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## Cyber Forensics - 24CY611

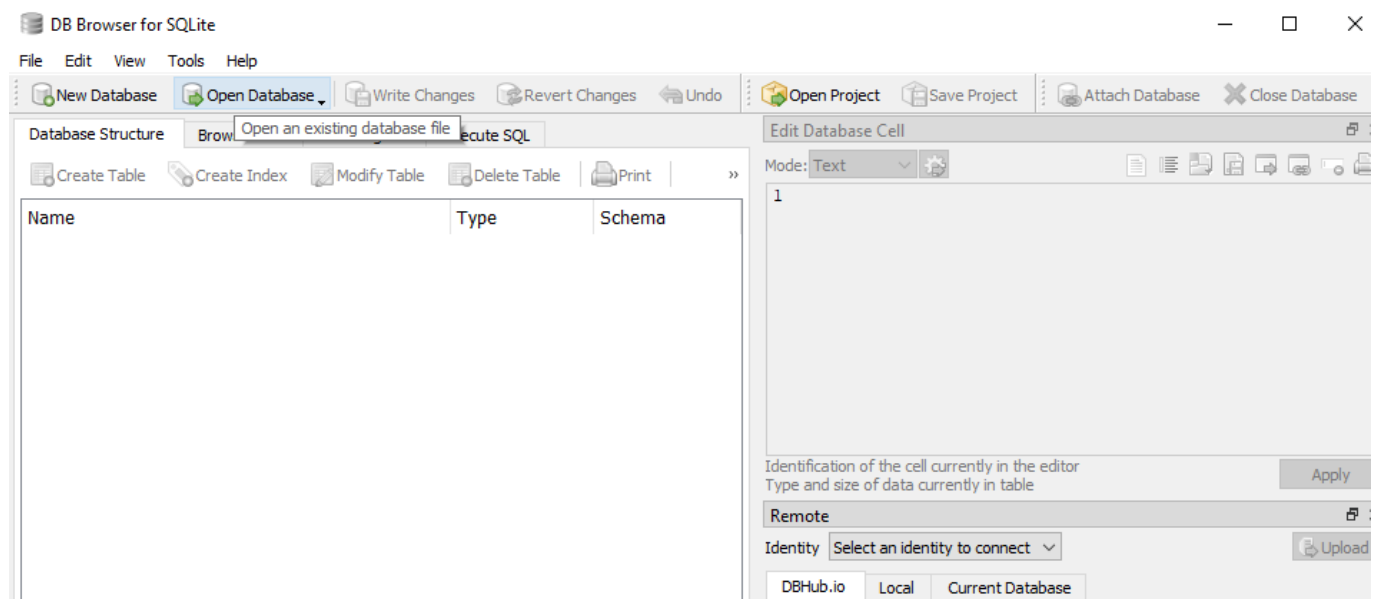
### Lab 8 - Database Forensics

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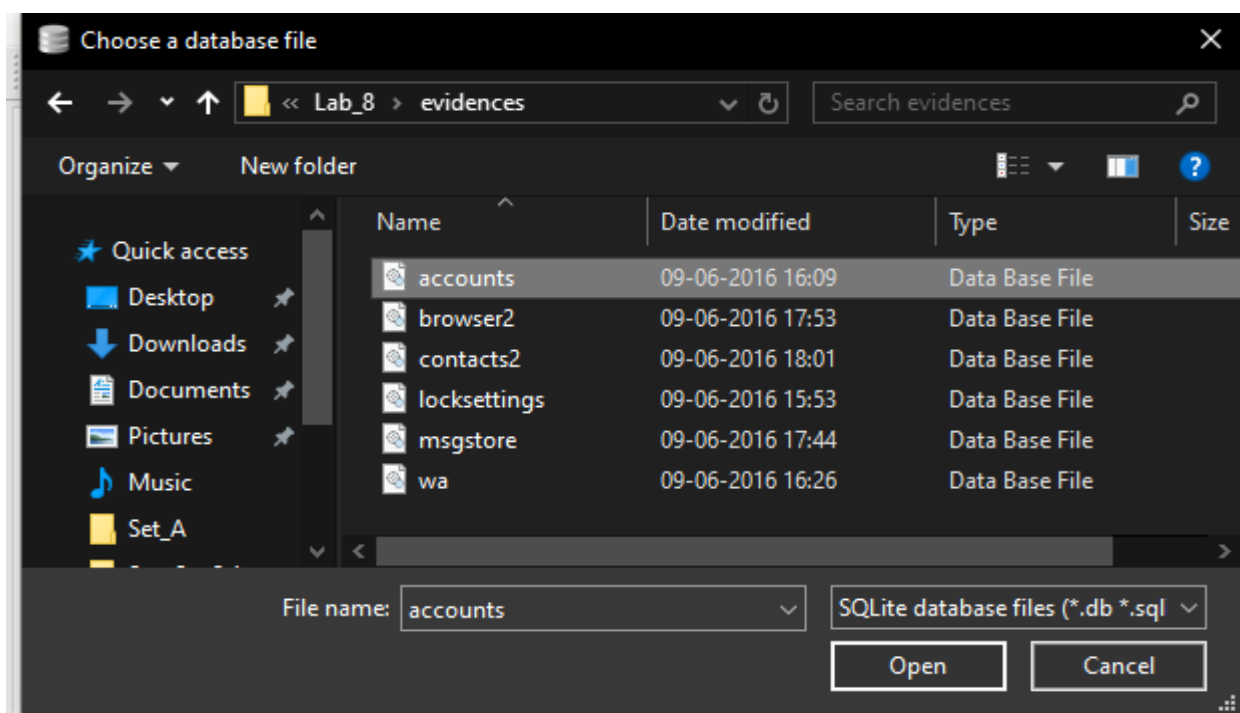
#### Analyzing SQLite Databases using DB Browser for SQLite

Start the wamp server

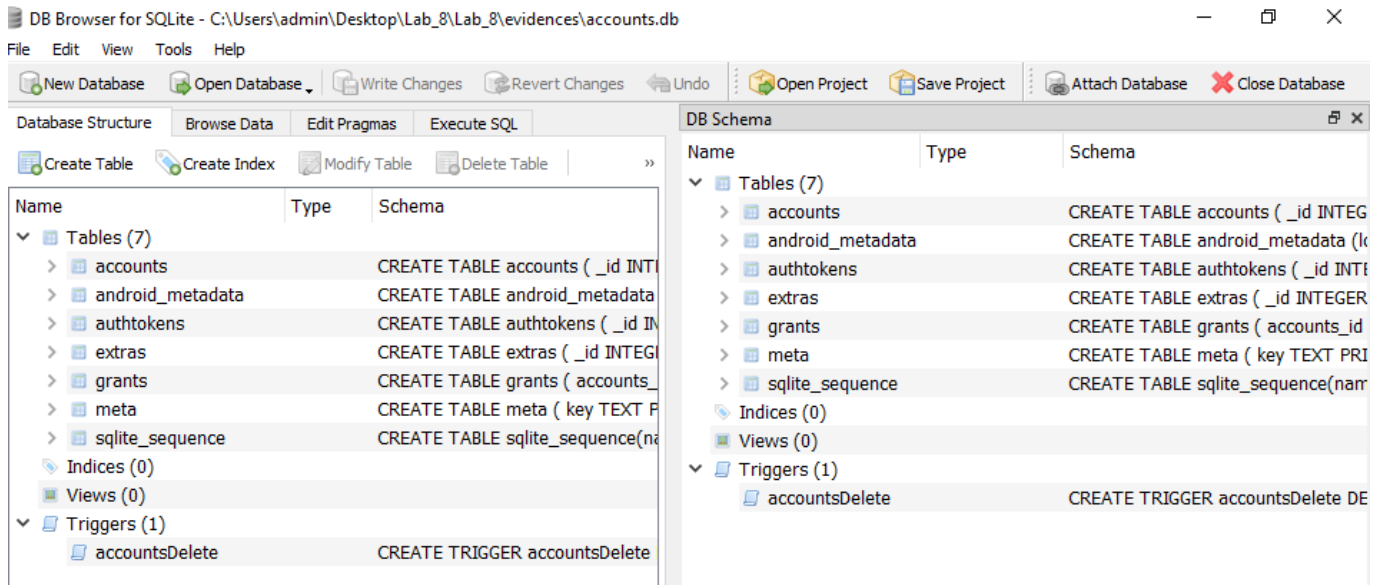
Open DB Browser of SQLite. Click open database in the toolbar



Choose the database file ( account.db) and click open

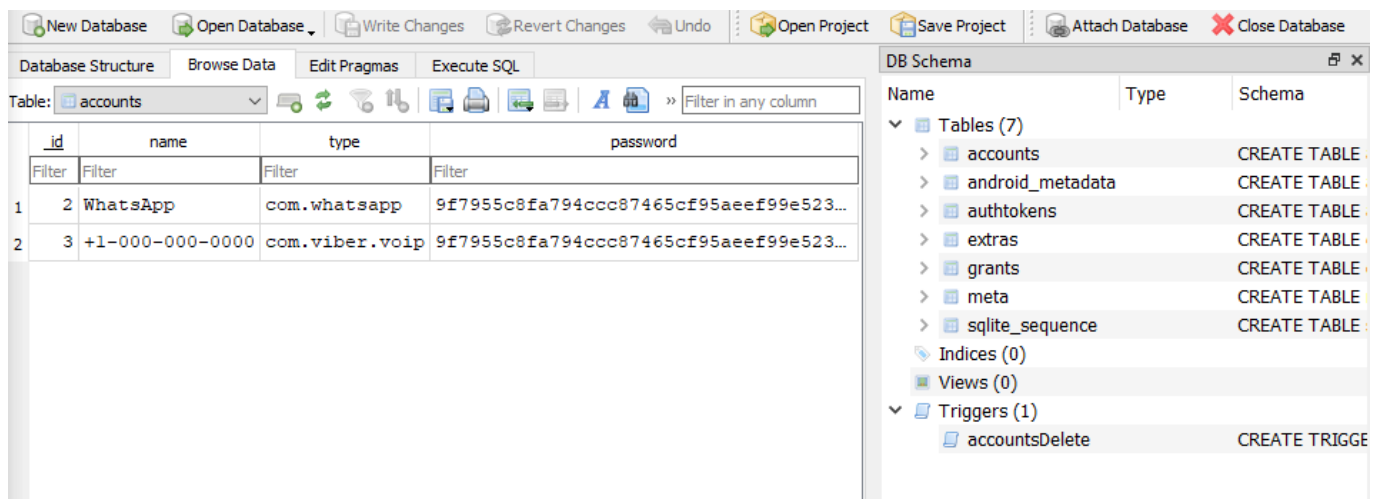


The application displays the structure of accounts database under the Database Structure tab as shown in the following screenshot:



Click Browse Data tab to view the data in the accounts database.

