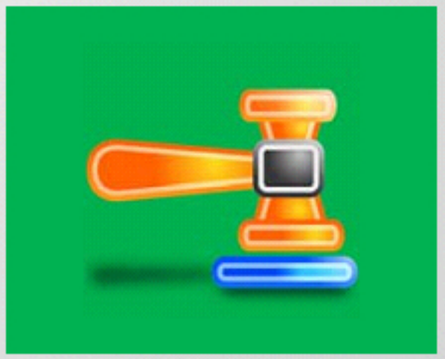
Mobile Forensics

Module 13

Designed by Cyber Crime Investigators. Presented by Professionals.



Module Objectives

After successfully completing this module, you will be able to:

1. Discuss about mobile device forensics and understand why it is needed
2. Understand the role of mobile hardware and OS while conducting forensics on mobiles
3. Illustrate the architectural layers of mobile device environment
4. Illustrate Android architecture stack and demonstrate Android boot process
5. Illustrate iOS architecture stack and demonstrate iOS boot process
6. Determine the mobile storage and evidence locations
7. Understand what you should do before performing investigation
8. Perform mobile forensics

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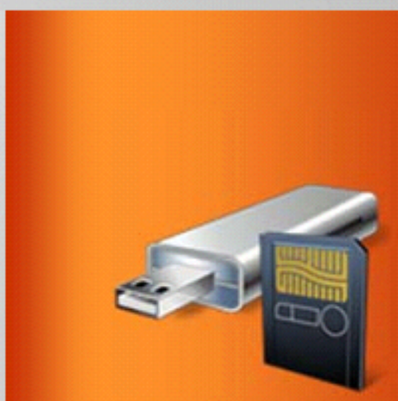
Mobile Device Forensics

Mobile phone forensics is the **science of recovering digital evidence** from a mobile phone under forensically sound conditions

It includes recovery and analysis of data from **mobile devices' internal memory**, **SD cards** and **SIM cards**



Mobile forensics aims to trace the **perpetrators** of crimes that involve the use of **mobile phones**

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Why Mobile Forensics?

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Using Mobiles for Money Transactions

Mobile payment user

2015	2016
384 Million	425 Million
	
transactions	transactions
$450 Billion	$620 Billion
	

http://www.statista.com

2020

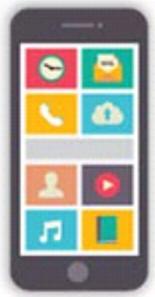
50%

of transactions will be made via mobile

http://www.three.co.uk

The Projected Growth of Mobile Use

Internet connections made via mobile devices



2015	2016	2019
52.7%	56.1%	63.4%

http://www.statista.com

Number of malwares targeting mobile devices tripled in 2015 in comparison with 2014

Among all the malwares, ransomware malwares capable of obtaining unlimited rights on an infected device, and data stealers proved to be the most dangerous threat in 2015

Approximately 94,344 unique users were attacked by mobile ransomware in 2015 in comparison with 18,478 users in 2014

2016 is likely to see an increase in the complexity of malwares and its modifications, with more geographies targeted

http://www.kaspersky.com

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Top Threats Targeting Mobile Devices

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Web- & Network-based Attacks

- Launched by malicious websites or compromised legitimate sites
- Attacking site exploits device's browser
- Attempts to install malware or steal confidential data that flows through the browser

Malware

- Includes traditional computer viruses, computer worms and Trojan horse programs
- Example: IKee worm targeted iOS-based devices
- Example: Pjapps enroll infected Android devices on the botnet

Social Engineering Attacks

- Leverage social engineering to trick users
- Attempts to get users to disclose sensitive information or install malware
- Examples include phishing and targeted attacks

Resource Abuse

- Attempt to misuse network, device or identity resources
- Example: Sending spam from compromised devices
- Example: Denial of Service attacks using computer resources of compromised devices

Data Loss

- Employee or hacker exfiltrates sensitive information from device or network
- Can be unintentional or malicious
- Remains biggest threat to mobile devices

Data Integrity Threats

- Attempts to corrupt or modify data
- The purpose is to disrupt operations of an enterprise or geared toward financial gain
- Can also occur unintentionally

http://www.symantec.com

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Mobile Hardware and Forensics

Mobile device forensics is highly **dependent on the underlying hardware of mobile devices**

Investigators need to take different approaches for mobile forensics depending upon the **mobile hardware architecture**

Proprietary hardware of mobile devices makes forensics **acquisition difficult**

Knowledge of mobile hardware also becomes **essential in case of a broken or damaged device** when it is not possible to access device using data ports

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Mobile OS and Forensics

A mobile operating system **determines the functions and features** available on mobile devices, and manages the communication between the mobile device and other compatible devices

This diversity in the mobile OS architecture may impact **forensic analysis process**

Investigators require **knowledge of underlying OS**, architecture, and file systems of mobile device under investigation

Knowledge of **mobile OS booting process** helps investigator to gain lower level access

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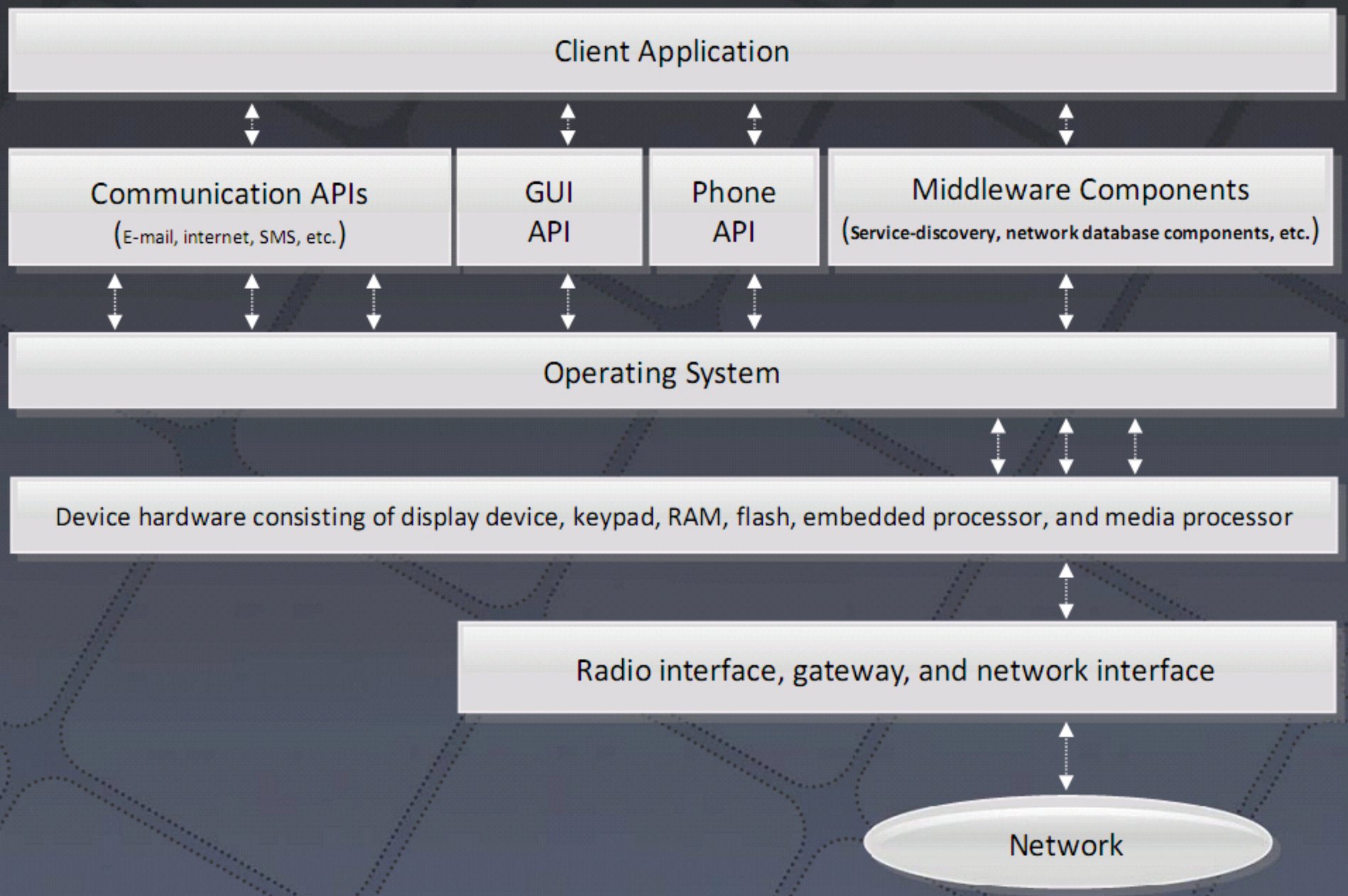
Architectural Layers of Mobile Device Environment



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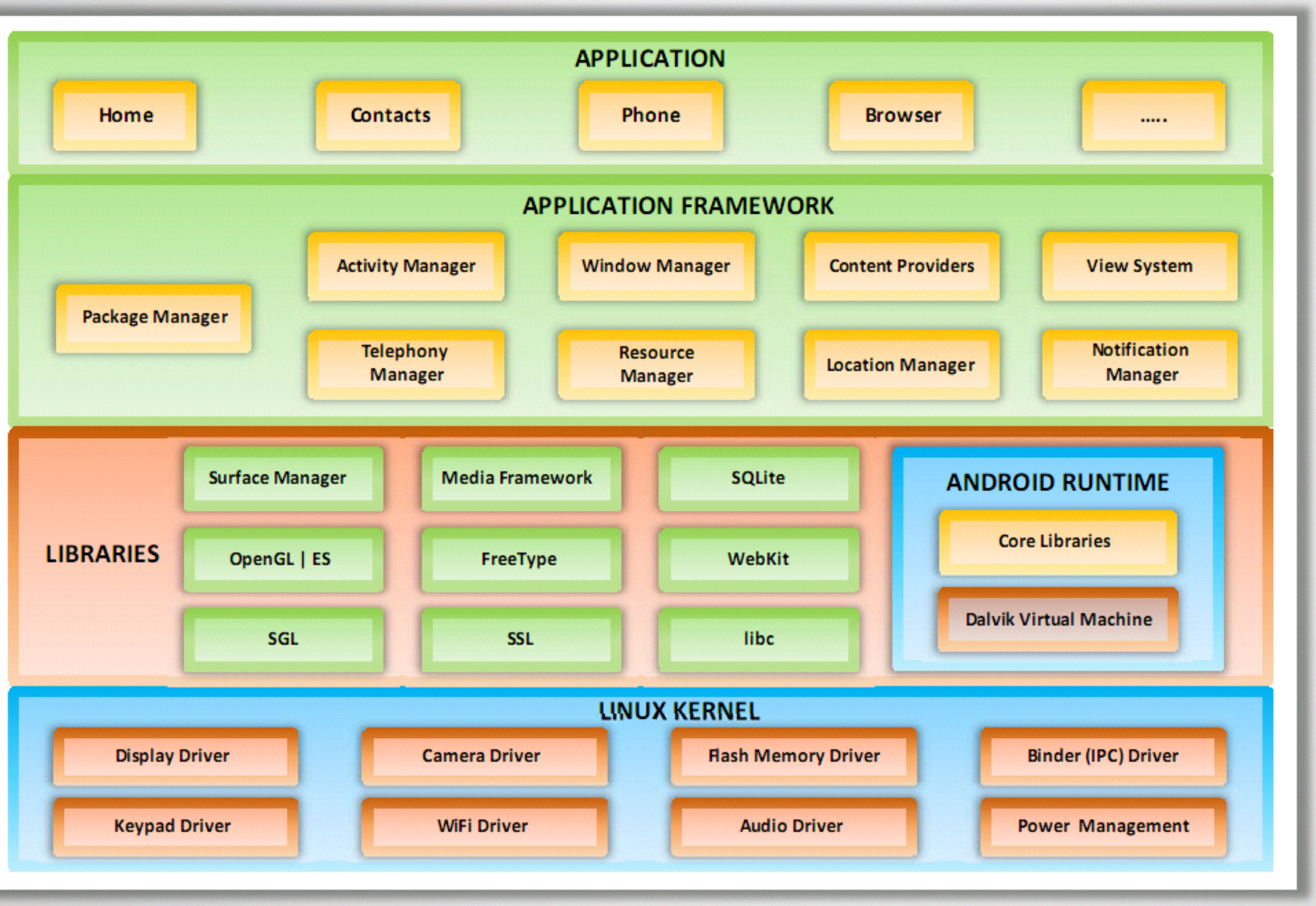
Android Architecture Stack



User-defined, standard applications

Supports application API interfaces

Native libraries written in C/C++, responsible for handling different types of data

Custom-built virtual machine

Built on top of the Linux 2.6 Kernel, responsible for interacting with the hardware

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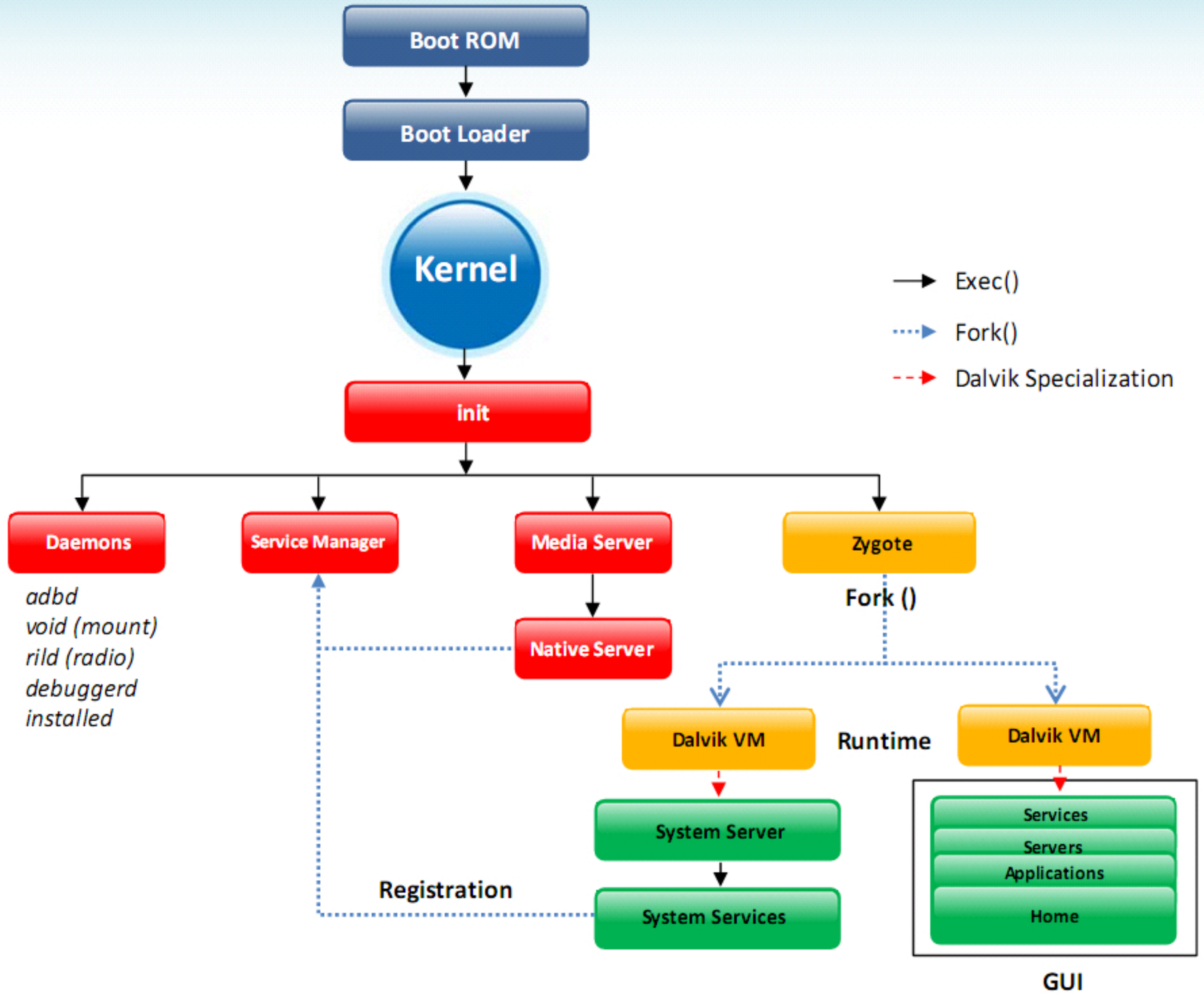
Android Boot Process

1. The Android Linux kernel component first calls the **init process**
2. The init process accesses the various processes and demons including init.rc mostly known as **zygote**, zygote is started
3. The zygote process **loads the core Java classes**, and **performs the initial processing steps**
4. After the initial load process, **zygote idles on a socket** and **waits for further requests**



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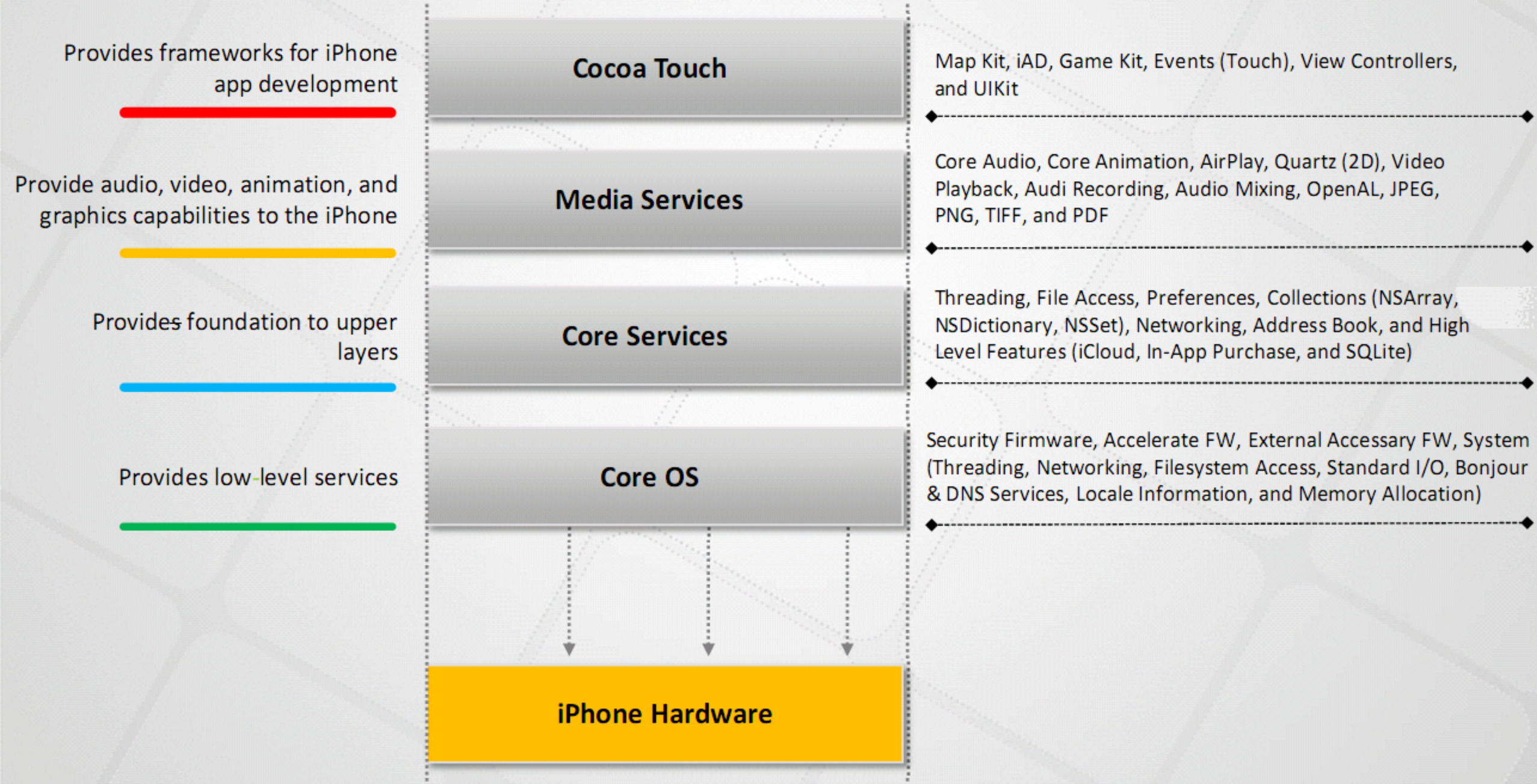
iOS Architecture

iPhone OS stack consists of four abstraction layers



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iOS Boot Process

The iPhone boot process consists of **multiple boot stages**. Each stage verifies the integrity and authenticity of the next stage

