

A hand holding a key against a background of binary code. The background is a dark blue gradient with a pattern of white and light blue binary digits (0s and 1s) scattered across it. A hand is visible on the right side, holding a key. The key is dark and has a simple, rectangular head. The lighting is dramatic, with the hand and key appearing to emerge from the darkness of the binary background.

# Course Introduction

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Welcome to the course DT2016

**Exploration of mobile and embedded systems**

Teachers:

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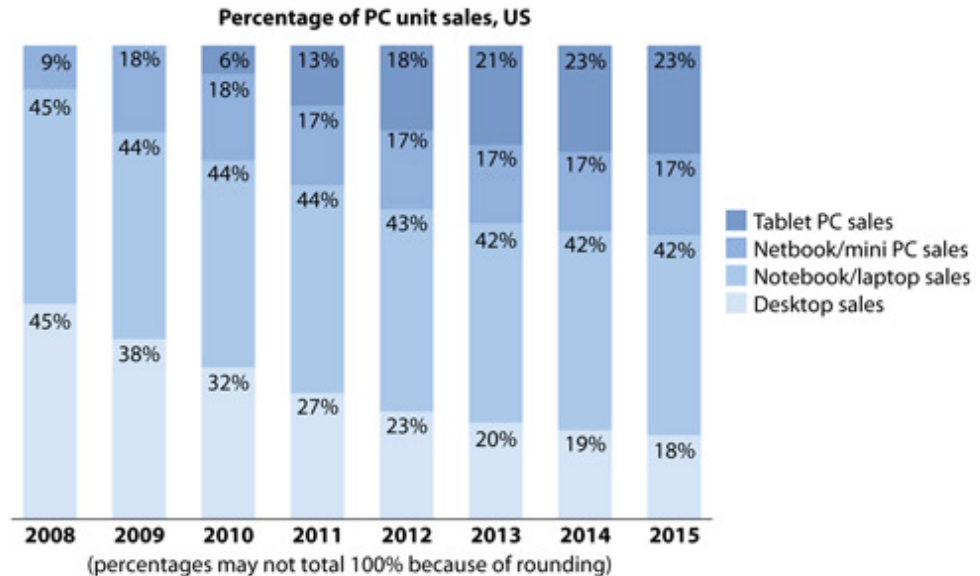
Pascal Rebreyend (virtual) [prb@du.se](mailto:prb@du.se)

# Flight of the desktops – the future is mobile!

- Tablets are more or less a smart phone with a large screen
- x86 CPU:s are declining? – portable needs energy efficiency!
- Systems as Motorola ATRIX and Asus Padfone etc.
- Laptop is a screen and keyboard or just a bigger screen for tablets



Forecast: Share Of US Consumer PC Sales By Form Factor, 2008 To 2015

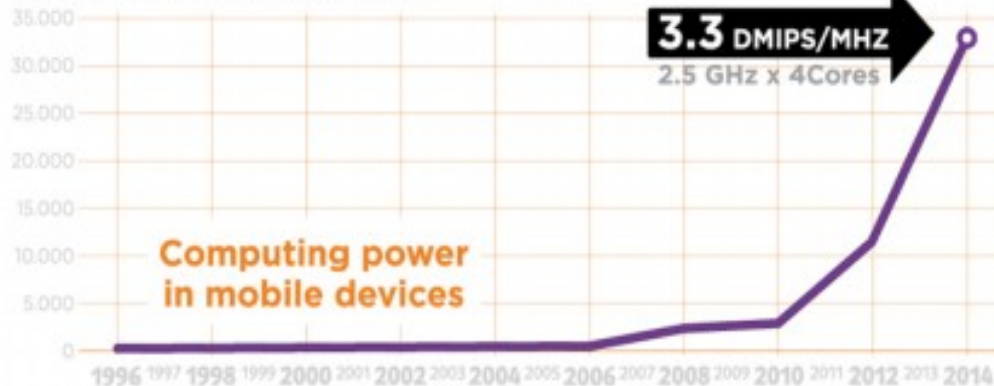


Source: Forrester Research eReader Forecast, 2010 To 2015 (US)

# Flight of the desktops – the future is mobile!

- Last 2-3 years not so much exciting stuff have happened
- Ultrabook spec. 2013, 10/15W - <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ultrabook>
- Year 2000 – 1 TeraFlop in computing power needed a super computer with 10 000 CPUs consuming 1 MW
- Year 2015 – 1 TeraFlop need about 10 Watts

DMIPS/DMIPS: Instructions per second



 First microprocessor in 1971 had a core speed under 10 MHz.



