

Digital Forensics (IFS4102) Lab 7:

Network and Internet Forensics

Lab Objectives

In this lab, you will perform several **network** and **Internet forensics tasks** on a target machine. More specifically, given an acquired file system and captured network-traffic logs of the target machine, you want:

1. To find out some **network configuration settings** of the machine.
2. *(Optional)* To analyze captured **network-traffic logs** using **Wireshark**.
3. To extract and analyze **objects** from network-traffic logs using two

Network Forensic Analysis Tools (NFATs):

- a. **NetworkMiner**;
 - b. *(Optional)* **Xplico**.
4. To analyze the **web cache** and **history** of Chrome and Firefox browsers.

Task 1 (Win-FWS): Finding out Network Configuration Settings of a Target Windows Machine

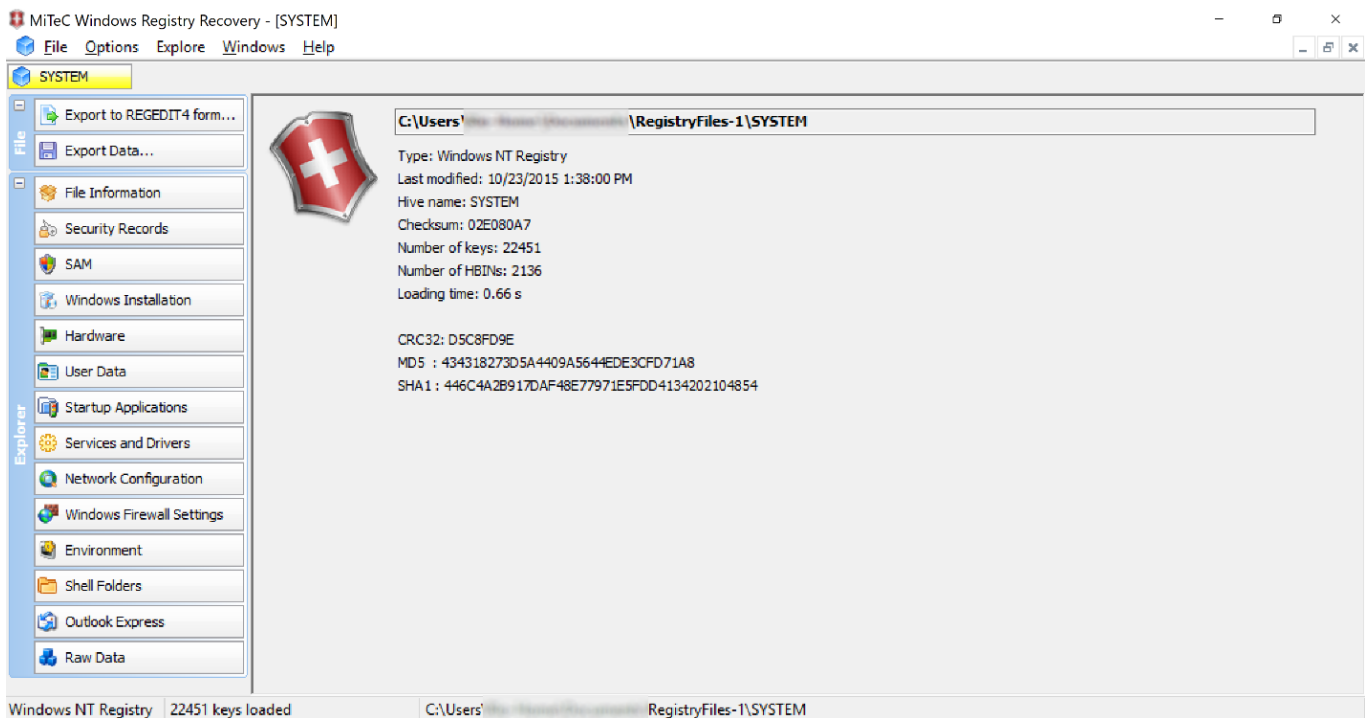
Notes:

- We want to perform an **offline registry analysis** to find out some **network configuration settings** of a target machine. For this purpose, we will use a registry analysis tool called **MiTeC Windows Registry Recovery (WRR)**.
- Please download a set of sample registry files, which were previously also used in your Lab 5 (Windows forensics), from:
[https://drive.google.com/file/d/133bLl7TYqDyCG9eSfuDcIKhbwqiKxJil/vi
ew?usp=sharing](https://drive.google.com/file/d/133bLl7TYqDyCG9eSfuDcIKhbwqiKxJil/vi
ew?usp=sharing). Its MD5 value is b527b6a8a4a395aac8afb6c59cf4b15e.

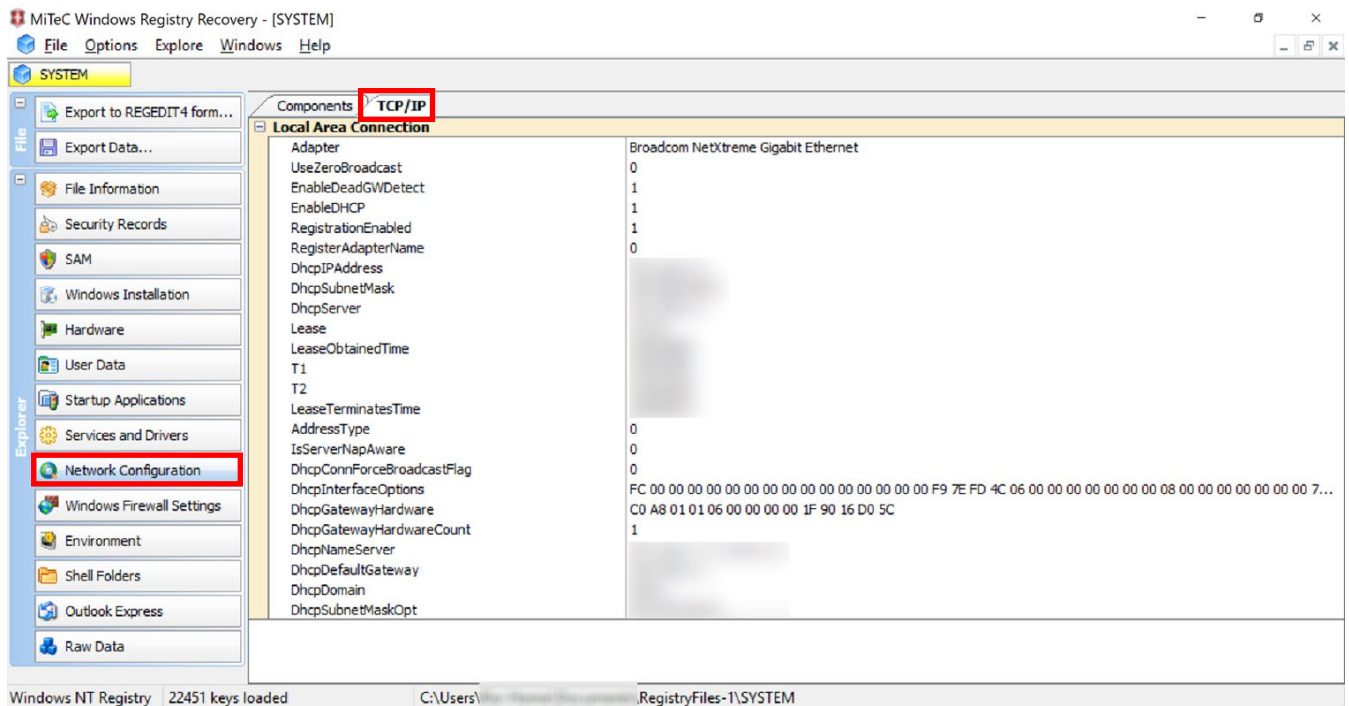
Steps:

1. Download **Windows Registry Recovery (WRR)** from <http://www.mitec.cz/wrr.html>, and extract its zip file.
2. Launch WRR.
3. From the main menu, select “File” and then “Open”. After that, choose the SYSTEM registry file from the downloaded registry file set.

WRR will show the information of the registry hive file as shown below.



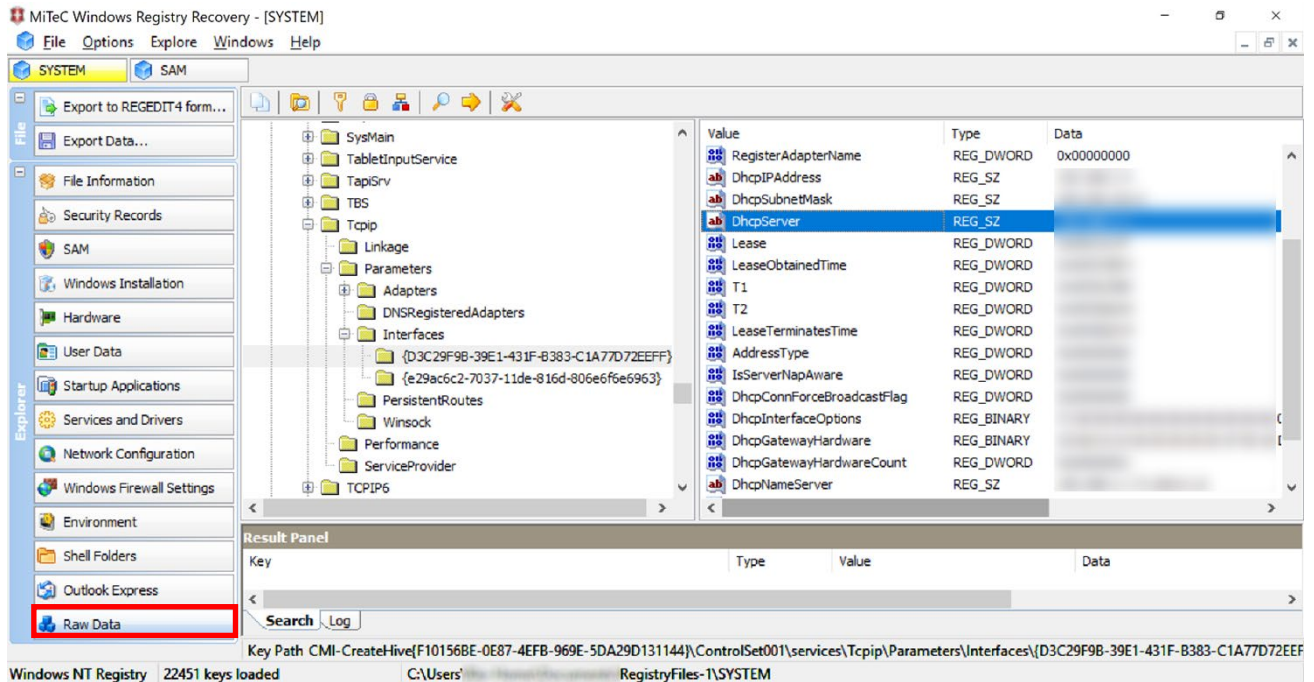
4. Now, on the menu list on the left pane of the window, click the “**Network Configuration**” button as highlighted below. Then, on the right pane, click the “**TCP/IP**” tab. Some network information from the registry will be shown as below.



