

Forensic Analysis of Wireless Networking Evidence of Android Smartphones

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Introduction

Despite the rapid evolution of mobile devices over the recent past years, mobile phone forensics as a field within forensic science is at an early stage, when compared to traditional computer forensics.

Problem definition

According to industrial research findings (IDC) on the worldwide smartphone operating system (OS) market share, sales indicate that Android is the leading OS. Thus, it is more likely to seize an Android phone from a crime scene for investigation, than a device running under any other OS. The use of wireless communications became an easy task for modern smartphones and criminal activity takes advantage of these utilities.

Aim of Research

To introduce a method for acquiring evidence from an Android smartphone in a proper and acceptable forensic manner and also help the investigators to prove the use of the Bluetooth technology and wireless communications by a suspect in the course of a crime investigation.

Implementation

We used three devices with specs:	 Samsung Galaxy Europa	 HTC Desire	 LG Optimus E400
CPU	600 MHz	1 GHz	800 MHz
Memory (MB)	170	576 RAM 512 ROM	1 GB 384 RAM
OS	2.1-update	2.2.2	2.3.6

- Open source software (Unix utilities)
- *SuperOneClick* for rooting the device
- *Busybox* (Unix utilities for the device)

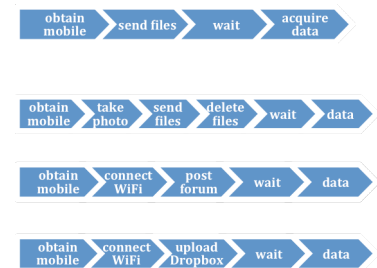
ACPO Guidelines (principles)

- No action taken should change data held on a computer or storage media.
- If an investigator access original data he/she must be competent to do so.
- An audit trail should be created and preserved.
- The person in charge of the investigation has overall responsibility for ensuring that these principles are adhered to.

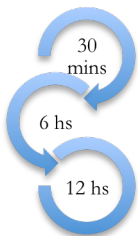
Scenarios

- Child pornography photos were found in a laptop. The Police believe photos were transferred over a Bluetooth connection.
- A man was arrested after witnesses saw him holding a smartphone below a girl's skirt line. Authorities are looking for Bluetooth activity.
- A student has posted questions from a test to an online forum via Wi-Fi and requested the answers from other users.
- A suspect is believed to be uploading inappropriate images using an unsecured Wi-Fi network via his smartphone using his Dropbox application installation.

Methodology



Experiment Lifecycle



In order to investigate the impact of *time* to the results.

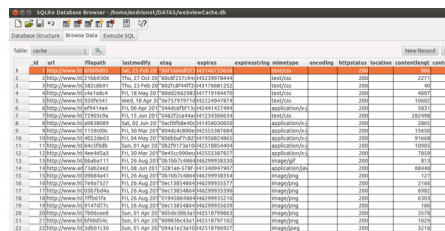
Methodology

- Activate 'airplane mode', 'USB debugging mode', then connect.
- Start ADB server, acquire logs with *logcat*.
- Send SIM, SD card for investigation, gain root access.
- Use *dd* or *nanddump* to perform physical acquisition of user data.
- Pull images from SD to the examination machine (we used an Ubuntu 12.04 64bit machine).
- Mount images to machine, use Table 1 to investigate.
- Unmount (*umount*) properly.
- Use a checksum to mark images.

Information Sources

Path	File name
/misc/bluetooth/MAC (MAC: device dependant)	classes, config, lastseen, linkkeys, names, profiles
/data/com.android.bluetooth/databases	btopp.db
/misc/wifi	wpa_config.conf
/data/com.google.android.server.checkin/databases	checkin.db
/data/com.google.android.gsf/databases	htcCheckin.db
/data/com.google.android.location/files	cache.wifi, cache.cell
/data/com.android.browser/databases	browser.db, webview.db, webviewCache.db
logcat files	main and events buffer
Databases related to applications e.g. Dropbox	e.g. db.db

Table 1: Paths and file names where an investigator can find relative information to wireless activity.



Screenshot from the webviewCache.db

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Evaluation

The log files are not always very informative about Bluetooth and Wi-Fi usage details and they depend on the time of seizure, the phone's storage capacity and its usage before the seizure. However, Table's 1 contents contain precious data that can enhance an investigator's work according to the ACPO principles.

Contribution

Our research demonstrated that during the forensic examination of an Android smartphone an investigator is able to obtain information regarding the use of the Bluetooth technology and Wi-Fi networks. We indicated the files and folders the investigator should target and also presented a methodology for evidence acquisition focused around the use of the wireless facilities of the phone. Finally, we highlighted some security problems that occur by the exposure of the user's passwords in certain cases by the Android system.

Future work

- Confirm findings with Android's v3 & v4
- Investigate security problems (non encrypted passwords).