Computer and Phone Forensics

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WHY DO WE CARE ABOUT FORENSICS?

- Lawyers and Investigators need to be equipped to adequately advise clients or employers.
- You have a duty to prepare your cases for adequate discovery.
- You have a duty to advise your clients/management about their discovery obligations.

INITIAL RESPONSE

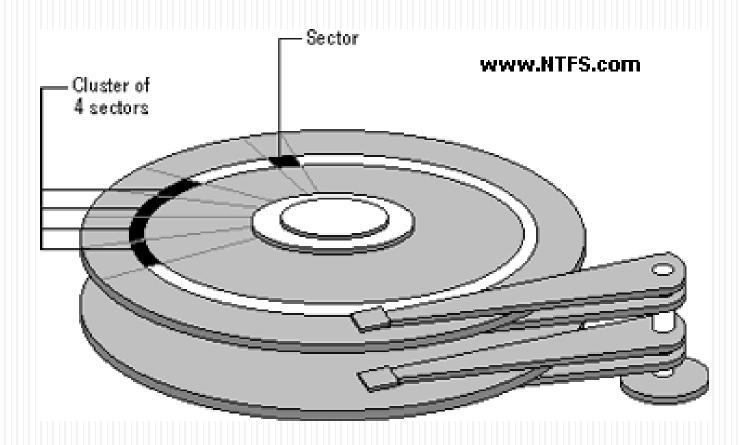
- Gather sufficient info to develop a response
- Traditional investigation
- Don't attempt data recovery
- Avoid spoiling the evidence (logs, free space, etc.)
- Consult with someone knowledgeable
- Consider locations of relevant evidence (thumbdrives, router logs, cameras)
- Develop a strategy drawing on your skills and what you will hopefully learn today!

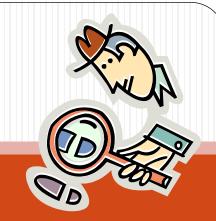
COMPUTER FORENSICS VS. EDISCOVERY

Computer Forensics: the use of specialized techniques for recovery, authentication and analysis of electronically stored data.

Electronic Discovery: the process of locating, searching and securing electronic data to produce as evidence in a legal proceeding.

Data Constantly Changes





FORENSIC IMAGE

- •The creation of a Forensic Duplicate of the storage media.
- •FRE Section 1003: a duplicate is admissible to the same extent as the original unless (1) a genuine question is raised as to the authenticity of the original or (2) in the circumstances it would be unfair to admit the duplicate in lieu of the original.

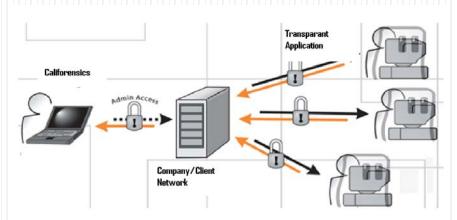
CHARACTERISTICS OF A FORENSIC IMAGE

- Hash Value (Digital Fingerprint)
- Data cannot be changed
- Includes Unallocated Space, Drive Freespace and File Slack
- Difference from Ghost
- Acceptable in court as Best Evidence



FORENSIC IMAGES/DATA ACQUISITION

- Drive Removal and write-blocking
- Live Images
- Boot Disks
- Triage-Live Searching and Acquisition
- Networks-remote imaging (even across the ocean) is possible





BUT, THE USUAL RULES OF EVIDENCE STILL APPLY

- Chain of Custody—must be able to account for the location of the evidence from the moment it was collected.
- Authentication—computer evidence is considered "writings and recordings" under the Rules of Evidence and must be authenticated to be admissible.
- Validation—is it really the same? (Hash files)

WHO WILL DO IT?

 You may want to avoid the in-house IT Professional

• Qualifications: ACE EnCE CFE etc.







FORENSIC PROCESSES (NOW WHAT DO WE DO WITH IT?)

- Review information on the drive
- Recover deleted files.
- Data Carving.
- Searches in free space.
- Recovering web-based e-mail.
- Determining activities on the computer (copying, printing, deleting, burning).
- Break passwords and encryption.

Application to Research Misconduct

- Sources of data.
- Acquiring data from multiple computers and lab equipment.
- Review of Communications (recovery of emails).
- Autheniticating information supplied by the subject of the inquiry.
- Comparison of Digital Images.



