# FORENSICS

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### X 1. INTRODUCTION

- Cyber forensics in the simplest words means investigating, gathering, and
  analyzing information from a computer device which can then be transformed
  into hardware proof to be presented in the court regarding the crime in
  question.
- The goal of computer forensics is to perform a structured investigation and maintain a documented chain of evidence to find out exactly **what happened** on a computing device and **who was responsible** for it.

Note: OSINT & Steganography are part of forensics



### X 1.INTRODUCTION- DEMO

our client bank is under attack, may the logs will help to find the name of the malware the attacker used





#### **X** 2. FILE SIGNATURE

- File Signature or Magic Number is a protocol set of constant numerical and text values used to identify file format.
- In other words, every file type requires a unique signature in order for an operating system to recognize it, classify it and show it to a user.
- A file signature is a unique sequence of identifying bytes written to a file's header.
- Itis a data used to identify or verify the contents of a file.

hello.docx							d	осх		2.0 MB 11/10/2015 18:14:38 05/15/2010 14:38:14											
Volume	File		Preview		Details		ls	Gallery		Calendar		r	Legend		9		Sync	700	AA≡ I	9=	
Offset	0	1	2	3	4	- 5	- 6	7	8	9	A	В	C	D	E	F	1	ANS	I ASCII	^	
17B33000	50	4B	03	04	14	00	06	00	69	66	00	00	49	49	2A	00	PK	1	f II*		
17B33010	08	00	00	00	09	00	OF	01	02	00	06	00	00	00	7A	00			Z		
17B33020	00	00	10	01	02	00	1B	00	00	00	80	00	00	00	12	01			€		
17B33030	03	00	01	00	00	00	01	00	00	20	1A	01	05	00	01	00					
17B33040	00	00	AO	00	00	00	1B	01	05	00	01	00	00	00	A8	00					
17B33050	00	00	28	01	03	00	01	00	00	00	02	00	00	00	32	01	(		2		
	100000		1000	1000	1	200	100	Total Control	100	1	100	1000	The same	-		-					

