

BlackLight Version 2018-R4

Test Results for String Search Tool

March 2020





Test Results for String Search Tool: BlackLight Version 2018R4

Introduction

The Computer Forensics Tool Testing (CFTT) program is a joint project of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), the National Institute of Justice (NIJ), and the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) Special Programs Office and Information Technology Laboratory (ITL). CFTT is supported by other organizations, including the Federal Bureau of Investigation; the U.S. Department of Defense Cyber Crime Center; U.S. Internal Revenue Service Criminal Investigation Division Electronic Crimes Program; DHS Bureau of Immigration and Customs Enforcement; U.S. Customs and Border Protection; and U.S. Secret Service. The objective of the CFTT program is to provide measurable assurance to practitioners, researchers, and other applicable users that the tools used in computer forensics investigations provide accurate results. Accomplishing this requires the development of specifications and test methods for computer forensics tools and subsequent testing of specific tools against those specifications.

Test results provide the information necessary for developers to improve tools, users to make informed choices, and the legal community and others to understand the tools' capabilities. The CFTT approach to testing computer forensics tools is based on well-recognized methodologies for conformance and quality testing. The CFTT approach tests features that forensic labs are likely to use on a regular basis. Interested parties in the computer forensics community can review and comment on the specifications and test methods posted on the CFTT web site: https://www.cftt.nist.gov.

This document reports the results from testing the string search function of BlackBag Technologies' BlackLight Version 2018R4 using the CFTT Federated Testing Test Suite Version 4.0 (beta version, final to be released in 2019) using String Searching data set Version 1.1. You can learn more about BlackBag Technology on their website: https://www.blackbagtech.com/.

Federated Testing is an expansion of the CFTT program to provide forensic investigators and labs with test materials for tool testing and to support shared test reports. The goal of Federated Testing is to help forensic investigators to test the tools that they use in their labs and to enable sharing of tool test results. CFTT's Federated Testing Forensic Tool Testing Environment and included test suites can be downloaded by visiting https://www.cftt.nist.gov and selecting Federated Testing. The results can be optionally shared with CFTT, reviewed by CFTT staff, and then shared with the community.

Test results from this and other tools can be found on DHS's computer forensics web page, https://www.dhs.gov/science-and-technology/nist-cftt-reports.

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How to Read This Report

This report is organized into the following sections:

- 1. **Tested Tool Description:** The tool name, version, and vendor information are listed.
- 2. **Results Summary:** This section identifies any significant anomalies observed in the test runs. This section provides a narrative of key findings identifying where the tool meets expectations and provides a summary of any ways the tool did not meet expectations. The section also provides any observations of interest about the tool or about testing the tool including any observed limitations or organization-imposed restrictions on tool use.
- 3. **Test Environment & Selected Test Cases:** Description of hardware, software and support environment (e.g., version of Federated Testing used, device firmware version, etc.) used in tool testing and a list identifying the applicable test cases selected from the Federated Testing String Search Test Suite.
- 4. **Test Result Details by Case:** Automatically generated test results that identify anomalies.

Test Results for String Search Tool: BlackLight Version 2018R4

1 Tested Tool Description

Tool Name: BlackLight Tool Version: 2018R4

Vendor:

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Phone: (408) 844-8890 Fax: (408) 844-8891

2 Results Summary

This section provides an overview of string search testing and a list of observations from testing the tool under test.

2.1 Testing Overview

The test data sets and test cases used to create this test report are limited to frequently encountered aspects of searching for text. Trying to cover every feature is not practical, but these test cases do cover a broad range of features. The features that are addressed in the full test data set (including features that BlackLight does not support) are listed below:

- File System: MS Windows (FAT, exFAT, NTFS) and UNIX-like (Ext4, OSXJ -- Mac OS Extended (Journaled), OSXC -- Mac OS Extended (Case-sensitive, Journaled) and APFS – Apple File System).
- String Location: Active File, Deleted (but recoverable) file, Unallocated Space, and Meta-Data.
- Search Method (aka search engine): Indexed or Live.
- String Encoding: ASCII, UTF-8, UTF-16BE and UTF-16LE with and without a **byte order mark**.
- Normalized Unicode: Match alternative forms of character representation, e.g., the substring "fi" of the string "infinity" could be represented by a single ligature character or two separate characters, a letter with a diacritic mark could be represented by either one or two characters. A search for any one representation should match either representation. See Section 3.2.1 Test Data Sets.

