home page, click **Collection**.
   - Click on the **Context menu** against the required collection.
   - Click on **Collection Details**.
   - Click on the **Download Reports** button and select any of the below mentioned reports to download it in `.xlsx` format.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Report Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Details Report</td>
<td>Provides a detailed snapshot of the collection which includes the Collection options, data sources, collection results (success/failure) for nodes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Results Report</td>
<td>Displays information on collection results for the job. When using a collection job to collect emails, an EmailID is generate for each email by FTK Central. This EmailID is displayed in a column in the collected email and failed email tabs of the jobs results report.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Errors Report</td>
<td>Displays a breakdown of failed targets and the errors associated to the collection.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Tip:** The downloaded reports will also be available in the Case Folder Path.
Editing Collections

To edit a collection:

1. From the home page, click Collection.
   
   - Click on the Context menu against the required collection.
   - Click on Edit Collection.
     - The Edit Collection page is displayed.

   - Make the necessary changes.
   - Click Submit Collection.
Deleting Collections

To delete a collection:

1. From the home page, click **Collection**.
   
   - Click on the **Context menu** against the required collection.
   
   - Click on **Delete Collection**.
     
     ▪ The **Please confirm** prompt is displayed.
     
     ![Please confirm dialog box]

   - Click **Delete**.
Data Source Configuration for Collection

In order to collect information from the required data sources, you should select the required options from the Target Options field while creating a collection. Here, the options in Custodian's and Data Sources are mutually exclusive i.e., you can select either Custodian's or Data Sources.

Notes:

- Only upon enabling the Custodian's checkbox, the corresponding options will be enabled.
- You can select more than one options for Custodian's and Data Sources fields.

Note: Ensure the Creating Collections Section has been reviewed before attempting a Data Source collection.
**Custodian-based Collections**

*To configure the custodian data source for collection:*

Upon selecting the required data sources under the **Custodian's** section,

1. Select the required custodians from the list

   ![Create New Collection](image-url)

   - Click **Save and Next**.

Based on the selected data sources, any or all of the following data sources are to be configured:
**Computers**

Computer-based collections allow endpoint collections with exclusive configuration options as listed below.

**Auto Deploy Agents**

The Auto Deploy option will be applicable only when the computer is selected in the target options, either against the Custodians or Data Sources.

(OR)
1. Upon enabling the **Auto Deploy Agents** checkbox and clicking on **Save and Next**, the below **Agent Operations** section will be displayed.

On the Agent Operations page, select from the following options:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Uninstall</td>
<td>Select to remove the agent from the machine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Install</td>
<td>Select to push the agent to the machine. Remember that the agent install may cause the machine to restart without a warning.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Make Public Instance</td>
<td>Configure the agent to check a public instance after the agent is installed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Configure Periodic Check-In</td>
<td>Configure the agent to communicate back to the server.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agent Type – Local Storage</td>
<td>Agent uses local files for configuration and data. Agent is installed (persists after reboot).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use Site Server Default Port</td>
<td>Enabling this will force the agent to use Port:54545</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use Custom Port</td>
<td>Enter the port designated to communicate with the agent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service Name</td>
<td>Enter the name that you want the agent to be displayed as.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Executable Name</td>
<td>Enter the name of the file that is being run.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Upon selecting the required agent operations and clicking on Save and Next, you will be navigated to the **Custodians** section.

(OR)

If the **Agent Deploy** option is not selected in the **Collection Options** section, the Agent Operations section will be skipped and you will be navigated to the **Custodians** section.

Upon selecting the required custodians and clicking on **Save and Next** from the **Custodians** section, you will be navigated to the **Computers** section.

1. Select the required computers from the list.

   **Warning:** You cannot proceed to collect all the data from the computer. You must include at least one among the Extension, Size, Date, Path, Luhn, Keyword, or MD5 Hash filter properties within the Include/Exclude filters to perform a targeted collection.

   - Click **Save and Next**.
**Batching Options**

While multiple collections can run simultaneously, Batching Options allow jobs to run in groups. I.e. A selection of 3 Maximum Concurrent Agents will only allow 3 concurrent jobs to be run at once until finished, which would then allow the next batch of jobs to be started.

![Batching options](image)

**Advanced Filter Options**

You can configure the Advanced Filters section in the right pane to filter and collect only the required information based on the type of Collection. The applicable filters for the collection types are listed below:

1. For Filtered Collection:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Options</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Source Type</td>
<td>File System</td>
<td>To collect the drives from the target's file system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Logical Disk</td>
<td>To collect only the target's logical drive space.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Physical Disk</td>
<td>To collect the target's entire physical drive.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Search Type</td>
<td>Siteserver</td>
<td>To search using the Site Server.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Agent &amp; Siteserver</td>
<td>To search first with the agent and then with the Site Server.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Agent</td>
<td>To search files using the agent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Collect System Files</td>
<td>To search system files that are normally hidden from view. Files with “$” contain system meta data and in NTFS, the $MFT contains the file system pointers to all files.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Options</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scan Deleted Files</td>
<td></td>
<td>To scan free space of a partition for files matching the filter criteria.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scan Unused Disk Area</td>
<td></td>
<td>To scan unallocated disk space for files matching filter criteria.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Archive Drill Down</td>
<td></td>
<td>If archive files exist in any of the available data sources that contain compressed files of interest, this option lets you open the archive files as part of the job and checks them against keywords supplied in the keyword filter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collect Responsive Archives</td>
<td></td>
<td>Collects any archive that contains files that match filter criteria.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Custom Drill Down Extensions</td>
<td></td>
<td>Allows you to specify the extension for the archive drill down. If you do not specify the extension, the default will be used.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Include Deleted Files</td>
<td></td>
<td>Will scan free space of a partition for files matching filter criteria.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use Internal File Identification</td>
<td></td>
<td>Sees the software's file identification when checking file extensions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collect Non-Extension Files</td>
<td></td>
<td>Collects all files that do not have an extension.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collect Unsearchable Encrypted Files</td>
<td></td>
<td>Will collect encrypted files that cannot be accessed to search for keyword filter criteria.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enable PreScan</td>
<td></td>
<td>Will scan the collection target before collecting. Enables accurate completion percentage, file counts, and size predictions for Real Time Status screen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Options</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Parse $130 INDX Records</td>
<td>Gets additional information about deleted files.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Exclude Removable Drives/Media</td>
<td>Excludes removable drives that are recognized by Site Server from the collection. This option is only available for collection jobs. Not all removable drives are recognized as such so this option may not exclude ALL removable drives</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ii. For Full Disk Acquisition

A Full Disk Acquisition job would collect the entire contents of a computer’s hard drive, so the advanced options will include fewer choices as listed below:

- **Collect from Target Options**
  - **Logical Disk:** To collect only the target’s logical drive space.
  - **Physical Disk:** To collect the target’s entire physical drive. You can choose the sectors required.

- **Use Redirected Acquisition:** Uses the agent to push the collected data directly to the Job Data path given in the Job Options screen instead of moving it to the temporary storage location and then to the Job Data path.
**Network Shares**

Upon selecting the required custodians and clicking on **Save and Next** from the **Custodians** section, you will be navigated to the **Network Shares** section.

1. Select the required network share locations from the list.

   **Note:** You can filter the files from the data source by using the Include/Exclude filters.

   - Click **Save and Next**.
### Advanced Filter Options

You can configure the **Advanced Filters** section in the right pane to filter and collect only the required information by using any of the filters provided below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Filter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Collect System Files</td>
<td>To search system files that are normally hidden from view. Files with “$” contain system meta data and in NTFS, the $MFT contains the file system pointers to all files.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Archive Drill Down</td>
<td>If archive files exist in any of the available data sources that contain compressed files of interest, this option allows you to open the archive files as part of the job and checks them against keywords supplied in the keyword filter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collect Responsive Archives</td>
<td>Collects the archive/container files (ZIP, RAR and so forth) of any responsive file when using the drill-down option.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Custom Drill Down Extensions</td>
<td>Allows you to specify the extension for the archive drill down. If you do not specify the extension, the default will be used.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collect Non-Extension Files</td>
<td>Collect all files that do not have an extension.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use Internal File Identification</td>
<td>Sees the software’s file identification when checking file extensions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collect Unsearchable Encrypted Files</td>
<td>Collects files that cannot be accessed to search for keyword filter criteria.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enable PreScan</td>
<td>Will scan the collection target before collecting. Enables accurate completion percentage, file counts, and size predictions for Real Time Status screen.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Exchange**

Upon selecting the required custodians and clicking on **Save and Next** from the **Custodians** section, you will be navigated to the **Exchange** section.

1. Select the required Exchange mailbox connectors from the list. **Ensure the Connector Type is appropriately selected. Both Exchange Web Services (EWS) and Graph API options will be listed in the drop-down list if configured.**

   **Note:** You can filter the files from the data source by using the Include/Exclude filters.

   - Click **Save and Next**.
**Gmail**

Upon selecting the required custodians and clicking on **Save and Next** from the **Custodians** section, you will be navigated to the **Gmail** section.

1. Select the required Gmail mailbox connectors from the list.

**Note:** You can filter the files from the data source by using the Include/Exclude filters.

- Click **Save and Next**.

```plaintext
DSC
```
**OneDrive**

Upon selecting the required custodians and clicking on **Save and Next** from the **Custodians** section, you will be navigated to the **OneDrive** section.

1. Select the required OneDrive connectors from the list.

   **Note:** You can filter the files from the data source by using the Include/Exclude filters.

   - Click **Save and Next**.
Google Drive

Upon selecting the required custodians and clicking on **Save and Next** from the **Custodians** section, you will be navigated to the **Google Drive** section.

1. Select the required Google Drive connectors from the list.

   **Note:** You can filter the files from the data source by using the Include/Exclude filters.

   - Click **Save and Next**.
Box

Upon selecting the required custodians and clicking on **Save and Next** from the **Custodians** section, you will be navigated to the Box section.

