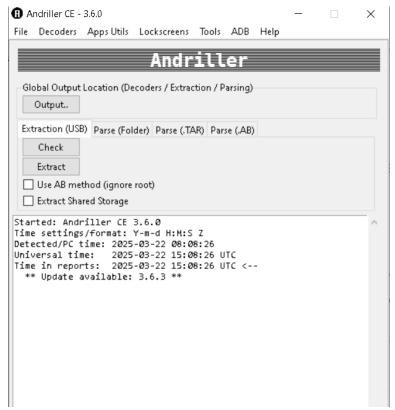
## **Digital Forensics Lab 8**

## **Database Forensics**

## 1) Extracting the Database of an Android Device Using Andriller

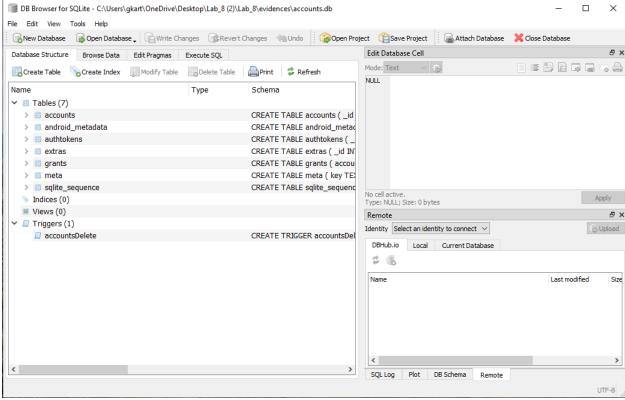


Launch Andriller to perform the analysis. However, we cannot use an emulator at the moment because Windows is running inside a VirtualBox environment, which prevents the emulator from functioning properly.

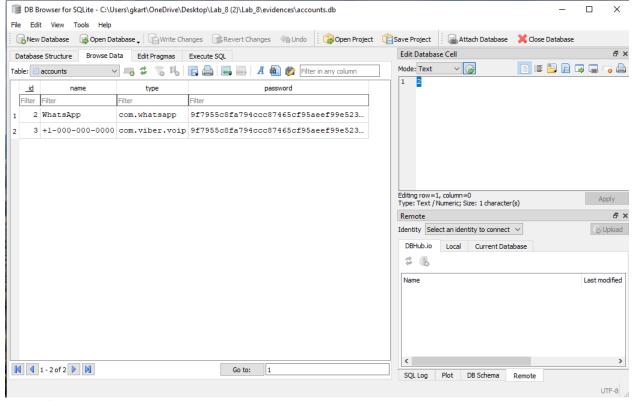
## Lab 2: Examining an SQLite Database Using DB Browser for SQLite

Here are the steps in a concise format for Word:

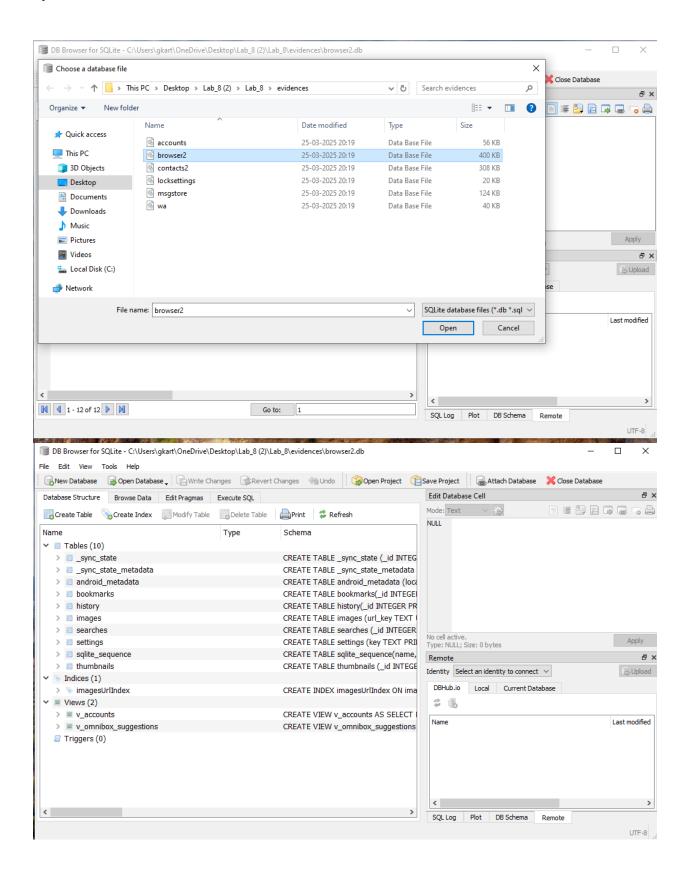
- 1. Open **DB Browser for SQLite**.
- 2. Click **Database** in the **toolbar**.
- 3. View the **accounts database structure** under the **Database Structure** tab.

