Beyond files forensic
OWADE cloud based forensic

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The world is moving to the cloud

2.7 millions photos are uploaded to Facebook every 20 minutes

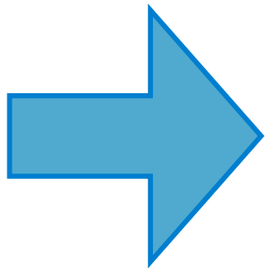
100 millions new files are saved on Dropbox every day

Data are moving to multiple services

Hard drive

Data are moving to multiple services

Hard drive



emails

Data are moving to multiple services

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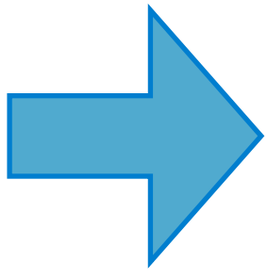

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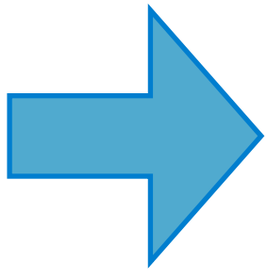

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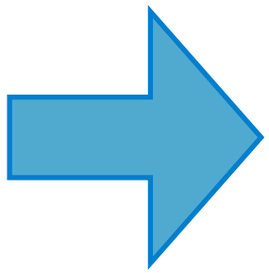
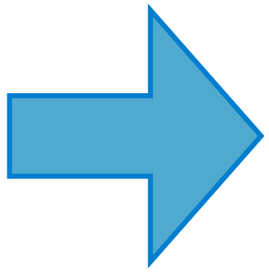


Webmail

Data are moving to multiple services

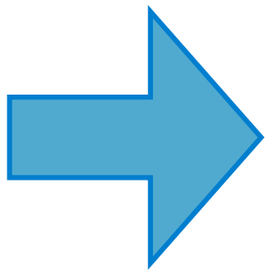
Hard drive



emails

contacts

Cloud



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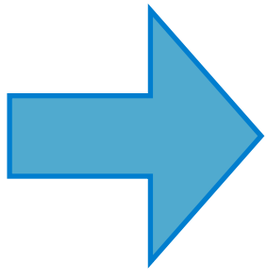

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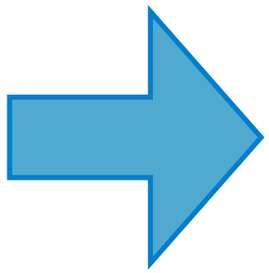
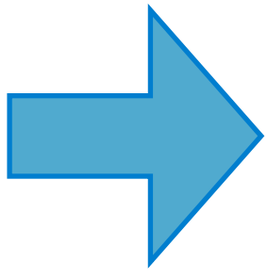


Webmail

Social sites

Data are moving to multiple services

Hard drive



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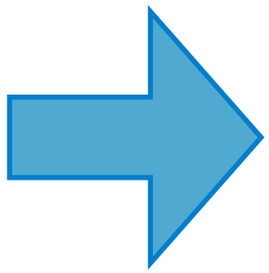

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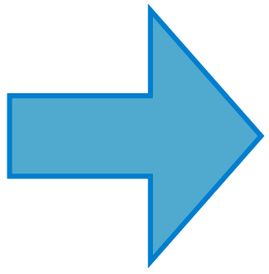

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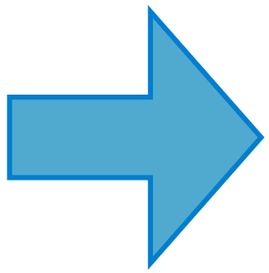


Webmail

Social sites

Photo sites

Impact on the forensic field

- There are more data which are harder to reach
- Dealing with cloud data force us to reinvent forensic

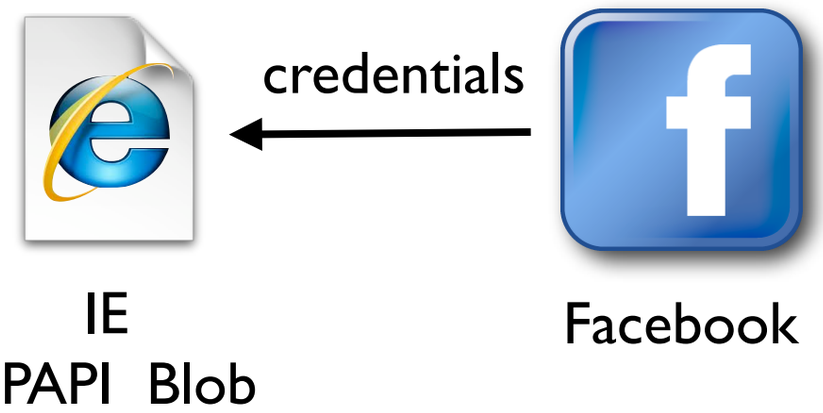
Let's do cloud forensics

What is cloud forensics ?

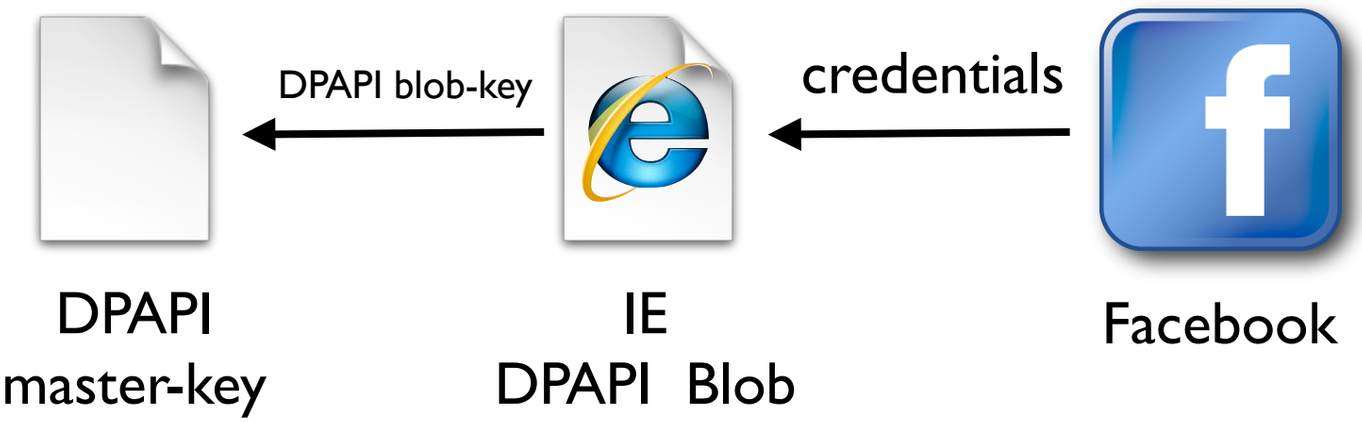
Facebook credentials as a use case

Facebook

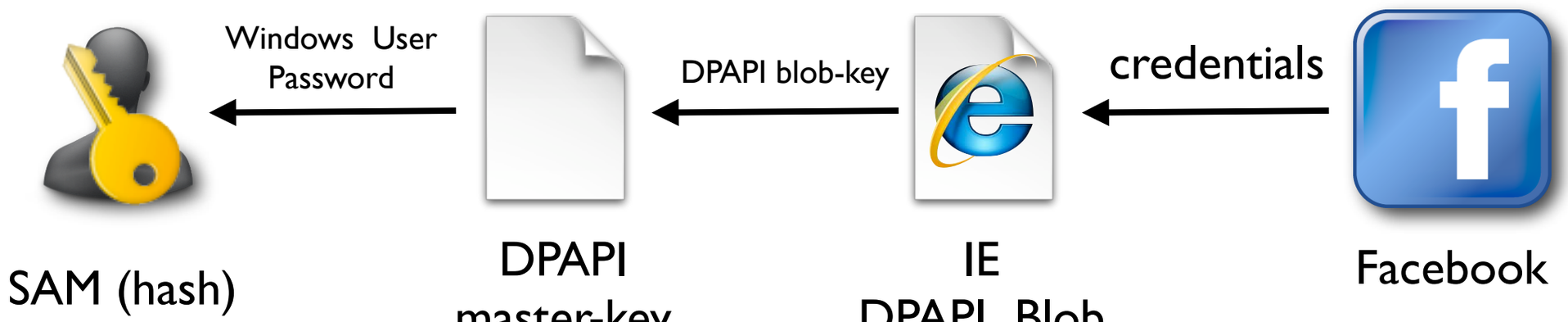
Facebook credentials as a use case



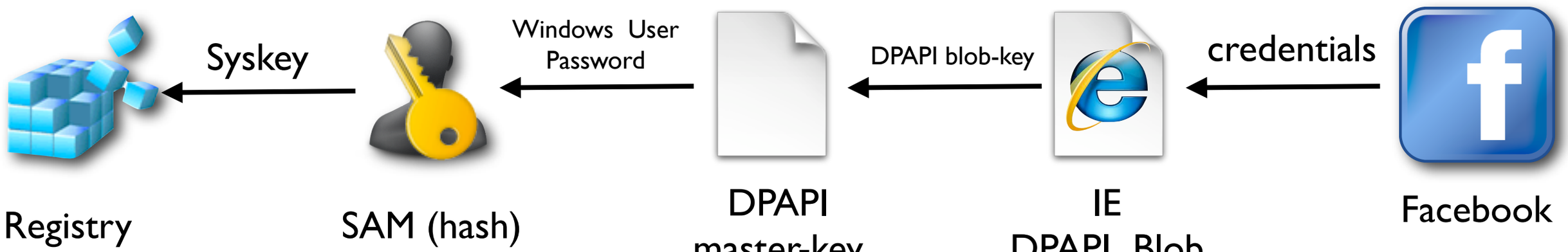
Facebook credentials as a use case



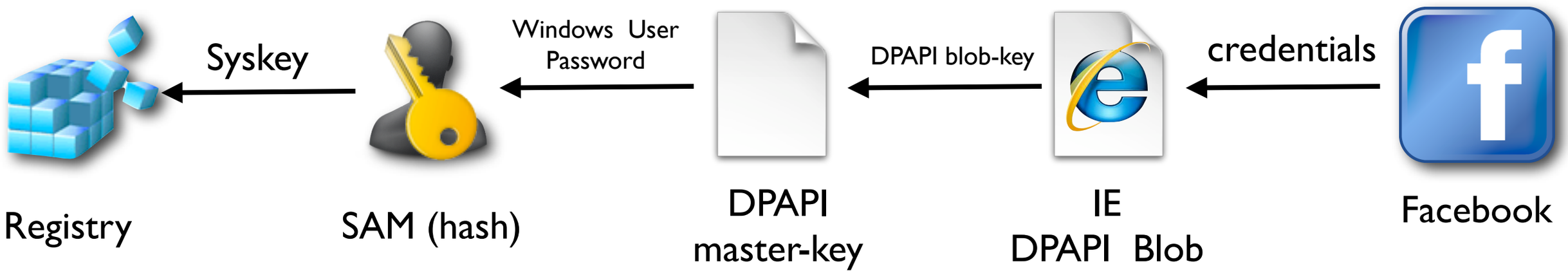
Facebook credentials as a use case



Facebook credentials as a use case



Facebook credentials as a use case



Getting Facebook credentials require to bypass 4 layers of encryption

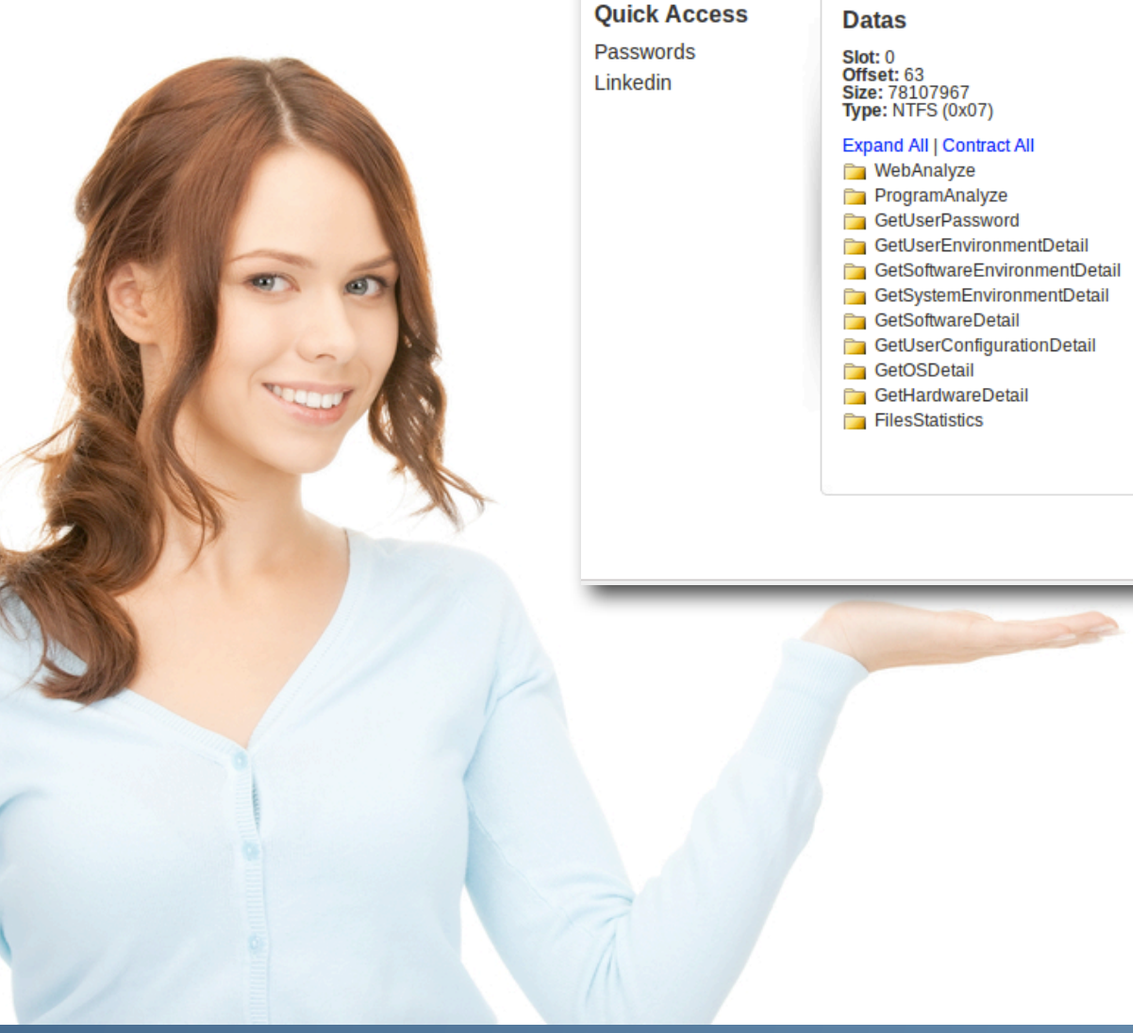
Show you how to bypass the encryption layers and get the data you want

Introducing OWADE

- Dedicated to cloud forensics
- Decrypt / recovers
  - DPAPI secrets
  - Browsers history and websites credentials
  - Instant messaging creds
  - Wifi data
- Free and open-source

http://owade.org

OWADE in action



http://localhost:8080/owade/result_partition_1

OWADE

Cases | Tasks | root | Logout

Cases WD-WMAMA2121937 NTFS (0x07)

NTFS (0x07)

Quick Access

Passwords
Linkedin

Datas

Slot: 0
Offset: 63
Size: 78107967
Type: NTFS (0x07)

Expand All | Contract All

- WebAnalyze
- ProgramAnalyze
- GetUserPassword
- GetUserEnvironmentDetail
- GetSoftwareEnvironmentDetail
- GetSystemEnvironmentDetail
- GetSoftwareDetail
- GetUserConfigurationDetail
- GetOSDetail
- GetHardwareDetail
- FilesStatistics

OWADE overview

OWADE overview

disk

OWADE overview

disk

disk image

OWADE overview

Registry

disk

disk image

OWADE overview

Registry

disk

disk image

Files

OWADE overview

disk

disk image

Registry

Windows credentials

Files

OWADE overview

disk

disk image

Registry

Windows credentials

WiFi info

Files

OWADE overview

disk

disk image

Registry

Windows credentials

WiFi info

Files

Hardware info

OWADE overview

disk

disk image

Registry

Files

Windows credentials

WiFi info

Hardware info

Credentials and data

OWADE overview

disk

disk image

Registry

Files

Windows credentials

WiFi info

Hardware info

Credentials and data

Cloud data

Outline

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- File base forensics refresher

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- The Windows crypto eco-system

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- Wifi data and Geo-location

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- Recovering browser data

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- Recovering browser data
- Recovering instant messaging data
- Acquiring cloud data
- Demo

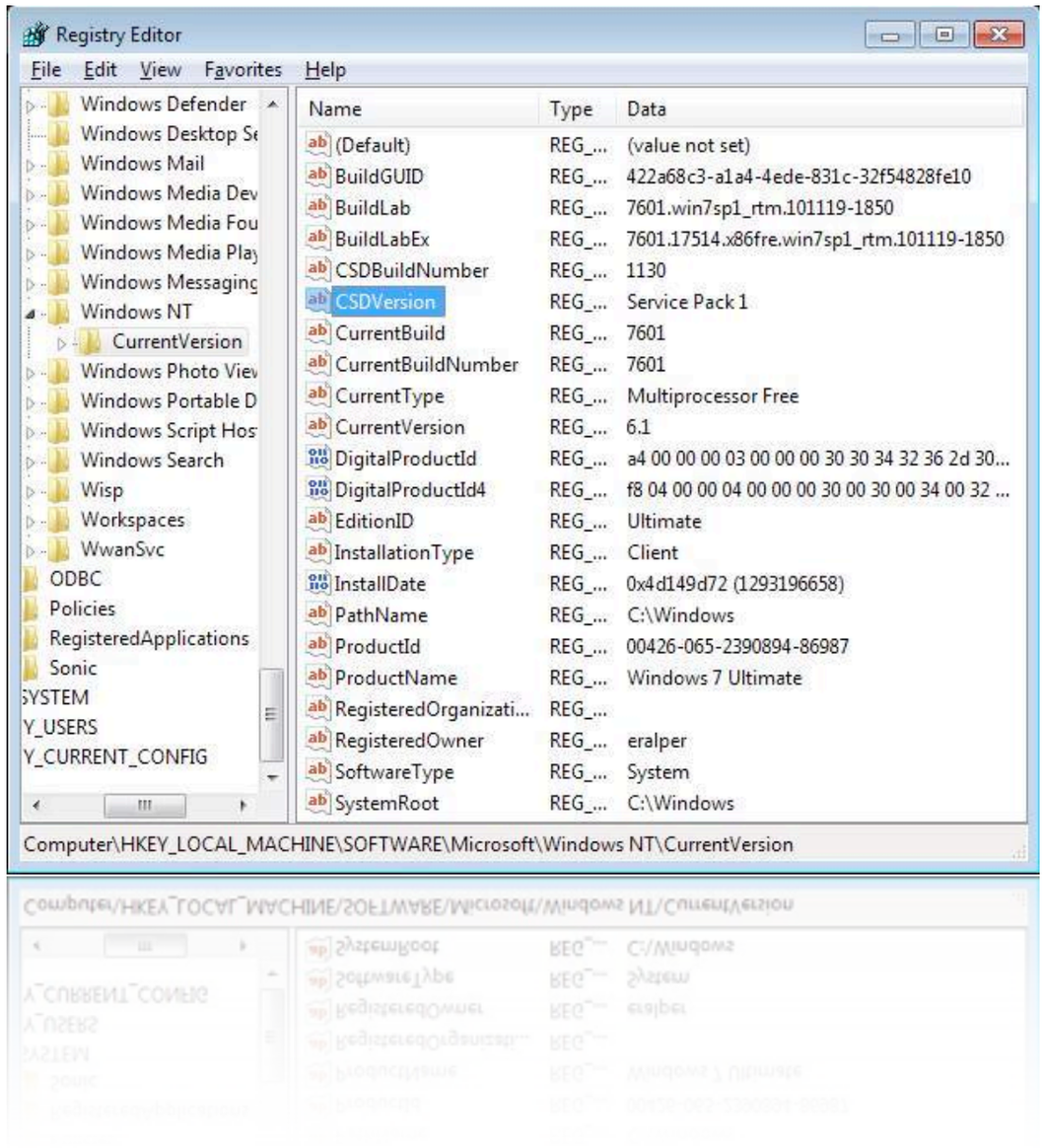
File based forensic refresher

Not all files are born equal

Type of file	how to recover it
Standard	copy
In the trash	undelete utility
Deleted	file carving
Wiped	call the NSA :)

