CBS322 Digital Forensics FINAL PROJECT

Group 2

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Problem Statement: A major pharmaceutical company is on the verge of releasing a groundbreaking drug, but sensitive research data is stolen from their servers and leaked to a competitor. The company hires a digital forensics expert to investigate the breach, recover the stolen data, and identify the culprit. The expert uncovers evidence of an insider threat—a disgruntled employee who used a combination of phishing attacks and privilege escalation to exfiltrate the data.

Phase 1: Initial Discovery of the Breach

Plot Point: The pharmaceutical company discovers the data breach when a competitor announces a suspiciously similar drug. The digital forensics expert is hired to investigate.

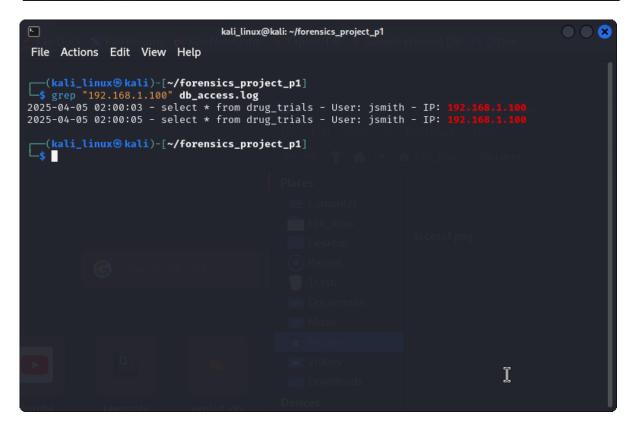
The investigator sat in the server room, the glow of the monitor casting shadows across the racks of humming machines. Opening Splunk, they filtered the database access logs by timestamp, narrowing the search to the night of the suspected breach. There it was—a series of queries executed at 2:03 AM, pulling every record from the drug trials database. Cross-referencing the authentication logs, they found the login: jsmith—an employee account. But the source IP address, 192.168.1.100, didn't match any company device. "This wasn't remote access," the investigator muttered. "Someone was inside the network."

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File Actions Edit View Help

(kali_linux@kali)=[~/forensics_project_p1]
$ grep "2025-04-05 02:" db_access.log
2025-04-05 02:00:03 - select * from drug_trials - User: jsmith - IP: 192.168.1.100
2025-04-05 02:00:05 - select * from drug_trials - User: jsmith - IP: 192.168.1.100
2025-04-05 02:30:00 - select * from drug_trials - User: admin - IP: 10.0.0.10

(kali_linux@kali)=[~/forensics_project_p1]

(kali_linux@kali)=[~/forensics_project_p1]
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File Actions Edit View Help

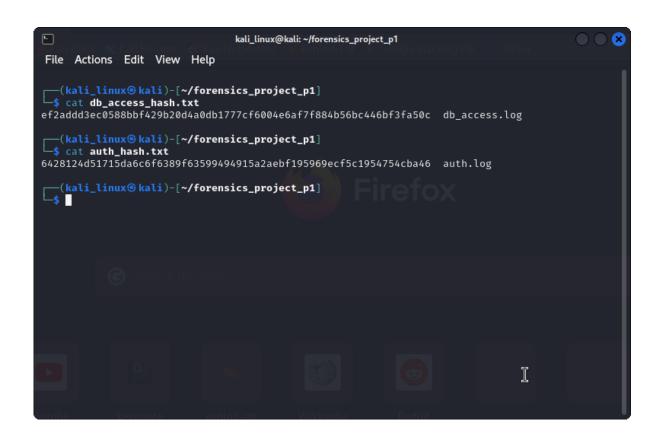
(kali_linux@kali)=[~/forensics_project_p1]
$ sha256sum db_access.log > db_access_hash.txt

(kali_linux@kali)=[~/forensics_project_p1]
$ sha256sum auth.log > auth_hash.txt

(kali_linux@kali)=[~/forensics_project_p1]
$ sha256sum auth.log > auth_hash.txt

[kali_linux@kali)=[~/forensics_project_p1]

[kali_linux@kali)=[~/forensics_project_p1]
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File Actions Edit View Help