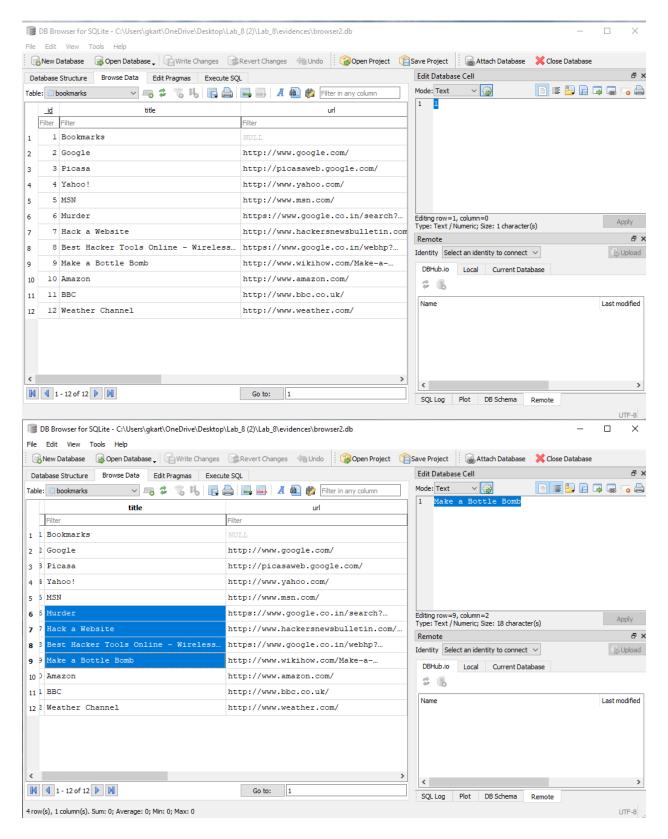


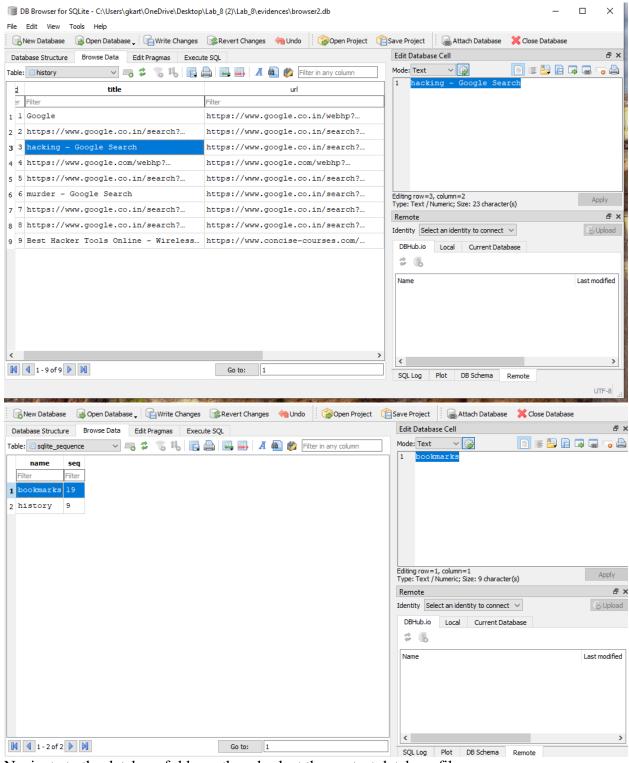
4. Click **Browse Data** to view table contents.