Windows registry

- .dat files
- Hardware information
- Softwares installed with their versions and serials
- Windows credentials (encrypted)



Some Registry Information Extracted

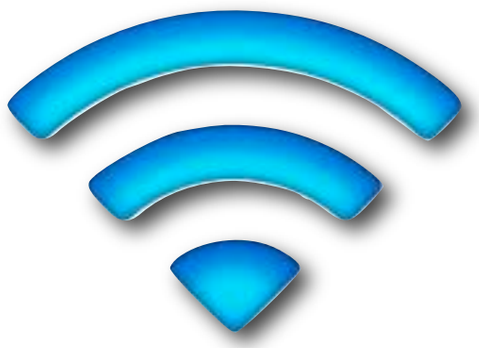
http://localhost:8080/owade/result_partition_1

Expand All | Contract All

- WebAnalyze
- ProgramAnalyze
- GetUserPassword
- GetUserEnvironmentDetail
- GetSoftwareEnvironmentDetail
- GetSystemEnvironmentDetail
- GetSoftwareDetail
- GetUserConfigurationDetail
- GetOSDetail
- GetHardwareDetail
  - FDC
  - USBSTOR
    - **FriendlyName1:** Generic USB MS Reader USB Device
    - **FriendlyName0:** Generic USB CF Reader USB Device
    - **FriendlyName3:** Disk drive
    - **FriendlyName2:** Generic USB SD Reader USB Device
    - **FriendlyName5:** HP v100w USB Device
    - **FriendlyName4:** HP v100w USB Device
  - SW
  - ACPI
    - **FriendlyName1:** Intel(R) Core(TM) i7 CPU 920 @ 2.67GHz
    - **FriendlyName0:** Intel(R) Core(TM) i7 CPU 920 @ 2.67GHz
    - **FriendlyName3:** Intel(R) Core(TM) i7 CPU 920 @ 2.67GHz
    - **FriendlyName2:** Intel(R) Core(TM) i7 CPU 920 @ 2.67GHz
    - **FriendlyName5:** Intel(R) Core(TM) i7 CPU 920 @ 2.67GHz
    - **FriendlyName4:** Intel(R) Core(TM) i7 CPU 920 @ 2.67GHz
    - **FriendlyName7:** Intel(R) Core(TM) i7 CPU 920 @ 2.67GHz
    - **FriendlyName6:** Intel(R) Core(TM) i7 CPU 920 @ 2.67GHz
  - PCI
  - SCSI
  - IDE
  - PCIDE
  - DISPLAY
- FilesStatistics

Windows crypto

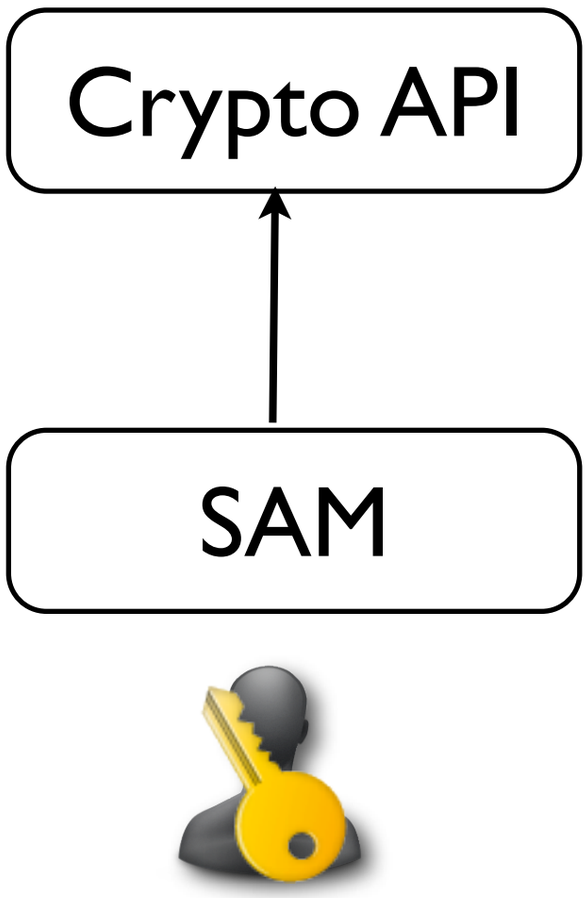
Why do we care about Windows crypto ?



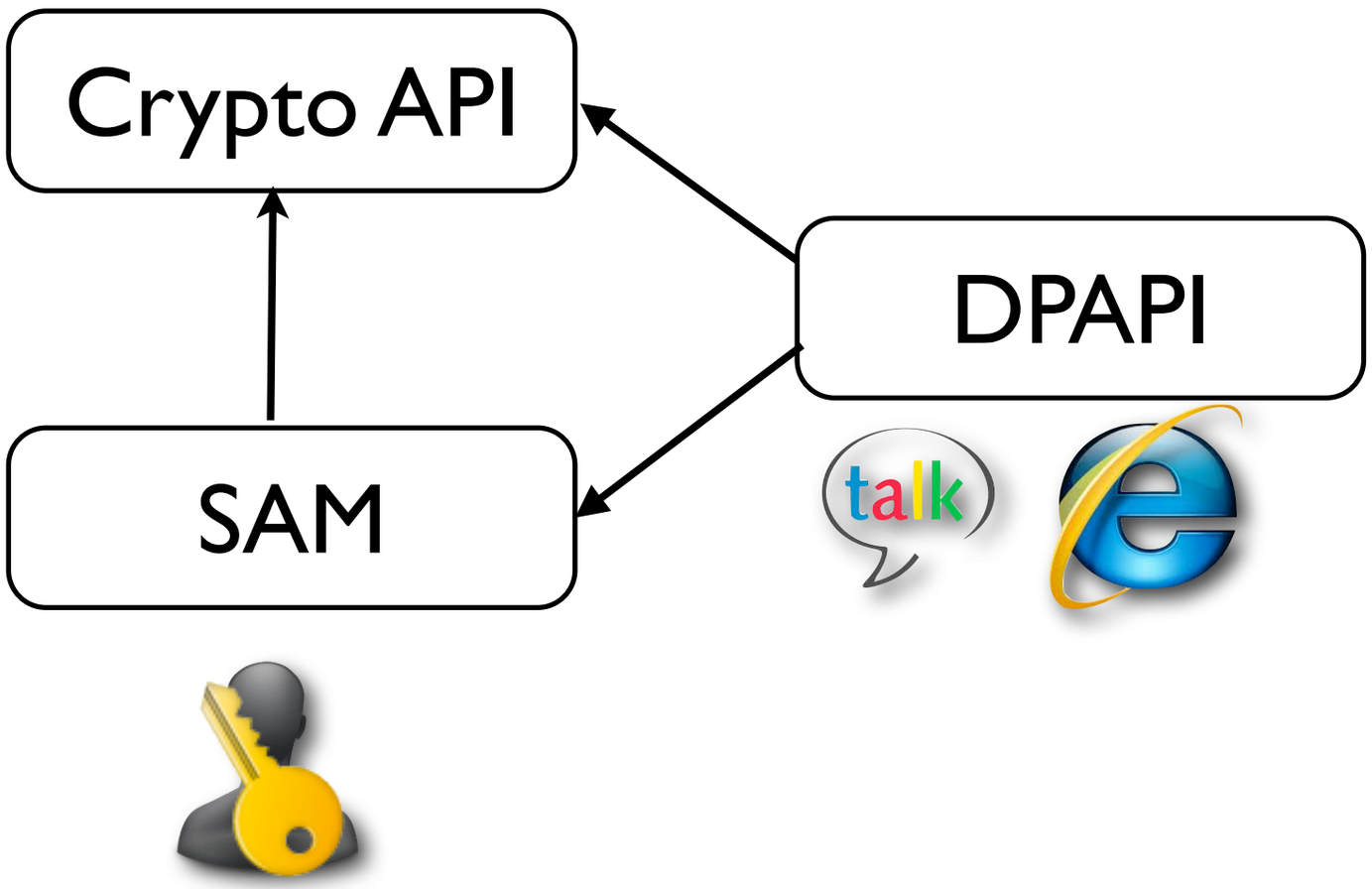
The Windows crypto eco-system

Crypto API

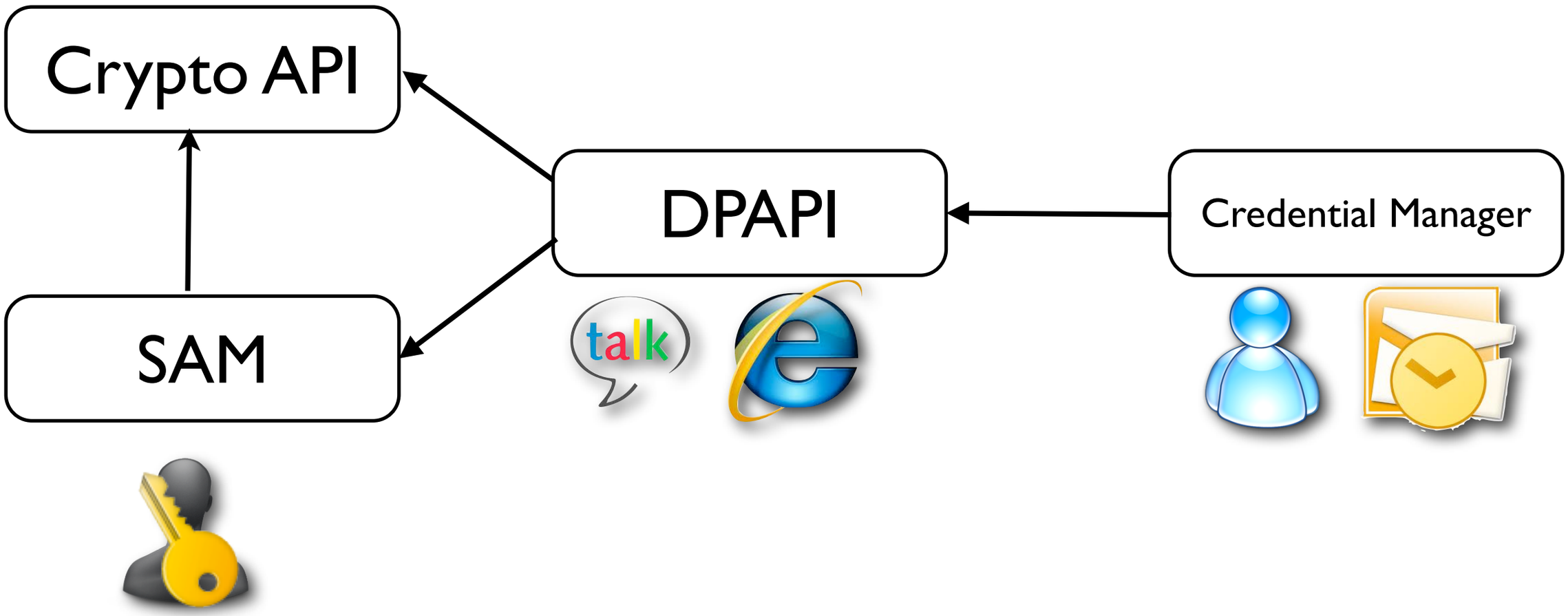
The Windows crypto eco-system



The Windows crypto eco-system



The Windows crypto eco-system

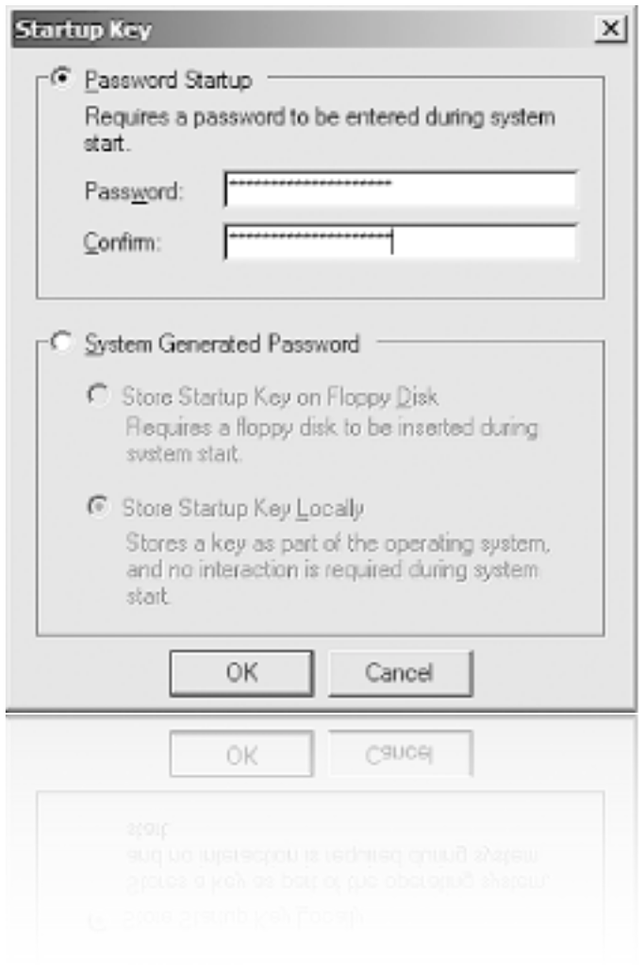


Windows Crypto API

- Basic cryptographic blocks
  - Cipher: 3DES, AES
  - Hash functions: SHA-1 SHA256, HMAC
  - PKI: public keys and certificates (X.509)

The Security Account Manager (SAM)

- Store Windows user credentials
- Located in the registry
- Encrypted with the SYSKEY
- Passwords are hashed



Windows Password Hashing functions

- Two hash functions used
  - LM hash function (NT, 2K, XP, VISTA) weak
  - NTLM (XP, Vista, 7)
- Passwords are not salted

LM hash weakness

- Use only upper-case
- Hash password in chunk of 7 characters

mypassword → LMHash(MYPASSW) + LMHash(ORD)

Password key-space: 69^7 (at most)

Rainbow Tables

- Pre-compute all the possible passwords
- Time-Memory trade-off
- Rainbow tables of all the LM hash are available

How OWADE Works

- Extract Usernames and password hashes
- LM hashes available ?
  - use John/Rainbow tables to get the pass in uppercase
  - use NTLM hashes to find the password cases
- Try to crack the NTLM using John/Rainbow table

Windows Password recovered

http://localhost:8080/owade/result_partition_1

css li

Quick Access

Passwords
Linkedin

Datas

Slot: 0
Offset: 63
Size: 78107967
Type: NTFS (0x07)

Expand All | Contract All

- WebAnalyze
- ProgramAnalyze
- GetUserPassword
  - **DPAPI_SYSTEM:** AQAAANjSjMjGf/9Ist4KEJbdSE7QpYKyJrsniDPcxe6s/pCj0ApjtsF5oc8=
  - Administrator
  - Guest
  - Ashee
    - **id:** 1003
    - **name:** Ashee
    - **nthash:** 31d6cfe0d16ae931b73c59d7e0c089c0
    - **lmhash:** aad3b435b51404eeaad3b435b51404ee
    - **lmpass:***empty*
  - UpdatusUser
  - HelpAssistant
    - **id:** 1000
    - **name:** HelpAssistant
    - **nthash:** 6db41a7ff826d75b655976315817291c
    - **lmhash:** 634299690515b074fdba81e98a2be98a
    - **lmpass:**Unknown
  - SUPPORT_388945a0
- GetUserEnvironmentDetail
- GetSoftwareEnvironmentDetail
- GetSystemEnvironmentDetail
- GetSoftwareDetail
- GetUserConfigurationDetail
- GetOSDetail
- GetHardwareDetail
- FilesStatistics

If the password is too strong we can’t recover it

but we can still decrypt DPAPI secret (sometime)

The Data Protection API

- Ensure that encrypted data can't be decrypted without knowing the user Windows password
- Blackbox crypto API for developers:
  - Encrypt data ⟶ DPAPI blob
  - Decrypt DPAPI blob ⟶ data
- Main point : tie the encryption to the user password

DPAPI derivation scheme

User

SHA1 (password)

pre-key

DPAPI derivation scheme

User

SHA1 (password)

pre-key

master-key

DPAPI derivation scheme

User

SHA1 (password)

pre-key

master-key

blob key

DPAPI derivation scheme

User

SHA1 (password)

pre-key

master-key

blob key

DPAPI blob

DPAPI derivation scheme

User

SHA1 (password)

pre-key

master-key

blob key

blob key

blob key

DPAPI blob

DPAPI blob

DPAPI blob

DPAPI Blob structure

```
struct wincrypt_datablob {
   DWORD   cbProviders,
   GUID    pbProviders[cbProviders],
   DWORD   cbMasterkeys,
   GUID    pbMasterkeys[cbMasterkeys],
   DWORD   dwFlags,
   DWORD   cbDescription,
   BYTE    pbDescription[cbDescription],
   ALG_ID  algCipher,
   DWORD   cbKey,
   DWORD   cbData,
   BYTE    pbData[cbData],
   DWORD   dwUnknown,
   ALG_ID  algHash,
   DWORD   dwHashSize,
   DWORD   cbSalt,
   BYTE    pbSalt[cbSalt],
   DWORD   cbCipher,
   BYTE    pbCipher[cbCipher],
   DWORD   cbCrc,
   BYTE    pbCrc[cbCrc]
} ;
```