2. Select the required Box connectors from the list.

   **Note:** You can filter the files from the data source by using the Include/Exclude filters.

3. Click **Save and Next**.
Data Sources

To configure the data sources for collection:

Upon selecting the required options for Data Sources field, any or all of the following data source are to be configured:

Note: Ensure the Creating Collections Section has been reviewed before attempting a Data Source collection.
**Computers**

**Auto Deploy Agents**

The Auto Deploy option will be applicable only when the Computer is selected in the target options, either against the Custodians or Data Sources.

(OR)
1. And upon enabling the **Auto Deploy Agents** checkbox and clicking on **Save and Next**, the below **Agent Operations** section will be displayed.

![Agent Operations Section](image)

On the Agent Operations page, select from the following options:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Uninstall</td>
<td>Select to remove the agent from the machine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Install</td>
<td>Select to push the agent to the machine. Remember that the agent install may cause the machine to restart without a warning.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Make Public Instance</td>
<td>Configure the agent to check a public instance after the agent is installed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Configure Periodic Check-In</td>
<td>Configure the agent to communicate back to the server.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agent Type – Local Storage</td>
<td>Agent uses local files for configuration and data. Agent is installed (persists after reboot).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use Site Server Default Port</td>
<td>Enabling this will force the agent to use Port:54545</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use Custom Port</td>
<td>Enter the port designated to communicate with the agent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service Name</td>
<td>Enter the name that you want the agent to be displayed as.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Executable Name</td>
<td>Enter the name of the file that is being run.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Upon selecting the required agent operations and clicking on Save and Next, you will be navigated to the **Custodians** section.

(OR)

If the **Agent Deploy** option is not selected in the **Collection Options** section, the Agent Operations section will be skipped and you will be navigated to the **Custodians** section.

Upon selecting the required options for **Data Sources** field and clicking on **Save and Next** from the **Collection Options** section, you will be navigated to the **Computers** section.

1. Select the required computers from the list.

   **Warning**: You cannot proceed to collect all the data from the computer. You must include at least one among the Extension, Size, Date, Path, Luhn, Keyword, or MD5 Hash filter properties within the Include/Exclude filters to perform a targeted collection.

2. Click **Save and Next**.
**Advanced Filter Options**

You can configure the Advanced Filters section in the right pane to filter and collect only the required information based on the type of Collection. The applicable filters for the collection types are listed below:

i. For Filtered Collection:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Options</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Source Type</td>
<td>File System</td>
<td>To collect the drives from the target’s file system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Logical Disk</td>
<td>To collect only the target’s logical drive space.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Physical Disk</td>
<td>To collect the target’s entire physical drive.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Search Type</td>
<td>Siteserver</td>
<td>To search using the Site Server.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Agent &amp; Siteserver</td>
<td>To search first with the agent and then with the Site Server.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Agent</td>
<td>To search files using the agent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Collect System Files</td>
<td>To search system files that are normally hidden from view. Files with “$” contain system meta data and in NTFS, the $MFT contains the file system pointers to all files.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Scan Deleted Files</td>
<td>To scan free space of a partition for files matching the filter criteria.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Scan Unused Disk Area</td>
<td>To scan unallocated disk space for files matching filter criteria.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Archive Drill Down</td>
<td>If archive files exist in any of the available data sources that contain compressed files of interest, this option lets you open the archive files as part of the job and checks them against keywords supplied in the keyword filter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Options</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collect Responsive Archives</td>
<td>Collects any archive that contains files that match filter criteria.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Custom Drill Down Extensions</td>
<td>Allows you to specify the extension for the archive drill down. If you do not specify the extension, the default will be used.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Include Deleted Files</td>
<td>To scan the free space of a partition for files matching the filter criteria.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use Internal File Identification</td>
<td>To view the software's file identification when checking file extensions</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collect Non-Extension Files</td>
<td>Collects all files that do not have an extension</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collect Unsearchable Encrypted Files</td>
<td>Collects files that cannot be accessed via search by keyword filter criteria.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enable PreScan</td>
<td>Will scan the collection target before collecting. Enables accurate completion percentage, file counts, and size predictions for Real Time Status screen.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parse $130 INDX Records</td>
<td>Parses $130 INDX Records.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Note: $130 INDX records are the names given to NTFS MFT attributes containing file name indexes for directories.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exclude Removable Drives/Media</td>
<td>Excludes removable drives that are recognized by Site Server from the collection. This option is only available for collection jobs. Not all removable drives are recognized as such so this option may not exclude ALL removable drives</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ii. For Full Disk Acquisition:

A Full Disk Acquisition job would collect the entire contents of a computer's hard drive, so the advanced options will include fewer choices as listed below:

- **Collect from Target Options**
  - Logical Disk: To collect only the target's logical drive space.
  - Physical Disk: To collect the target's entire physical drive. You can choose the sectors required.

- **Use Redirected Acquisition:** Uses the agent to push the collected data directly to the Job Data path given in the Job Options screen instead of moving it to the temporary storage location and then to the Job Data path.

**Batching Options**

While multiple collections can run simultaneously, Batching Options allow jobs to run in groups. I.e. A selection of 3 Maximum Concurrent Agents will only allow 3 concurrent jobs to be run at once until finished, which would then allow the next batch of jobs to be started.
**Network Shares**

Upon selecting the required options for Data Sources field and clicking on Save and Next from the Collection Options section, you will be navigated to the Network Shares section.

1. Select the required network share locations from the list.

   **Note:** You can filter the files from the data source by using the Include/Exclude filters.

2. Click Save and Next.
**Advanced Filter Options**

You can configure the **Advanced Filters** section in the right pane to filter and collect only the required information based on the below provided filters options:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Filter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Collect System Files</td>
<td>To search system files that are normally hidden from view. Files with “$” contain system meta data and in NTFS, the $MFT contains the file system pointers to all files.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Archive Drill Down</td>
<td>If archive files exist in any of the available data sources that contain compressed files of interest, this option allows you to open the archive files as part of the job and checks them against keywords supplied in the keyword filter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collect Responsive Archives</td>
<td>Collects the archive/container files (ZIP, RAR and so forth) of any responsive file when using the drill-down option.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Custom Drill Down Extensions</td>
<td>Allows you to specify the extension for the archive drill down. If you do not specify the extension, the default will be used.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collect Non-Extension Files</td>
<td>Collect all files that do not have an extension.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use Internal File Identification</td>
<td>Sees the software’s file identification when checking file extensions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collect Unsearchable Encrypted Files</td>
<td>Collects files that cannot be accessed to search for keyword filter criteria.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enable PreScan</td>
<td>Will scan the collection target before collecting. Enables accurate completion percentage, file counts, and size predictions for Real Time Status screen.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**SharePoint**

Upon selecting the required options for **Data Sources** field and clicking on **Save and Next** from the **Collection Options** section, you will be navigated to the **SharePoint** section.

1. Select the required SharePoint locations from the list.

   **Note:** You can filter the files from the data source by using the Include/Exclude filters.

2. Click **Save and Next**.
**Microsoft Teams**

Upon selecting the required options for Data Sources field and clicking on Save and Next from the Collection Options section, you will be navigated to the Microsoft Teams section.

1. Select the required Microsoft Teams accounts from the list.

   **Note:** You can filter the files from the data source by using the Include/Exclude filters.

2. Click Save and Next.
Slack

Upon selecting the required options for Data Sources field and clicking on Save and Next from the Collection Options section, you will be navigated to the Slack section.

1. Select the required Slack accounts from the list.

Note: You can filter the files from the data source by using the Include/Exclude filters.

2. Click Save and Next.
Collection Filters for Data Sources

To configure the collection filters for data sources:

Filter behaviors

The following are the fundamentals of using filters:

- When writing queries for the Keyword(s) field, use the terms AND or OR to help refine your search. For example: “Apple AND Oranges” will return only the files with both terms “apple” and “oranges”
- In the extension field, you can use an asterisk (*) as a wildcard. For example, doc* which will include .DOC and .DOCX.
  
  Note: You can specify multiple extensions by separating with a comma.

- In the Path, you can include or exclude files based on folders/sub-folders in the share or on the computer. You can specify folders by doing the following:
  - Include or exclude a complete folder name. Example: \\documents\my_Work_files
  - Include or exclude a folder name using wildcards. e.g. *work*
  - Spaces within a folder name are allowed. e.g. shared files
  
  Note: You can specify multiple paths by separating with a comma.

- Multiple properties are treated with AND: When you add a filter, you can configure one or more properties within the filter and the properties are combined as an AND function. For example, if you add an inclusion filter, and in that one filter specify an extension of PDF and also a file size of greater than 2MB, the logic is “PDF” AND “>2MB”. The results will include only PDF files that have a file size greater than 2 MB.

- Multiple values in same property are treated with OR: When more than one values are provided for a same property, the values are treated with OR function. As another example, if you add an inclusion filter with two extensions “DOCX, XLSX” then the results will include both DOCX and XLSX files.
• Path always takes precedence: If you include a path as a property in a filter, any other properties specified in the same filter will only apply to the specified path. Suppose you target a network share \documents and you create an inclusion filter and specify the folder my_Work_files. Additionally, in the same filter you specify a file extension as PDF. In this example, only the PDF files in the my_Work_files folder is included.

• Inclusion and Exclusion filters are treated with AND: You can add both Inclusion filter and Exclusion filter to get the required data. For example, specify an Inclusion filter with extension as PDF and an Exclusion filter, file size greater than 3MB. The result will include only PDF files that are less than 3MB.
Include/Exclude Filters

To include or exclude the filtered information:

1. From the data source section, click Include/Exclude.
   - The Apply Filter prompt is displayed.

2. Provide a name for the filter in Filter Name.
3. Select if you want to Include or Exclude the filtered files by enabling the required option in the top right corner of the prompt.
4. Configure the required filters as instructed in Filter Behaviors.

   Note: You can enable the Save Filter as Template checkbox to save the configured filter as a template.

