Lab-02

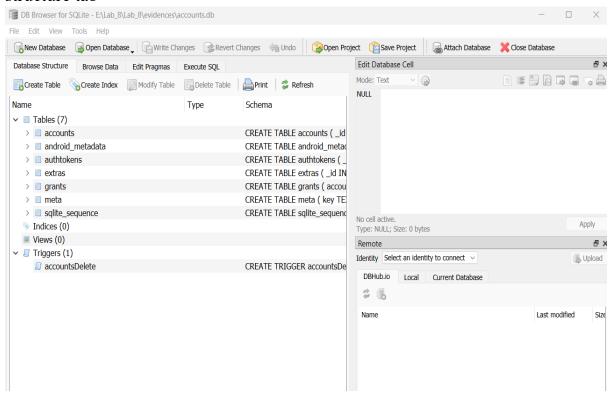
Analyzing SQLite Database using DB Browser for SQLite

Lab objective: In this lab, we will learn how to analyze the SQLite Databases using the open source tool DB Browser for SQLite.

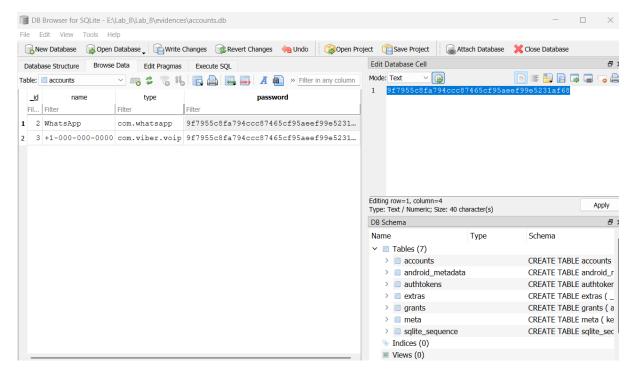
DB Browser for SQLite installed.

Choose a database file window appears.select accounts.db

The application displays the structure of accounts database under the Database structure tab



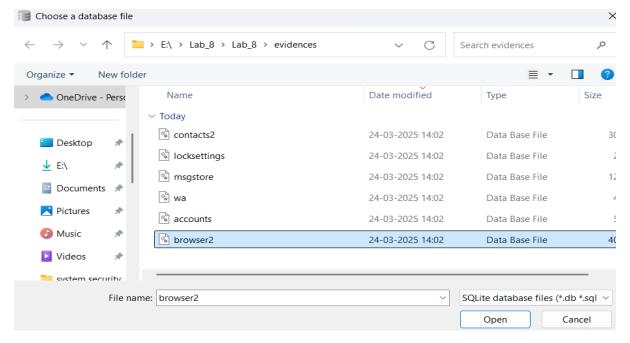
Click browse data tab to view the data in the account database.



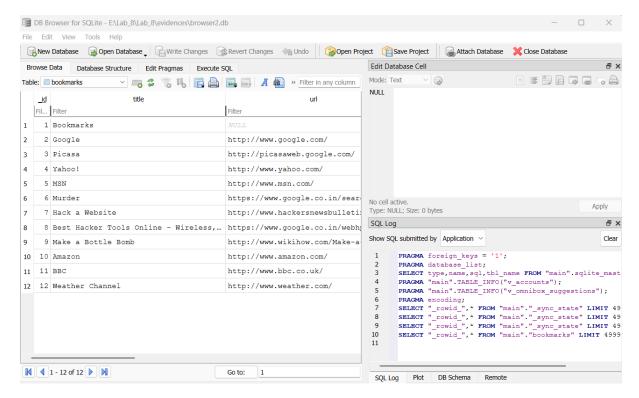
we can observe that the device was synchronized with two accounts:whatsapp and viber.

