Pre-Lecture Activities

- There are **no pre-lecture review questions** for today
- But please check the following:
 - The Canvas discussion thread on the finalized team list
 - The group-project brief uploaded to Canvas

IFS4102: Digital Forensics

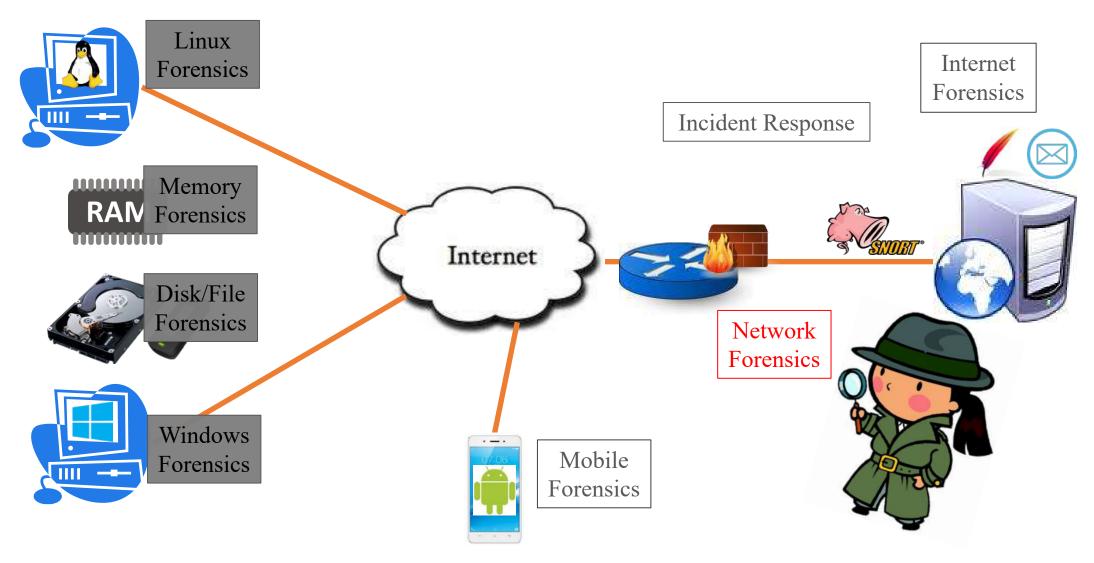
Lecture 7: Network & Internet Forensics

Outline

- Network forensics
- Host's network-setting analysis
- Network traffic analysis
- Network Forensics Analysis Tools: NetworkMiner & Xplico
- Network log analysis
- Internet forensics
- Web artefacts
- Email artefacts
- Lab 7 exercises
- Mid-term exam arrangements
- Group-project briefing

Network Forensics

This Lecture's Focus



"Data in Transit" vs "Data at Rest"

Data in transit:

- Data communicated over networking and/or telco systems
- From leaving the sender's system, until it becomes accessible to the intended recipient of the communication
- Covered by network & Internet forensics

Data at rest:

- Data stored in non-volatile memory devices
- Includes "stored communication": a communication that is not passing over a networking and/or telco system
- Covered by disk & file forensics

Network vs Internet Forensics

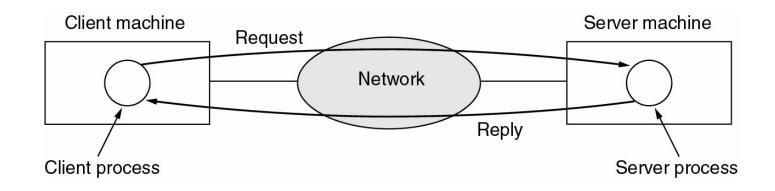
- Network forensics covers:
 - Network setting/configuration
 - Network traffic analysis, including objects contained in the traffic
- Internet forensics covers:
 - Email: transferred email messages, email mailboxes
 - **Web**: HTTP request & response messages, HTTP server's files & log, browser's stored & residual data
 - DNS
 - Various other networking applications

Networking Skill for Digital Evidence Examiners

- Networking knowledge and skill are so important in digital forensics: Why?
 - Almost all systems work in a **networked** *environment* now: over networking and/or telecommunication systems
 - Widely-used network-based applications with huge user base
- A digital forensics investigator needs to **understand**:
 - How the networks operate; and
 - What **potential evidence** is available
- In addition to **content**, we are often also interested in identifying the **source** of activity itself: **attribution**



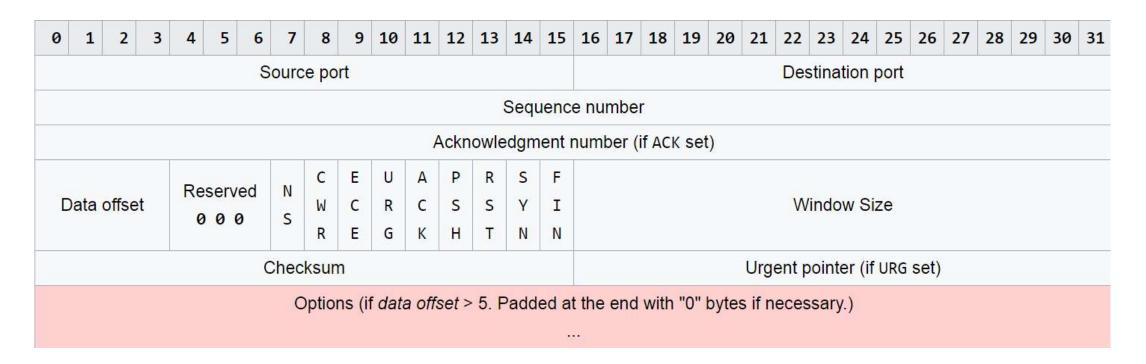
"Client Server" Network-Access Model





TCP

TCP header format:

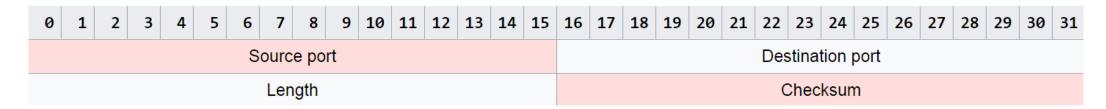


Source: Wikipedia



UDP

UDP header format:



Source: Wikipedia

- Used among others by DNS (port 53), BOOTP/DHCP (port 67 & 68), TFTP (port 69), SNMP (port 161)
- Note: for a list of TCP and UDP port numbers, check: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List of TCP and UDP port numbers

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IP

• IP header format:



Source: Wikipedia

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ICMP

- A supporting protocol for sending error messages & operational information
- Used by ping & traceroute tools
- ICMP header format:



Source: Wikipedia

- Some control messages (with their **ICMP Types**):
 - Echo Reply (0), Destination Unreachable (3), Redirect Message (5), Echo Request (8), Time Exceeded (11), Parameter Problem: Bad IP header (12)

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Network Forensics: Definition & Artefacts

- **Network forensics**: "the capture, recording & analysis of **network events** in order to **discover** the source of security attacks or other problem incidents" (Garfinkel)
- Relevant network artefacts:
 - Host's network configuration/settings & logs
 - Captured **network traffic**: by a packet sniffer (e.g. Wireshark)
 - Router and other networking-device data:
 NVRAM for configuration files, RAM, logs
 - Firewall setting & logs
 - **IDS** setting & logs
 - **SIEM** logs

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Host's Network-Setting Analysis

Host's Network Settings

- Live analysis:
 - Live analysis on an accessible machine
 - **Networking commands** on Windows & Linux: see the next few slides
- Offline analysis:
 - Analysis of **volatile** memory image:
 - **Volatility** & its relevant networking-related commands (covered earlier)
 - Analysis of **non-volatile** (disk) image:
 - Windows: registry analysis
 - Manual analysis: using RegEdit
 - Automated analysis: tools like MiTeC Windows Registry Recovery (WRR) See Lab 7
 - Linux: network configuration files

Computer Network Configuration

- Information needed to connect a computer to the Internet:
 - IP Address
 - Network mask
 - Gateway
 - DNS server
 - •
- How to obtain such information?
 - Automatic setting through DHCP
 - Manual setting

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Some Useful Networking Commands (Linux)

- Check & start/stop network interfaces using ifconfig:
 - List network interfaces:
 - All interfaces (up and down) whose drivers are loaded:

```
$ ifconfig -a
```

• All interfaces that are **up**:

```
$ ifconfig
```

• A **particular** interface (e.g. eth0):

```
$ ifconfig eth0
```

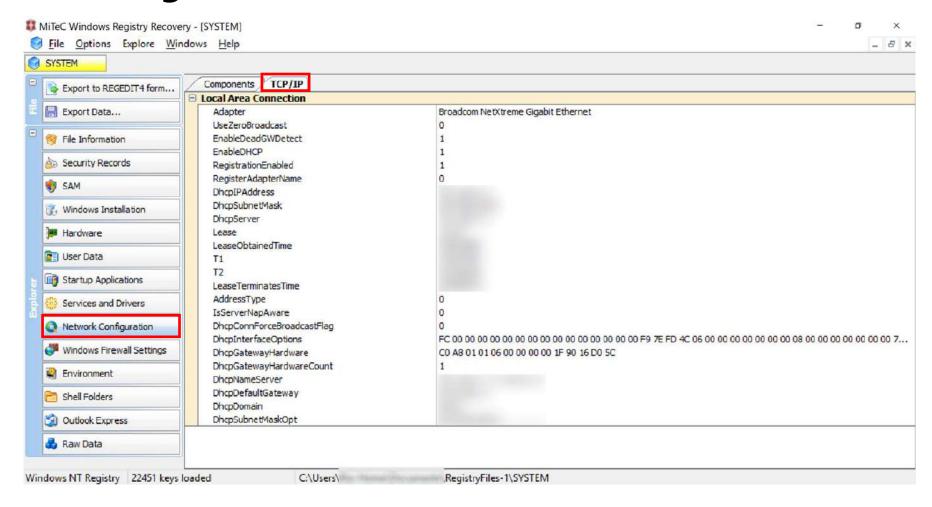
• **Start & stop** a network interface (e.g. eth0):

```
$ ifconfig eth0 down
$ ifconfig eth0 up
```

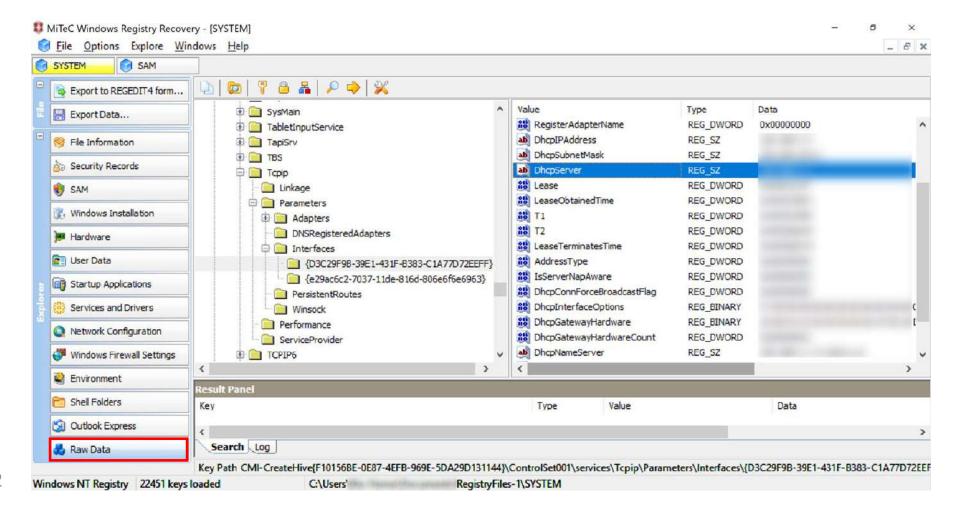
Some Useful Networking Commands (Windows)

- Check & start/stop network interfaces using ipconfig:
 - Usual network-interface management commands
 - Additionally for managing DNS cache:
 - > ipconfig /displaydns
 - > ipconfig /flushdns
 - > ipconfig /registerdns
 - As well as checking DNS server:
 - > netsh interface ipv4 show dnsservers

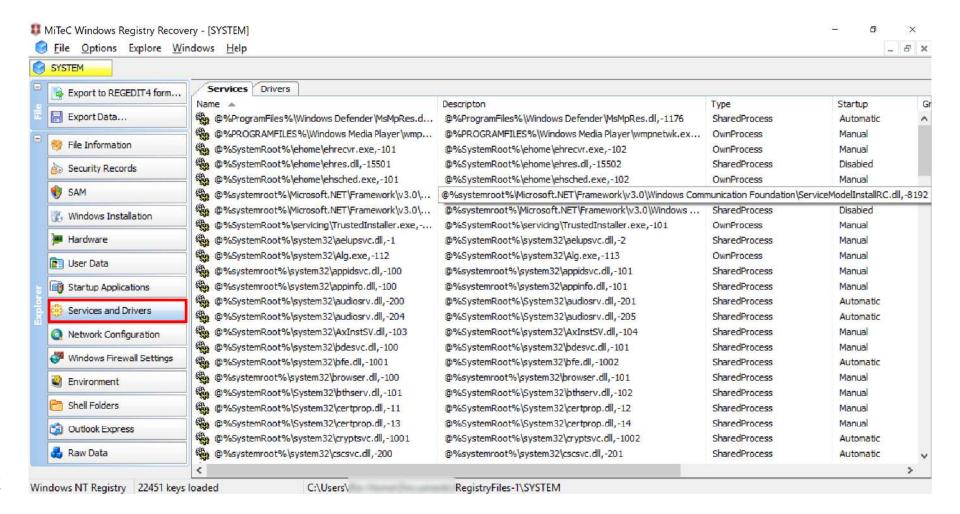
TCP/IP setting:



