



Digital Forensics

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Topics

- What is Digital Forensics?
- Cases
- Digital Forensics Practice
- Algorithms and Computer Sci
- Digital Forensics @ URI

What is Digital Forensics?

The application of forensic science techniques to the discovery, collection and analysis of digital evidence.



What Digital Evidence Can Be Found?

- ▣ Files listed in standard directory search
- ▣ Hidden files
- ▣ Deleted files
- ▣ Email
- ▣ Deleted email
- ▣ Certain Instant Messaging
- ▣ Passwords
- ▣ Who used the computer
- ▣ Who modified a document
- ▣ Was disk changed?
- ▣ Was a document edited?
- ▣ What devices were attached
- ▣ Encrypted files
- ▣ Web sites visited
- ▣ Searches performed
- ▣ Cookies
- ▣ Network traces
- ▣ Owners of servers
- ▣ **TIME**
 - When created
 - When changed
 - When modified
 - When sent/received
 - When login/out

Where Can Digital Evidence Be Found?

- Hard drives
- Digital cameras
- Memory sticks
- MP3 players
- Cell phones
- Smart phones
- Printers
- CD / DVDs
- Game boxes
- Networks
 - Logs
 - Intercepts/traces



Who Uses Digital Evidence?

- Criminal law enforcement
- Criminal defense attorneys
- Civil attorneys
- Organization Information Technology (IT) personnel
- Homeland security
- IRS / SEC (financial enforcement)
- Military




FBI LABORATORY

COMPUTER ANALYSIS AND RESPONSE TEAM

The Computer Analysis and Response Team provides assistance to FBI field offices in the search and seizure of computer evidence as well as forensic examinations and technical support for FBI investigations. This Unit includes a state-of-the-art forensic laboratory comprised of computer specialists and a network of trained and equipped forensic examiners assigned to more than 50 field offices.

In 1999 the Unit conducted 2,400 examinations of computer evidence and provided technical support for the investigation and prosecution of cases involving such evidence. The Unit also provided all CART Laboratory examiners and 75 percent of FBI field examiners with the pre-release version of the Automated Computer Examination System (ACES), which combines advanced computer hardware and software to conduct many routine examinations in a self-documenting, automated method. All FBI field divisions will receive ACES by the end of the year 2000. In cooperation with the United States Attorney's Office and seven other federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies, the Unit established the San Diego Regional Computer Forensic Laboratory. This laboratory is staffed by technically competent and CART-certified personnel assigned by the participating agencies.

The background of the slide is a light blue gradient. In the center, there is a faint, semi-transparent image of a magnifying glass. The lens of the magnifying glass is positioned over a circular area containing several lines of binary code (0s and 1s). The handle of the magnifying glass extends towards the bottom right corner of the slide.

Digital Forensics Cases

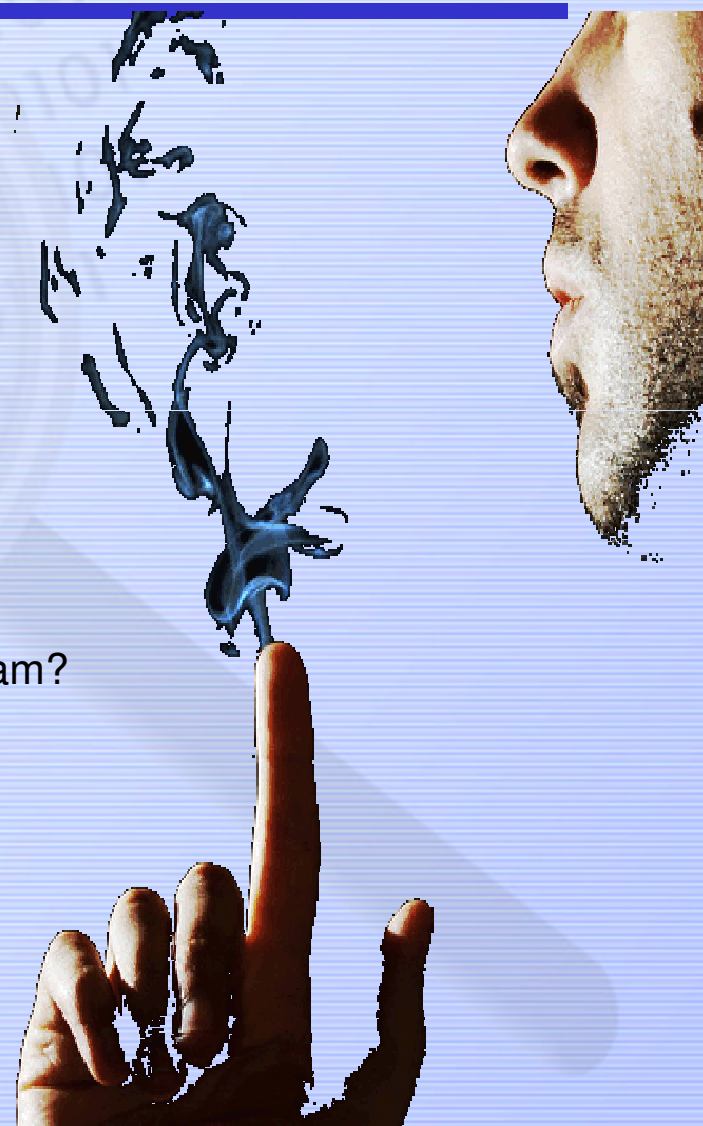
Case: Sept 11 “20th Terrorist”

- Zacarias Moussaoui – was to be on plane, but was detained
- Used Kinko’s computers to communicate
- Computer records seized
- Hotmail account traced
- FBI testimony as to how digital evidence was obtained and verified



