



University of Colorado **Boulder**

Final Project

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University of Colorado
Boulder

Final Project

- **Due 5/2**
- **Presentations 5/2 and 5/4**
- **Groups of 2**



IoT

- **The internet of things (IoT) is a new name for an already existing technology like SCADA.**
- **How do you perform forensics analysis on these devices?**

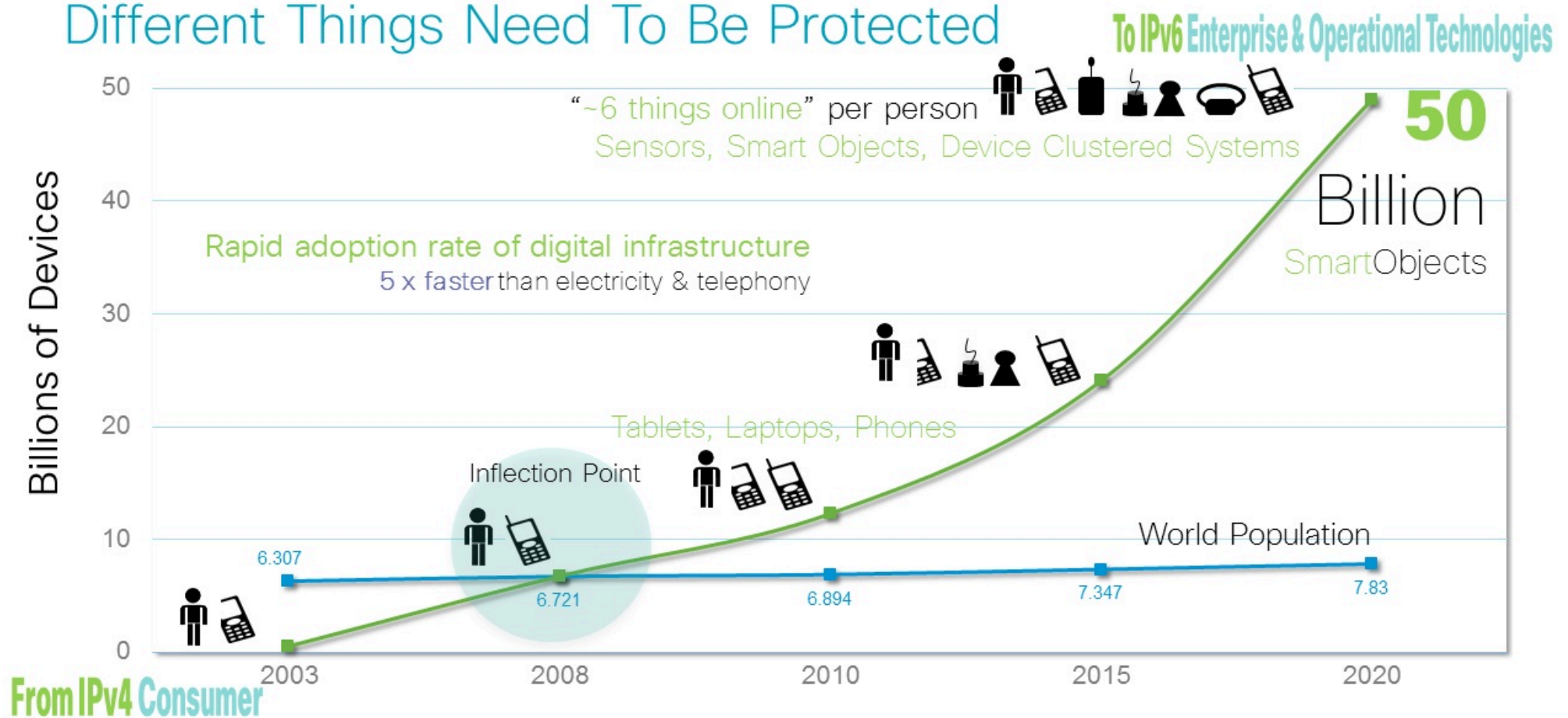
IoT

- **A mesh of devices and sensors throughout your daily life**
- **A mesh of devices and sensors throughout the manufacturing environment**
- **A mesh of devices monitoring everything**



Cisco Framework

Different Things Need To Be Protected



Source: Cisco IBSG projections, UN Economic & Social Affairs <http://www.un.org/esa/population/publications/longrange2/WorldPop2300final.pdf>

Peak Hype



IoT 2016

- Gartner says that 6,400,000,000 IoT things were online in 2016, 30% over 2015.

