# What happened to your home?
# IoT Hacking and Forensic with 0-Day


Moonbeom, Soohyun

# Introduce.

## Name : Moonbeom Park

I'm a deputy general researcher in TTPA(Trusted Third Party Agency) of Korea, has 10 years of experience in hacking analysis, digital forensic, research on hacking and forensic for IoT device, profiling hacking source.

I'm one of experts among government and private sector in fields of forensic, hacking analysis, hacker profiling, counter-attack on hackers. Also I have participated in various international security conference such as TROOPERS16, HITB, HITCON, Ekoparty, VXCON and etc.

Finally, I am a mentor of BoB that the next generation of security experts education program in Korea.

# IoT Hacking & Forensic with 0-Day

## IoT Security Incidents Case

In 2014, Russia discovered that a Chinese electric iron and electric kettle were equipped with a spy microchip for hacking

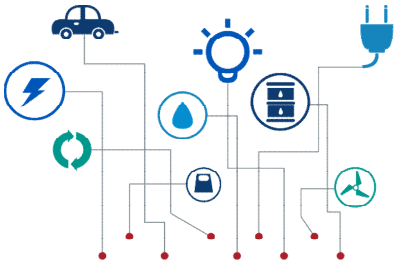
From late 2014 to early 2015, about 800,000 phishing and spam mails are shipped worldwide via home appliances such as TV-refrigerators

In 2015, surveillance cameras and infant monitors were intercepted and intercepted in the United States, and live video of more than 700 cameras spread on the Internet

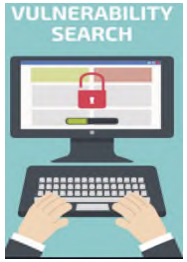
From February to June 2016, unspecified number of unauthorized router was hacked, and 13,501 smartphone infections, malicious app distribution, and portal account were created

Many IoT devices exposed to DDoS attacks exploiting 'Simple Service Discovery Protocol (SSDP)'

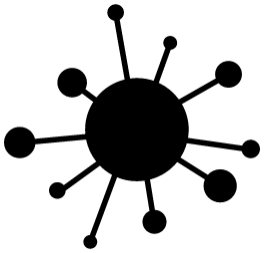
# IoT Hacking & Forensic with 0-Day



Searching IoT target



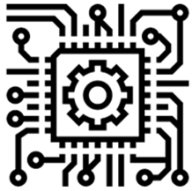

Analysis vulnerability



Attack & Exploit

Install RAT and
control using C&C

Analysis file system



Analysis artifact

Incident response
using forensic skill

# IoT Hacking – Robotic Vacuum

The latest model of robotic vacuum

- Image capture(Video) using camera
- Remote control function
- Voice recoding function

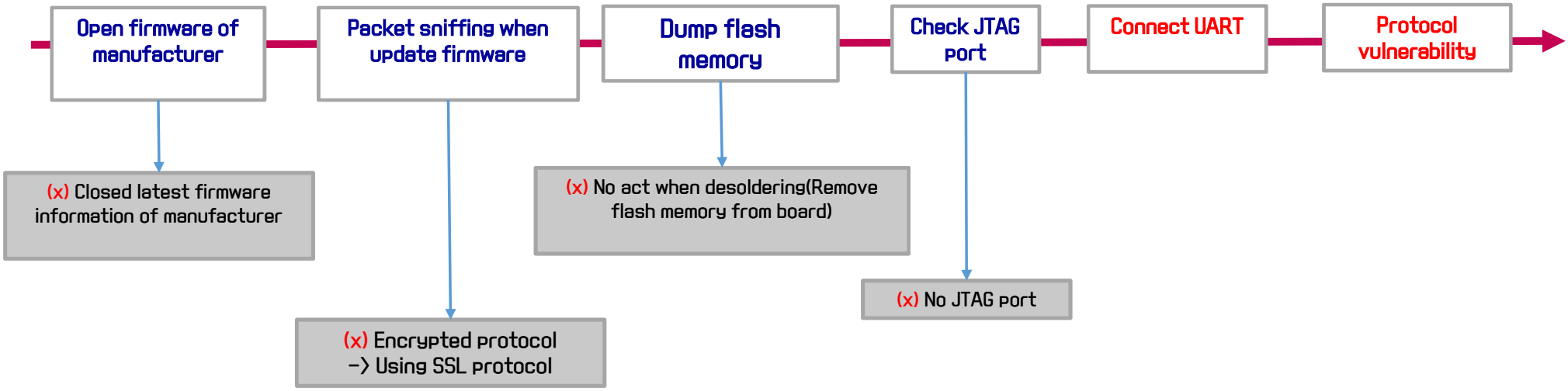
Wireless AP


** Smart IoT Hub

- Remote control and management
- Remote control to all of ** IoT product
- Can be used C&C

# IoT Hacking – Robotic Vacuum

## Device Attack Surface

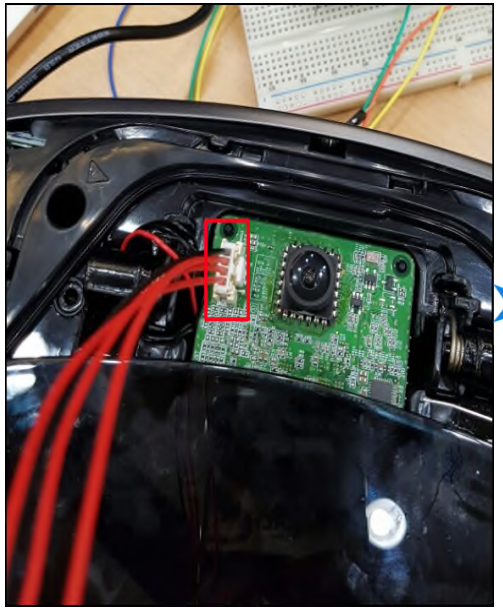


# IoT Hacking – Robotic Vacuum

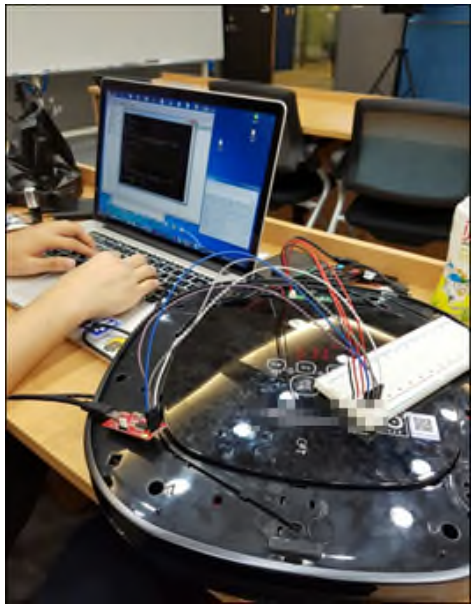
## UART Port Connect

1. Take to pieces

2. Check UART



3. Identify UART pin
(Vcc, Tx, Rx, Gnd)

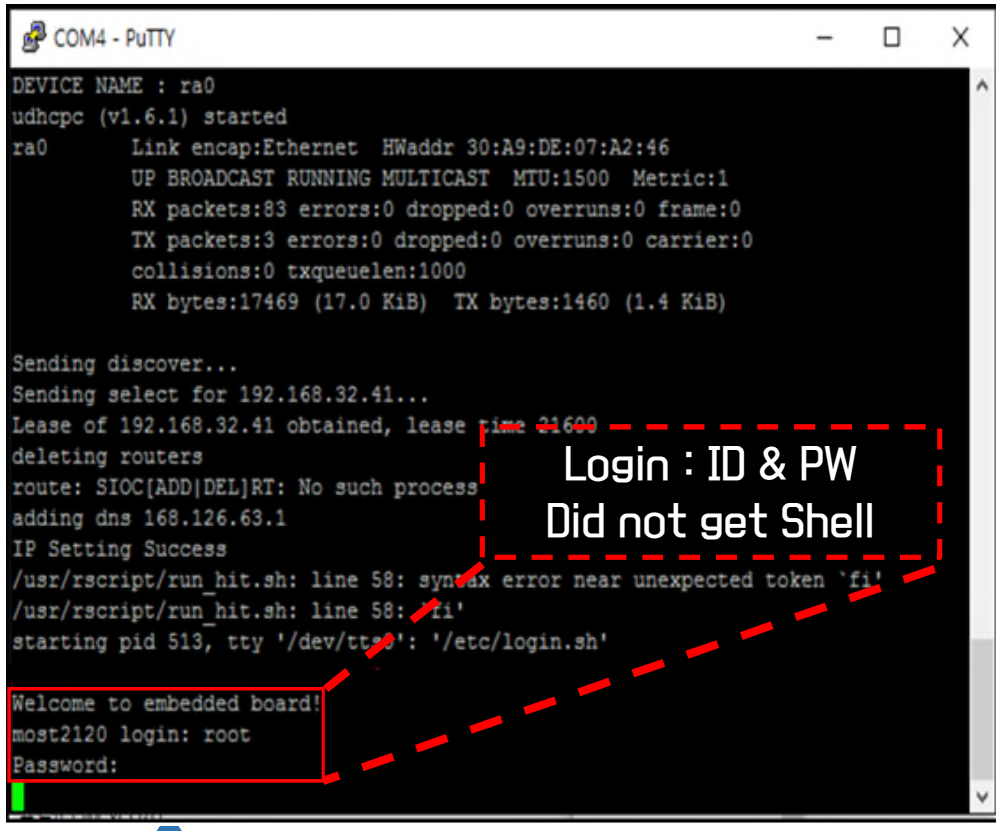


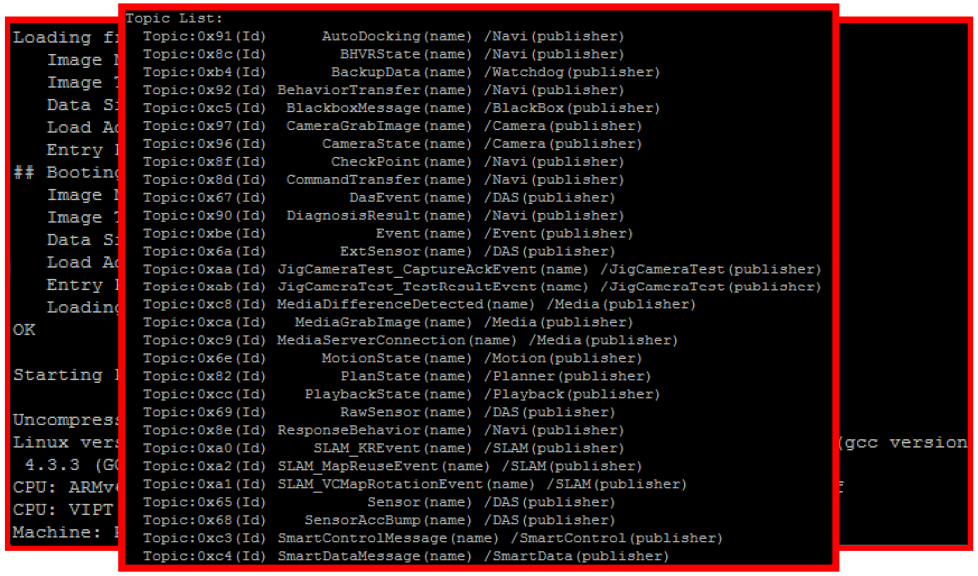
4. Connect UART

[*] UART : Input/Output port for debugging. Access possible using shell and mainly used in the development process.