DPAPI master-key structure

Header Structure

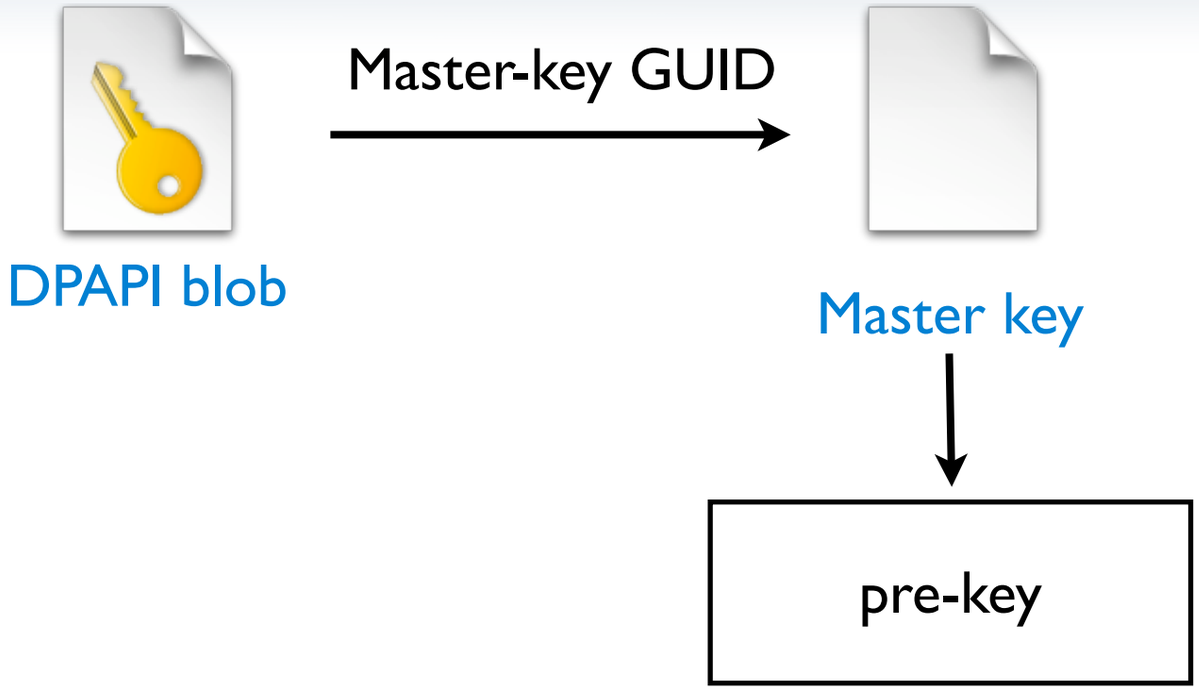
```
struct wincrypt_masterkey_masterkeybloc
{
  DWORD    dwRevision,
  BYTE     pbSalt[16],
  DWORD    dwRounds,
  ALG_ID   algMAC,
  ALG_ID   algCipher,
  BYTE     pbEncrypted[]
};
```