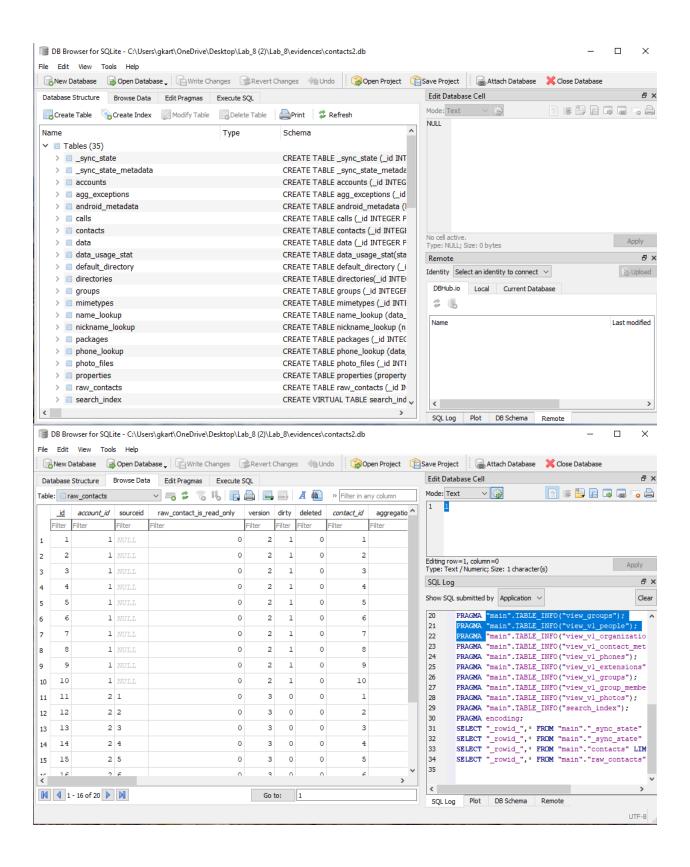
- 5. Click **Open Database** to open another database file.
- 6. Navigate to the database folder path and select the browser database file.
- 7. View different tables like **bookmarks**, **history**, **sqlite\_sequence**, etc.