# IoT Hacking – Robotic Vacuum

## UART Port Connect



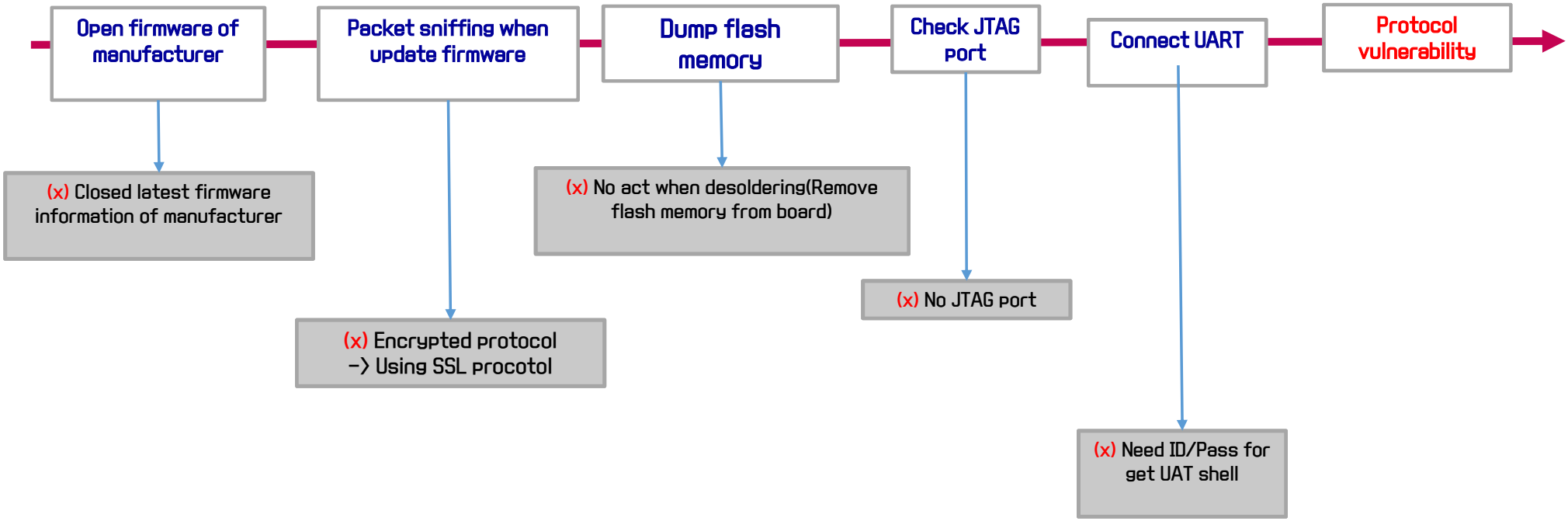




Uboot Log

- Kernel Version : Linux 3.3.7.2-rt30
- Image Type : ARM Linux KernelImage

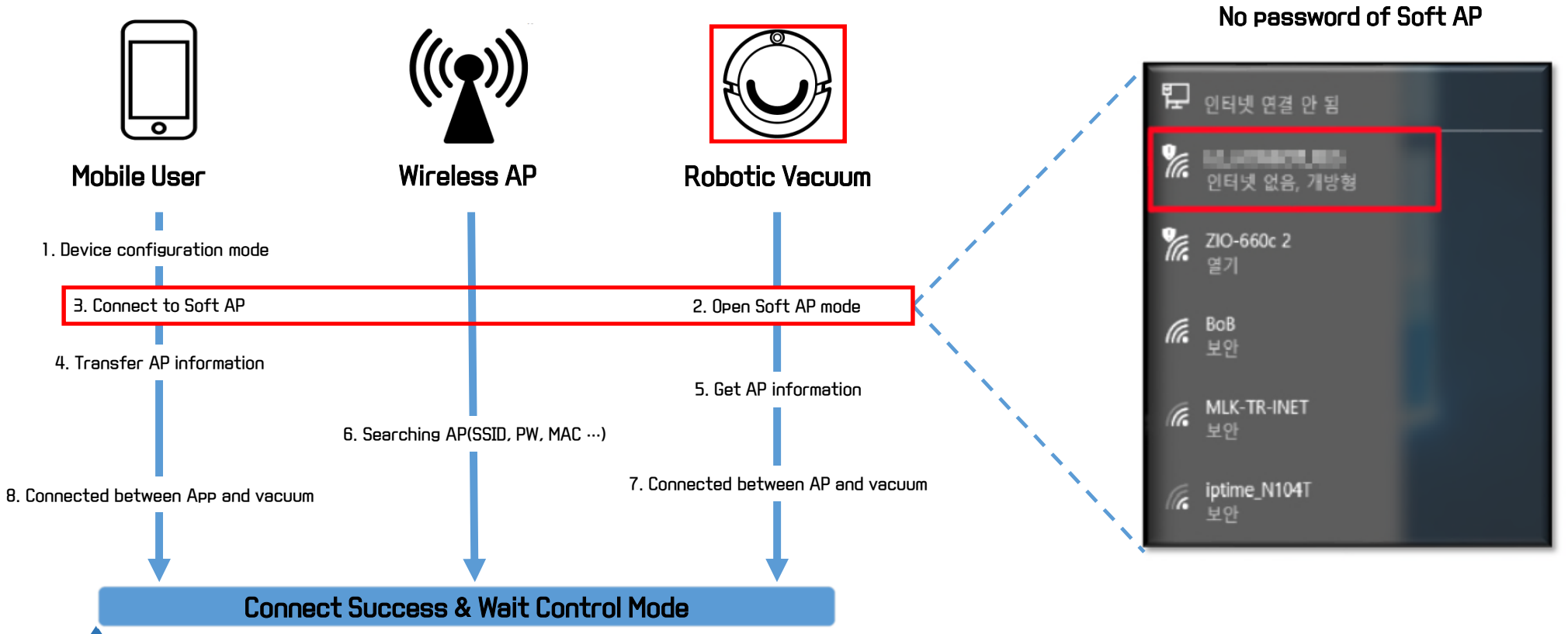
# IoT Hacking – Robotic Vacuum

## Device Attack Surface



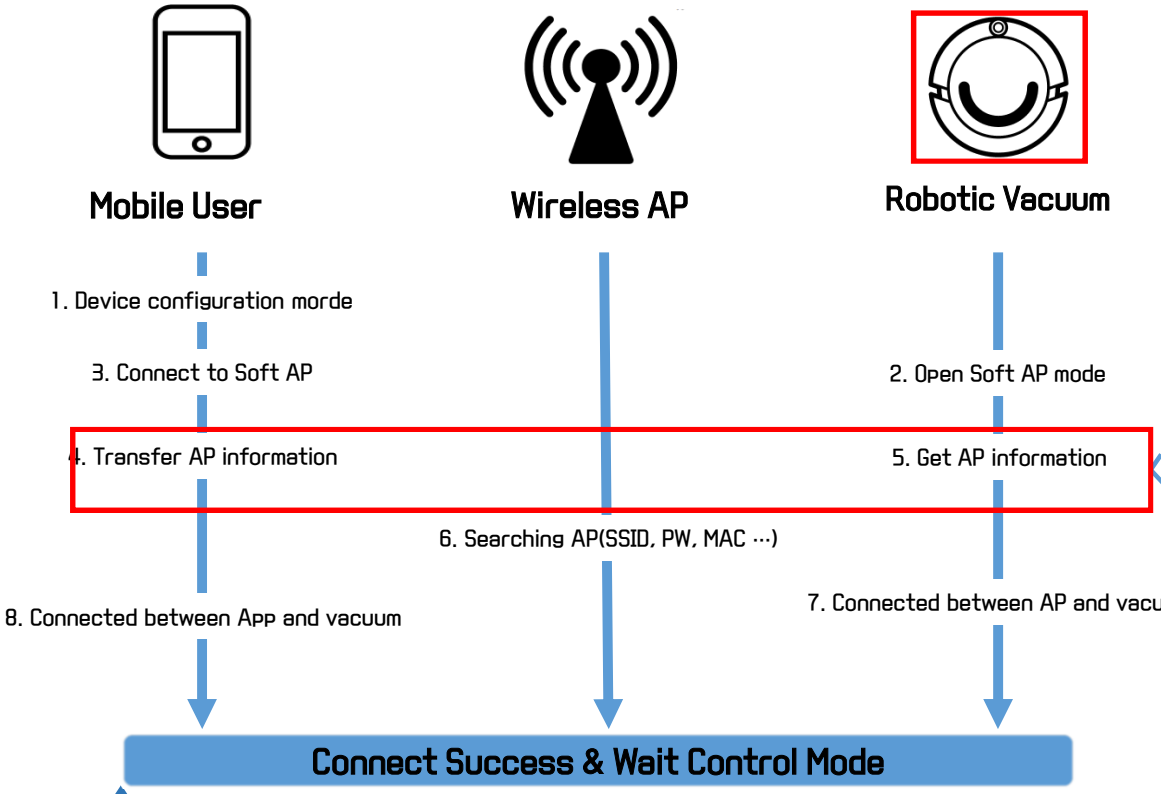
# IoT Hacking – Robotic Vacuum

## Analysis protocol vulnerabiliaty

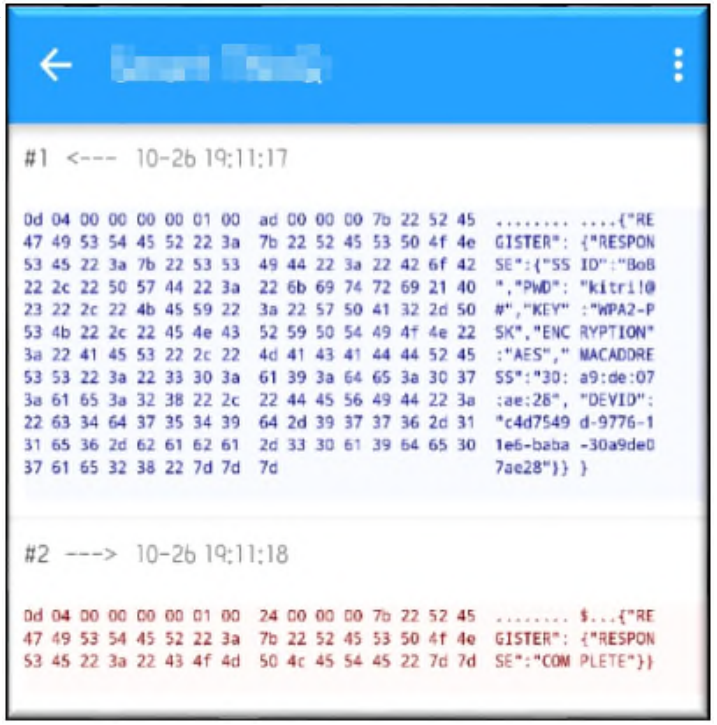


# IoT Hacking – Robotic Vacuum

## Analysis protocol vulnerability

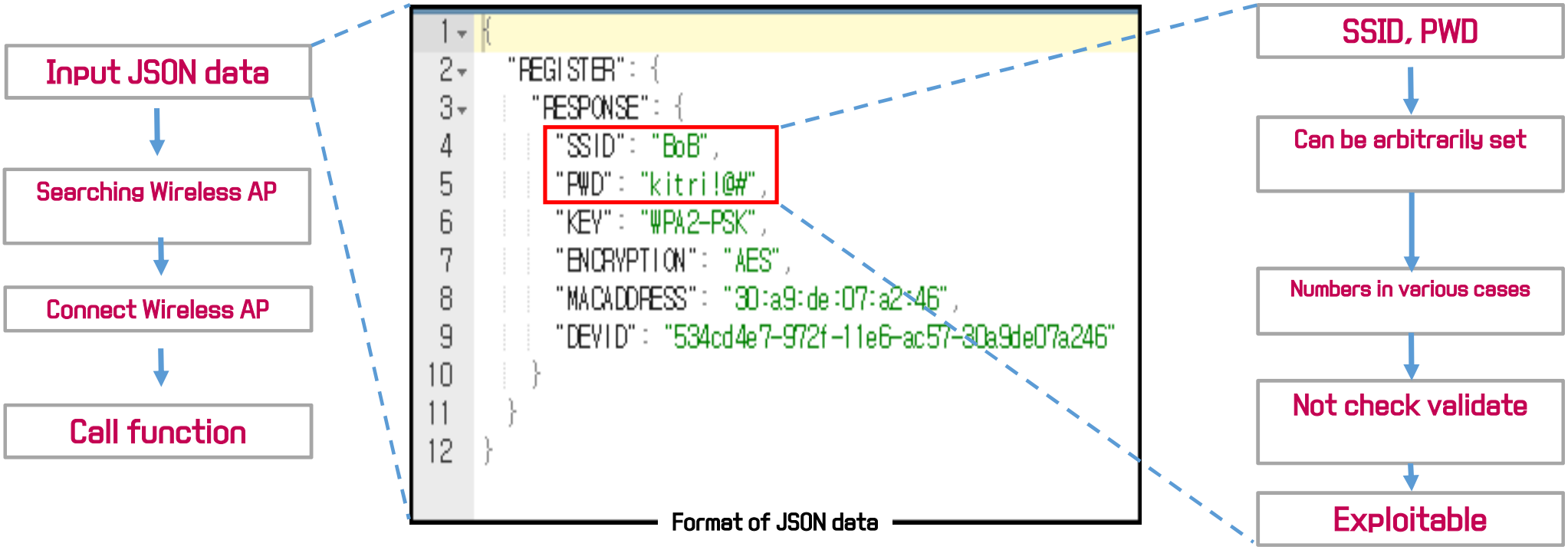



Mobile packet capture of JSON data format



# IoT Hacking – Robotic Vacuum

## Analysis protocol vulnerability

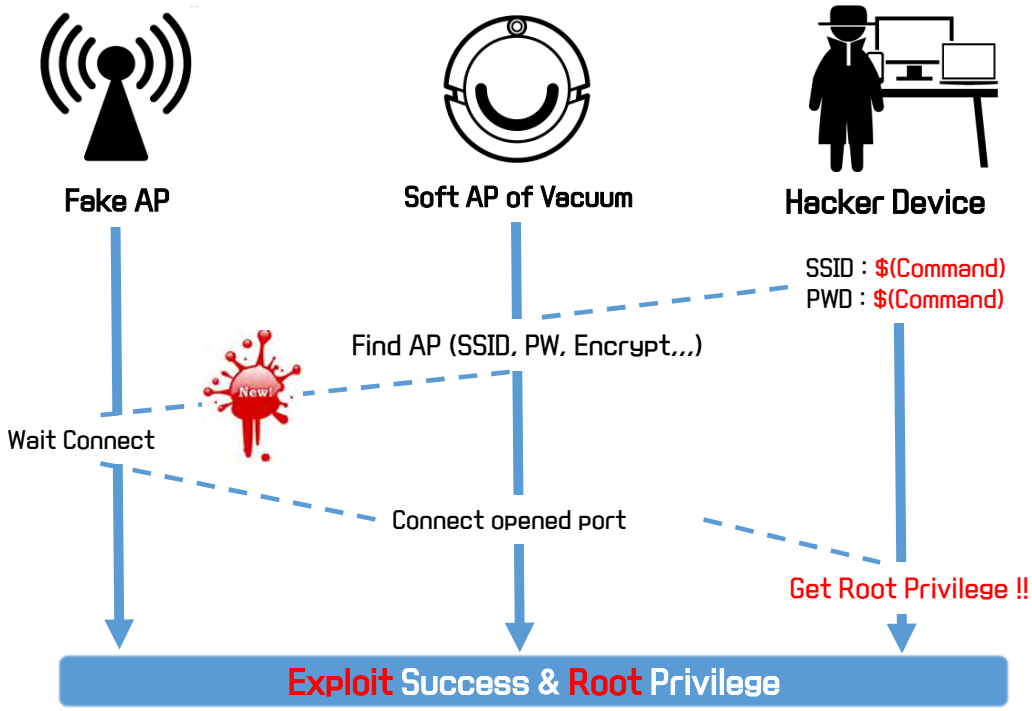


# IoT Hacking – Robotic Vacuum

## Attack Scenario

**Command Injection Black Box Test**

| Command | How to use | Role |
|---|---|---|
| > | Command1 > Command2 | Make |
| >> | Command1 >> Command2 | Attach |
| \| | Command1 \| Command2 | Pipe |
| \|\| | Command1 \|\| Command2 | OR |
| & | Command1 & Command2 | Background |
| && | Command1 && Command2 | AND |
| $$ | Command1 $$ Command2 | True / False |
| $( ) | $(Command2) | Escape |
| ` ` | `Command2` | Escape |
| ; | Command1;Command2 | Exec |



# IoT Hacking – Robotic Vacuum

## Get root privileges

```
 jsh@siftworkstation  /home  arp -a |grep 30:
? (192.168.32.57) at 30:a9:de:07:a2:46 [ether] on eth0
? (192.168.32.17) at 24:05:0f:30:ad:8f [ether] on eth0
 jsh@siftworkstation  /home  nmap 192.168.32.57

Starting Nmap 6.40 ( http://nmap.org ) at 2016-11-20 07:18 KST
Nmap scan report for 192.168.32.57
Host is up (0.020s latency).
Not shown: 996 closed ports
PORT     STATE SERVICE
4002/tcp open  mlchat-proxy
4005/tcp open  pxc-pin
4444/tcp open  krb524
9000/tcp open  cslistener
```

Open Telnet service

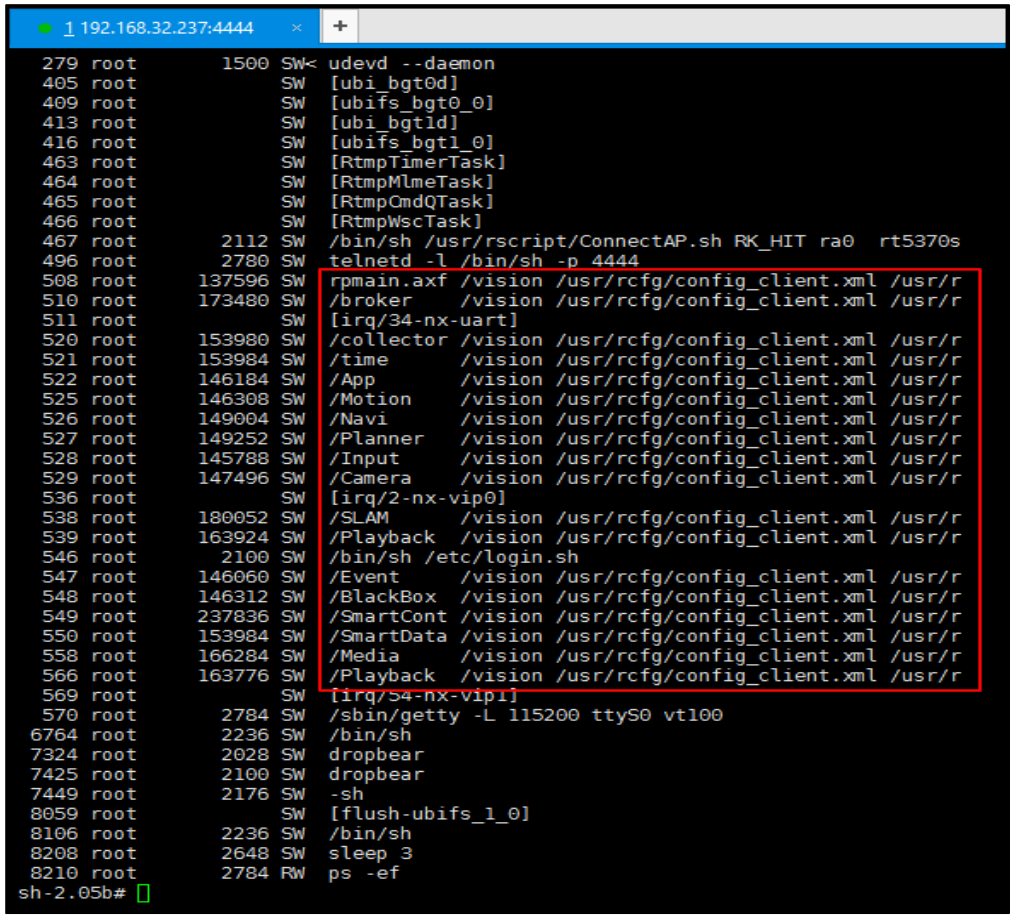
```
 jsh@siftworkstation  /home  telnet 192.168.32.57 4444
Trying 192.168.32.57...
Connected to 192.168.32.57.
Escape character is '^]'.


        Welcome to Embedded Linux Environment


sh-2.05b# id
uid=0(root) gid=0(root)
sh-2.05b# whoami
root
sh-2.05b#
```

Get root !!

# IoT Hacking – Robotic Vacuum

## Check to process & service after got root privileges

- Check binary each process
- Check main binary(rpmain.axf)
- Check to how control?



# IoT Hacking – Robotic Vacuum

## Analysis to rpmain.axf

```
}
memset(&s, 0, 0x100u);
sprintf(&s, "/usr/rscript/setBPInformation.sh W"%sW" W"%sW" %s %s", v2, &dest, &v28, &v29);
if ( debug_level <= 3 )
{
  printf("AStateSmartControl::setAPForRegister - final data %sWn", &s);
  AService::Print((AService *)"AStateSmartControl::setAPForRegister - final data %sWn", &s);
}
system(&s);
if ( debug_level <= 0 )
{
```

- Binary Patch
- Exploit Proof Of Code
- Searching additional vulnerability

# IoT Hacking – Robotic Vacuum

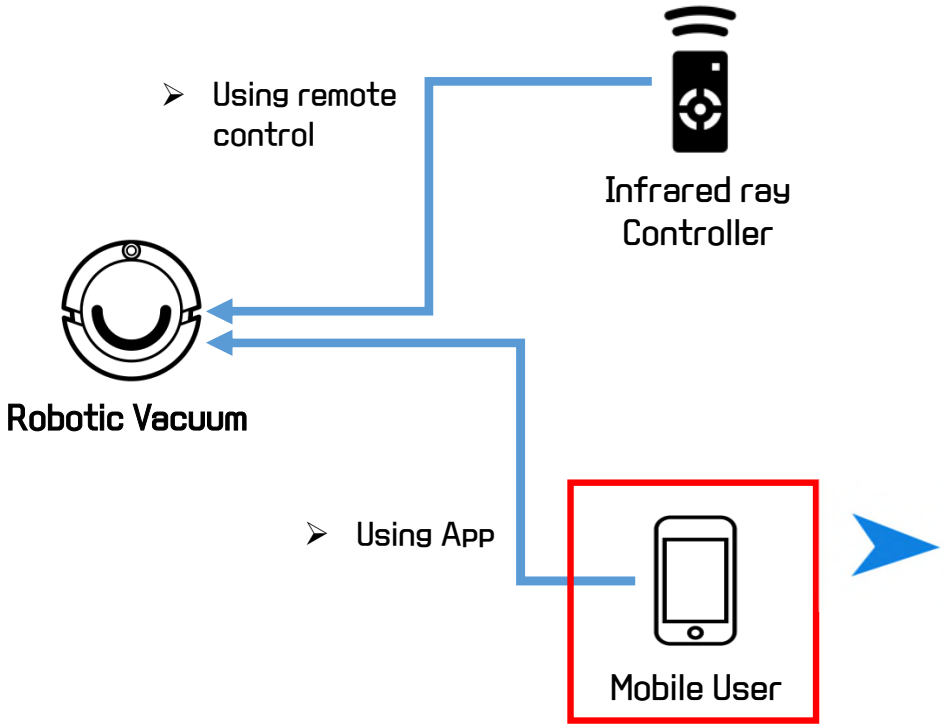
## Services list of connected to extra network(Internet)

```
sh-2.05b# ./netstat -anp
Active Internet connections (servers and established)
Proto Recv-Q Send-Q Local Address           Foreign Address         State       PID/Program name
tcp        0      0 0.0.0.0:4002            0.0.0.0:*               LISTEN      548/SmartCont
tcp        0      0 0.0.0.0:4005            0.0.0.0:*               LISTEN      549/SmartData
tcp        0      0 0.0.0.0:9000            0.0.0.0:*               LISTEN      506/broker
tcp        0      0 0.0.0.0:4444            0.0.0.0:*               LISTEN      496/telnetd
tcp        0      0 192.168.0.11:4444       192.168.0.15:48304      ESTABLISHED 496/telnetd
tcp        0      0 192.168.0.11:39667      192.168.0.15:47878      ESTABLISHED 548/SmartCont
tcp        0      0 192.168.0.11:39822      192.168.0.15:47800      ESTABLISHED 556/Media
Active UNIX domain sockets (servers and established)
Proto RefCnt Flags       Type       State         I-Node   PID/Program name    Path
unix  2      [ ACC ]     STREAM     LISTENING     537      534/Playback        /tmp/alsa-dmix-534-1481541783-409677
unix  2      [ ]         DGRAM                    39       279/udevd           @/org/kernel/udev/udevd
```