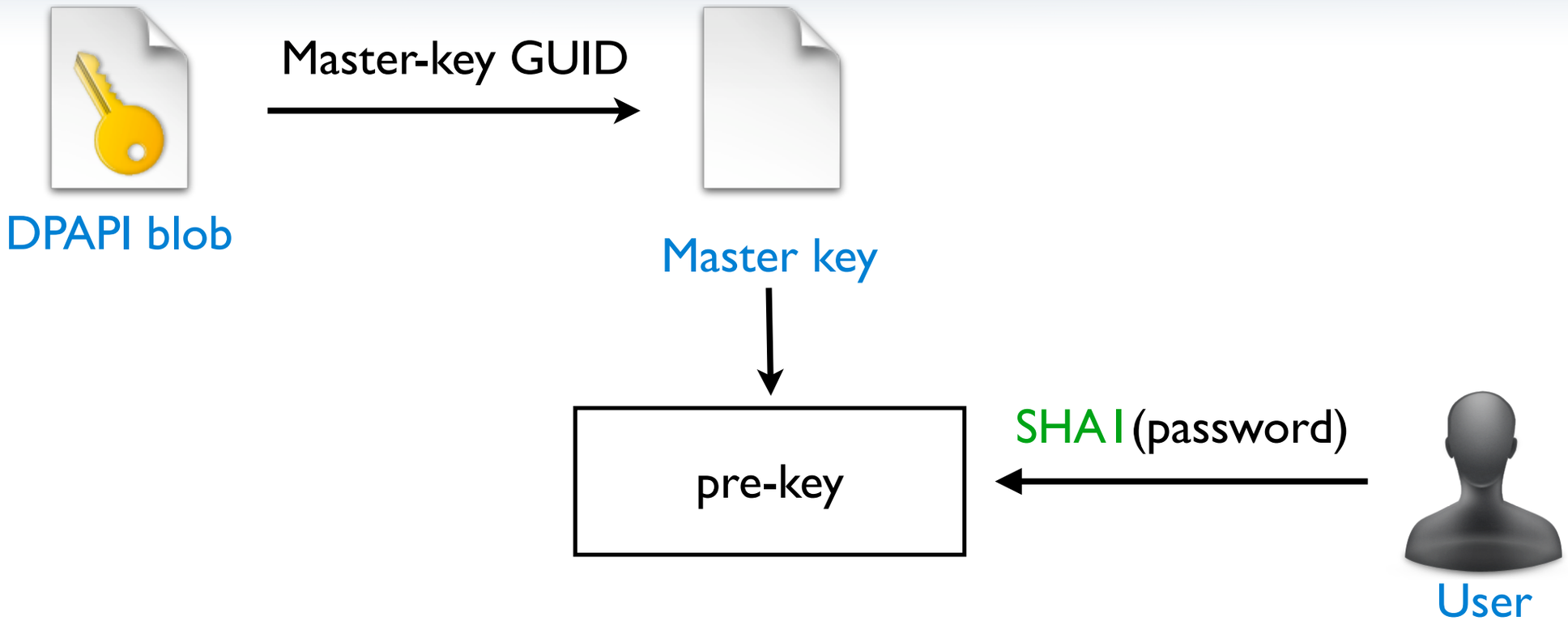
Footer Structure

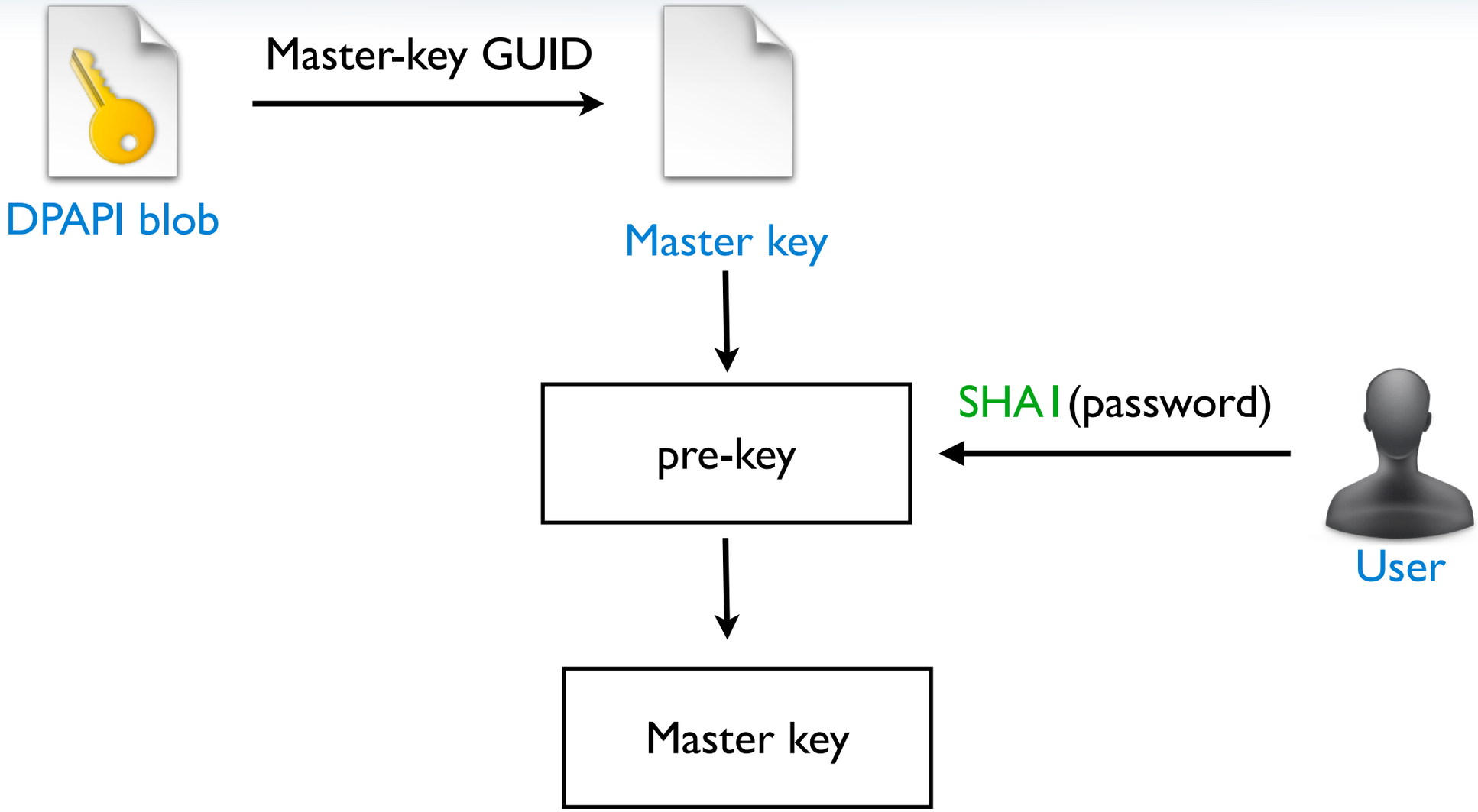
DPAPI blob

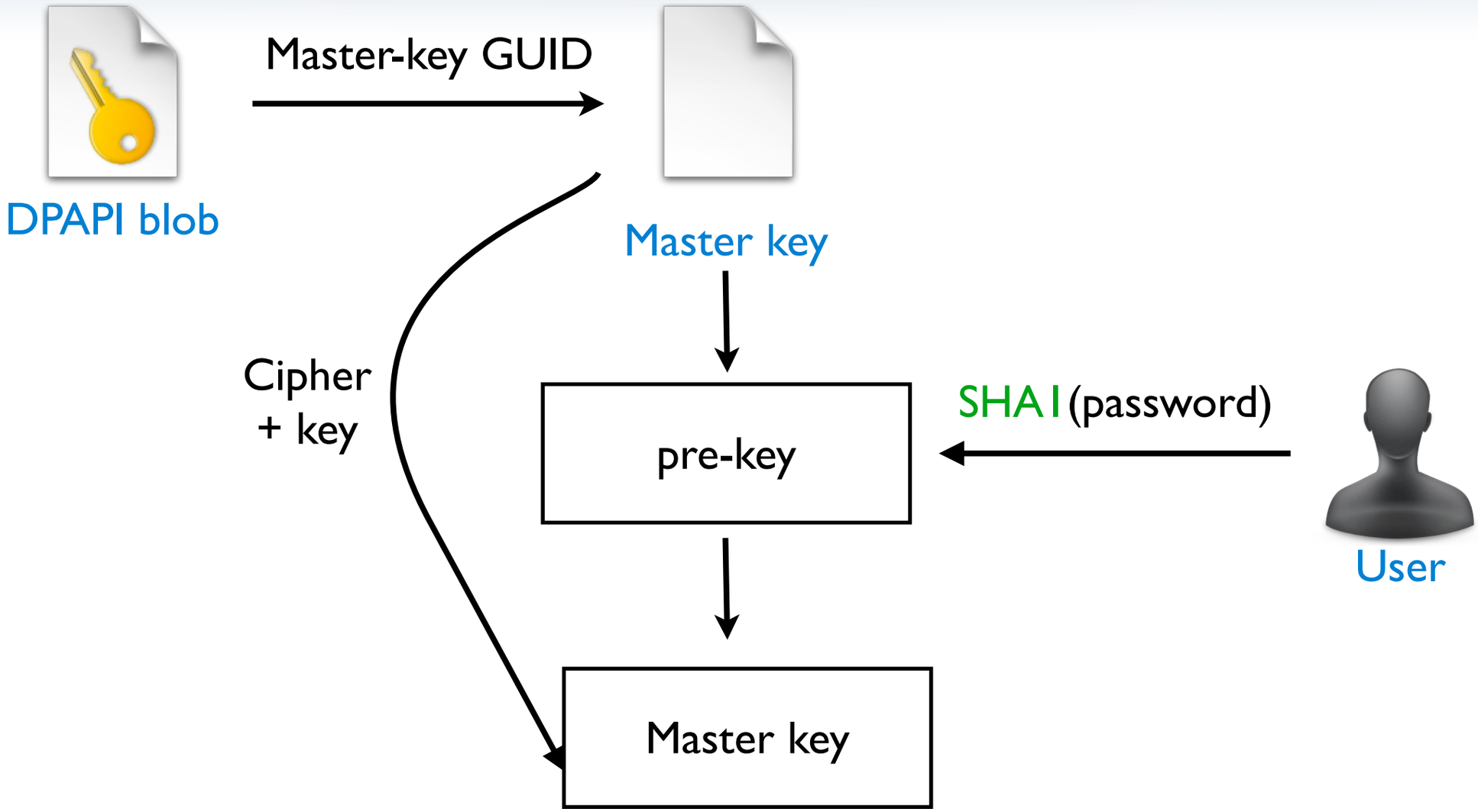
DPAPI blob

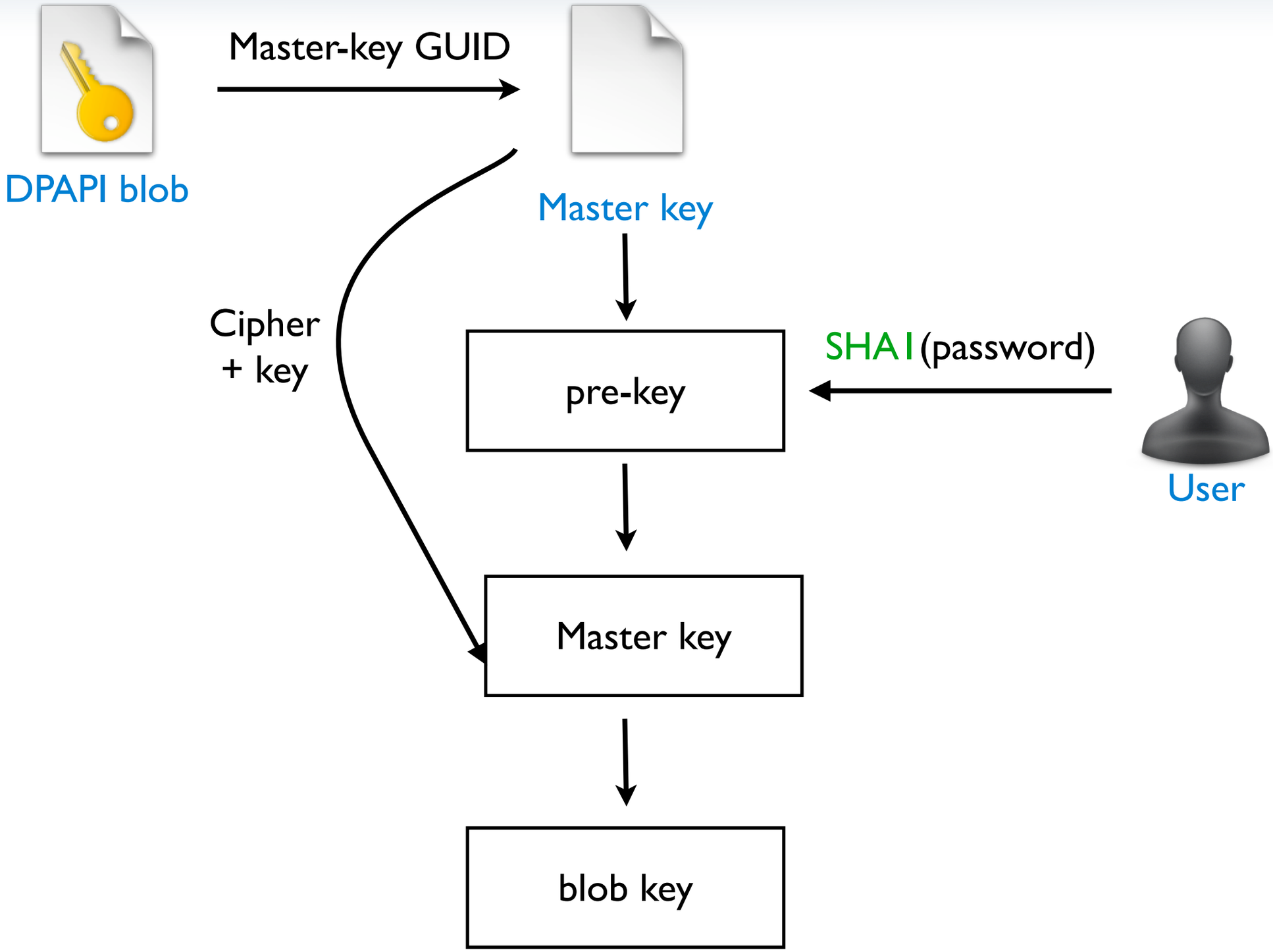
Master-key GUID

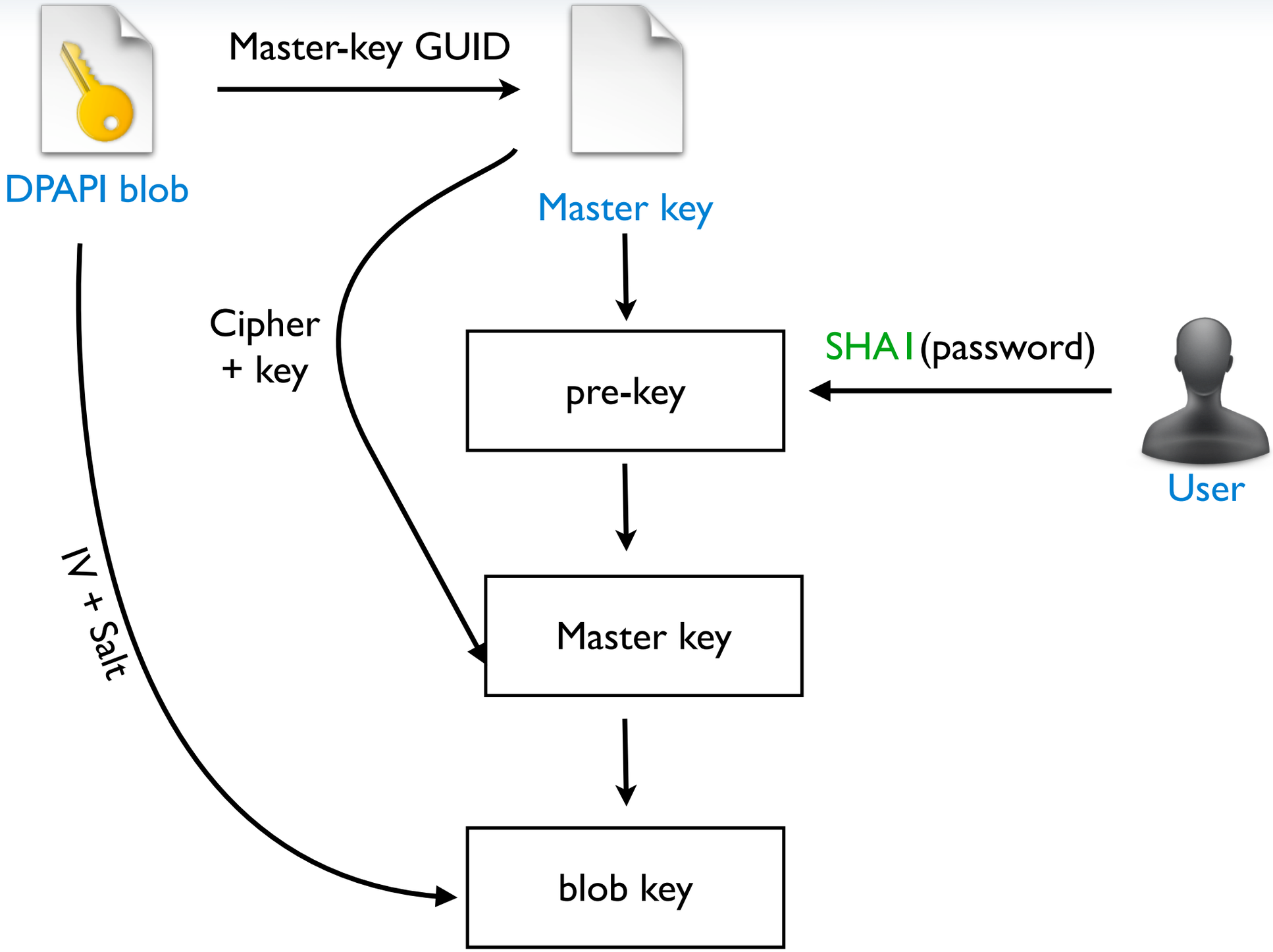

Master-key GUID
DPAPI blob
Master key
pre-key

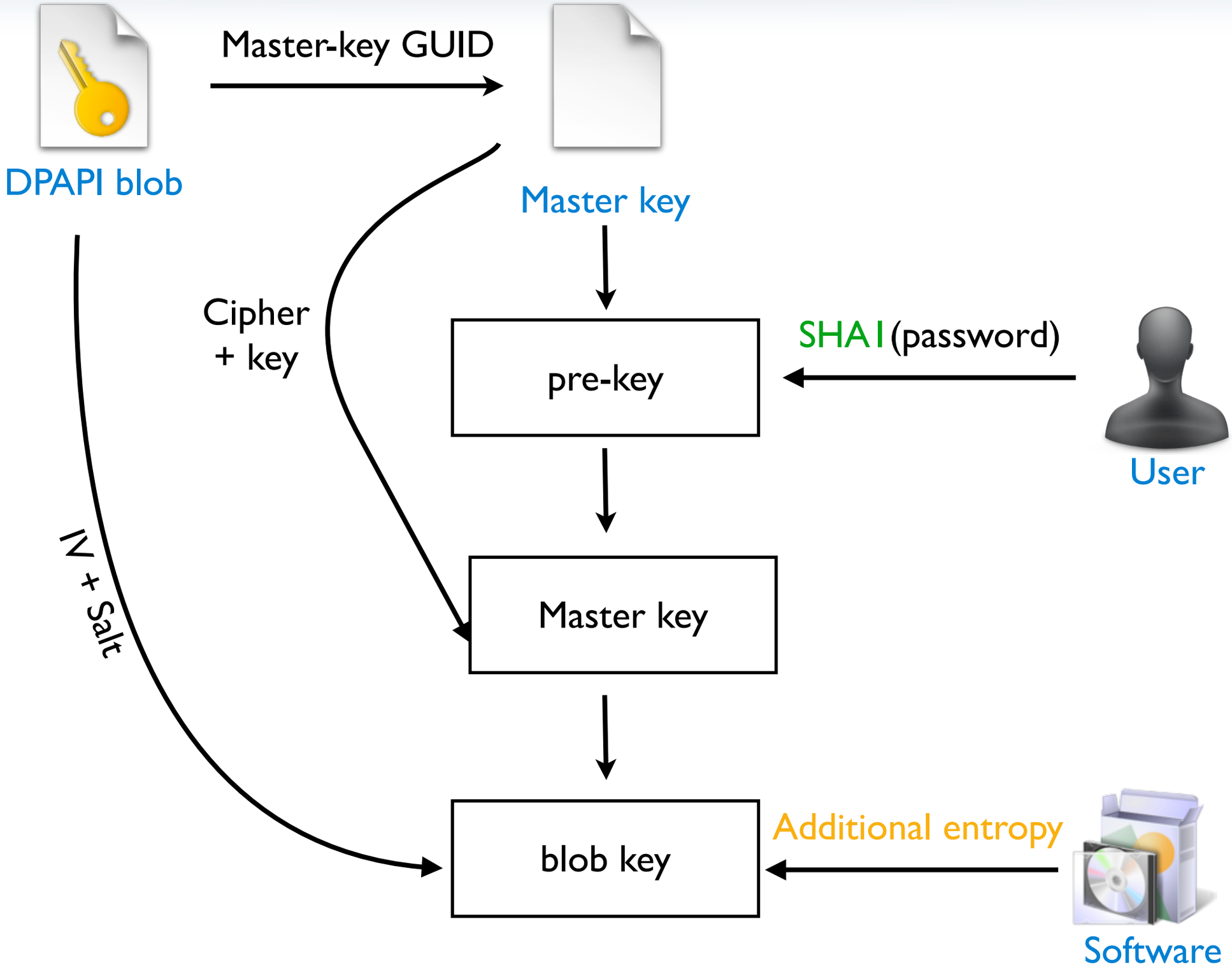

Master-key GUID
DPAPI blob
Master key
pre-key
SHA1(password)
User


Master-key GUID
DPAPI blob
Master key
pre-key
SHA1(password)
User
Master key


Master-key GUID
DPAPI blob
Master key
Cipher
+ key
pre-key
SHA1(password)
User
Master key


Master-key GUID
DPAPI blob
Master key
Cipher
+ key
pre-key
SHA1(password)
User
Master key
blob key


Master-key GUID
DPAPI blob
Master key
Cipher
+ key
pre-key
SHA1(password)
User
IV + Salt
Master key
blob key


Master-key GUID
DPAPI blob
Master key
Cipher
+ key
pre-key
SHA1(password)
User
IV + Salt
Master key
blob key
Additional entropy
Software

DPAPI additional entropy

- Software can supply an additional entropy
  - Act as a “key” (needed for decryption)
  - Force us to understand how it is generated for each software
  - Can be used to tie data to a specific machine (i.e Netbios name)

Bypassing the user password cracking

- If we can't crack the password we need its SHA1
- This SHA1 is stored in the hibernate file
- OWADE uses Moonsols to recover it

Credential Manager

- Built on top of DPAPI
- Handle transparently the encryption and storage of sensitive data
- Used by Windows, Live Messenger, Remote desktop...

Credstore type of credentials

Type of credential	Encryption	Example of application
Generic password	DPAPI + fixed string	Live messenger HTTP auth (IE)
Domain password	In clear	Netbios
Domain certificate	Hash of certificate	Certificate
Domain visible password	DPAPI + fixed string	Remote access .NET passport

WiFi data

Wifi data

- Info stored for each access point
  - Mac address (BSSID)
  - Key (encrypted)
  - Last time of access
- Wifi data are stored in
  - Registry (XP)
  - XML file and Registry (Vista/7)

Decrypting WiFi password

- Encrypted with DPAPI
- Access point shared among users
  - Encrypted with the System account
- But the system account has no password...

Decrypting WiFi password

- Use a LSASecret as DPAPI key
- Array of credentials
  - HelpAssistant password in clear
  - DPAPI_SYSTEM
- "Encrypted"

Where are you ?

- We've recovered access point keys but where are they ?

Where are you ?

- We've recovered access point keys but where are they ?

HTML5 Geo-location protocol

mozilla

Visit Mozilla.com

Location-Aware Browsing

Firefox can tell websites where you're located so you can find info that's more relevant and more useful. It's about making the Web smarter – and is done in a way that totally respects your privacy. Give it a try!

Frequently Asked Questions

+ What is Location-Aware Browsing?
+ How does it work?
+ How accurate are the locations?
+ What information is being sent, and to whom? How is my privacy protected?
+ Am I being tracked as I browse the web?

HTML5 Geo-location protocol

HTML5 Geo-location protocol

Behind the curtain

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Google Wi-Fi Data Collection Angers European Officials

Brennon Slattery, PC World May 17, 2010 7:08 am

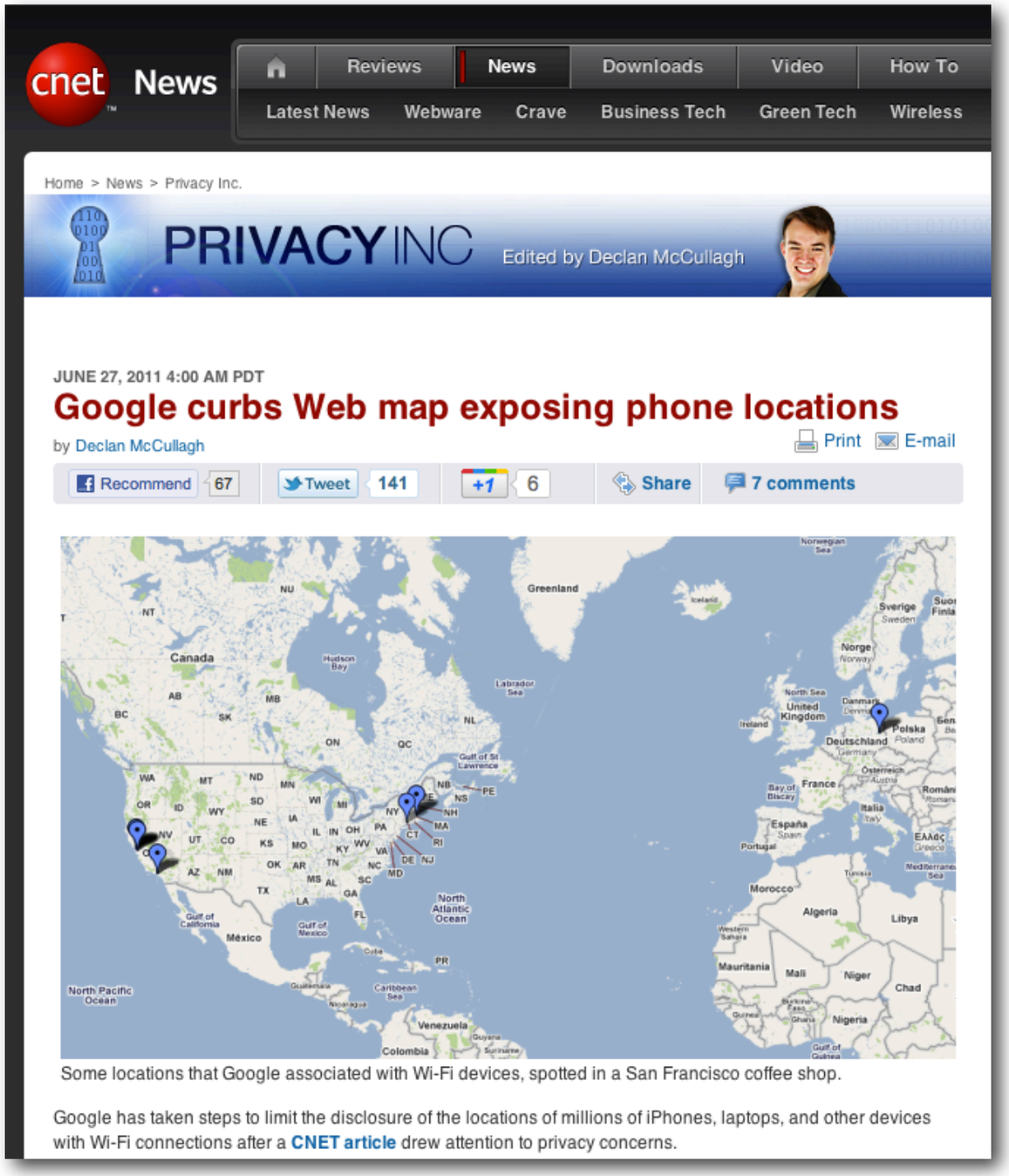
European officials are still miffed over Google's "accidental" Wi-Fi data collection and seek an in-depth investigation that may lead to harsh penalties for the search engine giant.

It was revealed that Google's Street View cars were collecting more than images and coordinates for its sophisticated GPS site. As much as 600GB of data from Wi-Fi networks -- in more than 30 countries -- has been snagged in Google's fishnet.

Artwork: Chip Taylor

Nothing is ever easy

- Google started to restrict queries in June
- So we started to look for other API



Entering Microsoft

- Live service
- "Documented" in the Windows mobile MSDN
- After sniffing the traffic:
  - Use a big SOAP request
  - Does not check any ID fields
  - Allows to supply one MAC

```
<GetLocationUsingFingerprint xmlns="http://
inference.location.live.com">
    <RequestHeader>
      <Timestamp>2011-02-15T16:22:47.0000968-05:00
       </Timestamp>
      <ApplicationId>e1e71f6b-2149-45f3-b298-a20XXXXX5017
       </ApplicationId>
      <TrackingId>21BF9AD6-CFD3-46B2-B042-EE90XXXXXX
       </TrackingId>
      <DeviceProfile ClientGuid="0fc571be-4622-4ce0-b04e-
    XXXXXXeb1a222" Platform="Windows7" DeviceType="PC"
    OSVersion="7600.16695.amd64fre.win7_gdr.101026-1503"
    LFVersion="9.0.8080.16413" ExtendedDeviceInfo="" />
     <Authorization />
 </RequestHeader>
 <BeaconFingerprint>
 <Detections>
   <Wifi7 BssId="00:BA:DC:0F:FE:00" rssi="-25" />
 </Detections>
 </BeaconFingerprint>
</GetLocationUsingFingerprint>
```

Blog post and demo released !

From Information to Intelligence

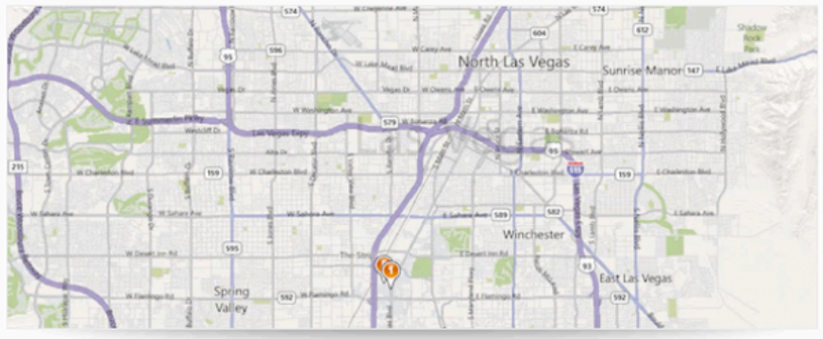
Dealing with information in the digital age

Home

Using the Microsoft Geolocalization API to retrace where a Windows laptop has been

July 29, 2011 | Privacy

4 Comments and 93 Reactions



Like 27 Share 15 2 3 points +1 12 Tweet 100

EDIT (Tuesday 2nd August) Microsoft Statement is available from here

EDIT (Sunday 31th July) The flaw is fixed: I had a phone call with some people from Microsoft yesterday (yes on a Saturday) and they told me they fixed the problem. I will update this post with their response as soon as it is out. The demo code does not work anymore.

In our upcoming BlackHat talk, we will show you how the WiFi data stored by Windows can be used to geolocate where your computer has been. While the ability to retrace where a computer has been (and when) certainly carries privacy implications, in this post I want to focus on how we uncovered this data, and the unexpected difficulties we encountered while developing this technique.

About the author

Elie Bursztein

I am a security researcher at Stanford University. This blog is about security, and more broadly about web technologies.

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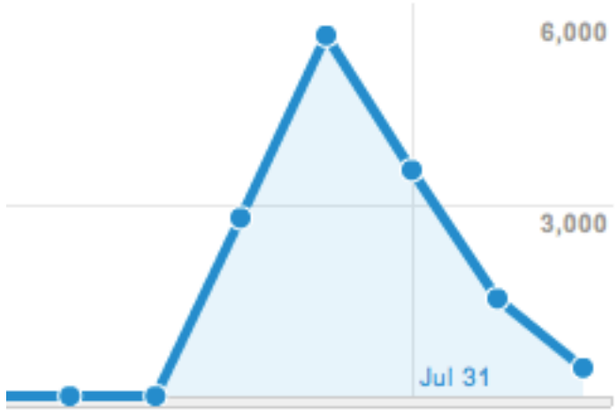


13,188 people visited this site

13,963 Visits

13,188 Unique Visitors

51,805 Pageviews

3.71 Pages/Visit

00:02:04 Avg. Time on Site

22.94% Bounce Rate

94.13% % New Visits

Fixed just before the Blackhat

- Fixed last weekend
- No longer return location for a single address

Microsoft

Microsoft Privacy & Safety

Microsoft's Approach to Helping Protect Privacy and Safety

TechNet Blogs > Microsoft Privacy & Safety > Microsoft Makes Change to Geographic Location Positioning Service

Microsoft Makes Change to Geographic Location Positioning Service

Microsoft Privacy Team 1 Aug 2011 11:58 AM | 0 RATE THIS

Updated 9:14 A.M. 8/2/2011

Microsoft released a change to its geographic location positioning service on July 30, 2011, which addresses an issue highlighted in Elie Bursztein's blog on July 29, 2011. This change adds improved filtering to validate each request so that the service will no longer return an inferred position when a single Media Access Control address is submitted. Microsoft is keenly aware of the sensitivity around all privacy issues, especially those surrounding geolocation.

Microsoft's privacy and security team has been in contact with Elie and we will continue the ongoing dialog with experts in the privacy field to improve our service offerings. We thank Elie, Matthieu Martin from Stanford University, Jean Michael Picod and Ivan Fontarensky from Cassidian for working with us on this issue.

Microsoft's commitment to privacy means that not only will we seek to build privacy into products, but we'll also engage with key stakeholders in government, industry, academia and public interest groups to develop more effective privacy and data protection measures. We will continue to update our service with improvements that benefit the consumer in both positioning accuracy as well as individual privacy.