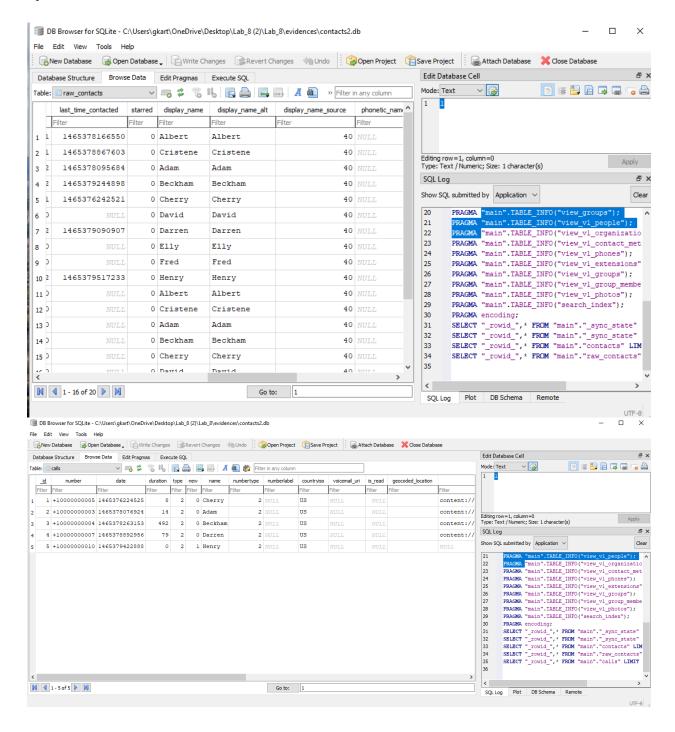


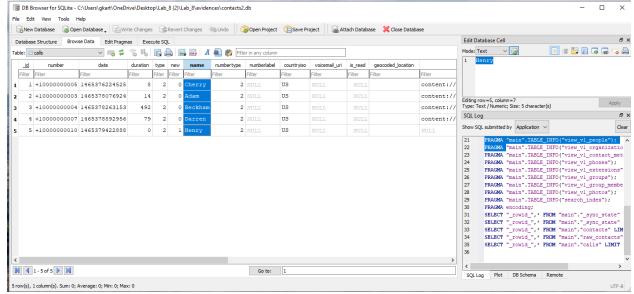




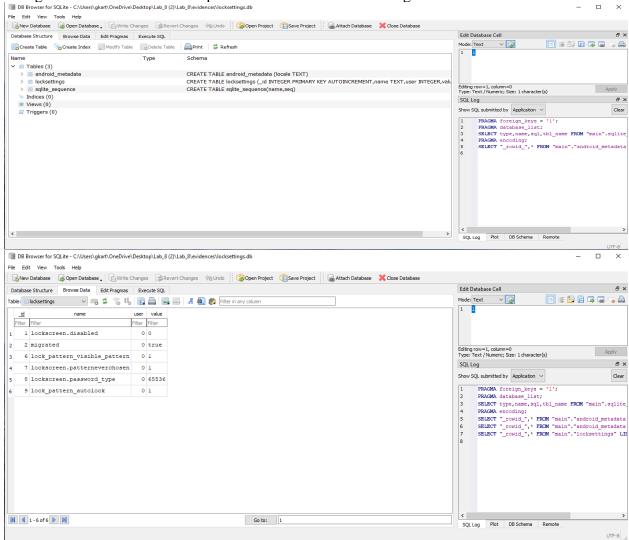
- 8. Navigate to the database folder path and select the contact database file.
- 9. For contacts, open **contacts2.db** and select **raw\_contacts** or **calls** table.



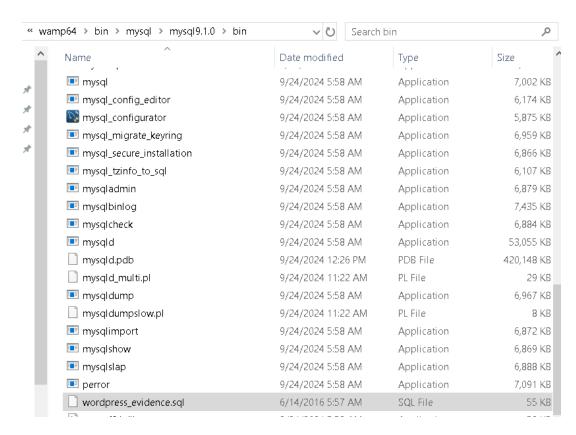




10. Navigate to the database folder path and select the Lock Setting database file



# 3) Conducting a forensic investigation on a MySQL server database.



Transfer the WordPress evidence file to the WampServer **bin** directory of MySQL and launch the Command Prompt from there.

Run the following command:

```
C:\wamp64\bin\mysql\mysql9.1.0\bin>mysql -u root -p
Enter password:
Welcome to the MySQL monitor. Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MySQL connection id is 8
Server version: 9.1.0 MySQL Community Server - GPL
Copyright (c) 2000, 2024, Oracle and/or its affiliates.
Oracle is a registered trademark of Oracle Corporation and/or its affiliates. Other names may be trademarks of their respective owners.

Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current input statement.

mysql>
```

After executing this command, it will prompt you to enter a password. If there is no password set, simply press **Enter** to proceed.

```
mysql> create database wordpress;
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.02 sec)
mysql> \q
Bye
```

Create a database named wordpress and then exit the MySQL prompt.

```
C:\wamp64\bin\mysql\mysql9.1.0\bin>mysql -u root -p wordpress < wordpress_evidence.sql
Enter password:
C:\wamp64\bin\mysql\mysql9.1.0\bin>
```

Import the data from **wordpressevidence.sql** into the **wordpress** database we created.

```
mysql> use wordpress;
Database changed
mysql> show tables;
 Tables_in_wordpress
 wp_commentmeta
 wp_comments
 wp_links
 wp_options
 wp postmeta
 wp_posts
 wp_term_relationships
 wp_term_taxonomy
 wp_terms
 wp_usermeta
 wp_users
11 rows in set (0.03 sec)
```

Access the database to view the tables, then retrieve user details using the following command.

It The command displays a list of users stored in the table.