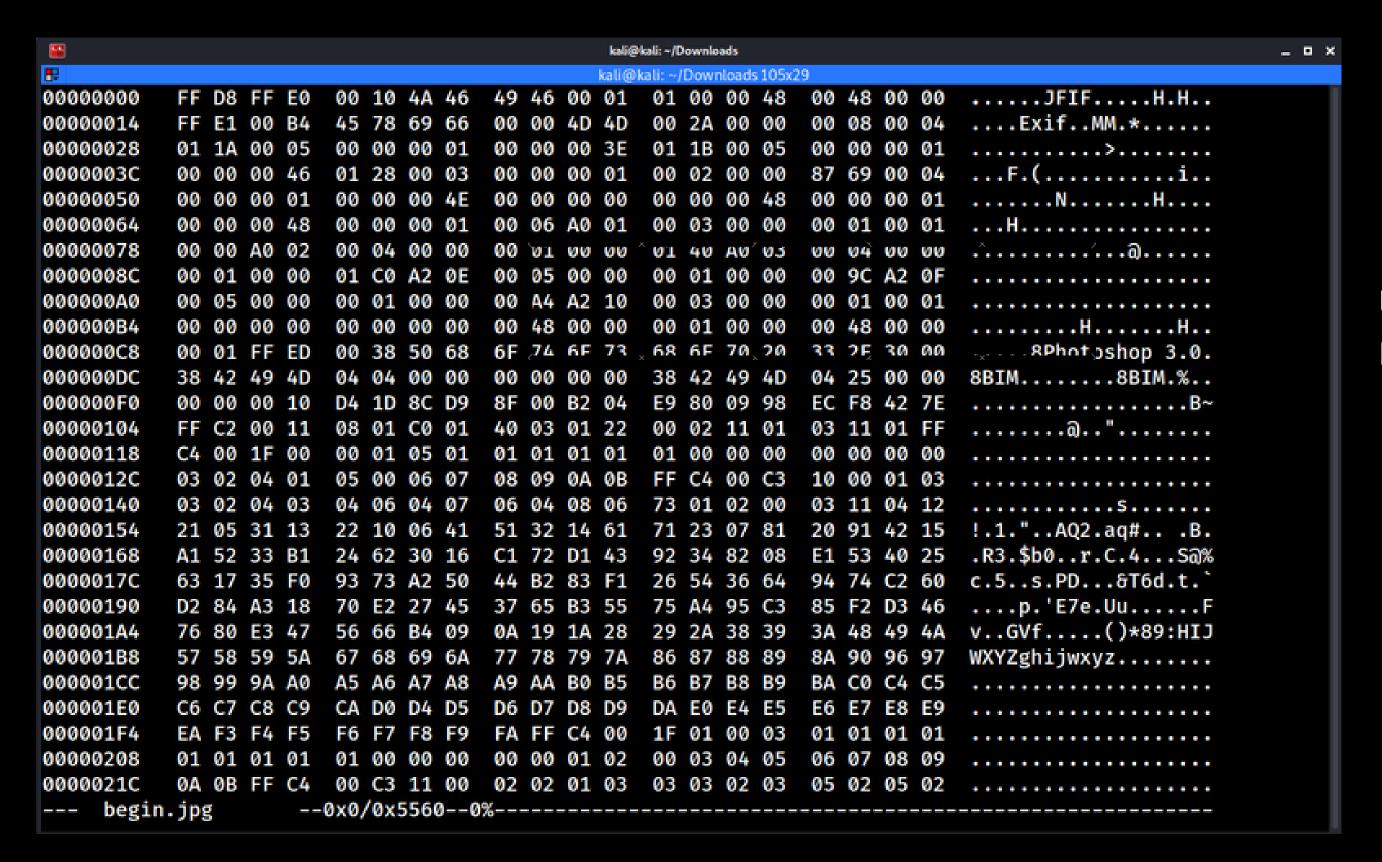






#### × 2.1 HEXEDIT

#### --\$ hexedit begin.jpg



#### FF D8 FF E0

this is magic bytes or file signature for JPG file



#### X 2.2 CHANGE MAGIC BYTES - DEMO

#### **SCENARIO:**

- We have a website where we can upload only images (jpg, png, gif)
- we want to upload a malicious script in php to the server instead of an image
- but there is a filtering that does not allow anything to be uploaded to the backend except images
- we changed the extention of the php script to .png and .jpg but none of them succeeded

#### **DEMO**



#### X 3. FILE EXTENTION

file begin.docx

Unlike Windows, Linux does not care about the extension of your files. It looks into the file contents and will figure it out by its own. In other words, Linux is extension agnostic. If you are interested to test it for yourself, use file command and give it your file name as an argument.

```
begin.docx: JPEG image data, JFIF standard 1.01, aspect ratio, density 72x72, se
gment length 16, Exif Standard: [TIFF image data, big-endian, direntries=4, xres
olution=62, yresolution=70, resolutionunit=2], progressive, precision 8, 320x448
, components 3

(kali@kali)-[~]
$ file data.png
data.png: ASCII text

(kali@kali)-[~]
$ file DNS.txt

DNS.txt: PDF document, version 1.4
```