Reid Kuhn is a Partner Group Program Manager on the Windows Phone engineering team at Microsoft

Privacy

Geo-location API restrictions

Google™

Requires 2 MAC
close from each other

SKYHOOK WIRELESS

The MAC and IP location
need to be “close”

Microsoft®

Requires multiples
MAC addresses

see http://elie.im/blog/ for more information

WiFi Information Extracted By OWDE

http://localhost:8080/owade/result_partition_1

- Default User
- NetworkService
- GetXPWifiNetworks
  - wifi1
    - **authentication:** Open
    - **last:** 1311386932
    - **ssid:** SecLab-N 2.4Ghz
    - **bssid:** 98:fc:11:6f:99:1e
    - **latitude:** 0
    - **hexkey:**
    - **longitude:** 0
    - **nettype:** 802.11b/g
    - **channel:** 6
    - **mode:** Infrastructure
  - wifi2
    - **authentication:** WPA-PSK
    - **last:** 1311380261
    - **ssid:** DoNotConnect
    - **bssid:** 00:24:a5:42:d0:25
    - **latitude:** 0
    - **hexkey:** 25eef130c6a61f6106d337f7e6ec66aa9041eb1527f01850c635fdcd02fe662d
    - **longitude:** 0
    - **nettype:** 802.11b/g
    - **channel:** 7
    - **mode:** Infrastructure
  - wifi3
    - **authentication:** Open
    - **last:** 1311380294
    - **ssid:** CS.Stanford.EDU
    - **bssid:** 00:18:0a:30:03:62
    - **latitude:** 0
    - **hexkey:**
    - **longitude:** 0
    - **nettype:** 802.11b/g
    - **channel:** 1
    - **mode:** Infrastructure
  - wifi4
- LocalService
- Ashee

Browsers

Firefox > 3.4

- Passwords
  - Location: signons.sqlite
  - Encryption: 3DES + Master password
- History
  - URLs: places.sqlite
  - Forms fields: formhistory.sqlite

Decrypting Firefox password

Decrypting Firefox password

User

pass

Decrypting Firefox password

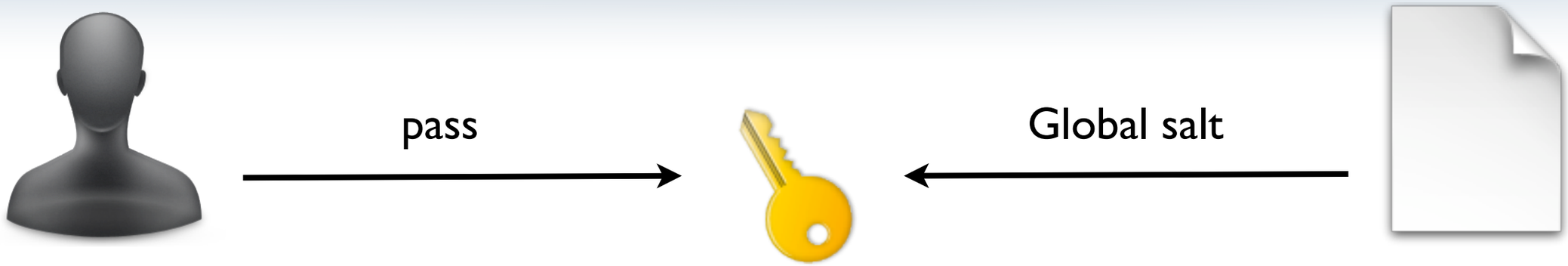
User

pass

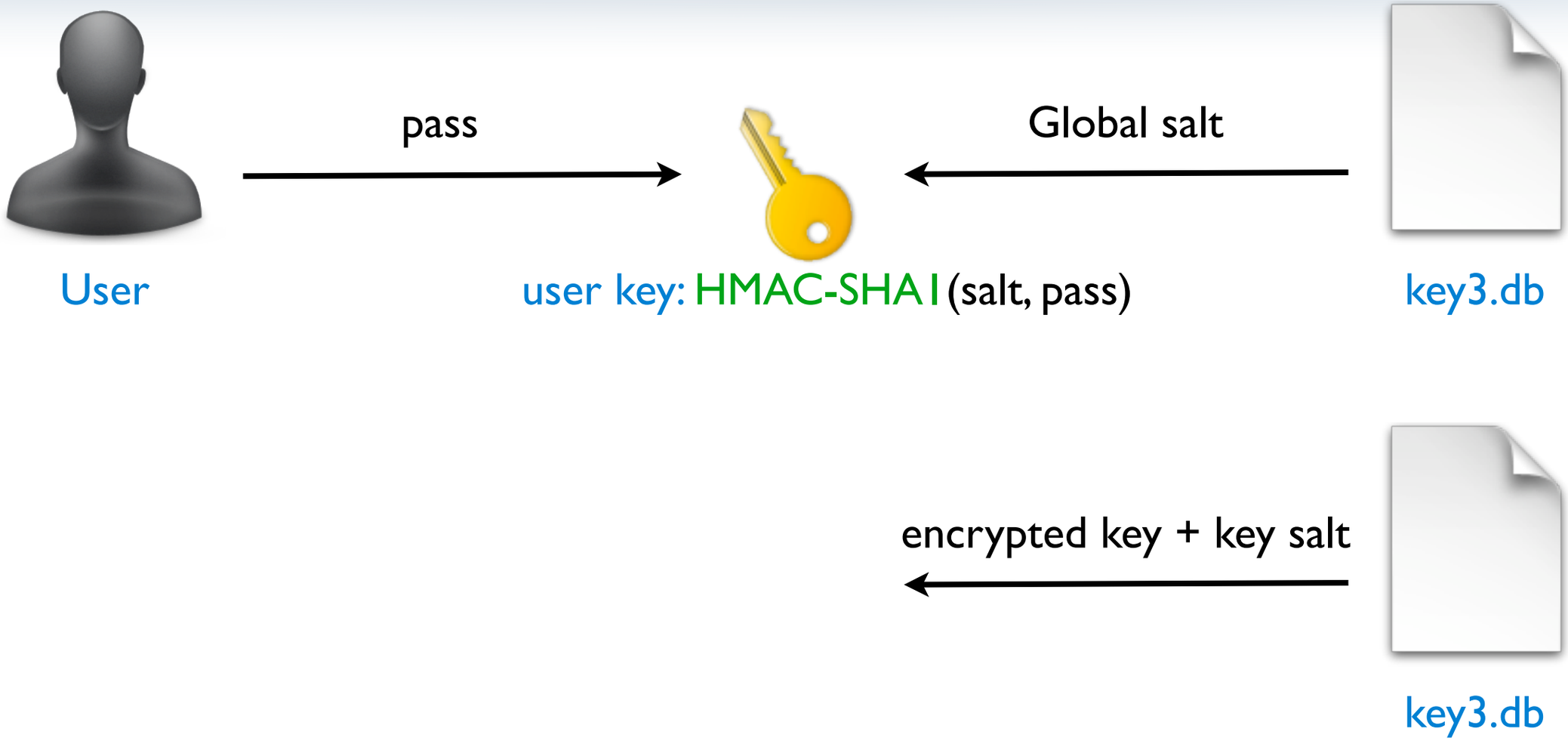
Global salt

key3.db

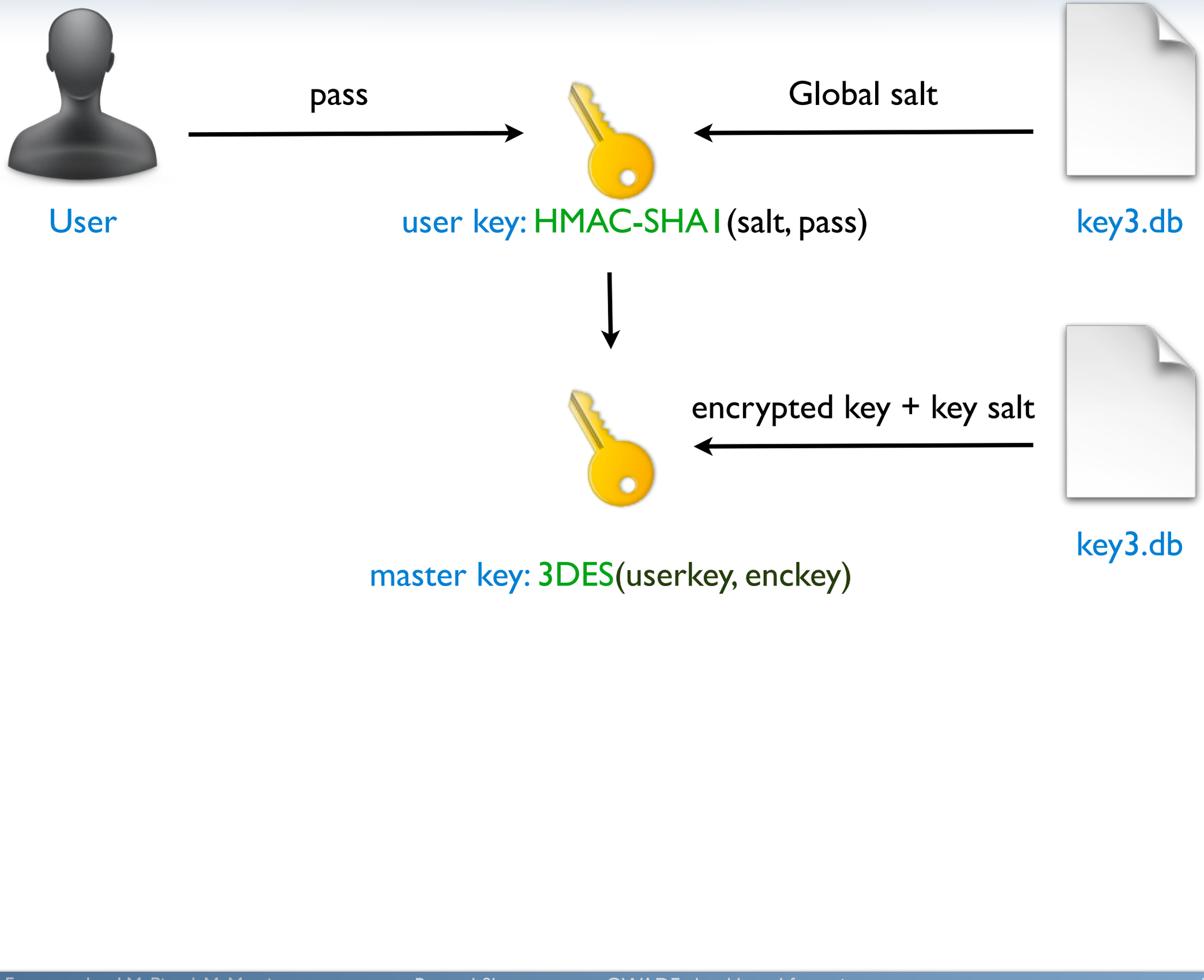
Decrypting Firefox password



Decrypting Firefox password



Decrypting Firefox password



Decrypting Firefox password

User

pass

user key: HMAC-SHA1 (salt, pass)

Global salt

key3.db

master key: 3DES(userkey, enckey)

encrypted key + key salt

key3.db

encrypted pass

signon.sqlite

Decrypting Firefox password

User

pass

user key: HMAC-SHA1 (salt, pass)

Global salt

key3.db

master key: 3DES(userkey, enckey)

encrypted key + key salt

key3.db

Site password: 3DES (master key, enc pass)

encrypted pass

signon.sqlite

Shopping at Amazon ?

Firefox

Mozilla Firefox Start Page | Amazon.com: Online Shopping for El...

amazon.com

Hello. Sign in to get personalized recommendations. New customer? Start here.

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- Amazon Cloud Drive — 5 GB of free storage
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- Digital Games & Software
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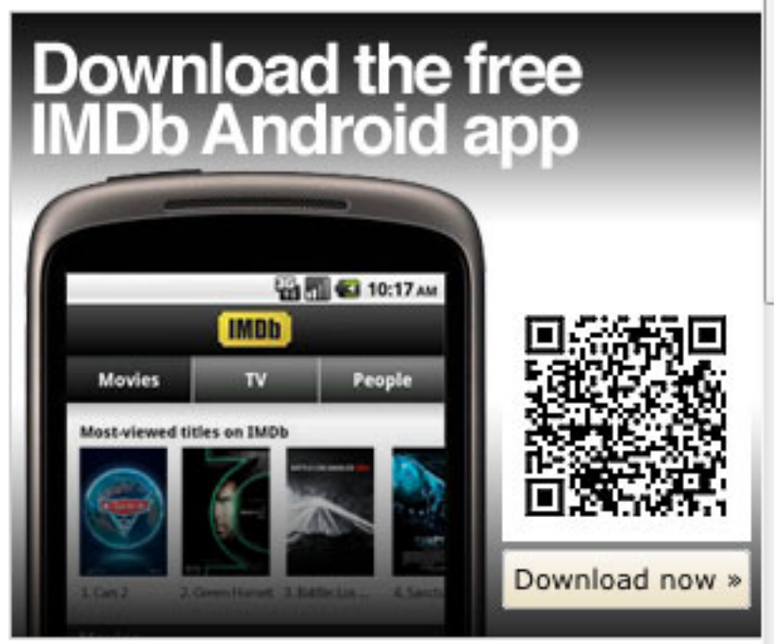

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amazon.com

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Review Your Order

By placing your order, you agree to Amazon.com's privacy notice and conditions of use

Shipping Address:

Allan Smith
42 GRANT AVE
SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94108-5802
United States
Phone: 666-666-6666 Change

Billing Information:

ending in 4444 Change

Billing Address:

Same as shipping address Change

Gift Cards & Promotional Codes:

Apply

Place your order

Order Summary

Items:	$139.00
Shipping & Handling:	$6.98
Total Before Tax:	$145.98
Estimated Tax To Be Collected:	$0.00

Order Total: $145.98

By placing your order, you agree to the Kindle License Agreement and Terms of Use.

How are shipping costs calculated?

FREE TWO-DAY SHIPPING

FREE Two-Day Shipping on this Order: Allan Smith, you can save $6.98 on this order by selecting "FREE Two-Day Shipping with a free trial of Amazon Prime" below.
» Sign up for free trial

Estimated delivery: Aug. 2, 2011

Kindle, Wi-Fi, Graphite, 6" Display with New E Ink Pearl Technology
$139.00
Quantity: 1 Change
Sold by: Amazon Digital Services, Inc.
Add gift options

Choose a shipping speed:

- ○ FREE Super Saver Shipping (5-8 business days)
- ○ FREE Two-Day Shipping with a free trial of AmazonPrime™ --get it Saturday, July 30 (Learn more)
- ◉ Standard Shipping (3-5 business days)
- ○ Two-Day Shipping --get it Saturday, July 30
- ○ One-Day Shipping --get it Friday, July 29

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United States
Phone: 666-666-6666 Change

Billing Information:

ending in 4444 Change

Billing Address:

Same as shipping address Change

Gift Cards & Promotional Codes:

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- ◉ Standard Shipping (3-5 business days)
- ○ Two-Day Shipping --get it Saturday, July 30
- ○ One-Day Shipping --get it Friday, July 29

Every form field is recorded

SQLite Database Browser - C:/Users/[redacted]/AppData/Roaming/Mozilla/Firefox/Profiles/s4lqektq.default/formhistory.sqlite

File Edit View Help

Database Structure | Browse Data | Execute SQL

Table: moz_formhistory

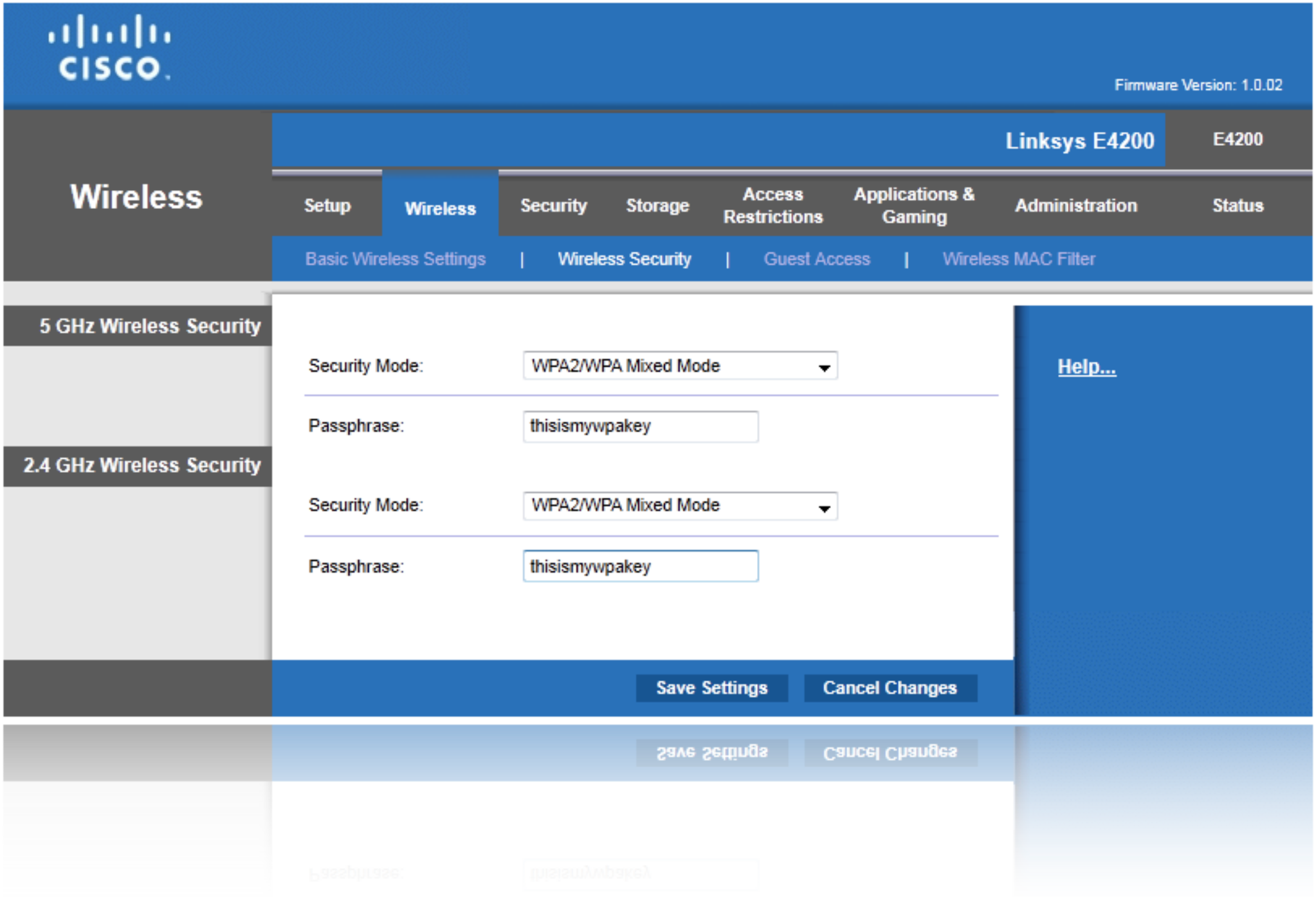
New Record | Delete Record

	id	fieldname	value	timesUsed	firstUsed	lastUsed	guid
1	1	email	testblackhat@devnull.com	1	1311823018543000	1311823018543000	CTwZ4J59TYySue7B
2	2	enterAddressFullName	Allan Smith	1	1311823235859000	1311823235859000	FXXpcwKuRqSTonB+
3	3	enterAddressAddressLine1	42 my street	1	1311823235861000	1311823235861000	EFP3mGQES8yz7i6m
4	4	enterAddressCity	San Fransisco	1	1311823235861000	1311823235861000	/nfoGVLgT4OmGoIQ
5	5	enterAddressStateOrRegion	CA	1	1311823235861000	1311823235861000	n8cKFxg6S3ua8t6Z
6	6	enterAddressPostalCode	94302	1	1311823235862000	1311823235862000	etJpzZGGQ26+2mjq
7	7	enterAddressPhoneNumber	666-666-6666	1	1311823235862000	1311823235862000	H01M4MNTTGuBOc/i
8	8	enterAddressAddressLine1	my street	1	1311823259915000	1311823259915000	hj8LVNLgTFug1eDV
9	9	searchbar-history	[redacted]	1	1311823282116000	1311823282116000	poNBcyN2SsydiObN

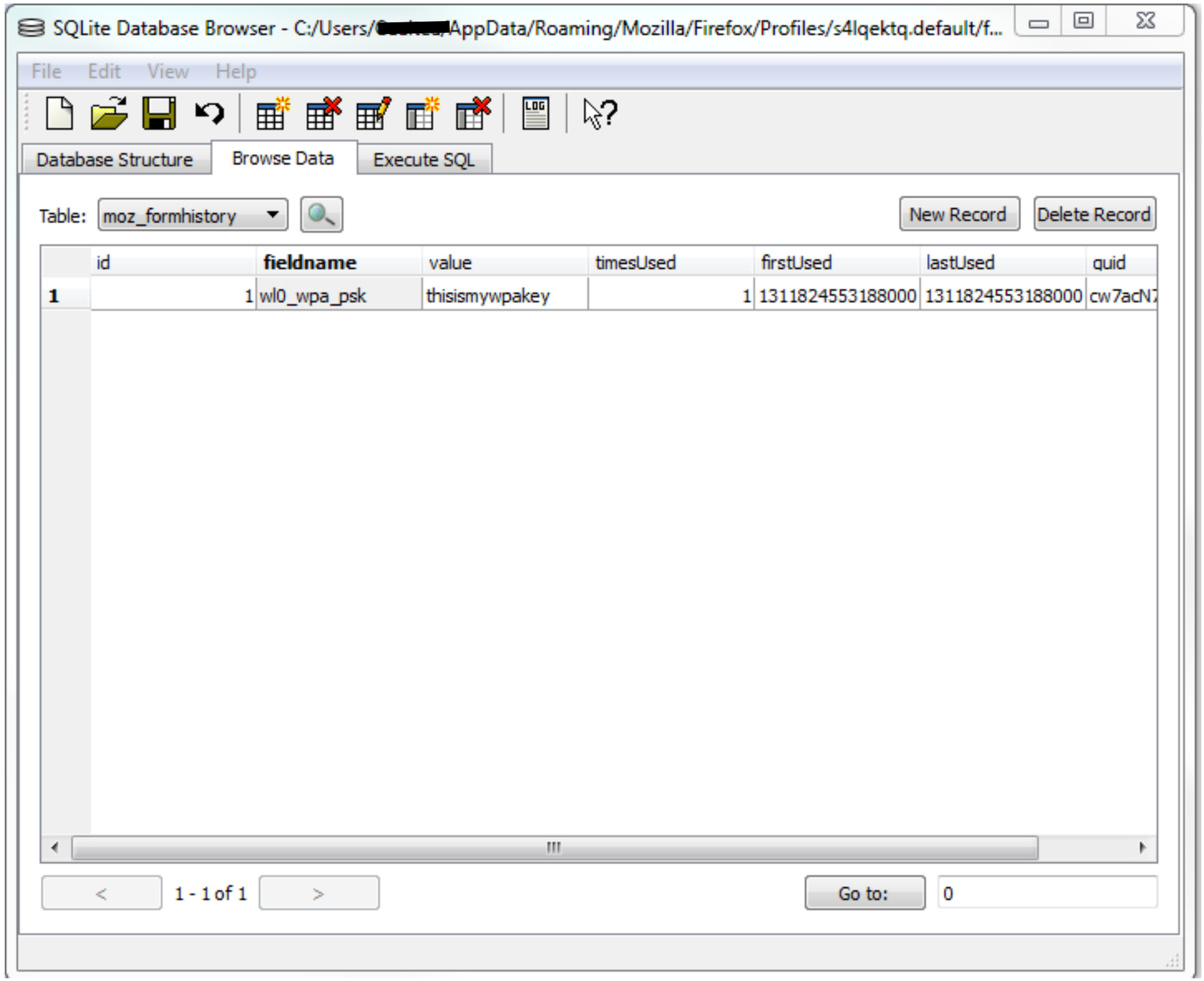
< 1 - 9 of 9 >

Go to: 0

Configuring a Linksys ?



