

Digital forensics

Andrej Brodnik

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Cell (mobile) phones chapter 20

- various technologies of data transfer
- sometimes mostly phones, today mostly computers
- rich source of personal data
  - call history (incoming, outgoing and missed)
  - SMS and MMS history (received and sent)
  - history of location data
  - images, journals, calendars, ...
  - access to the web networks – shortly, all the data which is also found on usual computers

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Data on the cell phone

- Example (POCKET-DIAL M FOR MURDER):  
*The perpetrator had a phone in his pocket during the crime, which has pocket-dialed cellphone of his wife, who was the victim of the crime. On the wife's phone, the call went to voicemail and it was recorded.*
- Computational power of mobile devices is increasing because they contain much more I/O devices
  - thermometers
  - accelerometers
  - credit card scanners
  - ...
  - use of these units went beyond the manufacturer's intentions; e.g. at certain temperature some action is triggered
- phones became one type of *embedded systems*

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Mobile device forensics

- devices have more capable operation systems
  - Android
  - iPhone
  - Blackberry
  - Windows Mobile
- and older operation systems (SYMBIAN, ...)

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Mobile device forensics

- devices are by the definition network devices
  - GPRS, CDMA, UMTS, ...
  - IEEE 802.11
  - IEEE 802.15 (Bluetooth)
  - Infrared communication
  - ...
- access to the device may destroy or modify the evidence material

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Mobile device forensics

- data is usually saved in storage media
  - it cannot be deleted, but it can be copied
  - due to the limited number of writes, writing algorithms spread data across storage media
  - that is why we can get a lot of data that seems to be deleted

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### Mobile device forensics

- data acquiring from device
  - usually using cable connected to the data port
    - protocol knowledge needed
  - sometimes a direct capture from the storage media is required
    - direct reading from chip

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### Mobile device forensics

- devices are made from two parts
  - device itself
  - SIM cards
- device has unique identification number  
IMEI (*International Mobile Equipment Identity*)



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### Mobile device forensics

- SIM cards are computers
  - CPU, ROM, RAM
- contain ICC-ID (*Integrated Circuit Card Identifier*):
  - MCC (*mobile country code*),
  - MNC (*mobile network code*),
  - serial number of card



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### SIM cards

- Challenge: Which data SIM card also contains?
- Challenge: What is LAI and what is IMSI?
- Challenge: What your SIM card has? What are the values of this data? What is the identification of your mobile device?

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### Data about and on the device

- on device – depends on the type of the device:
  - baseline phone
  - smart phone
- where the data is also stored:
  - user's computer
  - operator
  - SIM card
- on device are at least stored:
  - titles
  - incoming, outgoing and missed calls
  - received and sent SMS

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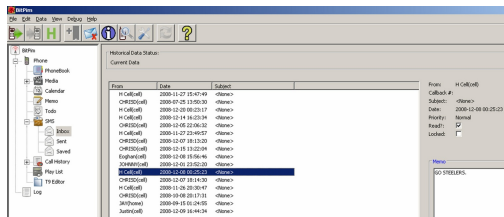
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### SMS as digital evidence

- full information: when is sent/received, from who and content
- no record of when messages were first read

example of data acquired using BitPim (<http://www.bitpim.org/>)



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### Image data

- smart phones have cameras
- Image data is in EXIF record (usually)

Example of data acquired from Windows Mobile device using XRY  
<http://www.msab.com/>

Picture	Name	Size	MetaData	Path	Created
	IMAGE_002.jpg	155.85 KB	EquipMake: T-Mobile Dash EquipModel: T-Mobile Dash Resolution: 72 Resolution: 72 DateTime: 2009-04-22 16:47:2 ISO7090: 2009-04-22 16:47:2 EquipMake: T-Mobile Dash	W:\Documents\My Pictures\	4/22/2009 8:47:24 PM (LT)
	IMAGE_001.jpg	390.44 KB	EquipMake: T-Mobile Dash EquipModel: T-Mobile Dash Resolution: 72 Resolution: 72 DateTime: 2009-04-22 16:46:2 ISO7090: 2009-04-22 16:46:2	W:\Documents\My Pictures\	4/22/2009 8:46:24 PM (LT)

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### Access to the Internet services