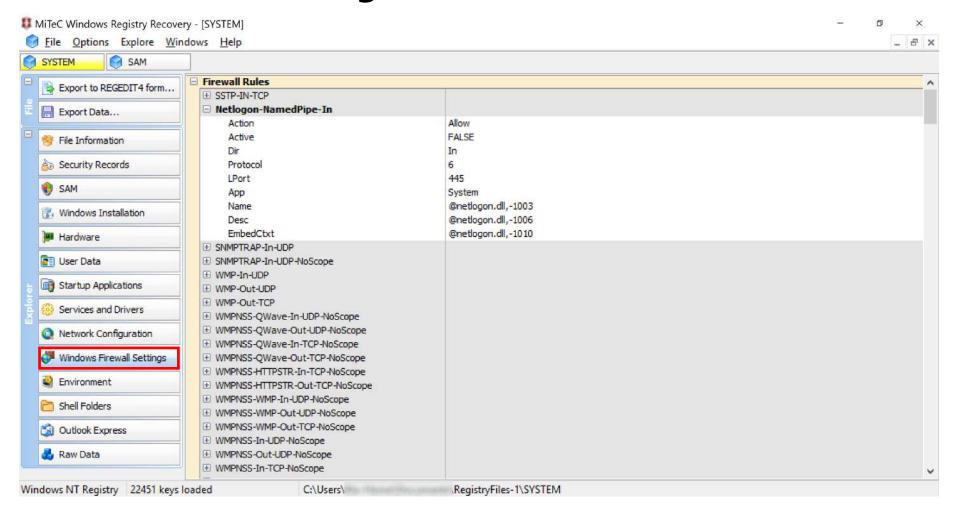
Manual/raw registry-key access:



Services and drivers:



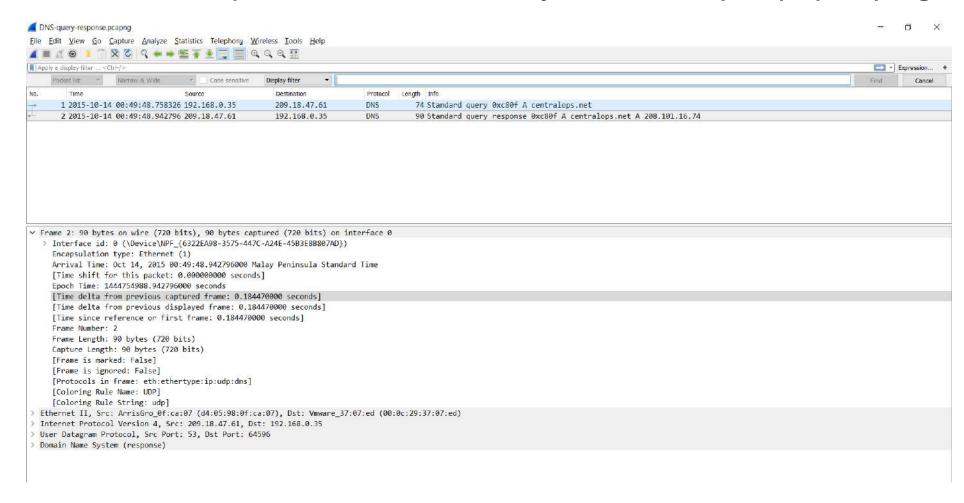
Windows firewall settings:



Network Traffic Analysis

Network Traffic Analysis

• Wireshark: to capture traffic & analyze offline pcap/pcapng files



Wireshark: About (Recap)

- Very popular tool: No 1 at http://sectools.org/ Top 125 Network Security Tools
- A network packet/protocol analyzer
- Used by both network admins & hackers (white-hat/black-hat)
- For network diagnostic & security purposes
- Many resources available: tutorials, sample captured files, ...
- A good sample demo video on Wireshak packet filtering (for your refresher):

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rlDllgzyo1Y



Wireshark: Background

- History:
 - July 1998: *Ethereal* version 0.2.0
 - 2006: the project moved house and re-emerged under a new name Wireshark
 - 2008: Wireshark version 1.0
 - 2015: Wireshark 2.0
 - 2018: Version 2.9.0
- Wireshark uses pcap to capture packets: libpcap (UNIX/Linux) and WinPcap (Windows) libraries
- Other alternative tools: tcpdump/Tcptrace, snoop, TShark (terminal-based Wireshark): see also https://www.wireshark.org/docs/wsug-html_chunked/AppTools.html

TShark: Terminal-based Wireshark

Help information available from tshark.

```
TShark (Wireshark) 3.7.0 (v3.7.0rc0-1333-q7d171d378238)
Dump and analyze network traffic.
See https://www.wireshark.org for more information.
Usage: tshark [options] ...
Capture interface:
  -i <interface>. --interface <interface>
                           name or idx of interface (def: first non-loopback)
  -f <capture filter>
                           packet filter in libpcap filter syntax
  -s <snaplen>, --snapshot-length <snaplen>
                           packet snapshot length (def: appropriate maximum)
  -p, --no-promiscuous-mode
                           don't capture in promiscuous mode
  -I. --monitor-mode
                           capture in monitor mode, if available
  -B <buffer size>. --buffer-size <buffer size>
                           size of kernel buffer (def: 2MB)
  -y <link type>, --linktype <link type>
                           link layer type (def: first appropriate)
  --time-stamp-type <type> timestamp method for interface
  -D, --list-interfaces
                         print list of interfaces and exit
  -L. --list-data-link-types
                           print list of link-layer types of iface and exit
  --list-time-stamp-types print list of timestamp types for iface and exit
Capture stop conditions:
  -c <packet count>
                           stop after n packets (def: infinite)
  -a <autostop cond.> ..., --autostop <autostop cond.> ...
                           duration: NUM - stop after NUM seconds
                           filesize: NUM - stop this file after NUM KB
                              files:NUM - stop after NUM files
                            packets: NUM - stop after NUM packets
```

From: https://www.wireshark.org/ docs/wsug_html_chunked/ AppToolstshark.html

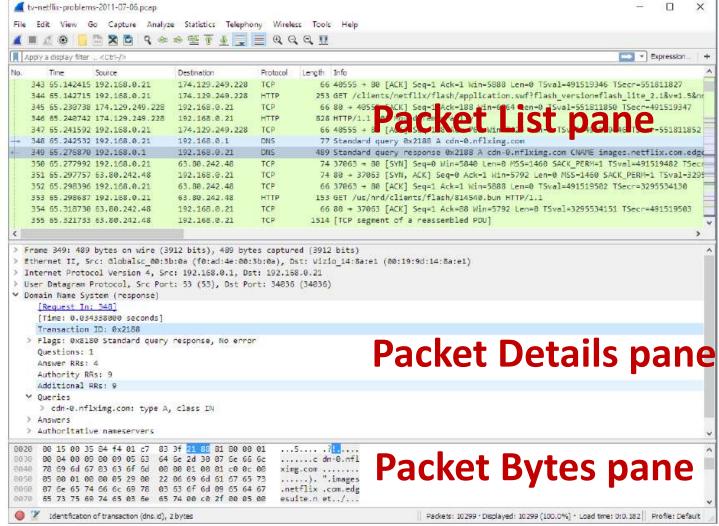
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Wireshark Features

- Some good *features*:
 - **Import** files from other capture programs
 - Nice GUI
 - Various protocol dissectors
 - Filter packets on many criteria
 - Search for packets on many criteria.
 - Colorize packet display based on filters
- What Wireshark is not?
 - Wireshark is not an IDS
 - Wireshark will *not* manipulate things on the network, it will only "*measure*" things from it



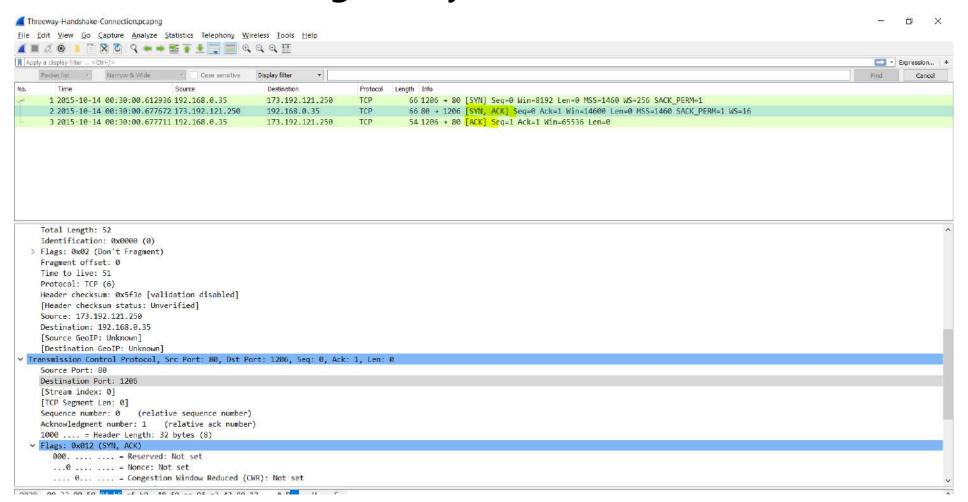
Wireshark User Interface





Wireshark

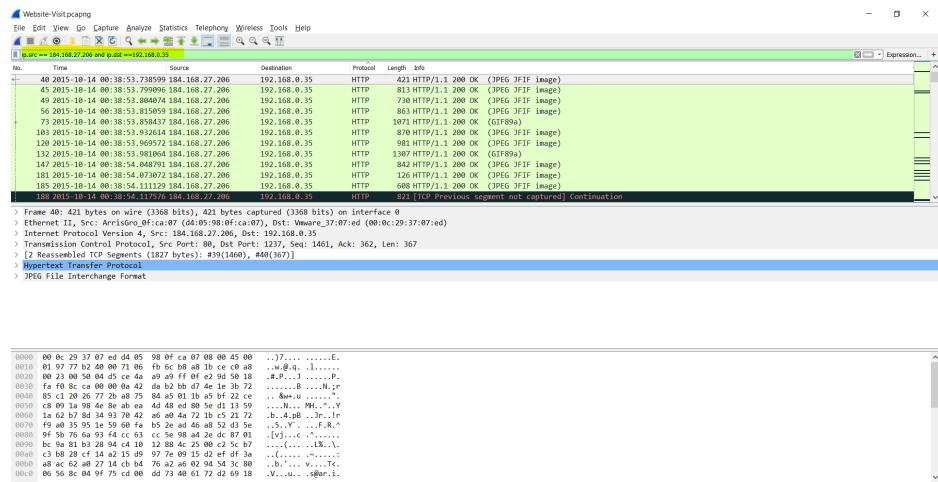
Packet content and flags analyses:



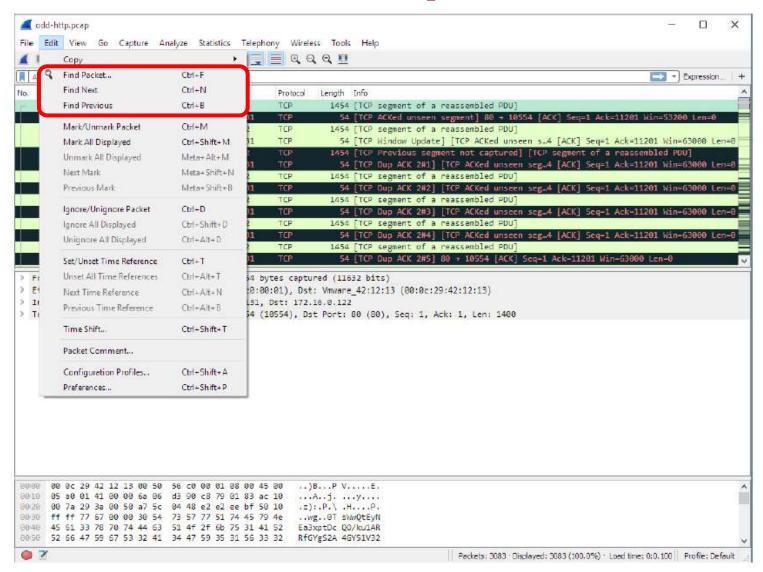


Wireshark

Wireshark display filtering:



Useful Wireshark Tips: Edit Menu



Useful Wireshark Tips: Find Packet

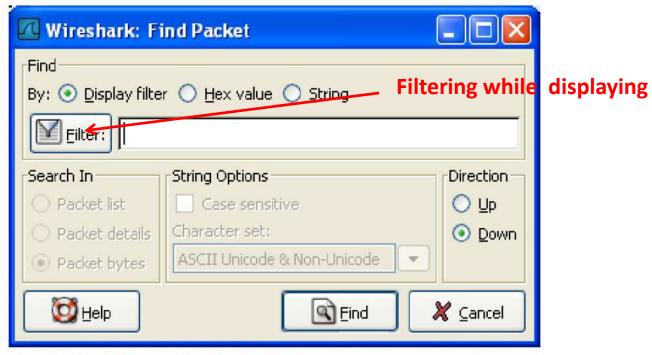
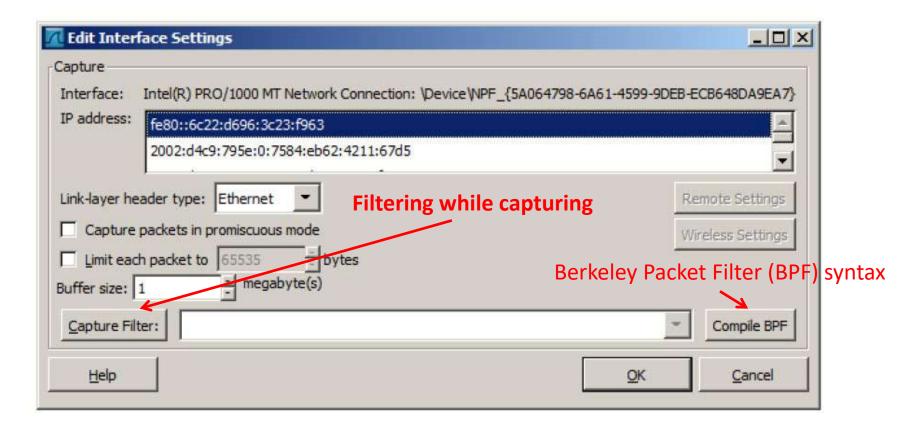


Figure 64. The "Find Packet" dialog box

Source: Wireshark User's Guide

Useful Wireshark Tips

Interface setting:



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Useful Wireshark Tips: Popup Menu 1

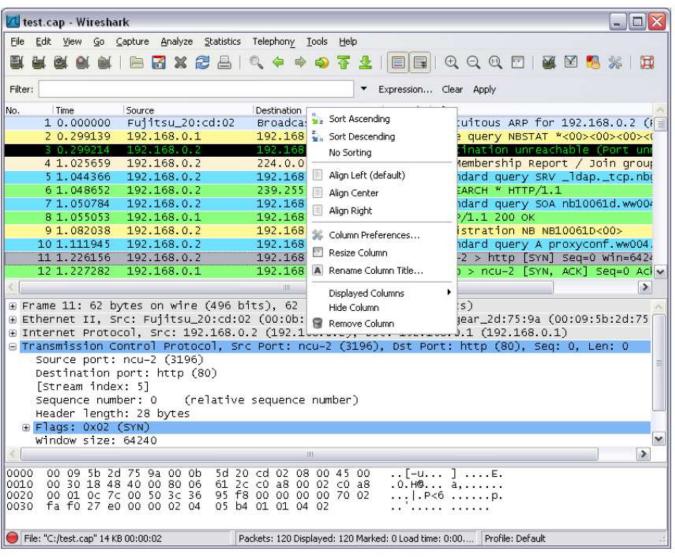


Figure 58. Pop-up menu of the "Packet List" column header

Source: Wireshark User's Guide

Useful Wireshark Tips: Popup Menu 2

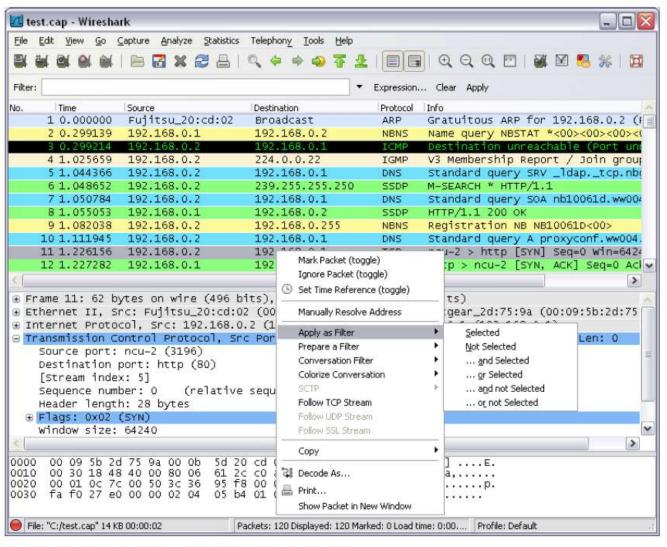


Figure 59. Pop-up menu of the "Packet List" pane

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Useful Wireshark Tips: Popup Menu 3

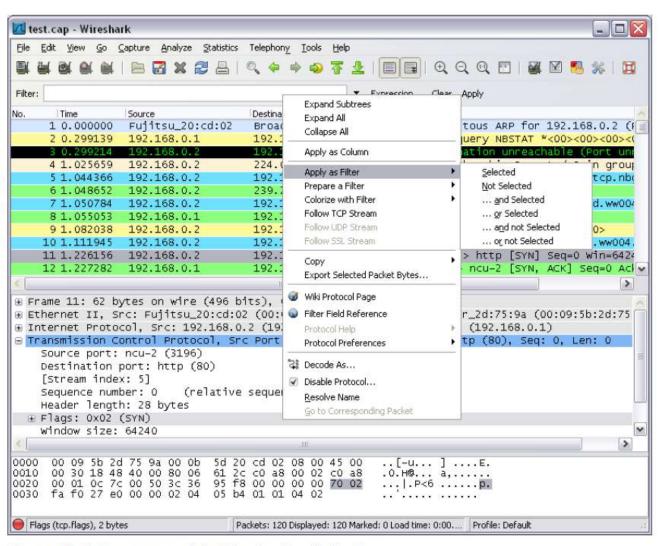


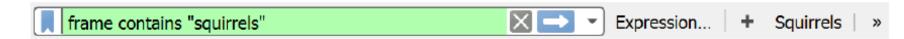
Figure 60. Pop-up menu of the "Packet Details" pane

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Useful Wireshark Tips: Display Filter

You need to specify a good display filter:



Filter comparison operators

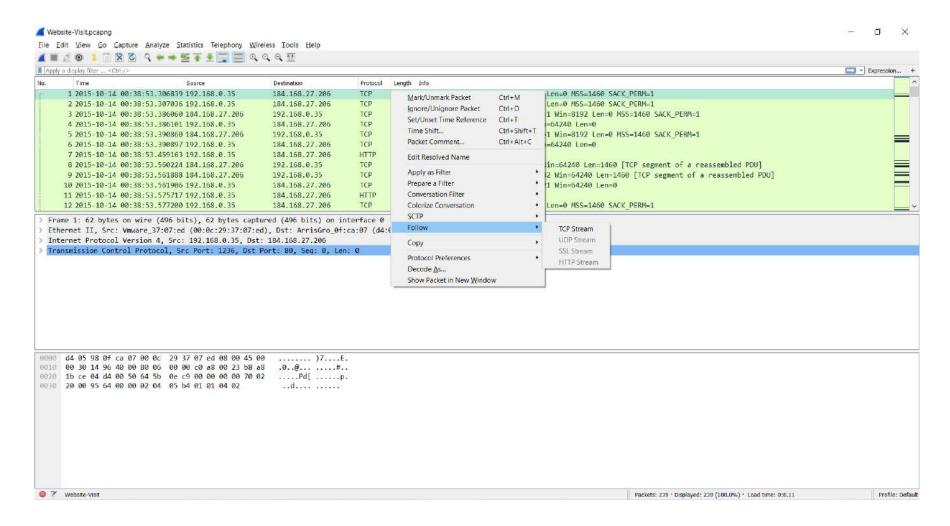
Table 20. Display Filter comparison operators

English	C-like	Description and example
eq	==	Equal. ip.src==10.0.0.5
ne	!=	Not equal. ip.src!=10.0.0.5
gt	>	Greater than. frame.len > 10
lt	<	Less than. frame.len < 128
ge	>=	Greater than or equal to. frame.len ge 0x100
le	<=	Less than or equal to. frame.len <= 0x20
contains		Protocol, field or slice contains a value. sip.To contains "a1762"
matches	~	Protocol or text field match Perl regualar expression. http.host matches "acme\.(org com net)"
bitwise_and	&	Compare bit field value. tcp.flags & 0x02

Source: Wireshark User's Guide



Useful Wireshark Tips: Follow TCP Stream





Useful Wireshark Tips: Follow TCP Stream

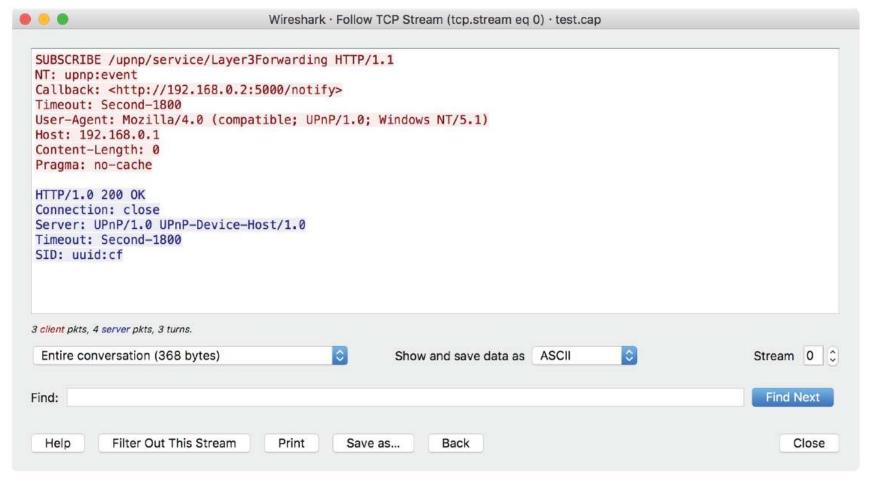
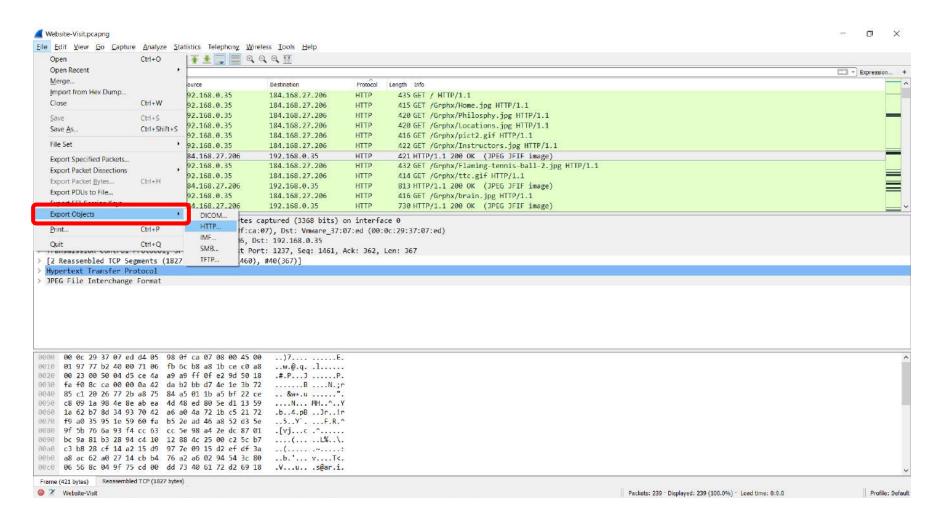


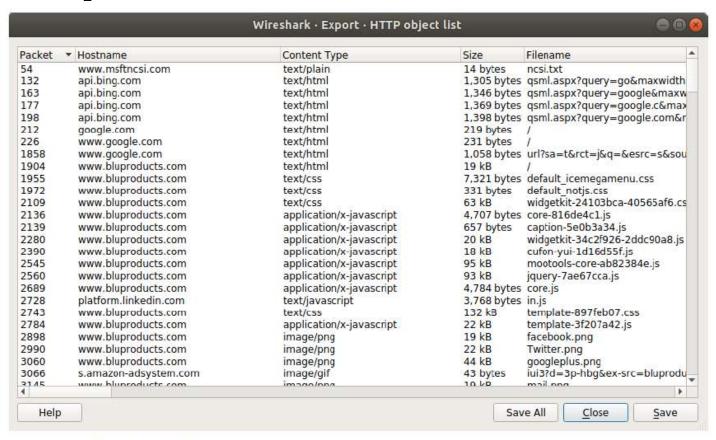
Figure 67. The "Follow TCP Stream" dialog box

Useful Wireshark Tips: Export Object



Useful Wireshark Tips: Export Object

Export HTTP objects:



Source: Wireshark User's Guide

Figure 52. The "Export Objects" dialog box



Useful Wireshark Tips: Statistics

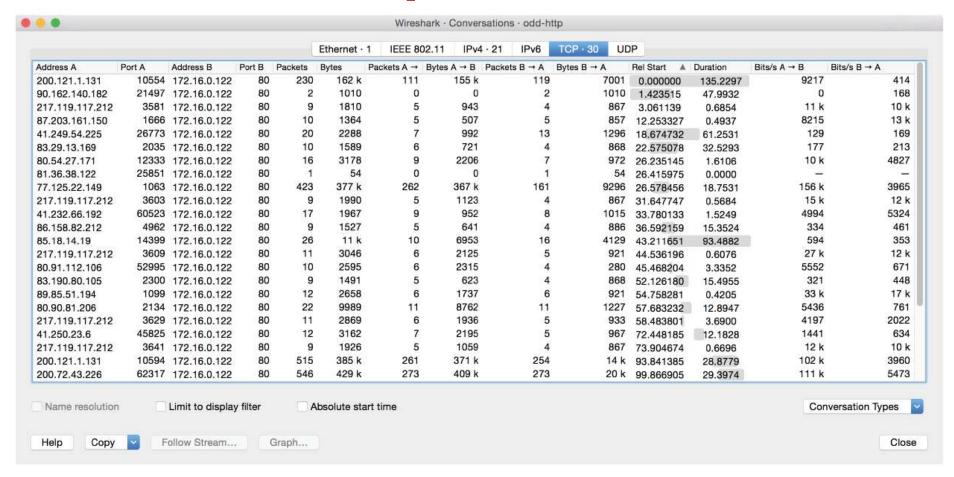


Figure 75. The "Conversations" window



Useful Wireshark Tips: Statistics

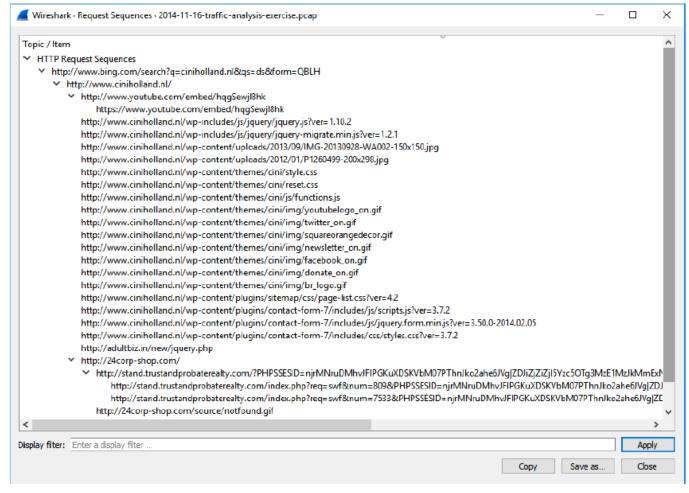
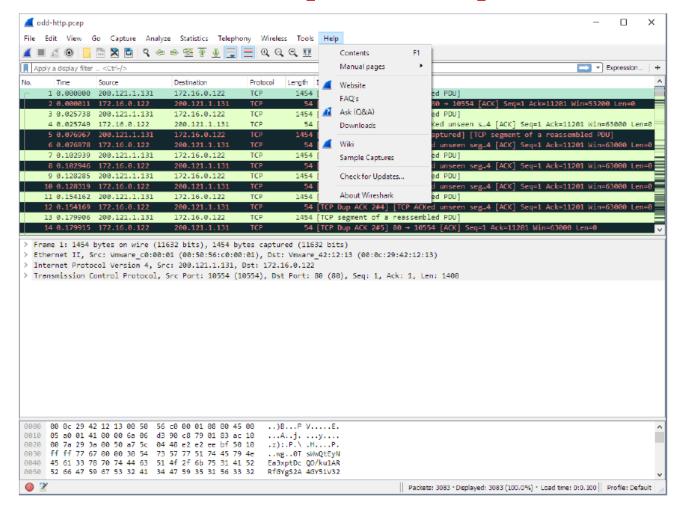


Figure 80. The "HTTP Request Sequences" window

IFS4102 Source: Wireshark User's Guide 44



Useful Wireshark Tips: Help



Source: Wireshark User's Guide

Network Traffic Analysis

- Another possible way of inspecting network traffic: by using a Network Forensics Analysis Tool (NFAT)
- The tool can also extract the contained applications data from a captured Internet traffic
- Examples: NetworkMiner & Xplico (discussed next)

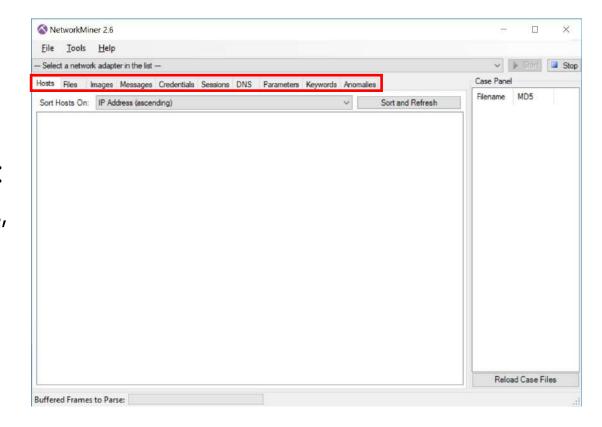
Network Forensics Analysis Tools (NetworkMiner & Xplico)

Network Traffic Analysis

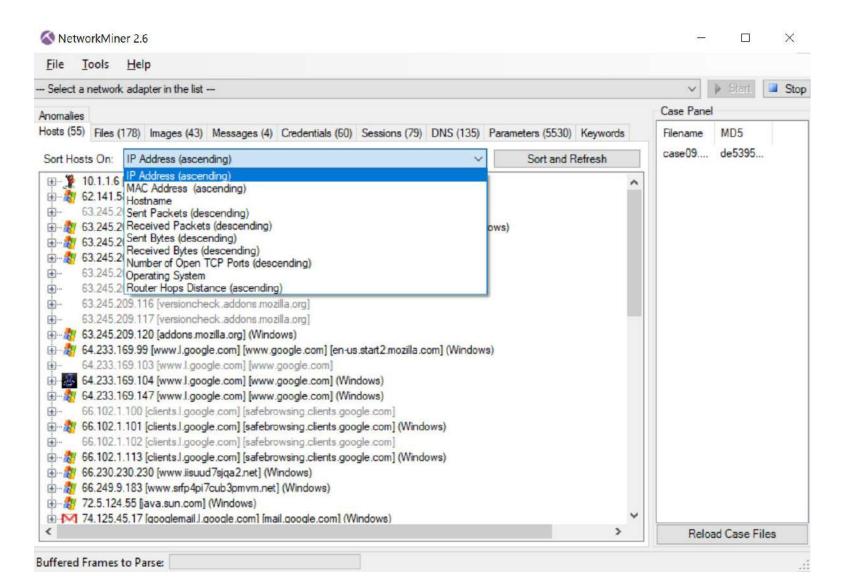
- Another possible way of inspecting network traffic: by using a Network Forensics Analysis Tool (NFAT)
- Examples: NetMiner, Xplico
- They can extract the contained applications data/objects from a captured Internet traffic
- Several object types
- Very useful network & Internet forensics tools!

NetworkMiner

- An open-source NFAT for Windows (also works in Linux / Mac OS X / FreeBSD)
- Performs life sniffing or PCAP analysis
- Parses PCAP files for **offline** traffic analysis:
 - Focus on *objects* (hosts, transmitted contents, certificates) & *their attributes* rather than network packets
 - Corresponding several tabs in its GUI
- Versions: Free edition & Professional (see: https://www.netresec.com/?page=networkminer)
- Evident analysis using NetworkMiner: Lab 7



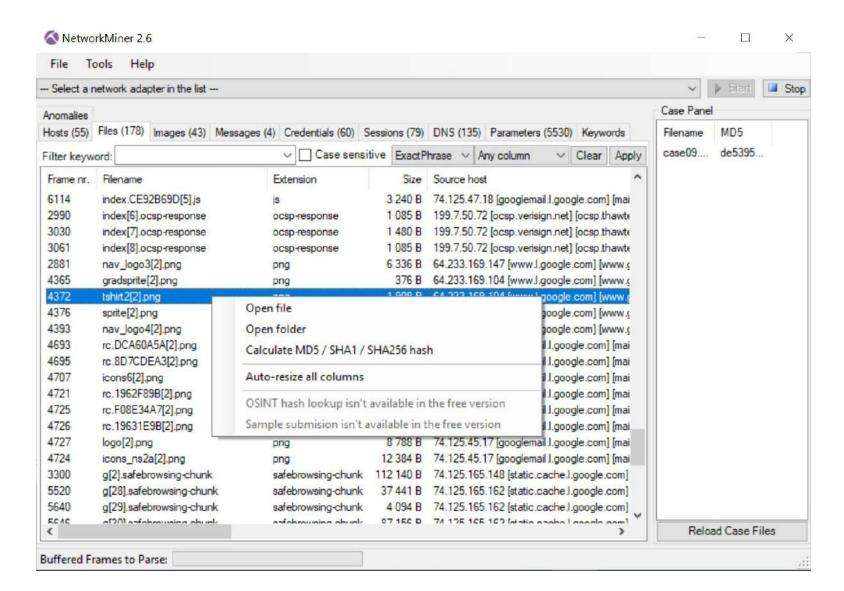
NetworkMiner: Hosts



NetworkMiner: Hosts

- Lists all **hosts** found in the analyzed network traffic by:
 - IP address
 - MAC address
 - Hostname
 - Sent & received packet
 - Port number
 - OS
- Additional properties about hosts are also shown

NetworkMiner: Files

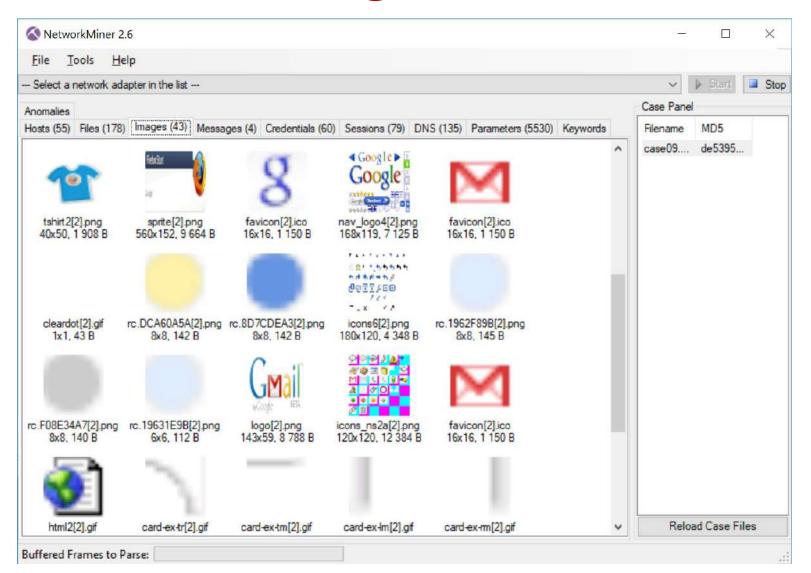


NetworkMiner: Files

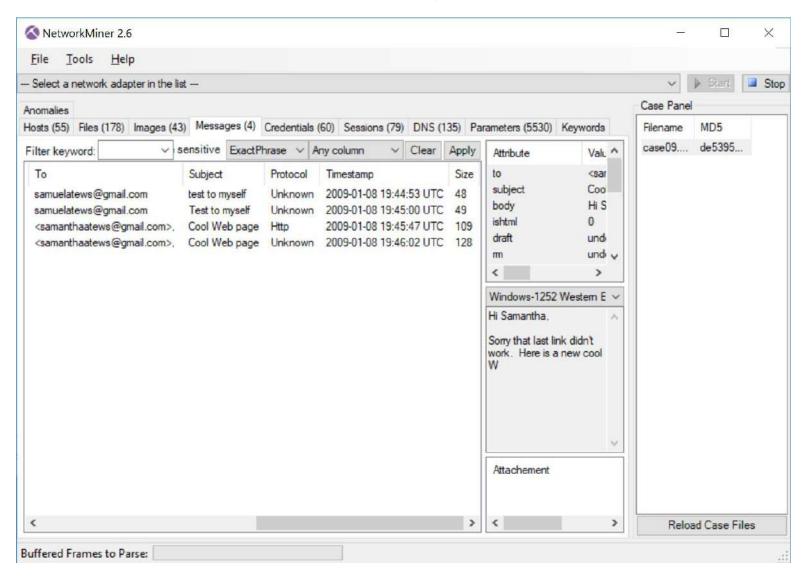
- Lists all **files** that have been reassembled and extracted by NetworkMiner
- Some *file attributes* shown include:
 - Filename
 - Extension
 - Source
 - Destination
 - Protocol
 - Port numbers
- Right-click a listed file to open it (be careful with potentially malicious executables!), calculate its hash values