The normal booting process uses a **built-in chain-of-trust mechanism** that prevents lower level access to iOS implementation layers

Device Firmware Upgrade (DFU) mode is used during a forensics investigation to gain lower level access to the device

Using this mode, the investigator can **alter the boot sequence**

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Normal and DFU Mode Booting

Normal Boot Process:

- BootRom starts the booting process
- LLB, the first level boot loader, is loaded after verification of integrity and authenticity
- The stage 2 bootloader iBoot starts after verification of integrity and authenticity
- Kernel and NAND flash is also loaded after verification of integrity and authenticity

DFU Mode:

- iBoot is not booted during the DFU mode boot sequence

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Booting iPhone in DFU Mode

I. Connect the iPhone to a computer and launch **iTunes**

II. Turn the **iPhone off**

III. Hold down the **sleep/power button** and **home button** together for exactly **10 seconds**, then release the power button

IV. Continue to hold down the **Home button** until a message appears in iTunes saying that "**iTunes has detected an iPhone in recovery mode**"

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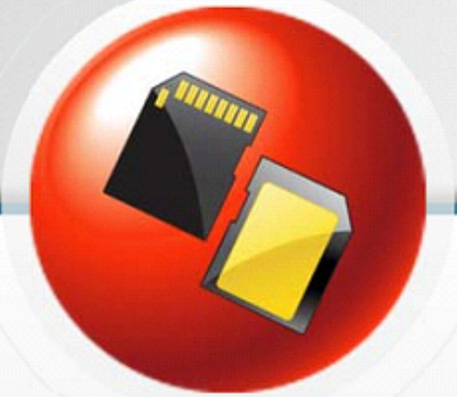
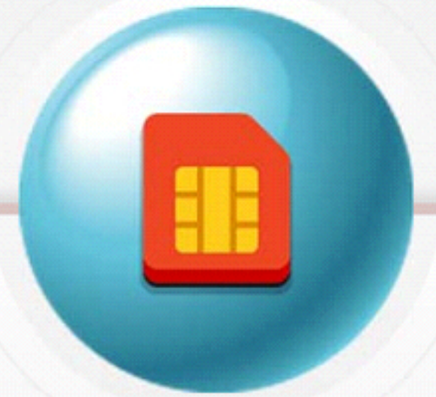
Mobile Storage and Evidence Locations



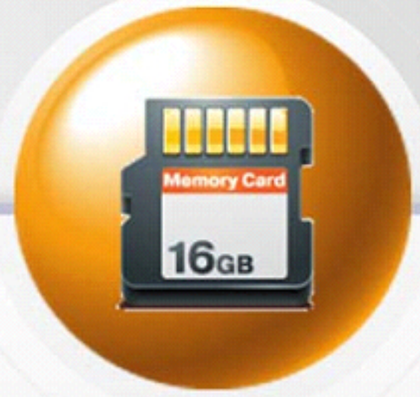
Internal Memory

RAM, ROM or flash memory (NAND / NOR) is used to store mobile phone's OS, applications and data



SIM Card

Stores personal information, address books, messages, and service-related information



External Memory

Stores personal information such as audio, video, images, etc.

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What Should You Do Before the Investigation?

1. Build a Forensics Workstation
2. Build the Investigation Team
3. Review Policies and Laws
4. Notify Decision Makers and Acquire Authorization
5. Risk Assessment
6. Build a Mobile Forensics Toolkit

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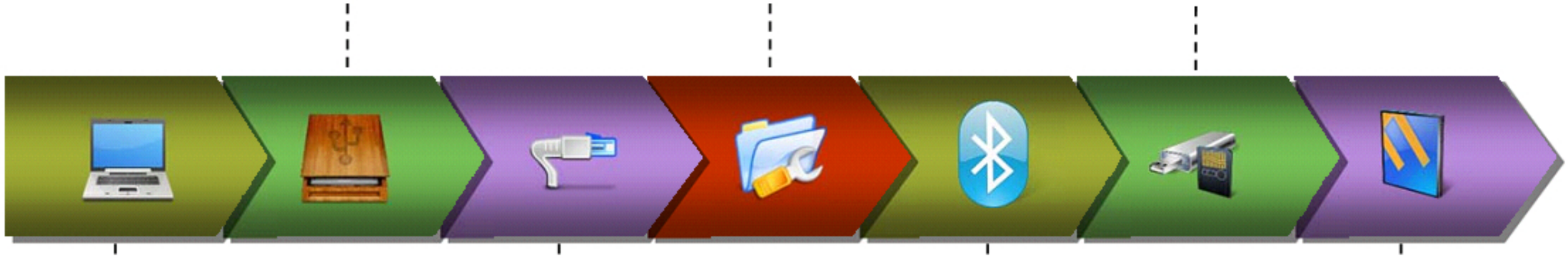
Build a Forensics Workstation

Build a mobile forensic workstation with the following equipment:

A USB (universal serial bus) connector

Mobile forensics toolkit

Micro SD Memory card Reader



A laptop or a desktop computer

Mobile hardware toolkit (Eg: Pro Tech Toolkit)

Cables (including FireWire, Bluetooth and IR)

SIM card Reader

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Build the Investigation Team

- The investigation team should consist of persons who possess **expertise** in, responding to seizing, collecting and reporting **evidence** from mobile devices. The investigation team includes Expert Witness, Evidence Manager, Evidence Documenter, Evidence Examiner/Investigator, Attorney, Photographer, Incident Responder, Decision Maker, and Incident Analyzer

- Each team member should have in-depth knowledge of a wide variety of mobile devices, their **hardware architecture**, **operating systems**, and **mobile apps**

- Each team member should be aware of local **laws and legal issues** associated with mobile-related crime

- Every team member should have the necessary clearance and authorization to conduct assigned tasks
- Keep the investigation team as small as possible to **ensure confidentiality**

- Identify team members and assign a **responsibility** to each team member
- Assign one team member as the **technical lead** for the investigation

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Review Policies and Laws

Review local laws that may influence the forensics investigation; investigators must follow a **legally accepted** forensics investigation process, and create documentation accordingly

Review internal **Bring Your Own Device (BYOD)** and **information security policies** of the organization carefully in cases of forensics investigation involving mobile phones issued by the organization

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Notify Decision Makers and Acquire Authorization

1

Notify the decision makers of the need to perform forensics investigation, and obtain the written authorization

2

Generally, incident response policies and procedures define the decision-making authority and the process to obtain authorization

3

After obtaining the authorization, assess the situation and define the course of action

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Risk Assessment

To prevent new data from **contaminating** the evidence, seal the device in an isolation container properly

Do not use **plastic bags** to carry out seized mobile device. Use recommended isolation containers

Consider the power state of mobile device seized. Expiration of the battery would be disastrous as important data may reside in **battery-dependent** volatile memory

Handle and transport mobile devices carefully as they are **fragile** and can be easily **damaged**

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Build a Mobile Forensics Toolkit

- Forensic investigators should be equipped with a right **set of tools**
- The mobile forensics toolkit includes both **hardware** and **software** tools required to **recover** and **analyze** data from mobile devices

Hardware Tools

- Cellebrite UFED System
- Secure ViewKit for Forensics
- DS-Device Seizure & Toolbox
- USB reader for SIM cards
- iGo
- DC Lab Power Supply 0-15V/3A
- Digital Display with Backlight
- Paraben's Phone Recovery Stick

Software Tools

- SEARCH Investigative Toolbar
- BitPim
- Oxygen Forensics Analayst
- Paraben's Sim Card Seizure
- MOBILedit! Forensic
- TULP2G
- iDEN Phonebook Manager
- SUMURI's PALADIN
- floAt's Mobile Agent
- XRY Logical & XRY Physical

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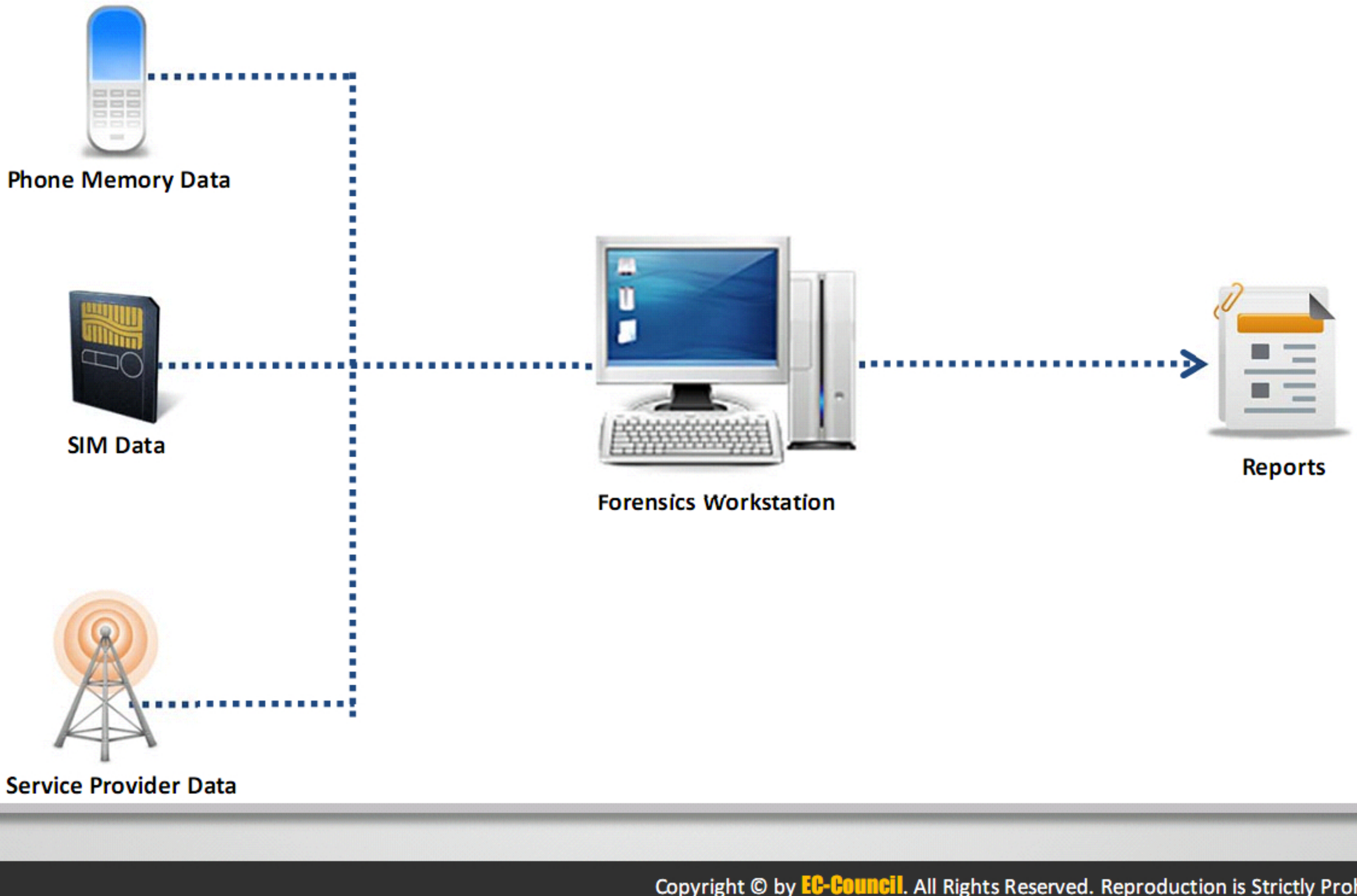
Mobile Phone Evidence Analysis



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Mobile Forensics Process

1. Collect and Preserve the Evidence
2. Document the Scene
3. Imaging and Profiling
4. Acquire and Analyze Information
5. Generate Report

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Collecting the Evidence

1. Protect the **integrity** of traditional and electronic evidence
2. Prevent **unauthorized users** from entering at the scene and touching the evidence
3. Collect all the **electronic devices** found at the crime scene
4. Check whether the **mobile device** is **connected to a computer**
5. Confirm the **power state** of the devices by checking flashing light
6. Collect **non-electronic evidence** such as written passwords, handwritten notes, and computer printouts

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Document the Scene

1. Document all the **electronic devices** found at the crime scene
2. Take photographs of all evidence at the scene, and **write notes on what you have seen** on the screen
3. Document the **state of the device** during seizure
4. Document any **activity on the electronic devices** found at the crime scene

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Document the Evidence

Phone Identification

- Identify the brand, model, operating system, and the network **service provider**
- It helps to choose **an appropriate forensics tool** for the data acquisition

Connection Identification

- Identify the type of **connection** used to connect to the forensics workstation
- It may be a cable, Infrared, or Bluetooth
- This depends upon the phone, forensics tool and acquisition conditions

Tool Selection

Based on the mobile device model and the connection, select a forensics tool that have the following capabilities:

- Usable
- Accurate
- Verifiable
- Comprehensive
- Deterministic

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Evidence Preservation

- The aim of the preservation step is to **seize the suspect mobile phone** and its associated peripherals without altering the data in it

- It is the first step carried out **prior to the actual investigation**

- It involves **discovering**, **recognizing**, **documenting**, and **collecting** the digital evidence obtained at the crime scene

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Set of Rules for Switching ON/OFF Mobile Phone

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01

ON State

- If the device is "**ON**", do NOT turn it "**OFF**“, turning it "OFF" could activate lockout feature
- Write down all **information on display** (photograph, if possible)
- **Power down** prior to transport (take any power supply cord present)

02

OFF State

- If the device is "**OFF**", leave it "**OFF**"
- Turning it on could alter evidence on device (same as computers)

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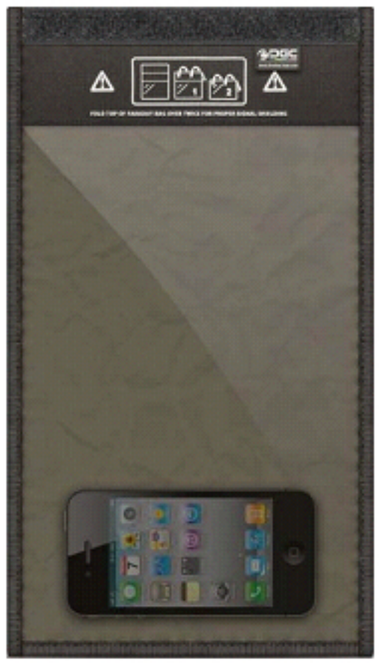
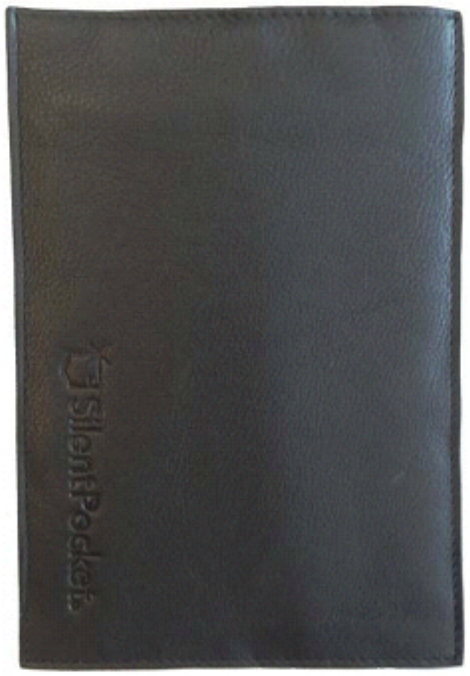
Mobile Phone Signal Containment

- Mobile device should be protected from signal **interruption**, and data overwriting
- Use **signal containment** devices and bags to achieve and maintain network isolation



Faraday Bag

Wireless StrongHold Bag



RFID Shielding Cell Phone Case

RF Shield Box

Arson Cans

http://www.amazon.com, http://www.meratronik.com, http://www.sirchie.com

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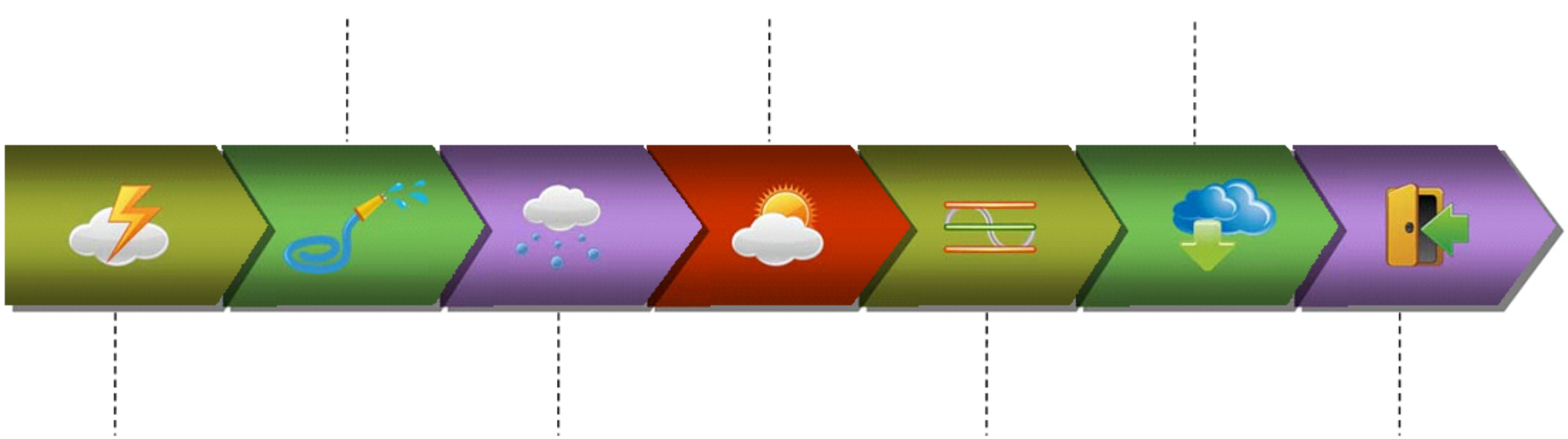
Packing, Transporting, and Storing the Evidence