- mobile devices enable access to the web
  - often user saves passwords there
  - there is history of entries
  - logs of the last entries
  - ...
- mobile devices enable e-mail reading
  - passwords to access mailboxes
  - last received / sent mails
  - ...
- other applications and their data

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### Access to the Internet services

- example of data on an iPhone

```
F:\tools>sqlite3.exe "iPhone2\Keychains\keychain-2.db"
SQLite version 3.6.16
Enter ".help" for instructions
Enter SQL statements terminated with a ";"
sqlite> select labl,acct,svce from genp;
eric.rooster@yahoo.com|Yahoo-token
erooster@live.com|
erikroost@hotmail.com|
therooster@hotmail.com|
therooster@hotmail.com|com.apple.itunesstored.keychain
erooster|MMODBracketsAccount|
LumosityBrainTrainer|erooster|LumosityBrainTrainer
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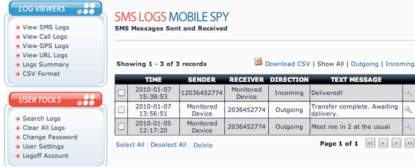
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### Attacks on mobile devices

- the attacker loads his code on the device
  - through the network
  - the user uploads an application that seems useful and friendly ([http://www.theregister.co.uk/2010/01/11/android\\_phishing\\_app/](http://www.theregister.co.uk/2010/01/11/android_phishing_app/))
- the application reads passwords, ...
  - allows the attacker to access to bank accounts ...
  - see MobileSpy (<http://www.mobile-spy.com/>)




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### Attacks on mobile devices

- Challenge: How does the MobileSpy work?
- Challenge: Find the software that can harm your Android system?
- Challenge: Make your own program that reads data on Android (iPhone) system. Can this also be useful software?

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### Thinking Outside of the Device

- additional data:
  - user's computer
  - operator: call center and base stations
- devices, user knows something about (transitivity)

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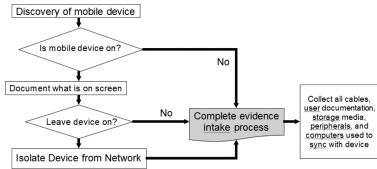
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### Handling Mobile Devices

- the device can wirelessly connect with world
- disable
  - remove power
  - other ways



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### Handling Mobile Devices

- remove storage module
  - storage modules are always smaller
- usually FAT file system
  - iPhone: APFS, Android: Linux design
- otherwise usual procedures (signature, journals, ...)



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### Accessing the data

- different methods of accessing with different types
  - not every device has USB guide
- examples:
  - via user interface
  - via communication port
  - property interface (Nokia F-BUS, Flash BUS)
  - via JTAG (Joint Test Action Group) interface
  - via direct memory chip access

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### Accessing the data

- some devices provide agent access
  - when device is on, it runs the agent which takes over control of the device (iPhone)
- sometimes we can stop software launching and put our code as further upload
- manufacturers offer data archiving software which also provides access to deleted and other data

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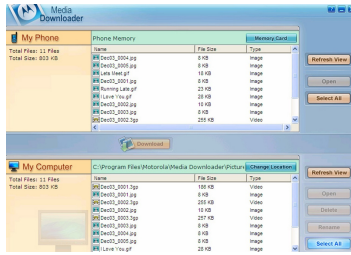
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### Examples ...

- example of stored data with an archive using XACT (Motorola device)



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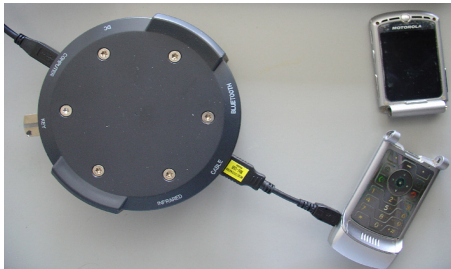
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### Examples ...

- device, which is partly broken, it may still work well enough



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### Mobile Device Forensics Tools

- any tool allows access to the device memory (for example disk)
- in the case of a disk, access is relatively safe because it cannot change content by itself
- in case of mobile device that is not necessarily true

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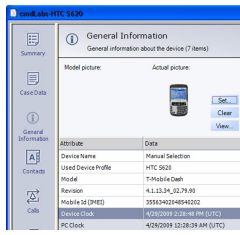