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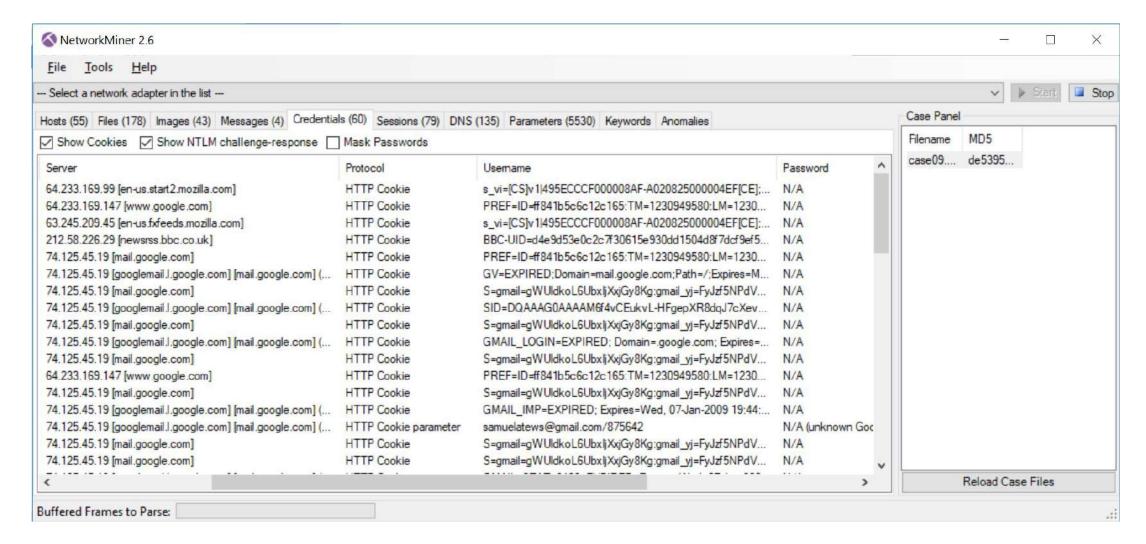
NetworkMiner: Images



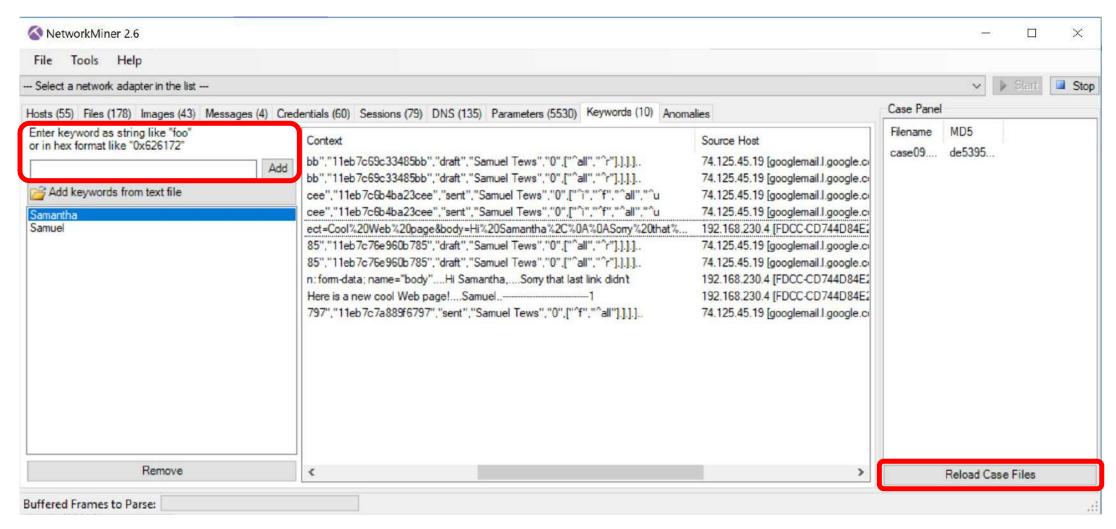
NetworkMiner: Messages



NetworkMiner: Credentials



NetworkMiner: Keywords



NetworkMiner: References

Some resources:

- Download site: https://www.netresec.com/?page=networkminer
- Videos:
 - "NetworkMiner Video Tutorials on the Intertubes": https://www.netresec.com/?page=Blog&month=2011-02&post=NetworkMiner-Video-Tutorials-on-the-Intertubes
 - "Zyklon Malware Network Forensics Video Tutorial": <u>https://www.netresec.com/?page=Blog&month=2018-02&post=Zyklon-Malware-Network-Forensics-Video-Tutorial</u>,
- Sample usage on a PCAP file: <u>https://www.netresec.com/?page=Blog&month=2011-01&post=Analyzing-the-TCPIP-Weapons-School-Sample-Lab</u>

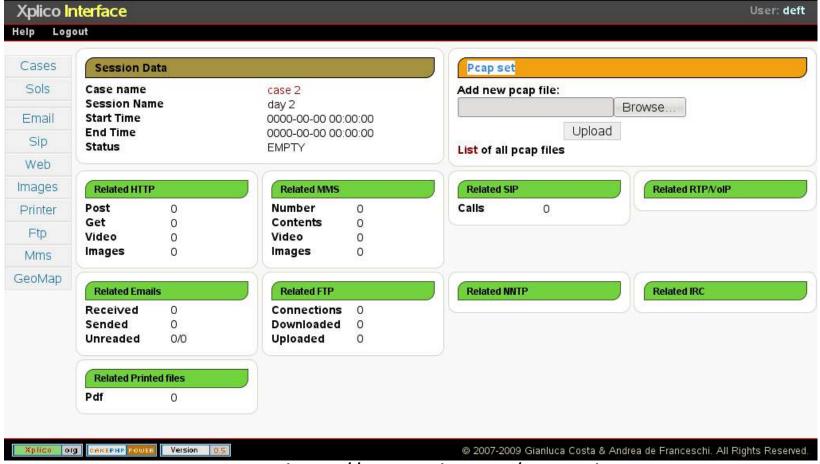
Xplico

- An open source Network Forensic Analysis Tool: released under the GNU GPL
- Goal: to extract the contained applications data from a captured Internet traffic
- **Use cases**: extract *relevant evident* from a pcap file, such as: emails (POP, IMAP, SMTP), HTTP contents, VoIP call (SIP), FTP, TFTP, etc.
- Note: Xplico is not a network packet/protocol analyzer

Xplico

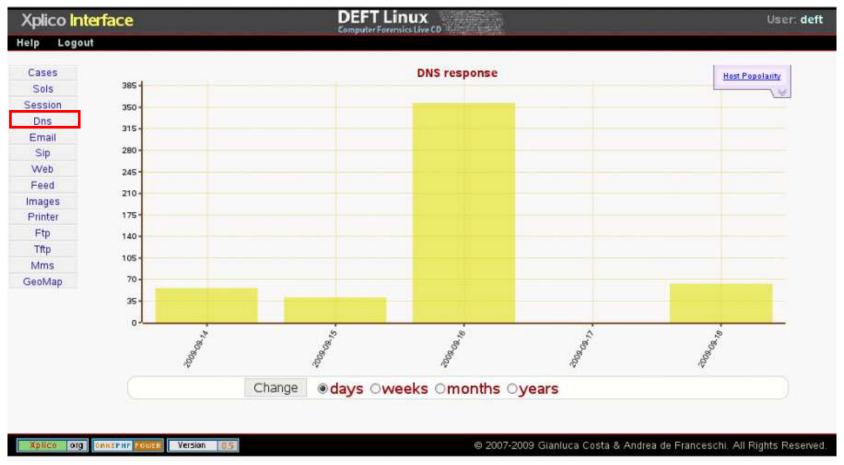
- Some **features**:
 - Output data & information in SQLite/Mysql database and/or files
 - At each data reassembled by Xplico is associated an XML file: uniquely identifies the flows & the pcap containing the data reassembled
 - **Modularity**: each Xplico component (input interface, protocol decoder/dissector, output interface/dispatcher) is modular
- Evident analysis using Xplico: Lab 7

Xplico: Sample Analysis



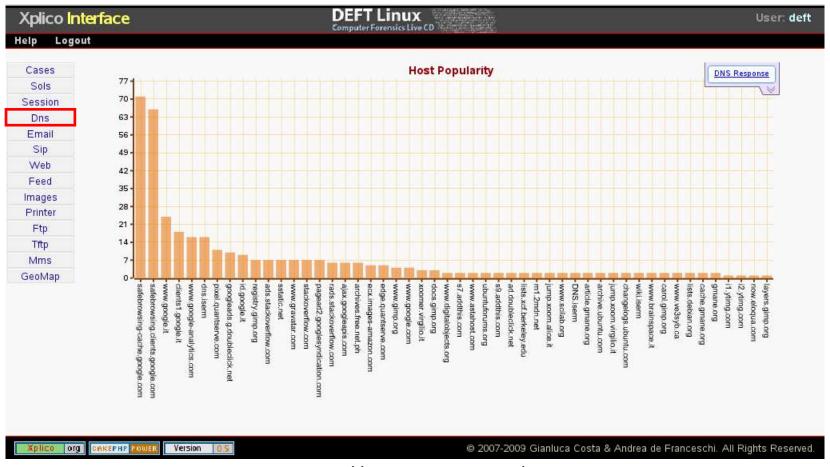
Source: https://www.xplico.org/screenshot

Xplico: Sample DNS Analysis



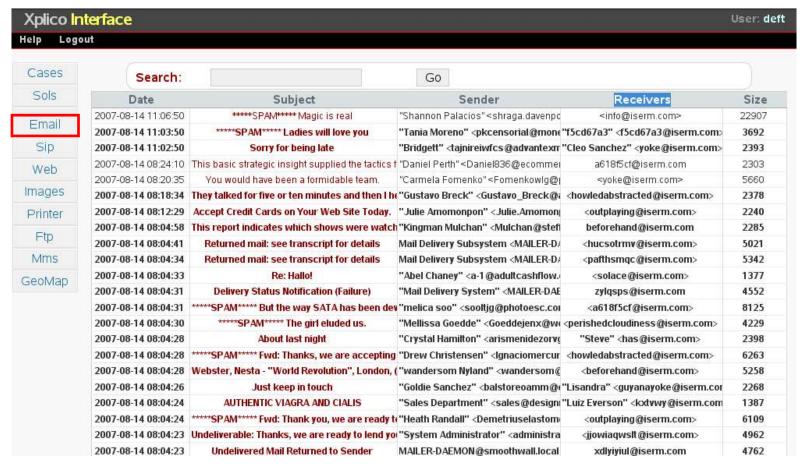
Source: https://www.xplico.org/screenshot

Xplico: Sample DNS Analysis



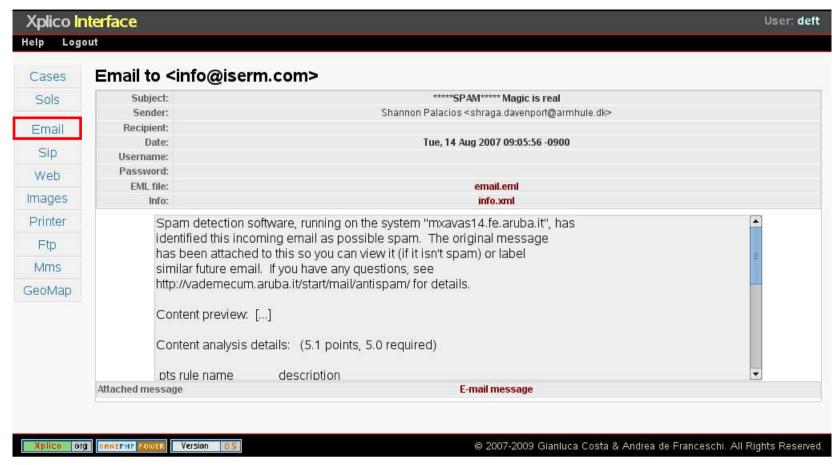
Source: https://www.xplico.org/screenshot

Xplico: Sample Email Analysis



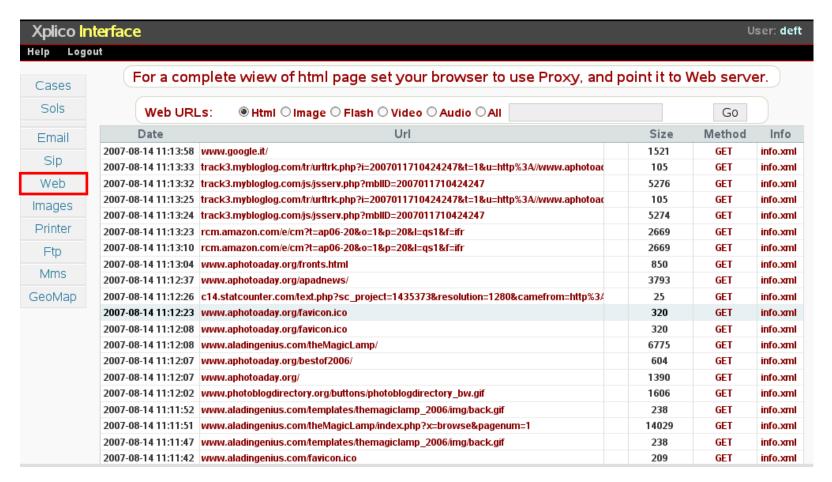
Source: https://www.xplico.org/screenshot