- Pack the **collected evidence** in a static proof bag duly signed and dated by the investigator
- Evidence collected from the crime scene must be transported carefully to the **forensics workshop**

Factors that might affect mobile devices during transportation:



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Forensic Imaging

A forensic investigator should not directly work on the original evidence. He/she should instead create **a forensic image of the mobile device** obtained at the crime scene

File carving and **forensic analysis** is conducted on forensic image in order to leave the actual evidence intact

Possible **mobile phone storage** for imaging:

- Mobile phone memory
- SD card memory
- SIM card memory

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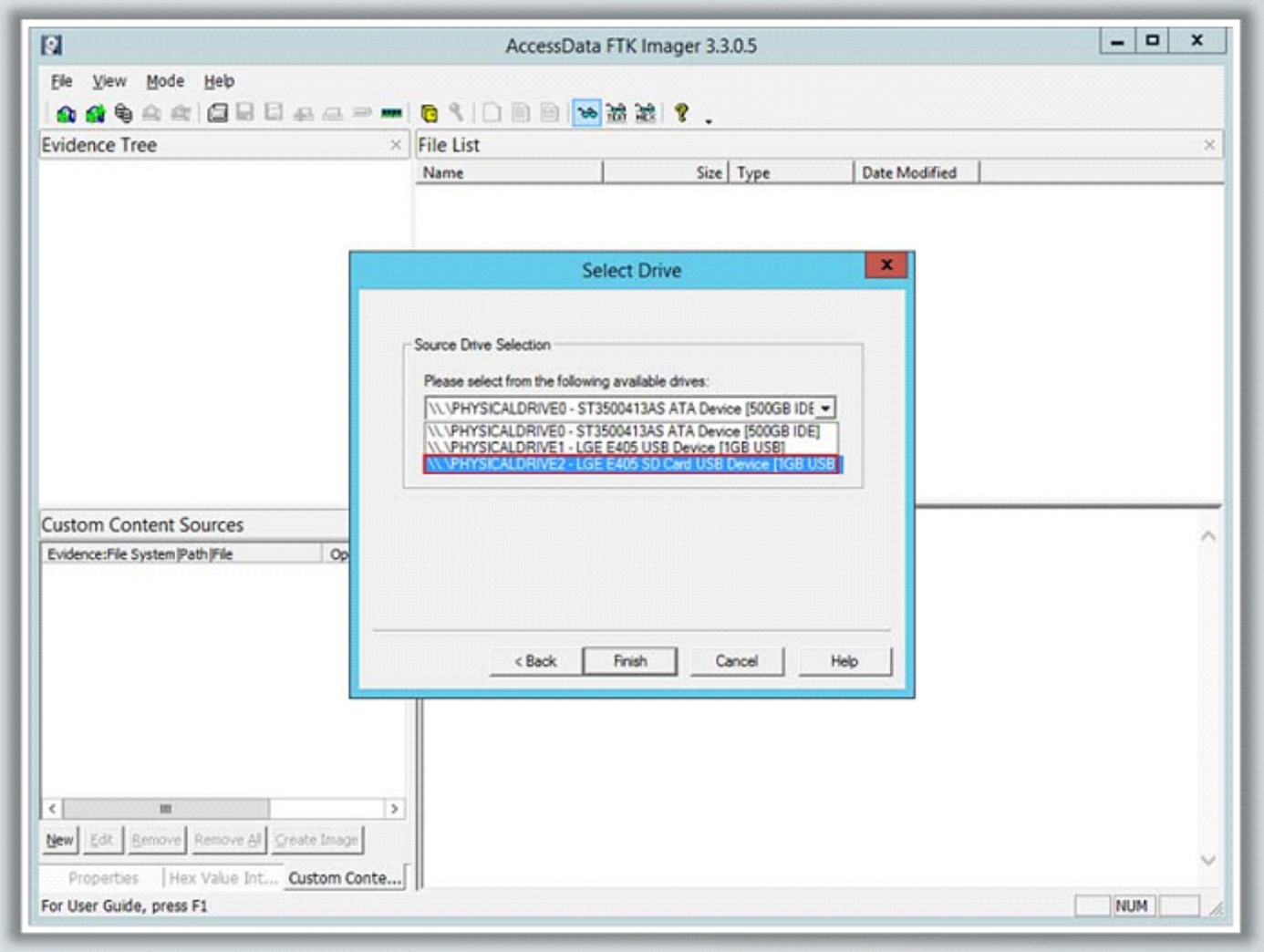
Forensic Imaging of Android Device Using FTK Imager

Forensic Imaging of Phone Memory:

- Connect mobile phone to **forensics workstation**
- Launch FTK Imager
- Select the **drive** that represents the attached mobile phone
- Create a **forensic image** of the selected drive



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Forensic Imaging of Android Device Using FTK Imager (Cont'd)

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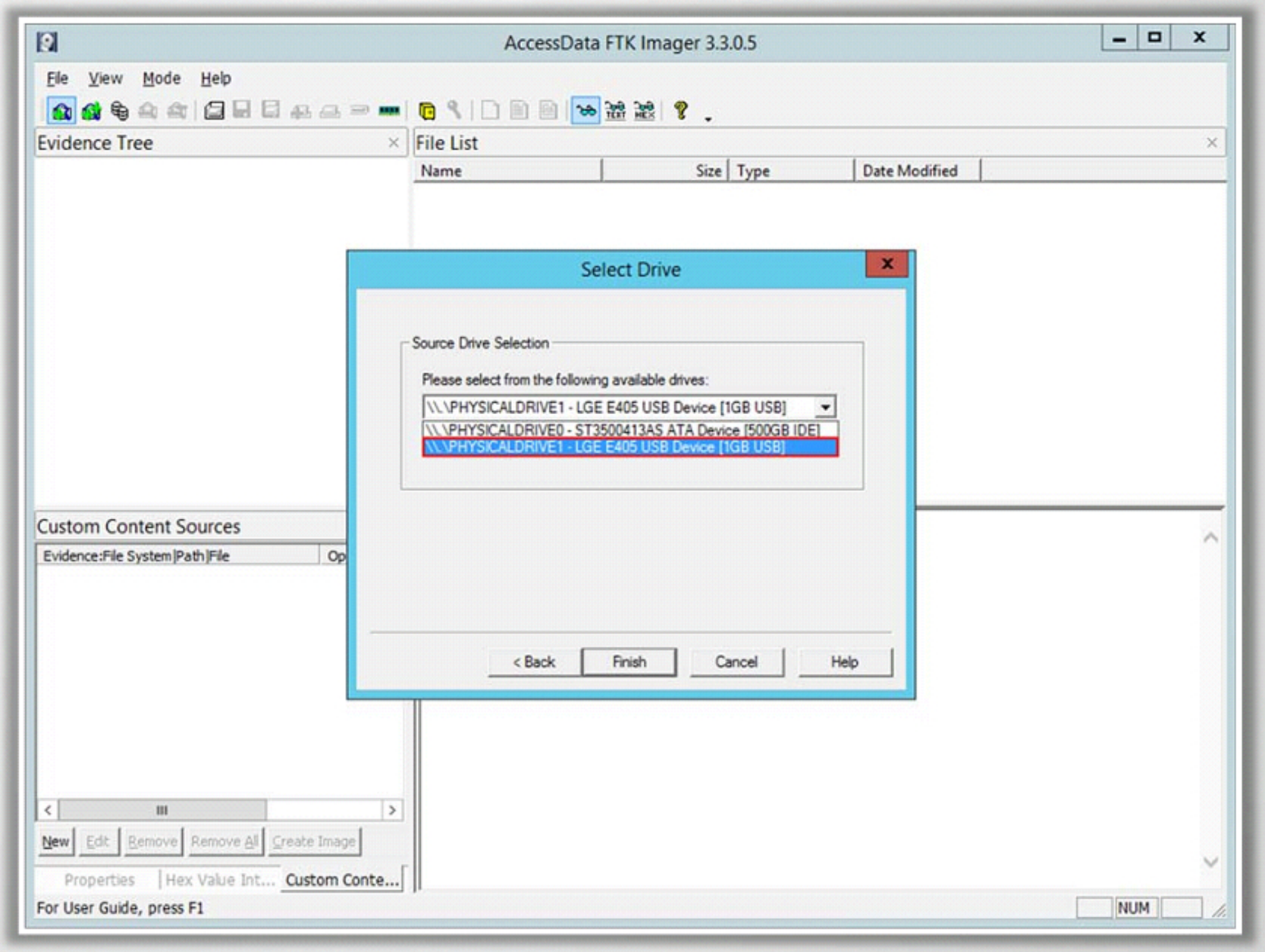
Forensic Imaging of SD Card:

- Safely **remove** the SD card from the mobile phone
- Connect to the SD card to the workstation using **an SD card reader**
- Launch **FTK Imager** tool
- Select the **drive** that represents the SD card memory
- Create **a forensic image** of the SD card



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Creating Disk Image of an iPhone Using SSH

Run following **command on Linux**:

Syntax:

```
ssh -l <username> <your Linux box host address>  dd if=/dev/disk0 | dd
of=~/myiphoneback.img
```

```
root@kali:~# ssh root@192.168.1.65 dd if=/dev/rdisk0 bs=1M | dd of=iphone-image.img
root@192.168.1.65's password:
15357+1 records in
15357+1 records out
16103374848 bytes (16 GB) copied, 12211.6 s, 1.3 MB/s
31451904+0 records in
31451904+0 records out
16103374848 bytes (16 GB) copied, 12215.8 s, 1.3 MB/s
```

What you need before **creating the image**:

- iPhone should be jailbroken
- SSH should be installed on both iPhone and workstation running Linux OS
- iPhone's IP address
- Computer's IP address

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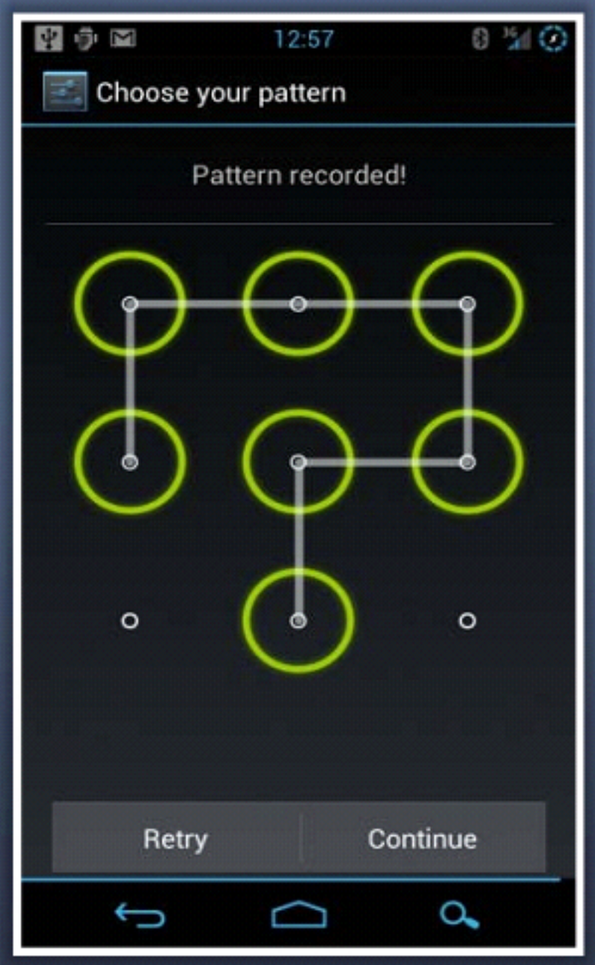
Phone Locking

- Mobile phones use three types of **phone lock schemes** to prevent unauthorized user access
- If phone device obtained at a crime scene is in a **locked state**, the challenge of unlocking it arises
- Forensics investigator needs to **bypass the phone lock** to forensically investigate the mobile phone

PIN Lock

Pattern Lock



Password Lock

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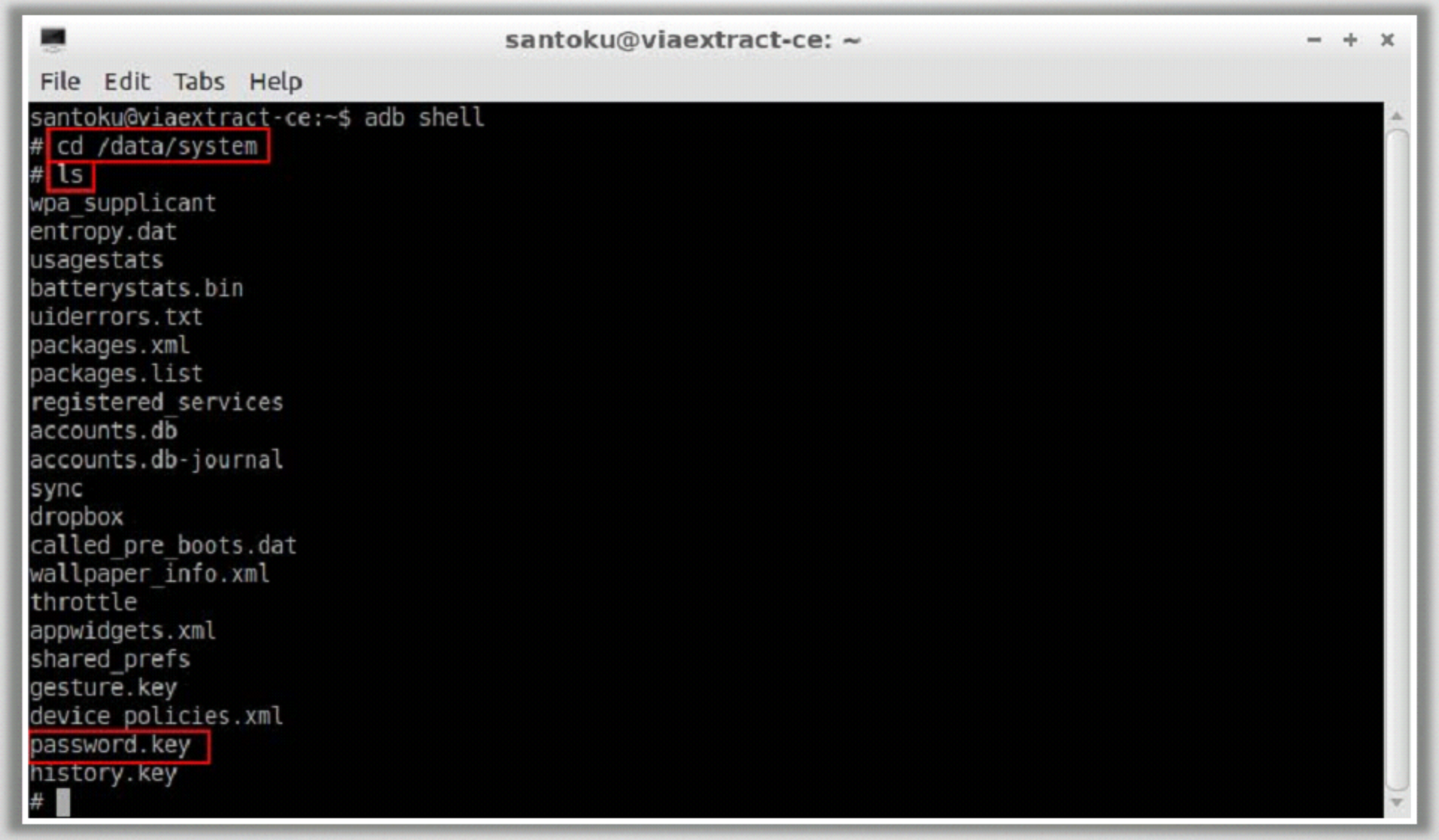
Bypassing Android Phone Lock Password Using ADB

- Connect the device to the **forensics workstation** through USB
- Launch **adb shell** using ViaExtract
- Remove **password.key** file from **android directory**



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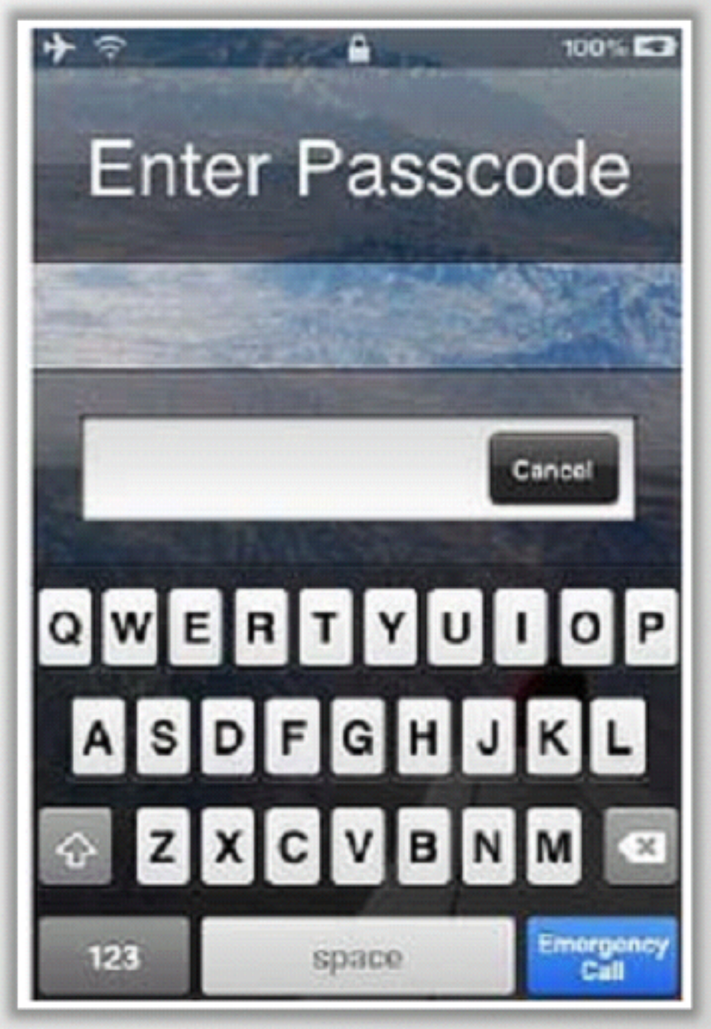
iPhone Passcodes