5. Click Apply.
Load Saved Filters

To load a saved filter:

1. From the required data source section, click Load Saved Filter.
   - The Load Saved Filter prompt is displayed.

2. Select the required filters.

3. Click Submit.
   - The selected filter will be applied to the data source.

Note: You can click on View, Edit, or Delete to view, edit, or delete the filter.
Administrating FTK Central

Administration Portal

Administration Portal allows you to manage Users, User Groups, Permissions and Roles. Additionally, you can configure the System Settings such as the Site Server, agents, mail servers, certificates, and also monitor application health metrics.

Tip: To filter the grid efficiently, you can simply enter a keyword into the search box located at the top of any grid and click the search button or press enter.
### User Management

Every user using FTK Central must log in with a user account. Each account has a username and password. Administrators create this user accounts for users and provide appropriate permissions. You can manage users and their groups, permissions, monitor their activity on the application from this page.

#### Elements of User Management

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Users</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Adding Users to application</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Importing Users from Active Directory</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Activating/Deactivating Users</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Editing Users</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Deleting Users</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>User Groups</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Creating User Groups</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Editing User Groups</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Deleting User Groups</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Assigning Roles</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Creating Roles</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Assigning Users/User Groups</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Editing Roles</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Deleting Roles</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case-Level Permission</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Viewing and Assigning Case-Level Permissions</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Users**

A user is any person who logs in and performs tasks in the FTK Central. You can assign users different permissions based on the tasks that you want them to perform. The permissions that a user has affects the items that they see and the tasks that they can perform in the application. You assign permissions to a user by configuring roles and then associating users, or groups of users, to those roles.

**Adding Users**

**To add a user:**

1. From the home page, click **Settings** from the top-right corner.
   - The **Administration** page is displayed.

2. Click **Add User**.
The Create User page is displayed.

3. Enter the First Name of the user.
4. Enter the Last Name of the user.
5. Provide a User Name.
6. Provide a Password.

**Warning:** The below provided are the Password complexity requirements:
- Should contain at least 8 characters.
- Should contain at least 1 uppercase letter.
- Should contain at least 1 number.
- Should contain at least 1 special character.

7. Repeat the same in Confirm Password.
8. Enter the Email address of the user.
9. Select the roles required for the users from **Roles Assigned**.

   **Note:** You can read what is a Role and how is it helpful from the **Roles** section.

10. Select the cases to be associated for the user from **Case Assigned**.

11. Select the groups for the user to which the user has to be associated from the **Users Assigned**.

12. Click **Add User**.
Importing Users from Active Directory

⚠️ **Warning:** You have to configure Active Directory before proceeding to this section.

**To import users from an Active Directory:**

1. From the home page, click **Settings** from the top-right corner.
2. Click **Import from AD.**
   - The **Import Users From Active Directory** page is displayed.
3. Select the required **Active Directory** from the drop-down.

4. Enable the checkbox against the users to be imported.

5. Click **OK**.

**Note:** The imported users from Active Directory will be indicated with **AD Users** against it on the Manage Users page.
**Activating/Deactivating Users**

FTK Central allows you to change the status of users to Inactive thereby making them unable to use the application. By default, all users are created in Active status, however you can change the status to Active or Inactive whenever required.

**To activate/deactivate a user:**

1. From the home page, click **Settings** from the top-right corner.

2. Click **Edit** against the user to be edited.

   - The **Update User** page is displayed.

3. Toggle to set the user as **Active** or **Inactive**.

4. Click **Update**.
**Editing Users**

**To edit a user:**

1. From the home page, click **Settings** from the top-right corner.

2. Click **Edit** against the user to be edited.

   - The **Update User** page is displayed.

3. Make the necessary changes.

   **Warning:** You can edit the Username only for the non-admin users and cannot be edited for the admin users.

4. Click **Update**.
Deleting Users

To delete a user:

1. From the home page, click **Settings** from the top-right corner.

2. Click **Delete** against the user to be deleted.

   - The **Please confirm** pop-up is displayed.

3. Click **Yes**.
**User Groups Management**

User Groups allow you to consolidate the set of users who perform the same tasks. Categorizing users into groups makes it easier to assign and manage case permissions for users. Grouping helps you assign permissions to a set of users reviewing the same case at once. You can group users of different roles into one User Group.

**Creating User Groups**

**To create a user group:**

1. From the home page, click **Settings** from the top-right corner.
2. Navigate to the **User Groups** tab.
3. Click **Create Group**.
   - The **Create Group** page is displayed.
4. Provide a name for the group in **Group Name**.

5. Provide a **Description** for the group.

6. Select the roles required for the group from **Roles Assigned**.

   **Note:** You can read what is a Role and how is it helpful from the **Roles** section, later in the document.

7. Select the cases (case) to be associated for the group from **Cases Assigned**.

   **Warning:** Assigning a user to specific cases will prevent the user accessing other cases.

8. Select the users for the group from the **Users Assigned**.

9. Click **Create Group**.
Editing User Groups

To edit a user group:

1. From the home page, click **Settings** from the top-right corner.
2. Navigate to the **User Groups** tab.
3. Click on the user group to be edited.
4. Click **Edit**.
5. Make the necessary changes.
6. Click **Edit User Group**.
Deleting User Groups

To delete a user group:

1. From the home page, click **Settings** from the top-right corner.
2. Navigate to the **User Groups** tab.

3. Click **Delete** against the user group to be deleted.
   - The **Please confirm** pop-up is displayed.

4. Click **Yes**.
Assigning Roles

A Role is a combination of various permissions required for a user to perform the actions intended. You can assign different permissions to different roles, based on the tasks that you want them to perform. The permissions determine what a user sees and the actions the user performs on the application. Moreover, the cases and options that the users of a particular role see on the application is determined by the permissions enabled for the user/user group.

FTK Central provides the following three default Roles:

- Administrator - To manage the whole application. Users in this role will be provided with all the permissions to manage the application.
- Power User - To aid in managing the application. Users in this role will be provided with permissions to create, edit, manage users, and user groups.
- Users - To only reviews files in a case. This role grants the user permissions for create/edit cases and files in it.

However, you can create any number of additional role types with combination of the any of the following permissions as required by your organization:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Permission Group</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>General Management</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>User Management</td>
<td>Create, delete and edit users.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Create Custodians</td>
<td>Create custodians.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delete Custodians</td>
<td>Delete custodians</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manage Data Sources</td>
<td>Create, delete and edit data sources.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity Log Access</td>
<td>View activity log within FTK Central.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manage Templates</td>
<td>Edit role templates.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assign Users to a Case</td>
<td>Required with User Management permission and vice versa to assign users to a case.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permission Group</td>
<td>Definition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Case/Project Admin</strong></td>
<td>Full rights to all functionality on a case-level basis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Case</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Create/Edit Case</td>
<td>Create and edit cases.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delete Case</td>
<td>Delete cases.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>View Case Jobs</td>
<td>View case jobs in the job status menu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manage Case Custodians</td>
<td>Add and remove custodians within Case Summary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manage Evidence</td>
<td>Add and remove evidence within Case Summary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Backup/Restore Cases</td>
<td>Backup cases from the case list context menu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restore Cases from Backup/Restore</td>
<td>Restore cases from the case list context menu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Exports</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Create Export</td>
<td>Create exports using the export wizard.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delete Export</td>
<td>Delete created exports.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Export Item Grid</td>
<td>Export records within the grid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Search &amp; Review</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>View Files List</td>
<td>View the review grid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>View Natives</td>
<td>View files in the viewer in native format.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>View Text</td>
<td>View files in the viewer as text.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>View Coding Panel</td>
<td>View coding panel within review.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edit Documents</td>
<td>Edit documents within review.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manage Tags</td>
<td>Create and rename tags within the Tags menu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delete Tags</td>
<td>Delete tags within the Tags menu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manage Tag Permissions</td>
<td>Assign permissions for tag values.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>View Tags</td>
<td>View tags within the Tags menu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assign Tags</td>
<td>Assign tags to a document.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permission Group</td>
<td>Definition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>View Privileged Documents</td>
<td>View flagged privileged documents.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>View Ignored Documents</td>
<td>View flagged ignored documents.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flag Document as Privileged</td>
<td>Flag documents as privileged within the context menu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flag Document as Ignored</td>
<td>Flag documents as ignorable within the context menu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manage Review Sets</td>
<td>Create and edit review sets within Batch Administration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delete Review Sets</td>
<td>Delete batches within review sets within Batch Administration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>View Review Sets</td>
<td>View review sets and batches within Batch Administration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Run Searches</td>
<td>Run searches in review mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Save Searches</td>
<td>Save searches that a user assigned with this permission makes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulk Imaging</td>
<td>Bulk image documents using the context menu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Download Files</td>
<td>Download files within review mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>View Annotations</td>
<td>View annotations in native, image and text view within review mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Add Annotations</td>
<td>Add annotations within review mode but cannot view them unless assigned view permissions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delete Annotations</td>
<td>Delete annotations within review mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>View Document History</td>
<td>View document history in the object attributes menu within review mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manage Profiles</td>
<td>Create and edit profiles.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Litigation Hold

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Permission</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Approve Lit Holds</td>
<td>Approve configured litigation holds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manage Lit Holds</td>
<td>Manage litigation holds, including creating, viewing and deleting Litigation Holds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>View Lit Holds</td>
<td>View Litigation Holds.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Reports

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Permission</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>View Data Report</td>
<td>View and create Processing Report types in the Reports wizard.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permission Group</td>
<td>Definition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>View Audit Report</td>
<td>View and create Event Report types in the Reports wizard.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Evidence Collection**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Permission Group</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Approve Collection Jobs</td>
<td>Approve collection jobs form the collections tab.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Create Collection Jobs</td>
<td>Create collection jobs from the Collections tab.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delete Collection Jobs</td>
<td>Delete collections from the Collections tab.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Execute Collection Jobs</td>
<td>Execute collection jobs from the Collections tab.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initiate Processing</td>
<td>Process files form a collection job.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Creating Roles**

*To create a role:*

1. From the home page, click **Settings** from the top-right corner.
2. Navigate to the **Roles Permissions Mapping** tab.
3. Click **Create Role**.
4. Provide a name for the role in **Role Name**.
5. Provide a **Description** for the role.
6. Enable the required permissions.
7. Navigate to **Assign Users/User Groups**.
8. Select the required Users and User groups.
   - The selected users and user groups will be displayed in the right-pane.
9. Click **Create Role**.
Assigning Users/Users Groups

You can assign a role to multiple users and user groups at once using this option.