Table 1: Internet of Things Units Installed Base by Category (Millions of Units)

Category	2014	2015	2016	2020
Consumer	2,277	3,023	4,024	13,509
Business: Cross-Industry	632	815	1,092	4,408
Business: Vertical-Specific	898	1,065	1,276	2,880
Grand Total	3,807	4,902	6,392	20,797

Source: Gartner (November 2015)

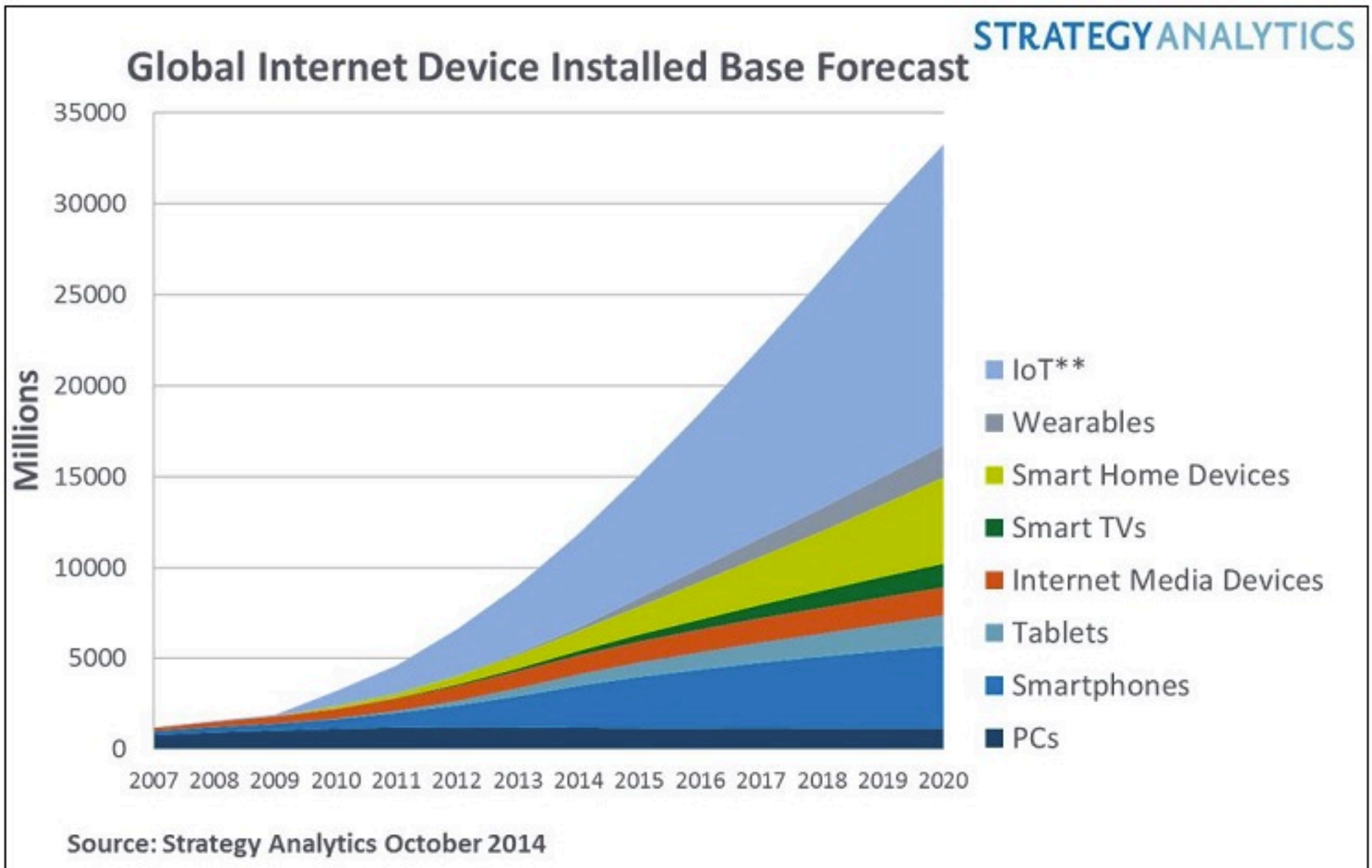


IoT 2020

- Gartner predicts 20.8 billion IoT devices online in 2020.
- Spending on "things" in 2015 was \$235 billion.



33 Billion Internet Devices By 2020: Four Connected Devices for Every Person in the World, Says Strategy Analytics



IoT Scenario

- A collection of raspberry pi's has been turned over to you to analyze.
- The investigator does not know what they were used for. They saw them and took them all.
- You should fill out an evidence handling sheet.