Password Type: Numeric Only
Length:4

Password Type: Numeric Only
Length: not equal to 4

Password Type: Alpha Numeric
Length: Any length



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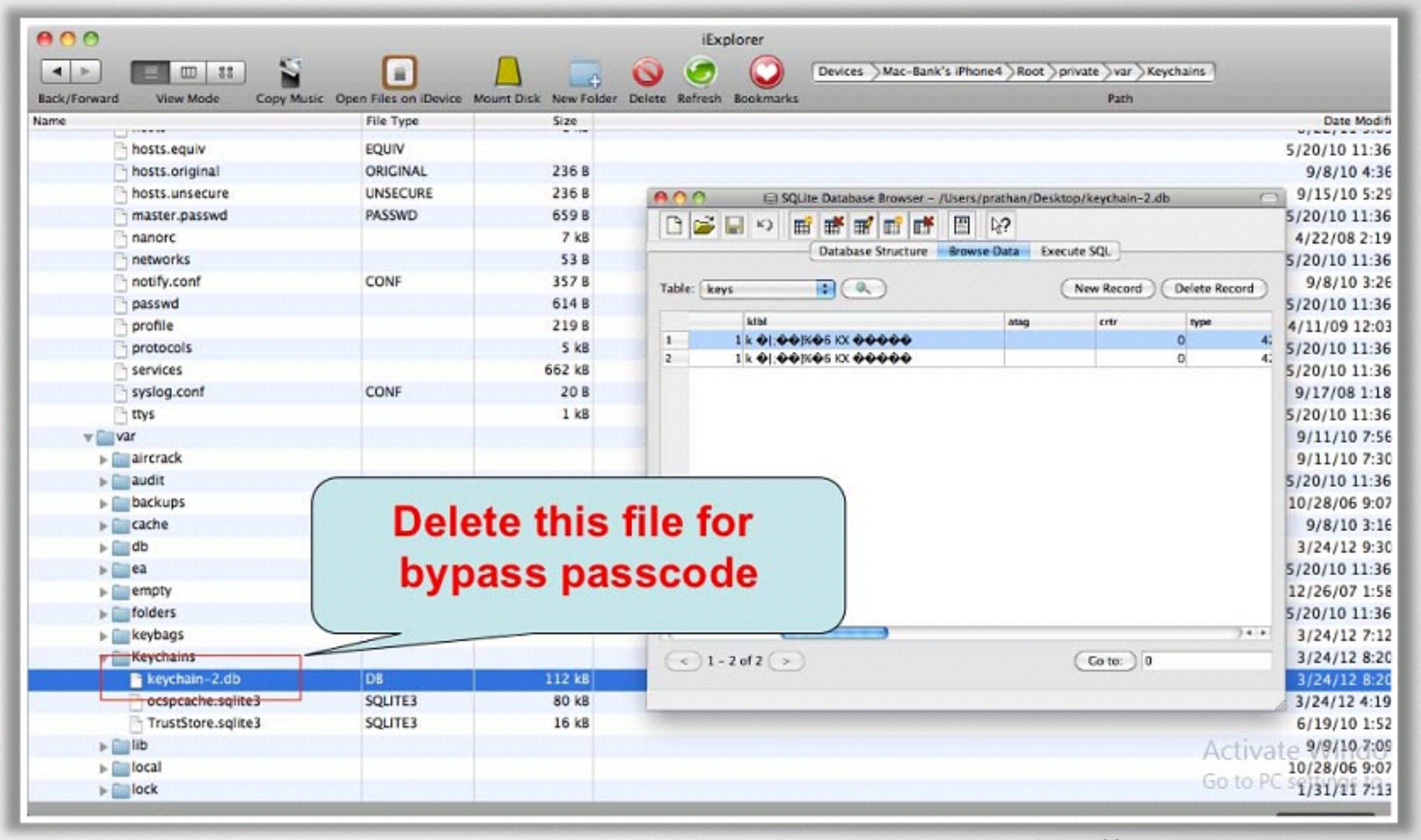
Bypassing the iPhone Passcode Using IExplorer

- Connect the device to the **workstation**
- Browse the iPhone **file system** with IExplorer
- Navigate to the **directory** /var/mobile/Library/Preferences/ and **delete** **com.apple.springboard.plist**
- Navigate to the directory **/var/Keychains/** and **delete** **keychain-2.db**
- **Reboot** the iPhone

Note: This technique works for **jailbroken** devices only



http://www.macroplant.com

- In addition to this, tools like **iPhoneBrowser**, **iFunBox**, **OpenSSHSSH** and **iMazing** also help in bypassing the passcode

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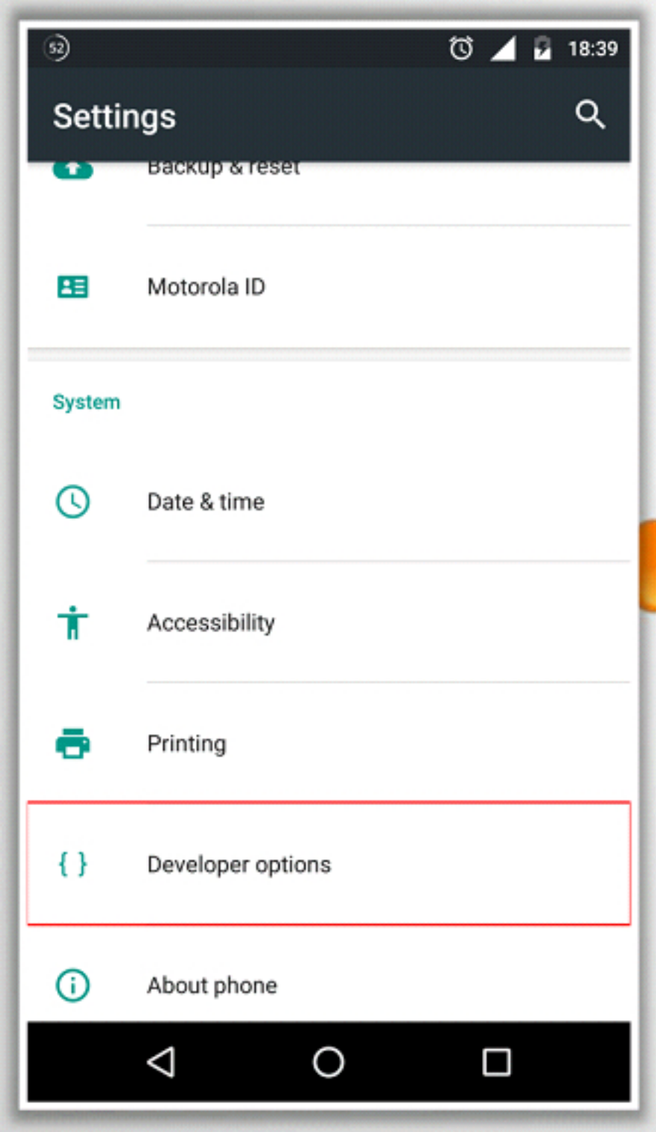
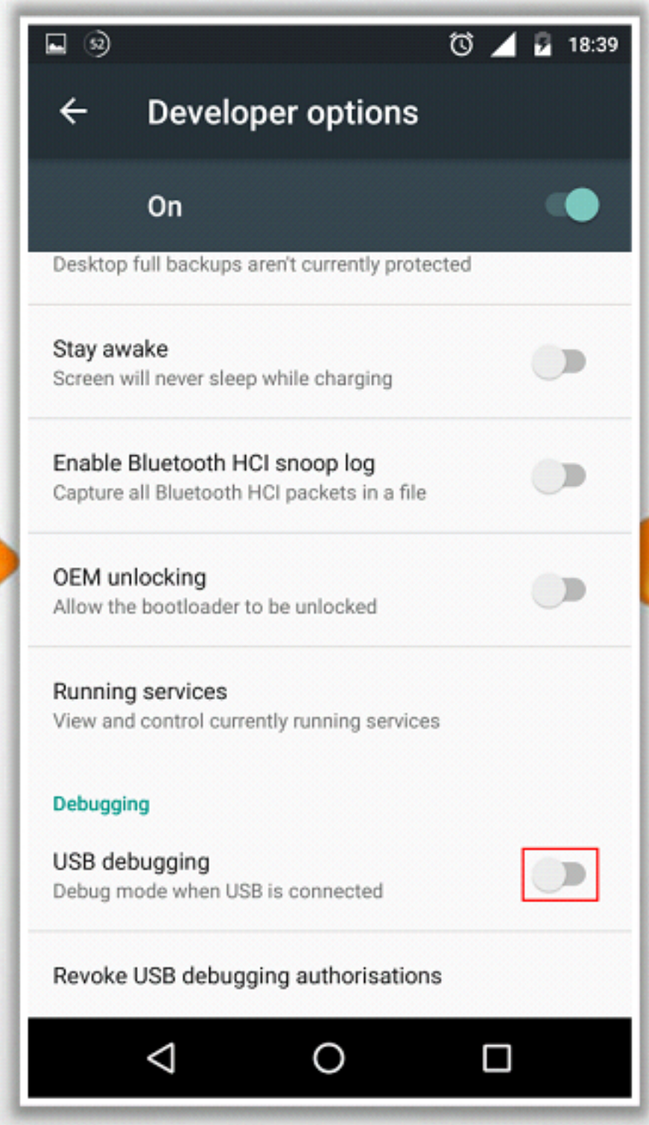
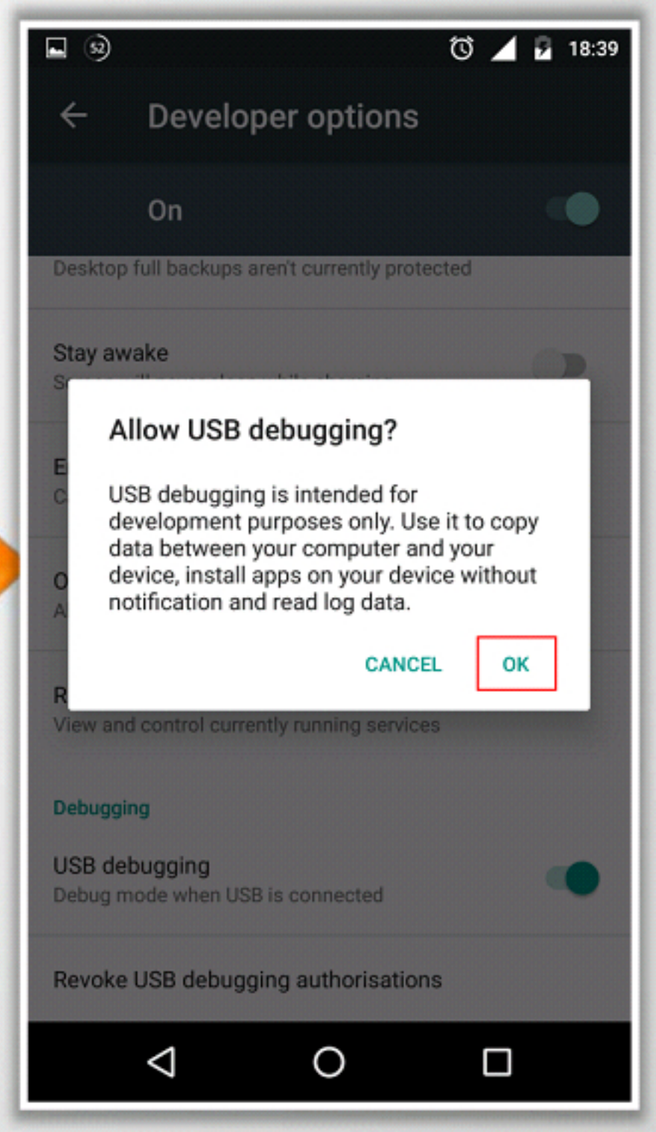
Enabling USB Debugging

- Go to **Settings** → **Developer options**, and select **USB Debugging**







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Platform Security Removal Techniques: Jailbreaking/Rooting

- Forensic investigators use rooting/jailbreaking to **attain privileged control** (known as "root access") within device's subsystem, so as to perform data acquisition

Android Rooting Tools

One Click Root
https://www.oneclickroot.com

Kingo Android ROOT
https://www.kingoapp.com

Towelroot
http://towelroot.info

RescueRoot
http://rescueroot.com

iOS Jailbreaking Tools

PANGU JAIL BREAK
http://en.pangu.io/

Redsn0w
http://www.redsn0w.us

Sn0wbreeze
http://ih8sn0w.sexy

GeekSn0w
http://geeksn0w.it

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Mobile Evidence Acquisition

- The seized mobile phone undergoes **data acquisition** and **forensic imaging** process at the forensics workstation
- During the acquisition process, all possible data from **internal** and **external** memory of the mobile phone is extracted for forensic analysis

- Data acquisition and forensic analysis requires:
  - **Unlocking** the device
  - **Rooting** or **Jailbreaking** of the device
  - Enabling **USB debugging** mode in the device

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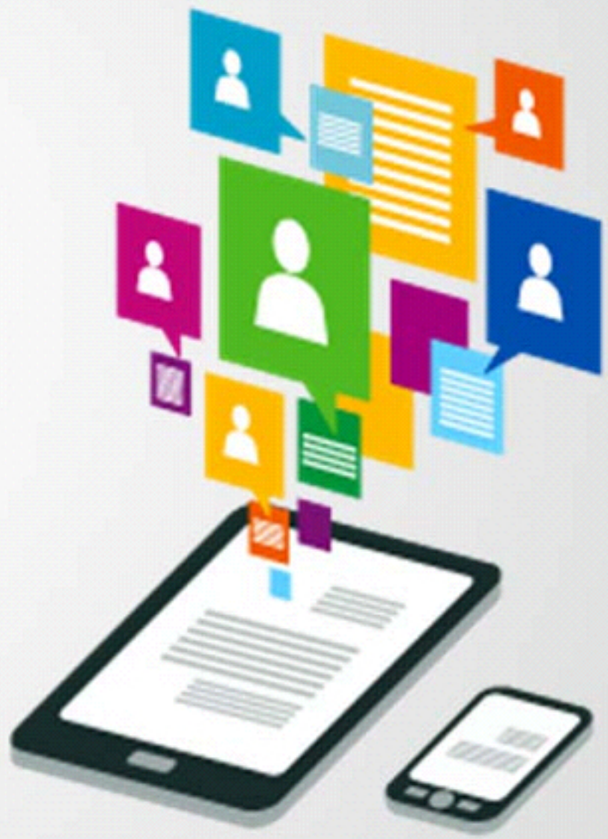
Data Acquisition Methods

- Cellular Data Acquisition
- SIM File System Acquisition
- Logical Acquisition
- Physical Acquisition
- File System Acquisition



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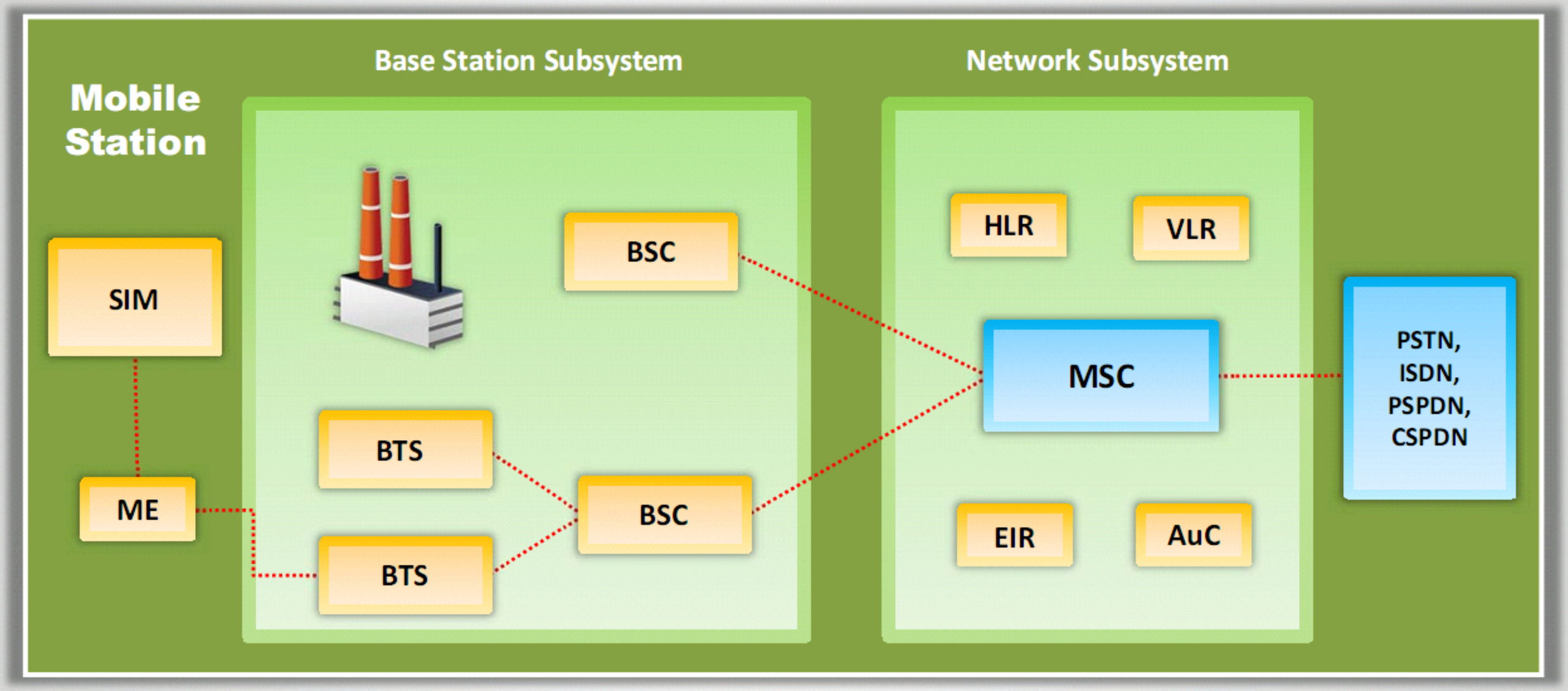
Cellular Network



SIM: Subscriber Identity Module

MSC: **Mobile Services Switching Center**

HLR: **Home Location Register**

BTS: **Base Transceiver Station**

AuC: Authentication Center

VLR: **Visitor Location Register**

BSC: **Base Station Controller**

ME: Mobile Equipment

EIR: Equipment Identity Register

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Components of Cellular Network

1. Mobile Switching Center (MSC): It is the **switching system** for the cellular network
2. Base Transceiver Station (BTS): It is the radio transceiver equipment that **communicates with mobile phones**
3. Base Station Controller (BSC): It manages the transceiver's equipment and performs **channel assignment**
4. Base Station Subsystem (BSS): is responsible for managing the radio network and is controlled by the **Mobile Service Switching Center** (MSC). It consists of the elements Base Station controller (BSC), Base Transceiver Station (BTS), and Transcoder (TC)
5. Home Location Register (HLR): It is the database at the MSC. It is the **central repository system** for subscriber data and service information
6. Visitor Location Register (VLR): It is the **database** used in conjunction with the HLR for mobile phones roaming outside their service area