To assign roles for users and user groups:

1. From the home page, click Settings from the top-right corner.
2. Navigate to the Roles Permissions Mapping tab.
3. Select the required roles for which the users or user groups is to be assigned.
   - The Assign Users/User Groups page is displayed.
5. Select the required users or user groups.
6. Click Assign Associations.
**Editing Roles**

**To edit a role:**

1. From the home page, click **Settings** from the top-right corner.
2. Navigate to the **Roles Permissions Mapping** tab.
3. Click **Edit** against the role name to be edited.
   - The **Assign Permissions** tab of the **Edit Role** page is displayed.
4. Make the necessary changes.
5. Click **Update Role**.
Deleting Roles

To delete a role:

1. From the home page, click **Settings** from the top-right corner.
2. Navigate to the **Roles Permissions Mapping** tab.
3. Click **Delete** against the role to be deleted.
   - The **Please confirm** pop-up is displayed.

   ![Please confirm pop-up]

   Are you sure to delete selected role?

   - **No**
   - **Yes**

4. Click **Yes**.
Viewing and Assigning Case-Level Permissions

To view the case-level permission (context menu) and assign roles:

1. From the home page, click **Case List**.

   ![Case List Image]

2. Click the **Context menu** against the required case.

3. Click **Assign Case Roles**.
   - The **Assign Case Role** prompt is displayed.

   ![Assign Case Role Image]
4. Click on the **Assign Case Roles** button against the required user/group name.
   - The **Additional roles for User/Groups** prompt is displayed.

5. Check the applicable roles and click **Save**.

**Note:** Roles that are disabled for selection are already assigned to a user at a global-level.
System Management

System management within the Administration Portal allows you to configure numerous options ranging from general application configuration, Site Server Console, email servers, agents, certificates, credentials, default options, health metrics, etc. These are global settings that affect the entire system.
## Elements of System Management

| Configurations          | • Active Directory Configuration  
|                        | • Notifications  
|                        | • Email Server  
| Manage Certificates     | • EFS Certificates  
|                        | • Notes Certificates  
|                        | • AD1 Certificates  
| Manage Credentials      | • Redirected Acquisition  
|                        | • Share Credentials  
|                        | • Agent Credentials  
| Case Defaults           | • Case Defaults  
|                        | • Creating Redaction Reasons  
|                        | • Creating Custom Columns  
| Site Server Console    | • Status  
|                        | • Configuration  
|                        | • Phone Home Settings  
|                        | • Agent Installer  
|                        | • Health Metrics  
|                        | • Jobs  
| System Log              | • Viewing System Log  
| Activity Log            | • Viewing Activity Log  
| Job Management          | • To Map Jobs to a specific server  

Configurations

Active Directory Configuration

This section allows you to configure Active Directory to synchronize and import users. After performing an initial sync, you can sync on a recurring schedule. You can also select to import one or more types of objects, such as Users and Groups. When the Active Directory is synchronized, users are imported and synchronization only occurs from Active directory to the application. It is to be noted that the changes are not synced only from the active directory to the application and not vice versa.

You can also configure the system to send an email notification when a value in Active Directory is changed and synced. This can be helpful when you have a custodian in a Litigation Hold and the status of that user changes. For example, they may move locations or may no longer be employed. You configure the email notifications as part of the Active Directory sync setting. The notification email contains a time stamp, the name of the user that the change occurred for, the properties that changed, and the old and new values of the changed properties.

When a user is deleted in active directory, the person is not deleted in FTK Central. Instead, the person is flagged as Deleted from Active Directory and still appears as a custodian. Data that is associated with the custodian is not impacted in any way.
To configure an active directory:

1. From the home page, click **Settings** from the top-right corner.
2. Navigate to the **System Management** tab.
   - The **Active Directory Configuration** page is displayed.
3. Provide the required details

**Notes:**

- Syntax for importing Groups:

  \[OU=Test\_Admins,OU=0\_Users,DC=REF,DC=CLP7,DC=LOCAL\]

- The **Global Catalog** option should be disabled while importing groups.
### Primary Details

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fields</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Server</td>
<td>Enter the server name of a domain controller in the enterprise.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use Global Catalog</td>
<td>Select to use the global catalog.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Port          | Enter the connection port number used by Active Directory.  
**Note:** The default port number is 389.  
If you want to support synch with an entire Active Directory forest, set the port as 3268. Otherwise, the synch only collects information from one domain instead of the entire forest.  
**Note:** The default ports for communicating with Active Directory are:  
- **LDAP:** 389  
- **Secure LDAP (SSL):** 636  
- **Global Catalog:** 3268  
- **Secure Global Catalog (SSL):** 3269 |
| Base DN       | Enter the starting point in the Active Directory hierarchy at which the search for users and groups begins. The Base DN (Distinguished Name) describes where to load users and groups.  
For example, in the following base DN  
\[ dc=domain,dc=com \]  
you would replace domain and com with the appropriate domain name to search for objects such as users, computers, contacts, groups, and file volumes. |
| User DN       | Enter the distinguished name of the user that connects to the directory server.  
For example, \textit{tjones or <domain>\tjones} |
<p>| Password      | Enter the password that corresponds to the User DN account. This is the same password used when connecting to the directory server. |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fields</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Active Directory</td>
<td>Select to enable authentication against Active Directory on login.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Authentication</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AD Sync Objects</td>
<td>You can select which types of objects to include or not include: Users, Groups, Computers, or Shares. All objects are selected by default. If you want to exclude objects from being synced, de-select those objects. This can be helpful to easily add new users only.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AD Sync Recurrence</td>
<td>Configure a daily recurrence by selecting or entering the time of day to start the sync. If a sync is in progress when the interval occurs, the interval is skipped to allow the current sync to complete.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Test Configuration</td>
<td>Click to test the current configuration to ensure proper communication exists with the Active Directory server.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AD Synchronization</td>
<td>Set to inactive by default.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. Click **Save and Next**.
5. Select the Custodian Fields to be mapped from the fields on the active directory.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fields</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First Name</td>
<td>The first name of the person.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle Name</td>
<td>The middle initial of the person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Last Name</td>
<td>The last name of the person.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Username</td>
<td>The computer username of the person.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Email</td>
<td>The email address of the person. This will be retrieved from the Active Directory.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domain</td>
<td>The network domain to which the person belongs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notes Username</td>
<td>The username of the person as it appears in their Lotus Notes Directory.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A Lotus Notes username is typically formatted as Firstname Lastname/Organization as in the following example:

- Pat Ng/ICM
6. Click **Save and Next**.
Notification Settings

You can select which Active Directory fields you want to be notified about when changes occur and which application users to send an email to. The notification email contains a time stamp, the name of the user that the change occurred for, the properties that changed, and the old and new values of the changed properties.

7. Select the **Active Directories to be Notified**.
8. Select the users to be notified.
9. Click **Save and Next**.
Sync Configuration

10. Click **Sync Active Directory**.

*Create Notifications*

You can configure event notifications for certain system events. You select which type of event for which you want a notification and the users to whom the notification is sent.
To create a job notification:

1. From the home page, click Settings button from the top-right corner.
   - The Administration page is displayed.

2. Navigate to the System Management tab.
3. Click Create Notifications from the left pane of Configuration section.
4. Select Create Event Notifications.
5. Check the required job types.

6. Click **Map Users**.

7. Select the required users whose actions within the application should be notified.

   **Note:** You can click on **Add More Email IDs** to assign email addresses that may not pertain to a user account. These email addresses will be notified when a user event has taken place.

8. Click **Save**.

   **Note:** You can click on the **Edit** or **Delete** icon to edit or delete the event notifications respectively.
Email Server

You can configure the Email Notification Server so that you create and send notification emails.

To create an email server:

1. From the home page, click Settings from the top-right corner.
2. Navigate to System Management tab.
3. Click Email Server.
   - The Email Server page is displayed.
4. Enter the SMTP Server Configuration, i.e., the address of the SMTP mail server (for example, smtpserver.domain.com or server1) on which you have a valid account.

   **Warning:** You must have an SMTP-compliant email system, such as a POP3 mail server to receive notification messages from the application.

5. Enter the SMTP Port number.

   **Note:** Port 25 is the standard non-SSL SMTP port. However, if a connection is not established with default port 25, contact the email server administrator to get the correct port number.
6. Enable the **SMTP SSL** checkbox to encrypt the communication.

7. Provide the **Username**, i.e., the email address of the sender account.

8. Provide the **Password** of the sender account.

9. Enter the same in the **Confirm Password** field.

10. Click **Save**.

---

**Manage Certificates**

Management of certificates can be done within the configuration page. These certificates will encrypt the data.

**EFS Certificates**

EFS is a file system driver that provides file system-level encryption in most Microsoft Windows operating systems. Files are transparently encrypted on NTFS file systems to protect confidential data from attackers with physical access to the computer. To decrypt the EFS files so that the system can process them, you will need to configure an EFS certificate.
To manage EFS certificate:

1. From the home page, click **Settings** from the top-right corner.
2. Navigate to the **System Management** tab.
3. Click **Manage Certificates**.
   - The **Manage Certificates** page is displayed.
4. Click **Select** and upload the .pfx certificate file.
5. Provide a name for the certificate in **File Name**.
6. Enter the password that is necessary to access the .pfx file in **Password**.
7. Click **Save Certificates**.
Notes Certificates
This allows you to manage certificates used for encrypting Lotus Notes files.