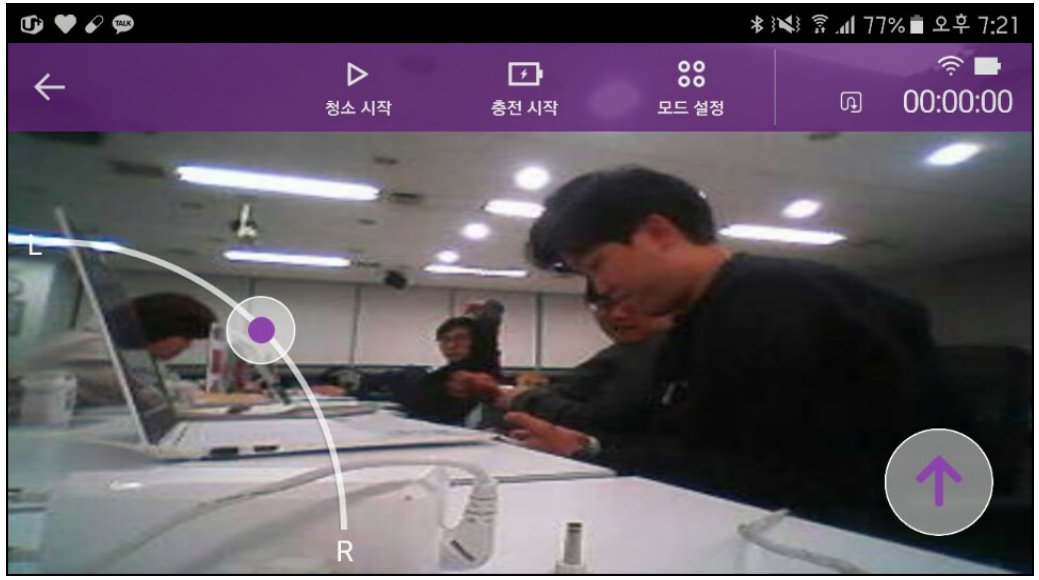
- SmartControl, Media

# IoT Hacking – Robotic Vacuum

## How remote control to robotic vacuum

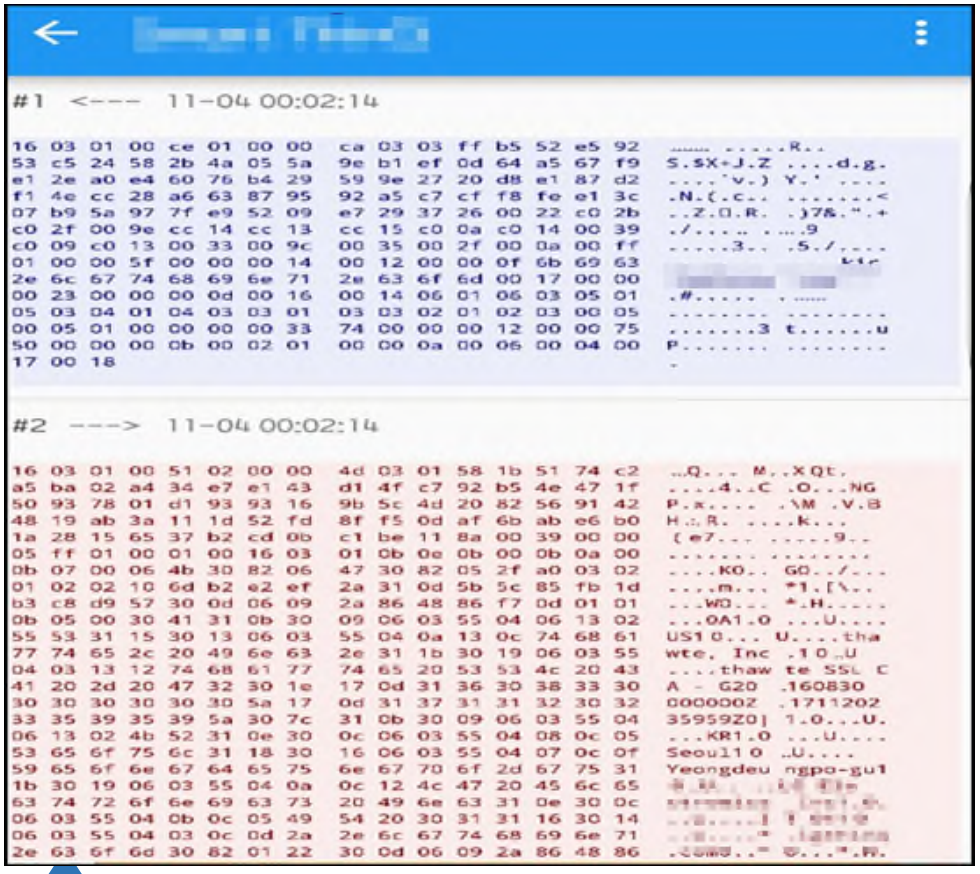



Control using App on smart phone

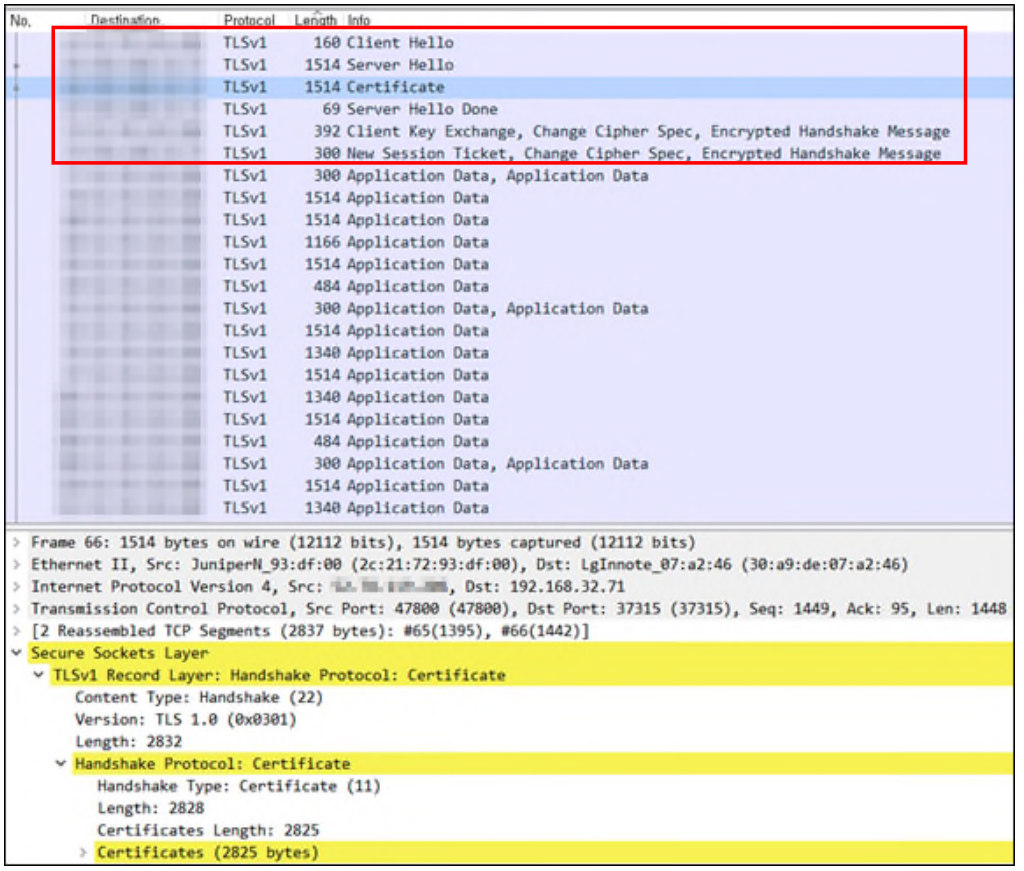


# IoT Hacking – Robotic Vacuum

**Application**

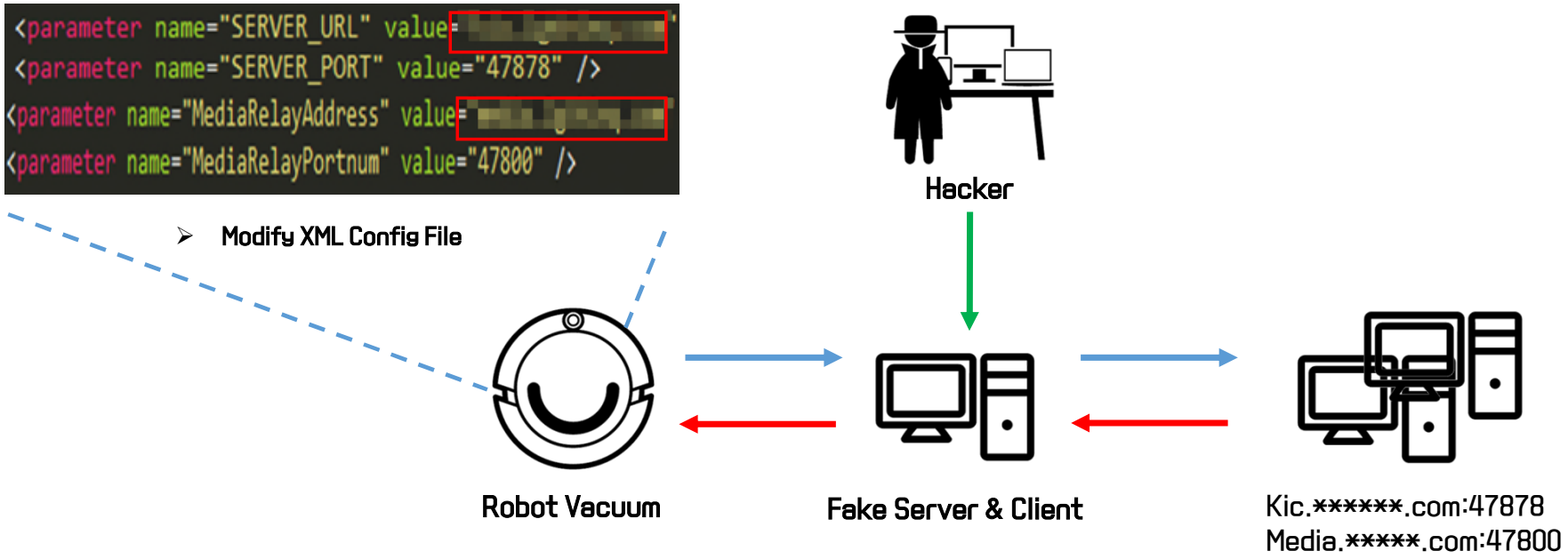



**Device**



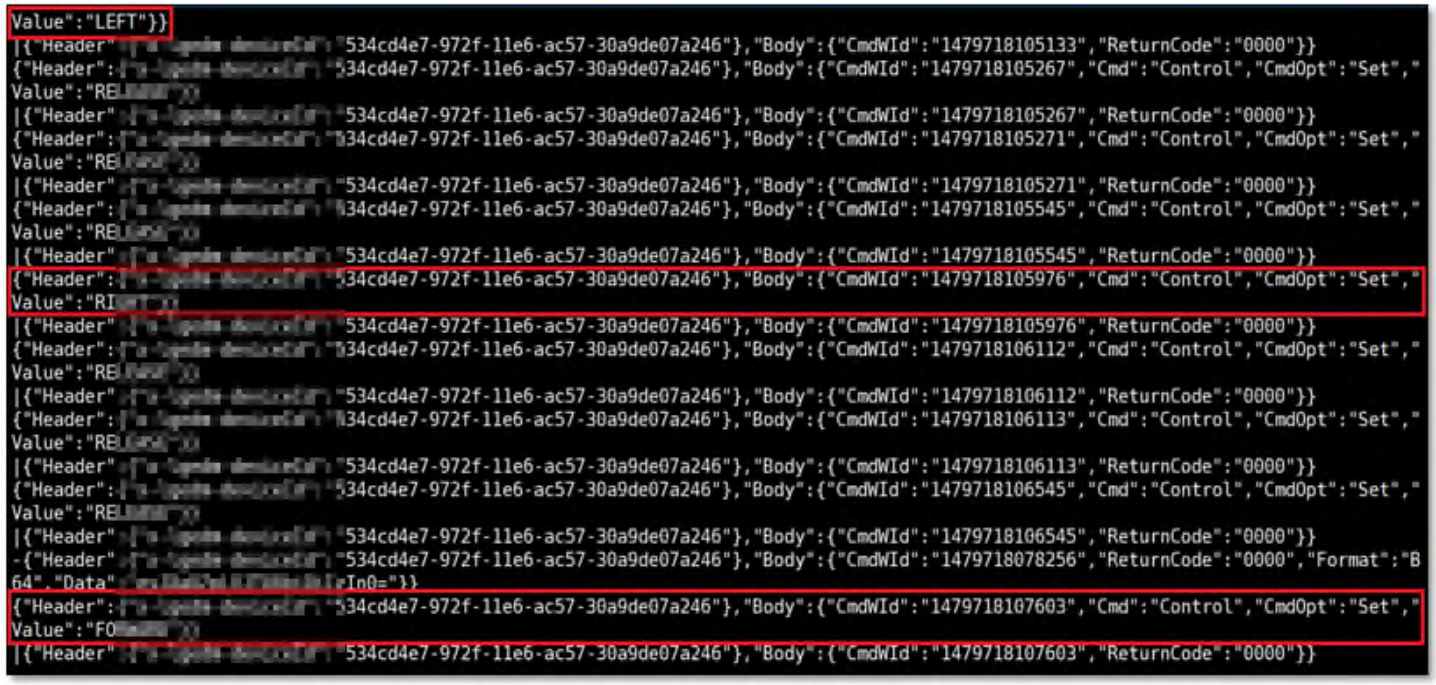
# IoT Hacking – Robotic Vacuum

## Man In The Middle Attack

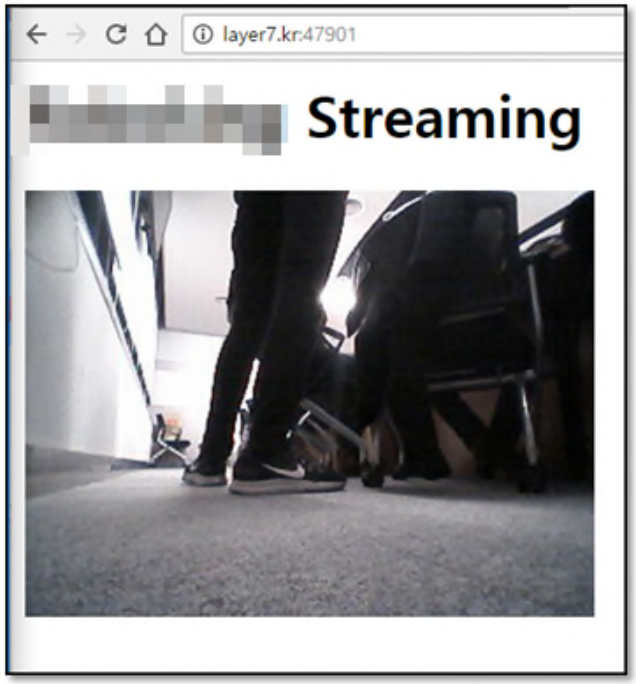


# IoT Hacking – Robotic Vacuum

## Man In The Middle Attack



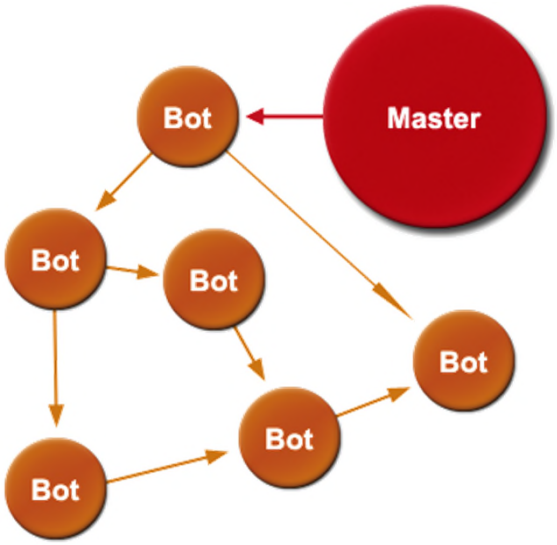

Decrypt encrypted packet using Fake Server/Client




Remote control and motion capture

# IoT Hacking – Robotic Vacuum

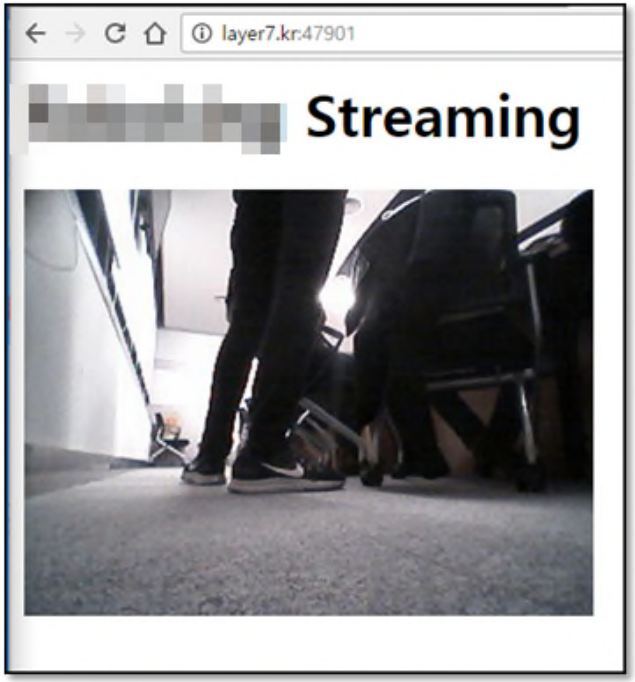
## Install RAT and remote control using C&C

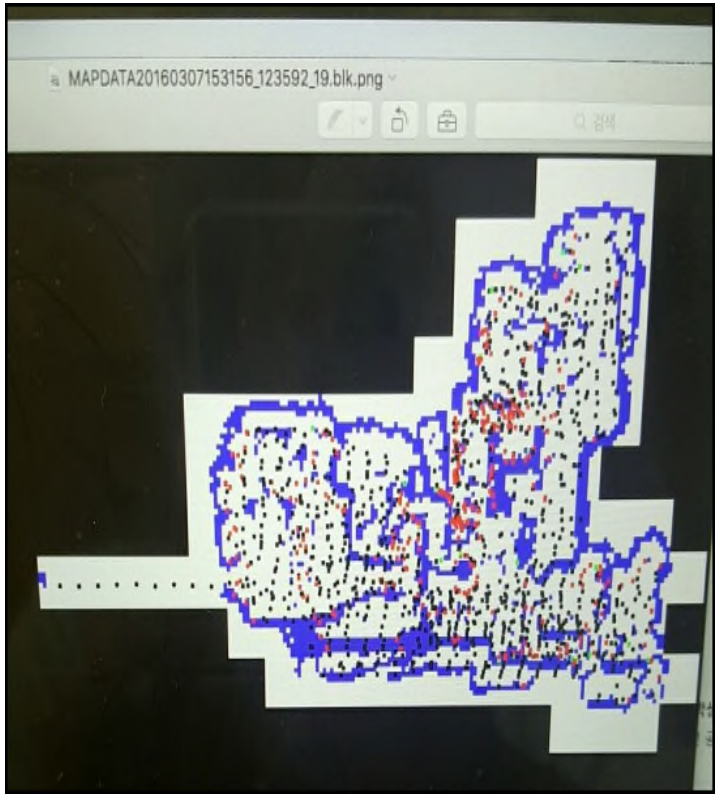



```
sh-2.05b# /tmp/gafgyt
sh-2.05b# netstat -an
Active Internet connections (servers and established)
Proto Recv-Q Send-Q Local Address           Foreign Address         State
tcp        0      0 0.0.0.0:4002            0.0.0.0:*               LISTEN
tcp        0      0 0.0.0.0:4005            0.0.0.0:*               LISTEN
tcp        0      0 0.0.0.0:9000            0.0.0.0:*               LISTEN
tcp        0      0 0.0.0.0:22              0.0.0.0:*               LISTEN
tcp        0      0 0.0.0.0:4444            0.0.0.0:*               LISTEN
tcp        0      0 192.168.32.237:4444     192.168.32.212:21597    ESTABLISHED
tcp        0      0 192.168.32.237:4444     192.168.32.61:58834     ESTABLISHED
tcp        0      0 192.168.32.237:4444     192.168.32.8:57818      ESTABLISHED
tcp        0      0 192.168.32.237:37134    52.39.163.139:166       ESTABLISHED
Active UNIX domain sockets (servers and established)
Proto RefCnt Flags       Type       State         I-Node Path
unix  2      [ ACC ]     STREAM     LISTENING     548    /tmp/alsa-dmix-539-1479679667-401454
unix  2      [ ]         DGRAM                    39     @/org/kernel/udev/udevd
```

# IoT Hacking – Robotic Vacuum

## Remote control and privacy spill



# IoT Forensic

# Introduce.

Name : Soohyun - JIN

Age : 25

I'm not only a researcher in hacking and security academy called 'Best of the Best(a.k.a BoB)', but also leader of digital forensic researching group in South Korea.