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Different Cellular Networks

1. Code Division Multiple Access (CDMA)
2. Enhanced Data Rates for GSM Evolution (EDGE)
3. Integrated Digital Enhanced Network (iDEN)
4. General Packet Radio Service (GPRS)
5. Global System for Mobile Communications (GSM)
6. High Speed Downlink Packet Access (HSDPA)
7. Time Division Multiple Access (TDMA)
8. Universal Mobile Telecommunications System (UMTS)
9. Unlicensed Mobile Access (UMA)

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Cell Site Analysis: Analyzing Service Provider Data

Service provider data can act as **back up evidence** for the mobile forensics investigator

It is useful when the **attacker** or owner of the mobile phone has deleted call history and/or text messages from the device in order to **wipe out** evidence

It can also be required in the following cases:

- When recovering of **deleted data** is not possible
- When **location-based** services are not turned ON in the phone

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Cell Site Analysis: Analyzing Service Provider Data (Cont'd)

- Potential evidence that could be obtained from **Service Provider Data**:
  - Phone owner's location
  - Call Detail Records (**CDR**)
  - Billing information
  - Whether mobile phone was in stationary or moving state at a specific interval of time

- CDR can provide a detail information about particular call made
- CDR has **probative value** for investigative or legal purposes
- Investigator should investigate both device data (**internal, external,** and **SIM**) and service provider data to find out potential evidence

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CDR Contents

1	The phone number of the subscriber from where call originated (calling party, **A-party**)
2	**The phone number receiving the call (called party, B-party)**
3	The starting time of the call (**date and time**)
4	**The call duration**
5	The **billing phone** number that is charged for the call
6	**The identification of the telephone exchange or equipment writing the record**
7	A unique **sequence number** identifying the record
8	**Additional digits on the called number used to route or charge the call**
9	The **disposition** or the results of the call, indicating, for example, whether the call was connected
10	**The route by which the call entered the exchange**
11	The route by which the call left the **exchange**
12	**Call type (voice, SMS, etc.)**
13	Any **fault condition** encountered

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Sample CDR Log File

C|HFI Computer Hacking Forensic Investigator

Call Detail Records

Latitude	Longitude	Date	Time	Number	Name	Duration
44.50880 N	73.18223W	1/28/2008	0917	802-555-1024	Chittenden Bank	0:10:17
44.50880 N	73.18223W	1/28/2008	0942	802-555-8673	Poopsei LauRue	0:01:03
44.50880 N	73.18223W	1/28/2008	0945	802-555-9201	Hanley Strappman	0:05:32
44.27834 N	73.21263W	1/29/2008	2205	802-555-7758	Verizon voice mail	0:01:13
44.27834 N	73.21263W	1/29/2008	1532	802-555-4492	Widgets LCC	0:03:47
44.27834 N	73.21263W	1/29/2008	2209	802-555-7758	Verizon voice mail	0:00:36
44.50880 N	73.18223W	1/30/2008	0830	202-555-1818	British Embassy	0:18:12
44.27834 N	73.21263W	1/30/2008	2208	802-555-7758	Verizon voice mail	0:00:53
44.27834 N	73.21263W	1/30/2008	2211	802-555-8673	Poopsei LauRue	0:06:18
44.50880 N	73.18223W	1/31/2008	0903	202-555-1843	British Embassy	0:03:21
44.50880 N	73.18223W	1/31/2008	0908	416-555-9834	British Embassy	0:22:04
44.4143 N	73.03561W	1/31/2008	1047	802-555-9201	Hanley Strappman	0:01:02
44.4143 N	73.03561W	1/31/2008	1050	213-555-2761	M Fendell	0:09:06
44.25295 N	73.58229W	1/31/2008	1127	802-555-9201	Hanley Strappman	0:05:38

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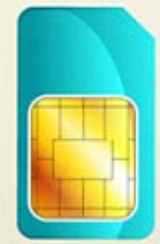
Subscriber Identity Module (SIM)

SIM is a removable component that contains essential **information about the subscriber**



It has both **volatile** and **nonvolatile memory**

The **file system** of a SIM resides in nonvolatile memory

The SIM's main function entails **authenticating the user of the cell phone** to the network to gain access to subscribed services

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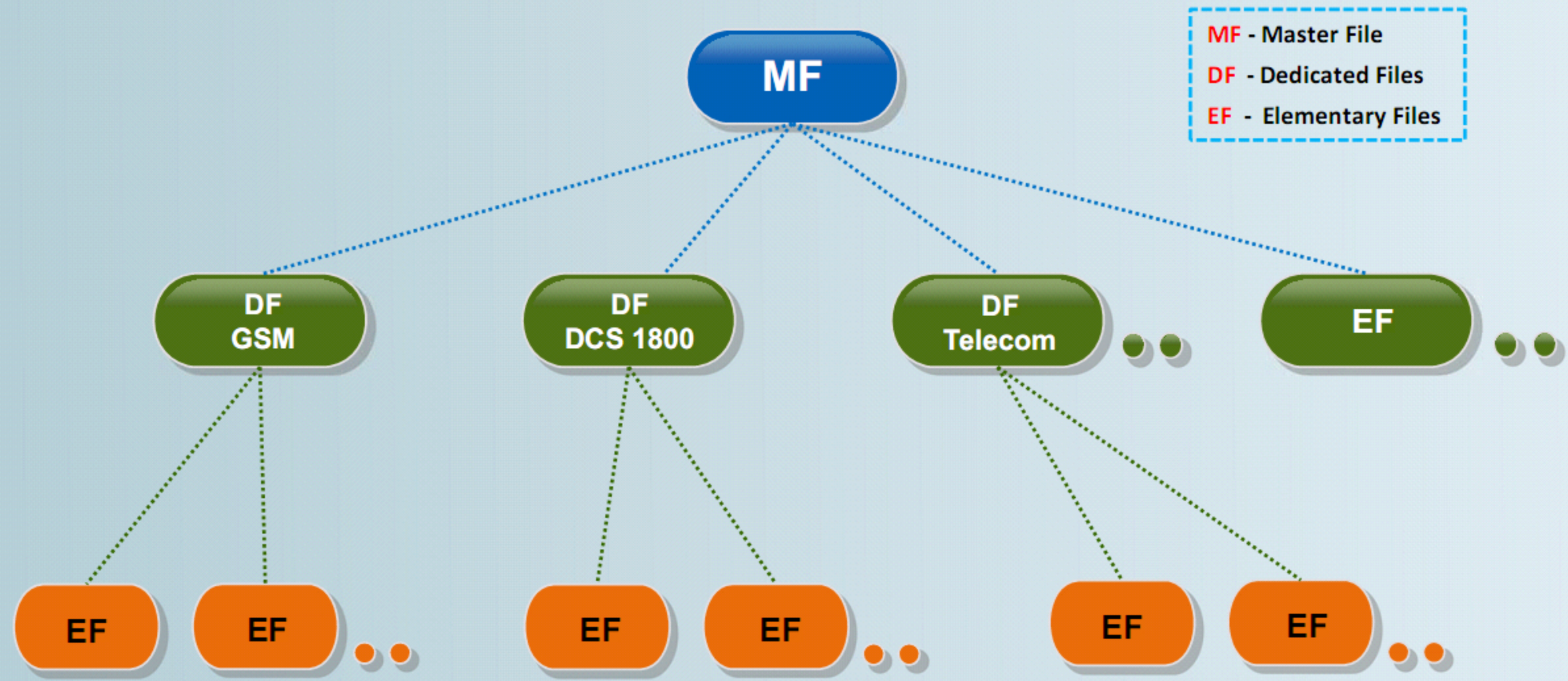
SIM File System



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Data Stored in a Subscriber Identity Module

C|HFI Computer Hacking Forensic Investigator

SIM is a **microcontroller-based smart card** that stores important data including:

- Integrated circuit card identifier (ICCID)
- International mobile subscriber identity (IMSI)
- Service provider name (SPN)
- Mobile country code (MCC)
- Mobile network code (MNC)
- Mobile subscriber identification number (MSIN)
- Mobile international subscriber directory number (MSISDN)
- Abbreviated dialing numbers (ADN)
- Last dialed numbers (LDN)
- Short message service (SMS)
- Text Message parameters (SMSP)
- Text message status (SMSS)
- Phase ID (Phase)
- SIM Service table (SST)
- HPLMN search period (HPLMNSP)
- PLMN selector (PLMNsel)
- Forbidden PLMNs (FPLMN)
- Capability configuration parameter (CCP)
- Access control class (ACC)
- Broadcast control channels (BCCH)
- Language preference (LP)
- Card holder verification (CHV1 and CHV2)
- Ciphering key (Kc)
- Ciphering key sequence number
- Emergency call code
- Fixed dialing numbers (FDN)
- Dialing Extension (EXT1 & EXT2)
- Groups (GID1 & GID2)
- Preferred network messages (CBMI)
- Calls per unit (PUCT)
- Accumulated Call Meter (ACM)
- Call Limit (ACMmax)
- Location Information (LOCI)
- Local area identity (LAI)
- Own dialing number
- Temporary mobile subscriber identity (TMSI)
- Routing area identifier (RIA) network code
- Service dialing numbers (SDNs)
- Depersonalization Keys

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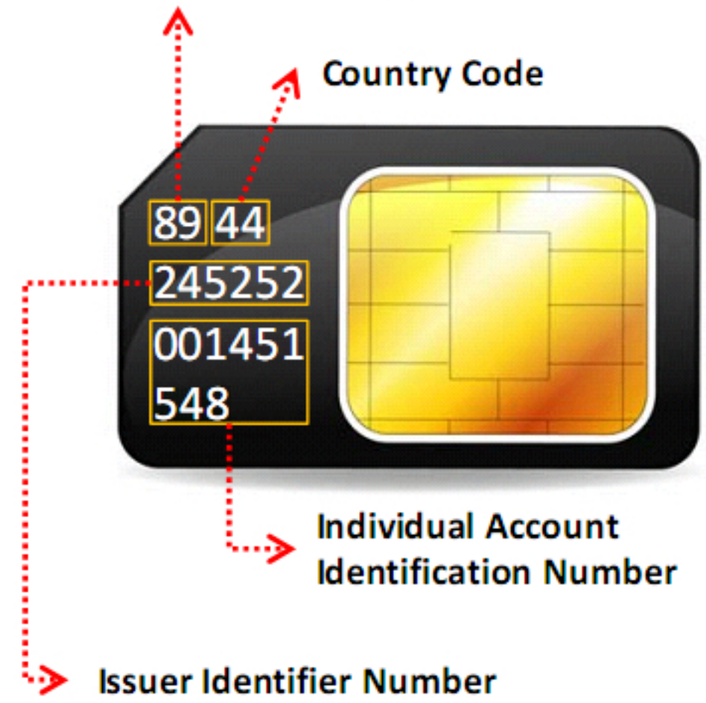
Integrated Circuit Card Identification (ICCID)

ICCID

- The ICCID of the (U)SIM can be up to **20 digits long**
- It consists of an **industry identifier prefix** (89 for telecommunications), followed by a country code, an issuer identifier number, and an individual **account identification** number
- This code helps to identify the **country** and **network operator's name**
- If ICCID does not exist on the SIM, get it by using a (U)SIM acquisition tool such as **ForensicSIM** Toolkit



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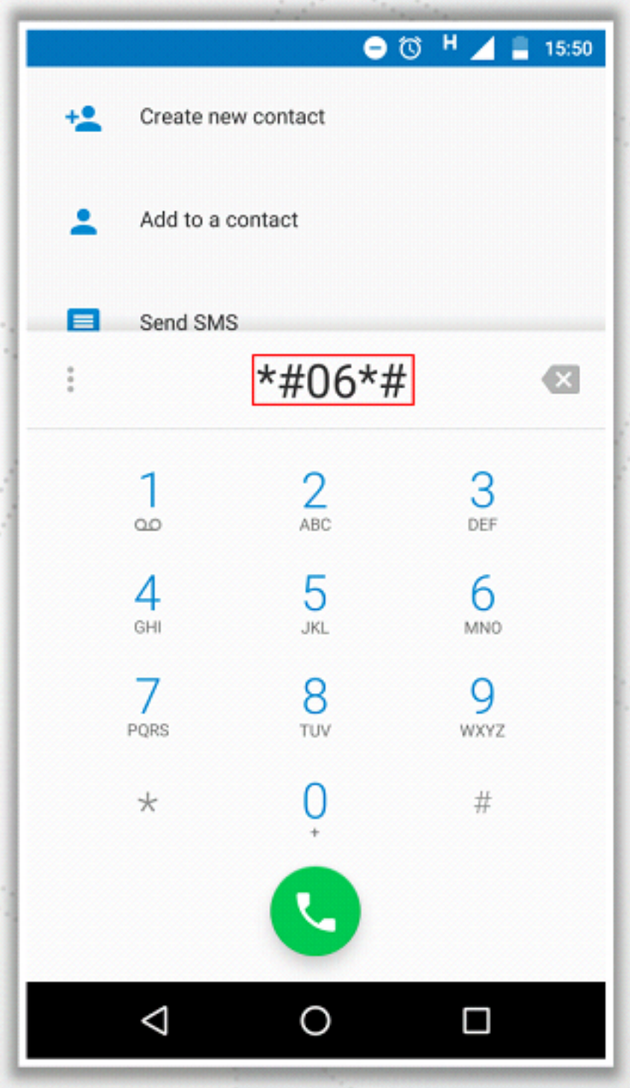
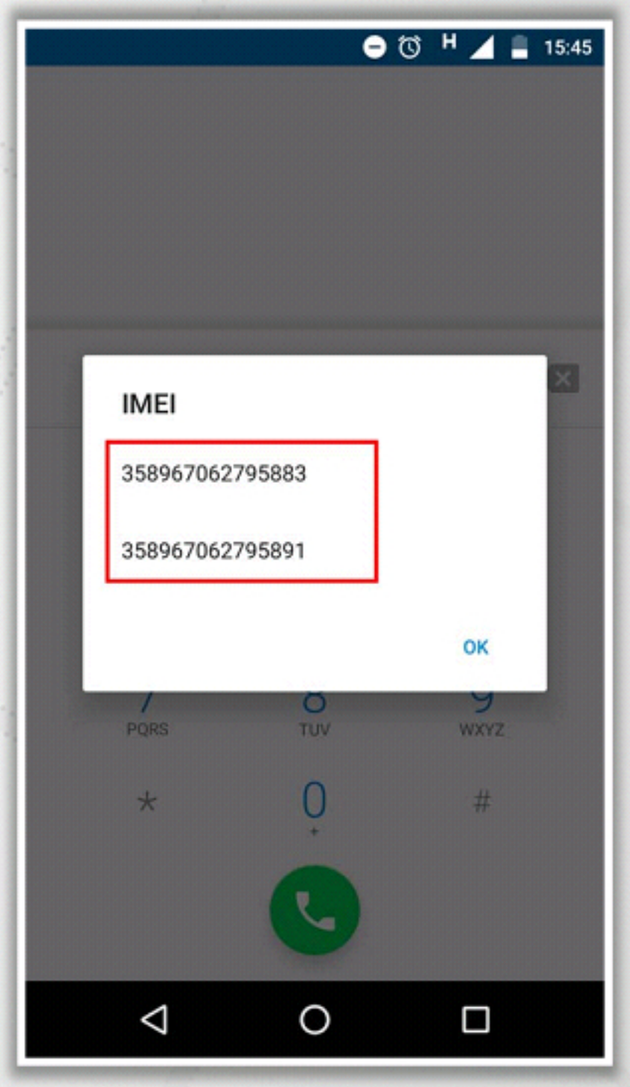
International Mobile Equipment Identifier (IMEI)

- IMEI is a **15-digit number** that indicates the manufacturer, model type, and country of approval for GSM devices
- First eight digits, known as the **Type Allocation Code** (TAC), give the model and origin
- For powered on GSM and UMTS phones, the IMEI can be obtained by keying in ***#06#**





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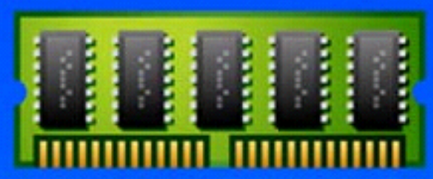
Electronic Serial Number (ESN)

- ESN is a unique **32-bit identifier recorded on a secure chip** in a mobile phone by the manufacturer
- The first 8-14 bits identify the **manufacturer**, and the remaining bits identify the assigned **serial number**



Mobile Station Information		
ESN (Hex):	0x801599A1	
ESN (Dec):	28-01415585	
MCC:	0	
MCC:		
MSD1:	0000009233	
Slot Class:	Slotted	
Slot Cycle Index:	1	
Protocol Revision:	7 (IS-2000-A)	
Band Class:	US Cell	US PC9
MS Operating Mode:	COMA	COMA
Max EIRP (dBII):	-7	-7
Registration Type:	Timer Based	
QPCH Supported:	Yes	
Enhanced RC Support:	Yes	
Min Power Control Step:	0.25 d8	

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SIM Cloning

- **Duplicating a SIM card** for further investigation in order to avoid **accidental tampering** of original SIM data

SIM Cloning Tool - MOBILedit

http://www.mobiledit.com

Prerequisites:

- SIM card Reader
- Blank SIM card or Super SIM card
- SIM cloning software

SIM Cloning Tools

- SIMiFOR ASC - SIM Cloner (http://www.forensicts.co.uk)
- 001Micron Data Recovery (http://www.simrecovery.com/)