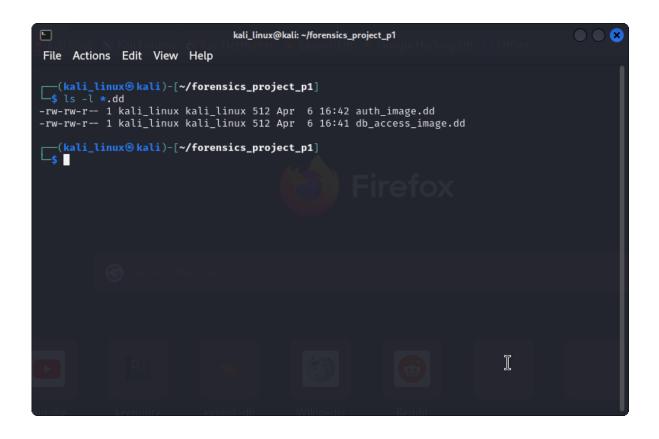
(kali_linux@kali)-[~/forensics_project_p1]
$ dd if-db_access.log of-db_access_image.dd bs=512 conv=noerror,sync
0+1 records in
1+0 records out
512 bytes copied, 6.4458e-05 s, 7.9 MB/s

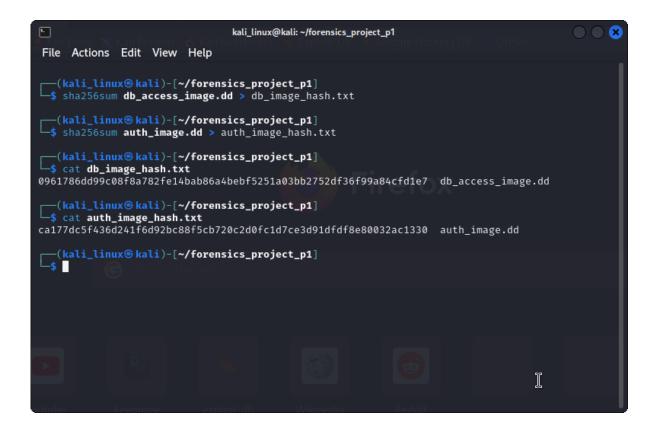
(kali_linux@kali)-[~/forensics_project_p1]
$ dd if-auth.log of-auth_image.dd bs=512 conv=noerror,sync
0+1 records in
1+0 records out
512 bytes copied, 9.3625e-05 s, 5.5 MB/s

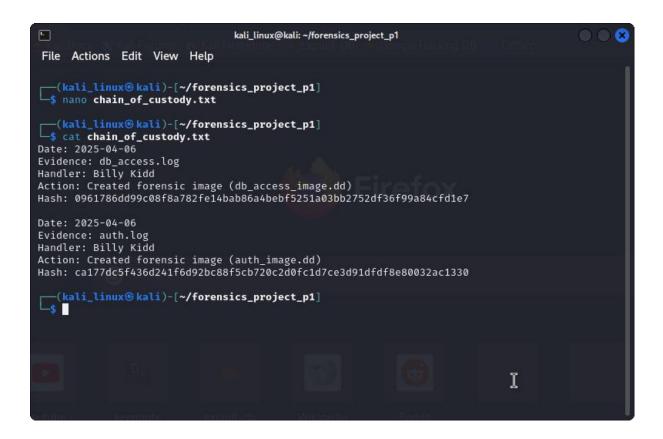
(kali_linux@kali)-[~/forensics_project_p1]

$ (kali_linux@kali)-[~/forensics_project_p1]

$ (kali_linux@kali)-[~/forensics_project_p1]
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Phase 2: Tracing the Insider Threat

Plot Point: The investigator suspects an insider threat and shifts focus to the employee's workstation to uncover evidence of phishing and privilege escalation.

The investigator loaded the forensic image of John Smith's workstation into Autopsy, scanning for deleted files. A recovered .zip file caught their eye—drug_trials_data.zip, deleted but still lingering in unallocated space. The file's metadata showed it was created the day before the database queries. Digging deeper, they parsed the Windows Registry with RegRipper, finding a key under RunOnce that executed a PowerShell script: elevate_privileges.ps1. "Clever," the investigator thought. "He used a phishing email to get in, then escalated his access to steal the data." Opening the Outlook PST file, they found the smoking gun—a phishing email with a malicious Word document, timestamped just hours before the script ran.