These days, I researching exploit technique and forensic technique for home electric appliances.

I also served at the Air Force CERT, and now I am a student at a university.

# IoT Devices Forensic Research

i. Need for IoT forensics

ii. File system analysis

iii. IoT forensic procedures / schemes

iv. Scenario-based IoT forensics

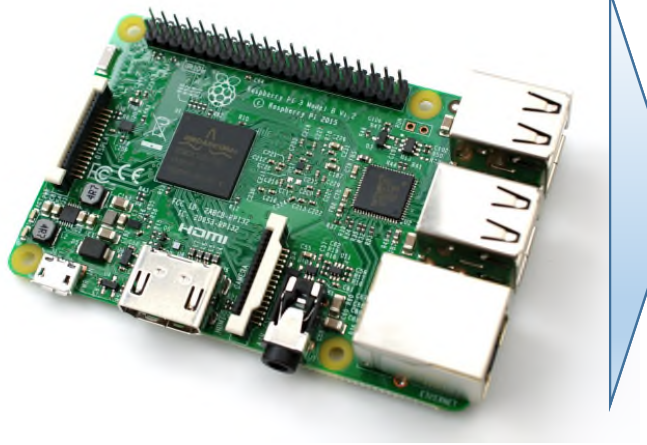
# About IoT Forensic


- In case of a security incident
  - Causal relationship to IoT Device
  - Necessity of Forensic Investigation
- IoT Forensics
  - Procedures and methods for identifying and certifying specific actions for IoT Device
  - An incident response perspective
- IoT device
  - Perform digital forensics considering IoT device characteristics

# About IoT Forensic

IoT Forensics & Computer Forensics

IoT Devices



H/W (Main Board… )


Not HDD → Flash Memory

# About IoT Forensic

## Used OS of IoT Rank

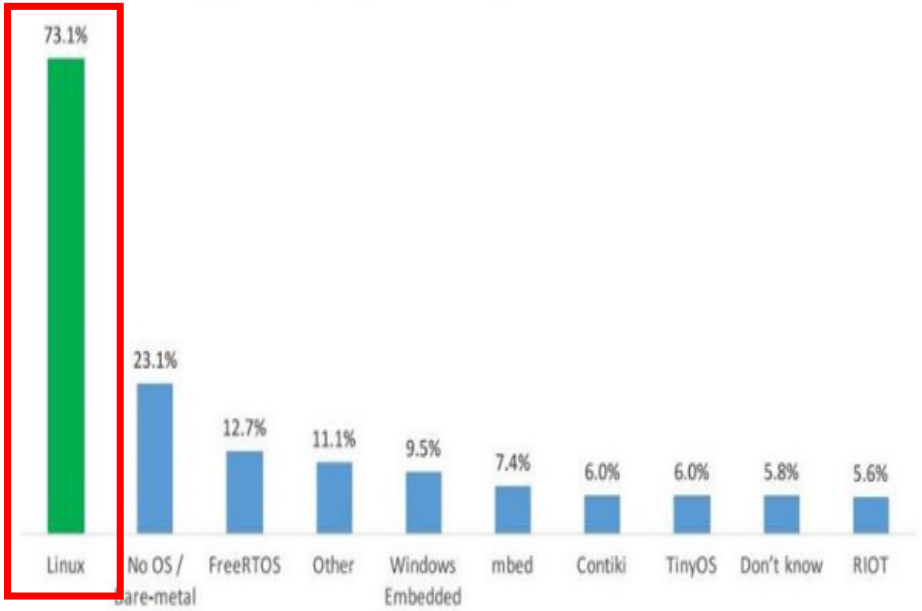



Figure 2: Survey results for Operating Systems used for IoT Devices
(Source: IoT Developer Survey 2016)


UBI
Squash
JFFS2
Yaffs
.
.

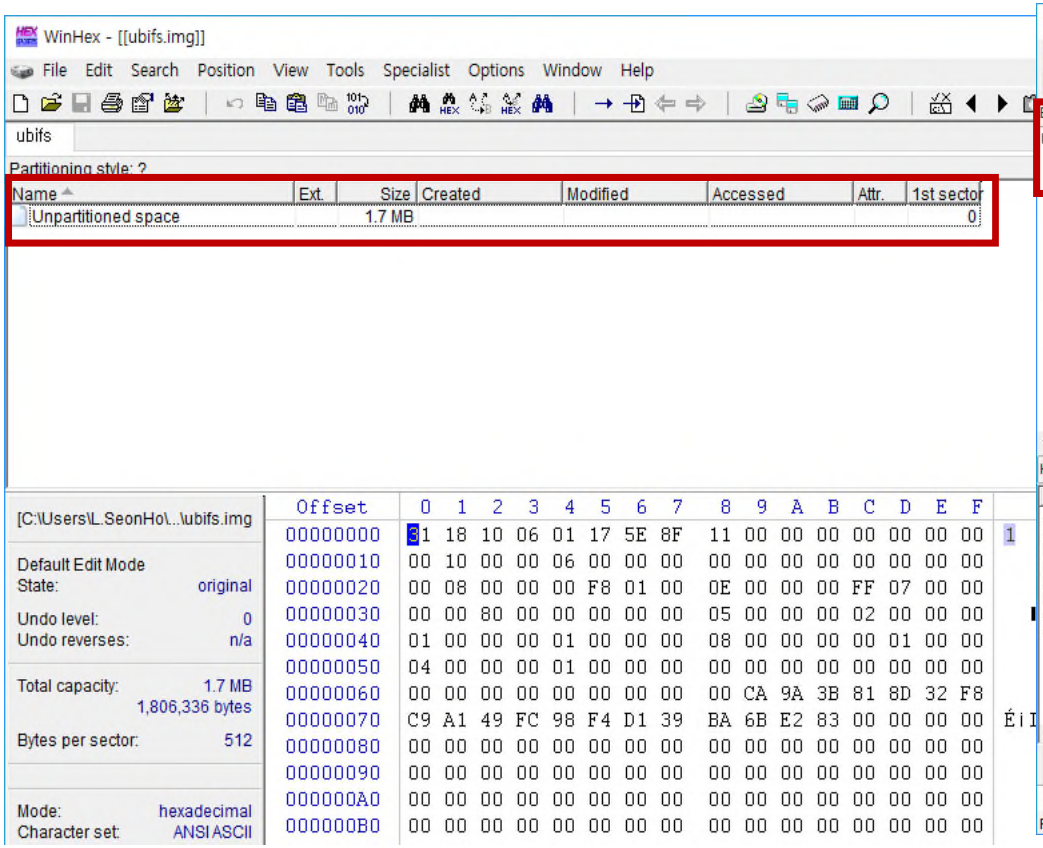
**Capabilities**

A summary of the tools contained in TSK can be found on the TSK Tool Overview page. Currently, TSK supports the following file systems:

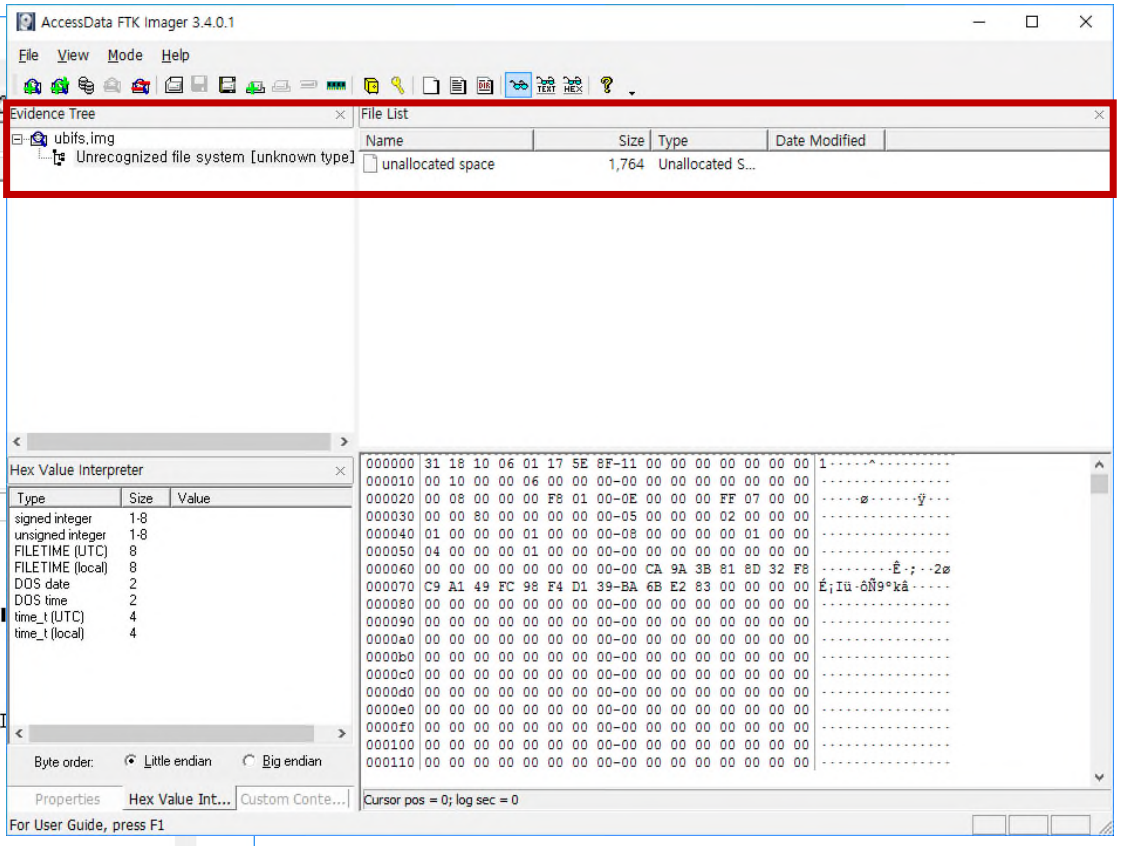
- EXT2, EXT3, EXT4
- FAT, exFAT
- HFS
- ISO 9660
- NTFS
- UFS 1, UFS 2
- YAFFS2

Forensic tools support file system

# About IoT Forensic



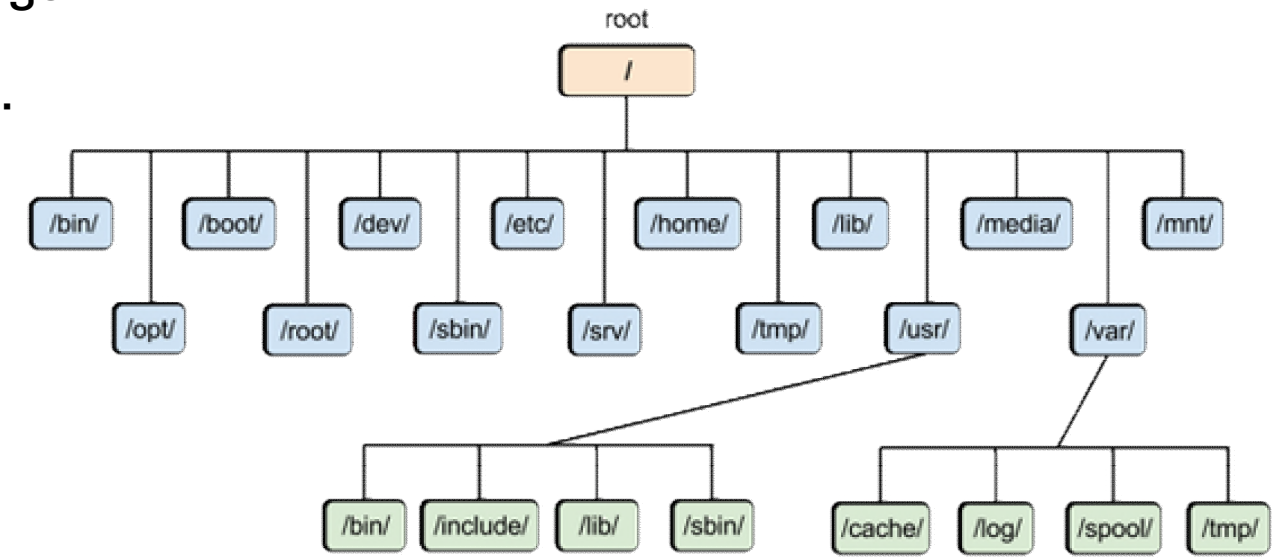

X-Way WinHex




FTK Imager of Access Data Coperation

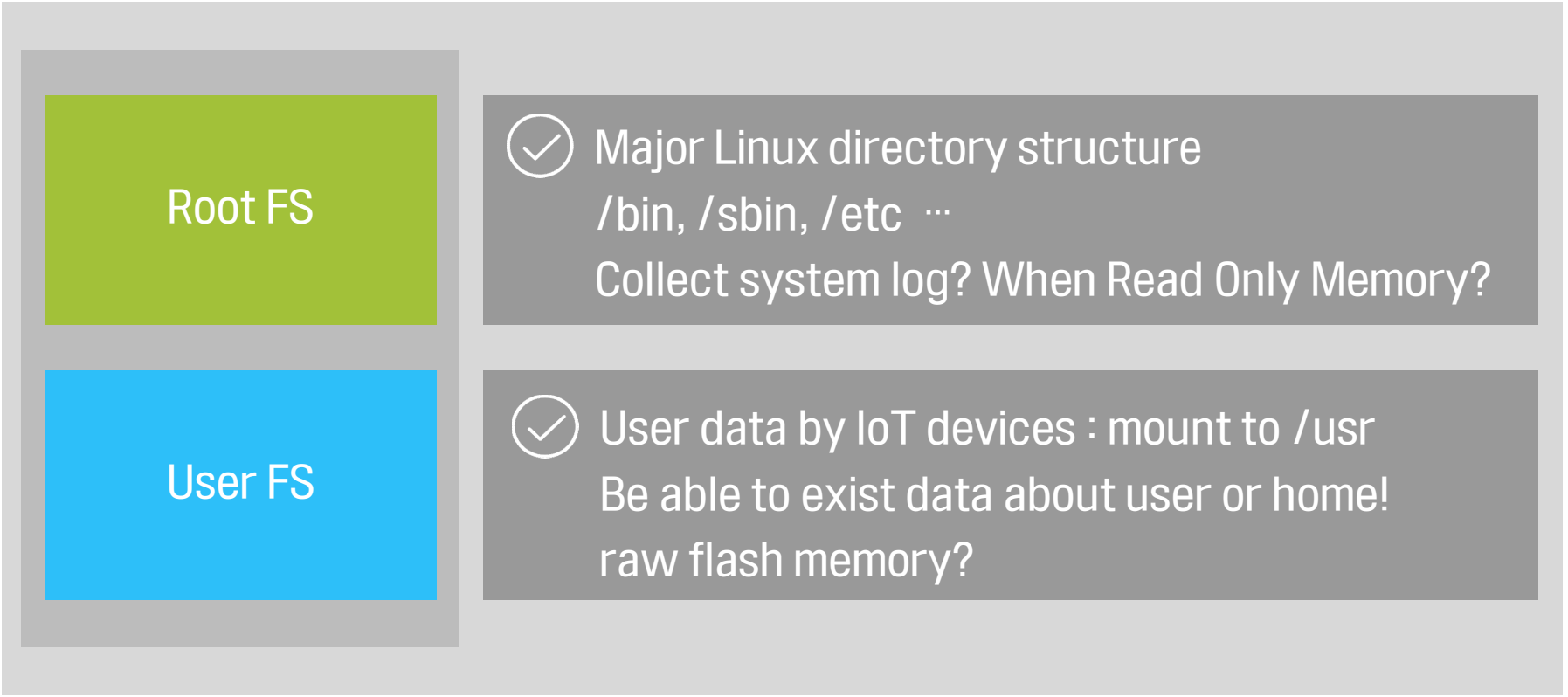
# About IoT Forensic

- Linux Forensic & Embedded Linux Forensic
  - Linux commands to collect information.
  - Should know where leave logs.
  - Should know structure of fs.