Again the key is recorded



Form history leak a lot of information

- Shipping address
- Wifi key
- Credit card information
- Email
- Search history

Preventing field recording

To tell the browser to not record a field use the tag

autocomplete=”off”

Internet Explorer

- Passwords
  - Location: registry
  - Encryption: DPAPI + URL as salt
- History
  - URLs: Index.dat

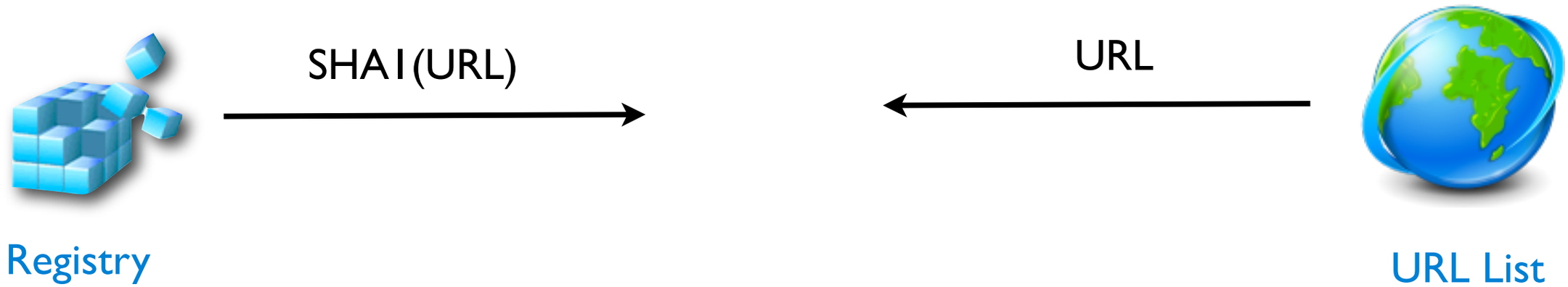
Decrypting Internet Explorer passwords

Decrypting Internet Explorer passwords

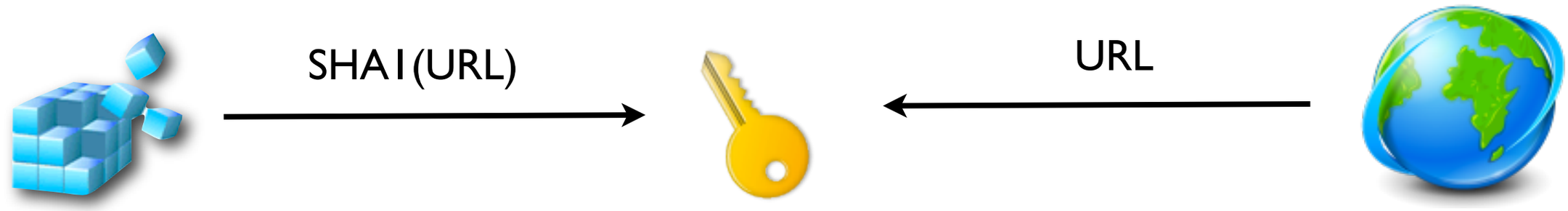
Registry

SHA1(URL)

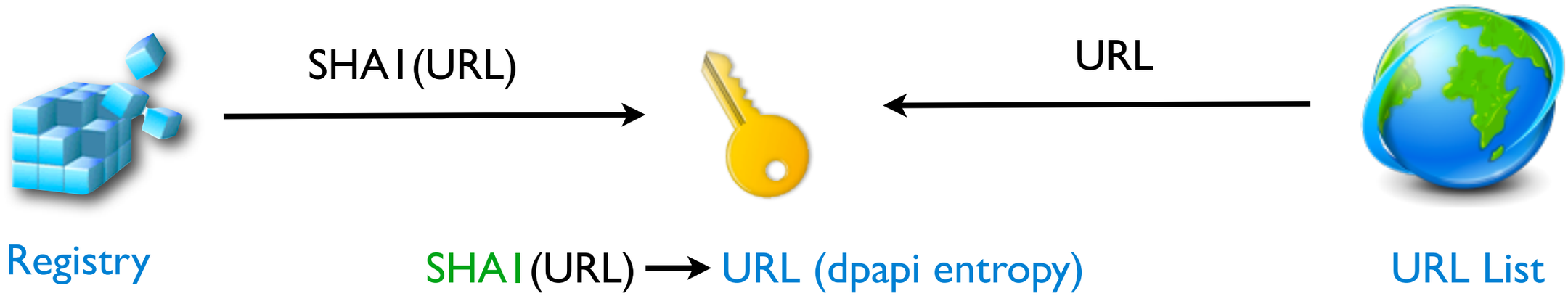
Decrypting Internet Explorer passwords

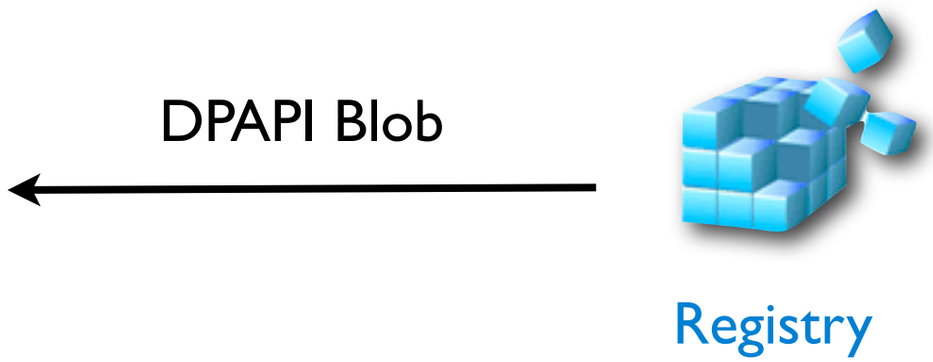


Decrypting Internet Explorer passwords

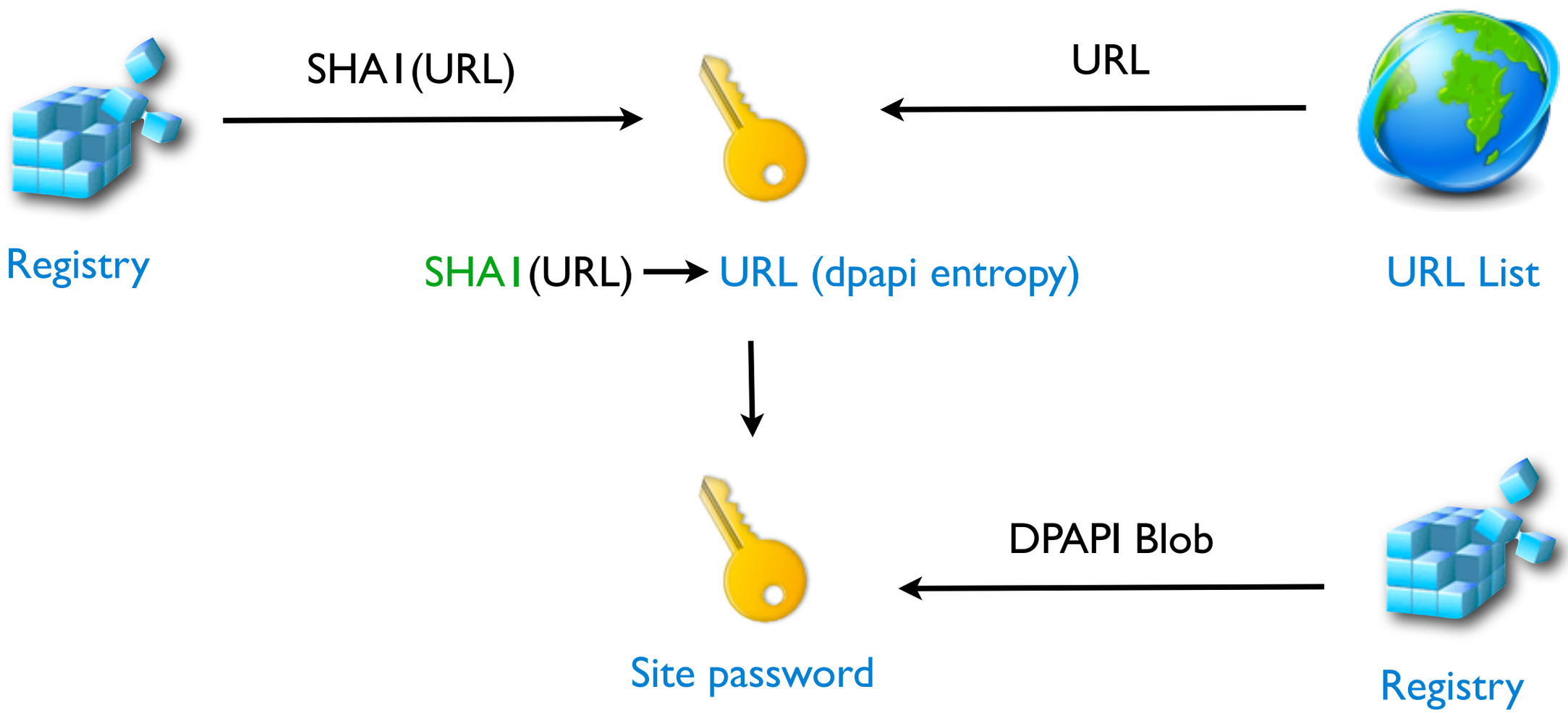


Decrypting Internet Explorer passwords





Decrypting Internet Explorer passwords



Maximizing our recovery

- Build a list of URL from others browsers and files
- Use a list of known login URLs

Chrome

- Passwords
  - Location: Login Data (sqlite)
  - Encryption: DPAPI
- History
  - URLs: History (sqlite)
  - Forms fields: Web Data (sqlite)

Safari

- Passwords
  - Location: keychain.plist (Property list format)
  - Encryption: DPAPI + fixed string as entropy
- History
  - URLs: History.plist
  - Forms fields: Form Value.plist

Browsers takeaway

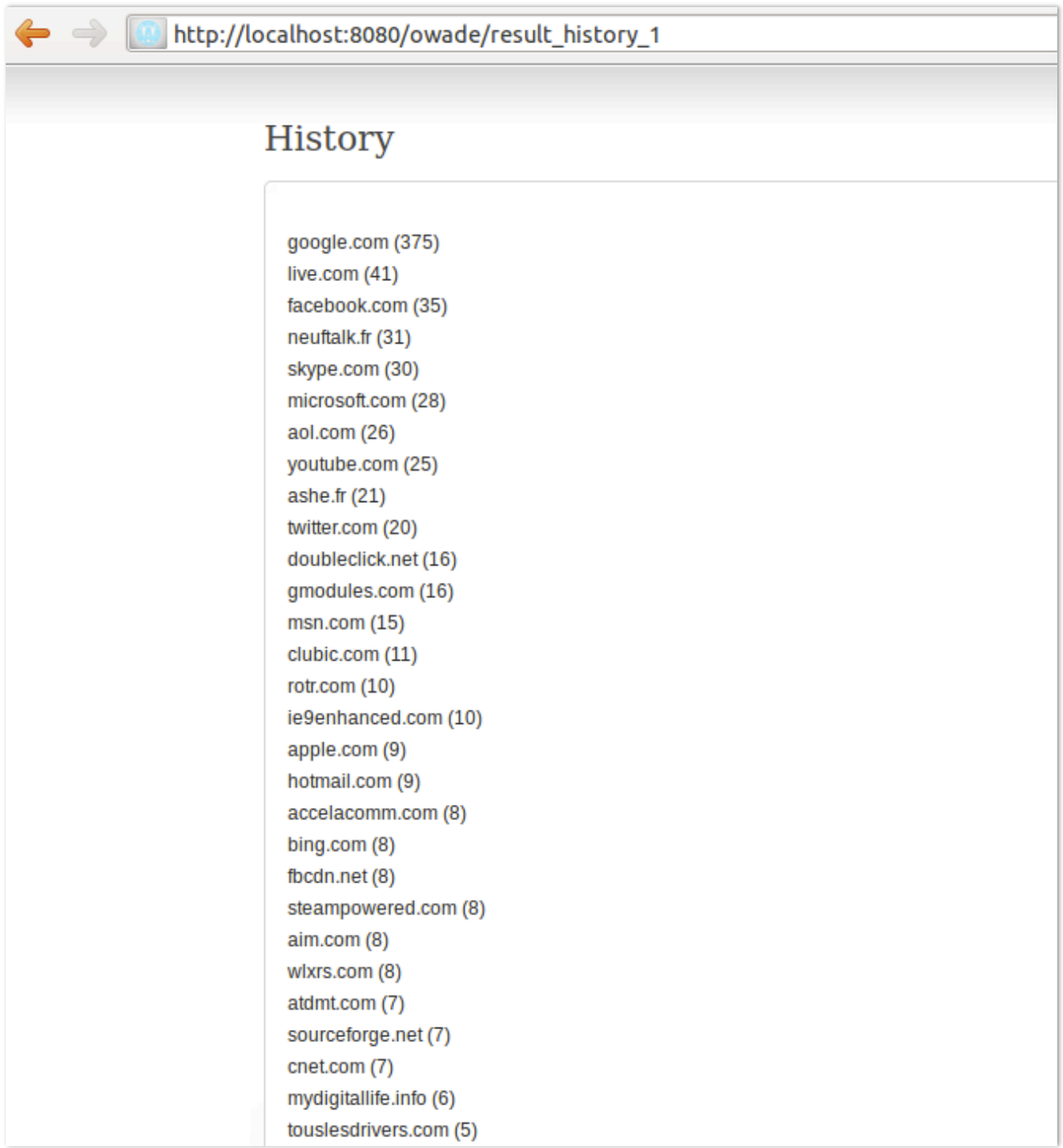
- Internet Explorer is the most secure.
  - If you don't know the URL you can't recover the credentials
- Firefox is the worst
  - Passwords encryption not tied to the Windows user password (bug open for a while)
  - Login are encrypted in signons.sqlite not in formhistory.sqlite

Private mode

- Most bugs are fixed
- Requires to be creative
  - SSL OCSP requests
  - File carving
- Potential techniques
  - Analyze the hibernate file

See: http://ly.tl/p16 for more information on private mode

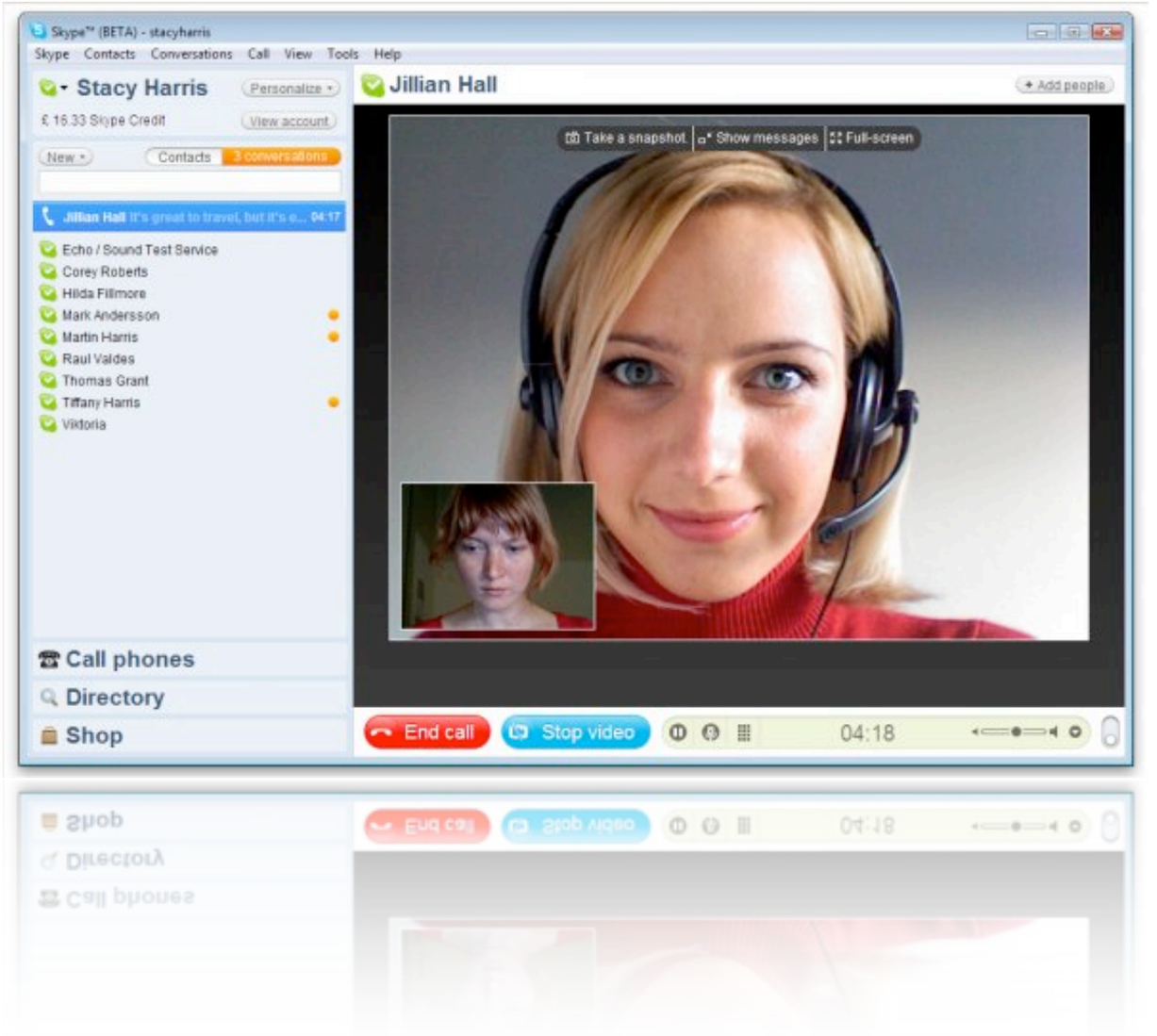
The browsers histories aggregated



Instant messaging

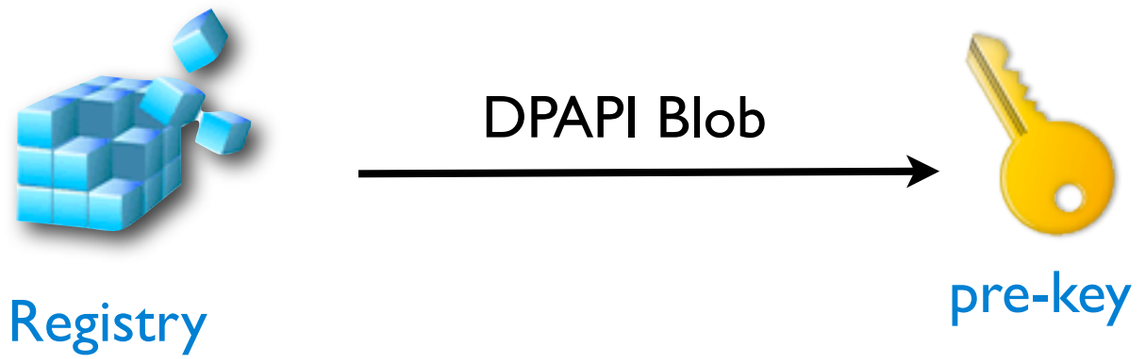
Skype

- Encryption
  custom
- Difficulty
  extreme
- Location
  registry + config.xml



Decrypting Skype passwords

Decrypting Skype passwords



Decrypting Skype passwords

Registry

DPAPI Blob

pre-key

AES key: SHA1 (pre-key)