- Language: In addition to English, strings that are representative of diacritical marks (German, French, Spanish), non-Latin characters (Russian), right-to-left presentation (Arabic), and Asian languages (Chinese, Japanese and Korean) are search targets.
- Fragmented File: String that spans two disjoint file fragments.
- Logical Operations: Combine search results with logical operators and, or and not.
- Stemming: Match inflected forms derived from a word stem, e.g., a search for *run* should also match *runs*, *running* and *ran*.
- Embedded Formatting: String with embedded formatting. MS Word and HTML.

The following features are not supported by BlackLight Version 2018R4:

- Normalized Unicode string searching is not supported. Each Unicode Normal Form must be searched for explicitly.
- Stemming search is not supported.
- Combining search results with logical operators and and not is not supported.

One search engine was tested: Live Search.

2.2 Test Observations

We have the following observations:

- The built-in searches for telephone numbers and email addresses did not report strings encoded in UTF-16.
- For built-in searching for social security numbers, the tool only reports strings that are valid SSNs as issued by the Social Security Administration. However, the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) issues an ITIN, or Individual Taxpayer Identification Number. This is a tax processing number only available for certain nonresident and resident aliens, their spouses, and dependents who cannot get a Social Security Number (SSN). It is a 9-digit number, beginning with the number "9", formatted like an SSN (NNN-NN-NNNN). The tool does not report ITIN using the built-in social security number search.
 - See: www.irs.gov/individuals/international-taxpayers/taxpayer-identification-numbers-tin
- For file systems HFS+ Journaled, HFS+ Case Sensitive, and Linux ext4 strings within the partition not part of an active file (e.g., deleted file remnant or other unallocated space) are not reported. However, if the partition is ingested as unallocated space then the unreported strings are now reported.
- HTML text with embedded formatting tags located in unallocated space is not reported. Not
 reporting these strings may be due to not configuring the tool to correctly search HTML files in
 unallocated space.
- Target strings in MS Word DOCX files located in unallocated space are not reported. Not reporting these strings may be due to not configuring the tool to correctly search DOCX files in unallocated space.

• If the tool option for searching metadata is activated, strings matching substrings of fragmented file names are reported. It should be noted that most other search tools do not offer this feature.

3 Test Environment & Selected Test Cases

This section describes test hardware, software, test data sets and test cases.

3.1 Test Hardware and Software

BlackLight Version 2018R4 was installed on a Dell OptiPlex 7050 with 32GB installed RAM, running Microsoft Windows 10 Enterprise, Version 1607, OS Build 14393.2068.

Testing was performed using CFTT Federated Testing Test Suite Version 4.0 (beta version, final to be released in 2019).

3.2 Test Data Sets and Test Cases

3.2.1 Test Data Sets

String search test data set package Version 1.1 was used. The package can be downloaded from either the CFTT web site (www.cftt.nist.gov then select String Searching) or the CFReDS web site (www.cfreds.nist.gov). The package includes two dd files with known content. One of the dd test images contains target strings within FAT, ExFAT and NTFS file systems (Windows); the other dd test image contains target strings from HFS+ journaled, case insensitive (OSXJ), HFS+ journaled, case sensitive (OSXC), ext4 file system and APFS (Apple file system) (UNIX-like).

In general, each target string is encoded in ASCII and located in both an active file and a recoverable deleted file in each partition of the test image. The Windows dd image also has a block of unallocated storage that contains the target strings without a file system. Some of the target strings are also encoded in Unicode UTF-8, UTF-16BE and UTF-16LE with a byte-order-mark. Test case FT-SS-07 is organized to test language and Unicode specific situations such as Unicode UTF-16 without a byte-order-mark, Unicode text with and without combining characters (diacritic marks), and Unicode text with and without ligatures ("fi" as two characters or as one character). Test case FT-SS-09 is organized to test specific situations such as formatted strings, strings spanning file fragments, and strings located in inaccessible areas. Each instance of a target string also has a unique associated string ID located immediately after the target string. The string ID helps identify the specific string matched by the search tool.