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

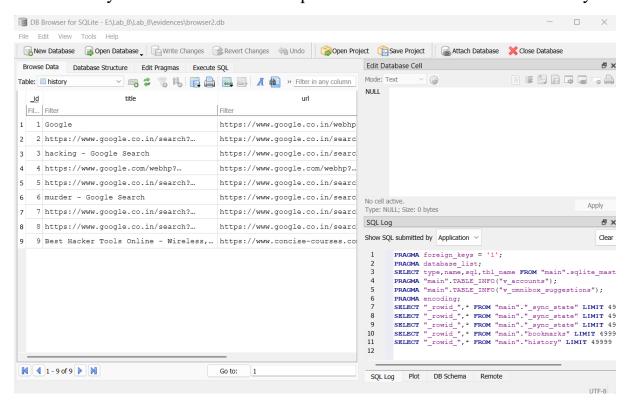
Now we shall view the information stored in the browser database. To go to the database, click open Database from the toolbar. Select browser 2.db file.



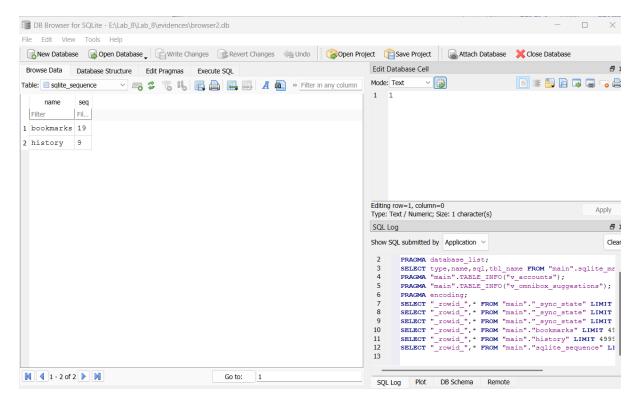
Select Browse data tab and select bookmark table from table dropdown list. This displays all the urls that were bookmarked on the device



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

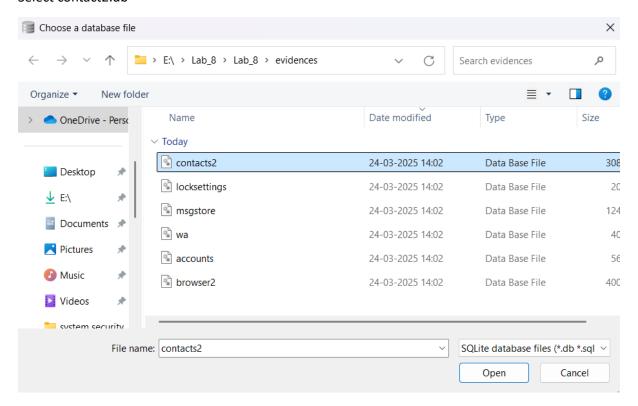


The sqlite _sequence table stores information related to history and bookmarks To view this data select sqlite-sequence table from the Table dropdown list.



Now, we shall examine the contact database inorder to view the contact in the device and the call history.

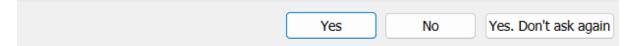
Select contact2.db



Collation needed! Proceed?

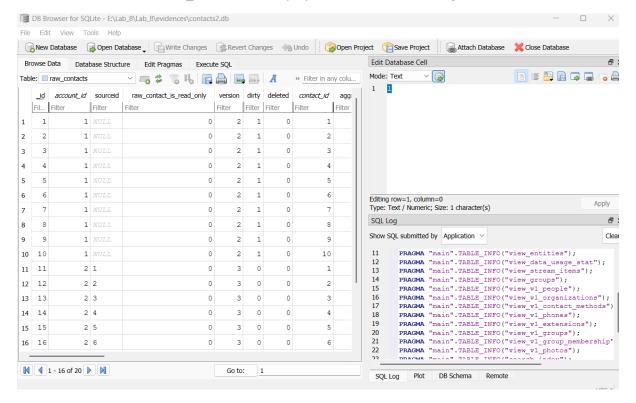
A table in this database requires a special collation function 'PHONEBOOK' that this application can't provide without further knowledge. If you choose to proceed, be aware bad things can happen to your database. Create a backup!