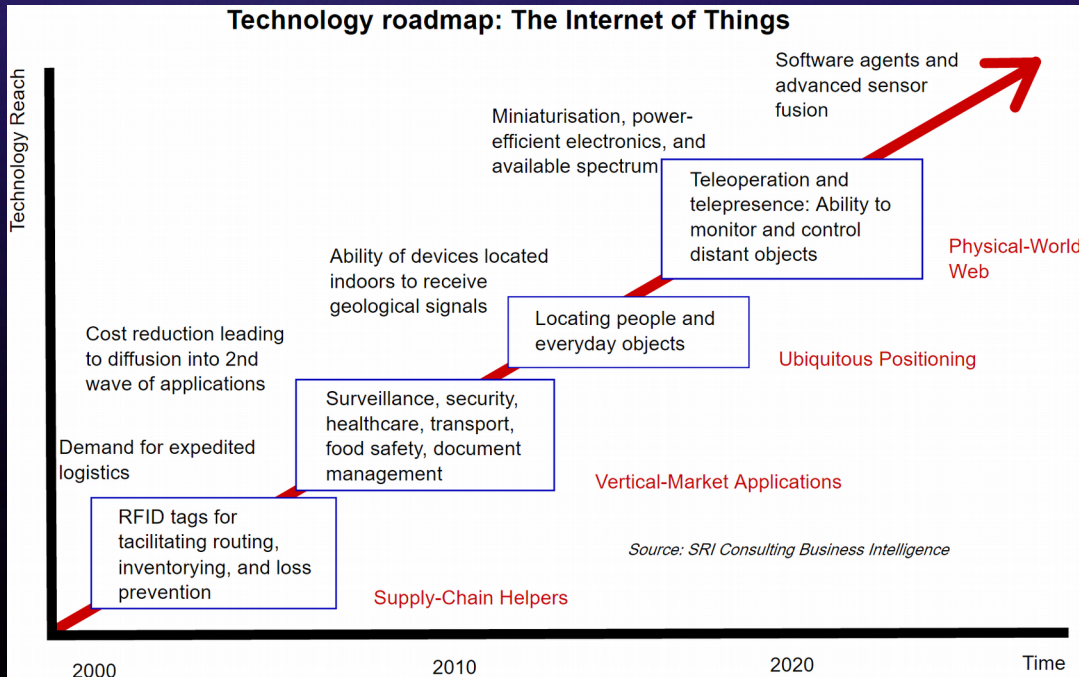
**TEGRA X1 MOBILE SUPERCHIP**

256-core Maxwell GPU | 8-core 64-bit CPU | 4Kp60 10-bit H.265/VP9

# M2M the cloud, IoT and IoE

- Machine-to-machine refers to technologies that allow both wireless and wired systems to communicate with other devices of the same ability
- M2M uses sensors/actuators to capture an event which is relayed through a network to a software which translate it into meaningful information
- M2M birthed < IoT (Internet of Things) which birthed < IoE (Internet of Everything)
- [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Internet\\_of\\_things](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Internet_of_things)