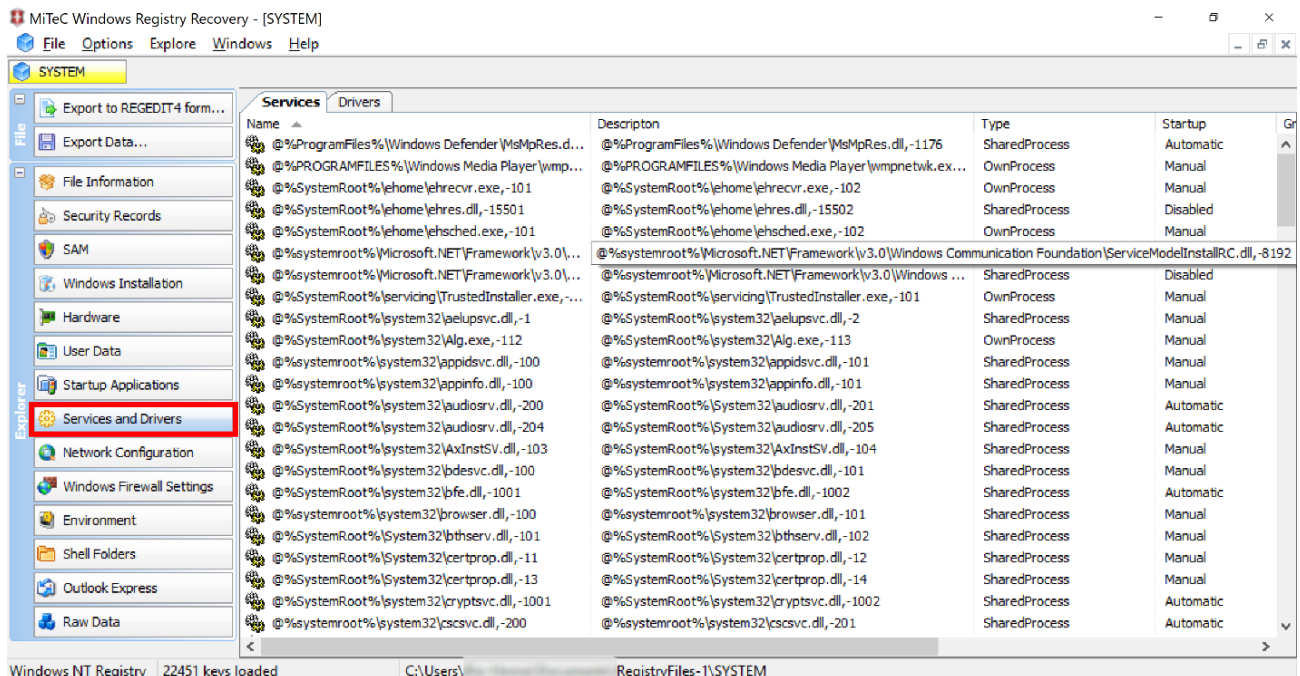
5. Inspect the shown information. Answer the following questions:

- What was the IP address of the machine, which was assigned via DHCP, together with its netmask?
- When was the IP address lease obtained by the machine (in human-readable time format)?
- *When would the IP address lease expire/terminate (in human-readable time format)?
- *What were the IP addresses of the DHCP server and default gateway?

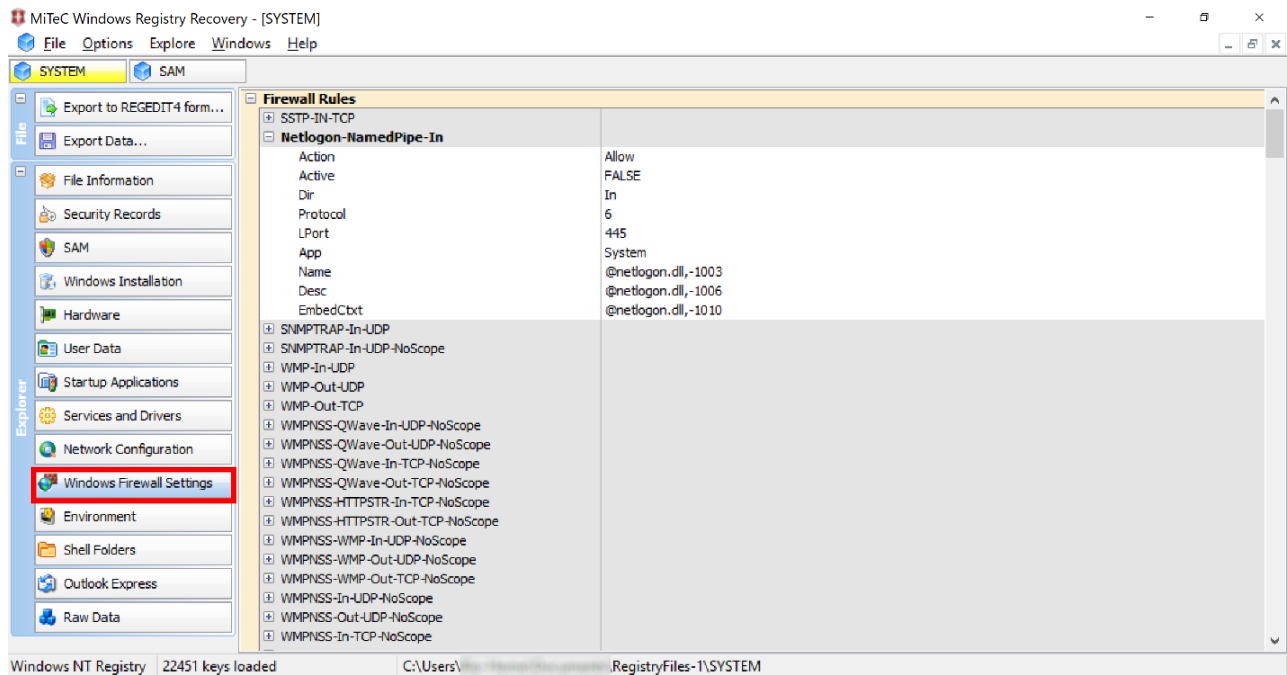
6. As an alternative method, you can also access raw registry values that store the setting information. On the menu list on the left pane of the window, click the “**Raw Data**” button. Then, navigate to `SYSTEM\ControlSet001\Services\Tcpip\Parameters\Interfaces`. Check the data of some relevant registry values there as shown below.



7. Now, on the menu list on the left pane of the window, click the “**Services and Drivers**” button to inspect the **list of services**. Have a look on the listed entries like the ones shown below.

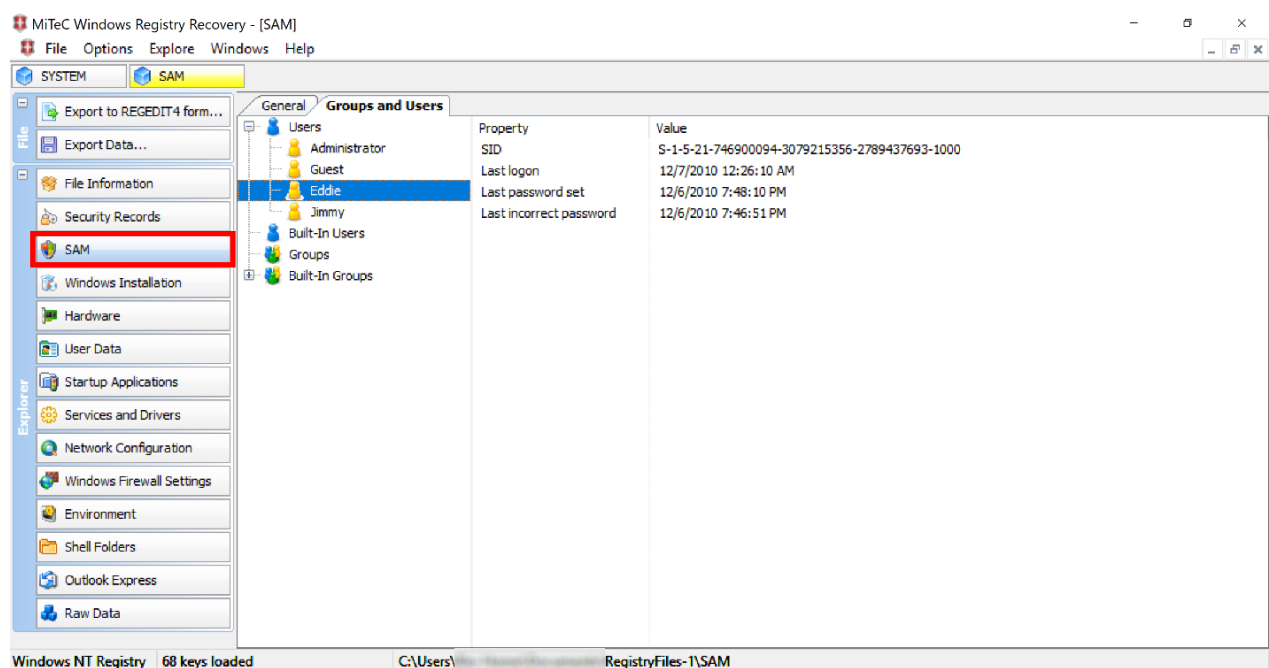


8. Lastly, on the menu list on the left pane of the window, click the “**Windows Firewall Settings**” button. Have a look on the listed **host firewall settings**.