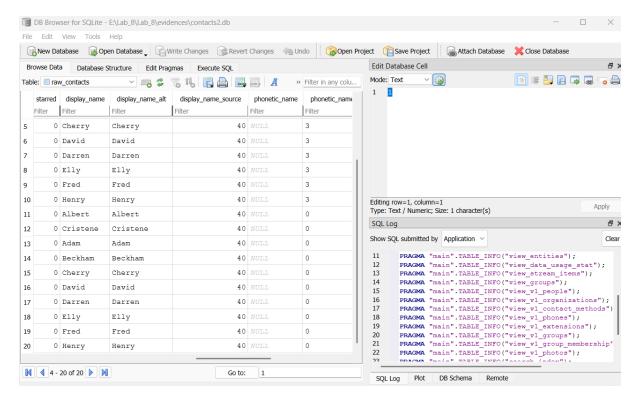
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The application displays _sync_state table by default. To view the contact by stored in database ,select raw_contacts table from the Table drop-down list. The raw_contact table stores the information such as display name ,account id,last time contacted,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

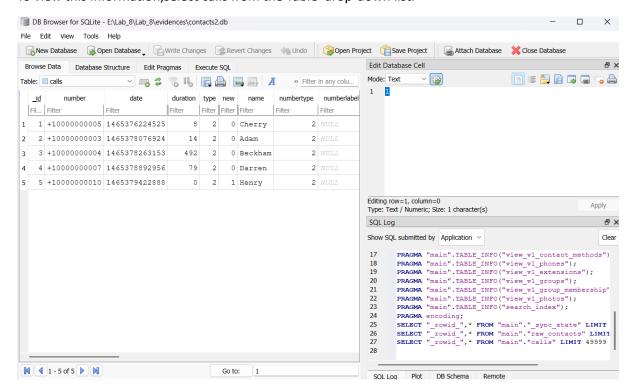
The content of the table raw_contacts are displayed as shown in following screenshot.

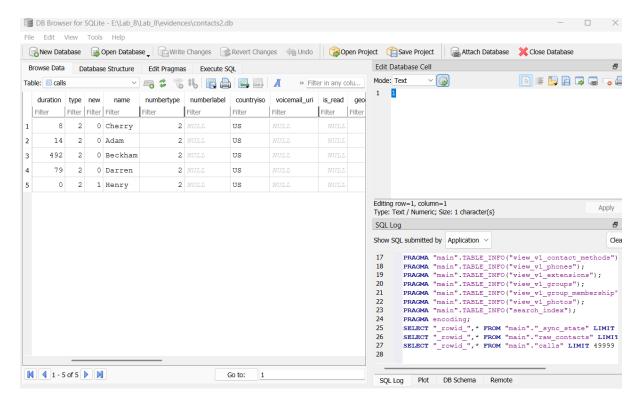




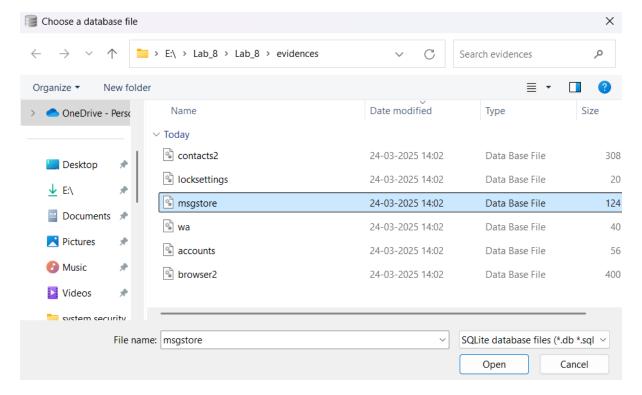
The calls table contain the call history, associated with the device. This table contains details such as the dialed numbers, dialed contact name, timestamp, call duration etc.