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### Mobile Device Forensics Tools

XRY (<http://www.msab.com/>)

Cellebrite UFED (*Universal Forensic Extraction Device*) - <http://www.cellebrite.com/>



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### Mobile Device Forensics Tools

Logicube CellDEK (<http://www.logicube.com/>)

- MOBILedit! Forensic (<http://mobiledit.com/>)
- programming equipment for analysis



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### Data Format SMIL

- **Synchronized Multimedia Integration Language**
  - part of W3C standard - <http://www.w3.org/AudioVideo/>
  - versions 1, 2 in 3 (<http://www.w3.org/TR/SMIL3/>)
- includes SVG items (enhanced vector graphics, *Scalable Vector Graphics*)
- allows:
  - animation, integration of other images, modularization, ...
- **Challenge:** Find SMIL file and study it.
- **Challenge:** Make your SMIL file and send it to the forum.

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### Data recovery

- SSD is used as storage
- Data, which are in storage, but not structured
  - Partly deleted data
  - Data in deleted blocks which are scattered per unit
- **Challenge:** look up forensic challenge and solution DRFWS2010 (*Digital Forensic Research Conference*) – <http://www.dfrws.org/2010/challenge/>
  - Examples of files with the unit are available
- **Challenge:** look up forensic challenge and solution DRFWS2011 – <http://www.dfrws.org/2011/challenge/>
- **Challenge:** look up forensic challenge DRFWS2012 – <http://www.dfrws.org/2012/challenge/>

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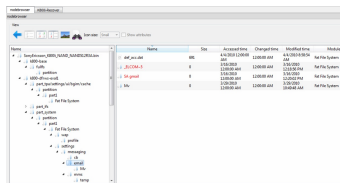
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### Examination – other data

- A lot of smart phones saves their data in data base
  - SQLite – Android, iPhone, Palm, ...
  - cemail.vol – Windows Mobile



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### SIM card

- very simple interior structure
- it consists of files and each file has its own identification 2-byte code
- first byte represents type of file:
  - 3F –Master File MF
  - 7F –Dedicated File, DF
  - 2F – partial file MF
  - 6F – partial file DF

Description	Location
SMS	7F10.6F3C
MS/SDN	7F10.6F40
Last Dialed Numbers (LDN)	7F10.6F44
Abbreviated Dial Numbers (ADN)	7F10.6F3A
IMSI	7F20.6F07
LOCI	7F20.6F7E
LOCI/GPRS	7F20.6F53

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### SIM card

- Some files are defined in the standard
  - 3F00:7F10 (DFTELECOM, *dedicated file*): records on the use of services (i.e. sent SMS, dialed numbers, ...)
  - 3F00:2FE2 (EFICCID, *elementary file*): saves ICC-ID (*Integrated Circuit Card ID*)
  - 3F00:7F20:6F07 EFIMSI: saves IMSI (*International Mobile Subscriber Identity*)
  - 7F20:6F7E (EFLOCI): how the card was moving between operators
  - 7F20:6F53 (EFLOCIGPRS): GPRS routing area

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### SIM card

- tools for examining SIM card:
  - TULP2G: *Netherlands Forensic Institute*
  - <http://tulp2g.sourceforge.net/>
  - tool is not updated but it is fine for reading of the SIM card

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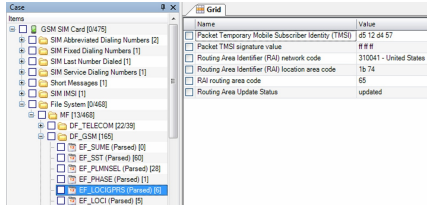
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### SIM card

- example of information from SIM card (*Paraben Device Seizure*)




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### SIM card

- Challenge: How can I access the data on your SIM card?
- Challenge: Is the entire GPRS history saved?
- Challenge: naštejte EF, v katere lahko piše uporabnik. List the EF in which user can write.

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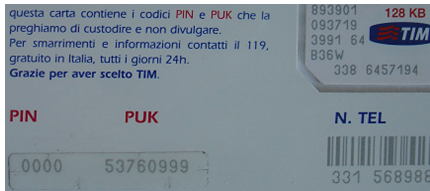
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### SIM card and security

- card is protected with PIN (*Personal Identification Number*) code
- if you make too many mistakes (cannot be checked), the card locked itself
- for unlocking we need PUK (*PIN Unlock Key*) code
  - often operator has it




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