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# **PyFFF**

**Jan 21, 2020**



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# CHAPTER 1

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## The PyFFF API Reference

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### **class fff.AbstractFile**

This is the generic File interface.

#### **allocated\_size**

The allocated size of this file on disk. Abstract property.

**Type** int

#### **data**

The data of this file in bytes. Abstract property.

**Type** bytes

#### **fullpath**

The full path of this file. E.g. “/usr/local/bin/python”. Abstract property.

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**Note:** For root directory, it returns “/”.

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**Type** str

#### **mime**

The mime type of this file. E.g. “application/x-gzip”. Abstract property.

**Type** str

#### **name**

The name of this file. Abstract property.

**Type** str

#### **parent**

The parent directory of this file. Abstract property.

**Type** *AbstractFile*

**read**(*count: int, skip: int, bsize: int*) → Iterable[bytes]

Read file data at given location. Abstract method.

#### Parameters

- **count** (*int*) – The number of data unit to read.
- **skip** (*int*) – The number of data unit to skip before read.
- **bsize** (*int*) – The size of data unit. (Block size)

**Returns** The result is a generate of bytes.

**Return type** Iterable[bytes]

## Examples

Read the 2nd cluster of the file.

```
>>> f.read(count=1, skip=1, bsize=fs.cluster_size)
b'This is the data contained in the second cluster of this file... [truncated]
˓→'
```

#### size

The actual size of this file on disk. Abstract property.

**Type** int

`fff.util.hd(*args, **kwargs)`

This is an alias to the *hexdump* function.

`fff.util.md5sum(data: Union[bytes, Iterable[bytes], fff.abstract_file.AbstractFile]) → str`

Returns the MD5 checksum of bytes, an iterable of bytes, or a file.

**Parameters** **data** (*bytes, Iterable[bytes], or AbstractFile*) – The data/file to calculate MD5 checksum on.

**Returns** The MD5 checksum string.

**Return type** str

`fff.util.hexdump(data, result='print')`

Transform binary data to the hex dump text format:

00000000: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .....

[x] data argument as a binary string [x] data argument as a file like object

**Returns result depending on the *result* argument:** ‘print’ - prints line by line ‘return’ - returns single string ‘generator’ - returns generator that produces lines

This is the document of PyFFF: Python For Filesystem Forensics.

# CHAPTER 2

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## Indices and tables

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