9. Using WRR, you can additionally check other pieces of information on the target machine, such as its **SAM users and groups**. For this, from the main menu, select “File” then “Open”, and choose the downloaded SAM file.

10. On the menu list on the left pane of the window, click the “SAM” button. Then, on the right pane, click the “**Groups and Users**” tab as shown below. Inspect the shown information related to the machine’s users.



***[Optional]* Task 2 (Win-FWS/Lin-FWS): Analyzing Captured Network Traffic Logs using Wireshark**

Notes:

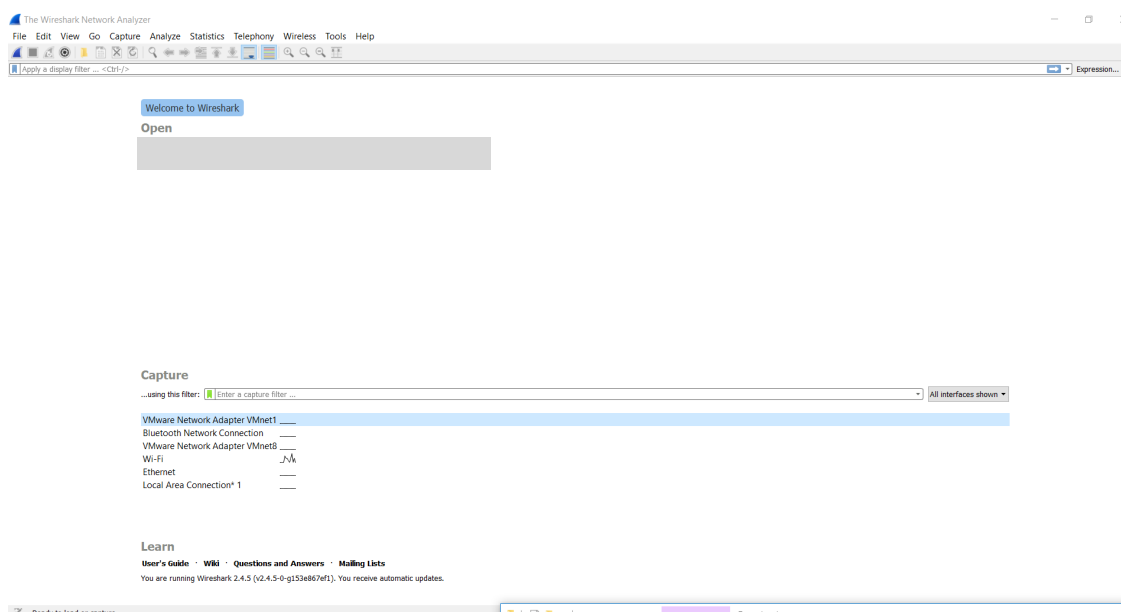
- If it's still necessary for you to practise, you can try analyzing **captured network-traffic logs** of a target machine. You can use a widely used **Wireshark** to analyse its PCAP files and analyze the network traffic.
- Please download three sample .pcapng files from:
<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1f2rD8FoiEAQYBtryd583HfgWGjW9oDw/view?usp=sharing>.

Task 2-1: Analyzing DNS Traffic Logs

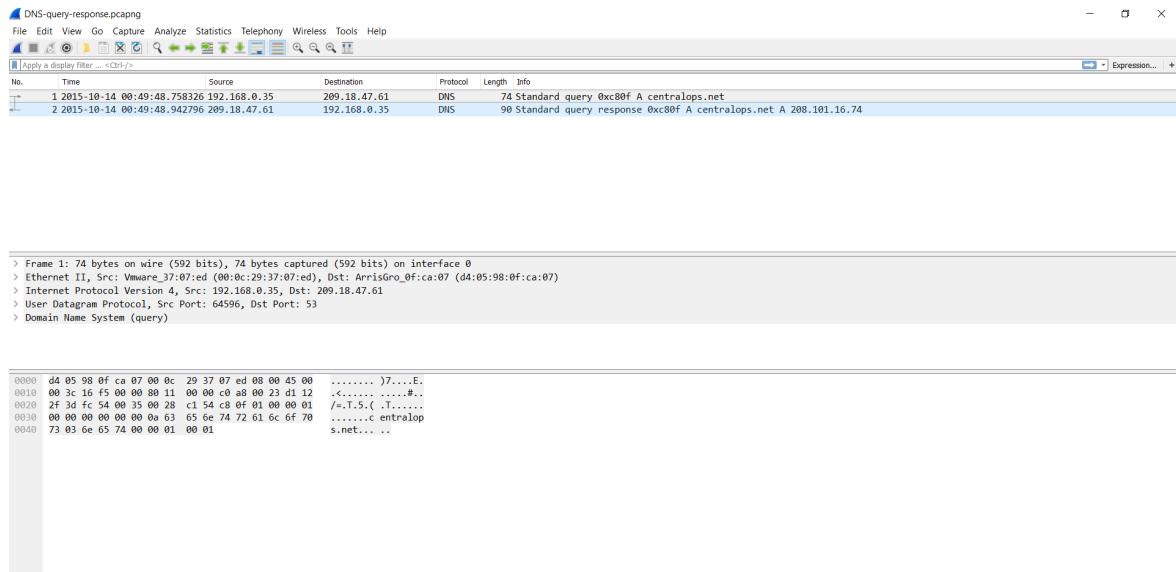
Steps:

1. Download and install Wireshark (and its dependencies) from <https://www.wireshark.org/>
2. Launch Wireshark.

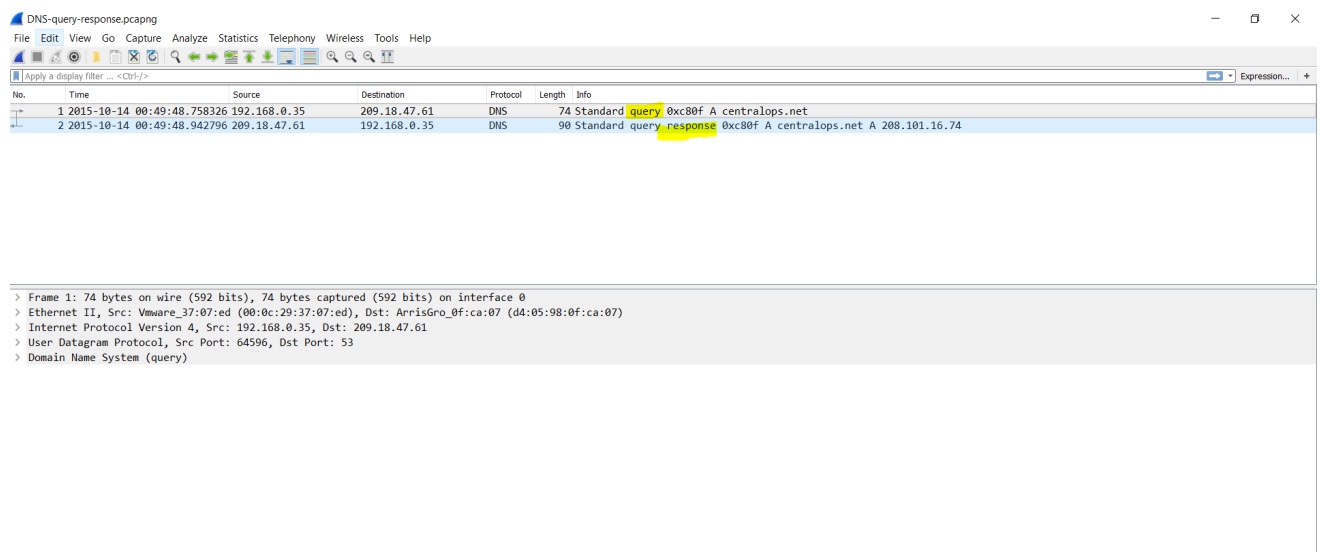
You will see a main window similar to the one shown below.



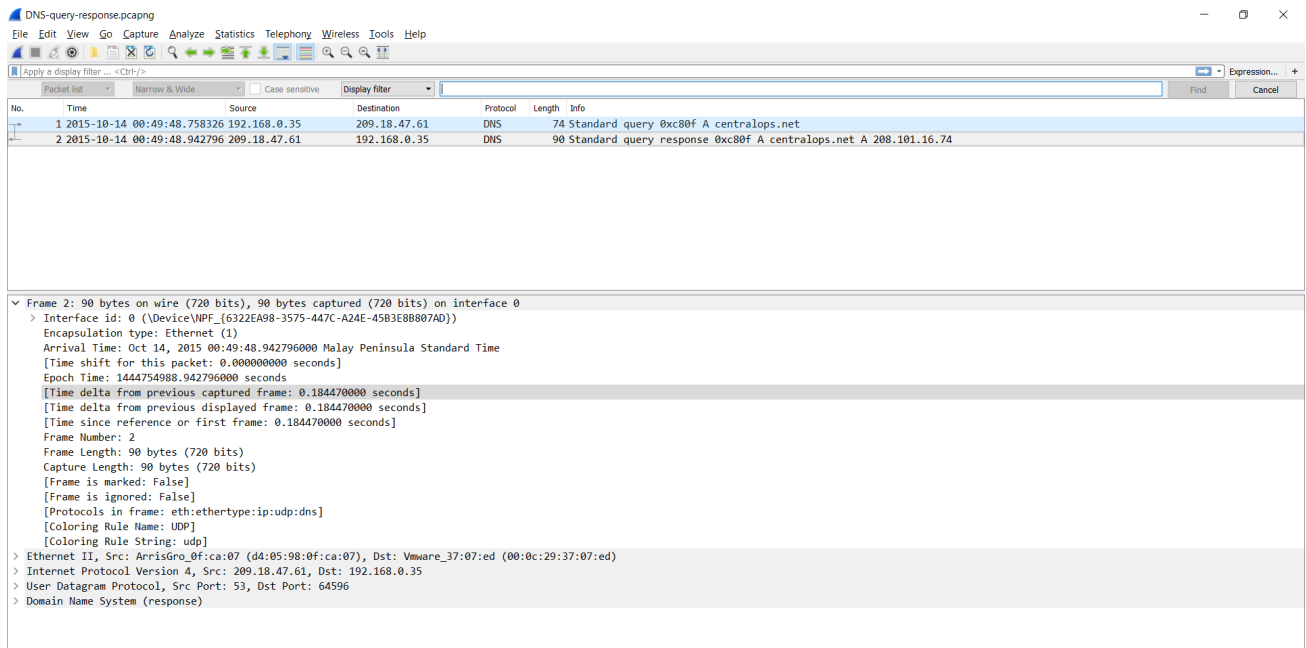
- From the main menu, select “File → Open”, and then open the file named `DNS-query-response.pcapng` which you have downloaded from the shared folder. The captured packets will be opened and displayed as shown below. Clicking on a packet in the “Packet List” pane will display the details of that packet in both the “Packet Details” pane and “Packet Bytes” pane.