3.2.2 Test Case Descriptions

The following table gives a brief description of available test cases in the data sets. Not all test cases are used for all data sets.

Case	Case Description
FT-SS-01	Search ASCII
FT-SS-02	Search Ignore Case
FT-SS-03	Search for Words
FT-SS-04	Search Logical AND
FT-SS-05	Search Logical OR
FT-SS-06	Search Logical NOT
FT-SS-07-CJK-char	Search Unicode Chinese/Japanese ideograms (Asian)
FT-SS-07-CJK-hangul	Search Unicode CJK Korean Hangul (Asian)
FT-SS-07-CJK-kana	Search Unicode CJK Japanese phonetic Kana (Asian)
FT-SS-07-Cyrillic	Search Unicode Cyrillic (Russian)
FT-SS-07-Latin	Search Unicode Latin (French & German)
FT-SS-07-NoBOM	Search Unicode 16 without a byte-order-mark
FT-SS-07-Norm	Normalized Search of Unicode text with diacritic marks (NFC & NFD) and ligatures (NFKC & NFKD)
FT-SS-07-RTL	Search Unicode RTL (Arabic)
FT-SS-08-Email	Search Tool-defined Queries Email Address
FT-SS-08-Phone	Search Tool-defined Queries Telephone Number
FT-SS-08-SS	Search Tool-defined Queries Social Security
FT-SS-09-Doc	Search Formatted Document Text
FT-SS-09-Frag*	Search Fragmented File
FT-SS-09-Lost*	Search Inaccessible (lost) Areas
FT-SS-09-MFT*	Search File in NTFS Master File Table (MFT)
FT-SS-09-Meta	Search file name substring in Meta-data
FT-SS-09-Stem	Search for matches to word stem
FT-SS-10-Hex	Search Hexadecimal Character Match
FT-SS-10-Regex	Search Pattern Character Match

Some test cases are for specific features, e.g., logical conditions (and, or, not), built in searches (email, telephone numbers), etc. Three test cases (marked with "*"), FT-SS-09-Frag, FT-SS-09-Lost & FT-SS-09-MFT, are only applied to the Windows data set.

4 Test Result Details by Case (per Data Set)

A string search tool may implement more than one search algorithm (also known as a search engine) for searching text. The two most common search engines are *indexed search* and *live search*. An indexed search reads all the acquired data once before doing any searching and builds an index to all words found. Each query can be looked up quickly in the index. A Live search reads all the acquired data for each query.

This section presents test results by test image (Windows file systems, or UNIX-like file systems). For each test image, there is a result table for each search engine tested. Each table shows results by test case of the number of expected search hits, the number of actual search hits and the number of strings missed (i.e., expected hits minus actual hits) for allocated files, deleted files and unallocated space.

The following search engines were tested: Live.

4.1 Results for Data Set: Windows

This section provides results for the Windows data set.

4.1.1 Results for Live Search of Windows Data Set

The table columns contain the following information:

- **Case:** The test case identifier.
- **Expected String:** The strings that should be reported by the search.
- Active Files: A group of three columns (Expected, Hits and Misses) giving the number of hits and misses when searching for the expected string in an active file.
- **Deleted Files:** A group of three columns (**Expected, Hits and Misses**) giving the number of hits and misses when searching for the expected string in a deleted file.
- **Unallocated Space:** A group of three columns (**Expected, Hits and Misses**) giving the number of hits and misses when searching for the expected string in unallocated space.
- **Expected:** The number of instances of the expected string found in the group (i.e., Active files, Deleted files or Unallocated space).
- **Hits:** The number of times the expected string was found in the group.
- Misses: The number of times the expected string was missed (not found) in the group.