### X 3. FILE EXTENTION

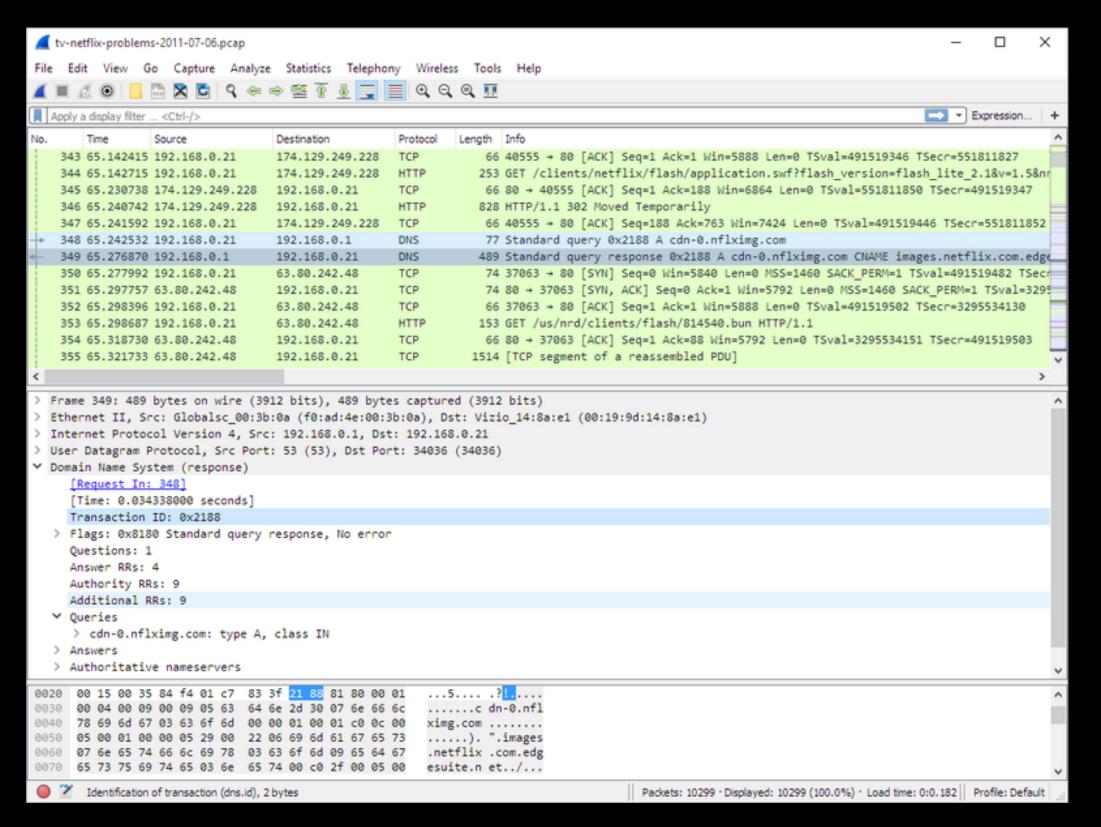
if a file is provided in a challenge, we can proceed as the following:

- Open the file with a normal text editor (it can be human-readable) .
- Don't forget to use **strings** command, it can reveal helpful info.
- Identify the file (google the extension and how to open that kind of files).
- Sometimes file extensions are tricky or the file is provided without extension, so try to use its magic bytes or its signature to identify it.
- Don't forget also to see the file's description ('exiftool' in linux).
- See if the file contains another file ('binwalk' in linux).
- See if the file has a password.