- Analyse the details of the packet in the “Packet List” plane by clicking on Frame 1, Ethernet II, Internet Protocol Version 4, User Datagram Protocol, and Domain Name System. Answer the queries below.
- How many packets are involved in the DNS query?



6. How long did it take to get a response for the DNS query?



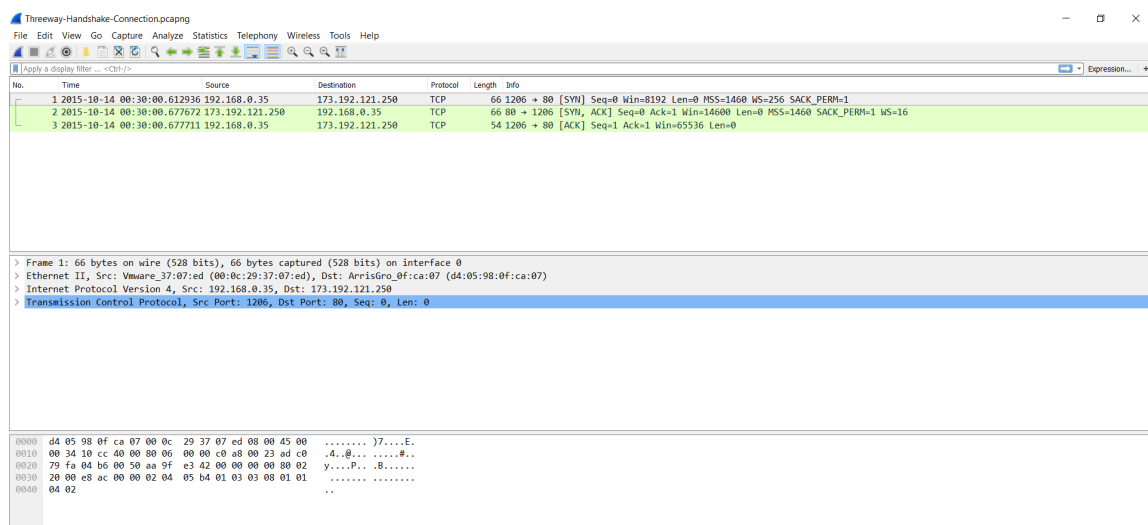
7. What is the IP address of the host which submitted DNS query?
8. What is the IP address of the DNS server?
9. Based on the information contained in the packet details,
what protocol is used for DNS query and what is the destination port?
10. What domain name was sought to be resolved by the query?
11. To what IP address did the domain name resolved to?

Task 2-2: Analyzing Three-Way Handshake Traffic Logs

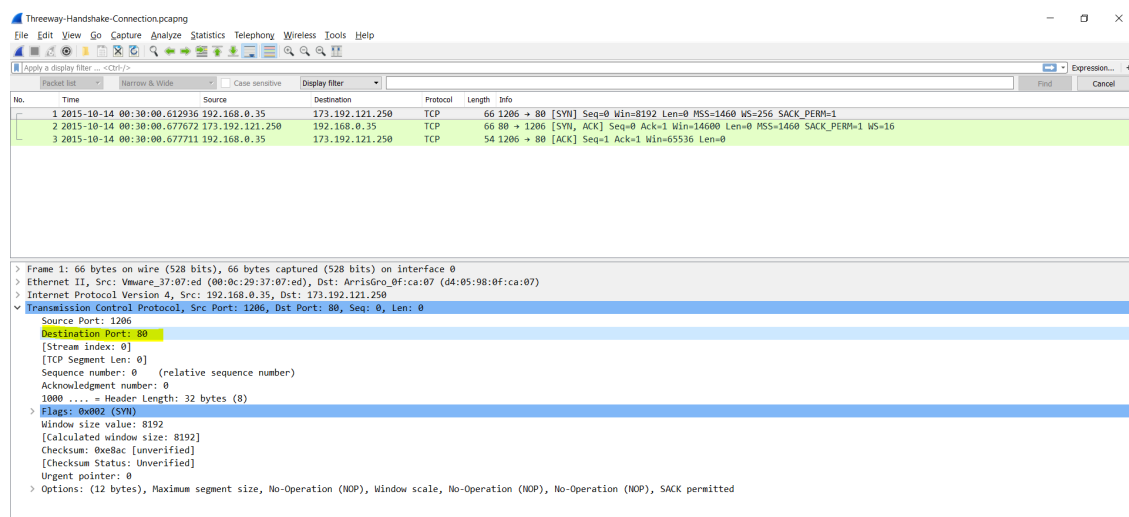
Steps:

1. Launch Wireshark (if still needed).
2. Open the file Threeway-handshake-connection.pcapng.

The captured logs will appear as shown below.



3. Inspect the packets to answer the following questions.
4. What is the IP address of the host initiating the TCP handshake, and what is the IP address of the host that responds to the initial request.
5. What possible type was the server to which the connection being established?



6. Based on the information in the packet details pane, which flag is set on the first packet of the conducted TCP three-way handshake?

The screenshot shows the Wireshark interface for a file named 'Threeway-Handshake-Connection.pcapng'. The packet list pane shows three packets. The first packet is selected, and the packet details pane is expanded to show the 'Transmission Control Protocol' section. The 'Flags' field is expanded, showing the 'SYN' flag is set.

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
1	2015-10-14 00:30:00.612936	192.168.0.35	173.192.121.250	TCP	66	1206 → 80 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=8192 Len=0 MSS=1460 WS=256 SACK_PERM=1
2	2015-10-14 00:30:00.677672	173.192.121.250	192.168.0.35	TCP	66	80 → 1206 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=14600 Len=0 MSS=1460 SACK_PERM=1 WS=16
3	2015-10-14 00:30:00.677711	192.168.0.35	173.192.121.250	TCP	54	1206 → 80 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=65536 Len=0

Source: 192.168.0.35
Destination: 173.192.121.250
[Source GeoIP: Unknown]
[Destination GeoIP: Unknown]

Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 1206, Dst Port: 80, Seq: 0, Len: 0

Source Port: 1206
Destination Port: 80
[Stream index: 0]
[TCP Segment Len: 0]
Sequence number: 0 (relative sequence number)
Acknowledgment number: 0
1000 = Header Length: 32 bytes (8)

Flags: 0x002 (SYN)

000. = Reserved: Not set
...0 = Nonce: Not set
.... 0... = Congestion Window Reduced (CWR): Not set
.... 0... = ECN-Echo: Not set
.... 0... = Urgent: Not set
.... 0... = Acknowledgment: Not set
.... 0... = Push: Not set
.... 0... = Reset: Not set
> 0... = SYN: Set
.... 0... = Fin: Not set
[TCP Flags:S.]

0020 79 fa 04 b6 00 aa 9f e3 42 00 00 00 00 00 02 y... ..B.....

Destination Port (tcp.dstport), 2 bytes

Packets: 3 · Displayed: 3 (100.0%) · Load time: 0:0.3 · Profile: Default

7. Based on the information in the packet list plane, which are the flags for the second and third packets of the conducted TCP three-way handshake?

The screenshot shows the Wireshark interface for the same file. The packet list pane is expanded to show the details of the second and third packets.

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
1	2015-10-14 00:30:00.612936	192.168.0.35	173.192.121.250	TCP	66	1206 → 80 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=8192 Len=0 MSS=1460 WS=256 SACK_PERM=1
2	2015-10-14 00:30:00.677672	173.192.121.250	192.168.0.35	TCP	66	80 → 1206 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=14600 Len=0 MSS=1460 SACK_PERM=1 WS=16
3	2015-10-14 00:30:00.677711	192.168.0.35	173.192.121.250	TCP	54	1206 → 80 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=65536 Len=0

Total Length: 52
Identification: 0x0000 (0)
> Flags: 0x02 (Don't Fragment)
Fragment offset: 0
Time to live: 51
Protocol: TCP (6)
Header checksum: 0x5f3e [validation disabled]
[Header checksum status: Unverified]
Source: 173.192.121.250
Destination: 192.168.0.35
[Source GeoIP: Unknown]
[Destination GeoIP: Unknown]

Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 80, Dst Port: 1206, Seq: 0, Ack: 1, Len: 0

Source Port: 80
Destination Port: 1206
[Stream index: 0]
[TCP Segment Len: 0]
Sequence number: 0 (relative sequence number)
Acknowledgment number: 1 (relative ack number)
1000 = Header Length: 32 bytes (8)

Flags: 0x012 (SYN, ACK)