Notes: The first row of results for a test case is a summary for all the strings that should be found for that case.

In the Expected String column for test case FT-SS-09-DOC each string is labeled to indicate features of the expected string. The labels include the file type (.doc, .docx or .html) and the encoding of the string (if a .doc file). If the string has embedded formatting it is labeled as *Formatted*, e.g., the string *crossbow* has the substring *cross* formatted as bold and underlined, i.e., **cross**bow.

Results for Live Search of Windows Data Set Active Files Deleted Files Unalloc Space										
Case	Expected String			1	Expected					
FT-SS-		LAPECTEU	11103	14113363	LAPECICA	11163	IVIISSES	LAPECIEU	11163	14113363
01		3	3	0	3	3	0	1	1	0
	DireWolf	3	3	0	3	3	0	1	1	0
FT-SS- 02		15	15	0	15	15	0	5	5	0
	WOLF	3	3	0	3	3	0	1	1	0
	wolf	3	3	0	3	3	0	1	1	0
	Wolf	3	3	0	3	3	0	1	1	0
	DireWolf	3	3	0	3	3	0	1	1	0
	WereWolf	3	3	0	3	3	0	1	1	0
FT-SS- 03		9	9	0	9	9	0	3	3	0
	WOLF	3	3	0	3	3	0	1	1	0
	wolf	3	3	0	3	3	0	1	1	0
	Wolf	3	3	0	3	3	0	1	1	0
FT-SS- 05		6	6	0	6	6	0	2	2	0
	DireWolf	3	3	0	3	3	0	1	1	0
	WereWolf	3	3	0	3	3	0	1	1	0
FT-SS- 07-CJK- char		18	18	0	18	18	0	6	6	0
	中国	9	9	0	9	9	0	3	3	0
	東京	9	9	0	9	9	0	3	3	0
FT-SS- 07-CJK- hangul		9	9	0	9	9	0	3	3	0
	서울	9	9	0	9	9	0	3	3	0
FT-SS- 07-CJK- kana		18	18	0	18	18	0	6	6	0
	スバル	9	9	0	9	9	0	3	3	0

	Resu	Its for Live S	earc	h of Wii	ndows Da	ta Se	t			
Casa	Eveneted String	Activ	ve Fil	les	Delet	ed F	iles	Unall	oc S _l	pace
Case FT-SS-07	Expected String	Expected	Hits	Misses	Expected	Hits	Misses	Expected	Hits	Misses
CJK- IKana	みつびし	9	9	0	9	9	0	3	3	0
FT-SS-										
07-		9	9	0	9	9	0	3	3	0
Cyrillic				_	_	_	_	_		_
	Сибирь	9	9	0	9	9	0	3	3	0
FT-SS- 07- Latin		18	18	0	18	18	0	6	6	0
	garçon	9	9	0	9	9	0	3	3	0
	Schönheit	9	9	0	9	9	0	3	3	0
FT-SS- 07- NoBOM		39	39	0	39	39	0	13	13	0
	Россия	9	9	0	9	9	0	3	3	0
	فلافل	9	9	0	9	9	0	3	3	0
	中國	9	9	0	9	9	0	3	3	0
	QuarterHorse	12	12	0	12	12	0	4	4	0
FT-SS- 07- Norm		75	75	0	75	75	0	25	25	0
	mañana (NFD)	9	9	0	9	9	0	3	3	0
	infinity (No Ligature)	12	12	0	12	12	0	4	4	0
	Mäuse (NFD)	9	9	0	9	9	0	3	3	0
	infinity (Ligature)	9	9	0	9	9	0	3	3	0
	Mäuse (NFC)	9	9	0	9	9	0	3	3	0
	libertà (NFC)	9	9	0	9	9	0	3	3	0
	libertà (NFD)	9	9	0	9	9	0	3	3	0
	mañana (NFC)	9	9	0	9	9	0	3	3	0
FT-SS- 07-RTL		9	9	0	9	9	0	3	3	0
	الكسكس	9	9	0	9	9	0	3	3	0