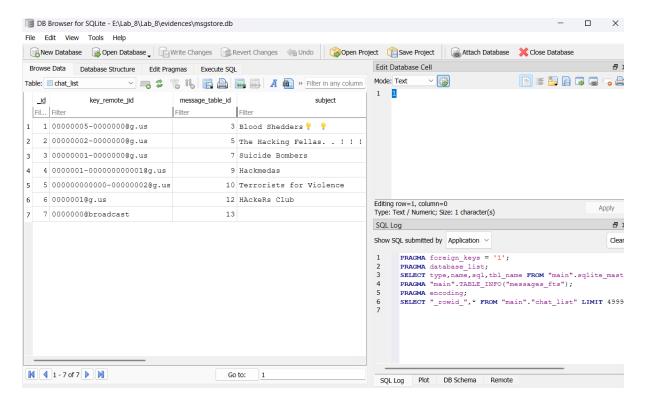
To view this information, select calls from the Table drop-down list.



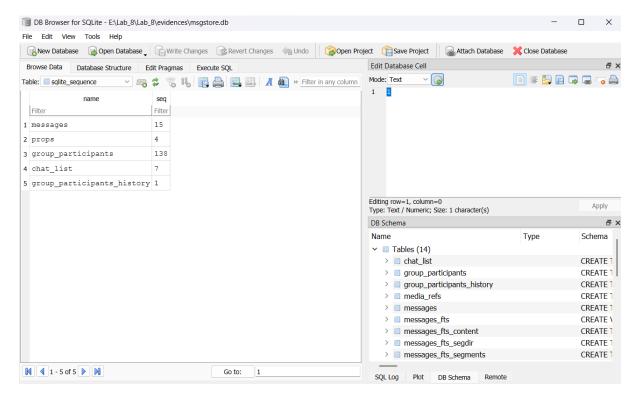


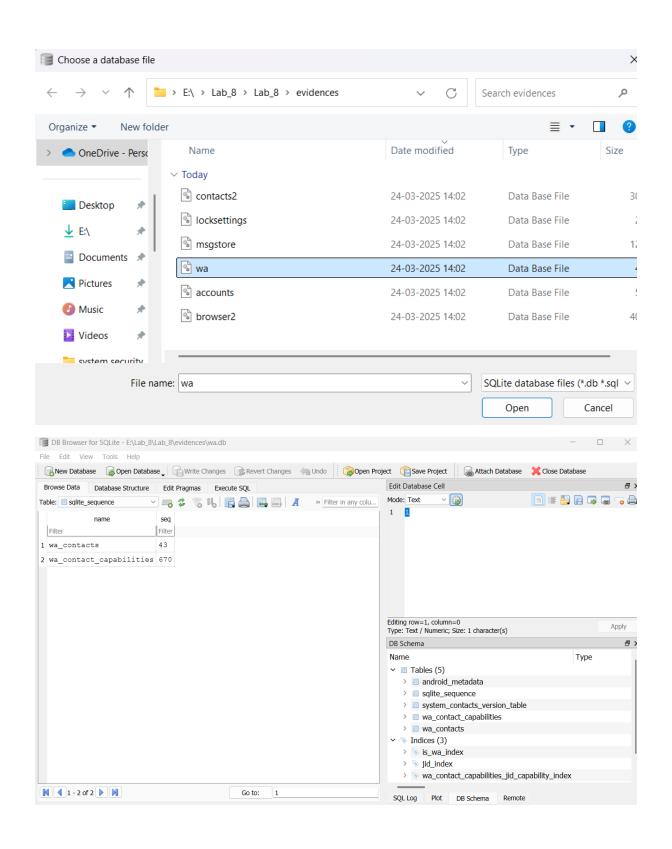
Now we shall view the data stored in msgstore database. The msgstore database contains information related to the message stored on the device ,timestamps of the sent and the received messages, subject of message etc.