Xplico: Sample Email Analysis



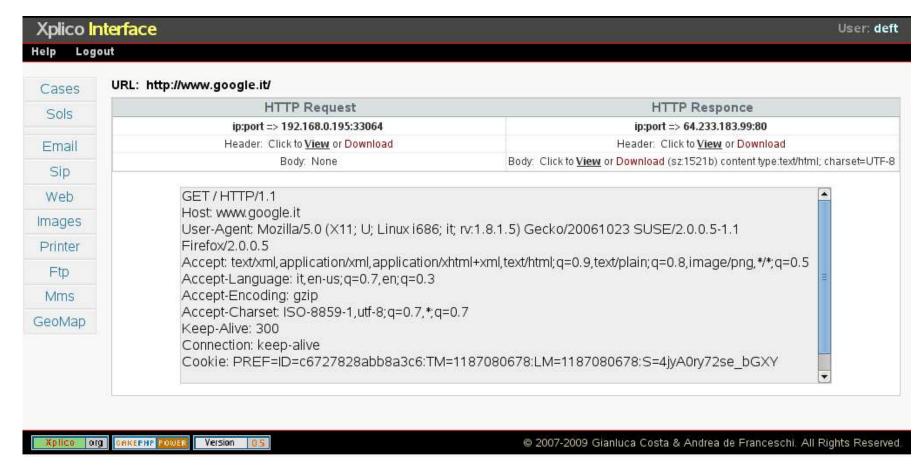
Source: https://www.xplico.org/screenshot

Xplico: Sample HTTP Analysis



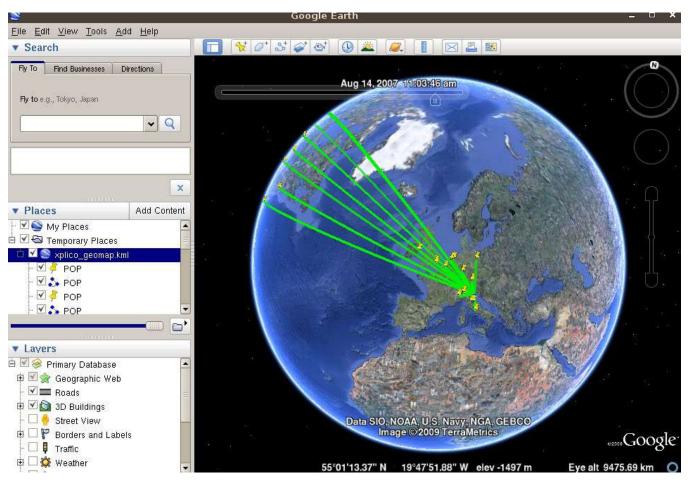
Source: https://www.xplico.org/screenshot

Xplico: Sample HTTP Analysis



Source: https://www.xplico.org/screenshot

Xplico: Sample Geomap Analysis



Source: https://www.xplico.org/screenshot

Xplico: References

- Resources/documentations:
 - Xplico Wiki: <u>http://wiki.xplico.org/doku.php</u>
 - Russ McRee, "Xplico", ISSA Journal, June 2011: https://holisticinfosec.io/toolsmith/pdf/june2011.pdf

Network Log Analysis

Places Where Network Logs Available

- Authentication logs
- Application logs
- **OS** logs
- Networking device logs:
 - Volatile data
 - Non-volatile data
- Firewall logs
- **IDS** logs

• ...

Router Log

- **Volatile** data:
 - (Normal) RAM: holds state tables, e.g. current routing table, listening services, etc.
 - Non-volatile RAM (NVRAM): saves configuration files
- Non-volatile data:
 - Stored **logs**, **files**, etc.

NetFlow

- NetFlow records: contain a summarization of network communications seen at a collection point
- But it has **no traffic content**: just a summary record, including metadata about each network connection
- Less details with more compact size:
 - Fewer privacy concerns with collecting and storing NetFlow records
 - Longer-term record retention
 - Faster analysis than full-packet traffic (PCAP) analysis
- Drawback:
 - Detailed low-level analysis and findings may **not** be possible



Firewall: Types of Firewall (Recap)

Traditional packet filters:

- Applying rules to packets in/out of firewall
- Based on information in packet header

Stateful packet filters (SPFs):

- Maintaining a state table of all active connections
- Filtering packets based on connection states

Proxy-based firewalls:

- Understanding application logic
- Acting as a relay of application-level traffic
- E.g.: web application firewall (WAF): an application firewall for HTTP applications

Iptables: Sample Rules of Logging ICMP

```
iptables -t filter -A INPUT -p icmp --icmp-type echo-request -j LOG
--log-prefix="ICMPIN:"
iptables -t filter -A INPUT -p icmp --icmp-type echo-reply -j LOG
--log-prefix="ICMPIN:"
iptables -t filter -A OUTPUT -p icmp --icmp-type echo-request -j LOG
--log-prefix="ICMPOUT:"
iptables -t filter -A OUTPUT -p icmp --icmp-type echo-reply - LOG
--log-prefix="ICMPOUT:"
iptables -t filter -A FORWARD -p icmp --icmp-type echo-request -j
LOG --log-prefix="ICMPFOR:"
iptables -t filter -A FORWARD -p icmp --icmp-type echo-reply -j LOG
--log-prefix="ICMPFOR:"
```

IDS: Some Definitions

Intrusion Detection (ID):

 "The process of monitoring events occurring in a computer system or network, and analyzing them for signs of possible incidents"

Incidents:

• "Violations or imminent threats of violation of: computer security policies, acceptable use policies, or standard security practices" [Scarfone & Mell, NIST, 2007]

· IDS:

A device or software that automates the intrusion detection process

IDS vs IPS, Role

- Intrusion Prevention System (IPS):
 - Has all the capabilities of an IDS, and can also attempt to stop possible incidents: "active" IDS
- Role of an IDS/IPS:
 - As a **second line** of defense
 - Can be thought as a "burglar alarm"
 - Complements firewall, anti-virus, etc.
- We will just use the term "IDS" to refer to both IDS & IPS

Snort: Network IDS Mode

- Snort in NIDS mode: performs detection & analysis on network traffic
- **Run** using the configuration file **snort.conf**:

```
./snort -dev -l ./log -h 192.168.1.0/24 -c snort.conf
```

- Default output directory: /var/log/snort
- Sample Snort alert message:

```
[**] [116:56:1] (snort decoder): T/TCP Detected [**]
```

• Three shown numbers: Generator ID (e.g. decode/116 component), Snort/Signature ID (e.g. 56 as a T/TCP event), Revision ID (e.g. 1)

Snort Rules & Rule Components

• Sample **Snort rules**:

```
alert tcp any any -> any any (flags:0; msg:"Null Scan";)
alert tcp any any -> 192.169.1.0/24 111 (content:"|00 01 86
a5|"; msg:"mountd access";)
```

- Rule action:
 - Options: alert, log, pass, activate, dynamic
 - Additional options when running as NIPS: drop, reject, sdrop
- Protocol: tcp, udp, icmp, ip
- Source IP address
- Source port no

Snort Rules & Rule Components

Sample Snort rules:

```
alert tcp any any -> any any (flags:0; msg:"Null Scan";)
alert tcp any any -> 192.169.1.0/24 111 (content:"|00 01
86 a5|"; msg:"mountd access";)
```

- Direction operator: ->, <> (there is no <-)
- Destination IP address
- Destination port no
- Rule option classes: non-payload (e.g. flags), payload (e.g. content), general (e.g. msg), and post-detection (e.g. replace) classes

Network Forensics: Resources

Books (both ebooks are available from NUS Libraries) & article:

- Ric Messier, "Network Forensics", Wiley, 2017
- Jessey Bullock and Jeff Parker, "Wireshark for Security Professionals: Using Wireshark and the Metasploit Framework", Wiley, 2017
- Russ McRee, "Security Analysis with Wireshark", https://holisticinfosec.io/toolsmith/pdf/november2006.pdf

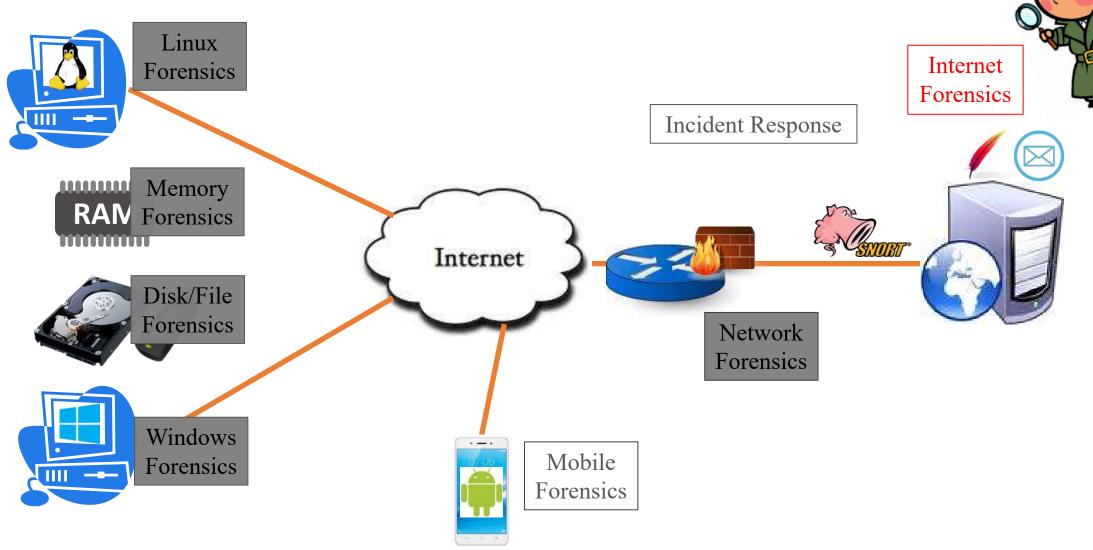
Video:

 Wireshark filtering: <u>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rlDllgzyo1Y</u>

Break!

Internet Forensics

This Lecture's Focus



Internet Forensics

- Below are some Internet artefacts: generated by Internet applications
- Browser artefacts:
 - Browser cache
 - Browser **history**: history file(s)/database, registry entries (Windows)
 - Cookies
 - Stored passwords
 - Downloads
 - Bookmarks
 - Installed browser extensions
- Email artefacts:
 - Sent email headers and message bodies
 - Stored mailbox files: MS Outlook PST/OST files, OLK folder
 - Logs on email servers
- Others: from other Internet applications

Web Artefacts

Browser Artefacts

- Browser artefacts:
 - A very good source of computer forensic evidence
 - Record Internet activities of web users, including:
 - Typed & visited URLs
 - Search activity
 - Web sessions (cookies)
 - Stored passwords
 - Download activity
 - ...
 - Can be recovered from the deleted space!
- Video on browser forensics: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WVb-vkaw6DI

Web *History*

- Records websites visited by date and time
- Stored for each local user account
- Web history file locations:
 - Chrome (XP): %USERPROFILE%\Local Settings\Application Data\ Google\Chrome\User Data\Default\History
 - Chrome (Win 7/8/10): %USERPROFILE%\AppData\Local\Google\Chrome\User Data\ Default\History
 - Firefox (XP): %USERPROFILE%\Application Data\Mozilla\Firefox\Profiles\<random text>.default\places.sqlite
 - Firefox (Win 7/8/10): %USERPROFILE%\AppData\Roaming\Mozilla\ Firefox\Profiles\<random text>.default\places.sqlite

Web Cache

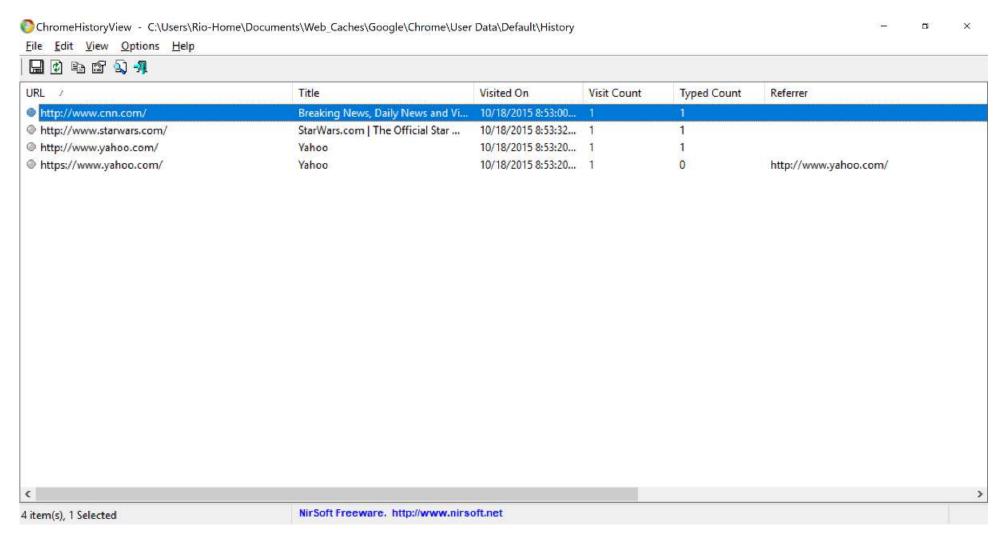
- Stores webpage components to speed up subsequent visits
- Folder **locations**:
 - Chrome (XP): %USERPROFILE%\Local Settings\Application Data\Google\Chrome\User Data\Default\Cache
 - Chrome (Win 7/8/10): %USERPROFILE%\AppData\Local\Google\Chrome\User Data\Default\Cache
 - **Firefox (XP)**: %USERPROFILE%\Local Settings\ApplicationData\ Mozilla\Firefox\Profiles\<*random-text>*.default\Cache
 - Firefox (Win 7/8/10): %USERPROFILE%\AppData\Local\Mozilla\ Firefox\Profiles\<\ random-text>. default\Cache

Some Useful Tools for Browser Artefacts

- Tools (from NirSoft): see Lab 7
 - ChromeHistoryView (CHV)
 - ChromeCacheView (CCV)
 - MozillaHistoryView (MHV)
 - MozillaCacheView (MCV)

• ...