	Results	for Live S	earc	h of Wii	ndows Dat			Г		
Case	Expected String	Activ			Deleted Files			Unall		
	Expected offing	Expected	Hits	Misses	Expected	Hits	Misses	Expected	Hits	Misses
FT-SS- 08- Email		21	15	6	21	15	6	7	5	2
	iron.man@marvel.com	12	6	6	12	6	6	4	2	2
	potus@capitol.gov	3	3	0	3	3	0	1	1	0
	berlin@deutchland.net	3	3	0	3	3	0	1	1	0
	kgb@moscow.red.square.ru	3	3	0	3	3	0	1	1	0
FT-SS- 08- Phone		21	21	0	21	21	0	7	5	2
	301.555-9009	12	12	0	12	12	0	4	2	2
	800-555-1122	3	3	0	3	3	0	1	1	0
	(901)555-1111	3	3	0	3	3	0	1	1	0
	202.555.3270	3	3	0	3	3	0	1	1	0
FT-SS- 08-SS		9	3	6	9	3	6	3	1	2
	987-65-4321	3	0	3	3	0	3	1	0	1
	999-55-1321	3	0	3	3	0	3	1	0	1
	123-45-6789	3	3	0	3	3	0	1	1	0
FT-SS- 09-Doc		16	16	0	0	0	0	16	13	3
	longbow .html	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	0
	shotgun Formatted .doc UTF-16	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	0
	revolver .doc UTF-16	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	0
	peroxide .docx	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	1	1
	nitroglycerin Formatted .docx	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	1	1
	rifle .doc UTF-8	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	0

	Resu	lts for Live S	earc	h of Wii	ndows Da	ta Se	t			
Conn	Francisco de Charles a	Activ	ve Fi	les	Delet	ed F	iles	Unall	oc S _l	pace
Case	Expected String	Expected	Hits	Misses	Expected	Hits	Misses	Expected	Hits	Misses
FT-SS- 09-Doc	crossbow Formatted .html	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	1	1
	flintlock Formatted .doc UTF-8	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	0
FT-SS- 09-Frag		2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Washington	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	California	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FT-SS- 09-Lost		0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	0
	SecretKey	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0
	disconnected	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0
FT-SS- 09-MFT		4	4	0	4	4	0	0	0	0
	bear	4	4	0	4	4	0	0	0	0
FT-SS- 09- Meta		6	6	0	6	6	0	2	2	0
	cañón	3	3	0	3	3	0	1	1	0
	thunderbird	3	3	0	3	3	0	1	1	0
FT-SS- 10-Hex		3	3	0	3	3	0	1	1	0
	panda	3	3	0	3	3	0	1	1	0
FT-SS- 10- Regex		6	6	0	6	6	0	2	2	0
	DireWolf	3	3	0	3	3	0	1	1	0
	WereWolf	3	3	0	3	3	0	1	1	0

4.1.2 Meta-Data results for Live Search of Windows Data Set

The following table presents search results for strings located in file system meta-data. The **Case** column identifies the test case, the **String** column identifies the search string, the **Partition** column identifies the partition (file system) where the string is located and the **Seen** column records if the search tool reported at least one instance of the string (yes or no) in meta-data.

Meta-Data Results for Live Search of Windows Data Set									
Case	String	Partition	Seen						
FT-SS-09-Meta									
	thunderbird	ntfs	Yes						
	cañón	fat32	Yes						
	cañón	exfat	Yes						
	cañón	ntfs	Yes						

4.2 Results for Data Set: UNIX

This section provides results for the UNIX data set.

4.2.1 Results for Live Search of UNIX Data Set

The table columns contain the following information:

- **Case:** The test case identifier.
- **Expected String:** The strings that should be reported by the search.
- Active Files: A group of three columns (Expected, Hits and Misses) giving the number of hits and misses when searching for the expected string in an active file.
- **Deleted Files:** A group of three columns (**Expected, Hits and Misses**) giving the number of hits and misses when searching for the expected string in a deleted file.

Notes: The first row of results for a test case is a summary for all the strings that should be found for that case.