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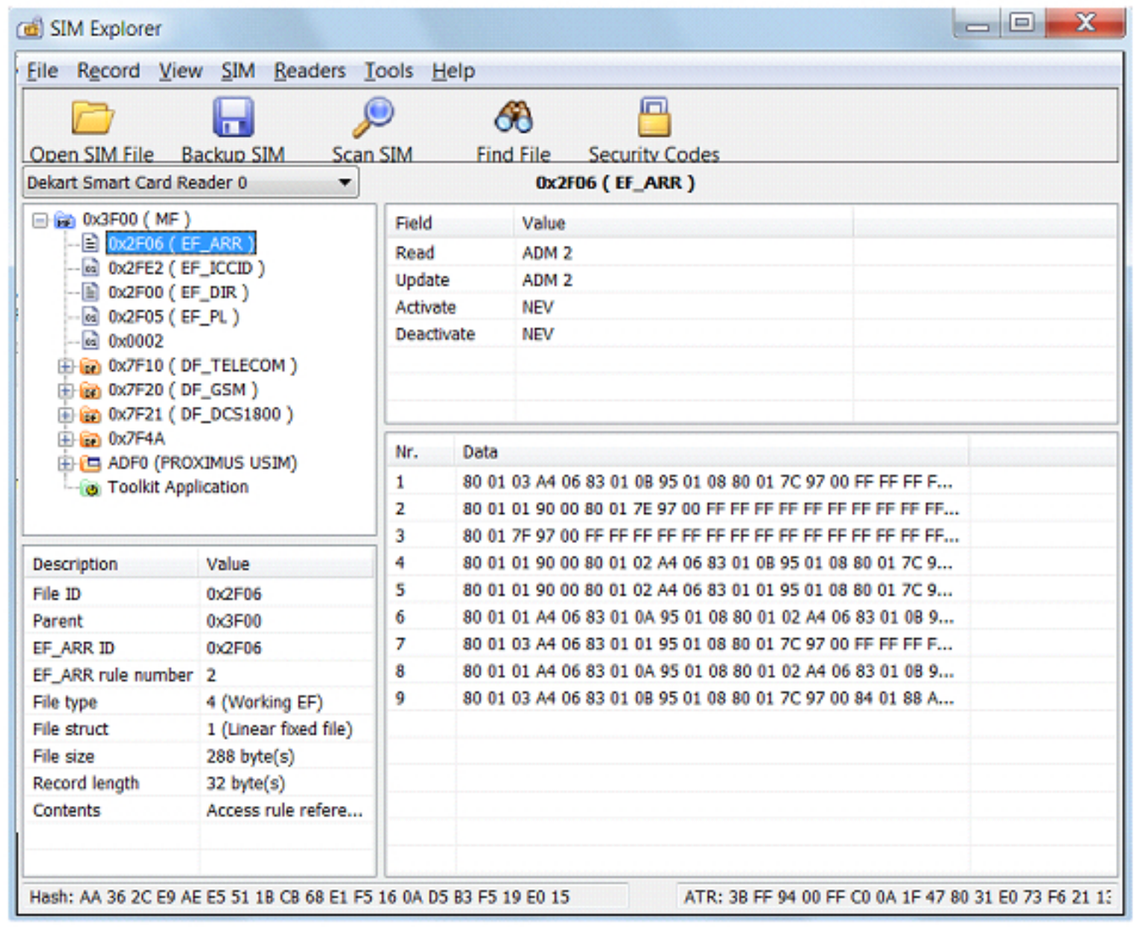
SIM Data Acquisition Tools

MOBILedit

http://www.mobiledit.com

SIM Explorer



http://www.dekart.com

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SIM Data Acquisition Tools (Cont'd)

Cellebrite UFED Logical Analyzer
http://www.cellebrite.com

AccessData Mobile Phone Examiner (MPE) Plus
http://accessdata.com

MOBILedit! Forensic
http://www.mobiledit.com

EnCase Forensic
https://www.guidancesoftware.com

Paraben's SIM-Card Seizure
https://www.paraben.com

Data Pilot Secure View Kit
http://www.datapilot.com

SIMiFOR
http://www.forensicts.co.uk

USIM Detective
http://www.quantaq.com

SIM Explorer
http://www.dekart.com

SIM Card Data Recovery
http://www.datadoctor.in

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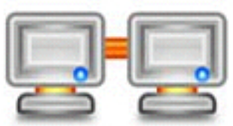
SIM Forensic Analysis Tools

SIMIS 2.0
http://www.crownhillmobile.com

Last SIM Details
http://lastsimdetails.blogspot.in

SIMIS 3G
http://www.crownhillmobile.com

SIM Brush
https://code.google.com



SIMulate
http://www.crownhillmobile.com

USIM detective
http://www.quantaq.com

SIMXtractor
http://www.cyberforensics.in

SIMQuery
http://vidstrom.net

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Logical Acquisition

Logical acquisition involves creating a bit-by-bit copy of **logical storage** of mobile phone

Logical storage includes data stored within mobile **files** and **directories**

Mobile data is extracted through **mobile device's OS**, using a known set of commands

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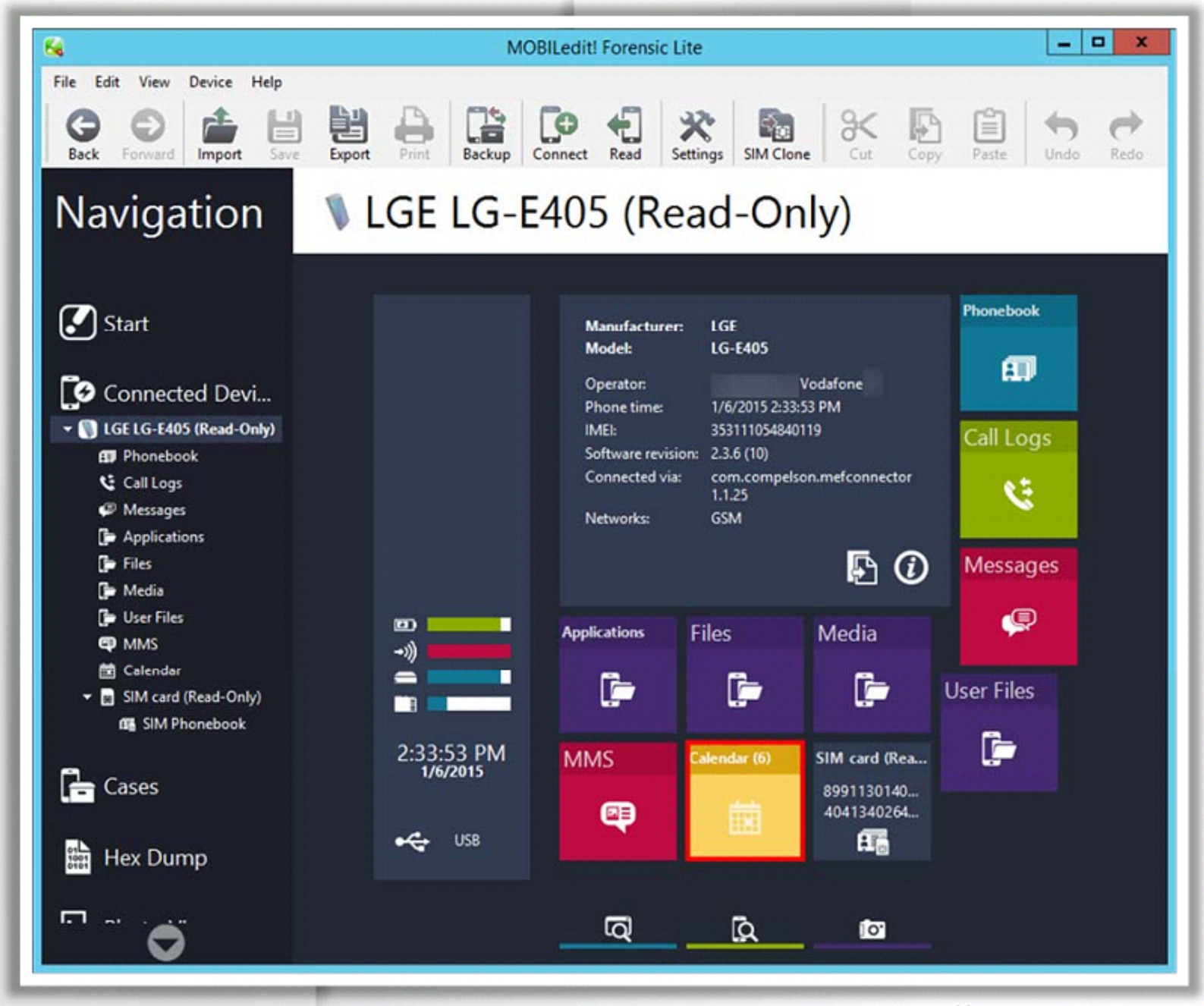
Android Logical Acquisition Using MOBILedit

- Connect mobile device to the forensics workstation through USB
- Launch **MOBILedit**
- Logical extraction of data will be performed automatically



http://www.mobiledit.com

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Additional Logical Acquisition Tools

UFED Logical Analyzer

Source: www.cellebrite.com

XRY LOGICAL

Source: www.msab.com

Paraben Device Seizure

Source: www.paraben.com

Oxygen Forensic® Extractor

Source: www.oxygen-forensic.com

DATA PILOT

DataPilot

Source: www.datapilot.com

MPE+
Mobile Phone Examiner *Plus*

Mobile Phone Examiner *Plus*

Source: www.accessdata.com

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Physical Acquisition

- Physical acquisition involves creating a bit-by-bit copy of data stored in the **internal flash memory** of mobile phone
- It extracts **maximum amount of data** directly from the mobile device's flash memory(s)
- It can also **extract hidden or deleted data** from flash memories
- It is the most difficult extraction as **manufacturers** of mobile devices often do not allows arbitrary reading of the device's memory

Physical Extraction Techniques:

- Physical extraction using forensics tools such as:
  - **ViaExtract**
  - **XRY Physical**
  - **UFED Physical Analyzer**

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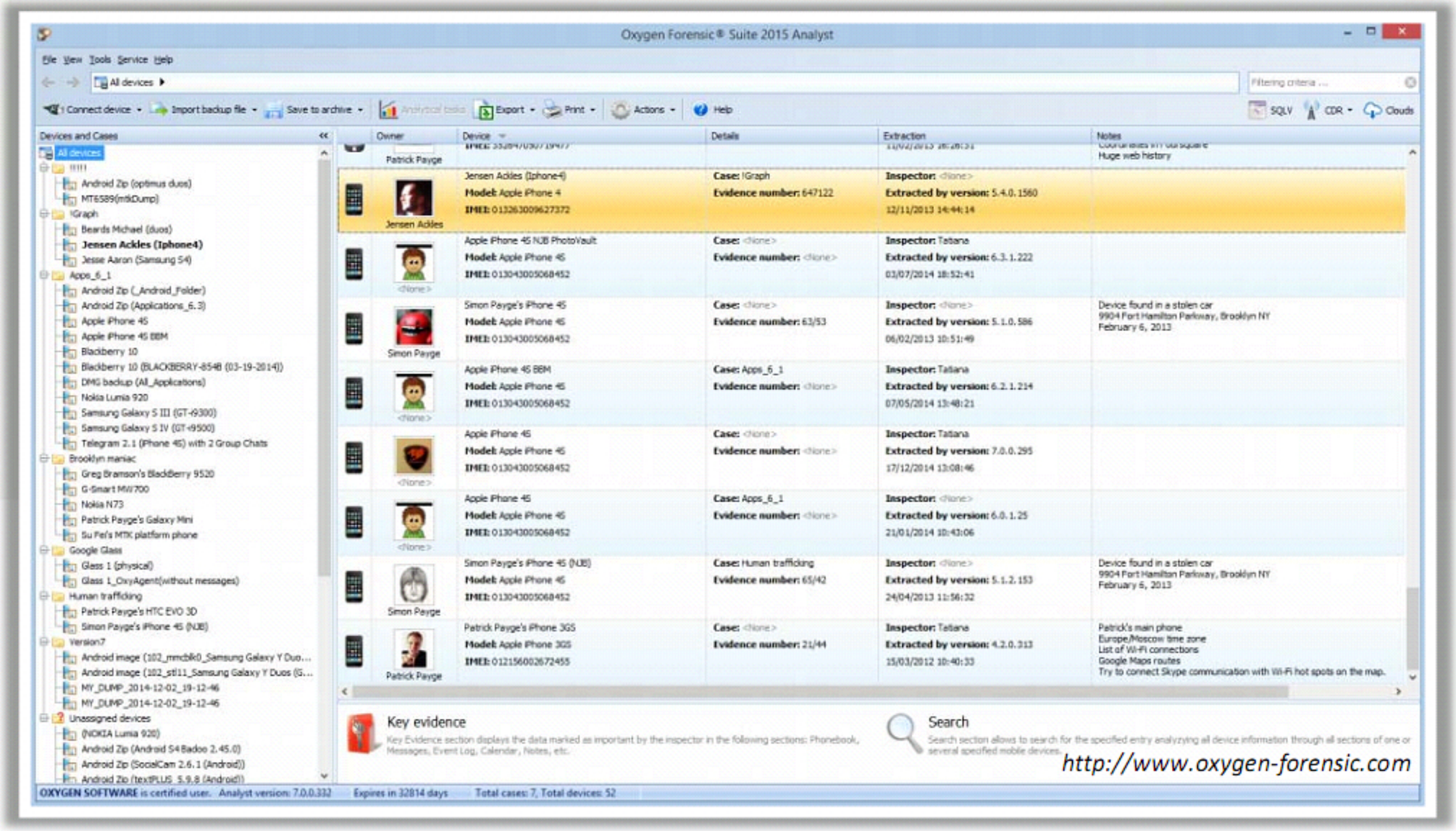
Physical Acquisition Using Oxygen Forensic Detective

- Launch **Oxygen Forensic Detective**
- Connect mobile device to the forensics workstation through USB
- Perform **physical acquisition** using **Oxygen Forensic Suite**



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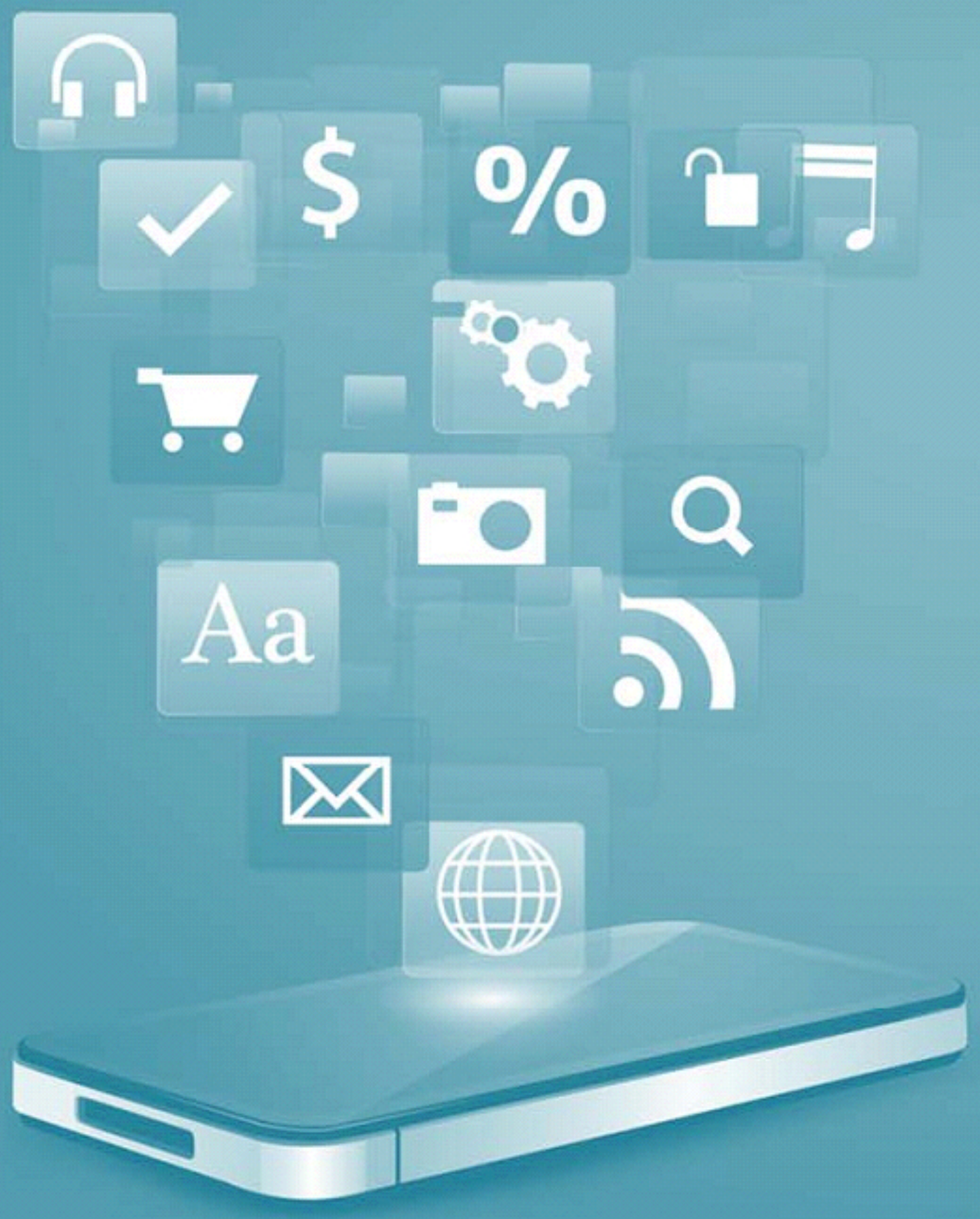
File System Acquisition



- Logical acquisition cannot help in extracting **deleted** data from the file and directory of mobile phone

- File system acquisition helps in **recovering** and **extracting deleted data**

- Moreover, the file system acquisition shows **file structure**, **application data**, and **web artifacts** available in the mobile

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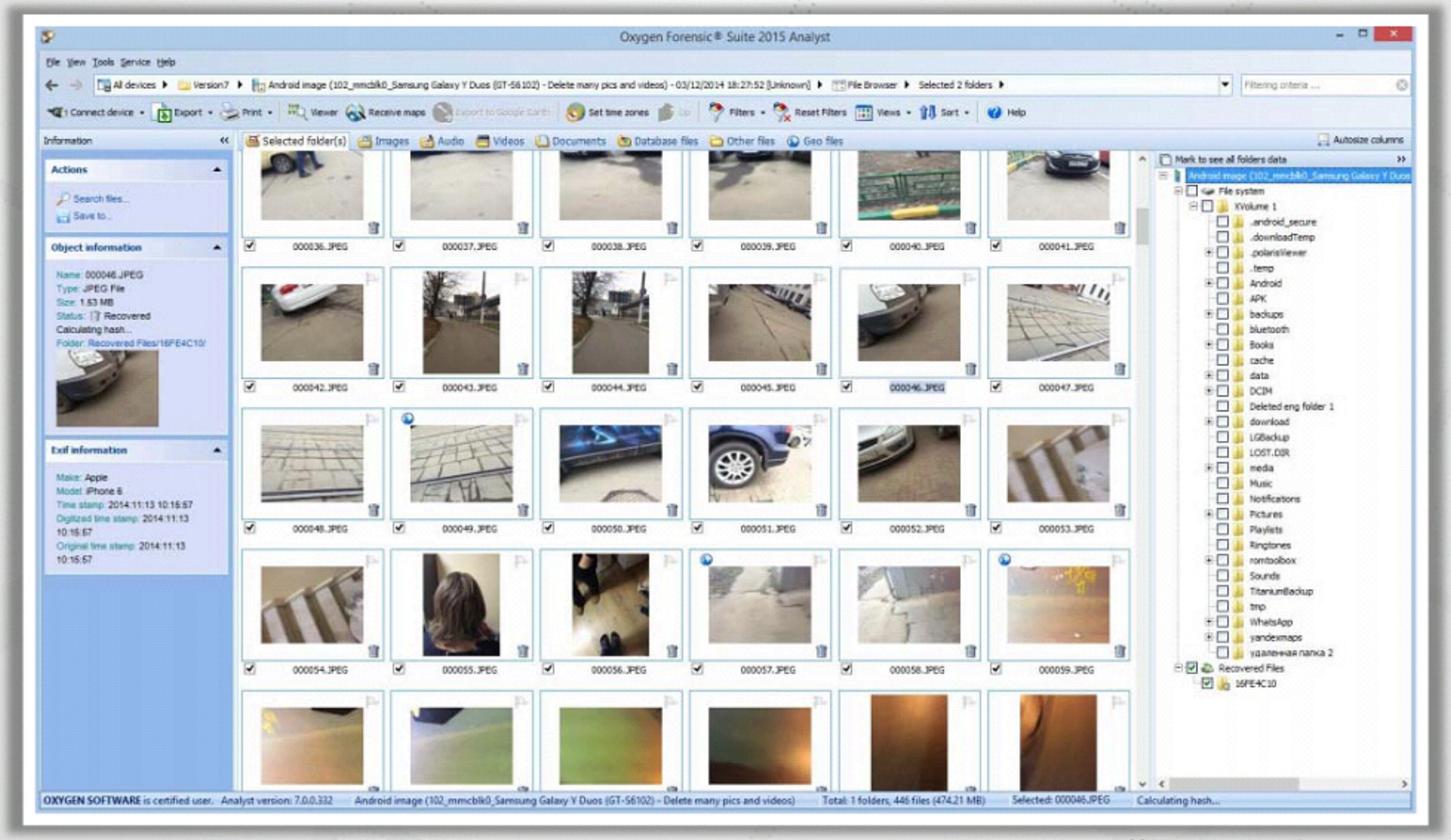
File System Acquisition Using Oxygen Forensic Detective