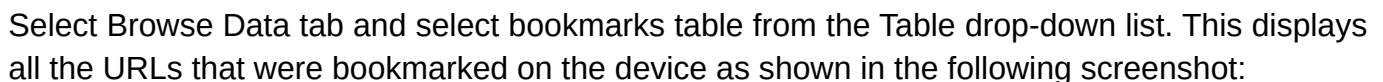
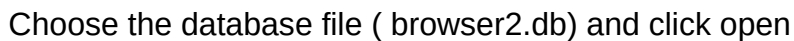
Once you click the tab button, the accounts table will be selected by default and the table contents (the accounts synchronized with the device) will be displayed under the Table section, and the database schema will be displayed in the right pane of the UI as shown in the following screenshot:



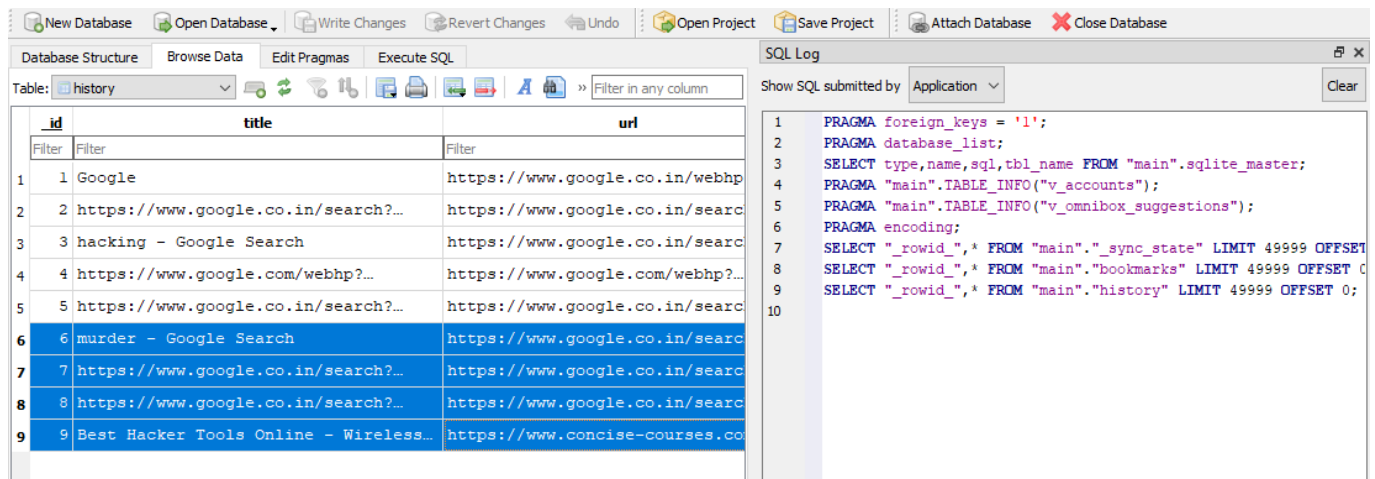
We can observe that the device was synchronized with two accounts: **WhatsApp** and **Viber**.

In the same way, you may also view the contents of other tables by selecting them from the Table drop-down list.

Now, we shall view the information stored in the browser database. To go to the database, click Open Database from the toolbar.



Select history table from the Table drop-down list to view the browser history.



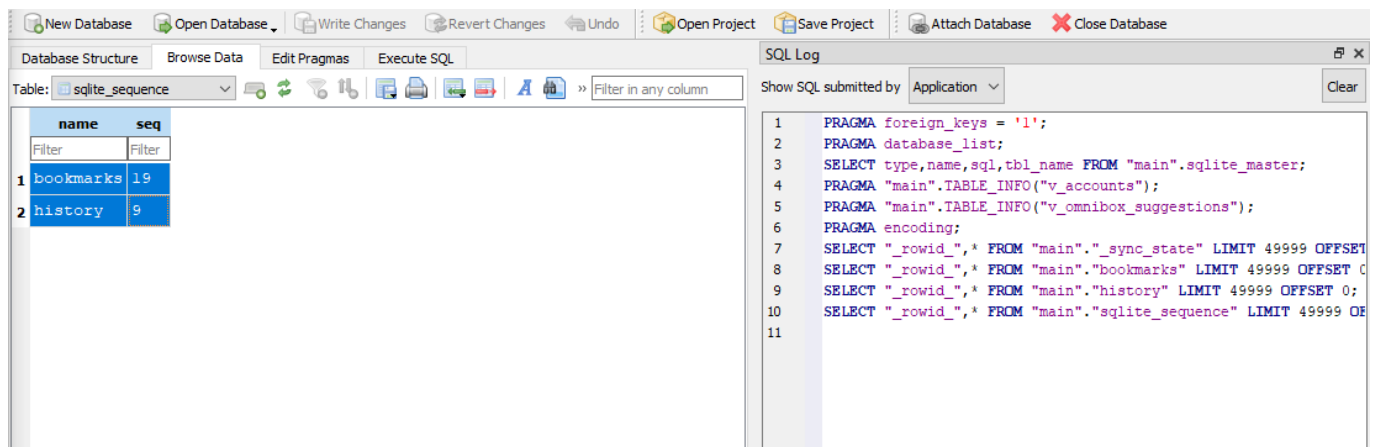
id	title	url
1	Google	https://www.google.co.in/webhp
2	https://www.google.co.in/search?...	https://www.google.co.in/search
3	hacking - Google Search	https://www.google.co.in/search
4	https://www.google.com/webhp?...	https://www.google.com/webhp?...
5	https://www.google.co.in/search?...	https://www.google.co.in/search
6	murder - Google Search	https://www.google.co.in/search
7	https://www.google.co.in/search?...	https://www.google.co.in/search
8	https://www.google.co.in/search?...	https://www.google.co.in/search
9	Best Hacker Tools Online - Wireless...	https://www.concise-courses.co

```

1 PRAGMA foreign_keys = '1';
2 PRAGMA database_list;
3 SELECT type,name,sql,tbl_name FROM "main".sqlite_master;
4 PRAGMA "main".TABLE_INFO("v_accounts");
5 PRAGMA "main".TABLE_INFO("v_omnibox_suggestions");
6 PRAGMA encoding;
7 SELECT "_rowid_",* FROM "main"."_sync_state" LIMIT 49999 OFFSET 0;
8 SELECT "_rowid_",* FROM "main"."bookmarks" LIMIT 49999 OFFSET 0;
9 SELECT "_rowid_",* FROM "main"."history" LIMIT 49999 OFFSET 0;
10 SELECT "_rowid_",* FROM "main"."sqlite_sequence" LIMIT 49999 OFFSET 0;
11

```

The sqlite\_sequence table stores information related to history (number of websites browsed) and bookmarks (number of websites bookmarked). To view this data, select sqlite\_sequence table from the Table drop-down list.



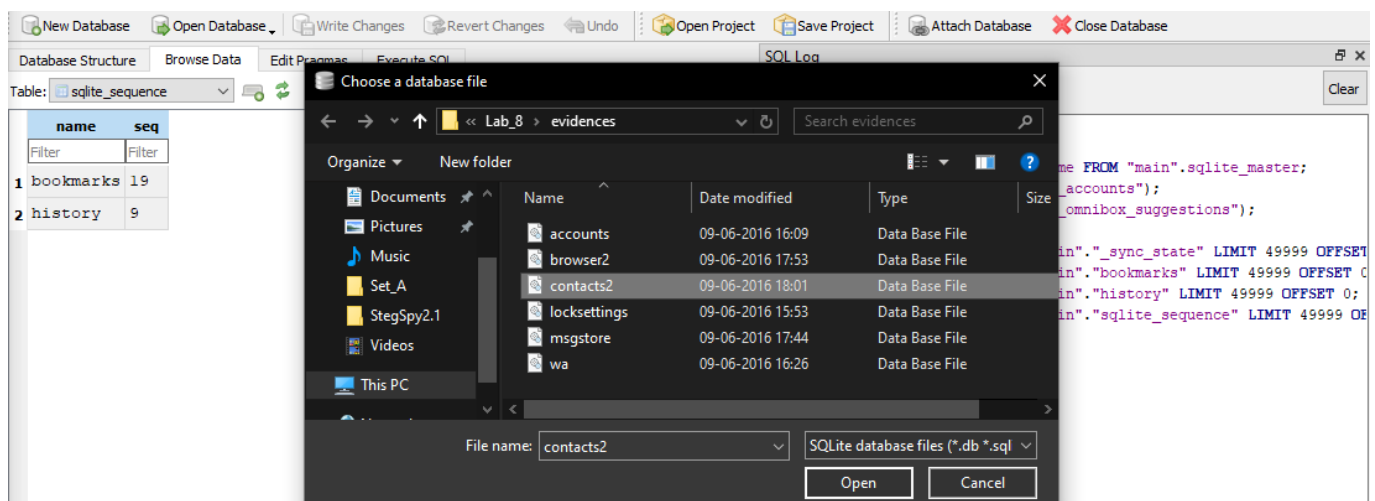
name	seq
bookmarks	19
history	9

```

1 PRAGMA foreign_keys = '1';
2 PRAGMA database_list;
3 SELECT type,name,sql,tbl_name FROM "main".sqlite_master;
4 PRAGMA "main".TABLE_INFO("v_accounts");
5 PRAGMA "main".TABLE_INFO("v_omnibox_suggestions");
6 PRAGMA encoding;
7 SELECT "_rowid_",* FROM "main"."_sync_state" LIMIT 49999 OFFSET 0;
8 SELECT "_rowid_",* FROM "main"."bookmarks" LIMIT 49999 OFFSET 0;
9 SELECT "_rowid_",* FROM "main"."history" LIMIT 49999 OFFSET 0;
10 SELECT "_rowid_",* FROM "main"."sqlite_sequence" LIMIT 49999 OFFSET 0;
11