In the Expected String column for test case FT-SS-09-DOC each string is labeled to indicate features of the expected string. The labels include the file type (.doc, .docx or .html) and the encoding of the string (if a .doc file). If the string has embedded formatting it is labeled as *Formatted*, e.g., the string *crossbow* has the substring *cross* formatted as bold and underlined, i.e., **cross**bow.

	Results for Live Search of UNIX Data Set									
Cons	Francisco de Chaire a	Activ	Active Files			Deleted Files				
Case	Expected String	Expected	Hits	Misses	Expected	Hits	Misses			
FT-SS-01		4	4	0	4	4	0			
	DireWolf	4	4	0	4	4	0			
FT-SS-02		20	20	0	20	20	0			
	WOLF	4	4	0	4	4	0			

	Results for Live Sea	rch of UNIX [Data	Set			
Casa	Function String	Activ	ve Fi	es	Delet	ed F	iles
Case	Expected String	Expected	Hits	Misses	Expected	Hits	Misses
FT-SS-02	wolf	4	4	0	4	4	0
	Wolf	4	4	0	4	4	0
	DireWolf	4	4	0	4	4	0
	WereWolf	4	4	0	4	4	0
FT-SS-03		12	12	0	12	12	0
	WOLF	4	4	0	4	4	0
	wolf	4	4	0	4	4	0
	Wolf	4	4	0	4	4	0
FT-SS-05		8	8	0	8	8	0
	DireWolf	4	4	0	4	4	0
	WereWolf	4	4	0	4	4	0
FT-SS-07-CJK-char		24	24	0	24	24	0
	中国	12	12	0	12	12	0
	東京	12	12	0	12	12	0
FT-SS-07-CJK-hangul		12	12	0	12	12	0
	서울	12	12	o	12	12	0
FT-SS-07-CJK-kana		24	24	0	24	24	0
	スバル	12	12	0	12	12	0
	みつびし	12	12	0	12	12	0
FT-SS-07-Cyrillic		12	12	0	12	12	0
	Сибирь	12	12	0	12	12	0
FT-SS-07-Latin		24	24	0	24	24	0
	garçon	12	12	0	12	12	0
	Schönheit	12	12	0	12	12	0
FT-SS-07-NoBOM		52	52	0	52	52	0
	Россия	12	12	0	12	12	0
	فلافل	12	12	0	12	12	0
	中國	12	12	0	12	12	0
	QuarterHorse	16	16	0	16	16	0
FT-SS-07-Norm		100	100	0	100	100	0

Results for Live Search of UNIX Data Set								
Cono	Europhad String	Activ	ve Fil	es	Delet	ed F	iles	
Case	Expected String	Expected	Hits	Misses	Expected	Hits	Misses	
FT-SS-07-Norm	mañana (NFD)	12	12	0	12	12	0	
	infinity (No Ligature)	16	16	0	16	16	0	
	Mäuse (NFD)	12	12	0	12	12	0	
	infinity (Ligature)	12	12	0	12	12	0	
	Mäuse (NFC)	12	12	0	12	12	0	
	libertà (NFC)	12	12	0	12	12	0	
	libertà (NFD)	12	12	0	12	12	0	
	mañana (NFC)	12	12	0	12	12	0	
FT-SS-07-RTL		12	12	0	12	12	0	
	الكسكس	12	12	0	12	12	0	
FT-SS-08-Email		28	20	8	28	20	8	
	iron.man@marvel.com	16	8	8	16	8	8	
	potus@capitol.gov	4	4	0	4	4	0	
	berlin@deutchland.net	4	4	0	4	4	0	
	kgb@moscow.red.square.ru	4	4	0	4	4	0	
FT-SS-08-Phone		28	20	8	28	20	8	
	301.555-9009	16	8	8	16	8	8	
	800-555-1122	4	4	0	4	4	0	
	(901)555-1111	4	4	0	4	4	0	
	202.555.3270	4	4	0	4	4	0	
FT-SS-08-SS		12	4	8	12	4	8	
	987-65-4321	4	0	4	4	0	4	
	999-55-1321	4	0	4	4	0	4	
	123-45-6789	4	4	0	4	4	0	
FT-SS-09-Doc		16	16	0	0	0	0	
	longbow .html	2	2	0	0	0	0	
	shotgun Formatted .doc UTF-16	2	2	0	0	0	0	
	revolver .doc UTF-16	2	2	0	0	0	0	