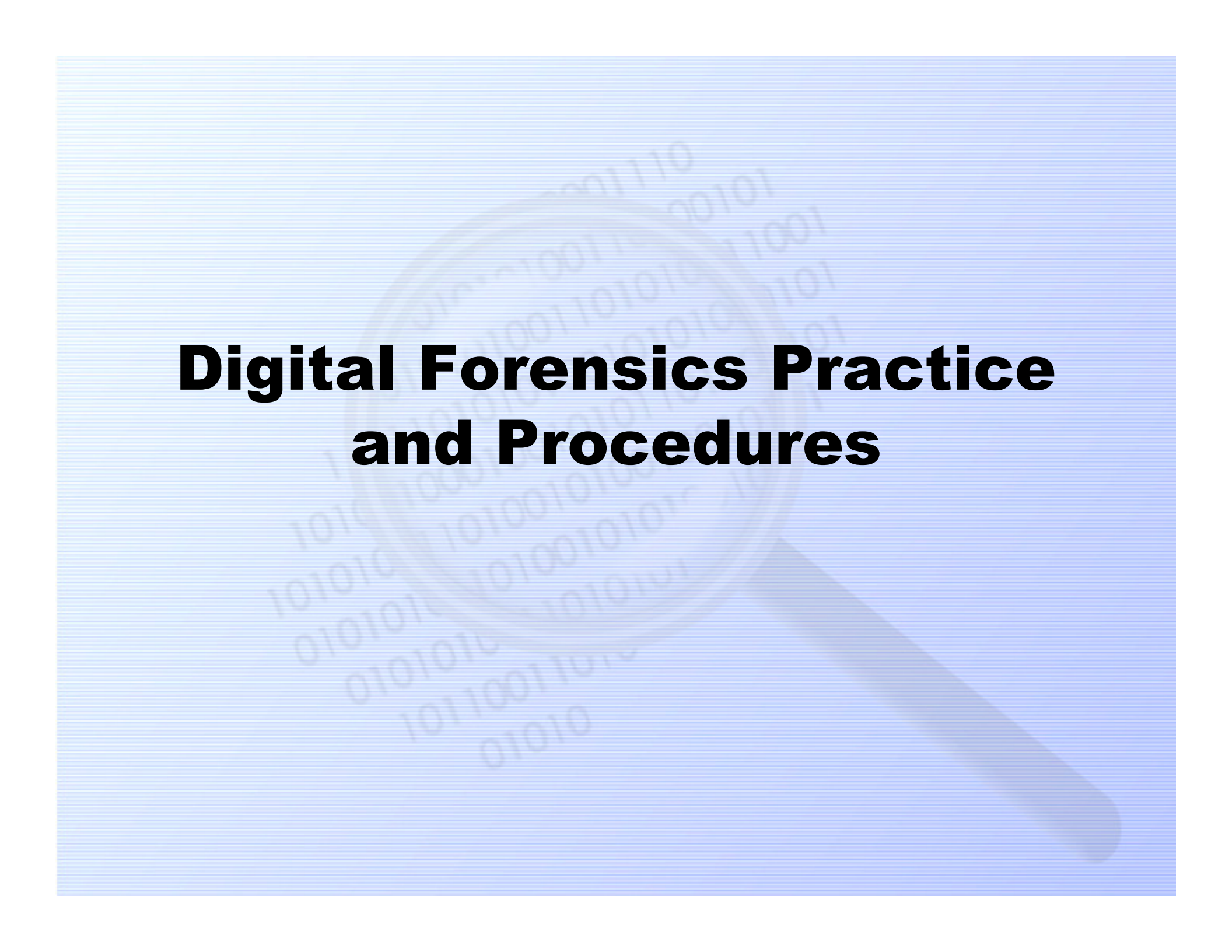
URI Digital Forensics Center Cases

- **Political corruption**
 - Back door to town computer system
- **Suicide**
 - Suicide web sites, email from girlfriend
- **Murder**
 - Who did he know, who was he talking to?
- **School sexual assault**
 - IMs posted on Live Journal, edited?
- **School teacher inappropriate computer use**
 - Porn on the computer – who put it there? Simply spam?
- **Divorce**
 - Infidelity shown in emails
- **Corporate Espionage**
 - Company data to competitor – how did it get there?
- **Stalking**
 - Physical evidence of stalking, emails confirm?



How Can Digital Evidence Be Used?

- 4th Amendment - No “unreasonable” search and seizure
 - Computer data and network activity is private
 - Warrant (probable cause) required for government agents
 - Exceptions to Warrant:
 - Permission (father, workplace)
 - Plain view
- Rules of Evidence – Computer data is treated as document
- Very strict expectations on digital evidence in courts
- Frye & Daubert tests of scientific admissibility
- New challenges
 - E.g. image originality

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Digital Forensics Practice and Procedures

Crime Scene



Crime Scene

Computer - harddrive

PDA and
other devices

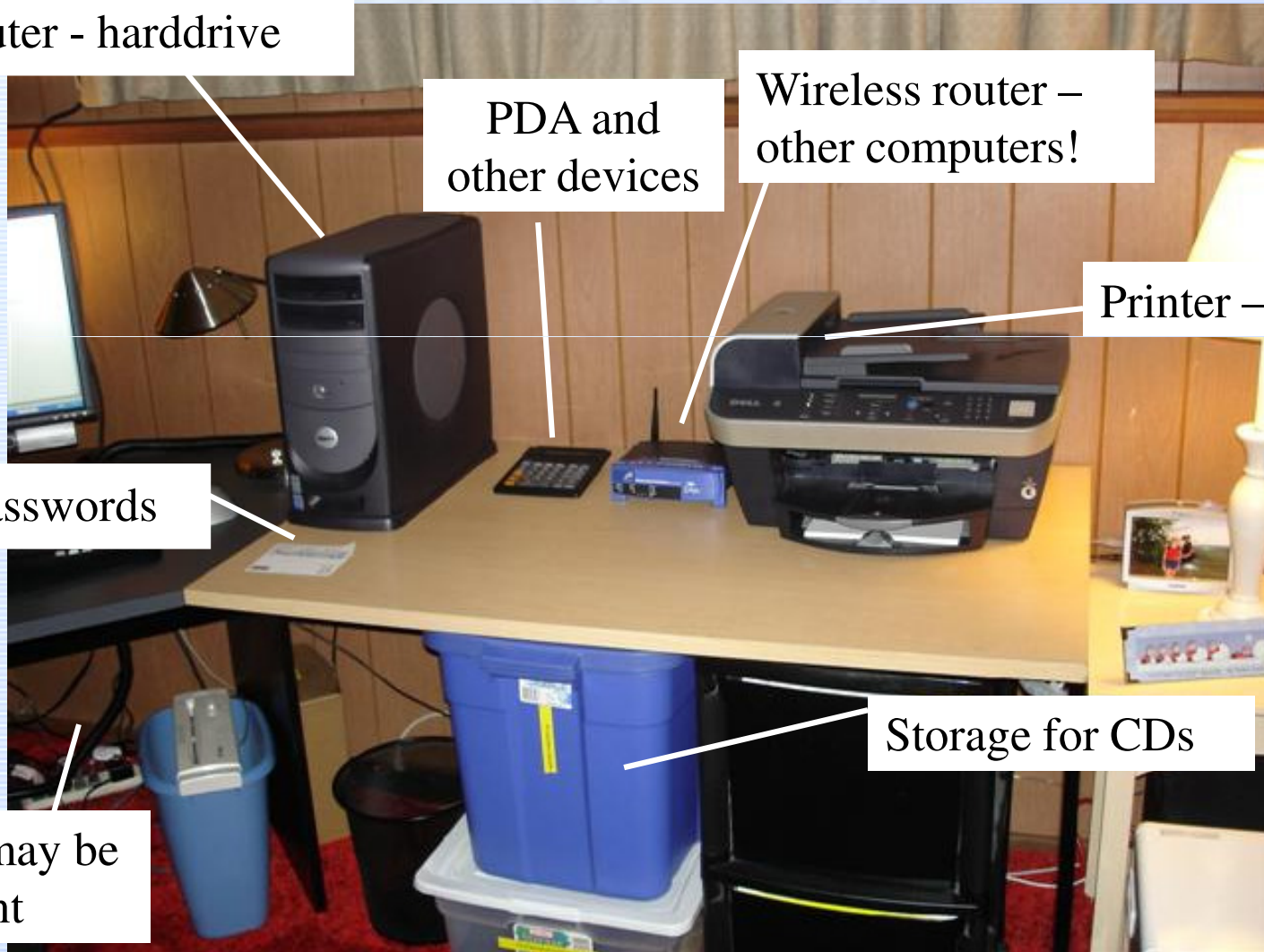
Wireless router –
other computers!