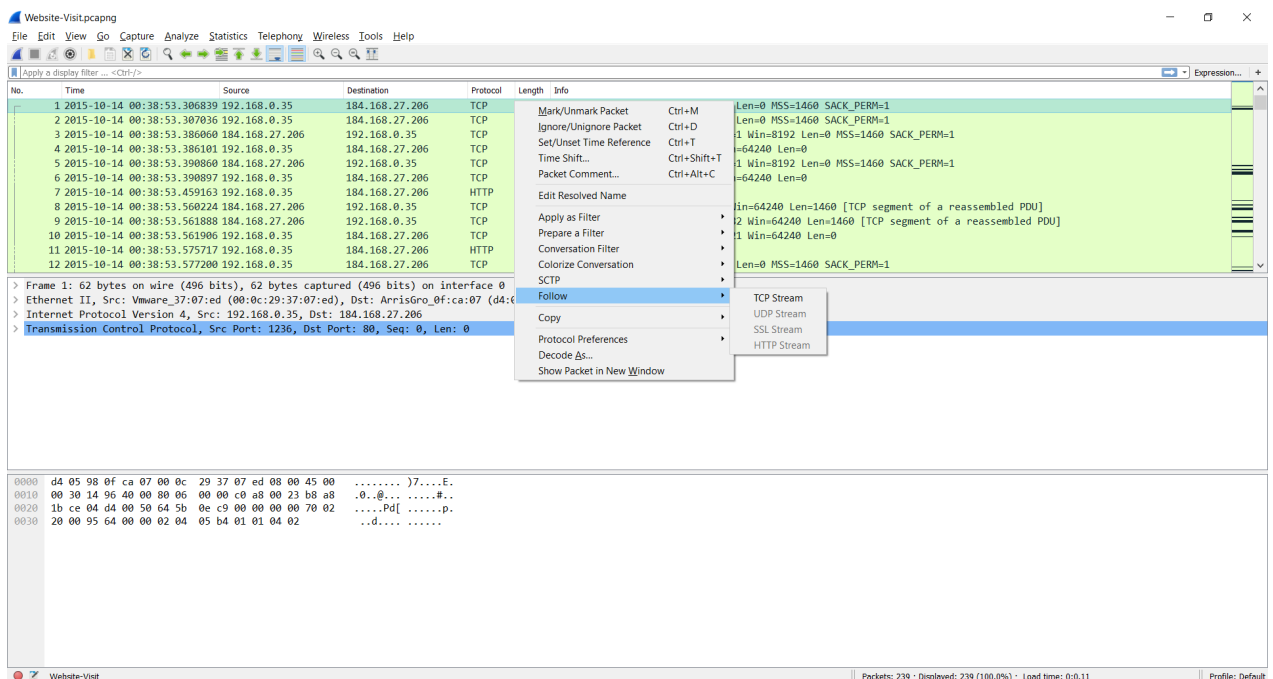
000. = Reserved: Not set
...0 = Nonce: Not set
.... 0... = Congestion Window Reduced (CWR): Not set

0020 00 77 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00

Task 2-3: Analyzing Website-Visit Traffic Logs

Steps:

1. Launch Wireshark (if still needed).
2. Open the file `Website-visit.pcapng`.
3. In the Packet List pane, right-click on the first packet, and then select “Follow TCP stream” from the pull-down menu as shown below.



4. Inspect the results, and answer the following questions.

- a. What is the name of the website that was visited?
- b. Was the connection to the website successful from the server's point of view?
- c. What kind of web platform is being used to host the server?
- d. When was this webpage last updated by web author/provider?
- e. When was this particular webpage accessed?

Task 3: Extracting and Analyzing Objects from Network-Traffic Logs using Network Forensic Analysis Tools

Notes:

- In the next two sub-tasks, you want to extract and analyze objects/artefacts from captured network-traffic logs using two popular **Network Forensic Analysis Tools** (NFATs): **NetworkMiner** and **Xplico**.

Task 3-1 (Win/Lin-FWS): Extracting and Analyzing Objects from Network-Traffic Logs using NetworkMiner

Notes:

- ***NetworkMiner*** runs on several Operating Systems. Hence, you can use either your Windows or Linux forensics workstation. The steps below, however, show how NetworkMiner runs in **Windows**.
- You can reuse the sample `.pcapng` files from Task 2. However, NetworkMiner Free Edition can't parse **PcapNG** files. Nevertheless, it can parse **PCAP** files. Hence, you can utilize a tool, e.g. Wireshark, that can convert the sample file into a PCAP file format.

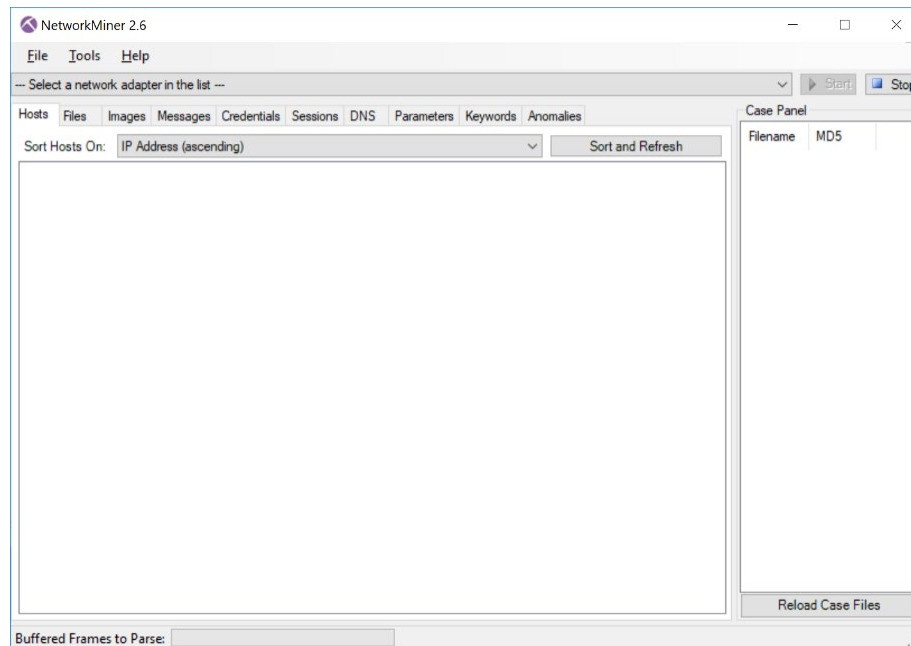
Steps:

1. **Download** NetworkMiner from:

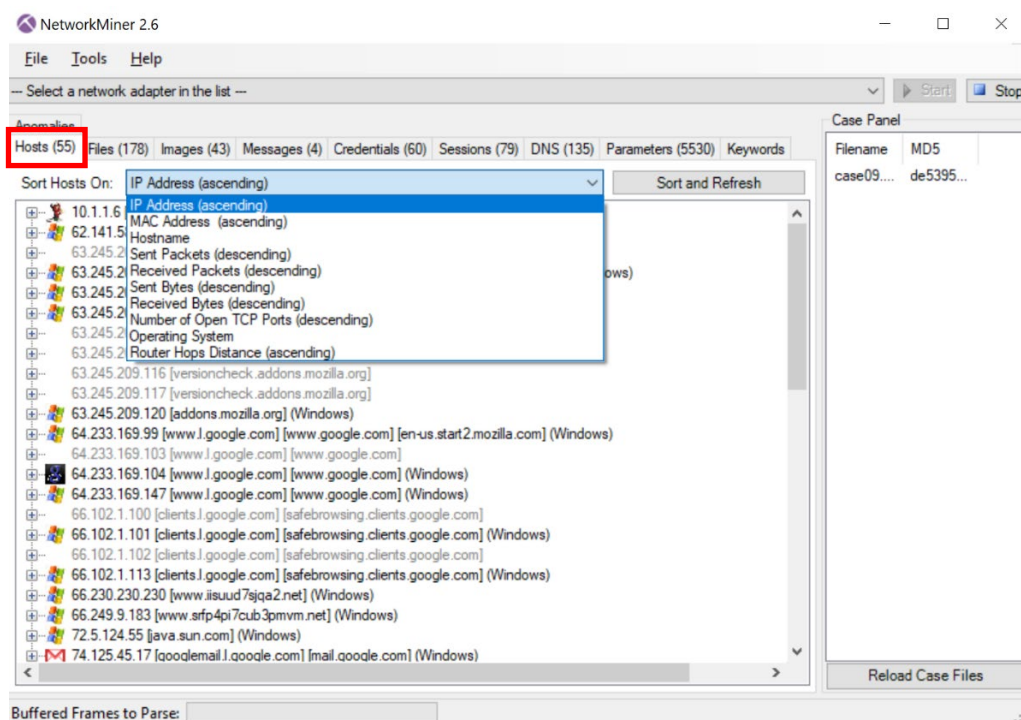
<https://www.netresec.com/?page=networkminer> and extract its zip file.

(*Note:* To install NetworkMiner on your Linux machine, you can follow the steps mentioned in <https://www.netresec.com/?page=Blog&month=2014-02&post=HowTo-install-NetworkMiner-in-Ubuntu-Fedora-and-Arch-Linux>).

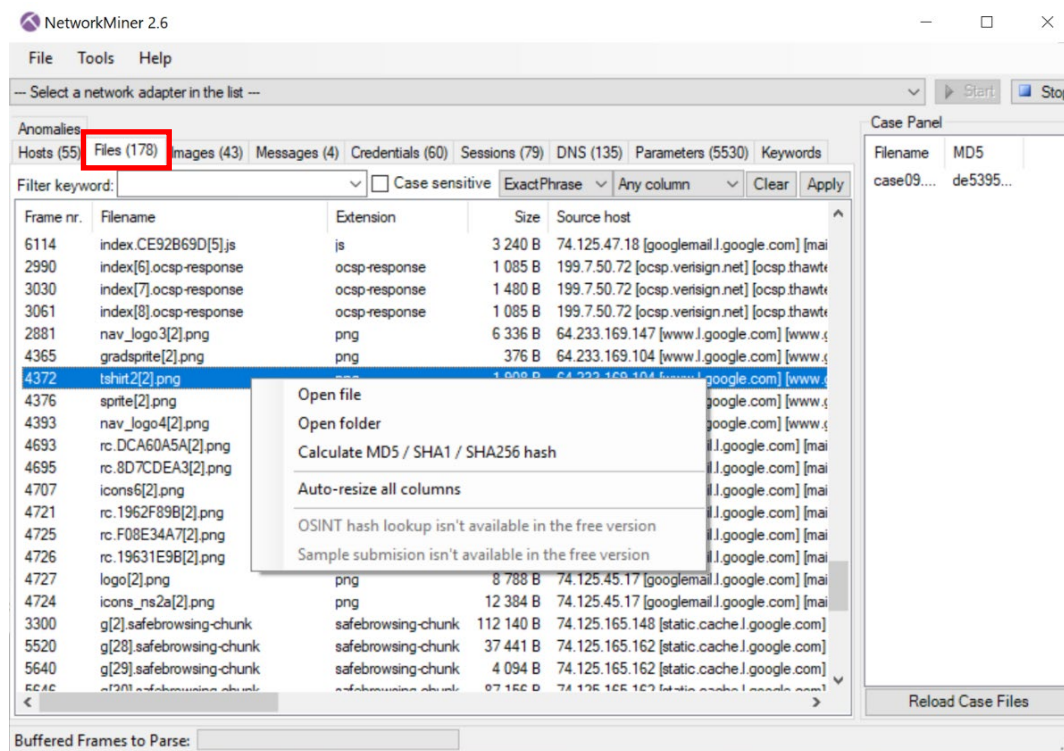
2. Run NetworkMiner by clicking its executable until you can see its window:



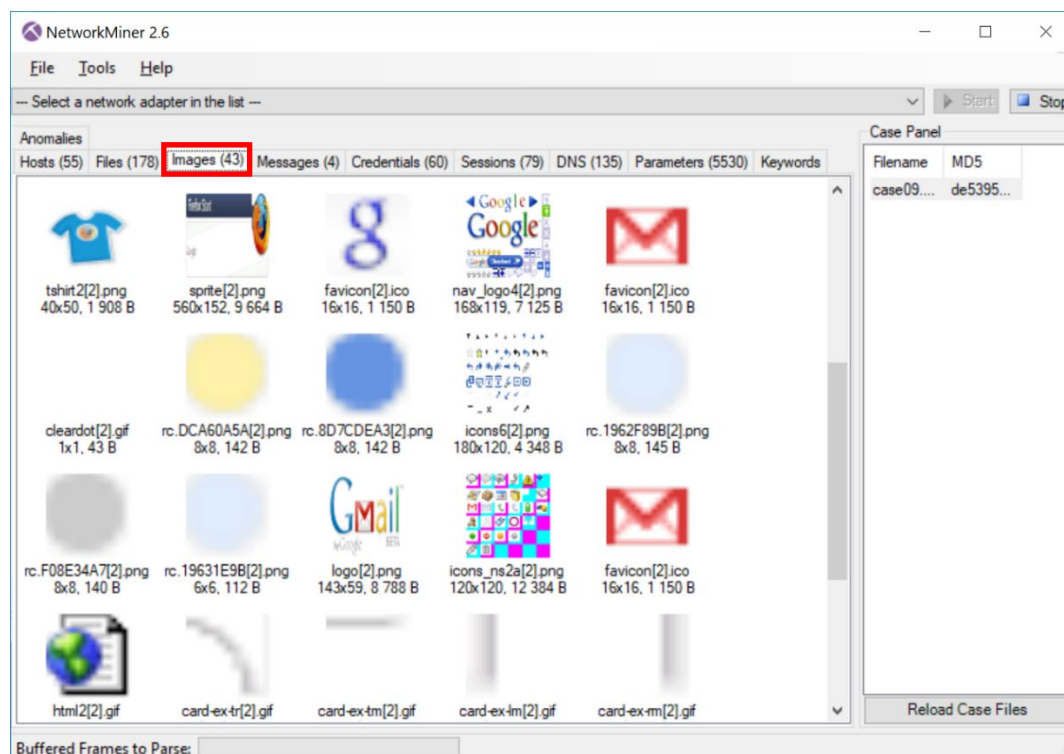
3. Select File and then open your PCAP file. NetworkMiner will process the file and, upon completion, show the mining results in its several tabs.
4. Inspect its **Hosts** tab as shown below. You can **sort** all the identified hosts based on various possible criteria as shown below.



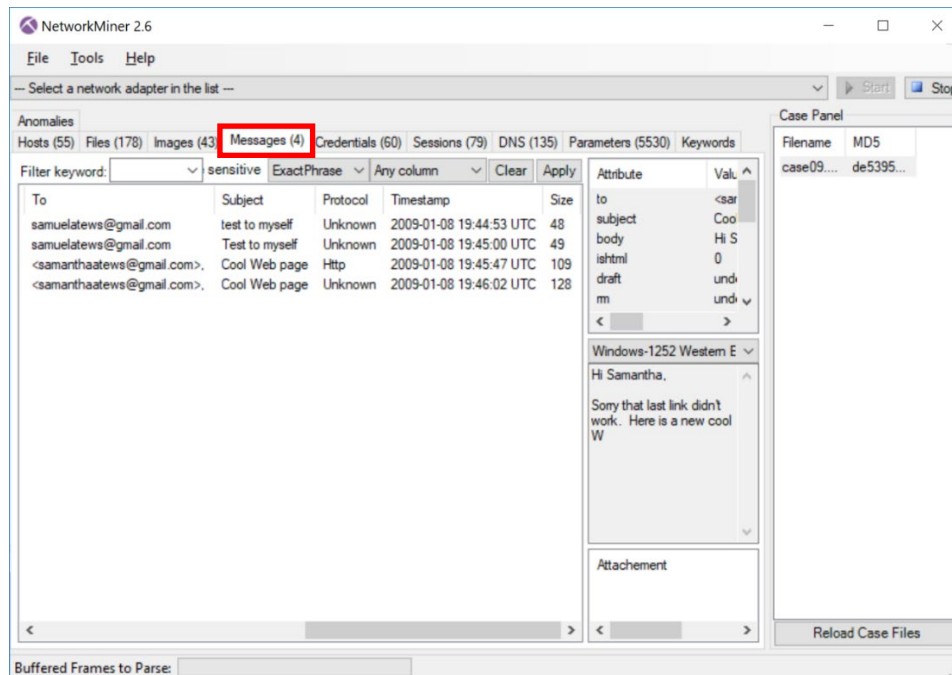
5. Now, inspect its **Files** tab as shown below. You can right-click on a listed file to open it (*be careful when opening an executable!*) or calculate its hash values.



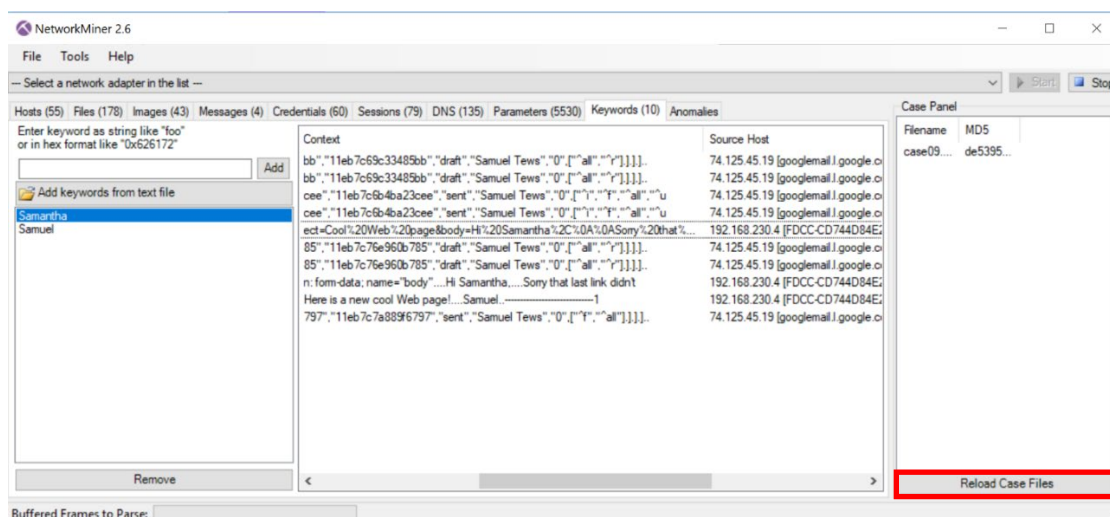
6. Inspect its **Images** tab to see all identified image files.



7. Inspect its **Messages** tab to see all mined messages.



8. Do inspect all **other tabs** for other mined object types, including **credentials**.
9. Lastly, let us perform a **keyword matching** on all the mined objects. Open its **Keywords** tab, and then add some keywords into the list of keywords to search. In the example below, two keywords “Samantha” and “Samuel” are added. (**Note:** After entering your keywords, you will need to click the “Reload Case Files” button at the bottom right of your NetworkMiner’s window). Do check the results shown to see if you can find any interesting findings.



***[Optional]* Task 3-2 (Lin-FWS): Extracting and Analyzing Captured Network Traffic Logs using Xplico**

Notes:

- You can use an **Ubuntu** (or any Debian-based) **machine** as your forensic workstation, and follow Step 1 below to install Xplico. Alternatively, you can create a VM by importing an OVA file as described in Step 2.
- You can reuse the three sample `.pcapng` files from Task 3. However, note that Xplico does **not** seem to accept a filename containing “-“ characters. Hence, do rename the files by removing all “-“ characters in the filenames. Alternatively, other sample `.pcap` files are available, such as one from https://web.archive.org/web/20160604152628/http://www.taosecurity.com/tws2_blog_sample_28feb09a.zip.

Steps:

1. **Install Xplico** using the following series of commands

(see also: <https://www.xplico.org/download>):

```
sudo bash -c 'echo "deb http://repo.xplico.org/ $(lsb_release
-s -c) main" >> /etc/apt/sources.list'
sudo apt-key adv --keyserver keyserver.ubuntu.com --recv-keys
791C25CE
sudo apt-get update
sudo apt-get install xplico
```

2. Alternatively, you can **download** an OVA file from:

<https://sourceforge.net/projects/xplico/files/VirtualBox%20images/>.

The OVA file has also been cached for our module students at:

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1yCtT0ZBoQDvNzC2eomROoyz6iCoNMjai/view?usp=sharing>.