```

To view the database, click Open Database from the toolbar. Choose a database file window appears. Select and click open



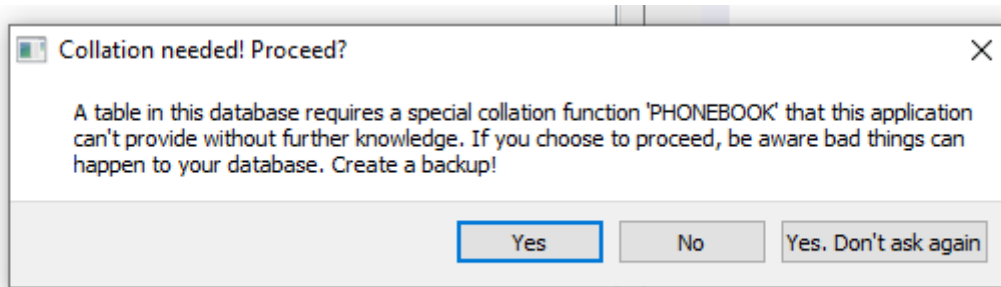
name	seq
bookmarks	19
history	9

Name	Date modified	Type	Size
accounts	09-06-2016 16:09	Data Base File	
browser2	09-06-2016 17:53	Data Base File	
contacts2	09-06-2016 18:01	Data Base File	
locksettings	09-06-2016 15:53	Data Base File	
msgstore	09-06-2016 17:44	Data Base File	
wa	09-06-2016 16:26	Data Base File	

File name: contacts2 SQL database files (\*.db \*.sql)

Open Cancel

If a dialog-box appears stating that a table in the database requires a special collation function, click Yes to proceed without the collation



The application displays the `_sync_state` table by default. To view the contacts stored in the database, select `raw_contacts` table from the Table drop-down list. The `raw_contacts` table stores information such as display name, account id, last time contacted, etc.

Database StructureBrowse DataEdit PragasExecute SQL

Table: raw\_contacts

	_id	account_id	sourceid	raw_contact_is_read_only	version	dirty	deleted	contact_id	aggreg
	Filter	Filter	Filter	Filter	Filter	Filter	Filter	Filter	Filter
1	1	1	NULL		0	2	1	0	1
2	2	1	NULL		0	2	1	0	2
3	3	1	NULL		0	2	1	0	3
4	4	1	NULL		0	2	1	0	4
5	5	1	NULL		0	2	1	0	5
6	6	1	NULL		0	2	1	0	6
7	7	1	NULL		0	2	1	0	7
8	8	1	NULL		0	2	1	0	8
9	9	1	NULL		0	2	1	0	9
10	10	1	NULL		0	2	1	0	10
11	11	2	1		0	3	0	0	1
12	12	2	2		0	3	0	0	2
13	13	2	3		0	3	0	0	3
14	14	2	4		0	3	0	0	4
15	15	2	5		0	3	0	0	5
16	16	2	6		0	3	0	0	6
17	17	2	7		0	3	0	0	7
18	18	2	8		0	3	0	0	8
19	19	2	9		0	3	0	0	9
20	20	2	10		0	3	0	0	10

SQL Log

Show SQL submitted by Application

Clear

```
1 PRAGMA foreign_keys = '1';
2 PRAGMA database_list;
3 SELECT type,name,sql,tbl_name FROM "main".sqlite_master;
4 PRAGMA "main".TABLE_INFO("data");
5 PRAGMA "main".TABLE_INFO("phone_lookup");
6 PRAGMA "main".TABLE_INFO("name_lookup");
7 PRAGMA "main".TABLE_INFO("view_data");
8 PRAGMA "main".TABLE_INFO("view_raw_contacts");
9 PRAGMA "main".TABLE_INFO("view_contacts");
10 PRAGMA "main".TABLE_INFO("view_raw_entities");
11 PRAGMA "main".TABLE_INFO("view_entities");
12 PRAGMA "main".TABLE_INFO("view_data_usage_stat");
13 PRAGMA "main".TABLE_INFO("view_stream_items");
14 PRAGMA "main".TABLE_INFO("view_groups");
15 PRAGMA "main".TABLE_INFO("view_vl_people");
16 PRAGMA "main".TABLE_INFO("view_vl_organizations");
17 PRAGMA "main".TABLE_INFO("view_vl_contact_methods");
18 PRAGMA "main".TABLE_INFO("view_vl_phones");
19 PRAGMA "main".TABLE_INFO("view_vl_extensions");
20 PRAGMA "main".TABLE_INFO("view_vl_groups");
21 PRAGMA "main".TABLE_INFO("view_vl_group_membership");
22 PRAGMA "main".TABLE_INFO("view_vl_photos");
23 PRAGMA "main".TABLE_INFO("search_index");
24 PRAGMA encoding;
25 SELECT "_rowid_",* FROM "main"."_sync_state" LIMIT 49999 OFFSET
26 SELECT "_rowid_",* FROM "main"."raw_contacts" LIMIT 49999 OFFSE
27
```

You may scroll down and scroll to the right of the table to view the data stored in the table

id	display_name	display_name_alt	display_name_source	phonetic_name	phonetic_name_style
1	0 Albert	Albert		40 NULL	3
2	0 Cristene	Cristene		40 NULL	3
3	0 Adam	Adam		40 NULL	3
4	0 Beckham	Beckham		40 NULL	3
5	0 Cherry	Cherry		40 NULL	3
6	0 David	David		40 NULL	3
7	0 Darren	Darren		40 NULL	3
8	0 Elly	Elly		40 NULL	3
9	0 Fred	Fred		40 NULL	3
10	0 Henry	Henry		40 NULL	3
11	0 Albert	Albert		40 NULL	0
12	0 Cristene	Cristene		40 NULL	0
13	0 Adam	Adam		40 NULL	0
14	0 Beckham	Beckham		40 NULL	0
15	0 Cherry	Cherry		40 NULL	0
16	0 David	David		40 NULL	0

The calls table contains the call history associated with the device. This table contains details such as the dialed numbers, dialed contact name, timestamp, call duration, etc.

To view this information, select calls from the Table drop-down list.

id	number	date	duration	type	new	name	numbertype	numberlabel
1	+100000000005	1465376224525	8	2	0	Cherry	2	NULL
2	+100000000003	1465378076924	14	2	0	Adam	2	NULL
3	+100000000004	1465378263153	492	2	0	Beckham	2	NULL
4	+100000000007	1465378892956	79	2	0	Darren	2	NULL
5	+100000000010	1465379422888	0	2	1	Henry	2	NULL

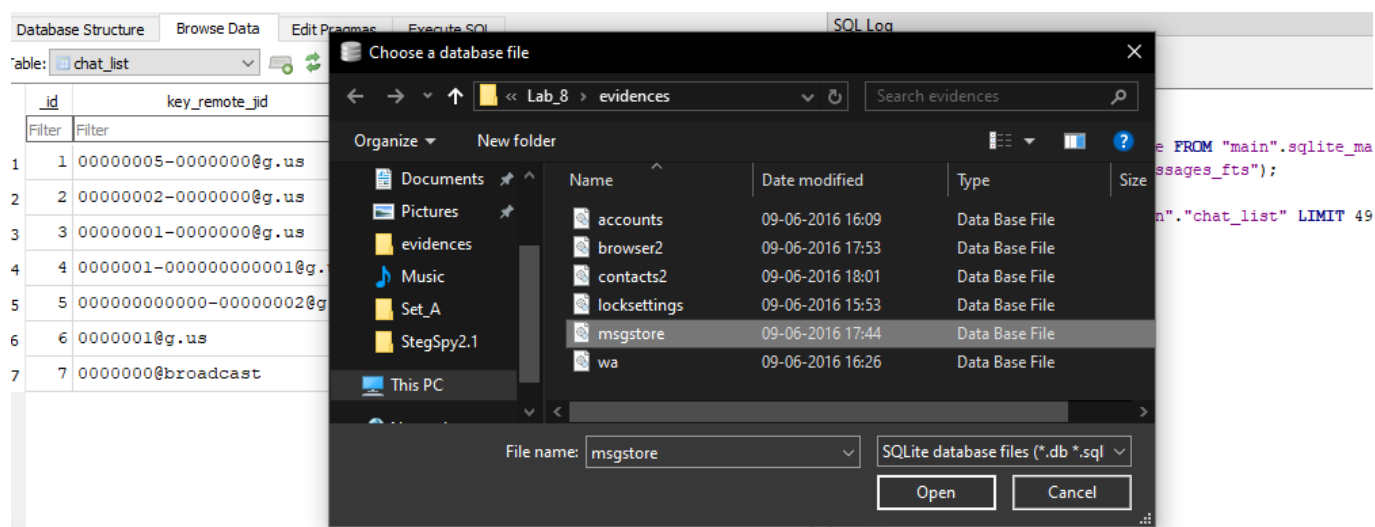
You may scroll down and scroll to the right of the table to view the data stored in the table

id	type	new	name	numbertype	numberlabel	countryiso	voicemail_uri	is_read	geocoded_location
1	0	2	1 Henry	2	NULL	US	NULL	NULL	
2	79	2	0 Darren	2	NULL	US	NULL	NULL	
3	8	2	0 Cherry	2	NULL	US	NULL	NULL	
4	2	2	0 Beckham	2	NULL	US	NULL	NULL	
5	4	2	0 Adam	2	NULL	US	NULL	NULL	

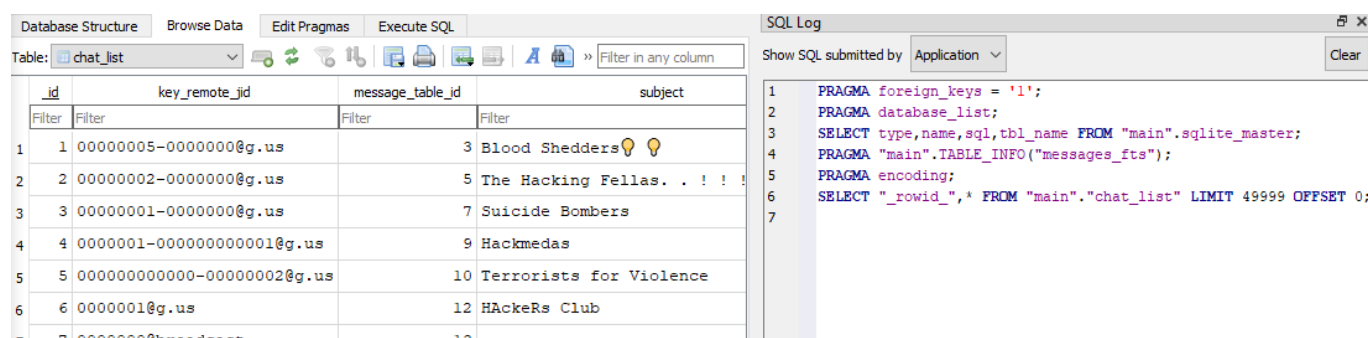
Now, we shall view the data stored in the msgstore database. The msgstore database contains information related to the messages stored on the device, such as timestamps of sent and received messages, subject of the message, etc.