Printer – memory

Paper - passwords

Storage for CDs

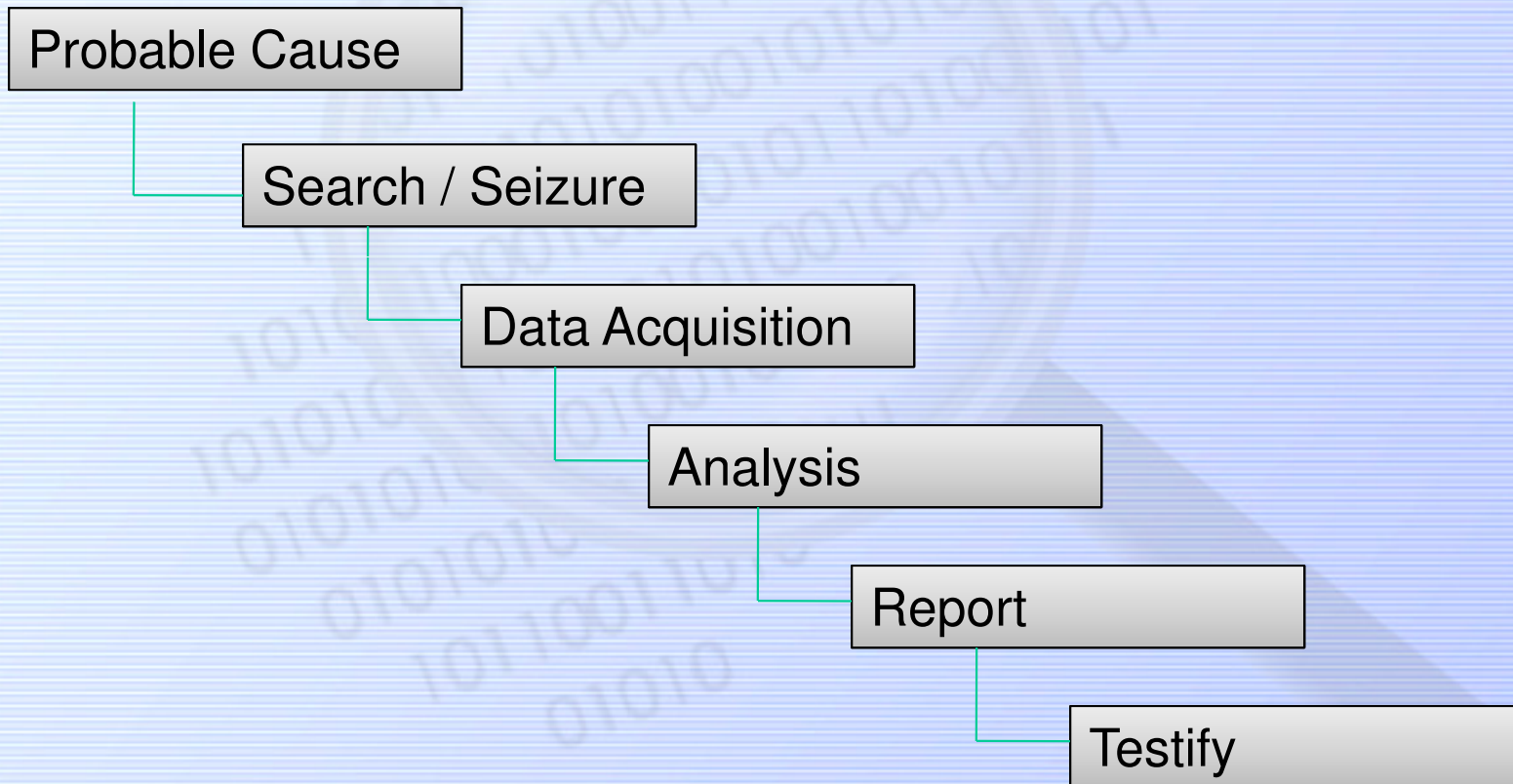
Cables may be
important



Corporate Crime Scene

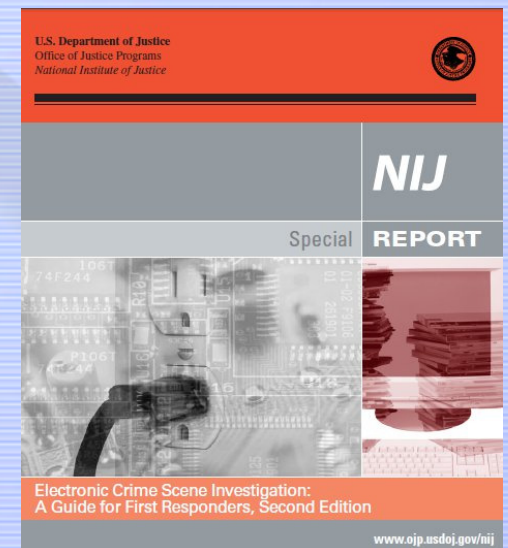
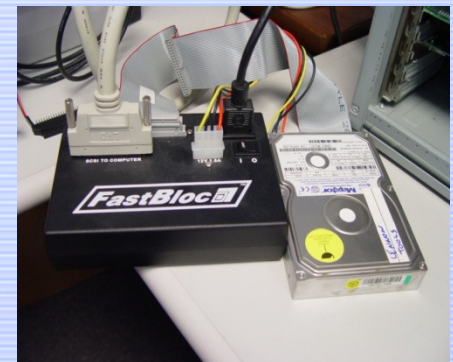


Digital Forensics Procedure



Acquisition And Verification

- Obtain a warrant/permission
- Take pictures (screen, wiring, devices etc)
- Take notes (BIOS time accuracy, labels on the machine for software product key, procedures, serial numbers (e.g. to call Dell),)
- If possible unobtrusively obtain RAM data
- Possibly unplug power plug from machine
 - This preserves swap file and does not allow wiping programs to run
 - Could corrupt (e.g. database, Linux file systems)
- From live machine: machine name, drives/file systems, network config
- Take digital signature of original storage media (e.g. harddrive)
- Seal original storage media
- Establish “Chain of Custody” for original storage media
- Get Drive:
 - Take whole computer to lab
 - Take drive to lab
 - Use hardware disk duplicator (hashes won’t match)