PHONES ARE MORE PREVALENT THAN COMPUTERS

Some Statistics





No	o. of Phone	% of Pop	Computers
China	1.1B	75%	53M
India	900M	74%	60M
IIS	327M	104%	223M



WHAT IS RECOVERABLE

- It Depends- dependent on phone OS, model, forensic capabilities
- Email
- Voicemail
- Text Messages
- Location Data- Maps, WiFi, Apps, Photos
- Network Detail
 - local network
 - carrier network (see attached)



Example of Photo Location Data



EXAMPLE OF PHOTO LOCATION DATA

EXIF Data for: "Cali.JPG"

Main IFD

Make: Apple
Model: iPhone 4S
Orientation: 1
XResolution: 72/1
YResolution: 72/1
ResolutionUnit: 2
Software: 6.0.1

DateTime: 2013:01:14 14:18:00

YCbCrPositioning: 1 EXIFOffset: 204 GPSOffset: 614 GPSLatitudeRef: N

GPSLatitude: 38/1, 4604/100, 0/1

GPSLongitudeRef: W

GPSLongitude: 121/1, 1615/100, 0/1

GPSAltitudeRef: x00 GPSAltitude: 54/1

GPSTimeStamp: 22/1, 17/1, 2395/100

GPSImgDirectionRef: T GPSImgDirection: 22045/149

EXIF IFD

ExposureTime: 1/20 FNumber: 12/5 ExposureProgram: 2 ISOSpeedRatings: 100

ExifVersion: x30, x32, x32, x31

DateTimeOriginal: 2013:01:14 14:18:00 DateTimeDigitized: 2013:01:14 14:18:00

ComponentsConfiguration: x55, x6e, x6b, x6e, x6f, x77, x6e, x20, x46, x6f, x72, x6d, x61, x74

ShutterSpeedValue: 2779/643 ApertureValue: 4312/1707 BrightnessValue: 25391/12036

MeteringMode: 5

Flash: 24



PHONE vs. COMPUTER FORENSICS

- Flash Storage vs. Disk- wear leveling
- •File Systems
- Types of Data
- Security- password, disk wipe, phone encryption



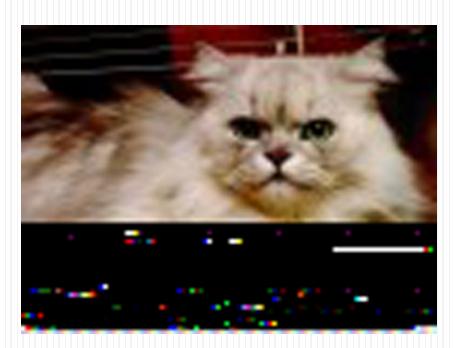
FORENSIC APPROACH'S

- Logical vs. Physical
- SIM
- SD Cards
- Chip Offs
- Backups



LOGICAL vs. PHYSICAL DATA CARVING

Data Carved Image



Carved SMS

```
80 80 CC 99 44 45 41 44 42 45 45 46 01 00 07 91 ....DEADBEEF....
44 97 37 78 94 99 FF FF FF FF 84 88 8C 91 44 87
                                                   @YAY....AQ7.$}.A
                                                   .5 ..... oz]N .. A.8
                                                    .....mP..B..e..-
                                                    . W.L ... . . . . . . . . . . ?
                                                    ..[.N.A.7(.2..KP
```

SIM CARDS

Subscriber Identity Module

- Stores Data so the <u>user</u> can be identified on the network
- Can be used to store SMS and contacts
- Portable
- Will contain cell site information
- SIM Clones

SD CARDS

- May contain photos, documents, videos or phone data
- Standard storage media and can be examined as such
- May have data when the phone is inaccessible



CHIP OFFS and JTAG

• When all else fails....



BACKUPS

- Blackberry (ipb)
- i Phone Backup
- Cloud



INITIAL RESPONSE

- Leave It On?
- Passwords
- Faraday Solutions
- Data Cables



You Are Not Paranoid If They Really Are Out To Get You

A Word About Computer Security and Threats



The Costs of Computer Crimes

- Cost is now at over \$500 Billion per year (McAfee).
- Average cost to respond and clean up after a successful attack is \$1 million (Ponemon Institute).
- Each business is successfully compromised on average twice per week.



Threats from the Inside

- Trade Secret Theft.
- Embarrassment to the Company.
- Embezzlement.
- Blackmail.



Threats from the Outside

- Trade Secret Theft.
- Loss of PII.
- Destruction of data.
- DDOD Attacks.
- Ransomware/Cryptolocker



Threats from the Outside-Solutions

- Trade Secret Theft. (monitor traffic, air gap, disk encryption)
- Loss of PII. (offline, encryption)
- Destruction of data. (backups)
- DDOS Attacks (prepare, communicate, respond and block).
- Ransomware. (expert to decrypt, backups, pay)

Questions?

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