Use Vbox to add a USB Drive

- Mount the drive using RO as a pass through USB Device in Vbox.



Look for new disk

```
[root@localhost mnt]# dmesg | grep sdb
[ 172.439399] sd 3:0:0:0: [sdb] 15351808 512-byte logical blocks: (7.86 GB/7.32 GiB)
[ 172.449550] sd 3:0:0:0: [sdb] Write Protect is off
[ 172.449553] sd 3:0:0:0: [sdb] Mode Sense: 00 00 00 00
[ 172.459895] sd 3:0:0:0: [sdb] Asking for cache data failed
[ 172.459899] sd 3:0:0:0: [sdb] Assuming drive cache: write through
[ 172.532687] sdb: sdb1 sdb2 < sdb5 sdb6 > sdb3
[ 172.582129] sd 3:0:0:0: [sdb] Attached SCSI removable disk
[ 174.318235] EXT4-fs (sdb3): mounted filesystem with ordered data mode. Opts: (null)
[ 174.700185] FAT-fs (sdb5): Volume was not properly unmounted. Some data may be corrupt. Please run fsck.
[ 196.743619] EXT4-fs (sdb6): recovery complete
[ 196.759344] EXT4-fs (sdb6): mounted filesystem with ordered data mode. Opts: (null)
[root@localhost mnt]# █
```

Look at partitions

```
[root@localhost mnt]# fdisk -l /dev/sdb
Disk /dev/sdb: 7.3 GiB, 7860125696 bytes, 15351808 sectors
Units: sectors of 1 * 512 = 512 bytes
Sector size (logical/physical): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
I/O size (minimum/optimal): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
Disklabel type: dos
Disk identifier: 0x0009a70f
```

Device	Boot	Start	End	Sectors	Size	Id	Type
/dev/sdb1		8192	1685546	1677355	819M	e	W95 FAT16 (LBA)
/dev/sdb2		1687552	15286271	13598720	6.5G	85	Linux extended
/dev/sdb3		15286272	15351807	65536	32M	83	Linux
/dev/sdb5		1695744	1818623	122880	60M	c	W95 FAT32 (LBA)
/dev/sdb6		1826816	15286271	13459456	6.4G	83	Linux

```
Partition table entries are not in disk order.
[root@localhost mnt]#
```



Hints

- **The system is a debian variant.**
 - use `dpkg --admindir=...`
- **These were used by developers**
 - These may have custom software installed.



Hints

- **If you see only one partition then the system has not been installed.**

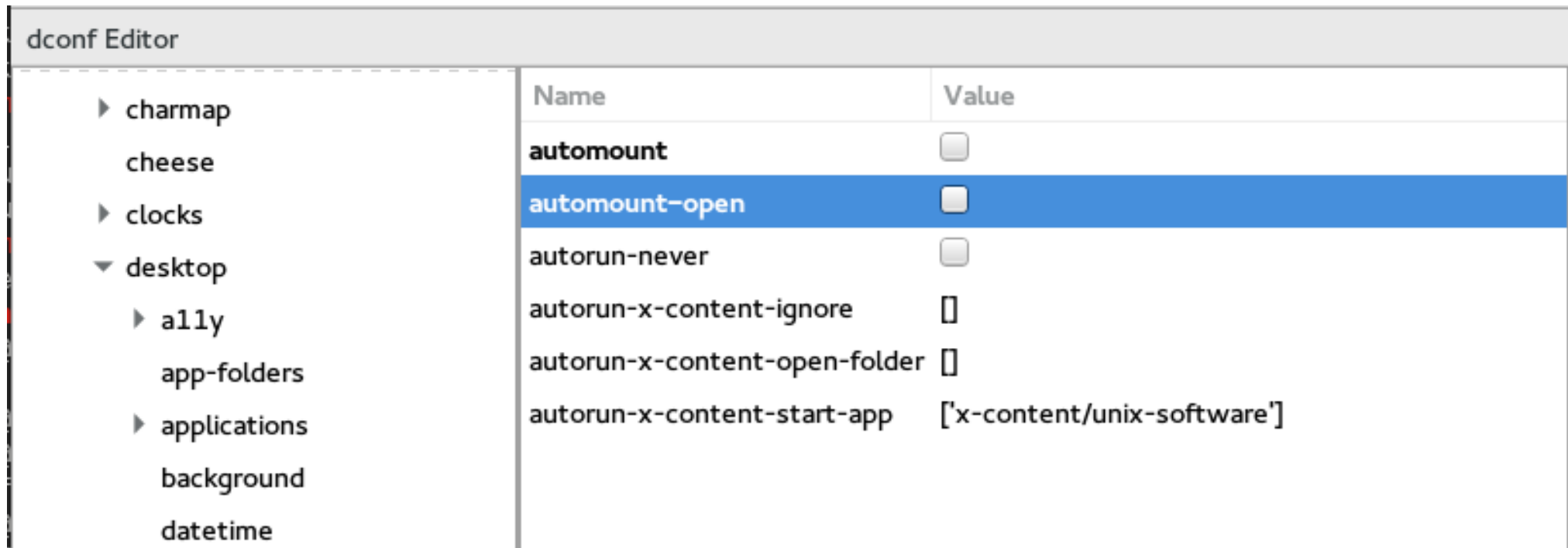
```
[root@localhost 0403-0201]# fdisk -l /dev/sdb
Disk /dev/sdb: 7.3 GiB, 7860125696 bytes, 15351808 sectors
Units: sectors of 1 * 512 = 512 bytes
Sector size (logical/physical): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
I/O size (minimum/optimal): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
Disklabel type: dos
Disk identifier: 0x00000000

Device      Boot Start      End  Sectors  Size Id Type
/dev/sdb1           8192 15351807 15343616   7.3G  b W95 FAT32
[root@localhost 0403-0201]#
```