To manage Lotus Notes certificate:

1. From the home page, click Settings from the top-right corner.
2. Navigate to the System Management tab.
3. Click Manage Certificates.
4. Navigate to Notes Certificates.
5. Click Select and upload the file.
6. Provide a name for the certificate in File Name.
7. Enter the certificate Password, if applicable.
8. Click Save Certificates.
**AD1 Certificates**

Allows you to manage certificates used for encrypting AD1 files.

**To manage AD1 certificate:**

1. From the home page, click **Settings** from the top-right corner.
2. Navigate to the **System Management** tab.
3. Click **Manage Certificates**.
4. Navigate to **AD1 Certificates**.

5. Click **Select** and upload the file.
6. Provide a name for the certificate in **File Name**.
7. Enter the certificate **Password**, if applicable.
8. Click **Save Certificates**.
**Manage Credentials**

You can define the credentials used by the system to install the Agent on a target computer, as well as configuring share credentials and redirected acquisitions.

**Redirected Acquisition**

You can use Redirected Acquisition to direct the results of a full disk (logical or physical) collection from the subject agent to the configured collection data path.

**To manage the redirected acquisition credentials:**

1. From the home page, click **Settings** from the top-right corner.
2. Navigate to the **System Management** tab.
3. Click **Manage Credentials**.
   - The **Manage Credentials Configuration** page is displayed.
4. Enter the **Domain** name.
5. Provide the **Username**.
6. Provide the **Password**.
7. Enter the same in **Confirm Password** field.
8. Click **Save**.
Share Credentials

You can define the credentials used by the system to access network shares that are configured as Data Sources.

To define share credentials:

1. From the home page, click **Settings** from the top-right corner.
2. Navigate to the **System Management** tab.
3. Click **Manage Credentials**.
4. Navigate to **Share Credentials**.
5. Enter the **Domain** name.
6. Provide the **Username**.
7. Provide the **Password**.
8. Enter the same in **Confirm Password** field.
9. Click **Save**.
Agent Credentials

You can define the credentials used by the system to install the Agent on a target computer.

To define agent credentials:

1. From the home page, click Settings from the top-right corner.
2. Navigate to the System Management tab.
3. Click Manage Credentials.
4. Navigate to Agent Credentials.
5. Enter the Domain name.
6. Enter the Agent Port.
7. Provide the Username.
8. Provide the Password.
9. Enter the same in Confirm Password field.
10. Click Save.
Case Defaults

Configuring Case Defaults allows you to enter default directories for case, job data, evidence and export paths. These directories will be pre-defined whenever creating a new case. If no default case paths are configured, the user creating the case provides this information.

To configure case defaults:

1. From the home page, click Settings from the top-right corner.
2. Navigate to System Management tab.
3. Click Case Defaults.

![Case Defaults Configuration](image-url)
4. Click **Browse** and choose the path/setting for the following fields.
   - **Default case path** – The selected path will appear during case creation.
   - **Default jobdata path** – The selected path will appear during case creation.
   - **Default evidence path** – The selected path will appear during case creation.
   - **Default export path** – The selected path will appear during case creation.
   - **Default Time Zone** – The selected time zone will appear as a default during case creation.
   - **Media Categorization** – The selected media category will be set as the default region when categorizing data using VIC/CAID.

5. Click **Save**.
Creating Redaction Reasons

Redaction Reasons can be used by organizations/teams to clearly identify content of importance without revealing the specifics. These redaction reasons appear when you redact areas of a document.

Refer the Using the Image Panel section for more details.

Creating a redaction reason:

1. From the home page, click Settings from the top-right corner.
2. Navigate to the System Management tab.
3. Click Case Defaults > Redaction Reasons.
4. Click Add Redaction Reason.
5. Enter a Column Set Name.
6. Assign Case using the drop-down list.

   Note: By default, if a case is not assigned, it will be assigned to all cases.

7. Click Submit.

   Note: You can edit or delete a saved redaction reason by clicking on the Edit button or Delete button respectively.
Site Server Console

The Site Server Console lets you monitor all active site servers, monitor the jobs they are running along with the status of the servers. Moreover, you will be able to control throttling on Agents or Site Servers using Network Traffic Controls and set Phone Home Settings.

Note: The Site Server requires PostgreSQL to be installed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Button:</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Refresh job list.</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Refresh" /> Refresh job list.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delete job.</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Delete" /> Delete job.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cancel job.</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Cancel" /> Cancel job.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>View site server status.</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="View Status" /> View site server status.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>View site server configuration.</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="View Config" /> View site server configuration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>View phone home settings.</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="View Phone Home" /> View phone home settings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Replace agent installers.</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Replace" /> Replace agent installers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>View site server health metrics.</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Health Metrics" /> View site server health metrics.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site server toggle.</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Site Server Toggle" /> Site server toggle.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Status**

You can view statistics about your Site Servers using the Status tab of the Site Server Console.

**To view the status of the site servers:**

1. From the home page, click on **Settings** from the top-right corner.
2. Navigate to **System Management** tab from right pane.
3. Navigate to **Site Server Console** tab.
4. Click on the **Status** button.
   - The **Status** details page is displayed.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Friendly name of the site server.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site Server Type</td>
<td>Root, Public, Private, Private Protected.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site Server Status</td>
<td>Online/Offline.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domain</td>
<td>Where the site server resides.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Machine CPU Usage</td>
<td>Current CPU usage on site server.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Process CPU Usage</td>
<td>Current CPU usage by the site server.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Version</td>
<td>Version of the site server.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Page Memory</td>
<td>Page memory amount.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Page Memory Available</td>
<td>Currently available page memory.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Memory</td>
<td>Physical memory amount.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Memory Available</td>
<td>Currently available physical memory.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virtual Memory</td>
<td>Virtual memory amount.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virtual Memory Available</td>
<td>Currently available virtual memory.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agent Throttle Inbound/Outbound</td>
<td>Agent Throttling.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site Server Agent Throttle Inbound/Outbound</td>
<td>Site Server to Agent throttling.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drives</td>
<td>Drives available on the site server.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thread Pool Stat</td>
<td>Overview of incoming/outgoing threads.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interface</td>
<td>Hostname and port of the site server.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Replication Stat</td>
<td>If there is a parent site server present.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** You can choose the required site server from the drop-down.
Configuration

To configure the site servers:

1. From the home page, click on Settings from the top-right corner.
2. Navigate to System Management tab from right pane.
3. Navigate to Site Server Console tab.
4. Click on the Configuration button.
   - The Configuration prompt is displayed.
5. Click Edit.
6. Set the inbound and outbound limits for the agent’s connection.

7. Make the necessary changes.

8. Click **Save Changes**.
**Phone Home Settings**

Phone Home allows you to configure interval checking between the agent and site server.

**To configure home phoning settings:**

1. From the home page, click on **Settings** from the top-right corner.
2. Navigate to **System Management** tab from right pane.
3. Navigate to **Site Server Console** tab.
4. Click on the **Phone Home Settings** button.

   ![Phone Home Settings](image)

   - The **Phone Home Settings** page is displayed.
5. Select the minutes for Connect Every field.
6. Select the time to Retry.
7. Select the time in seconds to Wait between retries.
8. Enable the Refresh metrics on startup checkbox to refresh any endpoint metrics during App startup.
9. Click Save Changes.
**Agent Installer**

**To select the agent installer location:**

1. From the home page, click on **Settings** from the top-right corner.
2. Navigate to **System Management** tab from right pane.
3. Navigate to **Site Server Console** tab.
4. Click on the **Agent Installers** button.

   - The **Agent Installers** page is displayed.

5. Choose the **Agent Installer Location**.
6. Provide the **Agent Path**.
   - This can be within the “Agent” folder in the site server results directory.
     - i. 32-Bit installer location \x32\AccessData Agent.msi
     - ii. 64-Bit installer location \x64\AccessData Agent (64-bit).msi
7. Click **Replace Agent File**.
**Health Metrics**

**To view the health metrics:**

1. From the home page, click on **Settings** from the top-right corner.
2. Navigate to **System Management** tab from right pane.
3. Navigate to **Site Server Console** tab.
4. Click **Health Metrics**.

- The **Health Metrics** page is displayed.
Jobs

To view jobs:

1. From the home page, click on Settings from the top-right corner.
2. Navigate to System Management tab from right pane.
3. Navigate to Site Server Console tab.
4. All jobs (All States) will be listed in the Jobs Grid.

Tip: Clicking the Plus + beside a job will expand the tasks to show which Site Server has sent the job as well as the targeted endpoint.
**System Log**

Almost all major internal events occurring in the system are recorded in the System Log. This can be used in conjunction with the activity log to monitor the work and status of your system.

The following are examples of the types of events that are recorded:

- Completion of evidence processing for an individual case
- Exports started and finished
- Starting of internal services
- Job failures
- System errors
- Errors accessing computers and shares

You can filter the log information that is displayed based on the following different types of criteria:

- Date and time of the log message
- Log type such as an error, information, or warning
- Log message contents
- Which component caused the log entry
- Which method caused the log entry
- Username
- Computer name
**Viewing System Log**

To view the system logs:

1. From the home page, click **Settings** from the top-right corner.
2. Navigate to **System Management** tab from right pane.
3. Navigate to **System Log** tab.

**Note:** You can click **Export as CSV** and download the log in .csv format.
Activity Log

When certain internal activities occur in the system, it is recorded in the Activity log. The Activity Log can help you detect and investigate attempted and successful unauthorized activity in the application and to troubleshoot problems. This can be used in conjunction with the System Log to monitor the work and status of your system.

The following are examples of the types of activities that are recorded:

- A user logged out
- A user is forced to log out due to inactivity
- Processing started on the case
- A case is opened

You can filter the log information that is displayed based on the following different types of criteria:

- Category
- Activity Date
- Activity
- Username
Viewing Activity Log

To view the activity logs:

1. From the home page, click **Settings** from the top-right corner.
2. Navigate to **System Management** tab from right pane.
3. Navigate to **Activity Log** tab.

![Activity Log](image)

**Note:** You can click **Export as CSV** and download the log in .csv format.
**Job Management**

*To map the jobs to a specific server:*

**Note:** To use Job Management, you must have followed the KB article [FTK Central 7.5.1+ - Job Management within a distributed environment](#).