Technology roadmap: The Internet of Things

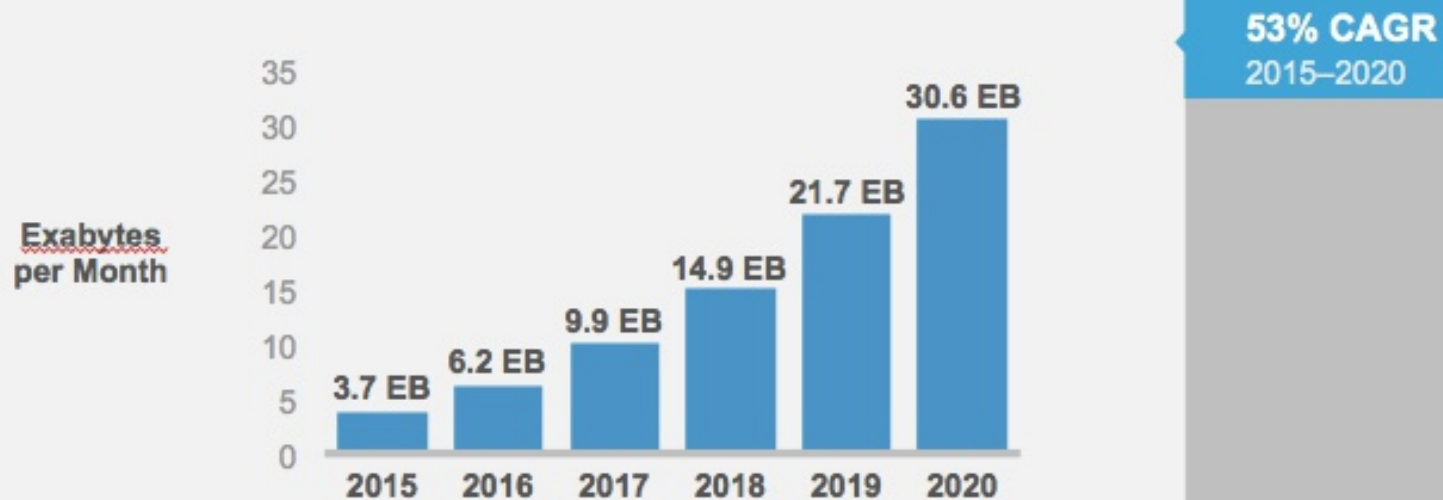


# Mobile internet traffic will surge in the near future

- Recently mobile traffic accounted just over 50% of the global internet traffic
- By 2017-2018 mobile traffic will account for 75% of the global internet traffic!

## Global Mobile Data Traffic Growth / Top-Line

Global Mobile Data Traffic will Increase 8-Fold from 2015–2020



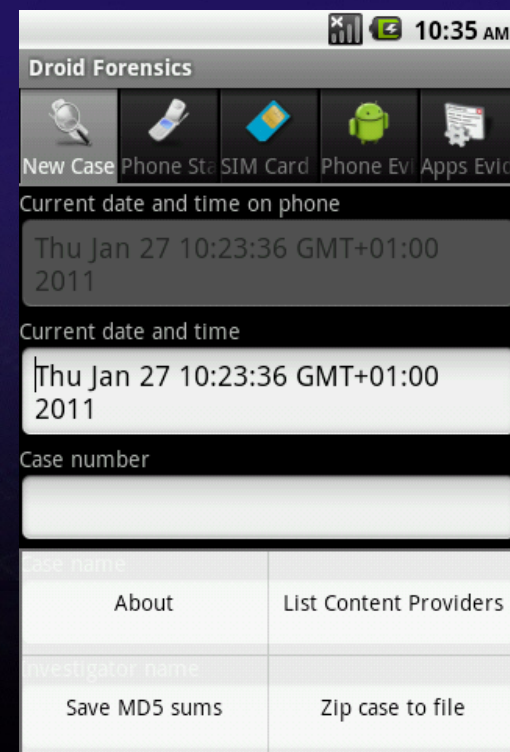
# Goals, contents, labs, points and examination

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- Kursplan - Learn > Kursinformation
  - <http://www.du.se/sv/Utbildning/kurser/kursplan/?code=DT2016>
- Learn > Kursmaterial > studiehandedning
- Assessment
  - Approved laborations: 4,5 hp
  - Written forensic project report and critical paper review: 3 hp
- Examination
  - Labs
  - Individual project work related to the course subject  
Examples on a later slide, own proposal possible ...
  - Critical review of paper
  - Approved labs in time == higher chance to grade VG