	Results for Live Search of UNIX Data Set									
Conn	Functed String	Activ	ve Fil	es	Delet	ed F	iles			
Case	Expected String	Expected	Hits	Misses	Expected	Hits	Misses			
FT-SS-09-Doc	peroxide .docx	2	2	0	0	0	0			
	nitroglycerin Formatted .docx	2	2	0	0	0	0			
	rifle .doc UTF-8	2	2	0	0	0	0			
	crossbow Formatted .html	2	2	0	0	0	0			
	flintlock Formatted .doc UTF-8	2	2	0	0	0	0			
FT-SS-09-Meta		8	8	0	8	8	0			
	cañón	4	4	0	4	4	0			
	thunderbird	4	4	0	4	4	0			
FT-SS-10-Hex		4	4	0	4	4	0			
	panda	4	4	0	4	4	0			
FT-SS-10-Regex		8	8	0	8	8	0			
	DireWolf	4	4	0	4	4	0			
	WereWolf	4	4	0	4	4	0			

4.2.2 Meta-Data results for Live Search of UNIX Data Set

The following table presents search results for strings located in file system meta-data. The **Case** column identifies the test case, the **String** column identifies the search string, the **Partition** column identifies the partition (file system) where the string is located and the **Seen** column records if the search tool reported at least one instance of the string (yes or no) in meta-data.

Meta-Data Results for Live Search of UNIX Data Set								
Case	String Partitio		Seen					
FT-SS-07-CJK-char								
	中国	osxj	Yes					
	中国	osxc	Yes					
	中国	apfs	Yes					
	東京	osxj	Yes					

Meta-Data Results for Live Search of UNIX Data Set			
Case	String	Partition	Seen
FT-SS-CJK-char	東京	osxc	Yes
	東京	apfs	Yes
FT-SS-07-Cyrillic			
	Сибирь	osxj	Yes
	Сибирь	osxc	Yes
	Сибирь	apfs	Yes
FT-SS-07-NoBOM			
	فلافل	osxj	Yes
	فلافل	osxc	Yes
	فلافل	apfs	Yes
	Россия	osxj	Yes
	Россия	osxc	Yes
	Россия	apfs	Yes
	中國	osxj	Yes
	中國	osxc	Yes
	中國	apfs	Yes
FT-SS-07-RTL			
	اكسكس	osxj	Yes
	اكسكس الكسكس الكسكس	osxc	Yes
	الكسكس	apfs	Yes
FT-SS-09-Meta			
	thunderbird	osxj	Yes
	thunderbird	osxc	Yes
	thunderbird	apfs	Yes
	thunderbird	ext4	Yes
	cañón	ext4	Yes

4.3 Unicode Normalization

The following is from "Unicode® Standard Annex #15, Unicode Normalization Forms." http://unicode.org/reports/tr15/

Unicode Normalization Forms are formally defined normalizations of Unicode strings which make it possible to determine whether any two Unicode strings are equivalent to each other. Depending on the particular Unicode Normalization Form, that equivalence can either be a canonical equivalence or a compatibility equivalence.

Essentially, the Unicode Normalization Algorithm puts all combining marks in a specified order and uses rules for decomposition and composition to transform each string into one of the Unicode Normalization Forms. A binary comparison of the transformed strings will then determine equivalence.

The four Unicode Normalization Forms are summarized in Table 1.

Table 1. Normalization Forms

Form	Description
Normalization Form D (NFD)	Canonical Decomposition
Normalization Form C (NFC)	Canonical Decomposition, followed by Canonical Composition
Normalization Form KD (NFKD)	Compatibility Decomposition
Normalization Form KC (NFKC)	Compatibility Decomposition, followed by Canonical Composition

END of REPORT