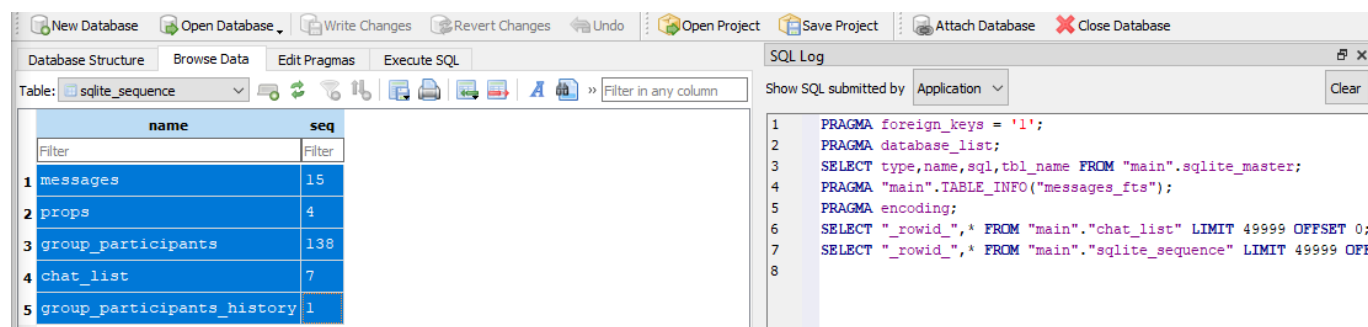
To view this database, click Open Database from the toolbar. In the Choose a database file window, select msgstore.db and click open



Select chat\_list from the Table drop-down list. The chat\_list table contains information such as subject of the message, key remote id, message creation time, etc., as shown in the following screenshot

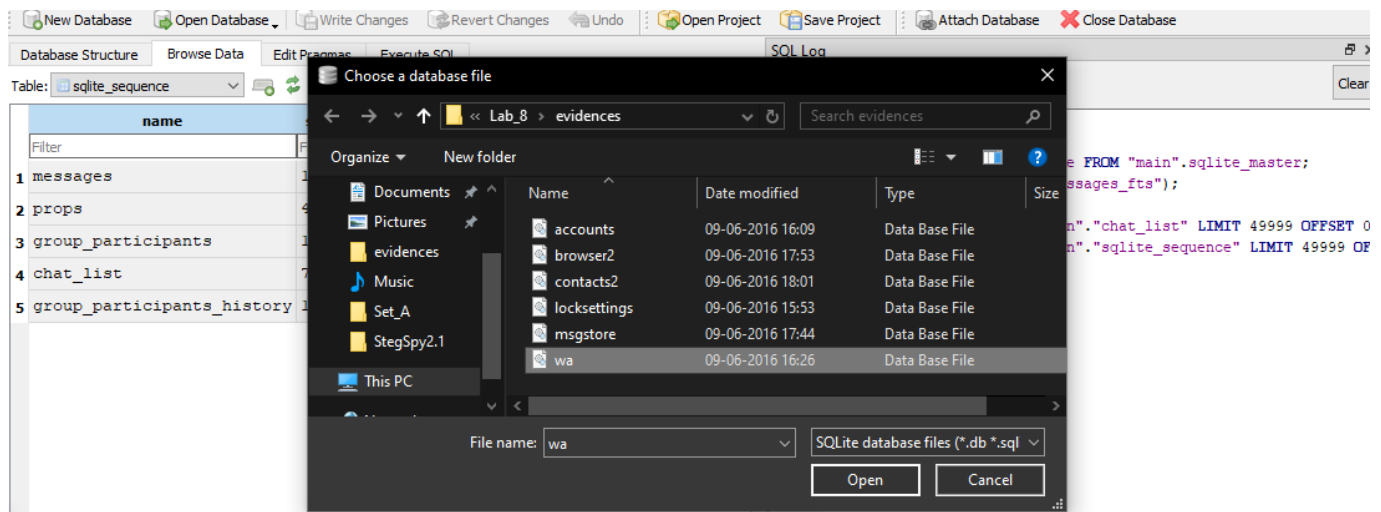


In the same way, you may analyze the other tables in the database in order to find more information associated with the database

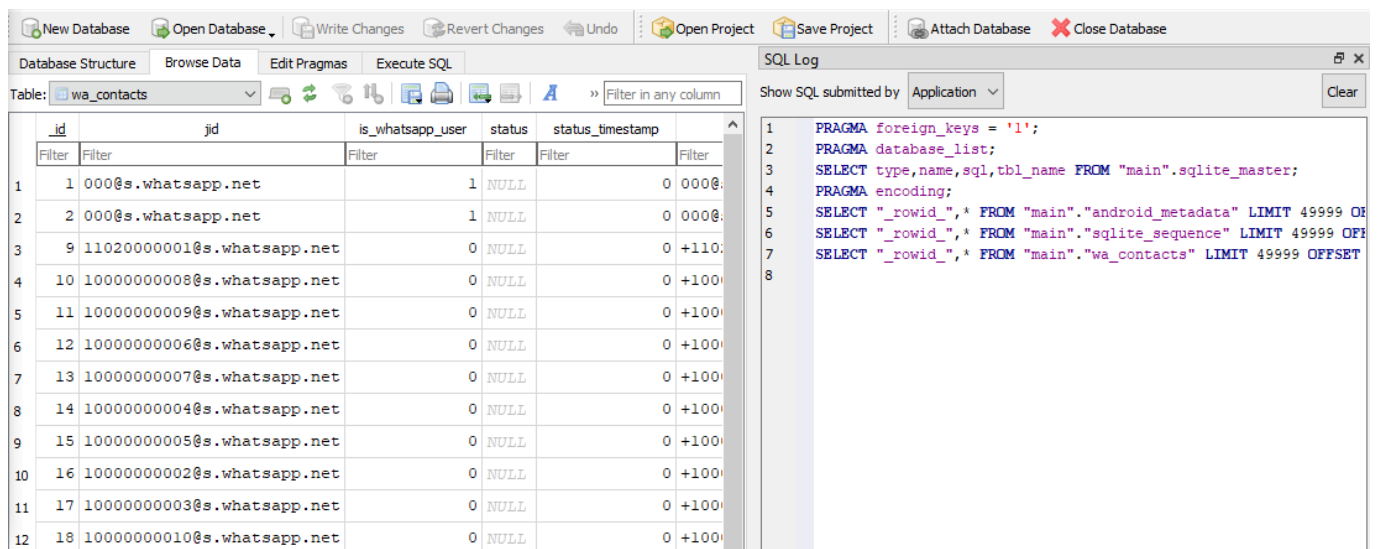
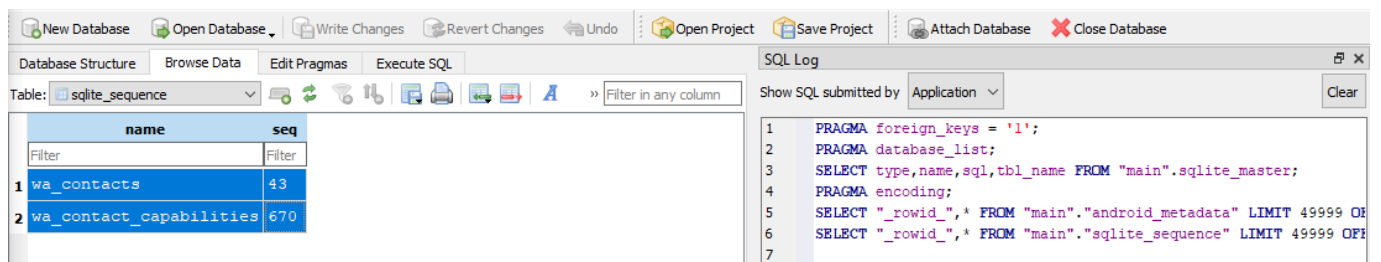


Now, we shall view the data stored in WhatsApp database. The wa database contains information related to the WhatsApp messages stored on the device, timestamps of the sent and received messages, subject of the message, etc.

To view this information, click Open Database from the toolbar. Choose a database file window appears. Select wa.db and click open.