 - Boot target machine with second (wiped) drive to copy onto
 - Must write block original drive! Software or hardware write blocker
- Bit copy original storage media
 - Write block original
 - DD bit copy good, ghost bit copy bad
- Compare digital signature of copy and original
- Analyze copy of storage media



The background is a light blue gradient. In the center, there is a faint, semi-transparent image of a magnifying glass. The lens of the magnifying glass is positioned over a pattern of binary code (0s and 1s) that is also semi-transparent. The text 'Algorithms and Computer Science' is centered over the magnifying glass's lens.

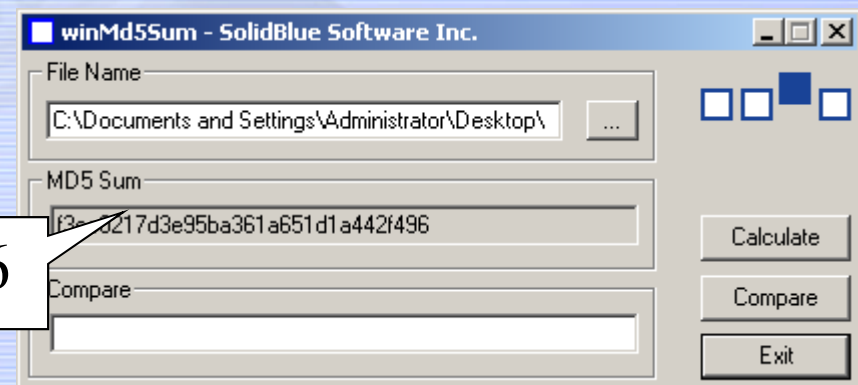
Algorithms and Computer Science

Digital Signatures

- *MD5 Hash* – 128 bit signature of entire drive generated by complex operations
- Used to authenticate evidence – has it been altered?
- Courts require digital signature before and after investigating the evidence.



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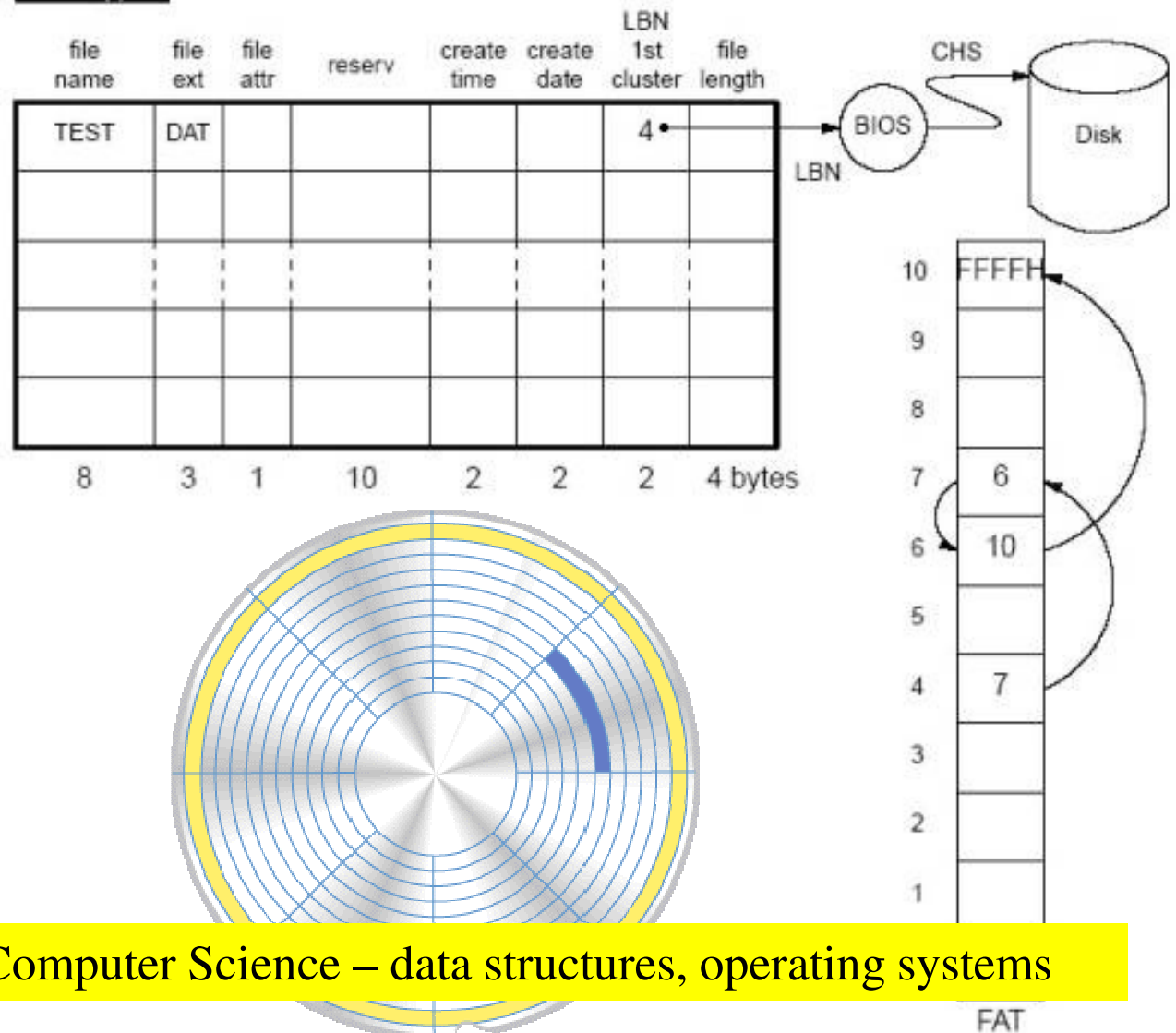