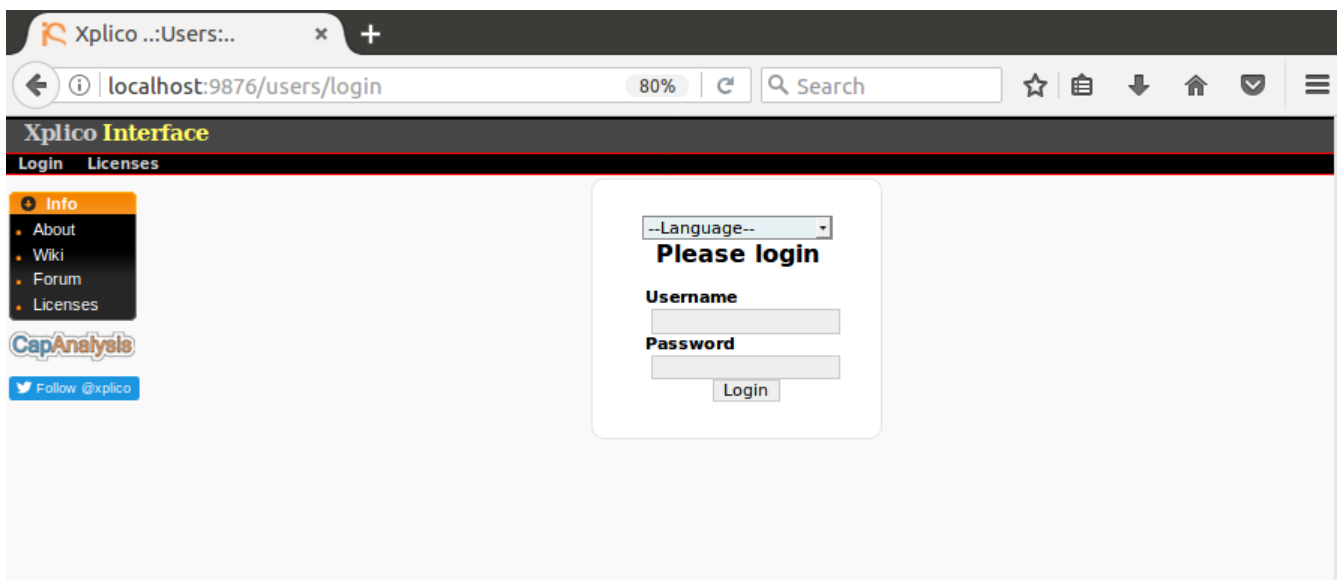
Using VirtualBox, do **import** the OVA file into a VM, and then run the VM. Use the following credential to **access** the Linux host: username="ubuntu" and password="reverse".

3. **Run Xplico** by invoking the following (if still needed):

```
sudo /etc/init.d/xplico start  
sudo /opt/xplico/script/sqlite_demo.sh
```

4. Launch your **browser**, and visit the following URL: localhost:9876.

You should see the Xplico login page as shown below.



5. Login with the default username "xplico" and password "xplico".
6. Create a new **case** by clicking "Case: New Case", and then name your case. For the new case, you also have an option on whether you want to perform a live acquisition or upload **previously captured PCAP file(s)**.
7. Within the case, create a new **session** by clicking "Case: New Session".

You should then see the session's interface like the one shown below:

The screenshot shows the Xplico web interface at localhost:9876/sols/view/1. The 'Case' pane is active, displaying session data for 'Case1 -> Session1'. The session start time is 2015-10-14 00:38:53, and the end time is 2015-10-14 00:38:54. The status is 'DECODING COMPLETED'. The 'Pcap set' pane shows 'PCAP-over-IP TCP port: 30001' and a 'List of all pcap files' section. The 'Case' pane also displays various protocol statistics:

Protocol	Count
HTTP	0
MMS	0
Emails	0
FTP - TFTP - HTTP file	0
Web Mail	0
Facebook Chat / Paltalk	0
IRC/Paltalk Exp/Msn/Yahoo!	0
Dns - Arp - Icmpv6	0
RTP/VoIP	0
NNTP	0
Feed & Printed files	0
WhatsApp	0
Telnet / Syslog	0
SIP	0
Undecoded	0

8. Now, add/upload a new PCAP file.

9. Upon file uploading, Xplico will perform its decoding process on the file.

Wait until the decoding process *fully completes* as indicated by Xplico.

10. Now, do check all different reported **network & web artefacts** by accessing the respective menu items, e.g. Graphs, Web & Mail, in the Case pane:

The screenshot shows the Xplico web interface at localhost:9876/sols/view/1. The 'Case' pane is active, displaying session data for 'Case1 -> Session1'. The session start time is 2015-10-14 00:38:53, and the end time is 2015-10-14 00:38:54. The status is 'DECODING COMPLETED'. The 'Pcap set' pane shows 'PCAP-over-IP TCP port: 30001' and a 'List of all pcap files' section. The 'Case' pane also displays various protocol statistics:

Protocol	Count
HTTP	0
MMS	0
Emails	0
FTP - TFTP - HTTP file	0
Web Mail	0
Facebook Chat / Paltalk	0
IRC/Paltalk Exp/Msn/Yahoo!	0
Dns - Arp - Icmpv6	0
RTP/VoIP	0
NNTP	0
Feed & Printed files	0
WhatsApp	0
Telnet / Syslog	0
SIP	0
Undecoded	1/6

Task 4 (Win-FWS): Analyzing Web Cache and History

Notes:

- Please download sample web cache and history files from:
<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Mo8w7qpO4d3G5YoJRmMgJZu-oLIT4Cbv/view?usp=sharing>.

Task 4-1: Extracting and Analyzing Chrome's Cache

Steps:

1. Download NirSoft's ChromeCacheView (CCV) from https://www.nirsoft.net/utils/chrome_cache_view.html, and extract the zip file.
2. Launch CCV.
3. By default, it will point to the cache stored by the current user on the local machine: `C:\Users\<user-name>\AppData\Local\Google\Chrome\User Data\Default\Cache`.
4. To read an *offline cache*, from the main menu, select "File", then "Select Cache Folder", and then browse to the following location of your downloaded cache file: `Web_Caches\Google\Chrome\User Data\Default\Cache`. CCV will show a window like the one below.

ChromeCacheView: C:\Users\Rio-Home\Documents\Web_Caches\Google\Chrome\User Data\Default\Cache

File Edit View Options Help

Filename	URL	Content Type	File Size	Last Accessed	Server Time	Server Last Modified
\$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.imnworldwide.com/cgi-bin/m?ci=us-204044...	image/gif	44	10/18/2015 8:53:02...	10/18/2015 8:53:02...	
&rp=&ts=comp...	http://secure-us.imnworldwide.com/cgi-bin/m?ci=us-204044...	image/gif	44	10/18/2015 8:53:03...	10/18/2015 8:53:03...	
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://dagkn.com/pixel/7174/?sk=018011017510000130207	image/gif	43	10/18/2015 8:53:36...	10/18/2015 8:53:35...	
076bbf0f7d07ab...	https://www.yahoo.com/sy/ts/api/res/1.2/N6xd8a1pBn97VWV...	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 ...
1	http://www.usabilla.com/c3244e3d16bajs?v=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?v1.25.10	application/java...	79,963	10/18/2015 8:53:36...	10/18/2015 8:53:37...	7/24/2015 12:29:09...
1.25.10	https://registerdisney.go.com/js/dist/DisneyID.min.js?v1.25.10	application/java...	45,610	10/18/2015 8:53:36...	10/18/2015 8:53:37...	7/24/2015 12:29:06...
1.25.10	https://registerdisney.go.com/public/silent-client/SilentClient...	application/javascript	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?v1.25.10	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...
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...

738 item(s)

NirSoft Freeware. <http://www.nirsoft.net>

- Click on the "URL" column to alphabetically sort the entries by URL.
- Can you check whether www.starwars.com was visited before? Find its entry.
- Double-click on the entry to find out its details like the one shown below.

Properties

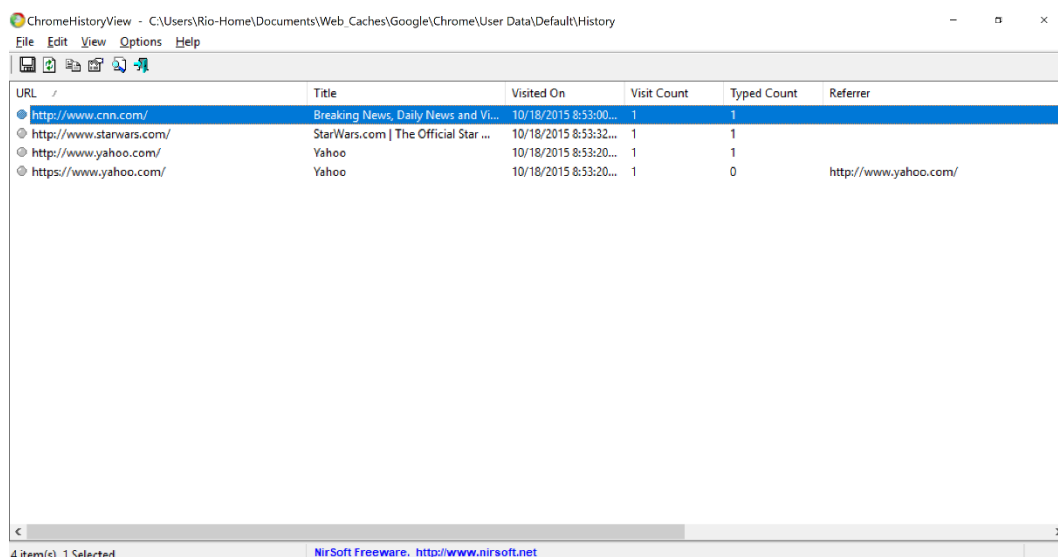
Filename:	www.starwars.com.html
URL:	http://www.starwars.com
Content Type:	text/html
File Size:	43,165
Last Accessed:	10/18/2015 8:53:32 AM
Server Time:	10/18/2015 8:53:32 AM
Server Last Modified:	
Expire Time:	
Server Name:	
Server Response:	HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Content Encoding:	gzip
Cache Name:	f_000084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

OK

Task 4-2: Extracting and Analyzing Chrome's History

Steps:

1. Download NirSoft's ChromeHistoryView (CHV) from https://www.nirsoft.net/utils/chrome_history_view.html, and extract the zip file.
2. Launch CHV.
3. By default, it will point to the history file stored by the current user on the local machine: `C:\Users\<user-name>\AppData\Local\Google\Chrome\User Data\Default\History`.
4. To read an offline history, from the main menu, select "Options", then "Advanced Options", and then browse to the following location of your downloaded history file: `Web_Caches\Google\Chrome\User Data\Default\History`. CHV will show a window like the one below.