NirSoft's ChromeHistoryView



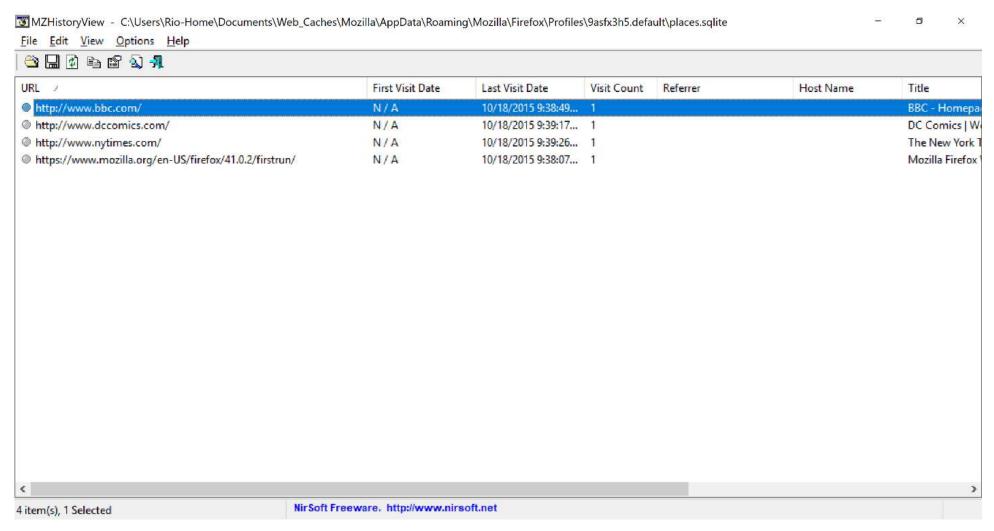
NirSoft's ChromeCacheView

	B @ Q → 1						
lename /	URL	Content Type	File Size	Last Accessed	Server Time	Server Last Modified	1
\$CellophaneReq	https://disneysocial0-a.akamaihd.net/social/flights/1.117.0/js/	application/x-jav	561	10/18/2015 8:53:36	10/18/2015 8:53:36	4/8/2015 5:45:31 AM	
&rp=&ts=comp	http://secure-us.imrworldwide.com/cgi-bin/m?ci=us-204044		0	10/18/2015 8:53:02	10/18/2015 8:53:02		18
&rp=&ts=comp	http://secure-us.imrworldwide.com/cgi-bin/m?ci=us-204044	image/gif	44	10/18/2015 8:53:03	10/18/2015 8:53:03		-
&rp=&ts=comp	http://secure-us.imrworldwide.com/cgi-bin/m?ci=us-505916	image/gif	44	10/18/2015 8:53:36	10/18/2015 8:53:35		
0%2C0%2C1152	http://img.lum.dolimg.com/v1/images/es-international-top	image/png	33,741	10/18/2015 8:53:34	10/18/2015 8:53:34	9/9/2015 2:37:18 AM	
0%2C0%2C1152	http://img.lum.dolimg.com/v1/images/br-international-top	image/png	29,529	10/18/2015 8:53:34	10/18/2015 8:53:34	9/9/2015 2:37:18 AM	
0%2C0%2C1152	http://img.lum.dolimg.com/v1/images/international-top-mo	image/png	34,927	10/18/2015 8:53:34	10/18/2015 8:53:34	6/27/2015 6:45:55	
0%2C0%2C1600	http://img.lum.dolimg.com/v1/images/a-wings-header_76f22	image/jpeg	155,426	10/18/2015 8:53:33	10/18/2015 8:53:32	10/17/2015 12:53:5	
0%2C0%2C300	http://img.lum.dolimg.com/v1/images/this-day_df434af6.pn	image/png	2,509	10/18/2015 8:53:33	10/18/2015 8:53:33	1/13/2015 10:46:49	
0%2C30%2C400	http://img.lum.dolimg.com/v1/images/au_news_davefiloni_7	image/jpeg	37,473	10/18/2015 8:53:34	10/18/2015 8:53:34	10/13/2015 6:16:25	
01801101751000	https://d.agkn.com/pixel/7174/?sk=018011017510000130207	image/gif	43	10/18/2015 8:53:36	10/18/2015 8:53:35		82
076bbf0f7d07ab	https://www.yahoo.com/sy/ts/api/res/1.2/N6xd8a1pBn97VVW	image/jpeg	3,886	10/18/2015 8:53:21	10/18/2015 6:50:18		
0~0.swf	http://pagead2.googlesyndication.com/osd/hbe.swf?id=0~0	application/x-sh	12,696	10/18/2015 8:53:07	10/15/2015 12:22:1	5/21/2015 3:45:00	4.5
1	http://w.usabilla.com/c3244e3d16ba.js?lv=1	text/javascript	10,638	10/18/2015 8:53:03	10/18/2015 8:53:02		
1-bos_300x250	https://s1.2mdn.net/viewad/3944459/1-bos_300x250_now.jpg	image/jpeg	31,827	10/18/2015 8:53:04	10/17/2015 12:00:0	9/11/2015 5:33:50	
1.25.10	https://registerdisney.go.com/js/dist/all.min.js?1.25.10	application/java	79,963	10/18/2015 8:53:36	10/18/2015 8:53:37	7/24/2015 12:29:09	3
1.25.10	https://registerdisney.go.com/js/dist/DisneyID.min.js?1.25.10	application/java	45,610	10/18/2015 8:53:36	10/18/2015 8:53:37	7/24/2015 12:29:06	22
1.25.10	https://registerdisney.go.com/public/silent-client/SilentClient	application/javascri	pt 7	10/18/2015 8:53:36	10/18/2015 8:53:37	7/24/2015 12:24:48	
1.25.10	https://registerdisney.go.com/js/easyxdm.min.js?1.25.10	application/java	7,575	10/18/2015 8:53:36	10/18/2015 8:53:37	7/24/2015 12:24:48	
1.html	http://tpc.googlesyndication.com/safeframe/1-0-2/html/cont	text/html	1,877	10/18/2015 8:53:04	10/15/2015 12:21:5	1/16/2015 11:36:52	
12100	http://static.dynamicyield.com/scripts/12097/dy-min.js?v=12	application/java	27,483	10/18/2015 8:53:03	10/18/2015 8:53:02	10/12/2015 2:53:51	. 3
12100	http://static.dynamicyield.com/scripts/12097/dyjq-min.js?v=1	application/java	41,097	10/18/2015 8:53:03	10/18/2015 8:53:02	10/12/2015 2:53:51	1

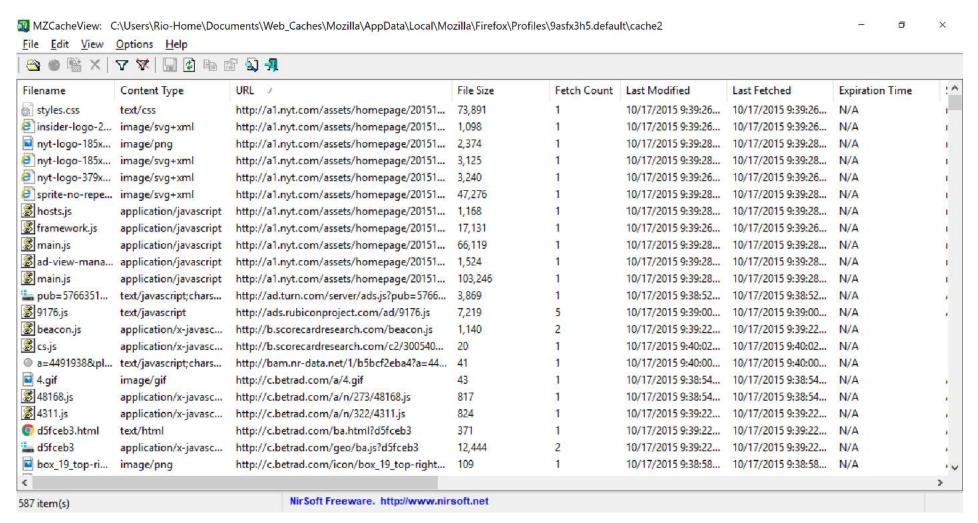
NirSoft's ChromeCacheView

Properties	×
Filename:	www.starwars.com.html
URL:	http://www.starwars.com
Content Type:	text/html
File Size:	43,165
Last Accessed:	10/18/2015 8:53:32 AM
Server Time:	10/18/2015 8:53:32 AM
Server Last Modified:	
Expire Time:	
Server Name:	
Server Response:	HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Content Encoding:	gzip
Cache Name:	f_000084
Cache Control:	public, max-age=297
ETag:	
URL Length:	23
	OK

NirSoft's MozillaHistoryView



NirSoft's MozillaCacheView



Cookies

- Tells visited websites and session details
- Folder/file Location:
 - Chrome (XP): %USERPROFILE%\Local Settings\ApplicationData \Google\Chrome\User Data\Default\Local Storage
 - Chrome (Win7/8/10): %USERPROFILE%\AppData\Local\Google\Chrome\User Data\Default\Local Storage
 - Firefox (XP): %USERPROFILE%\Application Data\Mozilla\
 Firefox\Profiles\<random text>.default\cookies.sqlite
 - Firefox (Win7/8/10): %USERPROFILE%\AppData\Roaming\Mozilla\ Firefox\Profiles\<random text>.default\cookies.sqlite

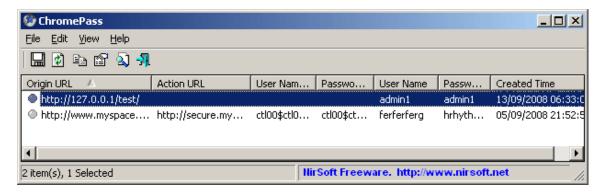
Some Useful Tools

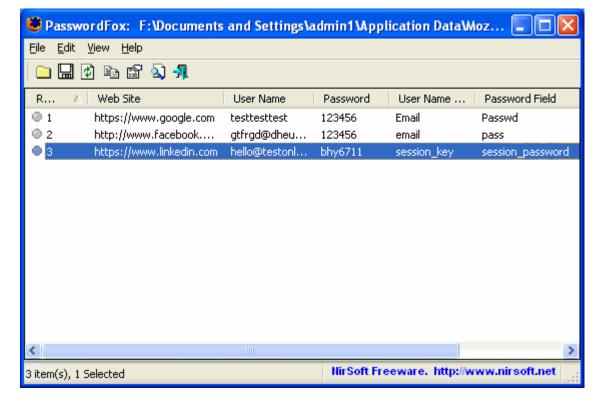
- Cookie extraction/view tools (from NirSoft):
 - ChromeCookiesView:
 https://www.nirsoft.net/utils/chrome_cookies_view.html
 - MZCookiesView: https://www.nirsoft.net/utils/mzcv.html
 - IECookiesView: https://www.nirsoft.net/utils/iecookies.html

Browser's Stored Passwords

- Website login passwords/credentials stored by browsers
- Stored for each **user profile** based on the user's consent
- Usually stored encrypted
- Yet, tools are available to extract/recover the stored credentials:
 - ChromePass: https://www.nirsoft.net/utils/chromepass.html
 - PasswordFox: https://www.nirsoft.net/utils/passwordfox.html
 - IE PassView: https://www.nirsoft.net/utils/internet_explorer_password.html

ChromePass & PasswordFox





Source:

https://www.nirsoft.net

Web Downloads

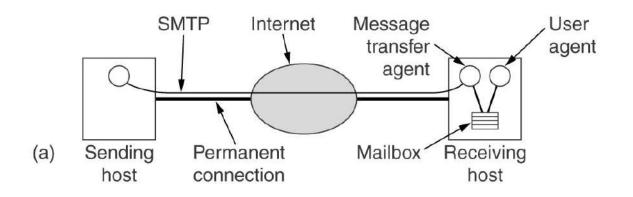
- Some browsers, e.g. Firefox, have a built-in *download manager* application
- It keeps a history of every file downloaded by web user
- An excellent source of information on sites a user has been visiting, what kinds of files they have been downloading from them
- **File locations** (Firefox):
 - XP: %userprofile%\AppData\Local\Mozilla\Firefox\Profiles\
 <random text>.default\downloads.sqlite
 - Win7/8/10: %userprofile%\AppData\Roaming\Mozilla\ Firefox\ Profiles\<random text>.default\downloads.sqlite