Computer science algorithms for digital signatures

Deleted Files

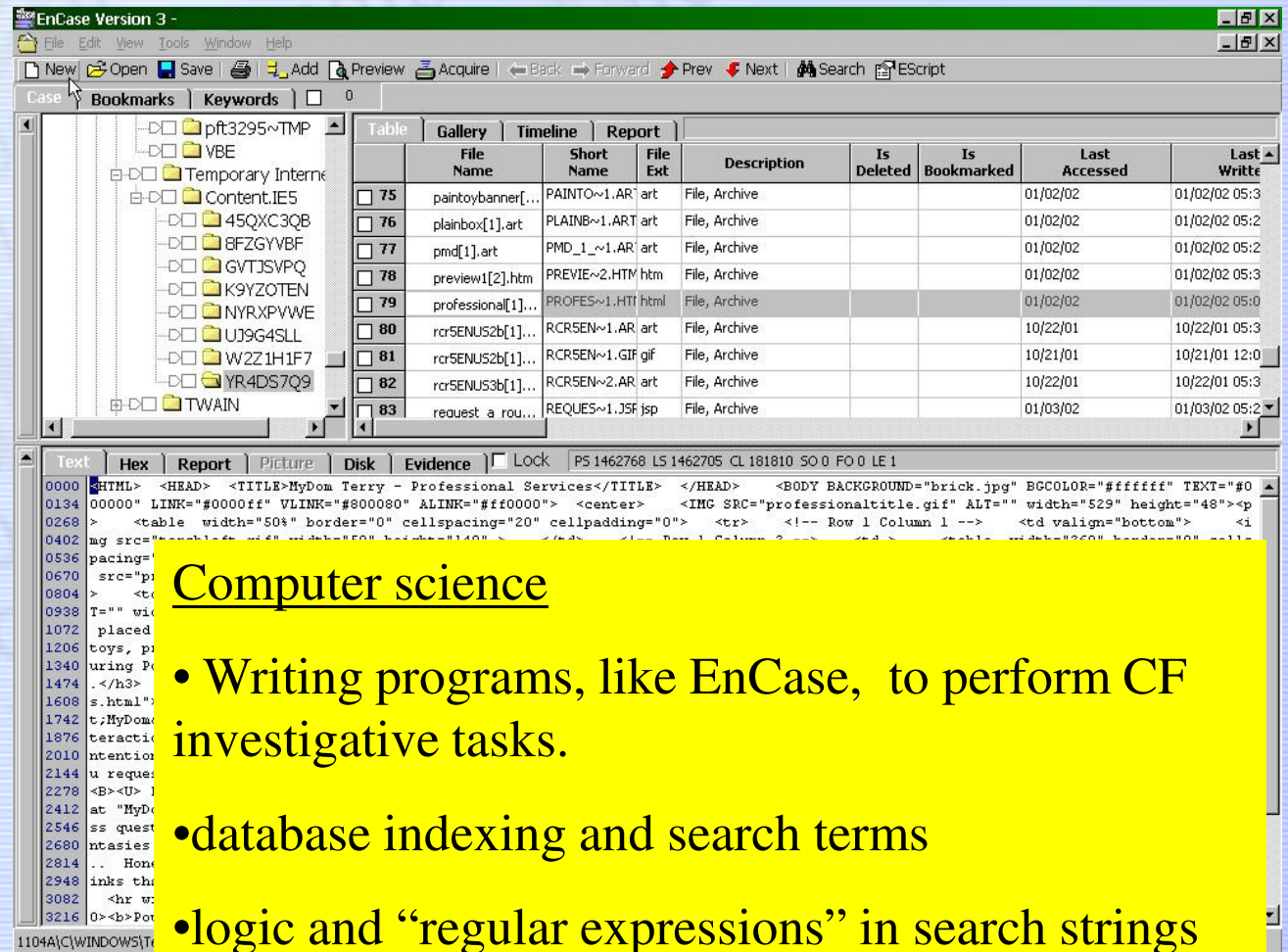


- Recycle Bin
- *Unallocated* – previously written, but not pointed to in file system
- *Slack* – unused at end of cluster



Professional CF Software: EnCase

- Used by State Police, FBI, State Crime Lab
- Enter keywords or times
- It searches all digital data including deleted files and “slack space”
- It generates CF-friendly reports
- URI has professional version in DFC