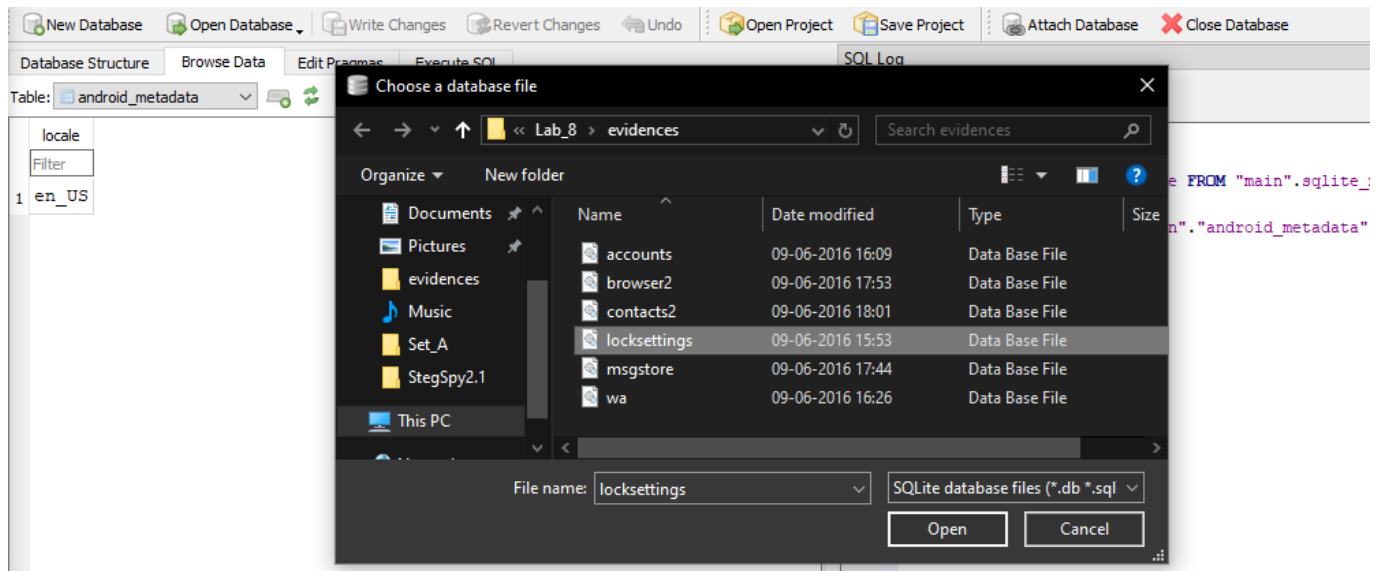
You may browse various tables in the database to view information such as number of WhatsApp contacts, WhatsApp contacts' names, etc. as shown in the following screenshots.



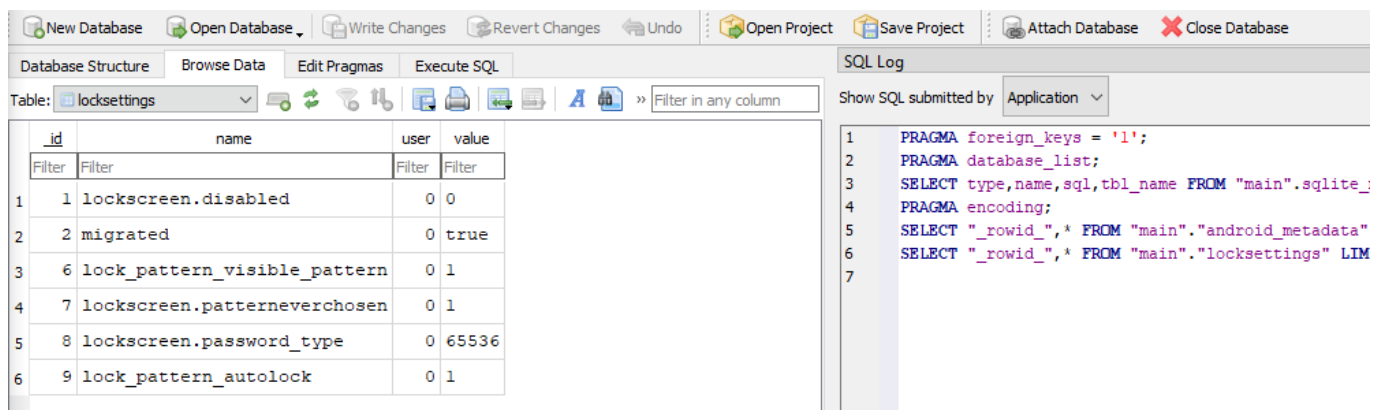


The locksettings database contains the settings such as the status of the lock screen, lockscreen password type, status of the lockscreen pattern autolock (enabled or disabled), visibility of the lockscreen pattern, etc.

To view this settings, click Open Database from the toolbar. Choose a database file window appears. Select **locksettings.db** and click open.

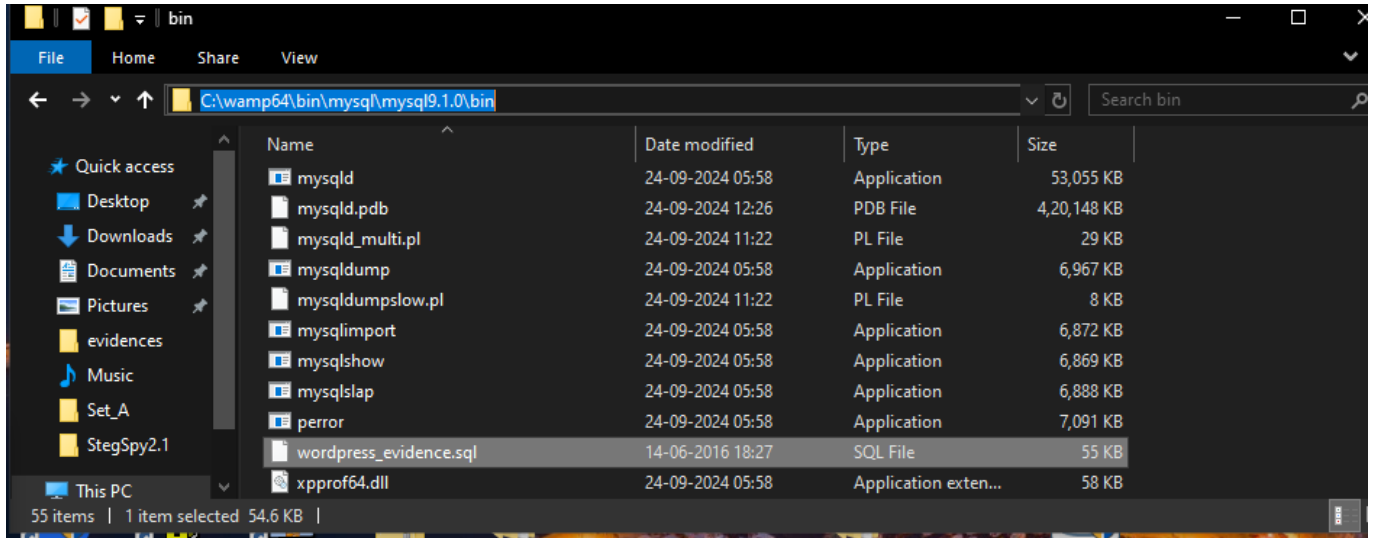


Select locksettings from the Table drop-down list, to view settings associated with the lock screen pattern as shown in the following screenshot:



## Performing Forensics Investigation on a MySQL Server Database

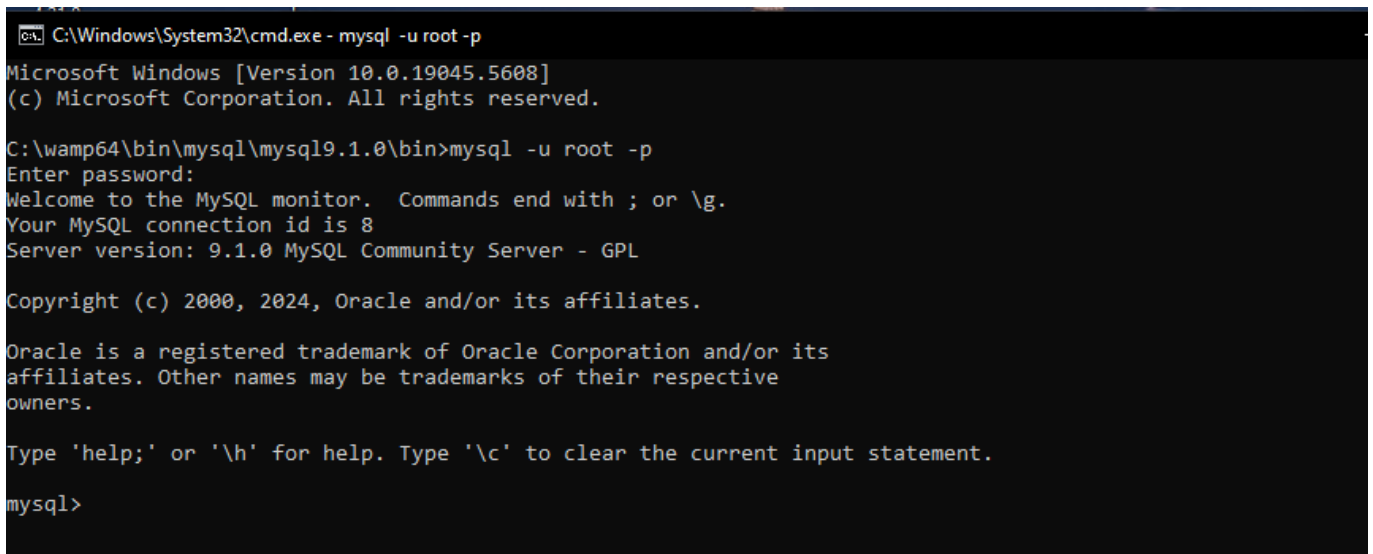
Copy `wordpress_evidence.sql` and paste it in `C:\wamp64\bin\mysql\mysql9.1.0\bin`



Now, navigate to `C:\wamp64\bin\mysql\mysql9.1.0\bin` and open command prompt

Command prompt appears. Point the location of the bin folder. Type `mysql -u root -p` and press Enter. You will be asked to enter a password. In the Enter password field, press Enter without issuing any password.

A mysql shell appears as shown in the following screenshot.



Type **create database wordpress;** into the MySQL shell and press Enter. This command will create a database named wordpress. After that, type \q and press Enter to exit the MySQL shell.

```
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

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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> create database wordpress;
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.02 sec)

mysql> \q
Bye
```

Now, we shall copy all the contents of the dump file to the newly created database. To copy, type **mysql -u root -p wordpress < wordpress\_evidence.sql** in the command prompt and press Enter. You will be asked to enter a password. In the Enter password field, press Enter without issuing any password.

```
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>
```

Once the backup is copied to the database, we shall log in to MySQL shell (by entering **mysql -u root -p** and then issuing an empty password) and start examining the database. To examine the database, we need to use the database.