1. From the home page, click on the **Settings** button from the top-right corner. ▪ The **Administration** page is displayed.

2. Navigate to the **System Management** tab.

3. Select the **Jobs** section.

4. Select a server from the drop-down list.

5. Check the required job categories from the following sections:
   - **Processing**
   - **eDisco/Search**
   - **Other**

   **Warning:** If no job types are selected, all the jobs will be assigned by to a server.

6. Click **Associate Job(s) to server**.
Monitoring Processing Jobs

This section allows you to view and monitor the jobs performed on a case. You can view the list of jobs available for a case and also delete the jobs from this page.

Viewing Jobs

Tip: To filter the grid efficiently, you can simply enter a keyword into the search box located at the top of any grid and click the search button or press enter.
**Active Jobs**

To view the active job:

1. From the home page, click **Case List**.

2. Click the button from the top-right corner.
   - The **Job Queue** pop-up is displayed with the list of active jobs.

   ![Job Queue pop-up](image)

3. Select the required case from the drop-down box against **Job Queue**.
   - The active jobs of the selected case are displayed.

   ![Selected case](image)

The active jobs of the selected case are displayed.
Completed Jobs

To view the completed jobs:

1. From the home page, click **Case List**.

2. Click the ❌ button from the top-right corner.

3. Click **Completed Jobs**.
   - The list of completed jobs is displayed.

4. Select the required case from the drop-down box against **Job Queue**.

5. Click the required job.
   - The corresponding status details of the job is displayed in the right pane.
Deleting Jobs

To delete the active job:

1. From the home page, click **Case List**.
2. Click the button from the top-right corner.
   - The **Job Queue** pop-up is displayed with the list of active jobs.
3. Select the required case from the drop-down box against **Job Queue**.
   - The active jobs of the selected case are displayed.
4. Select the jobs to be stopped by enabling the check box against it.
5. Click the **Delete** button.

![Image of job queue with job 447 selected]

- The **Please confirm** pop-up is displayed.

```
Please confirm

Are you sure to delete selected job(s)?
```

![Image of please confirm pop-up]

6. Click **Yes**.

- The job will be stopped and the status of the job will be updated as **Cancel Requested**.

![Image of job queue with status updated to Cancel Requested]
7. Click the **Delete** button against the active job.
   - The **Please confirm** pop-up is displayed.

   ![Please confirm pop-up](image)

   **Please confirm**

   Are you sure to delete the selected Job?

   ![Confirmation buttons](image)

     ![No button](image)

     ![Yes button](image)

8. Click **Yes**.
   - The job will be stopped and the status of the job will be updated as **Cancel Requested**.

   ![Job status updated](image)
Configuring Project Vic/CAID

Project VIC is a global partnership that uses advanced technology to fight child sexual exploitation and trafficking. In order to use this feature, you must have an account set up with Project VIC. Project VIC has compiled information about known online child abuse images. Known image or video files have unique identifier known as a “hash value.”

When you process your evidence data, it is compared to the known hash values. If a match is found, the file in your evidence is flagged. You can easily see flagged files in review mode. You can also provide information to Project VIC about images that were previously unknown.

Initializing the Project Vic/CAID

To initialize the Project Vic/CAID:

1. From the home page, click Settings from the top-right corner.
2. Navigate to the System Management tab.
3. Select Project Defaults from the left pane of Configuration.
4. Click on Media Categorization.
5. Select a relevant category for your region.
   - VIC_Canada
   - VIC_US
   - CAID_UK
6. Click Save.

⚠️ Warning: Once a Media Categorization region has been selected, it cannot be changed.
Initializing Project Vic/CAID on a Case Level

To initialize Project Vic/CAID on a case-level:

- **Note:** Each case will require Project Vic/CAID to be initialized.

1. From the home page, click **Case List**.
2. Click the **Context menu** (in the **Actions** column) against the required case.
3. Click **Initiate Media Categories**.
   - The **Manage Media Categories** prompt is displayed.

   ![Manage Media Categories](image-url)
4. Define a keyboard shortcut using the **Shortcut** fields.

   **Note:** The shortcuts can be numeric characters. These hotkeys use **SHIFT** in combination with the assigned numerical character.

5. Enter the investigator details.
   - **Project Vic Case Number**
   - **Contact Name**
   - **Contact Title**
   - **Contact Phone**
   - **Contact Email**
   - **Contact Organization**

6. Enable the **Merge KFF Categories** option if pre/post categorized data is required to be used during categorization. Selecting this option will auto assign the categories flagged by KFF, a bookmark value. Post categorized data goes to the same bookmarks and users will be able to look at pre and post categorized data together.

7. Click **Save**.
Categorizing documents in Review Mode

To categorize documents in review mode:

1. From the home page, click **Case List**.
2. Click on a **Case Name**.
3. Click **Enter Review**.
4. Click on the **Tags** tab.
5. Select **Bookmarks**.
6. Open the **Shared** bookmarks folder.
7. In the Grid, check or highlight the records requiring categorization.
8. Check the required bookmark.
   - The images in thumbnail view and in the viewer, will display a colored border associated to the CAID categorization.

**Tip:** Alternatively, you can use **Thumbnails** view and press the hotkey assigned to a specific category to apply the bookmarks to a file. E.g., SHIFT + 1.
Exporting Media Categories

To export media categories:

1. From the home page, click **Case List**.
2. Click on a **Case Name**.
3. Click **Enter Review**.
4. Select the required files.
5. Right-click on a selected file.
6. Select **Export media categories**.
   - The **Media Categories** prompt is displayed.
7. Check the categories requiring export.

   **Note:** The selected categories will be exported in JSON format.

8. Select an **Export Path**.

9. Enable the **Include Media** option if the categorized data is required to be exported. This will not export all media categories due to export rules set by CAID.

   **Note:** The exported files will be stored in categorized folders within the export destination.
Filtering Categorized Data

To filter categorized data in review mode:

1. From the home page, click **Case List**.
2. Click on a **Case Name**.
3. Click **Enter Review**.
4. Click on the **Filter** tab.
5. Expand **Tags > Bookmarks > Shared > Media Category**.
6. Check the required media category to filter and view categorized data.
Managing Security Devices and Licenses

This appendix includes information Exterro product licenses, Virtual CodeMeter activation, Network License Server, and API Key configurations.

Installing and Managing Security Devices

Exterro products require a licensing security device that communicates with the program to verify the existence of a current license.

You must install the security device software and drivers before you can manage licenses with License Manager.

This section explains installing and using the CodeMeter Runtime software and the License Manager.

Installing the Security Device

Exterro products require a licensing security device that communicates with the program to verify the existence of a current license. The device is a WIBU-SYSTEMS (Wibu) CodeMeter (CmStick). This USB device requires specific software to be installed prior to connecting the devices and running your Exterro products.

You will need the WIBU-SYSTEMS CodeMeter Runtime software with a WIBU-SYSTEMS CodeMeter (CmStick), either the physical USB device, or the Virtual device.

Store the CmStick or dongle in a secure location when it is not in use.
Installing the CodeMeter Runtime Software

When you purchase a product, Exterro provides a USB CmStick with the product package. To use the CmStick, you must first install the CodeMeter Runtime software, either from the shipping disc or from the setup file downloaded from the AccessData website.

**Note:** The CodeMeter software is automatically installed as part of the FTK suite.

To download the CodeMeter installer from the AccessData website:

2. On the download page, click **CodeMeter**.
3. Click **Download Page**.
4. Click **Download Now**.
5. Save the installation file to your download directory or other temporary directory on your drive.

To install CodeMeter:

1. Launch the installer from the download by doing the following:
   - Navigate to the CodeMeter installation folder ("\F5F91CCC-5315-49F7-8849-AE1673C65222"), and double-click the installation file.
2. Wait for the *Preparing to Install* processes to complete.
3. In the Welcome dialog, click **Next**.
4. Read and accept the License Agreement
5. Enter User Information.
6. Click **Next**.
7. Select the features you want to install.
8. Click **Next > Install > Finish**.
9. Click **OK**.
**CodeMeter Error**

If you are not using NLS for your security device configuration, after clicking **No**, you will see the following additional message.

- *Security Device Not Found*

To remedy, click **OK**, then install the correct CodeMeter Runtime software, and connect the CmStick or run License Manager to generate your Virtual CmStick. Then, restart FTK.

**Installing License Manager**

License Manager lets you manage product and license subscriptions using a security device or device packet file.

You can access the License Manager installer from the Web or from the FTK installer.

*To download the License Manager installer from the AccessData website:*

2. On the download page, click **License Manager**.
3. Click Download Page.
4. Click Download Now.
5. Save the installation file to your download directory or other temporary directory on your drive.
**To install License Manager:**

1. Navigate to the License Manager installation folder ("\{6F8C49D6-8EDC-4F06-9348-2E6EC0798963}"), and double-click the installation file.
2. Wait for the *Preparing to Install* processes to complete.
3. Click **Next** on the Welcome screen.
4. Read and accept the License Agreement.
5. Click **Next**.
6. Accept the default destination folder, or select a different one.
7. Click **Next**.
8. In the Ready to Install the Program dialog, click **Back** to review or change any of the installation settings. When you are ready to continue, click **Install**.
9. Wait while the installation completes.
10. If you want to launch License Manager after completing the installation, mark the **Launch AccessData License Manager** check box.
11. Select the **Launch AccessData License Manager** check box to run the program upon finishing the setup. The next section describes how to run License Manager later.
12. Click **Finish** to finalize the installation and close the wizard.
Starting License Manager

To launch License Manager:

1. Launch License Manager by clicking the License Manager icon on your desktop.

   When starting, License Manager reads licensing and subscription information from the installed and connected WIBU-SYSTEMS CodeMeter Stick, or Keylok dongle.