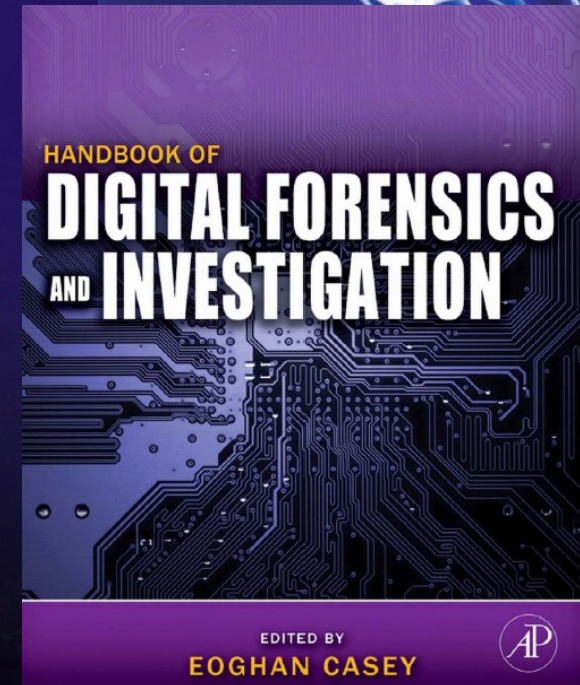
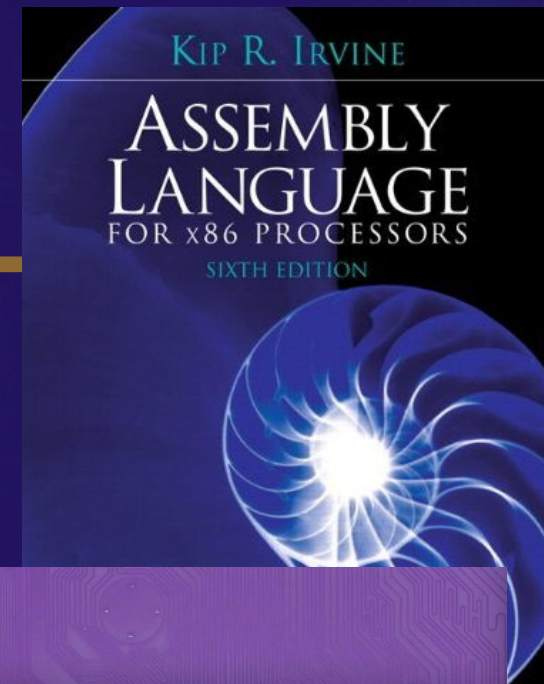
# Project examples

- Make an Android forensic software
  - An app as Droid Forensics or a tool as the DFRWS 2011 challenge
- Examine a flash memory hexdump from a cell phone
  - As the forensics challenge from DFRWS 2010
- Find user generated data (evidence)
- Make your own tools
- Research
- ...
- Written report



# Literature 1

- Assembly Language
  - <http://kipirvine.com/asm/>
- Handbook of Digital Forensics and Investigation
  - Ch 8 (embedded) and ch 10 (infrastructure)
- Docs on [server]\embedded\_forensics\
  - SIM cards and cellphones
  - Hardware and software
  - Protocols and standards
  - Guidelines and challenges (DFRWS 2010/2011)
  - Tools and infrastructure
  - Blogs, websites, links etc...
- Subject is very diversified and dynamic, being up to date is a must!





# Literature 2



- Android Forensics: Investigation, Analysis and Mobile Security for Google Android (Syngress)

- Free chapters 3 (ADB) and 6 (forensic tech)
- <http://store.elsevier.com/product.jsp?isbn=9781597496513>
- ISBN-10: 1597496510



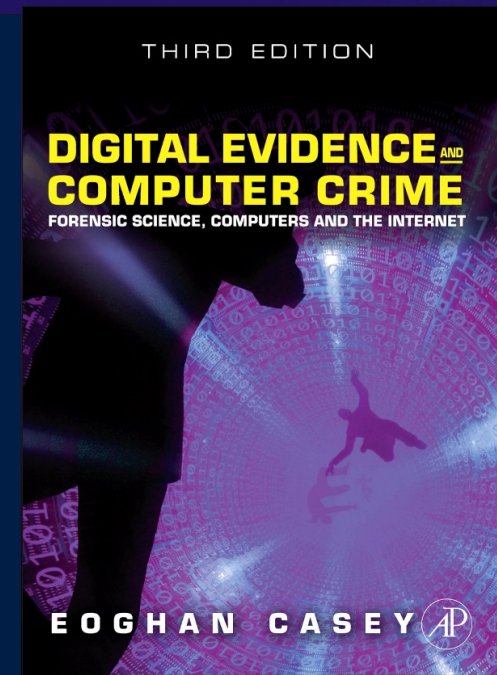
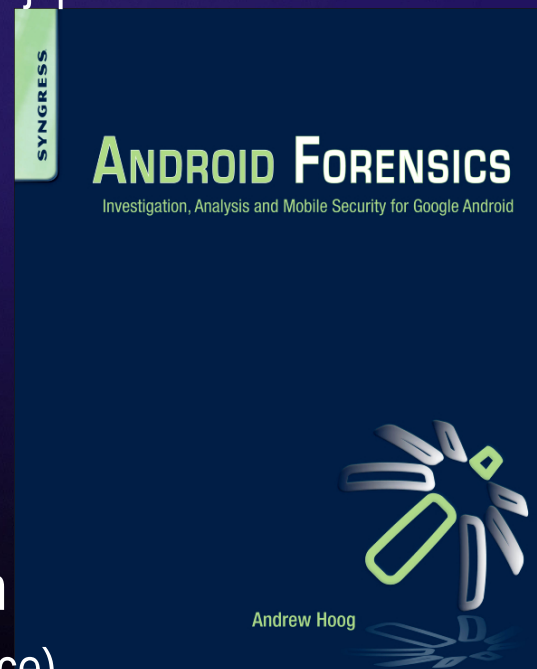
- See study guide for more recent mobile forensic books