Type **use wordpress;** and press Enter to use the wordpress database.

```
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 10
Server version: 9.1.0 MySQL Community Server - GPL

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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> use wordpress;
Database changed
mysql> _
```

Now, we shall view the tables in this database. To view, type **show tables;** and press Enter

```
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 (0.06 sec)
```

The wp\_users table contains all the user accounts associated with the WordPress website. To view the users, type **select \* from wp\_users;** and press Enter

```
mysql> select * from wp_users;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| ID | user_login | user_pass | user_activation_key | user_status | user_nicename | user_email | user_url | use |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 1 | admin | $P$BSScenYvMOuAldinorzLM7Qd0kZAAk/ | 0 | Admin | admin@abc.com | http://www.admin.com | 000 |
| 2 | james | ceb6c970658f31504a901b89dcd3e461 | 0 | james | jamesfaulkner@gmail.com | http://www.jameswebsite.com | 000 |
| 125 | bad_guy | $P$B.OwMYbJlAsOyP2EYS.b6.d0xnk8Ke/ | 0 | anonymous hacker | badguy@xyz.com | 000 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
3 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

It is observed that a suspicious user account with the **username : bad\_guy** is present in the table. Make a note of the **user ID which is 125**

Since the scenario in the beginning of the lab states that a suspicious post was found on the webpage, we shall view the columns in wp\_posts table. To view the columns, type **show columns in wp\_posts;** and press Enter.

```
mysql> show columns in wp_posts;
```

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
ID	bigint unsigned	NO	PRI	NULL	auto increment
post_author	bigint unsigned	NO	MUL	0	
post_date	datetime	NO		0000-00-00 00:00:00	
post_date_gmt	datetime	NO		0000-00-00 00:00:00	
post_content	longtext	NO		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	
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	

```
23 rows in set (0.01 sec)
```

You will observe a column named `post_author`, which corresponds to the posts made by the users. Now, using `post_author` and the user id of `bad_guy`, we can collect all the posts made by the suspicious user (`bad_guy`).

Issue the following commands to collect the posts:

```
select * from wp_posts  
where post_author = '125'  
into outfile 'c:/wamp64/tmp/evidence.txt';
```

```
mysql> select * from wp_posts  
-> where post_author = '125'  
-> into outfile 'evidence.txt';  
ERROR 1290 (HY000): The MySQL server is running with the --secure-file-priv option so it cannot execute this statement  
mysql> SHOW VARIABLES LIKE 'secure_file_priv';  
+-----+-----+  
| Variable_name | Value |  
+-----+-----+  
| secure_file_priv | c:\wamp64\tmp\ |  
+-----+-----+  
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

```
mysql> select * from wp_posts  
-> where post_author = '125'  
-> into outfile 'c:/wamp64/tmp/evidence.txt';  
Query OK, 3 rows affected (0.00 sec)
```

By issuing the above commands, the posts made by the user whose ID is 125 are collected and saved to a file named `evidence.txt`

```

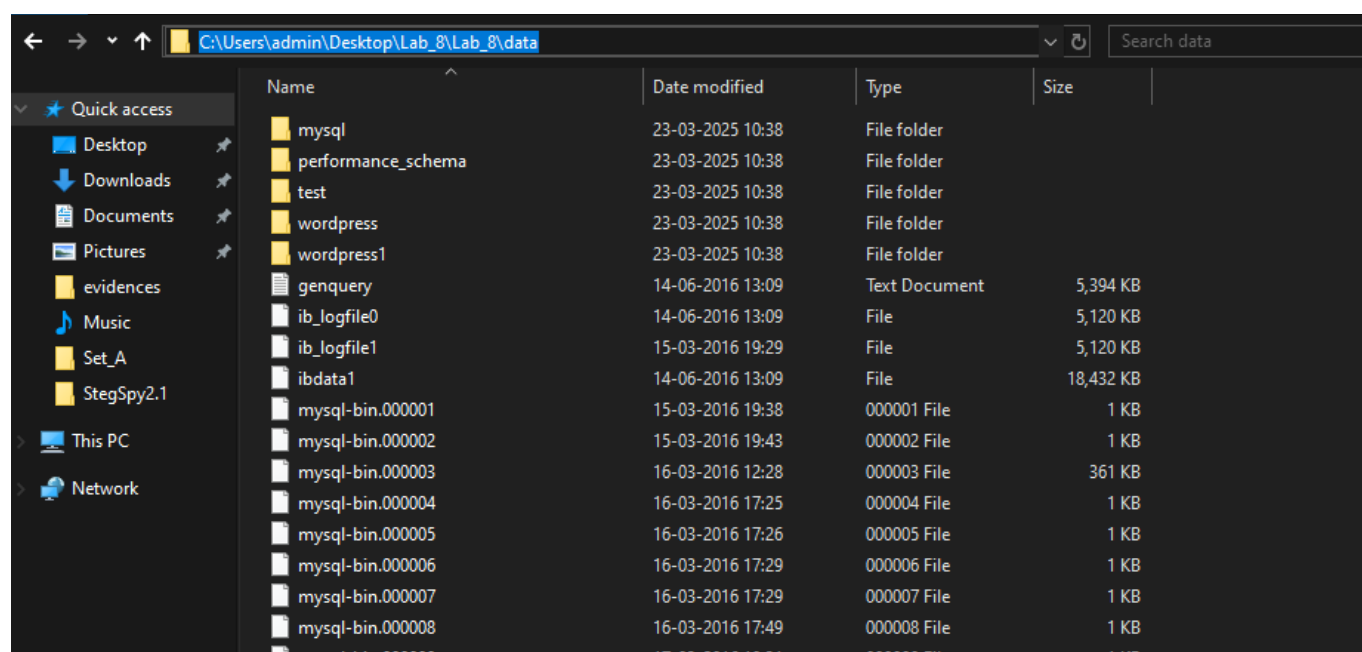
evidence - Notepad
File Edit Format View Help
9      125      2016-06-14 07:34:10      0000-00-00 00:00:00      Auto Draft      auto-draft      open
open      2016-06-14 07:34:10      0000-00-00 00:00:00      0
http://192.168.0.78:8081/wordpress/?p=9 0      post      0
10     125     2016-06-14 07:38:52      2016-06-14 07:38:52      It was so easy to hack into the web application.
Never thought it would be such easy to get into this!!! Never thought this would happen      publish open      open
never-thought-this-would-happen      2016-06-14 07:38:59      2016-06-14 07:38:59      0
http://192.168.0.78:8081/wordpress/?p=10 0      post      0
11     125     2016-06-14 07:38:52      2016-06-14 07:38:52      It was so easy to hack into the web application.
Never thought it would be such easy to get into this!!! Never thought this would happen      inherit open      open
10-revision-v1      2016-06-14 07:38:52      2016-06-14 07:38:52      10
http://192.168.0.78:8081/wordpress/?p=11 0      revision      0

```

Now, we shall track events performed by the malicious user (MyISAM Storage Engine) and recover the deleted data.

The binary log files store all the transactions occurred on the databases. An investigator can examine these files to track the events performed by a particular user on the target database.

Navigate to C:\Users\admin\Desktop\Lab\_8\Lab\_8\data. You will find all the logs associated with the database as shown in the following screenshot:

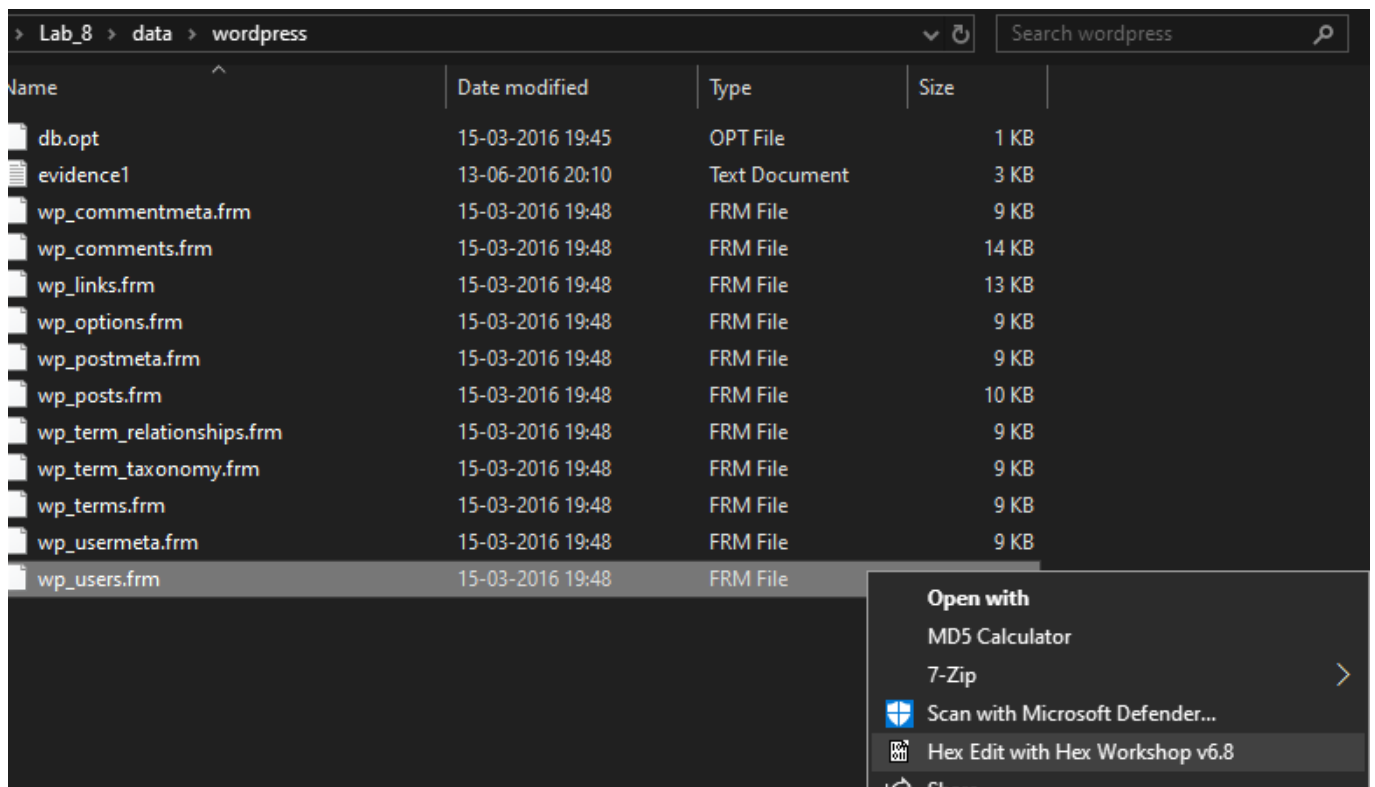


Analyzing the .frm files helps a forensic examiner to understand the table format and the terms related to the table content.