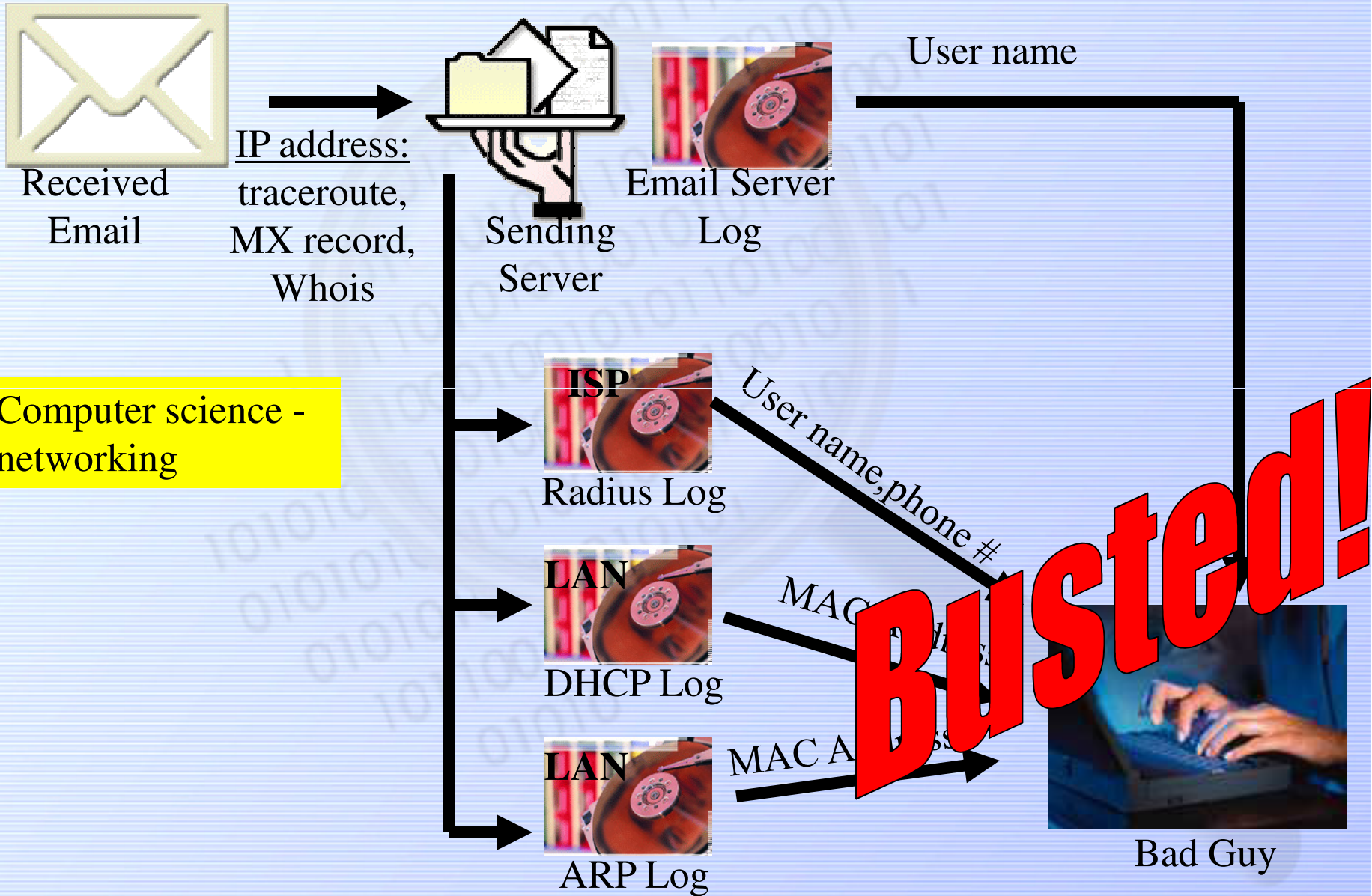
The screenshot displays the EnCase Version 3 interface. The top menu bar includes File, Edit, View, Tools, Window, and Help. Below the menu is a toolbar with icons for New, Open, Save, Add, Preview, Acquire, Back, Forward, Prev, Next, Search, and EScript. The main window is divided into several panes. On the left is a file tree showing a directory structure with folders like 'pft3295~TMP', 'VBE', 'Temporary Intern...', 'Content.IE5', and 'TWAIN'. The central pane shows a table of files with columns for File Name, Short Name, File Ext, Description, Is Deleted, Is Bookmarked, Last Accessed, and Last Write. The bottom pane shows a text view of an HTML file with the following content:

```
0000 <HTML> <HEAD> <TITLE>MyDom Terry - Professional Services</TITLE> </HEAD> <BODY BACKGROUND="brick.jpg" BGCOLOR="#ffffff" TEXT="#0
0134 00000" LINK="#0000ff" VLINK="#800080" ALINK="#ff0000"> <center> <IMG SRC="professionaltitle.gif" ALT="" width="529" height="48"><p
0268 > <table width="50%" border="0" cellspacing="20" cellpadding="0"> <tr> <!-- Row 1 Column 1 --> <td valign="bottom"> <i
0402 mg src="trahbleff" width="150" height="140"> </td> <!-- Row 1 Column 2 --> <td> <table width="260" border="0" cell
0536 pacing="
0670 src="pi
0804 > <tr
0938 T="" wid
1072 placed
1206 toys, pi
1340 uring P
1474 .</h3>
1608 s.html">
1742 t;MyDom
1876 teractio
2010 ntention
2144 u request
2278 <B><U> 1
2412 at "MyDe
2546 ss quest
2680 ntasies
2814 .. Hon
2948 inks the
3082 <hr w
3216 0><b>Pot
```

Computer science

- Writing programs, like EnCase, to perform CF investigative tasks.
- database indexing and search terms
- logic and “regular expressions” in search strings

Email Trace



Digital Forensics @ URI

URI Digital Forensics Program

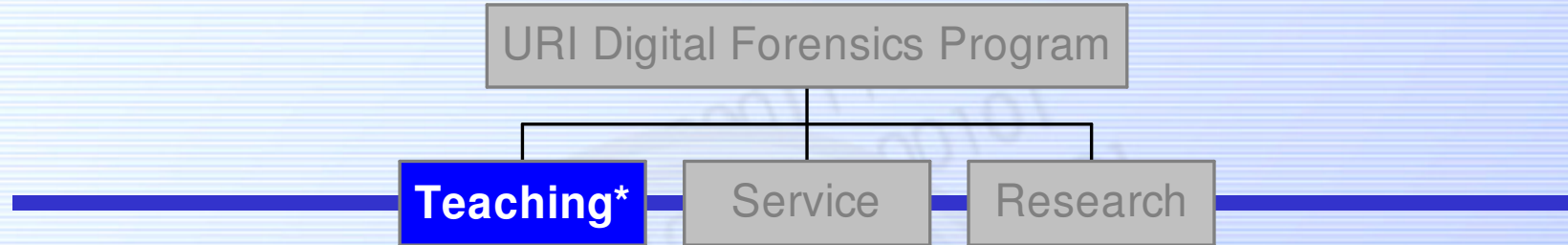


```
graph TD; A[URI Digital Forensics Program] --- B[Teaching]; A --- C[Service]; A --- D[Research]
```