# About IoT Forensic

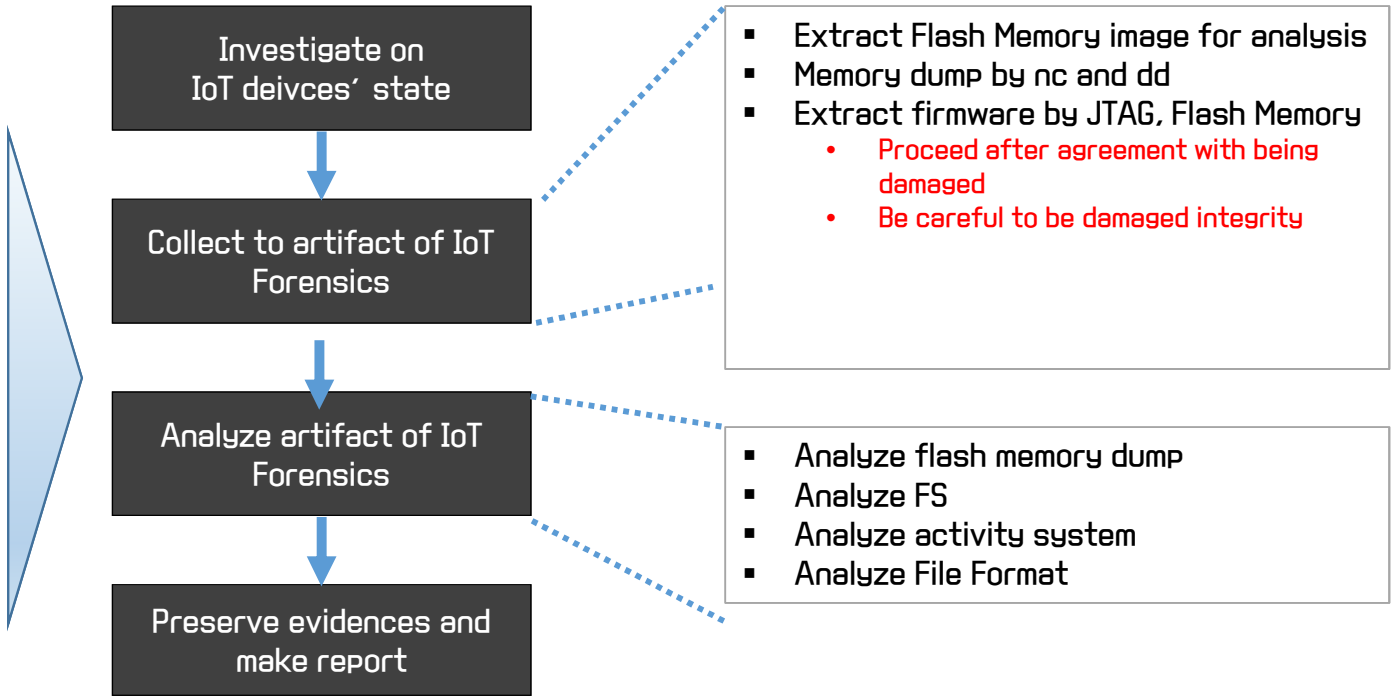
- IoT File System Structure



# About IoT Forensic

## IoT Device

### Forensic plan / procedure presentation

# About IoT Forensic

## IoT Device

### Artifact collection

Investigate on IoT deivces' state

Collect to artifact of IoT Forensics

Analyze artifact of IoT Forensics

Preserve evidences and make report

- Extract Flash Memory image for analysis
- Memory dump by nc and dd
- Extract firmware by JTAG, Flash Memory
  - Proceed after agreement with being damaged
  - Be careful to be damaged integrity

dd if=/dev/mtd/3 bs=(block size) | nc 192.168.xx.xxx 1234

```
sh-2.05b# ./busybox-armv5l nc -l -p 5555 -e /tmp/busybox-armv5l dd if=/dev/mtdblock3
```

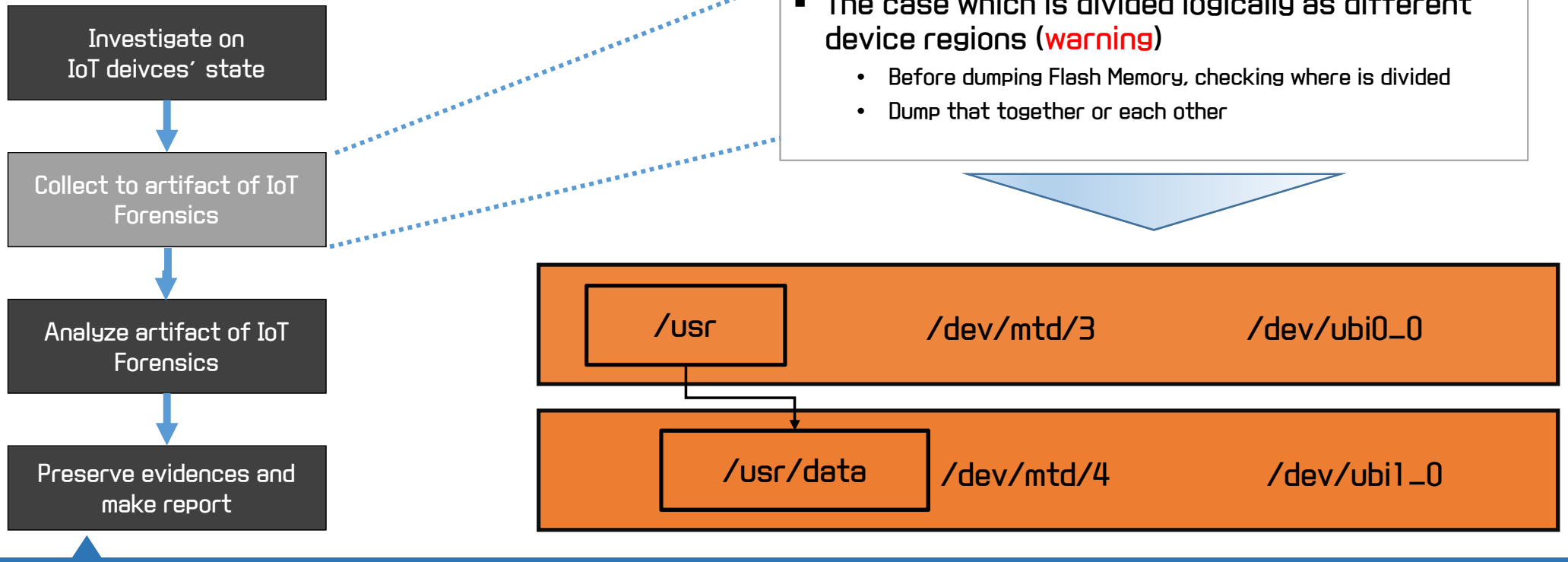
Nc(netcat) -l -p 1234 > dev_mtd3.img

```
holinder4s:Desktop holinder4s$ nc 192.168.32.194 5555 | pv -i 0.5 > dev_mtdblock3.img
 103MiB 0:01:40 [1.03MiB/s] [ <=>
```

# About IoT Forensic

## IoT Device

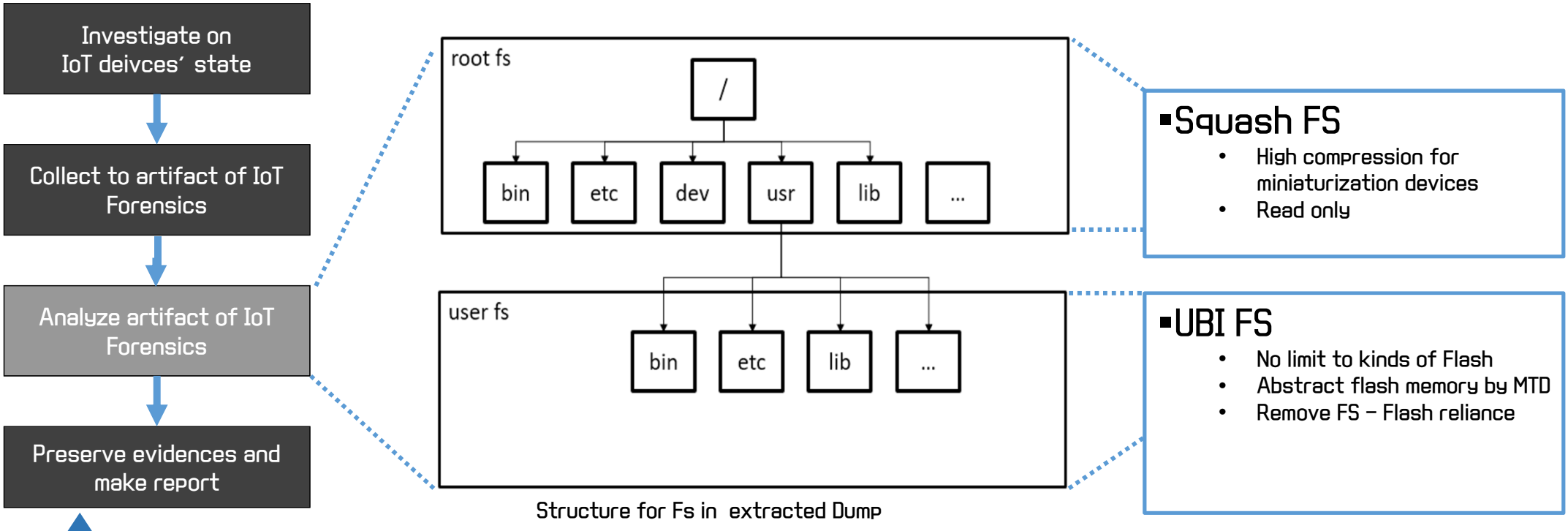
### Artifact collection



# About IoT Forensic

## Robot Vacuum

### File system Analysis



# About IoT Forensic

- Squash File System <root file system>

```
tonix@layer7:/home/kido/FullBackupFW16552$ ls *.img
bootloader.img  nand.data.img  nand.kernel.img  nand.rootfs.img  nand.userfs.img
tonix@layer7:/home/kido/FullBackupFW16552$ binwalk nand.rootfs.img

DECIMAL       HEXADECIMAL     DESCRIPTION
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
0             0x0             Squashfs filesystem, little endian, version 4.0, compression:gzip, size:
6560239 bytes, 515 inodes, blocksize: 131072 bytes, created: 2012-07-16 04:37:40
```

- Read-only file system which is used miniaturization devices and is High compression
  - Compress data, inode and directories
  - For preservation, more flexibility and faster execution speed than tar archive to users
  - Inode has different size for file types
  - zlib, LZMA(Lembel-Ziv-Markov chain Algorithm)

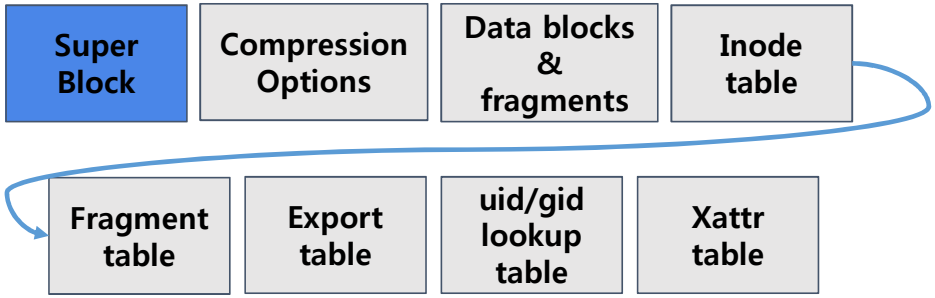
# About IoT Forensic

## Robot Vacuum

### Root File System

```
jsh@siftworkstation ~/Desktop ls ./Firmware_analysis
BackAll  bootloader.img  nand.data.img  nand.kernel.img  nand.rootfs.img  nand.userfs.img  passwd  passwd.txt  shadow
jsh@siftworkstation ~/Desktop file ./Firmware_analysis/nand.rootfs.img
./Firmware_analysis/nand.rootfs.img: Squashfs filesystem, little endian, version 4.0, 6560239 bytes, 515 inodes, blocksiz
e: 131072 bytes, created: Mon Jul 16 13:37:40 2012
jsh@siftworkstation ~/Desktop
```

extracted Root File System Image

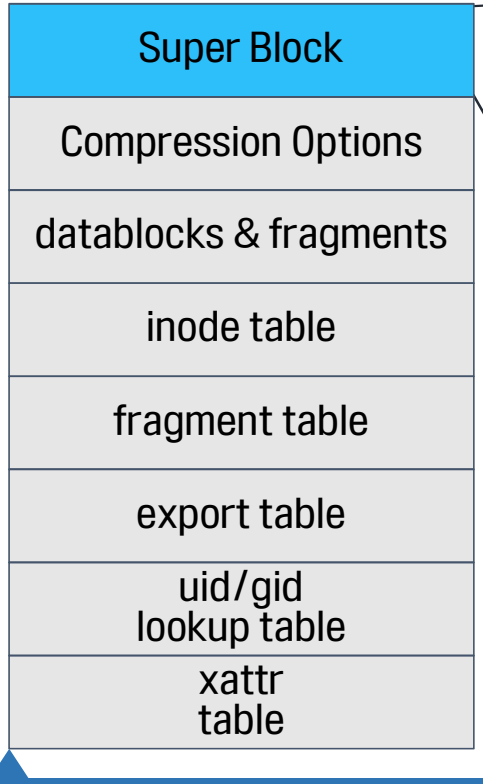



Structure of Squash File System

| Member_name | size | context |
|---|---|---|
| S_MAGIC | 4 Bytes | \x73\x71\x73\x68 |
| INODES | 4 Bytes | Number of inode |
| MKFS_TIME | 4 Bytes | Time for creating fs |
| BLOCK_SIZE | 4 Bytes | block size |
| FRAGMENTS | 4 Bytes | Number of fragment block |
| COMPRESSION | 2 Bytes | Crytographic algorithm |
| BLOCK_LOG | 2 Bytes | - |
| FLAGS | 2 Bytes | - |
| NO_IDS | 2 Bytes | Number of using uid |
| .... | | |

# About IoT Forensic

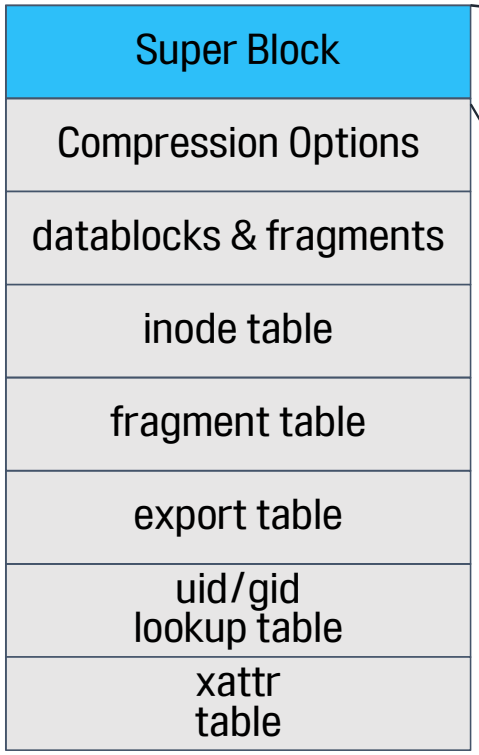
## # Squash File System - Super Block




| Member_name | size | context |
|---|---|---|
| S_MAGIC | 4 Bytes | '\x73\x71\x73\x68' |
| INODES | 4 Bytes | Number of inode |
| MKFS_TIME | 4 Bytes | Time that made fs |
| BLOCK_SIZE | 4 Bytes | block size |
| FRAGMENTS | 4 Bytes | Number of fragment block |
| COMPRESSION | 2 Bytes | Compression algotithm |
| BLOCK_LOG | 2 Bytes | - |
| FLAGS | 2 Bytes | - |
| NO_IDS | 2 Bytes | Number of using uid |

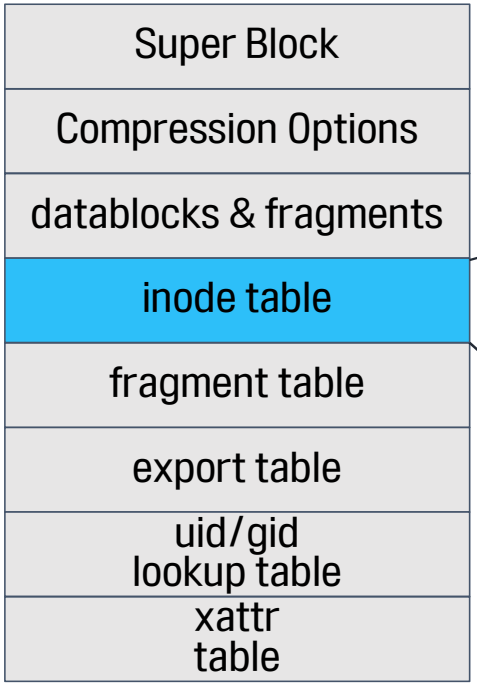
# About IoT Forensic

## # Squash File System – Super Block




| Member_name | size | context |
|---|---|---|
| S_MAJOR | 2 Bytes | squash filesystem major number |
| S_MINOR | 2 Bytes | squash filesystem minor number |
| ROOT_INODE | 8 Bytes | root inode offset |
| BYTES_USED | 8 Bytes | Compressed fs size |
| ID_TABLE_START | 8 Bytes | id table offset |
| DIRECTORY_TABLE_START | 8 Bytes | directory table offset |
| FRAGMENT_TABLE_START | 8 Bytes | fragment table offset |
| LOOKUP_TABLE_START | 8 Bytes | lookup table offset |

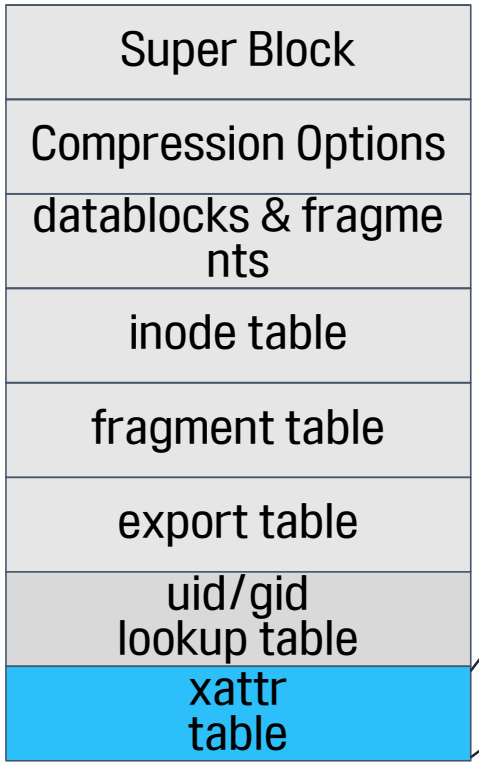
# About IoT Forensic




## # Squash File System – inode

| Member_name | size | context |
|---|---|---|
| INODE_TYPE | 2 Bytes | inode type |
| MODE | 2 Bytes | – |
| UID | 2 Bytes | uid value |
| GUID | 2 Bytes | guid value |
| MTIME | 4 Bytes | – |
| INODE_NUMBER | 4 Bytes | – |

# About IoT Forensic




## # Squash File System - inode

| Member_name | size | context |
|---|---|---|
| XATTR_TABLE_START | 8 Bytes | xattr block location |
| XATTR_IDS | 4 Bytes | xattr id |
| UNUSED | 2 Bytes | - |