- Launch **Oxygen Forensic Detective**
- Connect mobile device to the forensics workstation through USB
- Perform **file system acquisition** using **Oxygen Forensic Suite**



https://www.oxygen-forensic.com

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File Carving

- File carving involves recovering **deleted** or **hidden** data from mobile phones
- Persons involved in the incident may delete certain data, and wipe out **potential evidence** from the mobile phone
- You should try to recover such deleted data for **forensic analysis**
- Use **file carving tools** to recover:

- Keyboard caches
- Deleted photos
- Browser cache items and other personal data
- Call history data
- Map tiles from maps application
- Cached, and deleted email messages
- SMS messages with timestamp data
- Deleted voicemails

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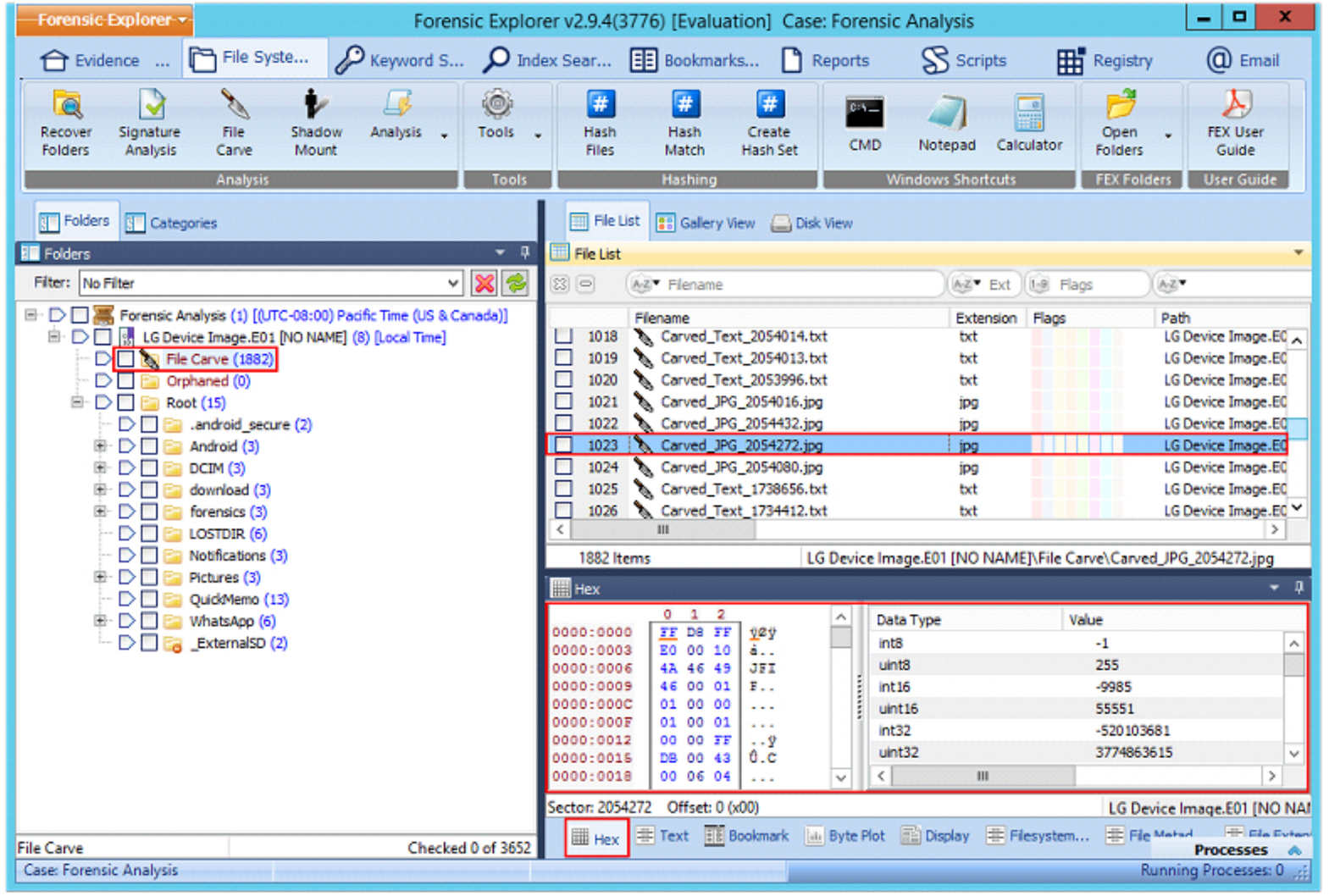
File Carving Using Forensic Explorer

- Forensic Explorer **recovers** and **analyzes** hidden system files, deleted files, slack space, and unallocated clusters
- **Data carving** types supported:
  - Cluster based file carving
  - Sector based file carving
  - Byte based file carving



http://www.forensicexplorer.com

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iPhone File Carving Using Scalpel Tool

Scalpel is a **file carving**, and **indexing application** that runs on Linux and Windows

```
root@kali:~/school/exjobb# scalpel -o carved/ iphone-image-copy.img
Scalpel version 1.60
Written by Golden G. Richard III, based on Foremost 0.69.

Opening target "/root/school/exjobb/iphone-image-copy.img"

Image file pass 1/2.
iphone-image-copy.img: 100.0% |*****************************************************************|   15.0 GB    00:00 ETA
Allocating work queues...
Work queues allocation complete. Building carve lists...
Carve lists built.  Workload:
png with header "\x56\x4e\x47\x3f" and footer "\xff\xfc\xfd\xfe" --> 557 files
Carving files from image.
Image file pass 2/2.
iphone-image-copy.img: 100.0% |*****************************************************************|   15.0 GB    00:00 ETA
Processing of image file complete. Cleaning up...
Done.
Scalpel is done, files carved = 557, elapsed = 825 seconds.
```

https://github.com

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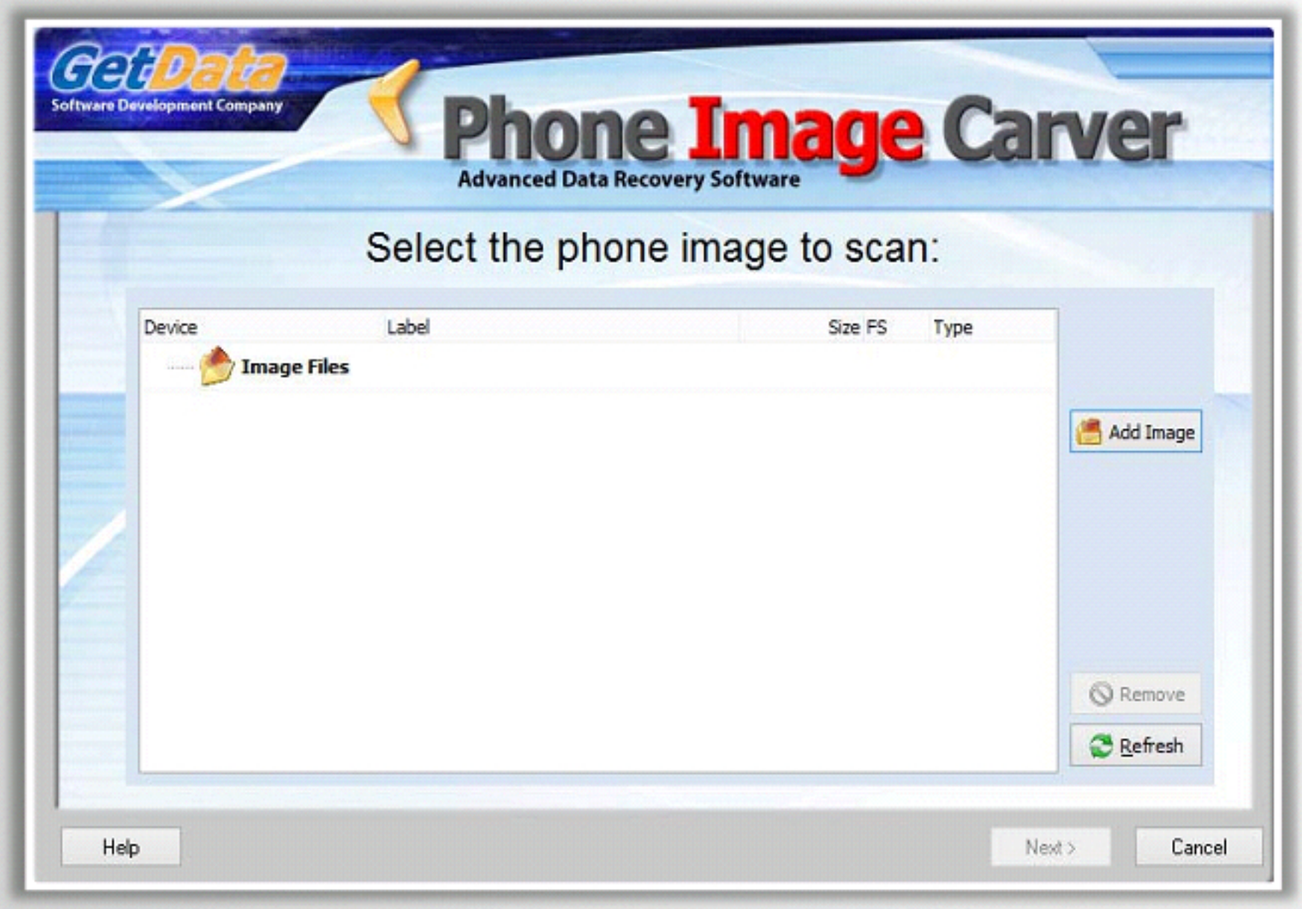
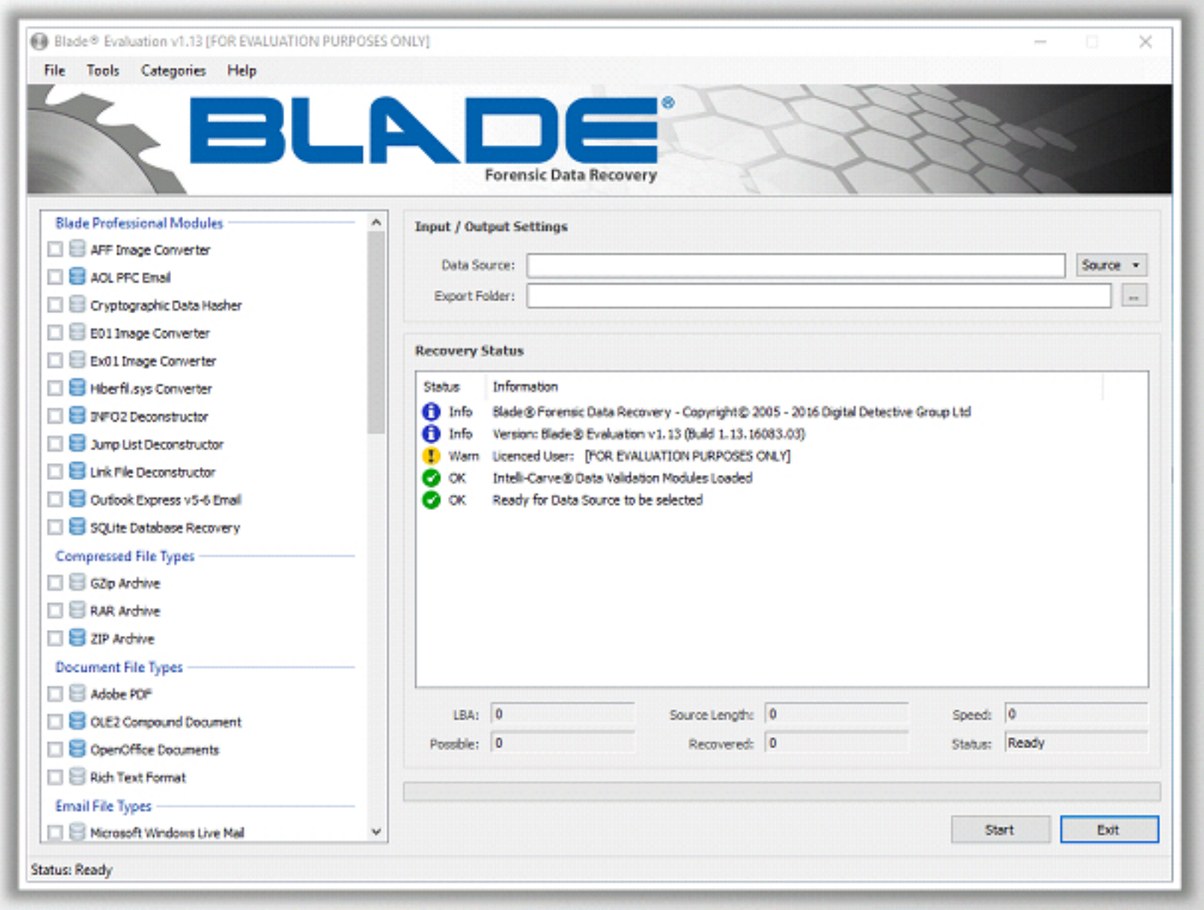
File Carving Tools

Phone Image Carver



http://www.phoneimagecarver.com

Blade® Professional v1



http://www.digital-detective.net

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SQLite Database Extraction

Mobile phones use SQLite database files to **store information** such as address book contacts, SMS messages, email messages, and other sensitive information

These SQLite database files need to be extracted and **analyzed forensically** in order to find potential evidence

Extract SQLite database files with **SQLite browsing tools**

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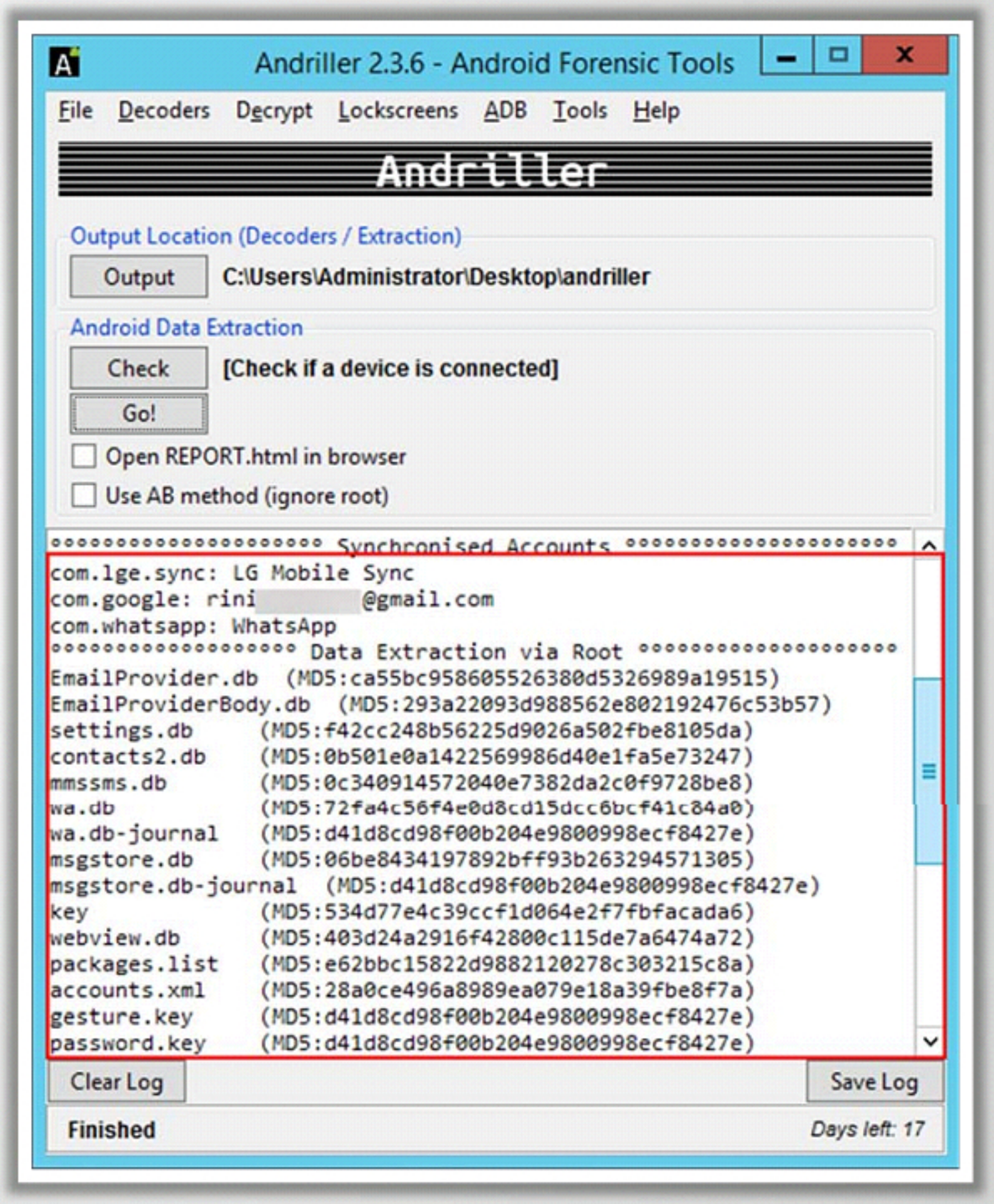
Forensic Analysis of SQLite Database Using Andriller