Teaching

Service

Research



- **Courses:**

- Taught By IRS Computer Crimes Special Agent Dan Dickerman and URI faculty and staff
- Computer Forensics (2)
- Network Forensics (2)
- Basic Courses (2)

- **Digital Forensics Minor**

- Can be done with any major
- CS is the best to provide depth

- **Internships**

- RI State Police
- Naval Criminal Investigative Service
- FBI, IRS, Secret Service
- Local Police
- Local companies
- URI Digital Forensics Center

- **Paid summer internships in the DFC**

- National Science Foundation REU program

<http://forensics.cs.uri.edu>

New URI Cyber Security Curriculum

- URI starting new program in Cyber Security
- Undergrad minor
- Courses:
 - Information Assurance
 - Incident Response
 - Intrusion Detection and Security
 - Ethical Hacking
 - Secure Programming
- First offering is *Information Assurance* this Spring
- Contact Dr. DiPippo or Dr. Fay-Wolfe for more information

URI Digital Forensics Program

Teaching

Service

Research



University of Rhode Island

DIGITAL FORENSICS CENTER

An Independent Provider of Computer Investigation Services

- **Facilities**

- On-campus lab
- Forensic acquisition hardware and software
- Forensic workstation(s)
- EnCase Forensic and FTK for acquisition and analysis
- VMWare, other software tools
- Evidence and storage data center
- Law enforcement quality procedures
- Staff, faculty, student interns

- **Services**

- Forensic acquisition
- Digital evidence analysis
- Targeted research and analysis of technologies
- Data recovery

- **Consulting**

- URI DFC built the RI State Police Computer Crimes Lab

URI Digital Forensics Program

Teaching

Service

Research



Problem

- In a Child Pornography investigation, law enforcement investigators manually sort through 100s of thousands of images. The current practice is:
 - Error prone
 - Time-consuming
 - Creates backlogs
 - Wears on the investigator

Current Practice

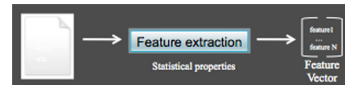
- Hash sets are *insufficient*:



- Hash sets only capture known child pornography, not new images.
- Hash sets are easily bypassed.
- Hash sets don't work for video, which is an increasingly prominent form of distribution.

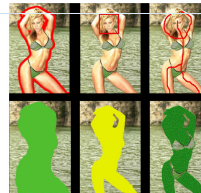
Research – Machine Learning

- Feature extraction and machine learning using Support Vector Machines (SVM) and Linear Discriminant Analysis (LDA):



Human Image Features

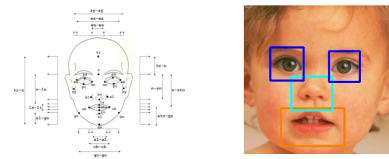
- Six Categories For Human Image Features:



- Edge detection
- Face detection
- Limb detection
- Mass detection
- Skin tone detection
- Texture analysis

Child Detection

- Anthropometric models used to identify children in images based on facial feature extraction



RedLight Software

- Released free to law enforcement in 2010. The current tool is:
 - As accurate as commercial porn scanners.
 - Up to 10 times faster – this is important for law enforcement investigators.
 - Extensive search criteria.



Research: Automated Human Image Detection For Law Enforcement

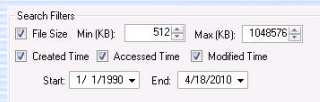
Problem – Child Porn Investigations

- Law Enforcement investigators currently manually sort through 100s of thousands of images when investigating a hard drive.
 - This is error prone
 - This is time-consuming, creating backlogs
 - This wears on the investigator
- Hash sets, which are used to identify child porn, are insufficient:
 - Hash sets only capture known child porn, not new
 - Hash sets are easily by-passed – changing one bit mitigates them
 - Hash sets don't work for video

Solution - R&D Tool Development

- Create software tool that identifies human images/pornography based on criteria determined by law enforcement.
- Tool must integrate with law enforcement current tools and practice
- URI developed tool called *RedLight* – released free to law enforcement in 2010.

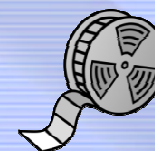
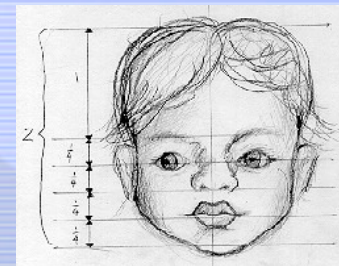
RedLight Results To Date



- RedLight is as accurate as commercial porn scanners
- Redlight is up to 10 times faster – this is important to law enforcement investigators
- RedLight has extensive search criteria
- Redlight is easily upgradeable to incorporate new research

RedLight Current Work

- Add automated detection of children
 - Use facial proportions extracted from images
 - RedLight will be 2 pass: porn, then child
- Add detection of porn/child porn in video



Cloud Computing

- Applications and data storage are provided as services to the user via the internet.
 - Software as a Service (SaaS)
 - Platform as a Service (PaaS)
 - Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS)



Future Development

- IDC Estimates
 - \$16B in 2010
 - \$56B by 2014



Cloud Computing Activities	
Internet users who do the following online activities (%)	
Use webmail services such as Hotmail, Gmail, or Yahoo! mail	66%
Store personal photos online	34
Use online applications such as Google Documents or Adobe Photoshop Express	29
Store personal videos online	7
Play to store computer files online	5
Back up hard drive to an online site	5

Source: First Monday & American Life Project April-May 2008 Survey. N=1,053 internet users. Margin of error is ±3%.