Hints: Disable Auto Mount

- **yum install dconf-editor**
- **dconf-editor**
- **org -> desktop -> media-handling**



Hints: Speed Up

- **Have one person use dclfdd to image the disk, share the copy with each member of the team.**



Hints: Image of entire disk

- **Physical disks can have multiple partitions.**
- **If a DD image was made of a physical disk, you cannot mount it using mount. It doesn't know what partition to mount.**



Hint: Disk Image

- **Use fdisk to display partitions.**

```
[root@localhost UNTITLED]# fdisk -l iot-devkit-201510010757-mmcbldp0-galileo.dir
ect
Disk iot-devkit-201510010757-mmcbldp0-galileo.direct: 1.3 GiB, 1417675776 bytes,
 2768898 sectors
Units: sectors of 1 * 512 = 512 bytes
Sector size (logical/physical): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
I/O size (minimum/optimal): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
Disklabel type: dos
Disk identifier: 0x000a27ad

Device                                                    Boot  Start      End  Sectors  Si
ze Id Type
iot-devkit-201510010757-mmcbldp0-galileo.direct1 *          2048   106495   104448    5
1M 83 Linux
iot-devkit-201510010757-mmcbldp0-galileo.direct2          106496 2768895 2662400   1.
3G 83 Linux
```



Create loopback devices

- **Use kpartx to create loopback devices for the partitions.**

```
[root@localhost UNTITLED]# kpartx -av iot-devkit-201510010757-mmcblkp0-galileo.d  
irect  
add map loop0p1 (253:2): 0 104448 linear /dev/loop0 2048  
add map loop0p2 (253:3): 0 2662400 linear /dev/loop0 106496  
[root@localhost UNTITLED]#
```



Mount images

- **Create mountpoints and mount.**

```
[root@localhost UNTITLED]# mkdir /mnt/p1 /mnt/p2
[root@localhost UNTITLED]# mount -oro /dev/mapper/loop0p1 /mnt/p1
[root@localhost UNTITLED]# mount -oro /dev/mapper/loop0p2 /mnt/p2
[root@localhost UNTITLED]# df -h | grep mnt
/dev/mapper/loop0p1      50M   17M   34M   33% /mnt/p1
/dev/mapper/loop0p2    1.2G  931M  232M   81% /mnt/p2
```



Record information

- **When were last logins?**
- **When was it powered on?**
- **Installed Software?**
- **Disk Size?**
- **MD5?**
- **Make a copy using DCFLDD**



Record information

- **What OS was it?**
- **What IP did it have?**
- **What DNS servers?**
- **Log messages?**
- **Commands?**



Hackathon

- **We know these were used in the hackathon.**
- **Look at their code, what was it supposed to do?**
- **Do you see weaknesses in the code or system that could have been used by attacker**



Assignment

- **Create a python script that will do some forensics function. i.e.**
 - Automount the drive read only and hash everything. With a table of users and times, etc.
 - Create a timeline of system events looking at `/var/log/*`
 - Create a timeline of file changes
 - Visualize IP Addresses



Assignment

- **Submit a report**
- **Include:**
 - Any vulnerabilities / unapplied patches
 - User accounts
 - Firewall
 - Purpose of application/pi
 - Time of changes
 - Time of attack
 - Evidence handling sheet.