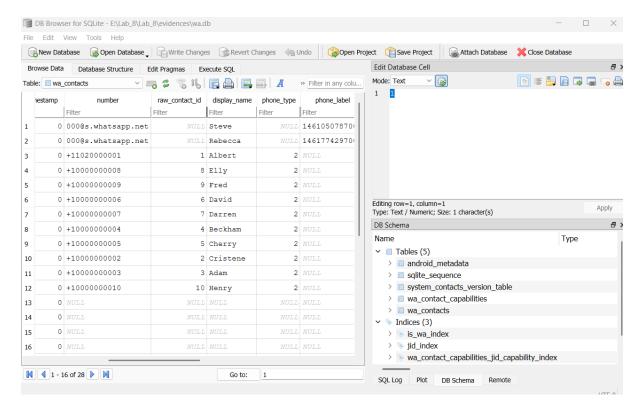




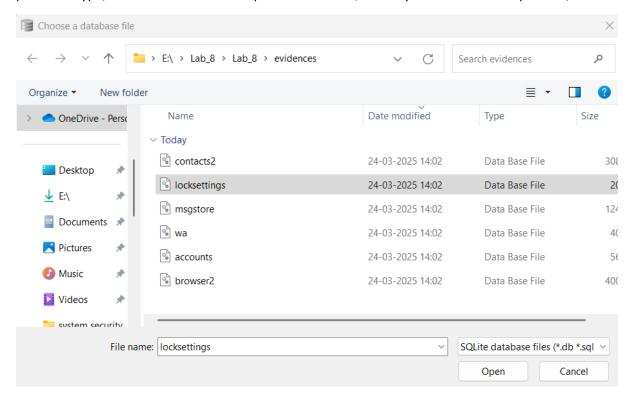
In the sameway ,we may analyze the other tables in the database inorder to find more information associated with the database.



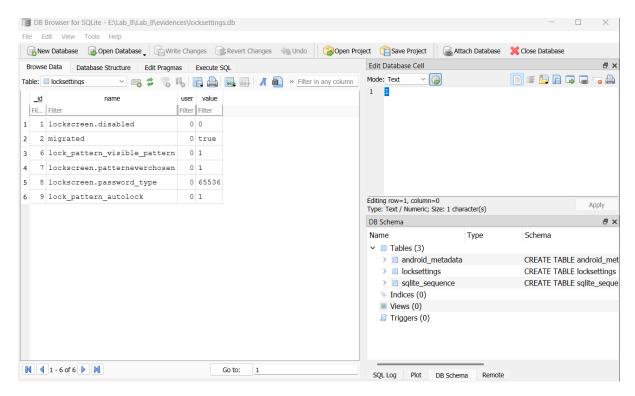




The locksetting database contains the settings such as the status of the lock screen ,lock screen password type, status of the lockscreen pattern autolock , visibility of the lockscreen pattern ,etc.



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

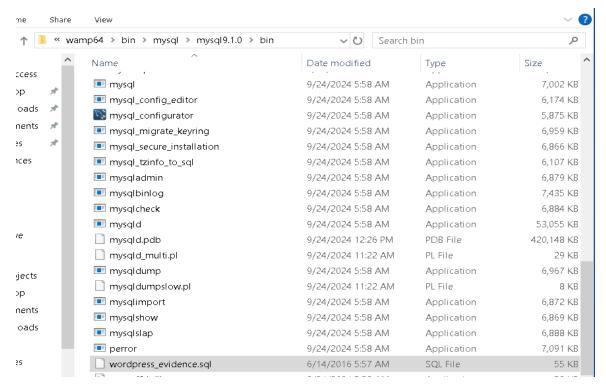


This way as forensic investigator, we may analyze all the databases that were extracted from the mobile devices.

Lab-03

Performing Forensic Investigation on a MySQL Server Database

Copy the wordpress evidence file to the wampserver bin of sql and open the command prompt in it.