# About IoT Forensic

## <Squash File System Parsing Tool>

- Data Parsing  by each File system structure
- Extract File info from Firmware Binary
- Since then, Directory info, Time info, File name info are expected to extract

```
>>> import squashfs
>>> image = squashfs.SquashFsImage('./example/nand.rootfs.img')
>>> image.compressor
<compressor.ZlibCompressor instance at 0x102e764d0>
>>> image.view()
[+] s_magic : 0x73717368
[+] inodes : 0x203
[+] mkfs_time : 0x50039a94
[+] block_size : 0x20000
[+] fragments : 0x12
[+] compression : 0x1
[+] block_log : 0x11
[+] flags : 0xc0
[+] no_ids : 0x2
[+] s_major : 0x4
[+] s_minor : 0x0
[+] root_inode : 0x142a008c
[+] bytes_used : 0x6419ef
[+] id_table_start : 0x6419e7
[+] xattr_id_table_start : 0xffffffffffffffffL
[+] inode_table_start : 0x63ec98
[+] directory_table_start : 0x640130
[+] fragment_table_start : 0x6414d5
[+] lookup_table_start : 0x6419d5
```

# About IoT Forensic

## Squash File System

## Analysis Tool

- Check organization by each Entry

```
>>> import squashfs
>>> image = squashfs.SquashFsImage('./example/nand.rootfs.img')
>>> image.compressor
<compressor.ZlibCompressor instance at 0x102e764d0>
>>> image.view()
[+] s_magic : 0x73717368
[+] inodes : 0x203
[+] mkfs_time : 0x50039a94
[+] block_size : 0x20000
[+] fragments : 0x12
[+] compression : 0x1
[+] block_log : 0x11
[+] flags : 0xc0
[+] no_ids : 0x2
[+] s_major : 0x4
[+] s_minor : 0x0
[+] root_inode : 0x142a008c
[+] bytes_used : 0x6419ef
[+] id_table_start : 0x6419e7
[+] xattr_id_table_start : 0xffffffffffffffffL
[+] inode_table_start : 0x63ec98
[+] directory_table_start : 0x640130
[+] fragment_table_start : 0x6414d5
[+] lookup_table_start : 0x6419d5
```

- Check file list in Img

```
x simgiyong@tonix ~/squashfs  master ● python squashfs.py  ./example/nand.rootfs.img
[+] Directory :  52 root root 2012-04-05 23:27:40 201
[+] Directory :  20 root root 2012-07-16 13:32:07 921 /bin
[+] Directory :  20 root root 2012-07-16 13:32:07 921 /bin/addgroup
[+] Directory :  20 root root 2012-07-16 13:32:07 921 /bin/adduser
[+] Directory :  20 root root 2012-07-16 13:32:07 921 /bin/ash
[+] File :  226 root root 2007-12-27 20:54:20 727280 /bin/bash
[+] File :  241 root root 2007-12-27 20:54:19 7708 /bin/bashbug
[+] File :  236 root root 2008-10-23 14:18:46 581160 /bin/busybox
[+] File :  236 root root 2008-10-23 14:18:46 581160 /bin/cat
[+] File :  236 root root 2008-10-23 14:18:46 581160 /bin/chgrp
[+] File :  236 root root 2008-10-23 14:18:46 581160 /bin/chmod
[+] File :  236 root root 2008-10-23 14:18:46 581160 /bin/chown
[+] File :  236 root root 2008-10-23 14:18:46 581160 /bin/cp
[+] File :  236 root root 2008-10-23 14:18:46 581160 /bin/date
[+] File :  236 root root 2008-10-23 14:18:46 581160 /bin/dd
[+] File :  236 root root 2008-10-23 14:18:46 581160 /bin/delgroup
[+] File :  236 root root 2008-10-23 14:18:46 581160 /bin/deluser
[+] File :  236 root root 2008-10-23 14:18:46 581160 /bin/df
[+] File :  236 root root 2008-10-23 14:18:46 581160 /bin/dmesg
[+] File :  236 root root 2008-10-23 14:18:46 581160 /bin/echo
[+] File :  236 root root 2008-10-23 14:18:46 581160 /bin/egrep
[+] File :  236 root root 2008-10-23 14:18:46 581160 /bin/false
[+] File :  236 root root 2008-10-23 14:18:46 581160 /bin/fgrep
[+] File :  254 root root 2009-08-11 18:05:20 15645 /bin/flash_eraseall
```

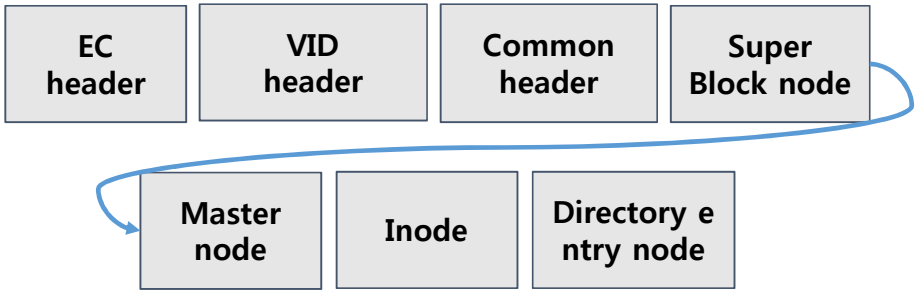
# About IoT Forensic

## Robot Vacuum

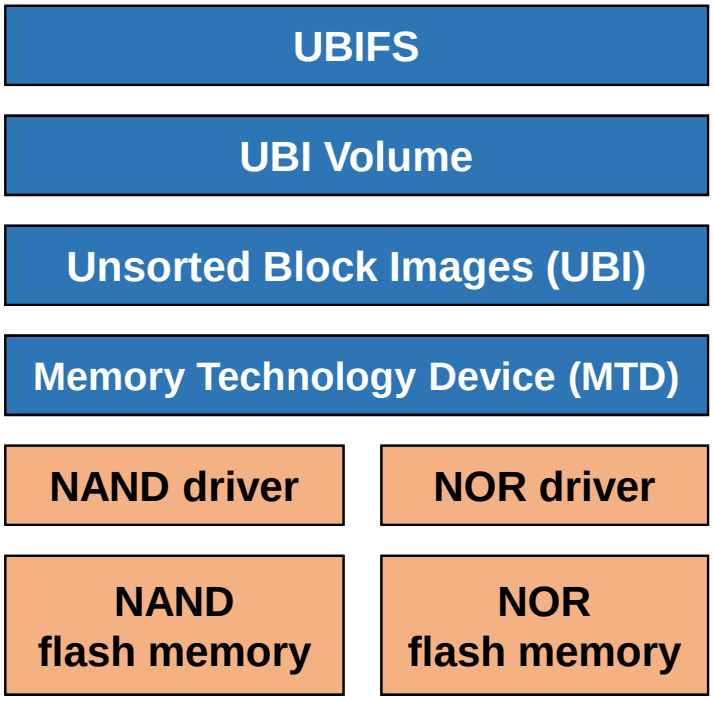
### User File System

```
tonix@layer7:/home/kido/FullBackupFW16552$ binwalk nand.userfs.img

DECIMAL       HEXADECIMAL     DESCRIPTION
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
0             0x0             UBI erase count header, version: 1, EC: 0x2, VID header offset: 0x200, data offset:
0x800
512           0x200           UBI volume ID header, version: 1, type: 1, volume id: 0, size: 0
2048          0x800           UBIFS filesystem superblock node, CRC: 0xC1F1BA6E, flags: 0x0, min I/O unit size: 20
48, erase block size: 129024, erase block count: 1454, max erase blocks: 1454, format version: 4, compression type
: lzo
```

extracted User File System Image

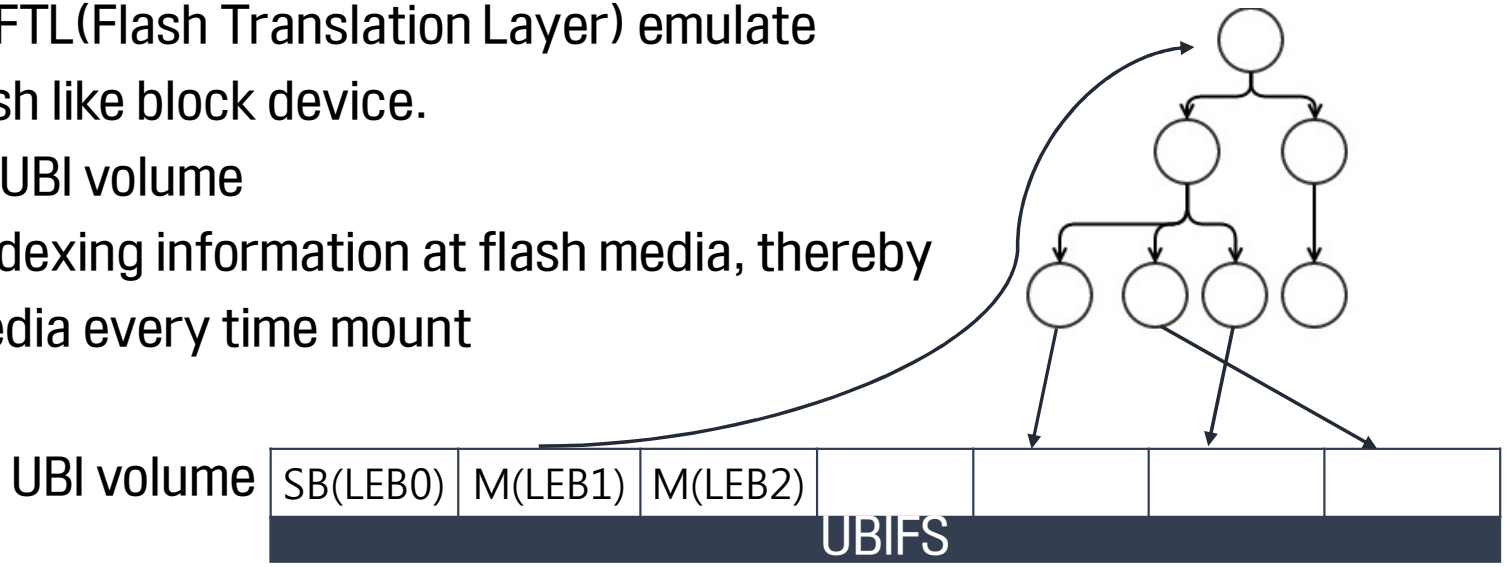



UBI File System structure



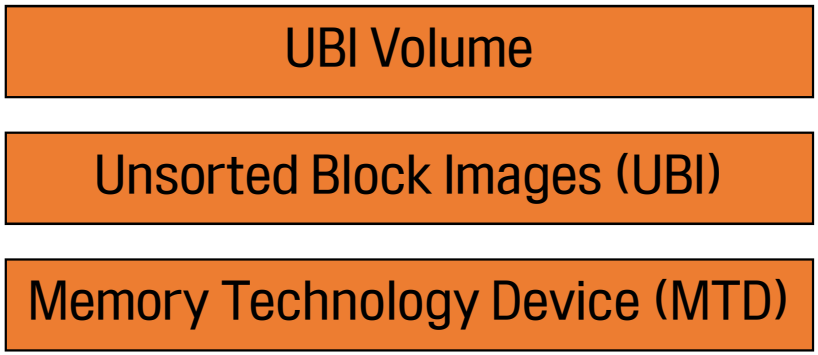
# About IoT Forensic

- UBIFS Overview
  - Do not operate on Block device(hard drive, MMC/SD card, USB flash drive, SSD, etc..),Designed to operate on raw flash
  - In MMC/SD card, FTL(Flash Translation Layer) emulate internally raw flash like block device.
  - UBIFS operate on UBI volume
  - UBIFS keeps FS indexing information at flash media, thereby do not scan all media every time mount



# About IoT Forensic

- UBI volume
  - Organized logical eraseblock(LEB) that is little smaller tham PEB
  - Three main operation(read LEB, write LEB, erase LEB)
  - Because of following handling bad PEB in UBI, Bad LEB is not exist
  - Can create/delete/change size at Run-time




- MTD device
  - Organized physical eraseblock(PEB) whose size is 128KB
  - Three main operation(read PEB, write PEB, erase PEB)
  - Exist Bad PEB
  - Cannot create/delete/change size at Run-time

# About IoT Forensic

- Volume management system for Raw flash device
  - Can manage various logical volumes from the physical flash device
  - Wear-leveling
  - Bad erase block check
- Provide abstract level, UBI volume
  - UBI maps logical erase block on physical erase block
  - UBI volume is set of continual logical erase blocks(LEBs)
  - UBI volume has two types – dynamic and static
  - Static volume is for reading, It's protected by CRC-32 checksum
  - Dynamic volume can read and write, It guarantee data integrity on higher level
- UBI API
  - Kernel API(include/linux/mtd/ubi.h)
  - User API(/dev/ubi0)

```
250  int ubi_leb_read(struct ubi_volume_desc *desc, int lnum, char *buf, int offset,
251                   int len, int check);
252  int ubi_leb_read_sg(struct ubi_volume_desc *desc, int lnum, struct ubi_sgl *sgl,
253                      int offset, int len, int check);
254  int ubi_leb_write(struct ubi_volume_desc *desc, int lnum, const void *buf,
255                    int offset, int len);
```

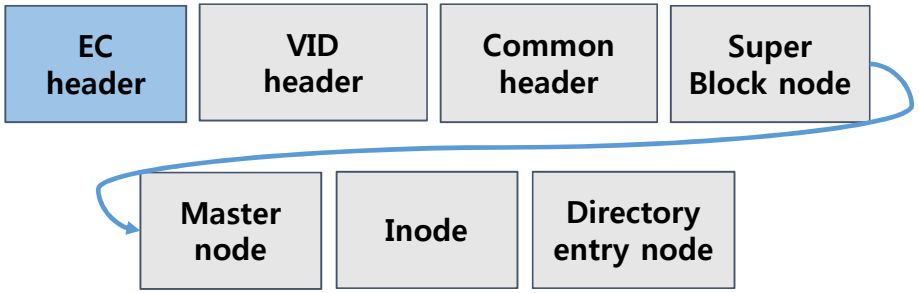
# About IoT Forensic

## Robot Vacuum

## User File System

```
tonix@layer7:/home/kido/FullBackupFW16552$ binwalk nand.userfs.img

DECIMAL       HEXADECIMAL     DESCRIPTION
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
0             0x0             UBI erase count header, version: 1, EC: 0x2, VID header offset: 0x200, data offset:
0x800
512           0x200           UBI volume ID header, version: 1, type: 1, volume id: 0, size: 0
2048          0x800           UBIFS filesystem superblock node, CRC: 0xC1F1BA6E, flags: 0x0, min I/O unit size: 20
48, erase block size: 129024, erase block count: 1454, max erase blocks: 1454, format version: 4, compression type
: lzo
```

extracted User File System Image

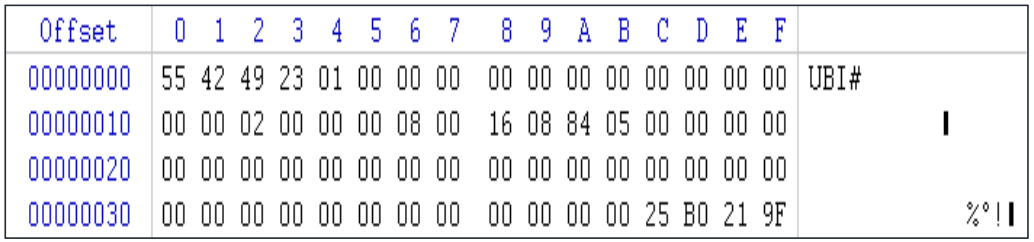



UBI File System structure

| range (hex) | Name | size | context |
|---|---|---|---|
| 0x00 – 0x03 | MAGIC | 4 bytes | Erase counter header magic number |
| 0x04 | VERSION | 1 bytes | UBI version |
| 0x05 – 0x07 | PADDING1 | 3 bytes | Reservation for the future. Fill in 0 |
| 0x08 – 0x0F | ERASE COUNTER | 8 bytes | Number of times Erased |
| 0x10 – 0x13 | VID HEADER OFFSET | 4 bytes | VID header start offset |
| 0x14 – 0x17 | DATA OFFSET | 4 bytes | User data start location |
| 0x18 – 0x1B | IMAGE SEQ | 4 bytes | (UBI)Img serial number |
| 0x1C – 0x3B | PADDING2 | 32 bytes | Reservation for the future. Fill in 0 |
| 0x3C – 0x3F | HDR CRC | 4 bytes | CRC checksome of Erase counter header |
| .... | | | |

# About IoT Forensic

- EC header
  - EC header can be checked in first block
  - Magic string : UBI#

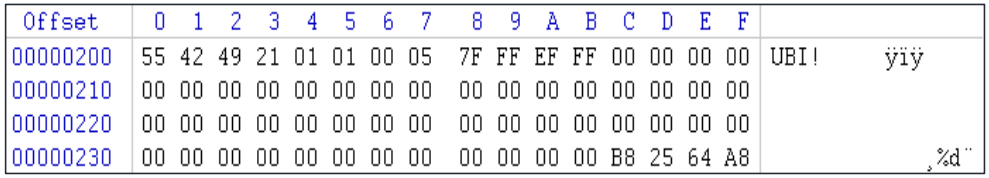


| Offset | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | A | B | C | D | E | F | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 00000000 | 55 | 42 | 49 | 23 | 01 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | UBI# |
| 00000010 | 00 | 00 | 02 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 08 | 00 | 16 | 08 | 84 | 05 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | |
| 00000020 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | |
| 00000030 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 25 | B0 | 21 | 9F | %°! |

| Range | | Name | Size | context |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| decimal | hex | | | |
| 0 – 3 | 0x00 – 0x03 | MAGIC | 4 bytes | Erase counter header magic number |
| 4 | 0x04 | VERSION | 1 bytes | UBI version |
| 5 – 7 | 0x05 – 0x07 | PADDING1 | 3 bytes | Reservation for the future<br>Fill out 0 |
| 8 – 15 | 0x08 – 0x0F | ERASE COUNTER | 8 bytes | Number of times Erased |
| 16 – 19 | 0x10 – 0x13 | VID HEADER OFFSET | 4 bytes | VID header start offset |
| 20 – 23 | 0x14 – 0x17 | DATA OFFSET | 4 bytes | User data start location |
| 24 – 27 | 0x18 – 0x1B | IMAGE SEQ | 4 bytes | (UBI)img serial number |
| 28 – 59 | 0x1C – 0x3B | PADDING2 | 32 bytes | Reservation for the future<br>Fill out 0 |
| 60 – 63 | 0x3C – 0x3F | HDR CRC | 4 bytes | CRC checksome of Erase counter header |