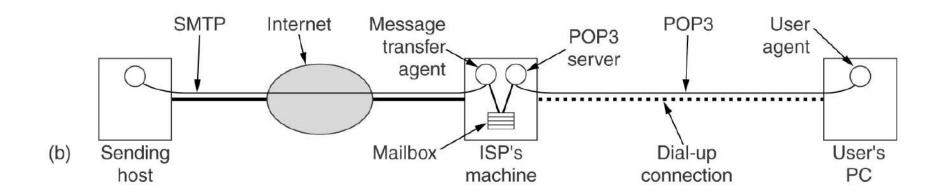
Email Artefacts

Email Forensics: Some Protocols

- Simple Message Transfer Protocol (**SMTP**): for email transmission
 - Uses IP
 - Contains sender IP address & other valuable data in the header
- Multipurpose Internet Mail Extensions (MIME):
 - Allows other non-text data to be included in the email as attachements
- POP & IMAP email access protocols: messages can be kept in user mailbox file(s)
- Webmail: relevant browser artefacts

SMTP & POP3 Email





Email Header Analysis: Yahoo Email

```
Header from Yahoo e-mail account - Notepad
File Edit Format View Help
From Gimme The Presentation Wed Nov 6 10:16:32 2013
X-Apparently-To: test account@yahoo.com via 72.30.236.172; Wed, 06 Nov 2013 18:16:33 +0000
Return-Path: <crazvsnammer@gmail.com>
Received-SPF: pass (domain of gmail.com designates 74.125.82.172 as permitted sender)
X-YMailISG: HLuTYlMWLDsJ6YBfEgeTog5rmFeKua53MgszZSlwgGhDZ3fU
hrLjQiDsvBW2gOb5jzx.QuqvMdIVuVc30DoxNsY4kN.tJt rUltysDfNJr6s
OoySHAYodXDHsxU1D2O JhEbKE HfbhDvEgUJWBWgvBj8DqENPNJ5iWpTV1M
EYyzkHNUwnIFSvPQ.Mfsfva1VoHInVTOwZnLrKbJmzU1CQkpAWF32ZJorwow
 dYhiwNXnaCL6LMMzi392kYRCR2mHDb8Y4FSp9WMrZDEsfe8uNesl3ePTGP7s
0ewrajrUqC6azDELTaQvOCyJGG9R1lIYiSWDBLhXHV04TL_txV1TH7_iEZjY
U5dQ3ee7IElIZYX34bU3WSoohXt.VukszLTjx .XwGvQhw9hUgRFFYy99qOl
p8C.Fjyn1g1MdoYjAWTbt YuSHbXQ35czzBCLRQ4wQ0yzn1iHuiC9TltxoMZ
srTaxCu3wGAkrMTW4UvGvfwUlfJfYjbTZFf10gsmNwAf1pJ6NetgEPIAZjAJ
Lcfv7JKyzJfpXl1M9RsmIzgdQSTKmfr4mBj94INsyVjnCAlvaTm1fdxhTt2j
12ACrlG0I2L1ehGioVSCfIQSFawDpByA0Shw3yWQFvEu7jm1Y0y..3OepUFZ
nlcAyFdge1x9dCXRwDLjLGg6701KwEJV49Iuhy3yS1g174CHKBl51CQvSh3U
FWdTdUpJmKsDDZz73 SzXgS3U7zC3ho53AC2RSHzS9x.dskPLF4m.UFoosxW
MRJO8hPUPkWTrY9hJZqASOD3oAs9qdPKvpvChsL4vmiX6N.c75VNI b2E3nF
OQbCAFikPMyeeEGUQ0dwmnMN.BefXfApmzTUJUzqrldTsXCt0TkiZYU4RAyq
MEgzTU503tD9miVqev8Uj.7UXywwWTNNuQeVJN DVgd I14A6UChWGL0PNj4
H0Cv5wHX03rgwsfB.RbKEFIFl7JlzsMYvMgkIu0O9Qu3XLTzzp60ds29CZHW
cNQJCyj4GMdzMhkFy11hnDhGFqIUek3D.pLqi1ne9lGPQt2izigSivVah4Kw
W08uGOwHVvwcjguKk9eys6P rwq.3freEaQto6YYVsOn8uVNNDKK1Yv817.v
eqaTNvgTk5f00 PPu3NGAUnA afxXvyWJAIpfBE44yD2VMPIPwNuE4MAsfTu
2EX.Bb6ZmT7YYEgv9tNJ2aNO15w16zQLPNUKbCDKDf2jS 3ganCGBcRSj.Op
1Btwz3ZQSENetPg-
X-Originating-IP: [74.125.82.172]
Authentication-Results: mta1577.mail.ne1.yahoo.com from=gmail.com; domainkeys=neutral (no sig); from=gmail.com; dkim=pass (ok)
Received: from 127.0.0.1 (EHLO mail-we0-f172.google.com) (74.125.82.172)
 by mta1577.mail.ne1.yahoo.com with SMTP; Wed, 06 Nov 2013 18:16:33 +0000
Received: by mail-we0-f172.google.com with SMTP id q58so5392697wes.3
        for <test account@yahoo.com>; Wed, 06 Nov 2013 10:16:32 -0800 (PST)
DKIM-Signature: v=1; a=rsa-sha256; c=relaxed/relaxed;
       d=gmail.com; s=20120113;
       h=mime-version:date:message-id:subject:from:to:content-type;
       bh=dlBHSl/ACP7PJuXYWPaPhCBGdI260bEp7CxORuaZ5BU=;
       b=BPGA7wege39PvP3flMtaevMxve1kb8xZUsocFOxhFBKDzlg0+MWjIvFnNNiDiG8EkU
        Y/l8AkRGl0Gp10rNN7Kud65fdNvTgBySAySwjC/Hlet4bkWMv5VikRHj8QNPQ1nML2k/
        z8eF5LMQMXSIZ69DFzEDsTggJUkWRzgdTf9wgTJlpwffEvzir3R/hizcGTMInD0Uz0eW
         q8f3Vm5sF2y+SenPXkTBzHmdS6Ugsq8x9qm0Uqx5qJbKxhx6xYpS5/sAfy/XgHmdGSar
         pvQMnF26f3hFvHUfbvj4gUQri1j/qrJbqJL19RjtcDnJKAU8AX2b98WGmIX+bjLlbjIV
MIME-Version: 1.0
X-Received: by 10.194.88.225 with SMTP id bj1mr2994653wjb.50.1383761792331;
```

Email Header Analysis: Gmail Email

```
Untitled - Notepad
File Edit Format View Help
Delivered-To: eb216071@gmail.com
Received: by 10.231.161.193 with SMTP id s1cs304470ibx; Mon, 6 Dec 2010 08:49:22 -0800 (PST)
Received: by 10.142.253.21 with SMTP id a21mr5387394wfi.219.1291654162218; Mon, 06 Dec 2010 08:49:22 -0800 (PST)
Return-Path: <mrobinsn@aol.com>
Received: from imr-da04.mx.aol.com (imr-da04.mx.aol.com [205.188.105.146]) by
mx.google.com with ESMTP id m14sili167105qcu.74.2010.12.06.08.49.21; Mon, 06 Dec 2010 08:49:22 -0800 (PST)
Received-SPF: pass (google.com: domain of mrobinsn@aol.com designates 205.188.105.146 as permitted sender) client-ip=205.188.105.146;
Authentication-Results: mx.google.com; spf=pass (google.com: domain of mrobinsn@aol.com designates
205.188.105.146 as permitted sender)
 smtp.mail=mrobinsn@aol.com
Received: from mtaomg-mb03.r1000.mx.aol.com (mtaomg-mb03.r1000.mx.aol.com
 [172.29.41.74]) by imr-da04.mx.aol.com (8.14.1/8.14.1) with ESMTP id oB6GmxoP013794 for <eb216071@gmail.com>;
Mon, 6 Dec 2010 11:49:13 -0500
Received: from core-mkb001b.r1000.mail.aol.com (core-mkb001.r1000.mail.aol.com [172.29.98.1])
 by mtaomg-mb03.r1000.mx.aol.com (OMAG/Core Interface)
 with ESMTP id AFFCCE000086 for <eb216071@qmail.com>; Mon, 6 Dec 2010 11:49:13 -0500 (EST)
To: Eddie <eb216071@gmail.com>
Subject: hey sweetie
X-MB-Message-Source: WebUI
X-AOL-IP: 214.16.41.245
X-MB-Message-Type: User
MIME-Version: 1.0
From: Monica <mrobinsn@aol.com>
Content-Type: multipart/alternative;
 boundary="-----MB_8CD637CA59DCFBE_1CB4_7630_Webmail-d112.sysops.aol.com"
X-Mailer: AOL Webmail 32992-STANDARD
Received: from 214.16.41.245 by Webmail-d112.sysops.aol.com (205.188.171.229)
with HTTP (WebMailUI); Mon, 06 Dec 2010 11:49:13 -0500
Message-Id: <8CD637CA59DCFBE-1CB4-2D92@Webmail-d112.sysops.aol.com>
X-Originating-IP: [214.16.41.245]
Date: Mon, 6 Dec 2010 11:49:13 -0500 (EST)
x-aol-global-disposition: G
X-AOL-SCOLL-SCORE: 0:2:308094592:93952408
X-AOL-SCOLL-URL_COUNT: 0
x-aol-sid: 3039ac1d294a4cfd14094e2f
```

SPF, DKIM & DMARC Mechanisms

- For dealing with email spoofing & validating email authenticity:
 - Sender Policy Framework (SPF)
 - DomainKeys Identified Mail (DKIM)
 - Domain-based Message Authentication, Reporting and Conformance (DMARC)
- References (good videos):
 - SPF, DKIM & DMARC mechanisms: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KJM8IdP27cQ
 - Forensic analysis (including on various timestamps recorded): https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nK5QpGSBR8c

Sender Policy Framework (SPF)

- SMTP permits any computer to send email claiming to be from any source address → various following issues:
 - Forged email addresses: by spammers & scammers
 - Also used in **phishing techniques**: an email purportedly sent by a bank, etc.
 - Email tracing back to its source is thus more difficult

• SPF:

- Allows a domain owner to specify which computers are authorized to send mail with envelope-from addresses in that domain
- Uses DNS TXT records
- Receivers verifying the SPF information in DNS TXT records may reject messages from unauthorized sources
- Reference: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sender_Policy_Framework

DomainKeys Identified Mail (DKIM)

- DKIM allows the email receiver to check that an email was indeed authorized by the owner of that domain
- It affixes a *digital signature*, linked to a domain name, to each outgoing email message
- The recipient system can verify this by looking up the sender's public key published in the DNS record
- A valid signature guarantees that some parts of the email (possibly including attachments) have not been modified
- Reference: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/DomainKeys_Identified_Mail

Domain-based Message Authentication, Reporting and Conformance (DMARC)

- **DMARC** extends SPF and DKIM: to allow the administrative owner of a domain to publish a **policy** that specifies:
 - Which mechanism (DKIM, SPF or both) is employed when sending email from that domain
 - How the receiver should deal with failures
 - A *reporting mechanism* for actions performed under those policies
- A receiving email server authenticates the incoming email based on the instructions in the DNS DMARC entry:
 - If the email passes the authentication: it will be delivered & can be trusted
 - If the email **fails** the check: depending on the instructions in the DMARC record, the email could be **delivered**, **quarantined or rejected**

Reference: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/DMARC

MS Outlook: PST File & Its Analysis

- MS Outlook data (PST) file:
 - Contains messages and other Outlook items saved on user computer
 - Used by certain types of accounts, such as POP accounts
- Locations:
 - Windows 7: C:\Users\%username%\My Documents\Outlook Files
 - Windows 8+: C:\Users\%username%\Documents\Outlook Files
- PST file structure:
 - https://www.mailxaminer.com/blog/outlook-2013-email-forensics/
- Forensics **tools**:
 - Various PST readers, including readpst (https://linux.die.net/man/1/readpst)

MS Outlook: Other File & Folder

- Offline Outlook data (OST) file
 - Used by account like IMAP accounts, Office 365 accounts,
 Exchange accounts, and Outlook.com accounts
 - Stores a **synchronized copy** of mailbox information on the user's local computer
 - When user connection to the mail server is **interrupted**, the user you can still access all emails, calendar data, contacts that have been previously downloaded
- Ref: https://support.office.com/en-us/article/introduction-to-outlook-data-files-pst-and-ost-222eaf92-a995-45d9-bde2-f331f60e2790
- Outlook temporary OLK folder: <u>http://www.hancockcomputertech.com/blog/2010/01/06/find-the-microsoft-outlook-temporary-olk-folder/</u>

Other Internet Artefacts: Skype History

- Keeps a log of chat sessions and files transferred from one machine to another
- Is turned on by default in Skype installations
- Locations:
 - XP:
 C:\Documents and Settings\<username>\Application\Skype\<skypename>
 - Win7/8/10:
 C:\%USERPROFILE%\AppData\Roaming\Skype\<skype-name>

Lab 7 Exercises

- Task 1: Finding out network configuration settings of a target Windows machine
- (Optional) Task 2: Analyzing captured network-traffic logs using Wireshark
- Task 3: Analyzing captured network-traffic logs and data/objects contained using NetworkMiner & (optional) Xplico
- Task 4: Extracting and analyzing web cache & history
- Graded Lab Tasks #4: 2 weeks are given (due to the mid-term test next week)

Offline Discussion: For Your Own Review

- Give an example of the type of digital evidence that can be found at *each of OSI network layers*, and how it can be **useful** to a forensic investigation!
- What are some possible difficulties in relying on an observed IP address or a MAC address?
 How would you overcome these difficulties?

Questions? See you next week (with the mid-term exam)!