Decrypting Skype passwords

Registry

DPAPI Blob

pre-key

AES key: SHA1 (pre-key)

encrypted credential

config.xml

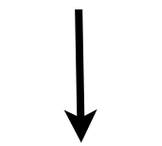
Decrypting Skype passwords

Registry

DPAPI Blob

pre-key

AES key: SHA1 (pre-key)



encrypted credential

config.xml

pass cracking

Login

MD5(login\nskyper\npassword)

Decrypting Skype passwords

Registry

DPAPI Blob

pre-key

AES key: SHA1 (pre-key)

encrypted credential

config.xml

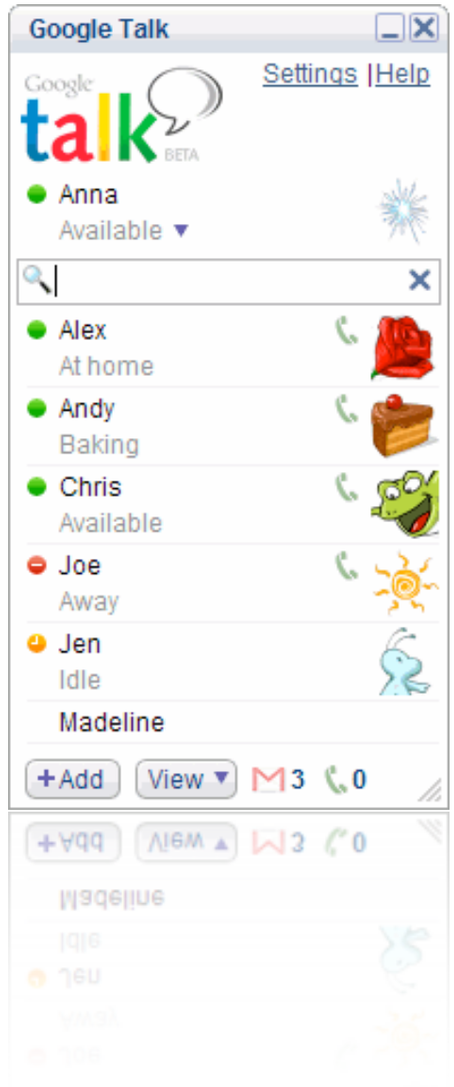
pass cracking

Login

MD5(login\nskyper\npassword)