# About IoT Forensic

- VID header
  - Trace vid hdr offset that checked at EC header, can identify

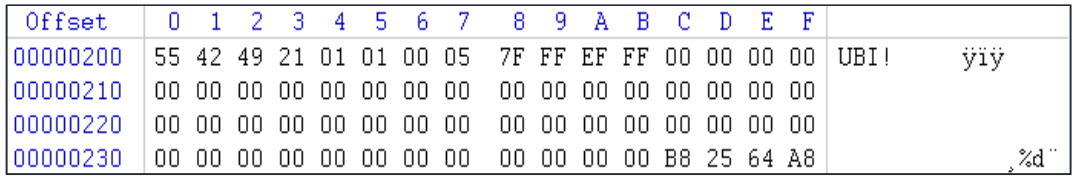


| Offset | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | A | B | C | D | E | F | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 00000200 | 55 | 42 | 49 | 21 | 01 | 01 | 00 | 05 | 7F | FF | EF | FF | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | UBI! ÿïÿ |
| 00000210 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | |
| 00000220 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | |
| 00000230 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | B8 | 25 | 64 | A8 | ¸%d¨ |

| Range | | Name | Size | Context |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Decimal | Hex | | | |
| 0 – 3 | 0x00 – 0x03 | MAGIC | 4 bytes | Volume identifier header magic number |
| 4 | 0x04 | VERSION | 1 bytes | UBI version |
| 5 | 0x05 | VOL_TYPE | 1 bytes | Volume type(dynamic or static) |
| 6 | 0x06 | COPY_FLAG | 1 bytes | Copy logic block to different physical block (WL) |
| 7 | 0x07 | COMPAT | 1 bytes | Compatibility of volume |
| 8 – 11 | 0x08 – 0x0B | VOL_ID | 4 bytes | Volume's ID |
| 12 – 15 | 0x0C – 0x0F | LNUM | 4 bytes | LEB number |
| 16 – 19 | 0x10 – 0x13 | PADDING1 | 4 bytes | Reservation for the future Fill out 0 |
| 20 – 23 | 0x14 – 0x17 | DATA_SIZE | 4 bytes | LEB size |
| 24 – 27 | 0x18 – 0x1B | USED_EBS | 4 bytes | Number of LEB used on volume |

# About IoT Forensic

- VID header (2/2)
  - Trace vid hdr offset that checked at EC header, can identify

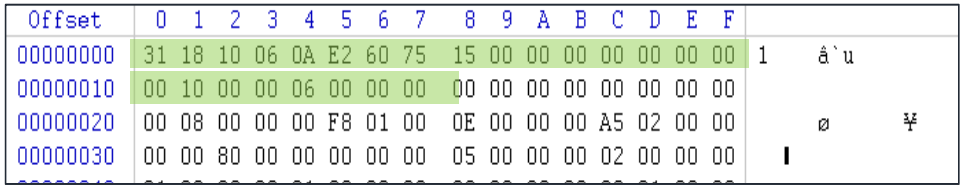


| Offset | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | A | B | C | D | E | F | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 00000200 | 55 | 42 | 49 | 21 | 01 | 01 | 00 | 05 | 7F | FF | EF | FF | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | UBI! ÿïÿ |
| 00000210 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | |
| 00000220 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | |
| 00000230 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | B8 | 25 | 64 | A8 | ¸%d¨ |

| Range | | Name | Size | Context |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Decimal | Hex | | | |
| 28 – 31 | 0x1C – 0x1F | DATA_PAD | 4 bytes | Number of PEB's last number not used (diff from logic and physical) |
| 32 – 35 | 0x20 – 0x23 | DATA_CRC | 4 bytes | Checksome of data that saved in LEB |
| 36 – 39 | 0x24 – 0x27 | PADDING2 | 4 bytes | Reservation for the future Fill out 0 |
| 40 – 47 | 0x28 – 0x2F | SQNUM | 8 bytes | Sequence number |
| 48 – 59 | 0x30 – 0x3B | PADDING3 | 12 bytes | Reservation for the future Fill out 0 |
| 60 – 63 | 0x3C – 0x3F | HDR_CRC | 4 bytes | CRC checksome of VID header |

# About IoT Forensic

- Common header
  - Nodes have common header, and can identify node's type from common header
  - Common header's size: 24 bytes,
  - magic number : ₩x31₩x18₩x10₩x06



| Offset | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | A | B | C | D | E | F | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 00000000 | 31 | 18 | 10 | 06 | 0A | E2 | 60 | 75 | 15 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 1 â`u |
| 00000010 | 00 | 10 | 00 | 00 | 06 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | |
| 00000020 | 00 | 08 | 00 | 00 | 00 | F8 | 01 | 00 | 0E | 00 | 00 | 00 | A5 | 02 | 00 | 00 | ø ¥ |
| 00000030 | 00 | 00 | 80 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 05 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 02 | 00 | 00 | 00 | |

| Range | | Name | Size | Context |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Decimal | Hex | | | |
| 0 – 3 | 0x00 – 0x03 | MAGIC | 4 bytes | UBIFS node magic number |
| 4 – 7 | 0x04 – 0x07 | CRC | 4 bytes | CRC-32 checksome about node header |
| 8 – 15 | 0x08 – 0x0F | SQNUM | 8 bytes | Sequence number |
| 16 – 19 | 0x10 – 0x13 | LEN | 4 bytes | Entire length of node |
| 20 | 0x14 | NODE_TYPE | 1 bytes | Node types(inode, data, superblock, master etc) |
| 21 | 0x15 | GROUP_TYPE | 1 bytes | Node group's types (Is that group for repairing) |
| 22 – 23 | 0x16 – 0x17 | PADDING | 2 bytes | Reservation for the future Fill out 0 |

# About IoT Forensic

- Superblock node
  - Node that appeared First node, have all-round fs context.

| Offset | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | A | B | C | D | E | F |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 00000000 | 31 | 18 | 10 | 06 | 0A | E2 | 60 | 75 | 15 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 |
| 00000010 | 00 | 10 | 00 | 00 | 06 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 |
| 00000020 | 00 | 08 | 00 | 00 | 00 | F8 | 01 | 00 | 0E | 00 | 00 | 00 | A5 | 02 | 00 | 00 |
| 00000030 | 00 | 00 | 80 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 05 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 02 | 00 | 00 | 00 |
| 00000040 | 01 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 01 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 08 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 01 | 00 | 00 |
| 00000050 | 04 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 01 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 |
| 00000060 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | CA | 9A | 3B | 98 | D0 | 96 | D9 |
| 00000070 | 29 | C7 | 41 | 3D | B7 | CE | 4E | B6 | 04 | 9D | 53 | 01 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 |
| 00000080 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 |
| 00000090 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 |
| 000000A0 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 |

```
struct ubifs_sb_node {
        struct ubifs_ch ch;
        __u8 padding[2];
        __u8 key_hash;
        __u8 key_fmt;
        __le32 flags;
        __le32 min_io_size;
        __le32 leb_size;
        __le32 leb_cnt;
        __le32 max_leb_cnt;
        __le64 max_bud_bytes;
        __le32 log_lebs;
        __le32 lpt_lebs;
        __le32 orph_lebs;
        __le32 jhead_cnt;
        __le32 fanout;
        __le32 lsave_cnt;
        __le32 fmt_version;
        __le16 default_compr;
        __u8 padding1[2];
        __le32 rp_uid;
        __le32 rp_gid;
        __le64 rp_size;
        __le32 time_gran;
        __u8 uuid[16];
        __le32 ro_compat_version;
        __u8 padding2[3968];
} __packed;
```

# About IoT Forensic

- master node
  - Have a LEB number of Root indexing node
  - Have information the whole of free space, dirty space, used space

| Offset | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 00129024 | 31 | 18 | 10 | 06 | 87 | 43 | A9 | 31 | 16 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 |
| 00129040 | 00 | 02 | 00 | 00 | 07 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 44 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 |
| 00129056 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 02 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 03 | 00 | 00 | 00 |
| 00129072 | 0D | 00 | 00 | 00 | 30 | 01 | 00 | 00 | 44 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 0C | 00 | 00 | 00 |
| 00129088 | 0D | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 08 | 00 | 00 | 78 | 01 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 |
| 00129104 | 00 | B8 | 05 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | A8 | 09 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 |
| 00129120 | E0 | 24 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 |
| 00129136 | 00 | 30 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 08 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 35 | 00 | 00 | 00 |
| 00129152 | 08 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 08 | 00 | 00 | 08 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 41 | 00 | 00 | 00 |
| 00129168 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 0B | 00 | 00 | 00 | 01 | 00 | 00 | 00 |
| 00129184 | 01 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 0E | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 |
| 00129200 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 |
| 00129216 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 |
| 00129232 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 |

# About IoT Forensic

- Inode node
  - As ext FS's inode, It have metadata about file.
  - Because save mac time, It have meaning forensic
  - Include information about uid, gid

```
01428000  31 18 10 06 D4 41 63 27  0B 00 00 00 00 00 00 00  1   ÔAc'
01428016  A0 00 00 00 00 00 00 00  43 00 00 00 00 00 00 00        C
01428032  00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00  09 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
01428048  00 10 00 00 00 00 00 00  B3 92 EC 57 00 00 00 00        ³'iW
01428064  B3 92 EC 57 00 00 00 00  B3 92 EC 57 00 00 00 00  ³'iW    ³'iW
01428080  00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00  00 00 00 00 01 00 00 00
01428096  00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00  A4 81 00 00 01 00 00 00        ¤
01428112  00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00  00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
01428128  00 00 00 00 01 00 00 00  00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
01428144  00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00  00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
```

```
struct ubifs_ino_node {
        struct ubifs_ch ch;
        __u8 key[UBIFS_MAX_KEY_LEN];
        __le64 creat_sqnum;
        __le64 size;
        __le64 atime_sec;
        __le64 ctime_sec;
        __le64 mtime_sec;
        __le32 atime_nsec;
        __le32 ctime_nsec;
        __le32 mtime_nsec;
        __le32 nlink;
        __le32 uid;
        __le32 gid;
        __le32 mode;
        __le32 flags;
        __le32 data_len;
        __le32 xattr_cnt;
        __le32 xattr_size;
        __u8 padding1[4]; /* Watch 'ze
        __le32 xattr_names;
        __le16 compr_type;
        __u8 padding2[26]; /* Watch 'z
        __u8 data[];
} __packed;
```

# About IoT Forensic

- directory entry node
  - Directory entry node has information about filename
  - Role is similar to directory entry of different FS

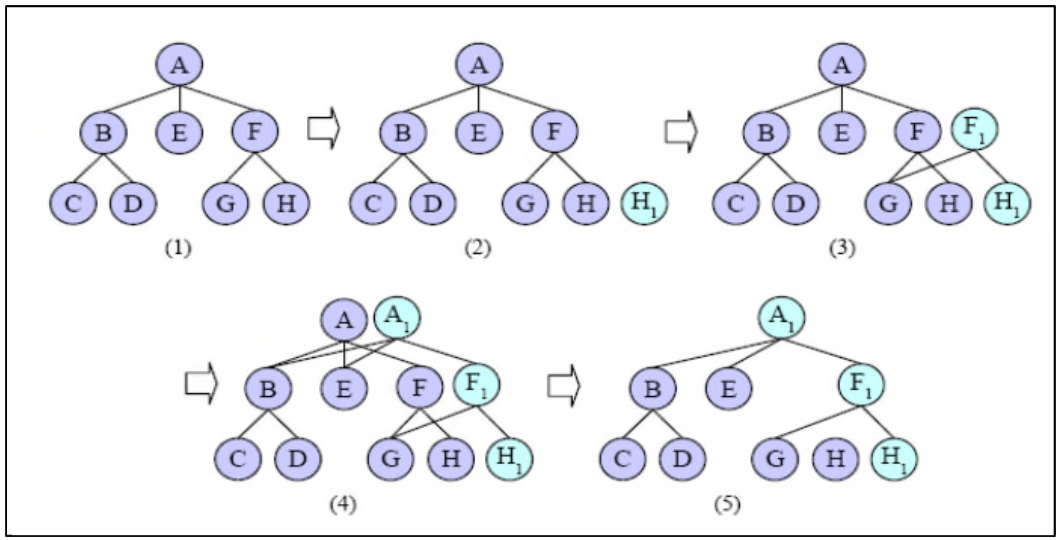
```
01428160  31 18 10 06 FB 80 29 BA  0C 00 00 00 00 00 00 00  1   û▌)º
01428176  3D 00 00 00 02 00 00 00  01 00 00 00 B0 A6 93 41  =           °¦▌A
01428192  00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00  43 00 00 00 00 00 00 00          C
01428208  00 00 04 00 00 00 00 00  66 69 6C 65 00 FF FF FF          file ÿÿÿ
```

```
struct ubifs_dent_node {
        struct ubifs_ch ch;
        __u8 key[UBIFS_MAX_KEY_LEN];
        __le64 inum;
        __u8 padding1;
        __u8 type;
        __le16 nlen;
        __u8 padding2[4]; /* Watch 'ze
        __u8 name[];
} __packed;
```

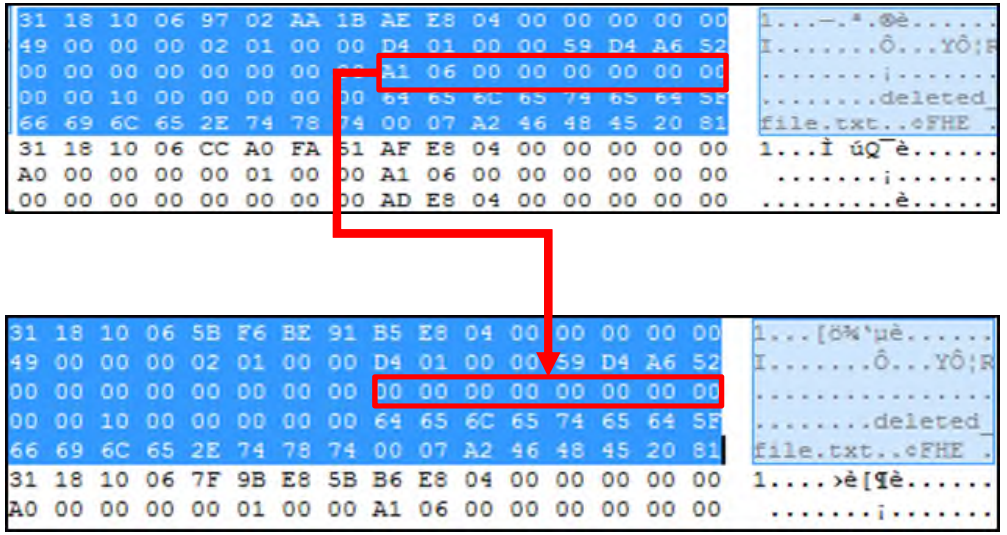
# About IoT Forensic

## UBI File System

### Deleted file Recovery



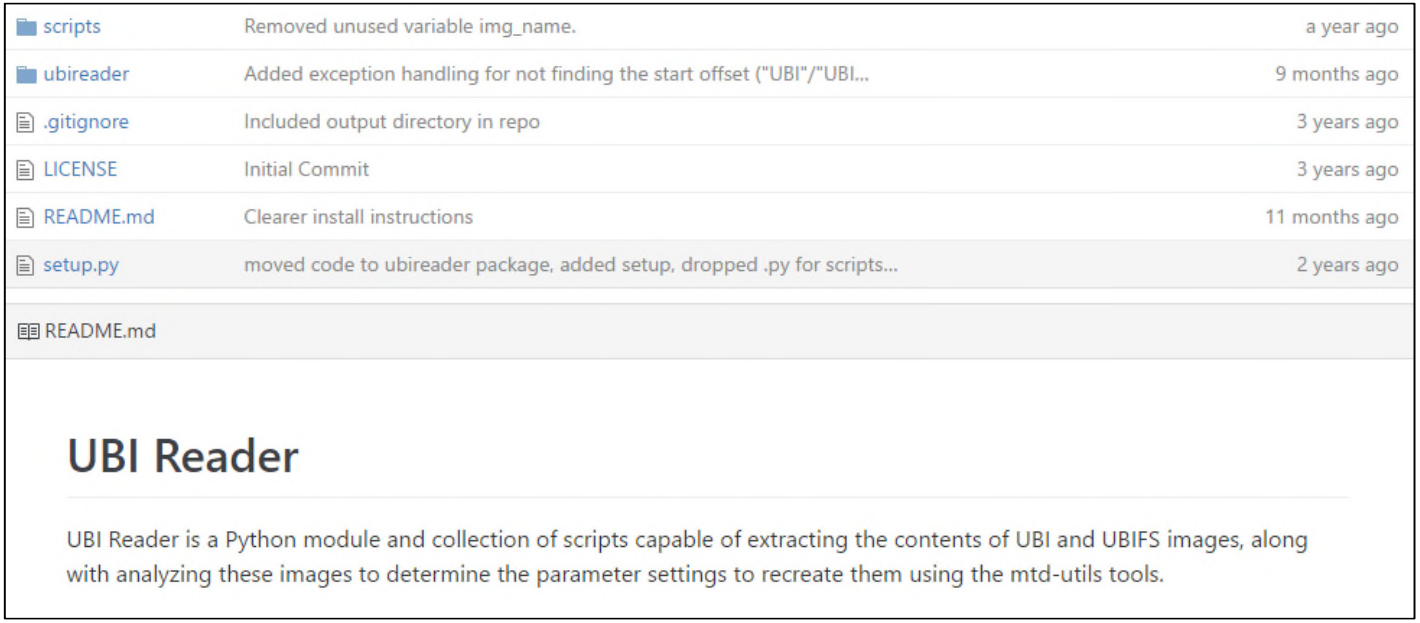

- Trace that remove file
- To remove file on UBIFS relative to wandering tree




- When wandering tree node add and remove, It means that cut origin link, create new node and make link
- Cut nodes do not removed, remained as it is
  -> Because node remains, there are possiblilty that repair removed file.

# About IoT Forensic

- UBI Reader
  - Wrote Python, there are function that analyze and show information about UBI or UBIFS image or extract file
  - https://github.com/jrspruitt/ubi_reader



| | | |
|---|---|---|
| scripts | Removed unused variable img_name. | a year ago |
| ubireader | Added exception handling for not finding the start offset ("UBI"/"UBI... | 9 months ago |
| .gitignore | Included output directory in repo | 3 years ago |
| LICENSE | Initial Commit | 3 years ago |
| README.md | Clearer install instructions | 11 months ago |
| setup.py | moved code to ubireader package, added setup, dropped .py for scripts... | 2 years ago |

README.md

## UBI Reader

UBI Reader is a Python module and collection of scripts capable of extracting the contents of UBI and UBIFS images, along with analyzing these images to determine the parameter settings to recreate them using the mtd-utils tools.