- By 2013 it is estimated that 60% of the server workloads will be performed by virtual servers

Problems

- Law Enforcement must know cloud was used
- Evidence is difficult for law enforcement to seize
 - Evidence is remote
 - Evidence is vast
 - Evidence has complex structure
 - Evidence can remotely be changed by suspect

Solution

- Law Enforcement issues remote warrant to provider
- Valid warrant must have :
 - Which cloud app was used
 - Time of use
 - Associated username
- Create a tool to generate warrant information from seized devices (e.g. computers, phones, iPad)

Plan of Action

- Perform research on test machines to analyze where cloud applications store data remnants and what information resides in these remnants

Examples of Remnants

- Google Docs Cached Web Sites
 - Start Page - <https://docs.google.com>
 - Create a Document - <https://docs.google.com/documentary/create?hl=en>
- Drop Box
 - Creates an SQLite file, config.db. This file contains various information such as the user's email address

```
only db
1: SQLite Browser 0
2: [REDACTED]_secretly_change@ip-[REDACTED].
3: [REDACTED]_change@ip[REDACTED]@Process.txt
4: A798170833@Public@How to use the Public
  Files.txt
5: A798170833@Public@Temp4_A@Public@Private
  Files.txt
6: [REDACTED].log
7: [REDACTED]@real@dropbox@real1.com@
  [REDACTED]_doc_@[REDACTED]@dropbox_path
8: C:\Users\Abhis@Dropbox\[REDACTED]@[REDACTED]_id147ef
  14ab1dpc@Dropbox@[REDACTED]
```

Impact - Law Enforcement will be able to gather evidence from the cloud



Problem

- Different tools claim different amounts of support for each mobile device.
- There is currently no place to find which tool will get the best results for a given mobile device.



Solution

- Test tools in URI Lab
- Create online, searchable reference for Law Enforcement
 - Create a database of mobile devices and what each tool will retrieve from the device.
 - Create archive of URI test reports on tools and devices.

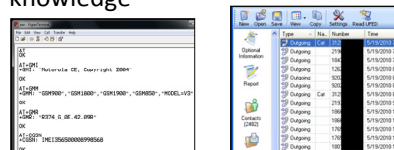
Recoverable Items

- Items that can be retrieved from a cell phone:
 - Contacts
 - Call logs
 - Calendar
 - SMS
 - Pictures
 - Videos
 - Audio Files
 - ESN/IMEI
 - Full File System
 - Physical dump



Analysis Tool Growth

- Tools have grown more user friendly and less technical
 - More graphical interfaces
 - Point and click rather than technical knowledge



Research

- Test tools with popular mobile devices
 - Work with leading refurbishing company to determine which phones are most popular and get some test phones
 - Test tools to determine the validity of the manufacturers' claims for support.

Impact

- Release on the ECTCoE website
- This reference will be the place to go for investigators to determine which tool to try before wasting time with other tools.



THINK BIG WE DO

Open Cyber Challenge Platform

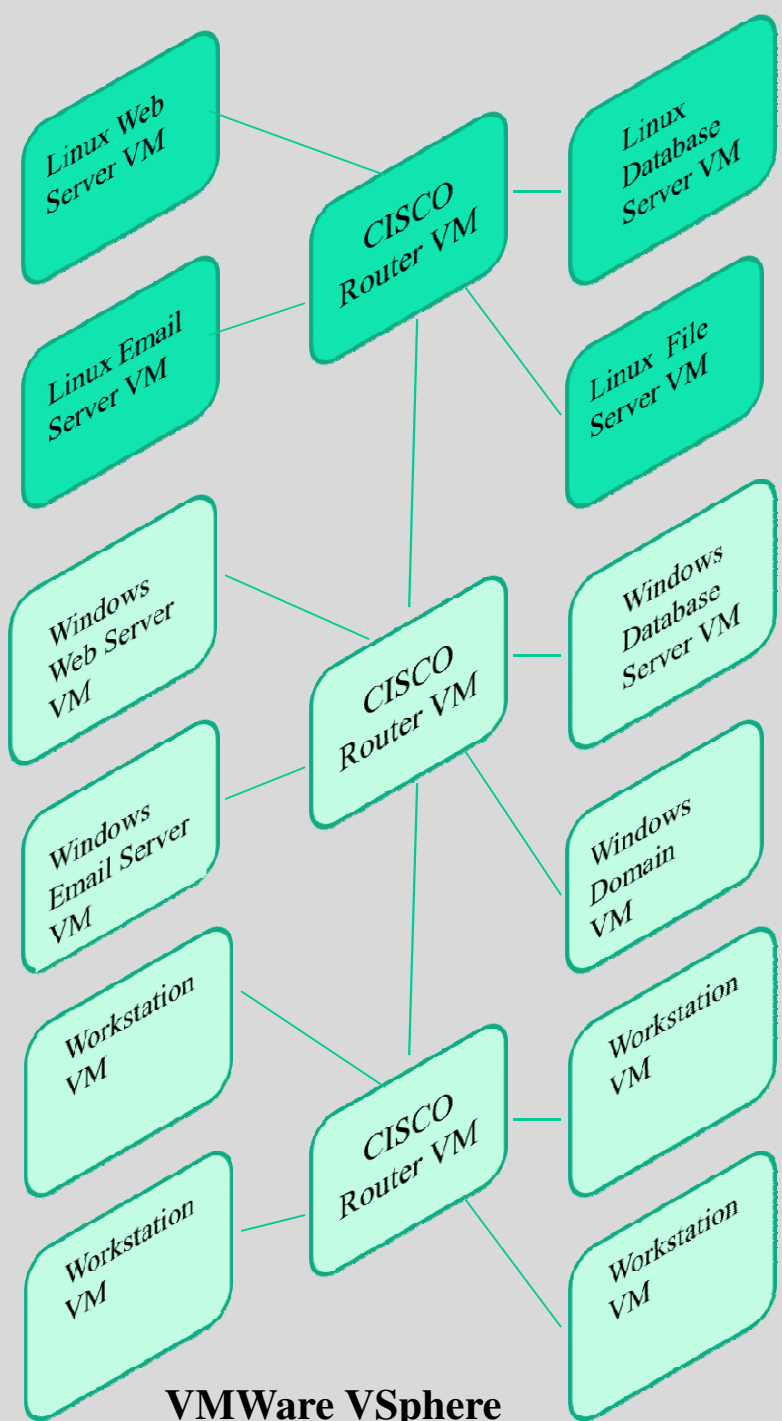
- Blue team defends network and data
- White team is normal use
- Red team is attackers



Internet



Intranet



VMWare VSphere

URI Digital Forensics Program



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Teaching

Service

Research

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