Command prompt appears .point location on bin folder.

```
C:\wamp64\bin\mysql\mysql9.1.0\bin>mysql -u root -p
Enter password:
Welcome to the MySQL monitor. Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MySQL connection id is 8
Server version: 9.1.0 MySQL Community Server - GPL
Copyright (c) 2000, 2024, Oracle and/or its affiliates.

Oracle is a registered trademark of Oracle Corporation and/or its affiliates. Other names may be trademarks of their respective owners.

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

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

Create a databse as wordpress and quit it.

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

Dump the files in the wordpressevidence.sql to wordpress we created database

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

Enter into the database to see the following tables and we get the details of user byfollowing command.

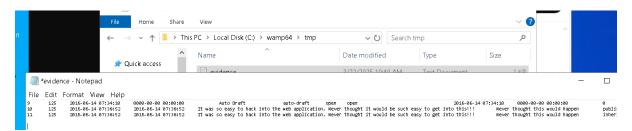
It shows the list of users in the table.

=ield	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
ID	+ bigint unsigned	NO	+ PRI	+ NULL	+ auto_increment
post author	bigint unsigned	NO	MUL	j ø	i [–] i
post date	datetime	NO	İ	0000-00-00 00:00:00	
post_date_gmt	datetime	NO	İ	0000-00-00 00:00:00	
post_content	longtext	NO	İ	NULL	
post_title	text	NO	ĺ	NULL	
post_excerpt	text	NO		NULL	
post_status	varchar(20)	NO		publish	
comment_status	varchar(20)	NO	<u> </u>	open	
ping_status	varchar(20)	NO		open	
post_password	varchar(20)	NO			
post_name	varchar(200)	NO	MUL		
to_ping	text	NO		NULL NULL	
pinged	text	NO		NULL 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	l	0	
post_type	varchar(20)	NO	MUL	post	
post_mime_type	varchar(100)	NO			
comment_count	bigint	NO		0	

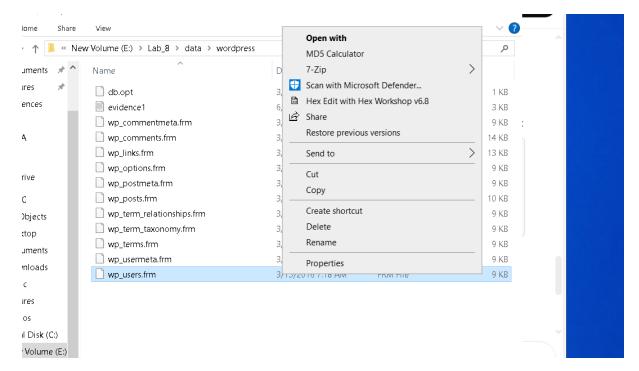
We can see the author and details available

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

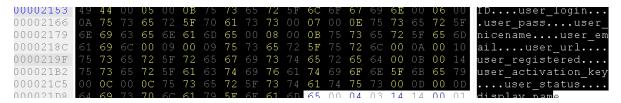
Now we stored the details of badguy in evidence.txt



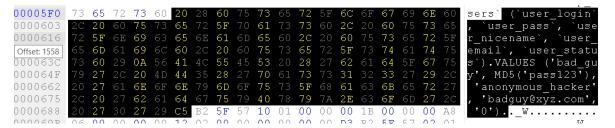
Evidence we got is correct



Using hex editor we can see the binaries of the datbase for the bad guy by the file .frm



we can observe that login names stored under the user login column, by this analysis we go for the log files to verify and get the details



By the analysis we can get the user name and password used by the attacker.

```
EGIN.._W.....
0015257 45 47 49 4E 13 B4 5F 57 02 01 00 00 00 85 00 00 00
0015268 E0 52 01 00 00 00 2C 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 09 00 00
                                                       .R...,.....
001528A 03 73 74
                64 04 21 00 21 00 08 00 77 6F
                                           72 64 70 72
                                                       .std.!.!...wordpr
001529B 65 73 73 00 55 50 44 41 54 45 20 60 77
                                           70 5F 6C 69
                                                       ess.UPDATE `wp_li
                                                       nks' SET 'link_ow
ner' = 125 WHERE
00152AC 6E 6B 73 60 20 53 45 54 20 60 6C 69 6E 6B 5F 6F 77
                                   20 57
00152BD 6E 65
            72 60 20 3D 20
                                        48 45 52 45 20
00152CE 60 6C 69 6E 6B 5F 6F 77 6E 65
                                   72 60 20 3D 20 31 32
                                                        `link_owner` = 12
00152DF 34 13 B4 5F 57 02 01 00 00 00 4A 00 00 00 2A 53 01
                                                       4.._W....J...*S.
0015200 00 00
               20 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
```

By ctrl+f we can search based text or hex criteria to analyse, now I searched for 125 and got the query of update by badguy