   **Note:** If using a Keylok dongle, and License Manager either does not open or displays the message, “Device Not Found”

2. Verify the correct dongle driver is installed on your computer.
3. With the dongle connected, check in Windows Device Manager to make sure the device is recognized. If it has an error indicator, right click on the device and choose Uninstall.
4. Remove the dongle after the device has been uninstalled.
5. Reboot your computer.
6. After the reboot is complete, and all startup processes have finished running, connect the dongle.
7. Wait for Windows to run the Add New Hardware wizard. If you already have the right dongle drivers installed, do not browse the internet, choose, “No, not this time.”
8. Click **Next** to continue.
9. On the next options screen, choose, “Install the software automatically (Recommended)
10. Click **Next** to continue.
11. When the installation of the dongle device is complete, click Finish to close the wizard.
12. You still need the CodeMeter software installed, but will not need a CodeMeter Stick to run License Manager.

   **Note:** If using a CodeMeter Stick, and License Manager either does not open or displays the message, “Device Not Found”.
13. Make sure the CodeMeter Runtime 4.20b software is installed. It is available at www.accessdata.com/support.
   ▪ Click Downloads and browse to the product.
   ▪ Click on the download link. You can Run the product from the Website, or Save the file locally and run it from your PC.
   ▪ Once the CodeMeter Runtime software is installed and running, you will see a gray icon in your system tray.

14. Make sure the CodeMeter Stick is connected to the USB port.
If the CodeMeter Stick is not connected, License Manager still lets you to manage licenses using a security device packet file if you have exported and saved the file previously.

To open License Manager without a CodeMeter Stick installed:

1. Click Tools > License Manager.
   License Manager displays the message, “Device not Found”.

2. Click OK, then browse for a security device packet file to open.

   **Note:** Although you can run License Manager using a packet file, AccessData products will not run with a packet file alone. You must have the CmStick or dongle connected to the computer to run AccessData products that require a license.
Using License Manager

License Manager provides the tools necessary for managing AccessData product licenses on a WIBU-SYSTEMS CodeMeter Stick security device, a Keylok dongle, a Virtual Dongle, or in a security device packet file.

License Manager displays license information, allows you to add licenses to or remove existing licenses from a dongle or CmStick. License Manager, and can also be used to export a security device packet file. Packet files can be saved and reloaded into License Manager, or sent via email to Exterro support.

In addition, you can use License Manager to check for product updates and in some cases download the latest product versions.

License Manager displays CodeMeter Stick information (including packet version and serial number) and licensing information for all AccessData products. The Purchase Licenses button connects directly to the AccessData website and allows you to browse the site for information about products you may wish to purchase. Contact Exterro by phone to speak with a Sales Representative for answers to product questions, and to purchase products and renew licenses and subscriptions.

The License Manager Interface

The License Manager interface consists of the following two tabs that organize the options in the License Manager window

- Installed Components
- Licenses
**Installed Components Tab**

The Installed Components tab lists the AccessData programs installed on the machine. The Installed Components tab is displayed in the following figure.

The following information is displayed on the Installed Components tab:

- License Manager Installed Components Tab Features

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Program</td>
<td>Lists all AccessData products installed on the host.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Installed Version</td>
<td>Displays the version of each AccessData product installed on the host.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newest Version</td>
<td>Displays the latest version available of each AccessData product installed on the host. Click Newest to refresh this list.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Product Notes</td>
<td>Displays notes and information about the product selected in the program list.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AccessData Link</td>
<td>Links to the AccessData product page where you can learn more about AccessData products.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following buttons provide additional functionality from the Installed Components tab:

- License Manager Installed Components Buttons

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Button</th>
<th>Function</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Help</td>
<td>Opens the License Manager Help web page.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
- License Manager Installed Components Buttons (Continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Button</th>
<th>Function</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Install Newest</td>
<td>Installs the newest version of the programs checked in the product window, if that program is available for download. You can also get the latest versions from our website using your Internet browser.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newest</td>
<td>Updates the latest version information for your installed products.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>About</td>
<td>Displays the About License Manager screen. Provides version, copyright, and trademark information for License Manager.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Done</td>
<td>Closes License Manager.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Use the Installed Components tab to manage your AccessData products and stay up to date on new releases.
**Licenses Tab**

The Licenses tab displays CodeMeter Stick information for the current security device packet file and licensing information for AccessData products available to the owner of the CodeMeter Stick, as displayed in the following figure.

The Licenses tab provides the following information:

**License Manager Licenses Tab Features:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Program</td>
<td>Shows the owned licenses for AccessData products.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expiration Date</td>
<td>Shows the date on which your current license expires.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Status</td>
<td>Shows this status of that product's license:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>None: the product license is not currently owned</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Days Left: displays when less than 31 days remain on the license.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Never: the license is permanently owned. This generally applies to Hash Tables and Portable Office Rainbow Tables.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Shows the name of additional parameters or information a product requires for its license.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value</td>
<td>Shows the values of additional parameters or information a product contained in or required for its license.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Show Unlicensed</td>
<td>When checked, the License window displays all products, whether licensed or not.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**License Management Options:**

The following license management actions can be performed using buttons found on the License tab:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Button</th>
<th>Function</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Remove License</td>
<td>Removes a selected license from the Licenses window and from the CodeMeter Stick or dongle. Opens the AccessData License Server web page to confirm success.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refresh Device</td>
<td>Connects to the AccessData License Server. Downloads and overwrites the info on the CodeMeter Stick or dongle with the latest information on the server.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reload from Device</td>
<td>Begins or restarts the service to read the licenses stored on the CodeMeter Stick or dongle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Release Device</td>
<td>Click to stop the program reading the dongle attached to your machine, much like Windows' Safely Remove Hardware feature. Click this button before removing a dongle. This option is disabled for the CodeMeter Stick.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open Packet File</td>
<td>Opens Windows Explorer, allowing you to navigate to a .PKT file containing your license information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Save to File</td>
<td>Opens Windows Explorer, allowing you to save a .PKT file containing your license information. The default location is My Documents.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finalize Removal</td>
<td>Finishes the removal of licenses in the unbound state. Licenses must be unbound from the CmStick or dongle before this button takes effect.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>View Registration Info</td>
<td>Displays an HTML page with your CodeMeter Stick number and other license information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Add Existing License</td>
<td>Allows you to bind an existing unbound license to your CodeMeter Stick, through an internet connection to the AccessData License Server.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purchase License</td>
<td>Brings up the AccessData product page from which you can learn more about AccessData products.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>About</td>
<td>Displays the About License Manager screen. Provides version, copyright, and trademark information for License Manager.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Done</td>
<td>Closes License Manager.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Opening and Saving Dongle Packet Files

You can open or save dongle packet files using License Manager. When started, License Manager attempts to read licensing and subscription information from the dongle. If you do not have a dongle installed, License Manager lets you browse to open a dongle packet file. You must have already created and saved a dongle packet file to be able to browse to and open it.

To save a security device packet file:

1. Click the Licenses tab, then under License Packets, click Save to File.
2. Browse to the desired folder and accept the default name of the .PKT file; then click Save.

To open a security device packet file:

1. Select the Licenses tab.
2. Under License Packets, click Open Packet File.
3. Browse for a dongle packet file to open. Select the file and click Open.

Adding and Removing Product Licenses

On a computer with an Internet connection, License Manager lets you add available product licenses to, or remove them from, a dongle.

To move a product license from one dongle to another dongle, first remove the product license from the first dongle. You must release that dongle, and connect the second dongle before continuing. When the second dongle is connected and recognized by Windows and License Manager, click on the Licenses tab to add the product license to the second dongle.
Removing a License

To remove (unassociate or unbind) a product license:

1. From the Licenses tab, mark the program license to remove.
   - This action activates the Remove License button below the Program list box.

2. Click Remove License to connect your machine to the AccessData License Server through the internet.

3. When you are prompted to confirm the removal of the selected licenses from the device, click Yes to continue, or No to cancel.

4. Several screens appear indicating the connection and activity on the License Server, and when the license removal is complete, the following screen appears.

5. Click OK to close the message box.

   **Note:** Another internet browser screen appears from License Manager with a message that says, "The removal of your licenses from Security Device was successful!" You may close this box at any time.
Adding a License

To add a new or released license:

1. From the Licenses tab, under Browser Options, click Add AccessData License.

The AccessData License Manager Web page opens, listing the licenses currently bound to the connected security device, and below that list, you will see the licenses that currently are not bound to any security device. Mark the box in the Bind column for the product you wish to add to the connected device, then click Submit.

2. An AccessData License Manager Web page will open, displaying the following message, “The AccessData products that you selected has been bound to the record for Security Device <ID number> within the Security Device Database.

3. “Please run License Manager’s Refresh Device feature in order to complete the process of binding these product licenses to this Security Device.” You may close this window at any time.

4. Click Yes if License Manager prompts, “Were you able to associate a new product with this device?”

5. Click Refresh Device in the Licenses tab of License Manager. Click Yes when prompted.

You will see the newly added license in the License Options list.
Adding and Removing Product Licenses Remotely

While License Manager requires an Internet connection to use some features, you can add or remove licenses from a dongle packet file for a dongle that resides on a computer, such as a forensic lab computer, that does not have an Internet connection.

If you cannot connect to the Internet, the easiest way to move licenses from one dongle to another is to physically move the dongle to a computer with an Internet connection, add or remove product licenses as necessary using License Manager, and then physically move the dongle back to the original computer. However, if you cannot move the dongle—due to organization policies or a need for forensic soundness—then transfer the packet files and update files remotely.

Adding a License Remotely

To remotely add (associate or bind) a product license:

1. On the computer where the security device resides:
   i. Run License Manager.
   ii. From the Licenses tab, click Reload from Device to read the dongle license information.
   iii. Click Save to File to save the dongle packet file to the local machine.
2. Copy the dongle packet file to a computer with an Internet connection.
3. On the computer with an Internet connection:
   i. Remove any attached security device.
   ii. Launch License Manager. You will see a notification, “No security device found”.
   iii. Click OK.
   iv. An “Open” dialog box will display. Highlight the .PKT file, and click Open.
   v. Click on the Licenses tab.
   vi. Click Add Existing License.
   vii. Complete the process to add a product license on the Website page.
viii. Click Yes when the License Manager prompts, “Were you able to associate a new product with this dongle?”

ix. When License Manager does not detect a dongle or the serial number of the dongle does not match the serial number in the dongle packet file, you are prompted to save the update file, [serial#].wibuCmRaU.

x. Save the update file to the local machine.