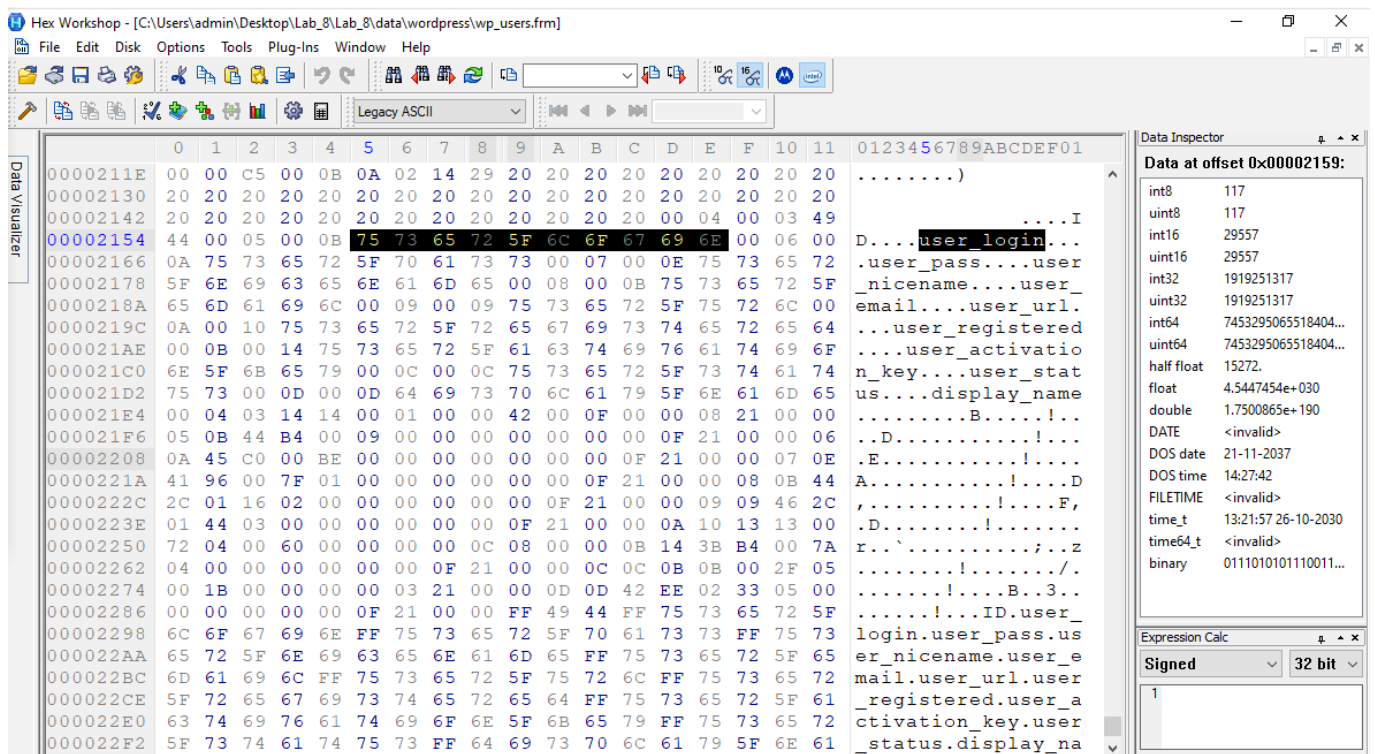
Since the malicious user created a user account for himself with the login name bad\_guy, you may analyze the wp\_users.frm file with a hex editor to view the column name (along with its hexadecimal equivalent) that contains a list of login names associated with the users.

Now, open the wordpress folder, right-click wp\_users.frm, and select Hex Edit with Hex Workshop v6.8 from the context menu.





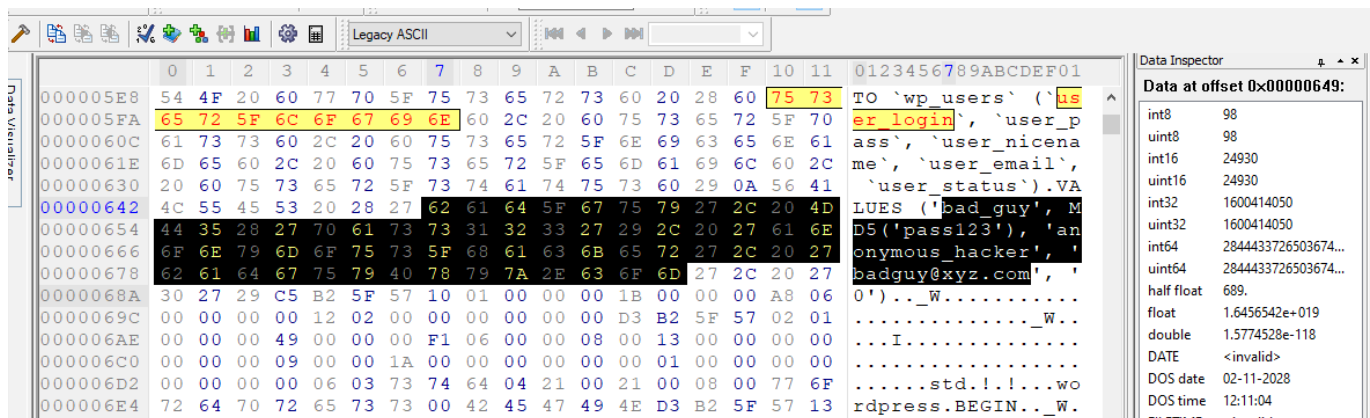
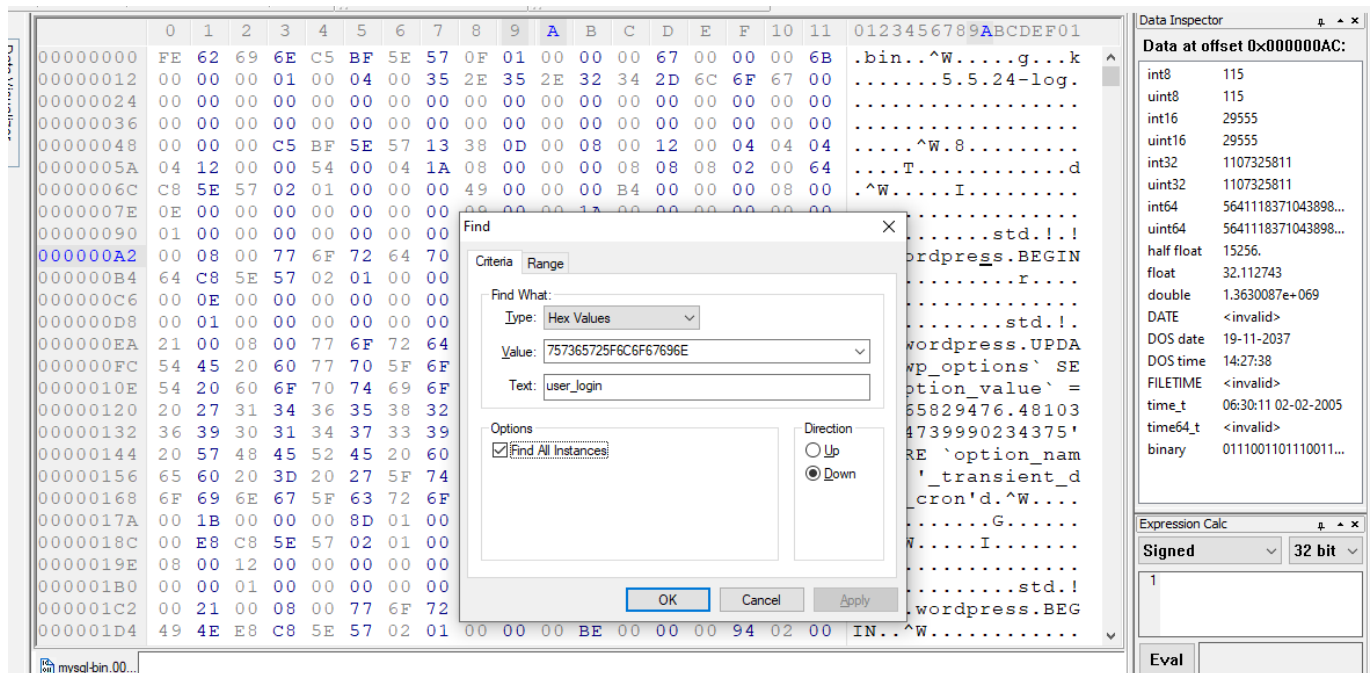
We can observe that the login names are stored under the **user\_login** column, whose hexadecimal equivalent is **757365725F6C6F67696E**.



Using this phrase, we shall first find the attacker's login name, that is, bad\_guy from the binary logs, and from there on, we shall trace the user activities performed by the malicious user.

In this lab, we shall analyze the **mysql-bin.000034 log file**. Open the file with Hex Workshop.

Examine each binary log for the text string user\_login or hex value **757365725F6C6F67696E**.