5. Inspect the listed entries.
 - *Why are the "Visit Count" and "Typed Count" values of the last entry (<https://www.yahoo.com/>) different?
6. Can you correlate the visited URLs with the cache entries in Task 4-1 before?

Task 4-3: Extracting and Analyzing Firefox's Cache

Steps:

1. Download NirSoft's **MozillaCacheView (MCV)** from https://www.nirsoft.net/utils/mozilla_cache_viewer.html, and extract the zip file.
2. Launch MCV.
3. By default, it will point to the cache stored by the current user on the local machine: `C:\Users\<user-name>\AppData\Local\Mozilla\Firefox\Profiles\profile.default\Cache`.
4. To read an **offline cache**, access the following location of your downloaded Mozilla cache file:
`Web_Caches\Mozilla\AppData\Local\Mozilla\Firefox\Profiles\9asfx3h5.default\cache2`.
MCV will show a window like the one below.

MZCacheView: C:\Users\Rio-Home\Documents\Web_Caches\Mozilla\AppData\Local\Mozilla\Firefox\Profiles\9asfx3h5.default\cache2

Filename	Content Type	URL	File Size	Fetch Count	Last Modified	Last Fetched	Expiration Time
styles.css	text/css	http://a1.nyt.com/assets/homepage/20151...	73,891	1	10/17/2015 9:39:26...	10/17/2015 9:39:26...	N/A
insider-logo-2...	image/svg+xml	http://a1.nyt.com/assets/homepage/20151...	1,098	1	10/17/2015 9:39:26...	10/17/2015 9:39:26...	N/A
nyt-logo-185x...	image/png	http://a1.nyt.com/assets/homepage/20151...	2,374	1	10/17/2015 9:39:28...	10/17/2015 9:39:28...	N/A
nyt-logo-185x...	image/svg+xml	http://a1.nyt.com/assets/homepage/20151...	3,125	1	10/17/2015 9:39:28...	10/17/2015 9:39:28...	N/A
nyt-logo-379x...	image/svg+xml	http://a1.nyt.com/assets/homepage/20151...	3,240	1	10/17/2015 9:39:26...	10/17/2015 9:39:26...	N/A
sprite-no-repe...	image/svg+xml	http://a1.nyt.com/assets/homepage/20151...	47,276	1	10/17/2015 9:39:28...	10/17/2015 9:39:28...	N/A
hosts.js	application/javascript	http://a1.nyt.com/assets/homepage/20151...	1,168	1	10/17/2015 9:39:28...	10/17/2015 9:39:28...	N/A
framework.js	application/javascript	http://a1.nyt.com/assets/homepage/20151...	17,131	1	10/17/2015 9:39:26...	10/17/2015 9:39:26...	N/A
main.js	application/javascript	http://a1.nyt.com/assets/homepage/20151...	66,119	1	10/17/2015 9:39:28...	10/17/2015 9:39:28...	N/A
ad-view-mana...	application/javascript	http://a1.nyt.com/assets/homepage/20151...	1,524	1	10/17/2015 9:39:28...	10/17/2015 9:39:28...	N/A
main.js	application/javascript	http://a1.nyt.com/assets/homepage/20151...	103,246	1	10/17/2015 9:39:28...	10/17/2015 9:39:28...	N/A
pub=5766351...	text/javascript;chars...	http://ad.turn.com/server/adsjs?pub=5766...	3,869	1	10/17/2015 9:38:52...	10/17/2015 9:38:52...	N/A
9176.js	text/javascript	http://ads.rubiconproject.com/ad/9176.js	7,219	5	10/17/2015 9:39:00...	10/17/2015 9:39:00...	N/A
beacon.js	application/x-javasc...	http://b.scorecardresearch.com/beacon.js	1,140	2	10/17/2015 9:39:22...	10/17/2015 9:39:22...	N/A
cs.js	application/x-javasc...	http://b.scorecardresearch.com/c2/300540...	20	1	10/17/2015 9:40:02...	10/17/2015 9:40:02...	N/A
a=4491938&pl...	text/javascript;chars...	http://bam.nr-data.net/1/b5bcf2eb47a=44...	41	1	10/17/2015 9:40:00...	10/17/2015 9:40:00...	N/A
4.gif	image/gif	http://c.betrad.com/a/4.gif	43	1	10/17/2015 9:38:54...	10/17/2015 9:38:54...	N/A
48168.js	application/x-javasc...	http://c.betrad.com/a/n/273/48168.js	817	1	10/17/2015 9:38:54...	10/17/2015 9:38:54...	N/A
4311.js	application/x-javasc...	http://c.betrad.com/a/n/322/4311.js	824	1	10/17/2015 9:39:22...	10/17/2015 9:39:22...	N/A
d5fceb3.html	text/html	http://c.betrad.com/ba.html?d5fceb3	371	1	10/17/2015 9:39:22...	10/17/2015 9:39:22...	N/A
d5fceb3	application/x-javasc...	http://c.betrad.com/geo/bajs?d5fceb3	12,444	2	10/17/2015 9:39:22...	10/17/2015 9:39:22...	N/A
box_19_top-ri...	image/png	http://c.betrad.com/icon/box_19_top-right...	109	1	10/17/2015 9:38:58...	10/17/2015 9:38:58...	N/A

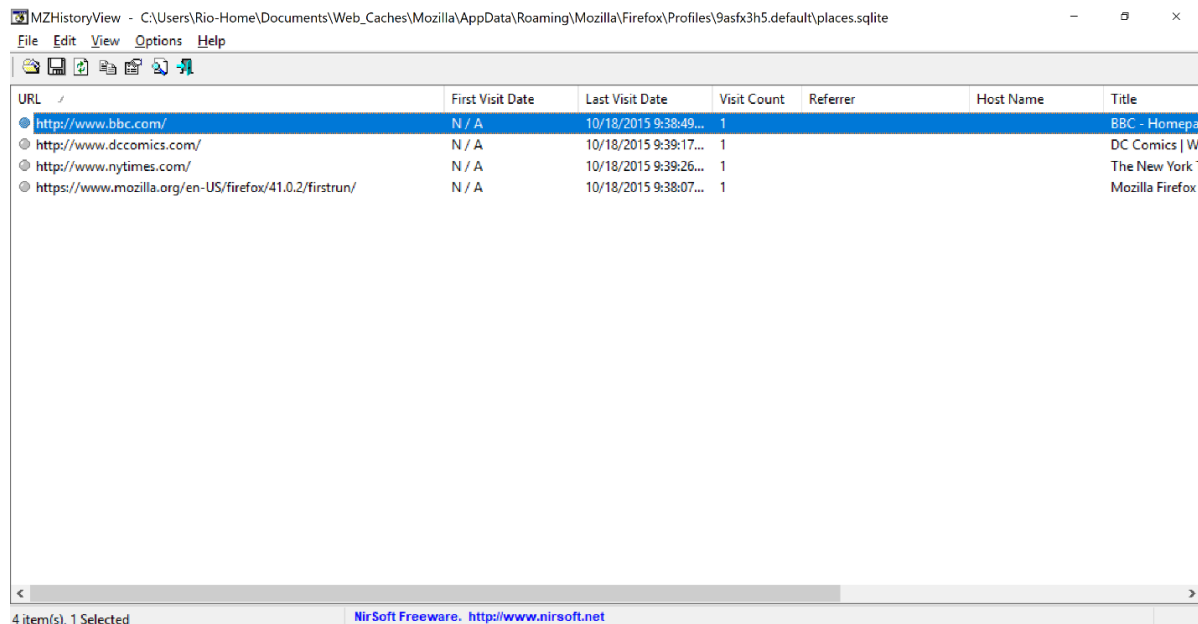
587 item(s) NirSoft Freeware. <http://www.nirsoft.net>

5. Inspect the shown entries.

Task 4-4: Extracting and Analyzing Firefox's History

Steps:

1. Download NirSoft's **MozillaHistoryView (MHV)** from https://www.nirsoft.net/utils/mozilla_history_view.html, and extract the zip file.
2. Launch MHV.
3. By default, it will point to the history file stored by the current user on the local machine: `C:\Users\<user-name>\AppData\Roaming\Mozilla\Firefox\Profiles\profile.default\places.sqlite`.
4. To read an offline history, access the following location of your downloaded Mozilla history file:
`Web_Caches\Mozilla\AppData\Roaming\Mozilla\Firefox\Profiles\9asfx3h5.default\places.sqlite`.
MHV will show a window like the one below.



5. Inspect the listed entries. How many entries were visited by the user? Notice that a newly installed Firefox will automatically visit Mozilla homepage.

Graded Lab Tasks #4 (2 Marks)

From your Lab 7, you will need to submit **your 3 answers** according to the following instructions:

- The selected **3 questions** in this lab are:
 - (0.5 marks) **Task 1, Step 5-c (page 3)**: When would the IP address lease expire/terminate (in human-readable time format)?
 - (0.75 marks) **Task 1, Step 5-d (page 3)**: What were the IP addresses of the DHCP server and default gateway?
 - (0.75 marks) **Task 4-2, Step 5 (page 21)**: Why are the “Visit Count” and “Typed Count” values of the last entry (<https://www.yahoo.com/>) different?
- From your correct 3 answers, you will earn a total of **2 marks**.
- This graded lab task assignment is an **individual** assignment. Hence, you **MUST** finish the assignment and report **independently**.
- Please prepare your answers in a self-contained **PDF file** by using your name and matric number as part of your file name. For example, Jack Lee with Matric No A001 should submit the filename JackLee-A001-GLT4.pdf. Your report should also contain your name, matric number, and email address on its first page.
- Upload your PDF file using **Graded-Lab-Tasks-4** Canvas Assignment by **Saturday, 18 March 2023, 23:59 SGT**. Note that this deadline is a ***firm & final* deadline**. There will be ***no*** deadline extensions. As such, you are advised to submit **well before** the cut-off time so as to avoid any technical issues with Canvas or your uploading!
- *Have fun with your assigned lab tasks! :)*