4. After the update file is downloaded, copy the update file to the computer where the dongle resides:

5. On the computer where the dongle resides:
   i. Run the update file by double-clicking it. ([serial#].wibuCmRaU is an executable file.)
   ii. After an update file downloads and installs, click OK.
   iii. Run License Manager.
   iv. From the Licenses tab, click Reload from Device to verify the product license has been added to the dongle.
Removing a License Remotely

To remotely remove (unassociated, or unbind) a product license:

1. On the computer where the dongle resides:
   i. Run License Manager.
   ii. From the Licenses tab, click Reload from Device to read the dongle license information.
   iii. Click Save to File to save the dongle packet file to the local machine.

2. Copy the file to a computer with an Internet connection.

3. On the computer with an Internet connection:
   i. Launch License Manager. You will see a notification, “No security device found”.
   ii. Click OK.
   iii. An “Open” dialog box will display. Highlight the .PKT file, and click Open.
   iv. Click on the Licenses tab.
   v. Mark the box for the product license you want to unassociate; then click Remove License.
   vi. When prompted to confirm the removal of the selected license from the dongle, click Yes.
   vii. When License Manager does not detect a dongle or the serial number of the dongle does not match the serial number in the dongle packet file, you are prompted save the update file.
   viii. Click Yes to save the update file to the local computer.
   ix. The Step 1 of 2 dialog details how to use the dongle packet file to remove the license from a dongle on another computer.
   x. Save the update file to the local machine.

4. After the update file is downloaded, copy the update file to the computer where the dongle resides.
5. On the computer where the dongle resides:
   i. Run the update file by double-clicking it. This runs the executable update file and copies the new information to the security device.
   
   ii. Run License Manager
   
   iii. On the Licenses tab, click Reload from Device in License Manager to read the security device and allow you to verify the product license is removed from the dongle.
   
   iv. Click Save to File to save the updated dongle packet file to the local machine.

6. Copy the file to a computer with an Internet connection.

**Sending a Dongle Packet File to Support**

Send a security device packet file only when specifically directed to do so by Exterro support.

*To create a dongle packet file:*

1. Run License Manager
2. Click on the Licenses tab.
3. Click Load from Device.
4. Click Refresh Device if you need to get the latest info from AD’s license server.
5. Click Save to File, and note or specify the location for the saved file.
6. Attach the dongle packet file to an e-mail and send it to support@exterro.com
Virtual CodeMeter Activation Guide

Introduction

A Virtual CodeMeter (VCM) allows the user to run licensed Exterro products without a physical CodeMeter device. A VCM can be created using AccessData License Manager, but requires the user to enter a Confirmation Code during the creation process.

Preparation

- Contact your Exterro sales rep to order a VCM confirmation code.
- Install the CodeMeter Runtime 7.30 or newer version. (available on the Wibu download page)
- Install the latest release of License Manager (available on the AccessData download page).
- The following steps are to be run on the system where you want to permanently attach the VCM.

Note: Once created, the VCM cannot be moved to any other system.
Setup for Online Systems

To setup a virtual CodeMeter:

1. Unplug any AccessData dongles you currently have connected.
2. Launch License Manager.
3. Select Create A Local Virtual CMStick.
4. Click OK.
5. In the Confirmation Code Required dialog, enter your confirmation code.
6. Click OK.

AccessData License Manager will automatically synchronize with the License Server over the Internet.

7. Click OK when the update completes.

Upon performing the above step, License Manager will create the VCM on the system.

Once all the steps are performed, AccessData License Manager displays a serial number for the VCM on the Licenses tab and the VCM can now operate in a similar way to a hardware CodeMeter device.
Setting up VCM for Offline Systems

You can setup a Virtual CodeMeter on a system that is not connected to the internet (offline). You must also have one machine that connects to the internet to perform certain steps. This section details what to do on which machine.

To perform these steps on the online system:

1. Unplug any AccessData dongles you currently have connected.
2. Launch License Manager.
3. Select Create Empty Virtual CMStick (offline).
4. Click OK.
5. The resulting dialog prompts you to save the *.wibucmrau file. Enter a name and path for the file, then click Save.
6. Transfer the *.wibucmrau to the Online system.

To perform these steps on the offline system:

1. Unplug any AccessData dongles you currently have connected.
2. Launch License Manager.
3. Select Create Activation File (online).
4. Click OK.
5. In the Confirmation Code Required dialog, enter your confirmation code and click OK.

AccessData License Manager will automatically synchronize with the License Server over the internet.

6. Data synchronized from the server will be written to the *.wibucmrau file. Click OK when the update completes.
7. Transfer *.wibucmrau back to the offline system.
To perform these steps on the offline system:

1. Unplug any AccessData dongles you currently have connected.
2. Launch License Manager.
3. Select Create Activate Virtual CMStick (offline).
4. Click OK.
5. The resulting dialog prompts you to browse to the location of the newly updated *.wibucmrau file. Locate the file, then click Open. License Manager creates the VCM on your system.
6. At this point, AccessData License Manager should now display a serial number for the VCM on the “Licenses” tab and the VCM can now operate in a similar way to a hardware CodeMeter device.
Virtual CodeMeter FAQs

Q: How do I get a Virtual CodeMeter (VCM)?

A: Contact your Exterro product sales representative. They will provide you with a VCM confirmation code.

Q: How do VCMs work?

A: A VCM operates in almost exactly the same way as a hardware CodeMeter device, except that they exist as a file stored on the hard disk. During activation, the VCM file (named with a WBB extension) is tied to the hardware of the system using unique hardware identifiers. Those unique identifiers make VCMs non-portable. When AccessData License Manager is launched, it will automatically load the VCM and display its license information. From there, you can refresh, remove, add existing licenses, etc just the same you would with a hardware security device.

Q: Are VCMs supported on virtual machines (VM)?

A: No. Due to the fact that virtual machines are portable and VCMs are not, VCMs are not supported on virtual machines. Currently it is recommended to use AccessData Network License Service (NLS) to license systems running as virtual machines.
Q: How can I “unplug” a VCM?

A: If you want to prevent License Manager from automatically loading the VCM you can "unplug" it by stopping the CodeMeter Runtime Service server and then moving (cut and paste) the WBB file to a new location (renaming the file does not suffice). By default the WBB file is located at:

32 bit systems:
C:\Program Files\CodeMeter\CmAct\%

64 bit systems:
C:\Program Files (x86)\CodeMeter\CmAct\%

Q: I have activated a VCM on my system, but now I need to activate it on a different system. What should I do?

A: Since a VCM is uniquely tied to the system on which it is activated, it cannot be moved to any other system. If you need to activate a VCM on a different system, you need to contact your Exterro Sales Representative.

Q: What if I need to reinstall Windows, format my drive, change my system’s hardware, or back up my VCM in case of a disaster? Will the VCM still work?

A: The VCM can be backed up by simply copying the WBB file to a safe location. It can be restored by copying the WBB file to the CmAct folder. The VCM cannot be restored without a WBB file. If you do not have a backup of your WBB file, you will need to get a new confirmation code from your Exterro Sales Representative.
About API Key Generation

To generate an API authentication key, your CodeMeter License dongle must have the ADAPI sub-license (with current expiration date) applied as a license attribute of your AD FTK / Lab / Enterprise license. As long as this dongle is plugged into the machine when you launch the FTK.exe program, you will be able to generate API keys through the application. Typically, you will want to bind this key to the application administrator account so that the API key has access to all of the REST API calls.
How to generate an API key:

1. Insert the CodeMeter licensed for ADAPI to the Examiner system.
2. Launch FTK/Lab/Enterprise/QView

[Image: Access Api Key Manager]

**Note:** QView requires users to obtain an API key using the Administration tab.

3. In the Case Management interface, select the Access API Key option from the Tools menu.
4. In the Access API Key Manager window, select the user account for whom you wish to generate an API key.

[Image: Access Api Key Manager]

**Note:** Appropriate API related permissions will be granted to the selected user account once the API key is generated.

5. Click the **Generate Key** button.
6. The generated API key will populate in the key field.
To generate API key via FTK Central:

1. Navigate to FTK Central.
2. Follow the notation below, to access your API key.

<FTKCentralURL>/api/security/{userid}/getenterpriseapiguid

Note: The (userid) in the above URL is to be replaced with your User ID in FTK Central. For example, 1000 would be administrator.
References

This section provides you example workflows within FTK Central. However, it is not mandatory for you to follow the same workflow as your usage may vary.

FTK Central Workflow

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Tasks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Configure and setup FTK Central and the users before collecting evidence.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Add Custodian, Network shares, computers, and groups whose data you want to collect.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Create a Case.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Create a litigation hold. (Optional)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Collect evidence from the people, network shares, computers, and groups that you added.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Approve, execute, and then process a collection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Review data. After you process a collection, you open the resulting case from the Case List into Review. From Review, you filter, search, and apply labels on the processed data until you have a dataset that contains only relevant files for the case.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Export the dataset to a load file.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Administrators Workflow

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Tasks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Active Directory Configuration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Manage users, groups, and roles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Configure default case settings.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Case Managers Workflow

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Tasks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Create a Case.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Configure the user/group permissions for a Case.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Loading Data.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Manage evidence and custodians.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Configure the review tools to be used in case review.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>View details about the case.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Monitor the processing jobs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Create Production Sets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Export the selected evidence.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Run reports.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data Sources Workflow

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Tasks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Configure the application to collect from a public data source.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Run a collection job.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
We'd love to hear from you.

If you have any questions about the features discussed in this document, our team will be happy to help you. Write to us!

support@exterro.com

Copyright © 2021 by Exterro, Inc.