- Connect the device to **forensics workstation**
- Explore and analyze the **SQLite files** from mobile phone with Andriller



https://andriller.com

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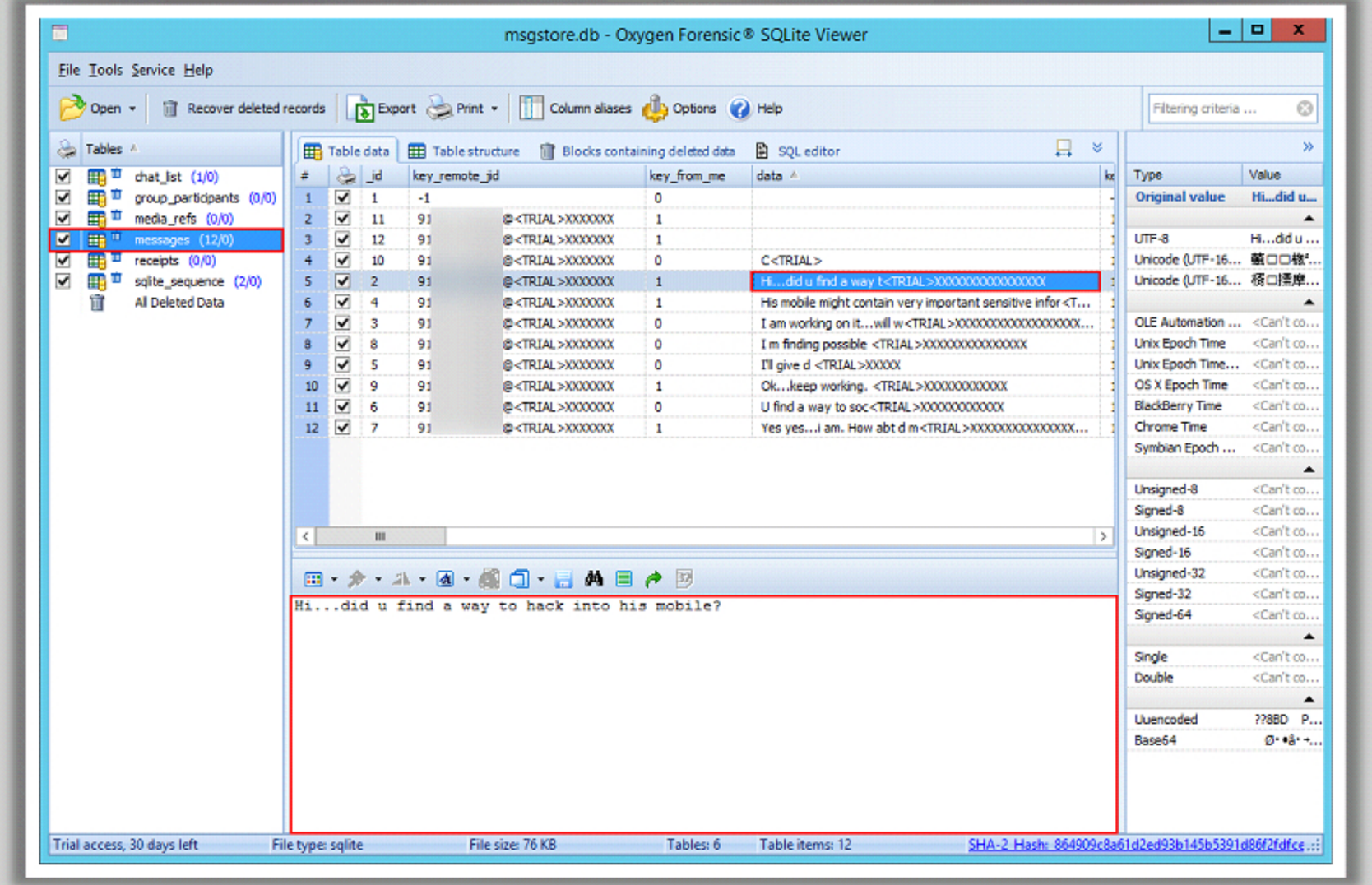
SQLite Database Browsing Tools:
Oxygen Forensics SQLite Viewer

SQLite Viewer allows forensic investigators to **explore the database files** with the following extensions: **.sqlite**, **.sqlite3**, **.sqlitedb**, **.db**, and **.db3**



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SQLite Database Browsing Tools

DB Browser for SQLite

(http://sqlitebrowser.org)

X-plore

(http://www.lonelycatgames.com/?app=xplore)

SQLitePlus Explorer

(http://www.eztools-software.com/Tools/sqliteplus/default.asp)

SQLite Viewer

(http://www.totalcmd.net/plugring/sqliteviewer.html)

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Android Forensic Analysis

- After logical, physical, and file system acquisition, forensic **examination** and **analysis** is carried out on the extracted data
- It involves finding out source of **evidence** from information obtained by extraction

The forensics examiner should investigate:

- Mobile phone data artifacts such as **contacts**, call history, browser, **SMS/MMS**, and geolocation
- Raw data artifacts
- **Timeline** of activities

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iPhone Data Extraction

- Investigators can adopt three ways to extract iPhone data in order to analyze it forensically
  - Create a **physical memory image** of the iPhone data using forensics tools such as **Cellebrite**, XRY, Lantern, Elcomsoft, MPE, Zdziarski, etc.
  - Create **file System dump** using forensics tools such as Cellebrite, Blacklight, Oxygen or XRY
  - Creates **iPhone backup** using iCloud or iTunes

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iPhone Data Acquisition Tools

UFED Touch2
http://www.cellebrite.com

Lantern
http://katanaforensics.com

Mobilyze
http://www.blackbagtech.com

Aceso
http://www.radio-tactics.com

SecureView
http://mobileforensics.susteen.com

Athena
http://www.radio-tactics.com

NowSecure Forensics
https://www.nowsecure.com/forensics

Elcomsoft iOS Forensic Toolkit
https://www.elcomsoft.com/eift.html

MOBILedit
http://www.mobiledit.com

iXAM
http://www.ixam-forensics.com

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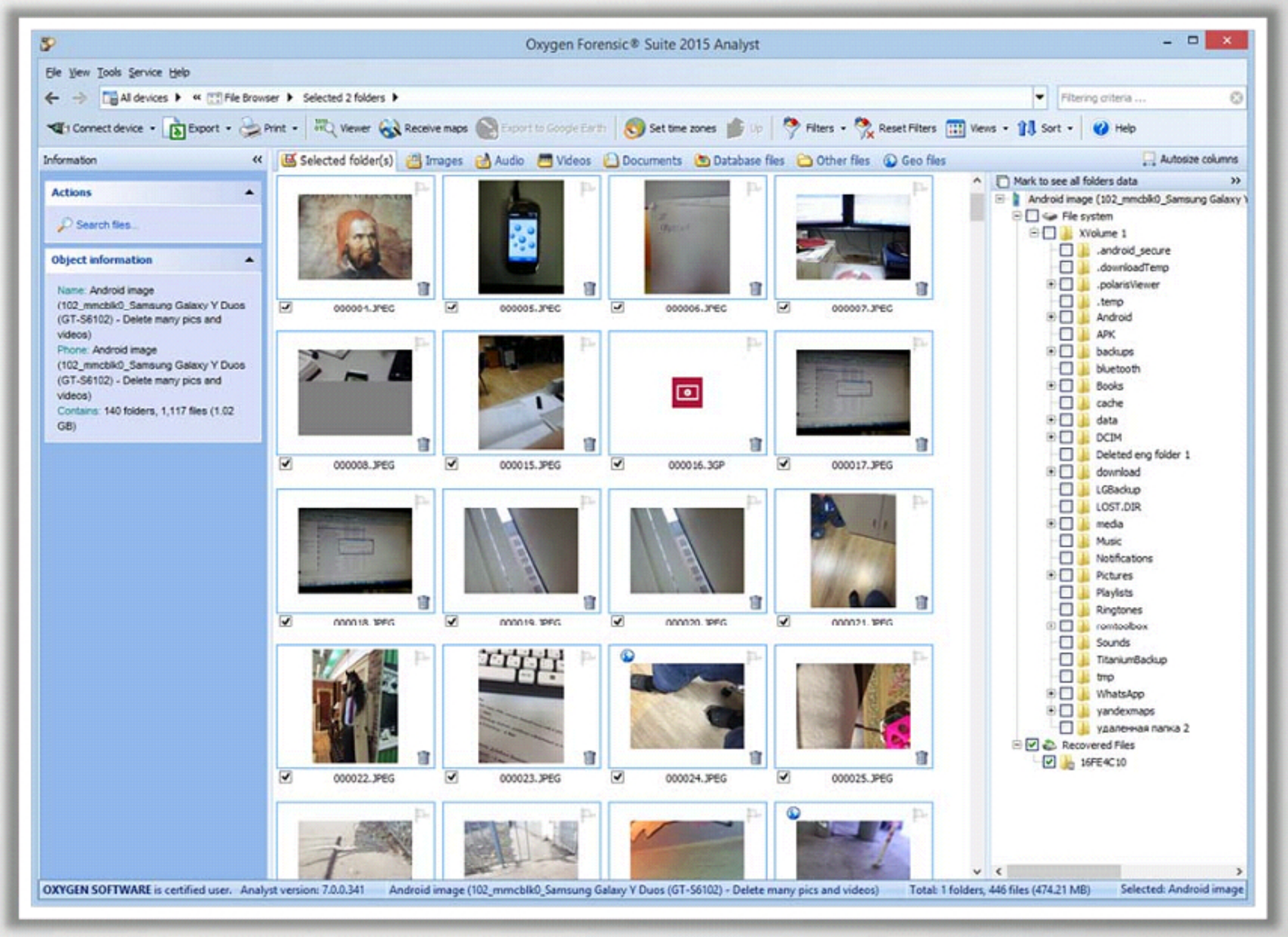
iPhone Forensic Analysis Using the Oxygen Forensics Detective

- Perform iPhone forensic analysis using the Oxygen Forensics site
- It can extract device information, contacts, calendar events, **SMS messages**, event logs, and files



OXYGEN FORENSICS

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Examination and Analysis

During forensic analysis, the investigator should try to find **all the information** that may help in solving the case

Forensic examination and analysis helps in **revealing potential evidence** and uncovering useful information related to the crime

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Generating Investigation Report

- The results obtained in all the steps of forensics process needs to be presented in a **prescribed standard format**
- A forensics report should include the complete forensics investigation process followed along with supporting documents such as **photographs**, notes, and **signatures** of specialists
- A forensics tool is used to prepare reports to present the forensics result in a prescribed format

FORENSIC EXAMINER PROCESSING NOTES: **SGT. David B. Smith (5555)**
FORENSIC CASE NUMBER: **99-03-333-A**

REQUESTER:	TFC. Brian Jones State Police Auto Theft Unit (310-288-8433)
OFFENSE:	Auto Theft, Forgery
CASE NUMBER:	01-39-00333
RECEIVED:	March 19, 1999
OPENED:	March 24, 1999
COMPLETED:	April 19, 1999
FORENSIC HOURS:	40 hours
OS EXAMINED:	Microsoft® Windows® 98
FILE SYSTEM:	[FAT32]
DATA ANALYZED:	7,782 MB

Evidence Description: Item 1: One Gateway Solo® 9100 Notebook Computer, Serial Number 555-Z3025-00-002-0433.

Action Taken:

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Mobile Forensics Report Template

The mobile forensics report should contain:

- Summary
- Objectives
- Date and time the incident allegedly occurred
- Date and time the incident was reported to agency personnel
- Name of the person or persons reporting the incident
- Examination start date and time
- The physical condition of the phone
- Photos of the phone and individual components
- Phone status when received turned on or off
- Make and Model

- Mobile Subscriber International ISDN Number (MSISDN)
- Integrated Circuit Card ID (ICCID)
- Service Provider Name (SPN)
- Abbreviated dialing numbers
- Last Numbers received
- Last Numbers dialed
- Missed calls
- Short Message Services (SMS)
- Calendar entries
- Photographs stored in the handset
- Video stored in the handset
- Smart Media/ Compact Flash

- MMS
- International Mobile Subscriber Identity (IMSI)
- Mobile Country Code (MCC)
- Mobile Network Code (MNC)
- Mobile Subscriber Identification Number (MSIN)
- Preservation of the evidence
- Investigative techniques
- Tools used for the acquisition
- Tools used for the examination
- Data found during the examination
- Notes from peer review
- Supporting expert opinion

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Sample Mobile Forensic Analysis Worksheet

http://ccf.cs.uml.edu

CASE NUMBER:	DATE:
Property Tag #:	Requested By:
Is the Battery Dead or in need of Charging?	YES NO
Picture Phone?	YES NO
Cable Available?	YES NO
Powered ON?	YES NO
PIN Protected? PIN / PUK #:	YES NO
Airplane Mode / Radio Off?	YES NO Date/Time:

CELL PHONE NUMBER:_____ Owner:_____

Direct Connect Number (iDEN)_____ Manufacturer: _____

Service Provider:_____ Model:_____

FCC ID #:_____ Serial Number_____

IMEI _____ IMSI_____

NOTES:_____

SIM CARD: YES NO
Model:_____ ICCID: _____ SIM Clone Created? Y N

2nd SIM CARD: YES NO
Model:_____ ICCID: _____ SIM Clone Created? Y N

DATA EXPANSION CARD: YES NO
Model:_____ Serial #: _____

Phone Memory	Contacts:	SMS/MMS	Images & Movies	Ring Tones	Calendar	Call Logs	Data Dump Logical/ Physical
Cellebrite:							
Paraben:							
Datapilot:							
iDen Tools:							
ZRT Camera System:							
Other:							
Notes:							

DATA DUMP ANALYSIS? YES NO ENCASE FTK

Examiner:	Date / Time of Exam:
Warrant____ Consent____ Other:_____	GSM iDEN
Require Manual Information Extraction?	YES NO
Did it appear that the CELL acquired any cell towers during the examination?	YES NO
Did the CELL receive any calls during the examination?	YES NO

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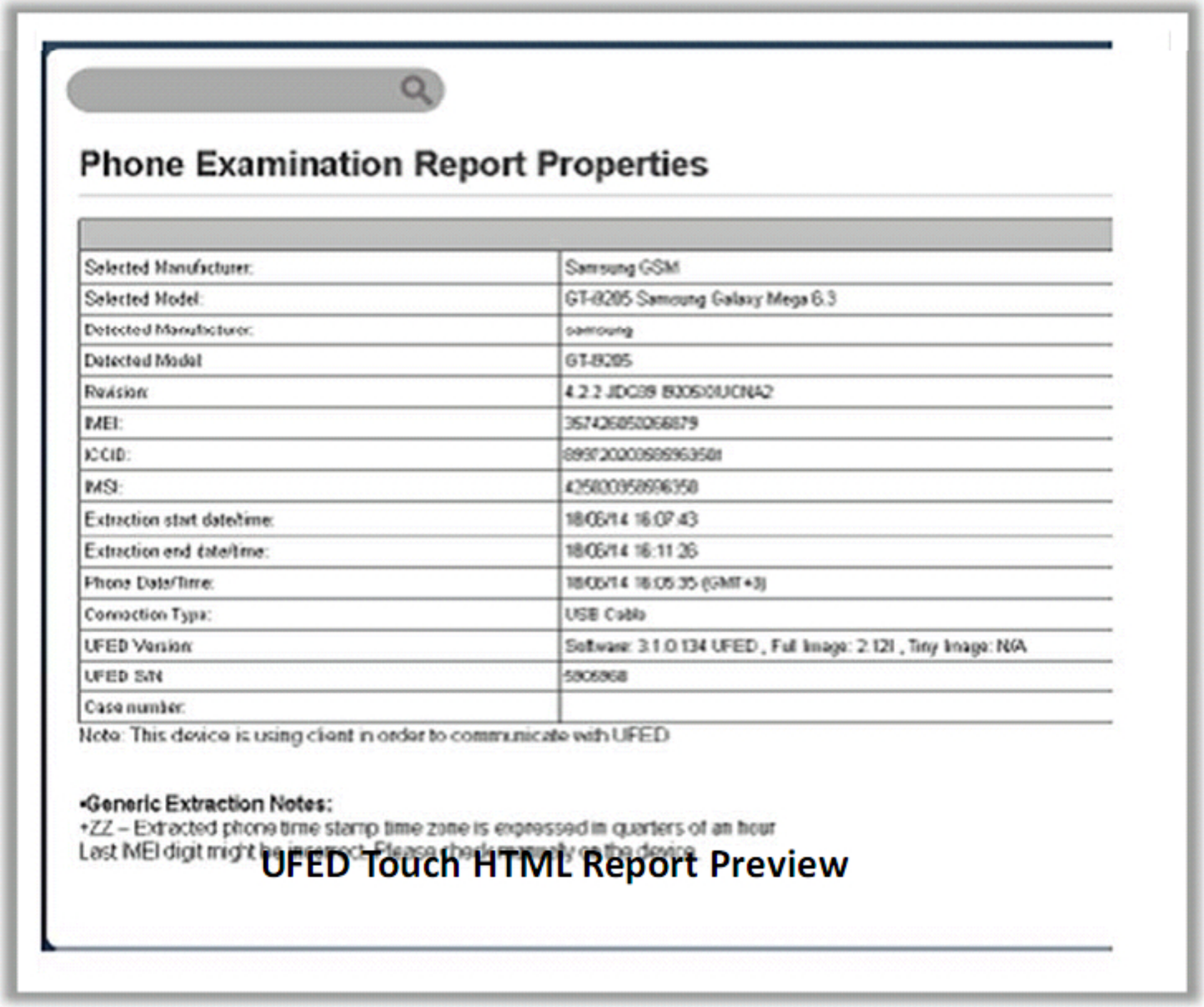
Cellebrite UFED Touch Sample Mobile Forensics Report Snapshot

- UFED Touch is a mobile forensics solution enabling investigators to **extract, decode, and analyze evidentiary data** in a forensically sound manner from a wide range of mobile devices



Phone Examination Report Properties

Selected Manufacturer:	Samsung GSM
Selected Model:	GT-I8205 Samsung Galaxy Mega 6.3
Detected Manufacturer:	samsung
Detected Model	GT-I8205
Revision:	4.2.2 JDC39 I8205XXUCNA2
IMEI:	357426850268879
ICCID:	8997202000696963581
IMSI:	425800958696358
Extraction start date/time:	18/06/14 16:07:43
Extraction end date/time:	18/06/14 16:11:26
Phone Date/Time:	18/06/14 16:05:35 (GMT+3)
Connection Type:	USB Cable
UFED Version:	Software: 3.1.0.134 UFED , Full Image: 2.121 , Tiny Image: N/A
UFED S/N	5906868
Case number:	

Note: This device is using client in order to communicate with UFED

•Generic Extraction Notes:
•ZZ – Extracted phone time stamp time zone is expressed in quarters of an hour
Last IMEI digit might be incorrect. Please check manually on the device

UFED Touch HTML Report Preview

http://www.cellebrite.com

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Module Summary

- Mobile phone forensics is the science of recovering digital evidence from a mobile phone under forensically sound conditions
- Diversity in the mobile OS architecture may impact forensic analysis process
- Knowledge of mobile OS booting process helps investigators to gain lower level access
- Mobile storage and evidence locations include: internal memory, SIM card, and external memory
- Identifying cell phone brand, model, OS, and network service provider assists in choosing an appropriate forensics tool for data acquisition
- Rooting/Jailbreaking provides privileged control (known as "root access") within device's subsystem, enabling data acquisition
- Standard tools such as Cellebrite UFED Touch can be used to prepare mobile forensics report

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