- Mastering Mobile Forensics
- Learning Android Forensics

- Digital Evidence and Computer Crime, Third Edition

- Free chapter 20 (mobile evidence)

- <http://www.elsevierdirect.com/companion.jsp?ISBN=9780123742681>





# More literature & resources

- **Practical Mobile Forensics SE (2016)**

Android, iOS, Windows Phone forensics

<https://www.packtpub.com/networking-and-servers/practical-mobile-forensics-second-edition>

- **LinageOS (CyanogenMod) Wiki**

Rooting instructions etc.

<https://wiki.lineageos.org/>

- **XDA-University (XDA-developers)**

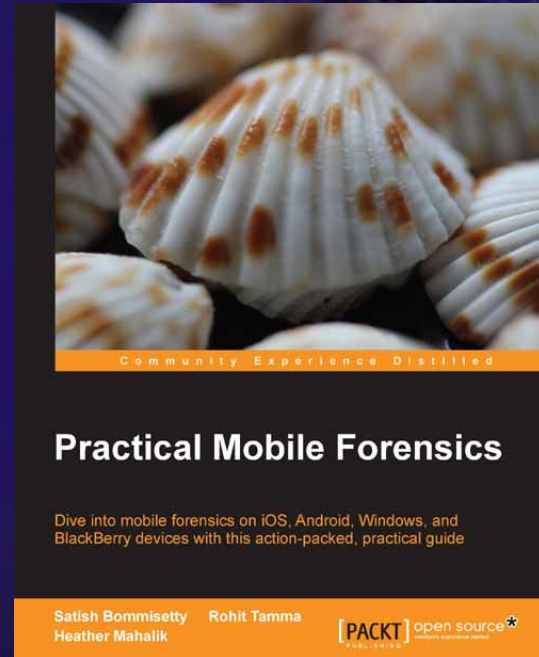
Hacking instructions etc.

<http://www.xda-developers.com/>

<http://xda-university.com/>

- **Android Developers**

<http://developer.android.com>



xdauniversity



# Facts and trends (5 years ago)

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- Study from Europol and European Commission
  - Over 70% of the solved criminal cases in Europe involved phone forensics
  - In UK / Sweden / Germany / France its over 90%
- Good Reasons Why You Should Focus on Embedded Forensics
  - Small Scale Digital Devices (SSDD) are in the majority
  - On the long term everything is going to be small scale
  - SSDDs have great forensic potential
  - Anti-forensics is more difficult
  - It lags behind other digital forensics fields
  - It's relative easy to get results on Forensic Data Recovery from Flash Memory
  - It's so diverse, it needs more people
  - You like new gadgets 😊



# Top 7 ways investigators catch criminals with mobile forensics

- Bypass security codes that locks the phone with special mobile forensic tools (memory dump and enumeration of structures)
- Use safe (cloned) SIM cards designed for forensics (cards that don't connect to network but enable start of the phone)
- Live acquisition (shielded Faraday bag and phone kept turned on)
- Trusted time source stamps (SMS, core network)
- Tracking movements (GPS and core network)
- Recovering deleted data in the phone (memory dump)
- Getting the physical image, usually only logical data is possible (only information that is visible via UI)
- Source:



<http://computer-forensics.sans.org/blog/2009/07/01/top-7-ways-investigators-catch-criminals-using-mobile-device-forensics/>

## E-material etc.

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- In Learn there may be more up to date info!
- Wikis
  - [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mobile\\_device\\_forensics](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mobile_device_forensics)
  - <https://github.com/secmobi/wiki.secмоби.com>
  - <http://www.forensicswiki.org>
- DFRWS 2010 and 2011  
submissions at: <http://www.dfrws.org/2010/>  
and <http://www.dfrws.org/2011>
- Tools, papers etc.
  - \\projects\digitalbrott



# Retired equipment in the course

- MSAB
- MPE+