While conducting a detailed examination on the binary files, we can find that one of the binary files recorded an event where a query is executed for creating a user account with the:

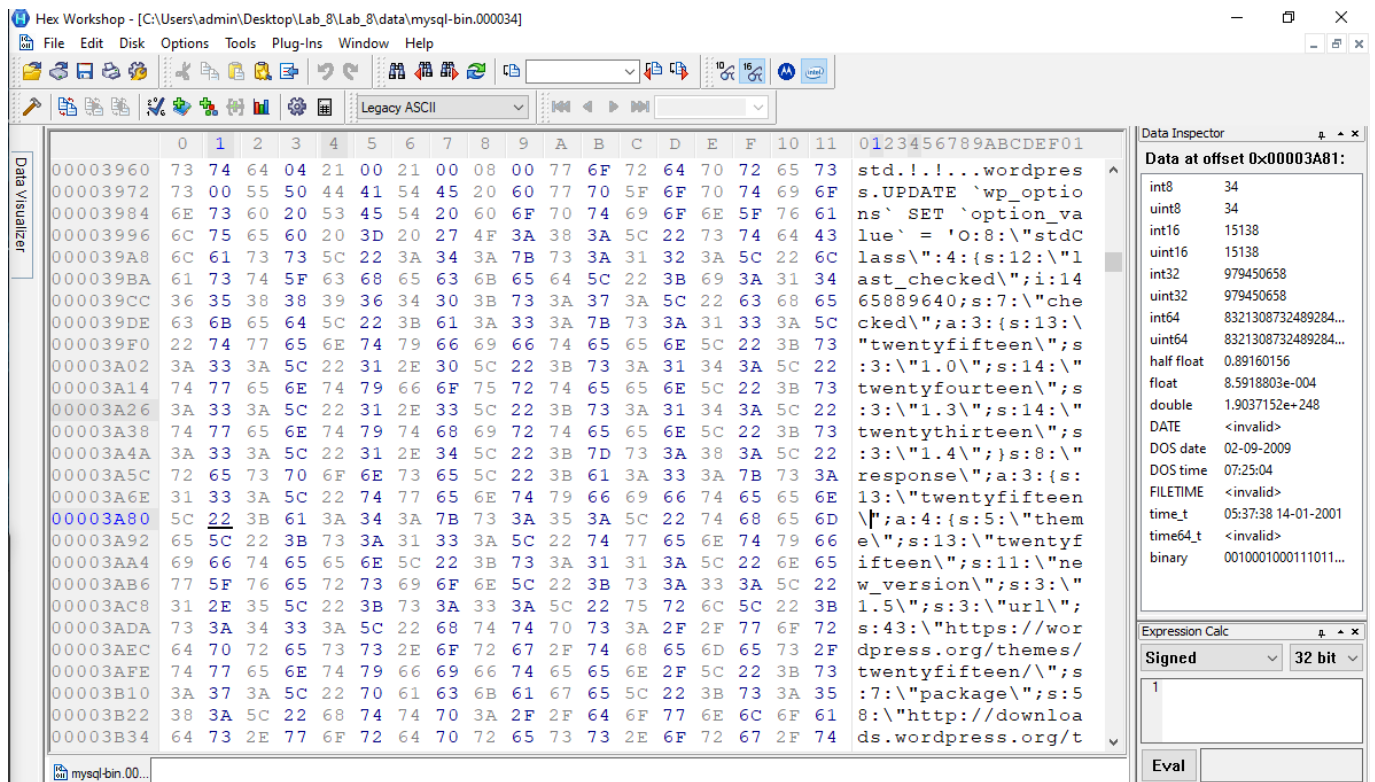
**Login name – bad\_guy**

**Password – pass123**

**Nice name – anonymous\_hacker**

**Email ID – [badguy@xyz.com](mailto:badguy@xyz.com)**

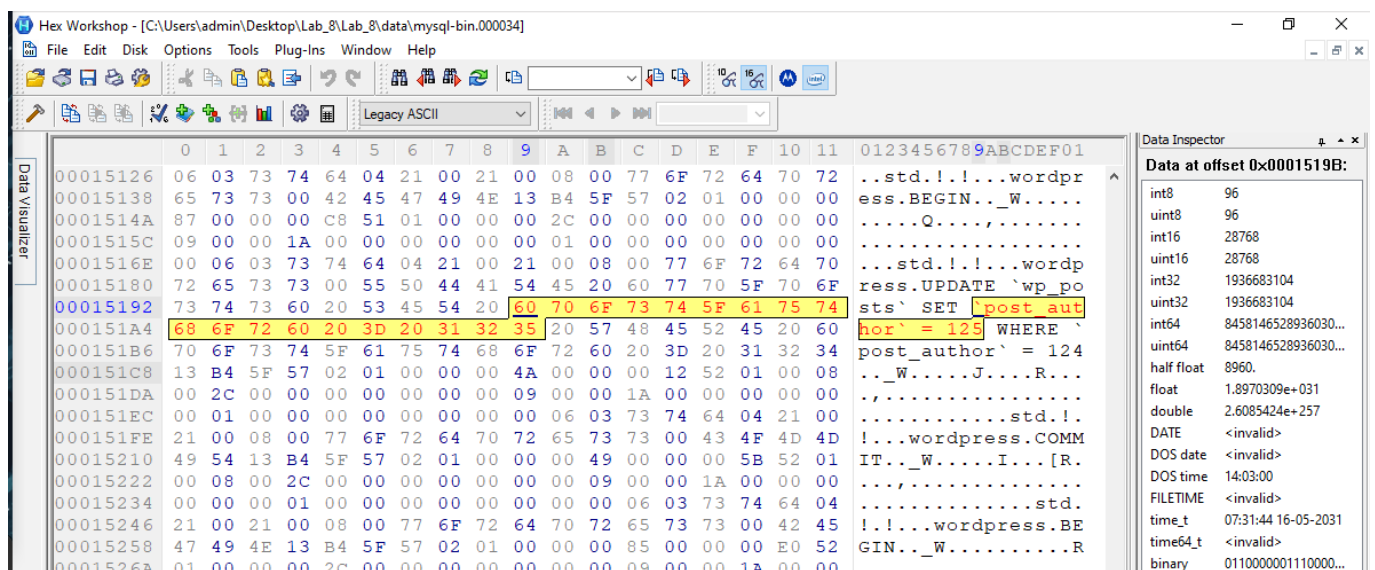
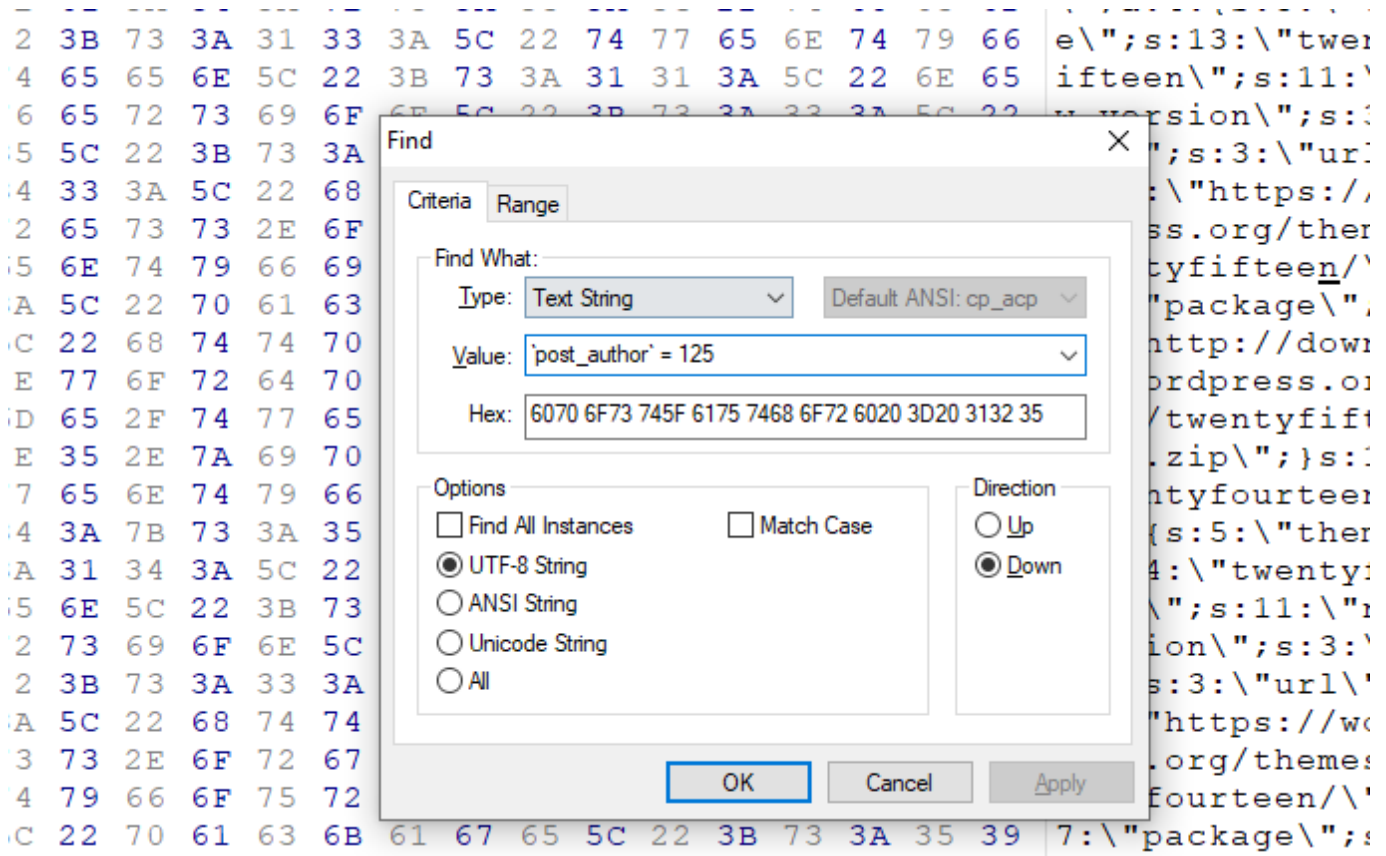
In the same way, scroll down the binary logs one-by-one to see the logs corresponding to the malicious user's actions



We can observe that the attacker made a post (post\_author id: 125) on 14th June, 2016, at GMT 07:37:45.

In the same way, you may search for all the actions performed by the attacker on the posts by looking for 'post\_author = 125' in the hex editor.

To find the actions performed by the attacker, press Ctrl+F on the keyboard. The Find window appears. Select 'Text String' from the Type drop-down list, enter 'post\_author = 125' in the Value text field, select the 'Down' radio button under the Direction section, and click OK



In the above screenshot, you can observe a MySQL query for changing the post\_author value from 124 to 125 for all relevant records in the wp\_posts table.. In the same way, you may examine all the log files and find the transactions performed by the attacker.