# About IoT Forensic

- The limits of UBI Reader
  - Disability that print Metadata Area
  - Realiztion Directory Entry Node & Inode print function

```
UBIFS Directory Entry Node
--------------------
        errors:
        inum: 65
        key: {'khash': 1073948679, 'type': 2, 'ino_num': 1}
        name: f1
        nlen: 2
        padding1: 0
        padding2:
        type: 1

UBIFS Directory Entry Node
--------------------
        errors:
        inum: 67
        key: {'khash': 1100195504, 'type': 2, 'ino_num': 1}
        name: file
        nlen: 4
        padding1: 0
        padding2:
        type: 0
```

```
UBIFS Ino Node
--------------------
        atime_nsec: 0
        atime_sec: Wed Sep 28 21:06:46 2016
        compr_type: 1
        creat_sqnum: 3
        ctime_nsec: 0
        ctime_sec: Wed Sep 28 21:06:46 2016
        data:
        data_len: 0
        errors:
        flags: 1
        gid: 0
        key: {'khash': 0, 'type': 0, 'ino_num': 66}
        mode: 33188
        mtime_nsec: 0
        mtime_sec: Wed Sep 28 21:06:46 2016
        nlink: 1
        padding1:
        padding2:
        size: 4096
        uid: 0
        xattr_cnt: 0
        xattr_names: 0
        xattr_size: 0
```

# About IoT Forensic

## UBI File System

## Analysis Tool

- Print file list in IMG

```
it4211@siftworkstation ~/bob_project/roboking_flashdump ubireader_display_list dev_ubi1_0.img
[DIR] 65: slam
[DIR] 66: blackbox
[DIR] 67: homemon
[REG] 75: MonitoringCameraStatus.dat
[REG] 84: product_data.dat
[REG] 118: diagnosis.dat
[REG] 76: nickname.dat
[REG] 85: lastdate.dat
[REG] 123: HomeMonitoringInfo.dat
```

```
it4211@siftworkstation ~/bob_project/roboking_flashdump ubireader_display_list -i 66  dev_ubi1_0.img
[REG] 101: cleanlog20161029180414_I_6.bbl
[REG] 168: cleanlog20161104035629_C_19.bbl
[REG] 100: MAPDATA20161028013452_291270_5.blk
[REG] 223: MAPDATA20161106233731_055050_29.blk
[REG] 214: cleanlog20161106223514_C_27.bbl
[REG] 154: cleanlog20161104031441_C_16.bbl
[REG] 87: cleanlog20161021102852_U_2.bbl
[REG] 172: cleanlog20161104041254_C_21.bbl
[REG] 80: MAPDATA20000103223618_577511_1.blk
[REG] 232: MAPDATA20161107051656_556224_32.blk
[REG] 88: MAPDATA20161021102902_695067_2.blk
[REG] 182: cleanlog20161104061057_C_24.bbl
[REG] 234: MAPDATA20161107172633_386063_33.blk
[REG] 155: MAPDATA20161104031521_425477_16.blk
[REG] 198: cleanlog20161104063413_C_25.bbl
[REG] 218: MAPDATA20161106233647_063255_28.blk
[REG] 212: cleanlog20161104071404_C_26.bbl
[REG] 215: MAPDATA20161106223709_116231_27.blk
[REG] 185: MAPDATA20161104062135_572779_24.blk
[REG] 97: MAPDATA20161027211212_889462_0.blk
[REG] 199: MAPDATA20161104063427_397897_25.blk
```

- Print metadata about file

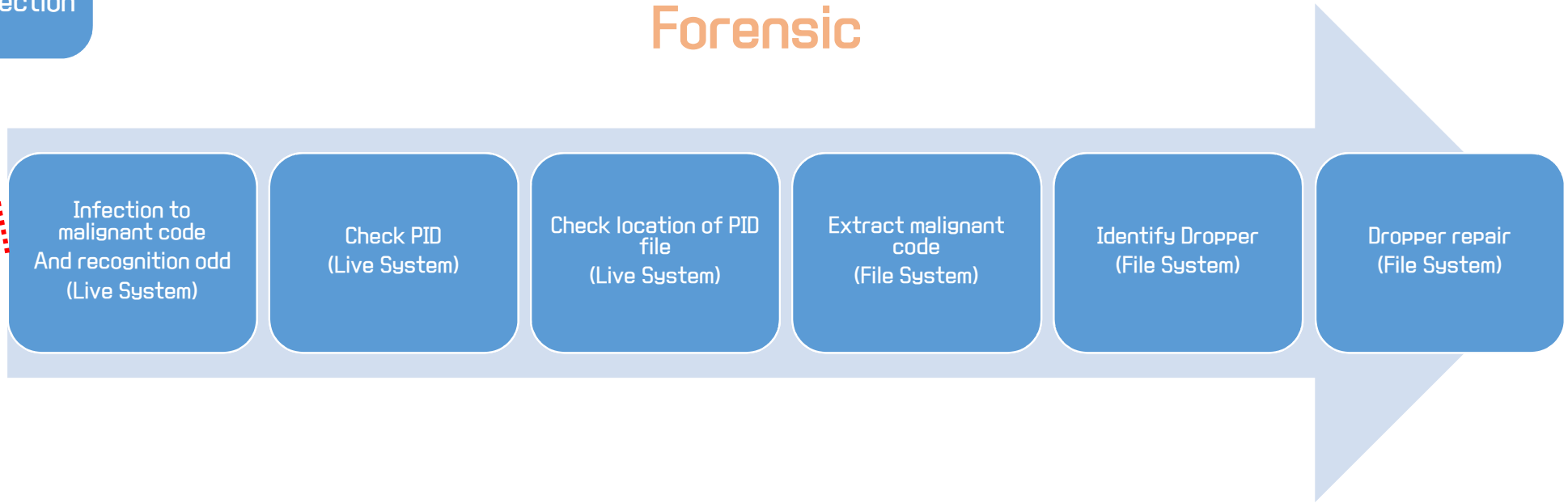
```
UBIFS Ino Node
----------------------
        atime_nsec: 0
        atime_sec: Thu Oct 27 18:34:48 2016
        compr_type: 1
        creat_sqnum: 312805
        ctime_nsec: 0
        ctime_sec: Thu Oct 27 18:34:52 2016
        data:
        data_len: 0
        errors:
        flags: 1
        gid: 0
        key: {'khash': 0, 'type': 0, 'ino_num': 99}
        mode: 33206
        mtime_nsec: 0
        mtime_sec: Thu Oct 27 18:34:52 2016
        nlink: 1
        padding1:
```

# About IoT Forensic

Botnet
Dropper
upload, infection

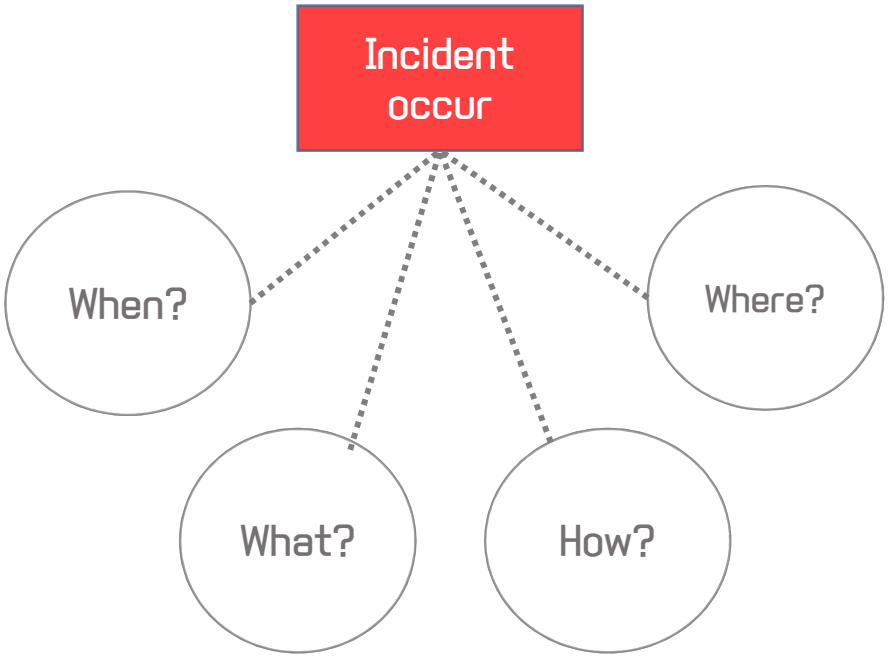
## IoT Forensic

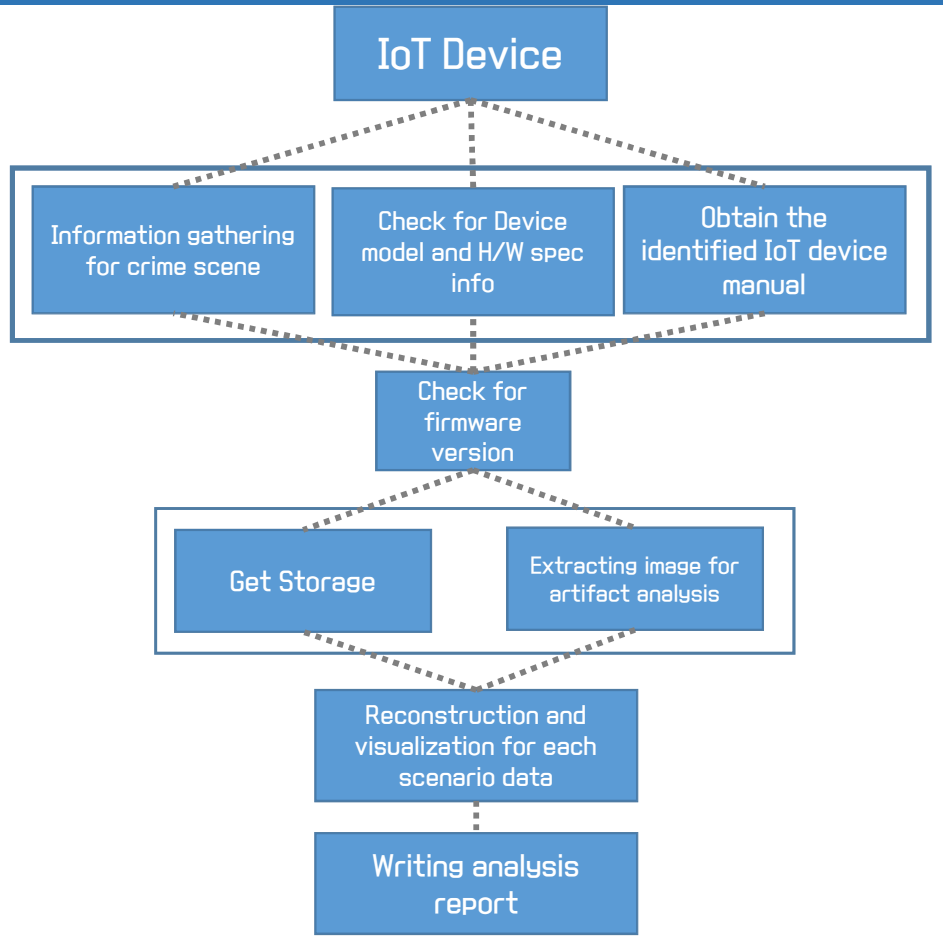
### Malignant code upload, process of Forensic



# About IoT Forensic

## Perform IoT forensic
## Propose How to/process



# About IoT Forensic

- ✓ Existence of manufacturer program accessible to the IoT device? / Check for hidden file(ex. Backdoor)
- ✓ Dumping Memory Data from IoT device(using UART, JTAG)
- ✓ Identify the volume structure and file system for the dump image
- ✓ Information gathering about system info(ex. Os info)
- ✓ Collecting Data generated by specific IoT devices

# About IoT Forensic

- ✓ Digital Artifact collection about short-distance wireless network?
- ✓ Memory space for saving artifact in IoT devices?
- ✓ Even R/O?
- ✓ No UART/JTAG?

# Q & A

Thank you!!

# Malignant code upload, process of Forensic

## 1.Identify odd process

- check process that connect network with non-checked

- outside communication port of robot cleaner:
  *******:47878
  *******:47800

- identify odd network on activity robot cleaner by "netstat –an"

```
sh-2.05b# netstat -na
Active Internet connections (servers and established)
Proto Recv-Q Send-Q Local Address           Foreign Address         State
tcp        0      0 0.0.0.0:4002            0.0.0.0:*               LISTEN
tcp        0      0 0.0.0.0:4005            0.0.0.0:*               LISTEN
tcp        0      0 0.0.0.0:9000            0.0.0.0:*               LISTEN
tcp        0      0 0.0.0.0:4444            0.0.0.0:*               LISTEN
tcp        0      0 192.168.32.128:4444     192.168.32.83:50046     ESTABLISHED
tcp        0      0 192.168.32.128:42595    192.168.32.141:166      ESTABLISHED
tcp        0    542 192.168.32.128:4444     192.168.32.102:63752    ESTABLISHED
tcp        0      0 192.168.32.128:39605    [redacted]:47878        ESTABLISHED
Active UNIX domain sockets (servers and established)
Proto RefCnt Flags       Type       State         I-Node Path
unix  2      [ ACC ]     STREAM     LISTENING     539    /tmp/alsa-dmix-532-1481415225-61297
unix  2      [ ]         DGRAM                    39     @/org/kernel/udev/udevd
```

# 2. Identify process PID

- Identify process id that use confirmed odd port
- Use fuser command(./busybox fuser 42595/tcp)

```
sh-2.05b# ./busybox-armv5l fuser 42595/tcp
7633
```

# 3. Check location of file that identified PID

- Get process information from "proc" directory that is virtual fs.
- check cmdline

```
sh-2.05b# cat /proc/7633/cmdline
/tmp/wjBOTsh-2.05b#
sh-2.05b# ls -l /tmp/wjBOT
-rwxr-xr-x    1 root     root       629480 Dec 11 01:03 /tmp/wjBOT
```

# 4. Extract malignant code

- extract malignant code from identified route

# 5. Identify Dropper (1)

- After checking identified malignant code's ppid, investigate proc of ppid
- Discover additional malignant code that is doubted Dropper
- according to times that occur incident, investigate inode that created lastly
- when discover removed file, investigate focus on that

# 6. Identify Dropper (2)

- The master node manages the last committed inode number in UBIFS
- UBIFS gives the largest inode number to the newly created file
- Browse files by inode number

```
UBIFS Master Block Node
--------------------
        cmt_no: 750
        empty_lebs: 74
        errors:
        flags: 3
        gc_lnum: 381
        highest_inum: 2662
        idx_lebs: 29
        ihead_lnum: 734
        ihead_offs: 100352
        index_size: 664624
        leb_cnt: 819
        log_lnum: 6
        lpt_lnum: 8
```

```
31 18 10 06 47 98 E3 7D  5C 61 05 00 00 00 00 00  1   G˜ã}\a
42 00 00 00 02 01 00 00  01 00 00 00 EF 9B 71 5F  B           ï›q_
00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00  7C 08 00 00 00 00 00 00          |
00 00 09 00 00 00 00 00  77 6A 44 72 6F 70 70 65          wjDroppe
72 00 89 AE AB F9 30 A9  31 18 10 06 70 3F 75 AF  r ‰®«ù0©1   p?u¯
```

Inode num : 2172

```
31 18 10 06 BF 9D EA B4  D2 75 05 00 00 00 00 00  1   ¿ ê´Òu
3E 00 00 00 02 01 00 00  01 00 00 00 CA 80 EC 53  >           Ê€ìS
00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00  7E 08 00 00 00 00 00 00          ~
00 00 05 00 00 00 00 00  77 6A 42 4F 54 00 F6 00          wjBOT ö
```

Inode num : 2174

# Malignant code upload, process of Forensic

## 7. Extract dropper

- Finding Branch node after finding directory entry node for specific inode(using Custom analysis tool)
- Finding Data node of the branch node -> Extract and recover file

56094720 / 129024 = 434
56094720 % 192024 = 98304

B201000000800100

```
056094720 31 18 10 06 47 98 E3 7D  5C 61 05 00 00 00 00 00 1   G˜ã}\a
056094736 42 00 00 00 02 01 00 00  01 00 00 00 EF 9B 71 5F B           ï›q_
056094752 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00  7C 08 00 00 00 00 00 00          |
056094768 00 00 09 00 00 00 00 00  77 6A 44 72 6F 70 70 65          wjDroppe
056094784 72 00 89 AE AB F9 30 A9  31 18 10 06 70 3F 75 AF r ‰®«ù0©1   p?u¯
```

Directory entry node

```
054964352 31 18 10 06 5D 84 CD BD  08 67 05 00 00 00 00 00 1   ]„Í½ g
054964368 94 00 00 00 09 00 00 00  06 00 00 00 43 02 00 00 ”           C
054964384 30 6D 01 00 3E 00 00 00  01 00 00 00 FE 94 53 53 0m  >       þ”SS
054964400 F9 02 00 00 B8 DC 00 00  41 00 00 00 01 00 00 00 ù   ¸Ü  A
054964416 F9 53 80 54 46 02 00 00  A0 88 00 00 41 00 00 00 ùS€TF     ˆ  A
054964432 01 00 00 00 A9 54 00 54  18 02 00 00 00 00 01 00     ©T T     À
054964448 40 00 00 00 01 00 00 00  88 A7 0B 5C B2 01 00 00 @       ˆ§ \²
054964464 00 80 01 00 42 00 00 00  01 00 00 00 EF 9B 71 5F   €  B       ï›q_
054964480 F9 02 00 00 58 7C 00 00  A0 00 00 00 41 00 00 00 ù   X|      A
054964496 00 00 00 00 6C 00 00 00  31 18 10 06 ED 50 9D 90     l   1   íP
054964512 09 67 05 00 00 00 00 00  A8 00 00 00 09 00 00 00  g      ¨
```

Index/branch node

Limitation of recovering and extraction in UBIFS :
It is difficult to check what the actual node is before you identify branch node
It is difficult to identify index node and branch node

# 7. Extract Dropper

- Finding Branch node after finding directory entry node for specific inode(using Custom analysis tool)
- Finding Data node of the branch node -> Extract Dropper(static analysis needed)