Google Talk

- Encryption
  DPAPI + custom (salt)
- Difficulty
  Hard
- Location
  registry



Salt derivation algorithm overview

Salt derivation algorithm overview

String: 0xBA0DA71D

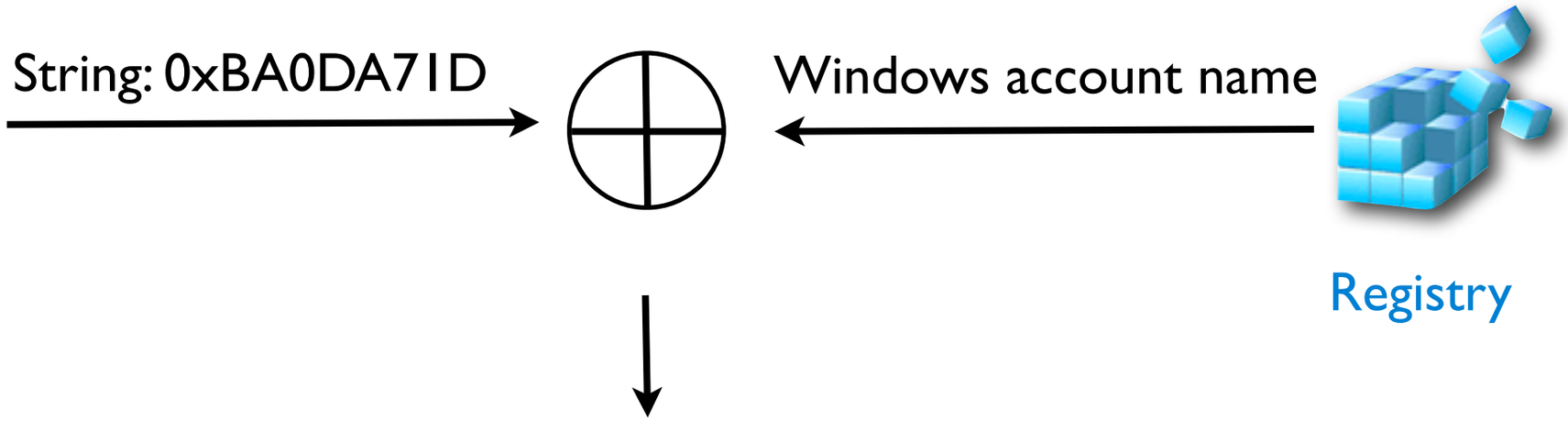
Salt derivation algorithm overview

String: 0xBA0DA71D

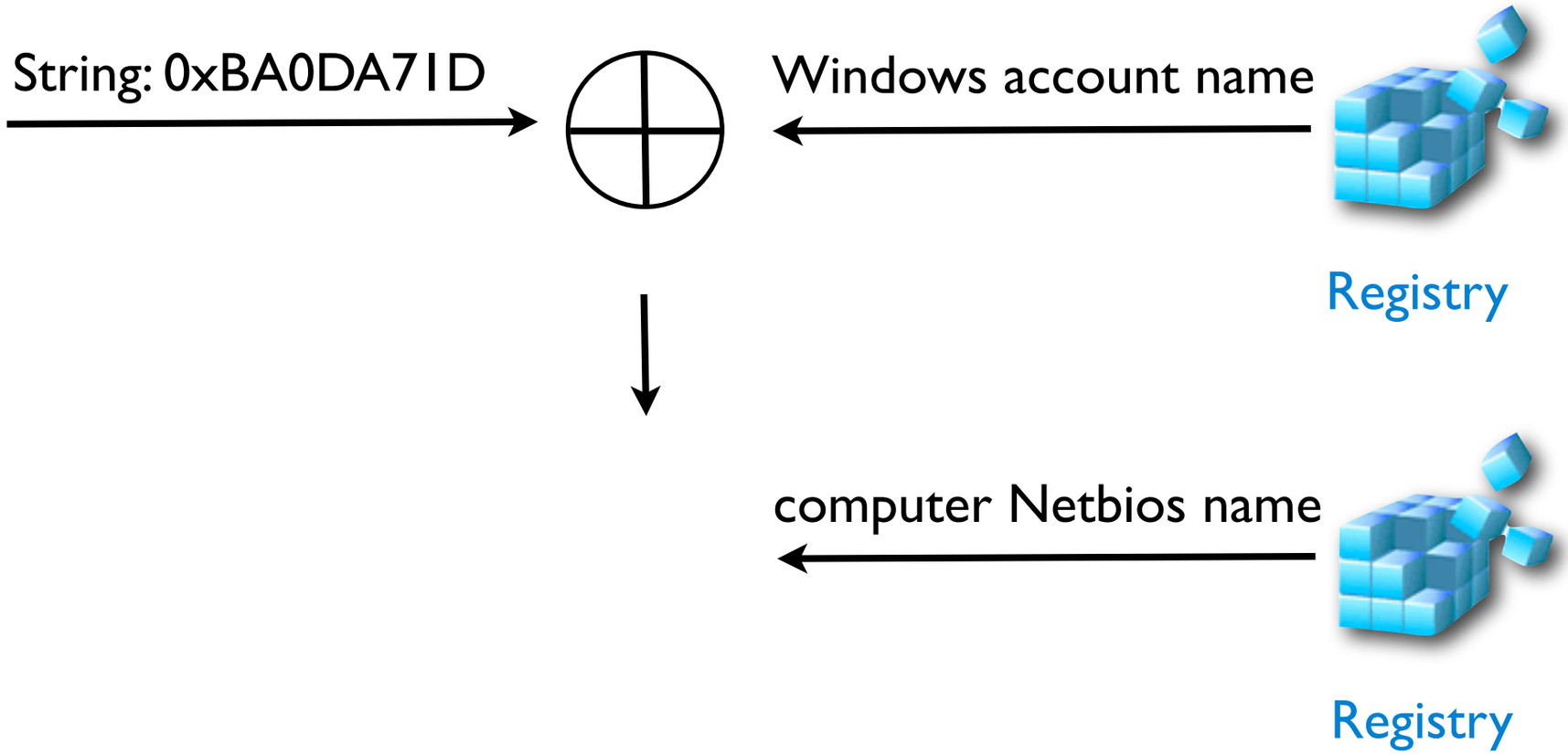
Windows account name

Registry

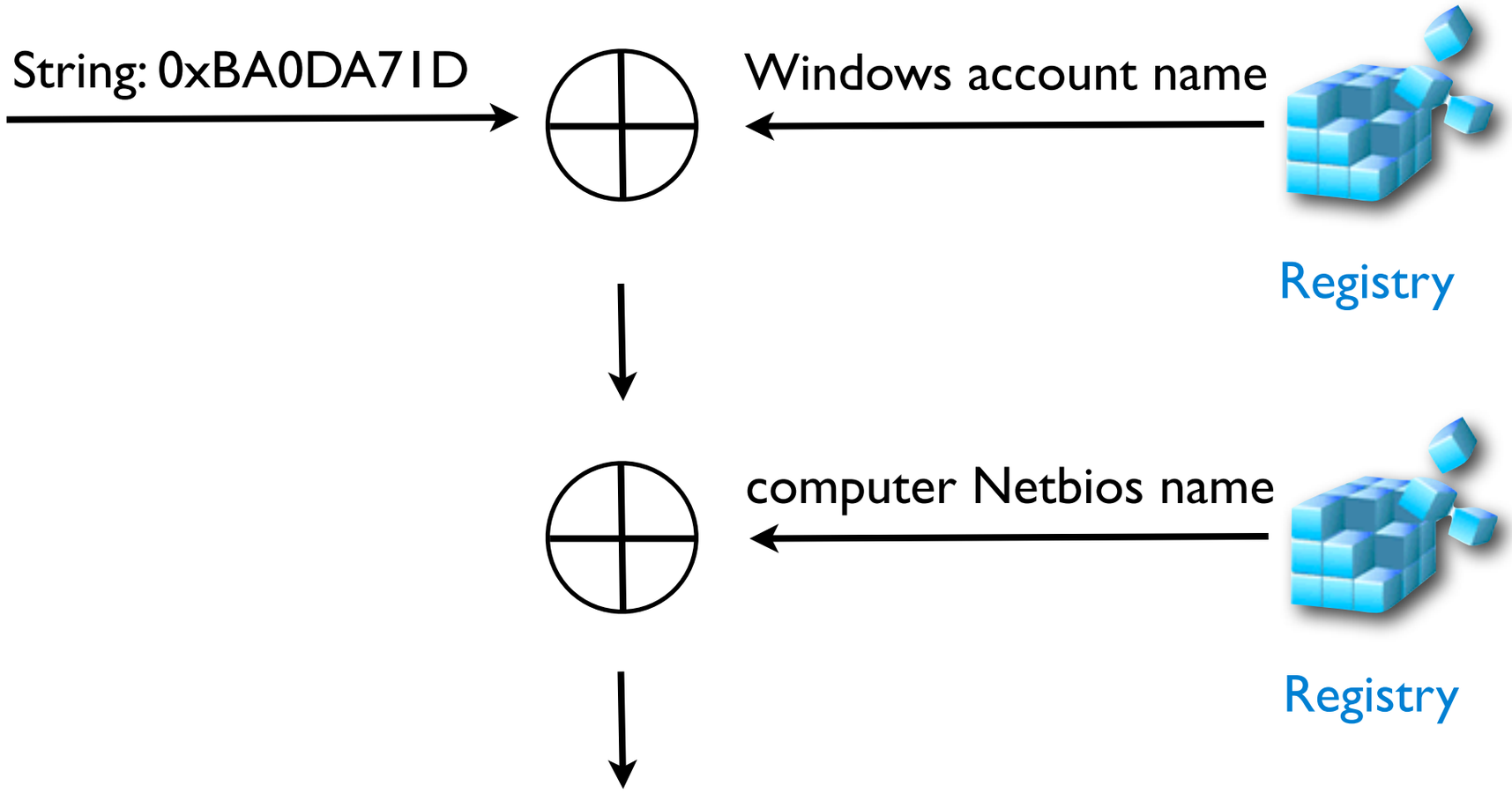
Salt derivation algorithm overview



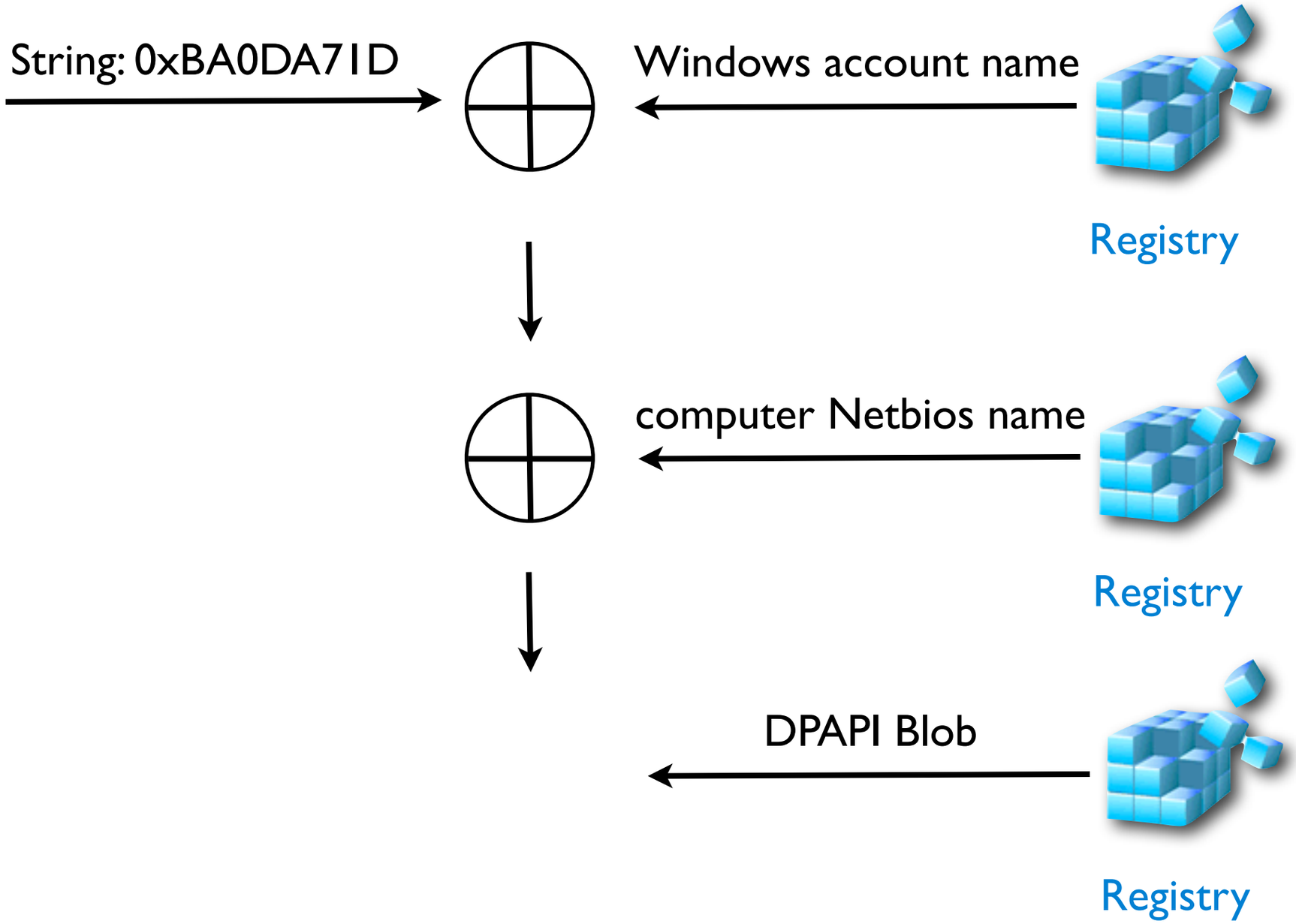
Salt derivation algorithm overview



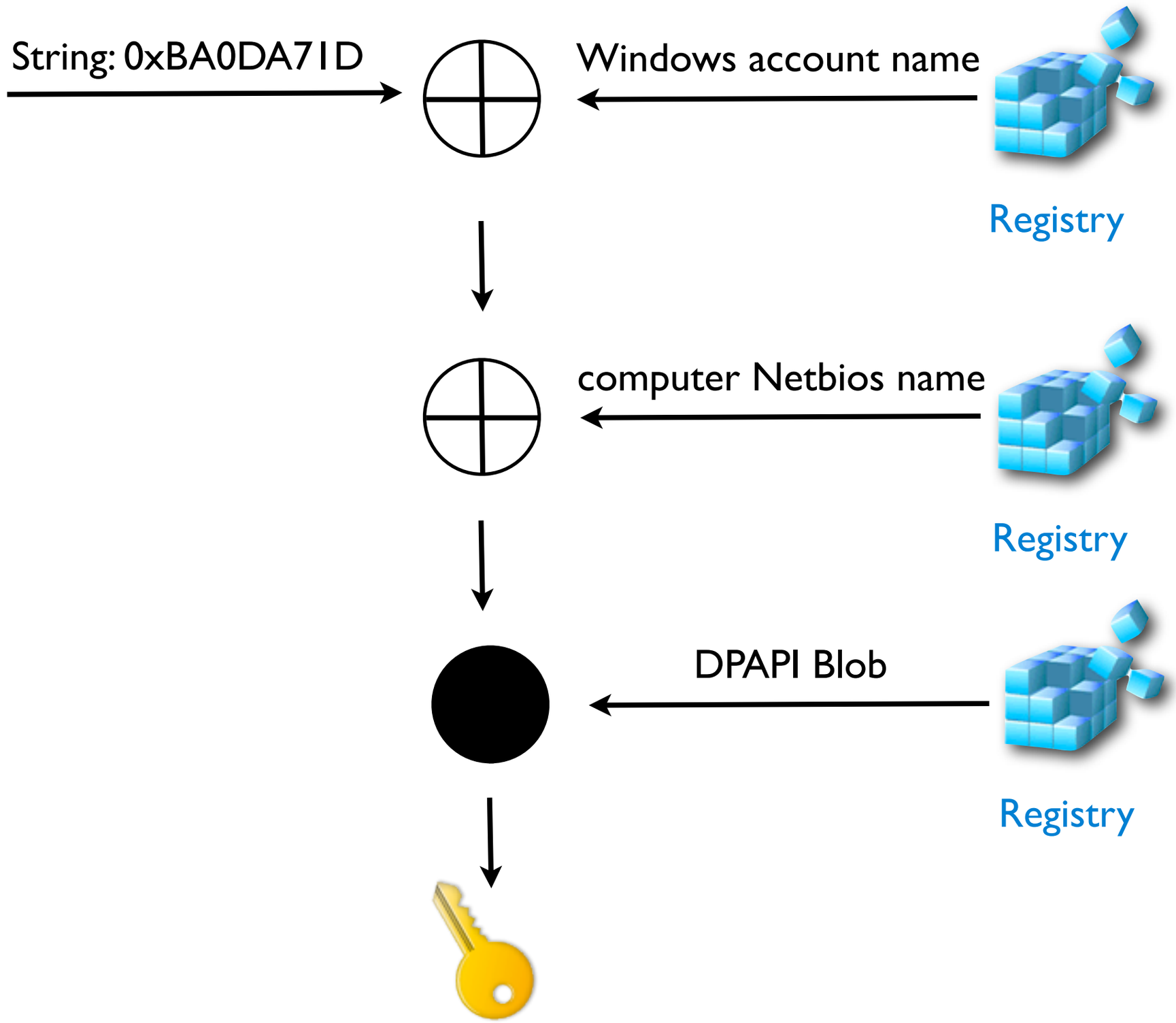
Salt derivation algorithm overview



Salt derivation algorithm overview

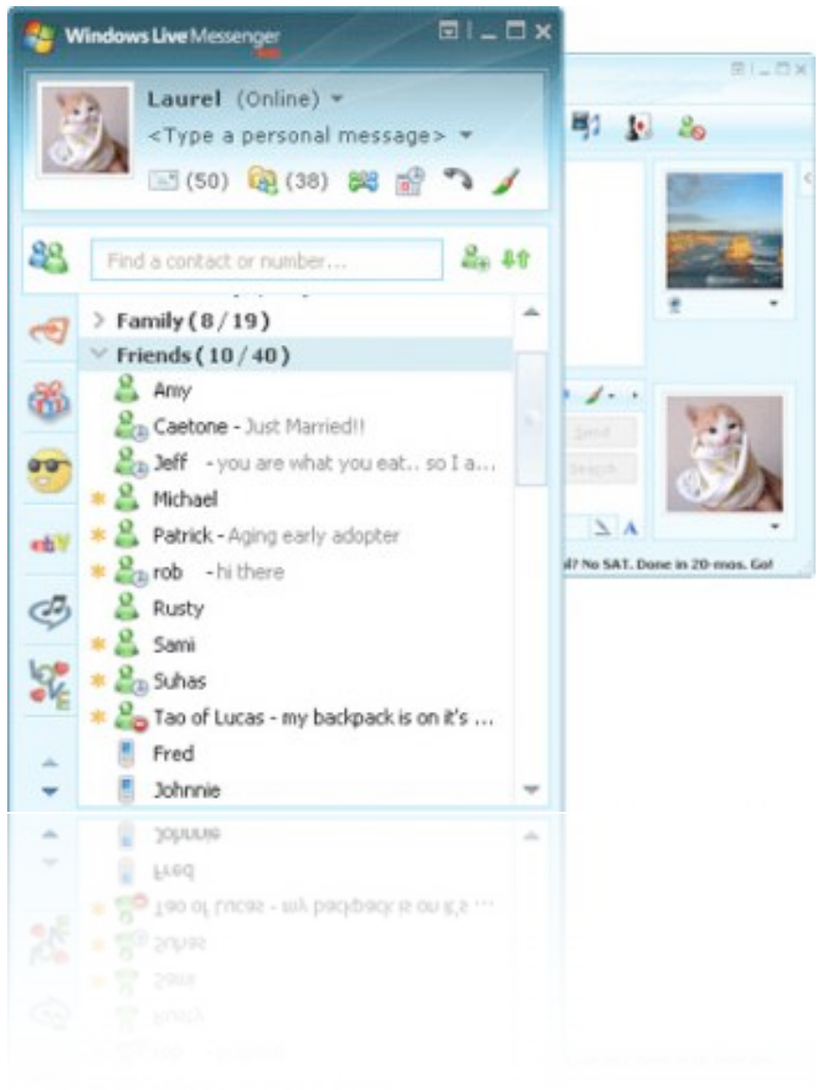


Salt derivation algorithm overview



Microsoft Messenger

- Encryption
  DPAPI or Credstore
- Difficulty
  Medium
- Location
  version dependent



Windows Messenger by version

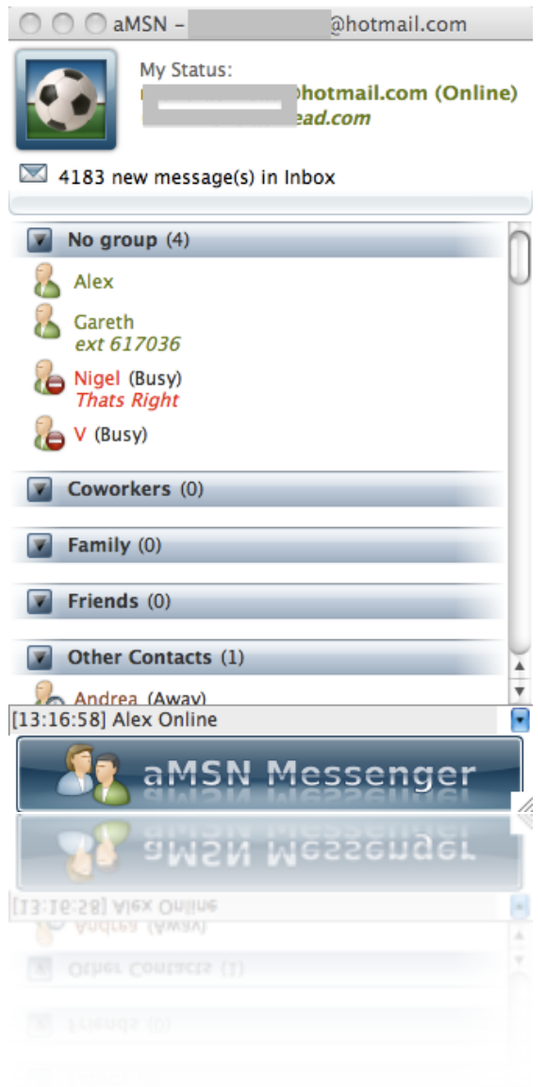
Version	Storage	encryption
5	Registry	Base64 encoded
6	Credstore	Credstore
7	Registry x2	DPAPI x 2
Live	Credstore	Credstore

aMSN

- Encryption
  DES
  key: substr(login ."dummykey", 8)

- Difficulty
  easy

- Location
  config.xml



9talk

- Encryption
  XOR
  key: 9
- Difficulty
  trivial
- Location
  user.config

Trillian

- Encryption
  Base 64 +XOR
  key: fixed string
- Difficulty
  trivial
- Location
  user.config

Pidgin

- Encryption
  Clear aka encryt-what?
- Difficulty
  none
- Location
  account.xml

Pidgin

- Encryption
  Clear aka encryt-what?
- Difficulty
  none
- Location
  account.xml

Paltalk

- Encryption
  Custom
- Difficulty
  difficult (offline)
- Location
  registry

Paltalk encryption algorithm

Paltalk encryption algorithm

VolumeSerial Number

01234567

Paltalk encryption algorithm

VolumeSerial Number

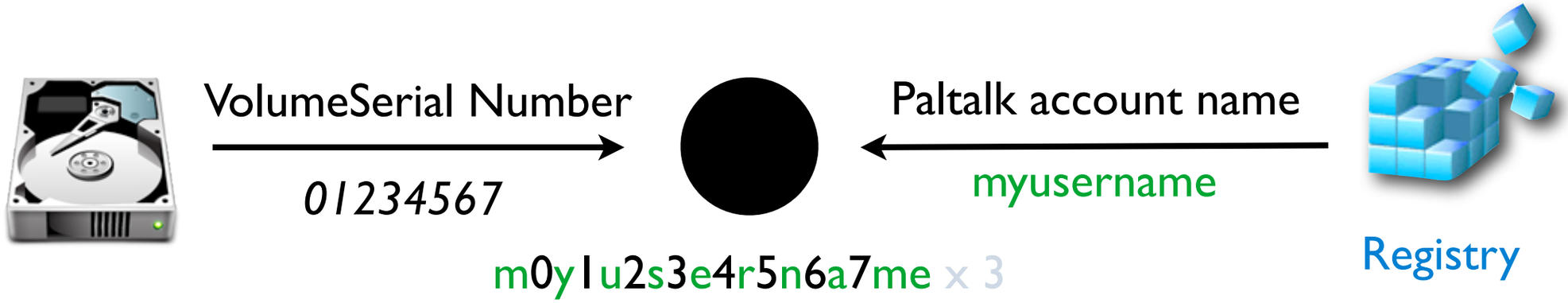
01234567

Paltalk account name

myusername

Registry

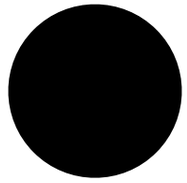
Paltalk encryption algorithm



Paltalk encryption algorithm

VolumeSerial Number

01234567



Paltalk account name

myusername

Registry

m0y1u2s3e4r5n6a7me x 3

encrypted password

yyyz yyyz yyyz yyyz

Registry

Paltalk encryption algorithm

VolumeSerial Number

01234567

Paltalk account name

myusername

Registry

m0y1u2s3e4r5n6a7me x 3

encrypted password

yyyz yyyz yyyz yyyz

Registry

c_i: $yyyz_i$ - *asciiCode(S-BOX$_{n-i}$)*

Paltalk encryption algorithm

VolumeSerial Number

01234567

Paltalk account name

myusername

Registry

m0y1u2s3e4r5n6a7me x 3

encrypted password

yyyz yyyz yyyz yyyz

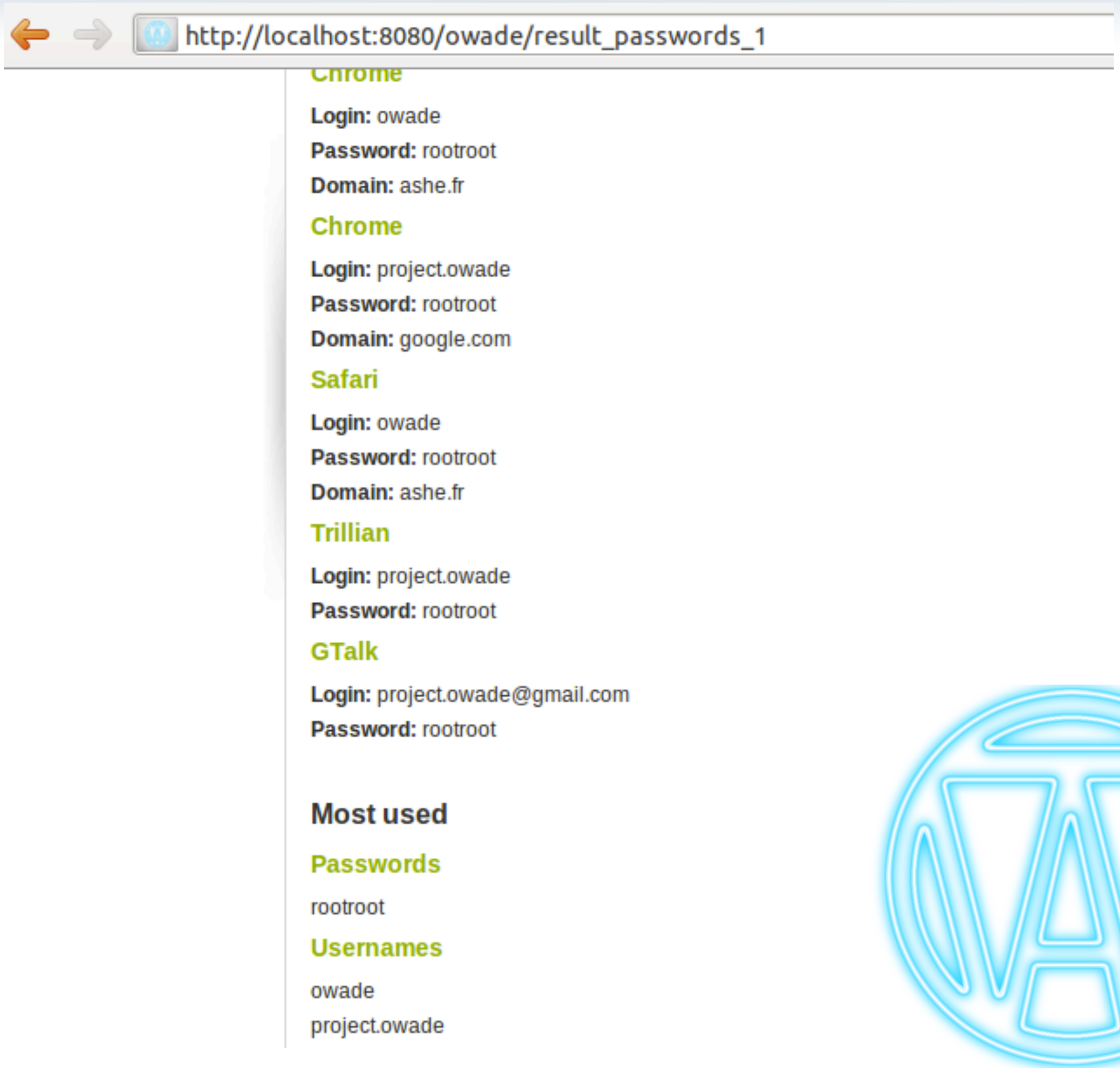
Registry

c_i: $yyyz_i$ - *asciiCode(S-BOX$_{n-i}$)*

Messenger take away

- If your Skype password is strong we can't recover it
- Gtalk and Paltalk are the only ones to use computer information
- 3rd party software are the least secure

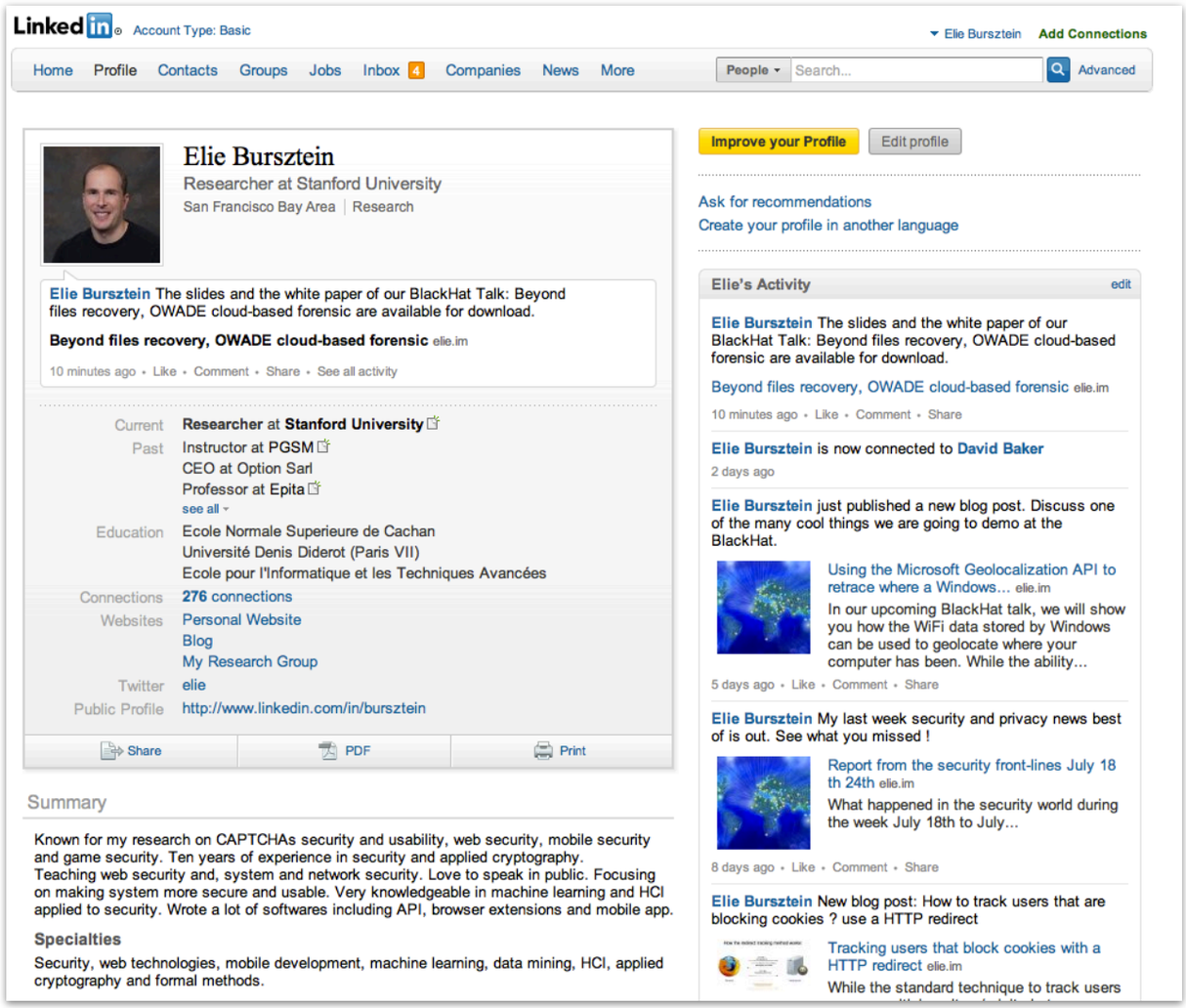
All the credentials recovered by OWADE



Cloud based forensic

Cloud modules

- Leverage the credentials and history extracted to get cloud-data
- Might be legal (or not)
- Only LinkedIn currently (more modules almost ready)



OWADE status

- Alpha stage
  - Tested on Ubuntu against XP windows
- Roadmap
  - Stabilizing the code
  - modularize the code so you write your own modules
  - More cloud probes: Facebook, Flickr, Emails...
  - Windows Vista and 7 integration

Conclusion

- People moving to the cloud means more data that are harder to get
- Forensics needs to evolve to cope with this
- OWADE is the first tool dedicated to cloud forensic
  - Decrypt the 4 major browsers data
  - Decrypt Instant messaging credentials
  - Open-source

Thank you !

Download OWADE
http://owade.org

Follow-us on Twitter
@elie, @projectowade

Donate to OWADE to support it !