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	E <b>x</b> tra
	+	+	+	+	+
ID	bigint unsigned	NO	PRI	NULL	auto_increment
post_author	bigint unsigned	NO	MUL	0	
post_date	datetime	NO	ļ	0000-00-00 00:00:00	
post_date_gmt	datetime	NO		0000-00-00 00:00:00	
post_content	longtext	NO		NULL NULL	
post_title	text	NO		NULL	
post_excerpt	text	NO		NULL	
post_status	varchar(20)	NO		publish	
comment_status	varchar(20)	NO		open	
ping_status	varchar(20)	NO		open	
post_password	varchar(20)	NO			
post_name	varchar(200)	NO	MUL		
to_ping	text	NO		NULL	
pinged	text	NO		NULL	
post_modified	datetime	NO		0000-00-00 00:00:00	
post_modified_gmt	datetime	NO		0000-00-00 00:00:00	
post_content_filtered	longtext	NO		NULL NULL	
post_parent	bigint unsigned	NO	MUL	0	
guid	varchar(255)	NO			
menu_order	int	NO		0	
post_type	varchar(20)	NO	MUL	post	
post_mime_type	varchar(100)	NO			
comment_count	bigint	NO		0	

### **Exploring WordPress Database: Author and Post Metadata Overview**

The image showcases the structure of the wp\_posts table in a WordPress database. This table contains crucial details related to posts, including the post\_author, post\_title, post\_content, post\_date, and other metadata. The post\_author field links each post to a specific user, enabling us to track the creator of the content. Additionally, attributes like post\_status, comment\_status, and ping\_status provide insights into the post's visibility, interaction settings, and publishing status. This database structure is essential for forensic investigations and content management analysis.

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM wp_posts
-> WHERE post_author='125'
-> INTO OUTFILE 'c:/wamp64/tmp/evidence.txt';
Query OK, 3 rows affected (0.00 sec)
```

The details of "badguy" have now been stored in the evidence.txt file for further analysis and documentation.

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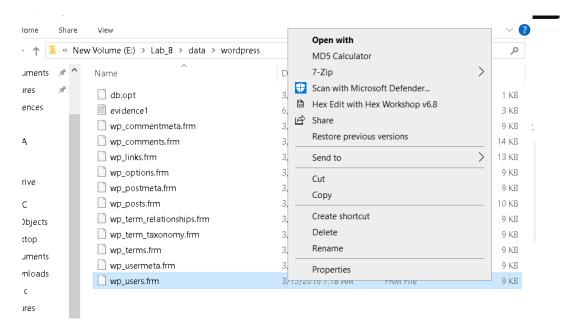
### Karthikeyan G



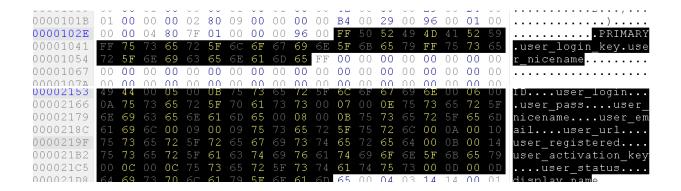
Captured

#### **Evidence Verification**

The extracted evidence file, evidence.txt, contains crucial details confirming unauthorized access to the web application. The stored data verifies the integrity and accuracy of the gathered forensic evidence.



Using a hex editor, we can analyze the binary contents of the database file (.frm) to examine the structure and potential evidence related to the bad guy. This allows us to inspect hidden or low-level data stored within the database file.



By examining the database structure, we can observe that login names are stored under the user\_login column. Through this analysis, we can proceed to investigate log files to verify user activity and gather further details related to the case.

```
5F0 73 65 72 73 60 20
                                                                           (`user_login
                            5F
603
                                                                        user_pass
616
                                                                     r nicename`,
: 1558
                                                                     email`, `user_statu
63C
           29 OA 56 41 4C
                                                                       ).VALUES ('bad gu
           2C 20 4D 44 35 28 27 70 61 6E 6F 6E 79 6D 6F 75
64F
                                                                        , MD5('pass123
                                      73 5F 68 61 63 6B
                                                                      'anonymous_hacker
662
                                                                       'badguy@xyz.com
                  29 C5 B2 5F 57 10 01 00 00 00 1B 00 00 00
                                                                      'O').._W.....
1688
                         00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
```

By Through this analysis, we can extract the username and password utilized by the attacker, providing crucial evidence for the investigation.

By using Ctrl + F, we can search based on text or hexadecimal criteria for analysis. In this case, searching for 125 revealed an UPDATE query executed by badguy, providing key insights into unauthorized modifications.