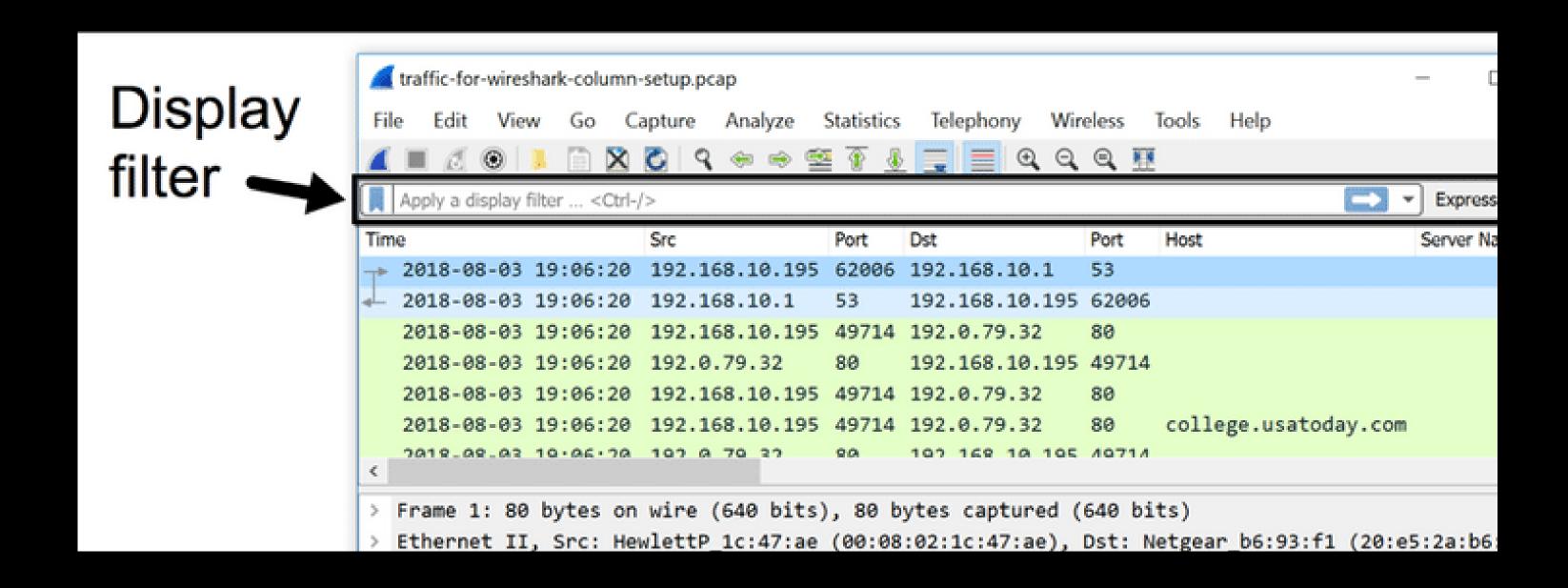
#### X 4. INTRO TO WIRESHARK

Wireshark is a network protocol analyzer, or an application that **captures** packets from a network connection, such as from your computer to your home office or the internet. Packet is the name given to a discrete unit of data in a typical Ethernet network





#### X 4.1 FILTERING PACKETS



WIRESHARK DISPLAY FILTERS





#### X 4.2 EXTACTING FILES

Occasionally, a PCAP file can have a transferred file (via a protocol like HTTP or SMB) from the PCAP and doing some further analysis on that file. Files transferred via HTTP can be extracted from a PCAP in Wireshark via the File -> Export Objects -> HTTP option. The same can be done for SMBtransferred files via the File -> Export Objects -> SMB option

• EXTACT THE DATA FROM THIS FILE, AND FIND THE FLAG





# X 5. CAPTURE PACKETS OF A HTTP/HTTPS WEBSITE - DEMO

HTTP: stands for Hypertext Transfer Protocol. When you enter http:// in your address bar in front of the domain, it tells the browser to connect over HTTP.

HTTPS: HTTP but secure (use encryption). When you enter https:// in your address bar in front of the domain, it tells the browser to connect over HTTPS.

No encryption ==> Data transferred in clear text ==> Easy to capture with Wireshark



# X 5. CAPTURE PACKETS OF A HTTP/HTTPS WEBSITE - DEMO

The HTTP communication of a certain user was captured in a PCAP file. Can you retrieve the flag?





### X 6. RECOVER DATA FROM DISK IMAGES - DEMO

#### **DISK IMAGE:**

A disk image is an electronic copy of a drive. It's a bit-by-bit or bitstream file that's an exact, unaltered copy of the media being duplicated.

Disk Images extensions: \*.iso \*.raw \*.dmg \*.mdf \*.nrg \*.bin \*.001 \*.002 \*.aa \*.ab \*.e01 \*.e02 \*.vmdk \*.vhd

A tool to create those disk images: AccessData FTK Imager

Tools to extract data from disk images: AutoPsy, testdisk, Sleuthkit ...

#### Demo - AutoPsy

## X 7. EXTRACTING DATA FROM MEMORY CAPTURE - DEMO

#### **MEMORY CAPTURE:**

A memory dump (also known as a core dump or system dump) is a snapshot capture of computer memory data from a specific instant.

Memory image extensions: \*.raw \*.mem \*.vmem ...

Tools to extract data from disk images: Volatility ...

Demo - Volatility

## X 7. EXTRACTING DATA FROM MEMORY CAPTURE - DEMO

#### **SOME VOLATILITY OPTIONS:**

volatility -f image.raw imageinfo #get info about the capture, and get suggested profiles to use
One unique profile can be used
volatility -f image.raw --profile=Selected\_Profile pslist #to list all processes

volatility -f image.raw --profile=Selected\_Profile psxview #to list all processes with hidden procecces

volatility -f image.raw --profile=Selected\_Profile netscan #to list all the connections

volatility -f image.raw --profile=Selected\_Profile ldrmodules #full check on each process, 3 columns

appear: InLoad, InInit, InMem. If anyone is false it is likely to be injected

volatility -f image.raw --profile=Selected\_Profile apihooks #see processes disassembly

volatility -f image.raw --profile=Selected\_Profile malfind -D directory #detect injected code and dump

the files found in directory "directory" tract file in the address 0x....

## XANY QUESTIONS ?



