

# Digital Forensics and Incident Response

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@UIO 6.3.17



# /> whoami

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- Information Security Consultant
  - Pentester, advisor, incident responder
- All opinions in this presentation are my own and all facts are based on open sources

# Outline

- Incident Response
- Digital Forensics
- Finding Evidence
- Demos – what do you want to see?

# Digital Forensics in Incident Management

SECURITY // **ATTACKS & BREACHES**

NEWS

5/5/2011  
12:27 PM

## Sony Brings In Forensic Experts Data Breaches

MILITARY & DEFENSE

More: [Associated Press](#) [Edward Snowden](#) [NSA](#)



Data Forte, Guidance Software, and Protiviti will investigate wh hacked into Sony's servers and how they cracked the company' defenses.

## The NSA Has No Idea How Much Data Edward Snowden Took Because He Covered His Digital Tracks

## Change your passwords... again: Yet another Yahoo data breach affected 32 million accounts

SECURITY

### Anthem's latest breach estimate says 78.8 million were affected



Chris Smith [@chris\\_writes](#)  
March 2nd, 2017 at 6:50 AM

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Jeremy Kirk

Feb 24, 2015 4:25 PM | |

# Who does this?

Digital forensics is often part of an incident responder's job

- Law enforcement
- CERTs (Government/industry specific/company specific)
  - In Norway: NorCERT, KraftCert, TelenorCert, FinansCert, UIOCert++
- Company IRTs
  - In Norway: DNB IRT, Statoil CSIRT++
- SysAdmins
- Consultants
  - In Norway: Watchcom Security Group, Mnemonic IRT++
- And others...

# Incident Response



# Incident Management

- Incident Response Policy
- Incident Response Team

# Incident Response Policy

## Responsibility

- Who makes the decisions?

## Asset Priority

- Which systems can be taken offline?
- Which systems can absolutely not be taken offline?

## Outside Experts and Agencies

- Who you gonna call?
- At what point is Law Enforcement involved?



# Incident Response Policy

As an employee, if I discover an incident, what do I do?

The policy must include information on

- Chain of escalation
- How to prevent further damage
- How to preserve evidence until the Response Team can take over

# Incident Response Team

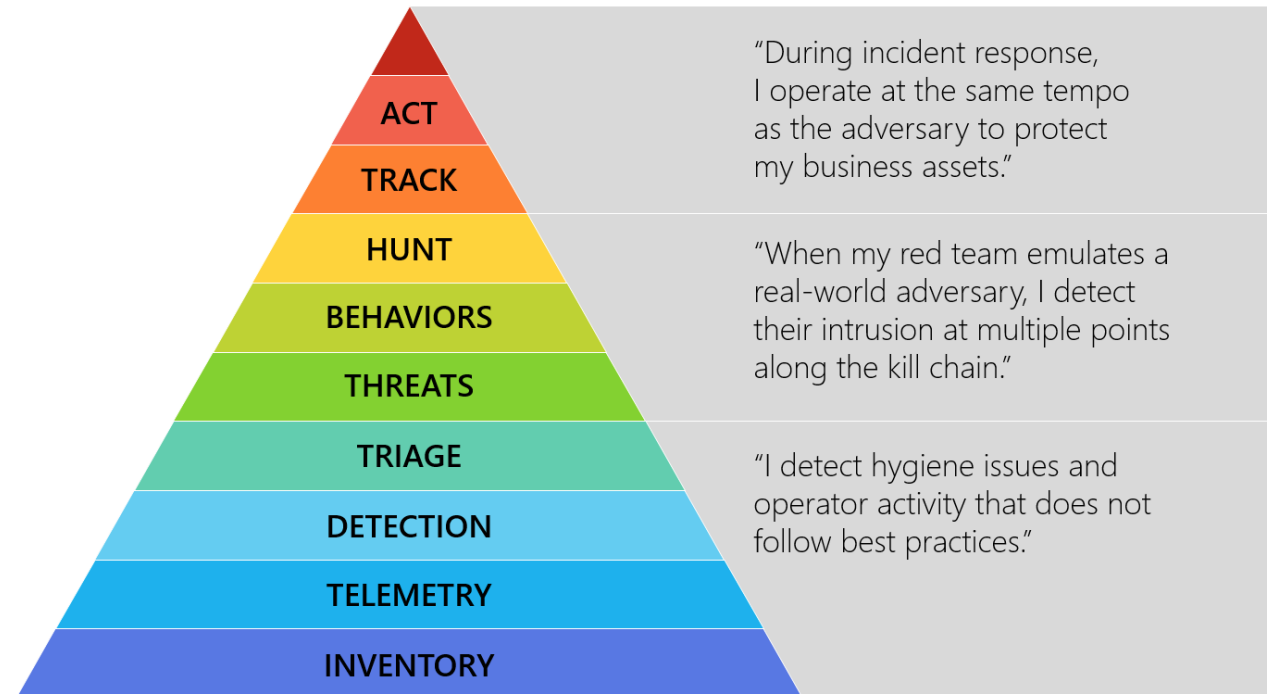
- Many names and definitions – the same principles apply to all of them (IMO)
  - IRT, SIRT, CERT, CSIRT... (Response Team being the key)
- Permanent
- Virtual
- Hybrid

# Red Team – Blue Team

- Derived from military wargames
- A simulated attack using security specialists
- The Incident Response Team defends the system from the attack

# Incident Response Procedures

- Detect
- Respond
- Recover



Source: Ross McRae, Microsoft (@HollisticInfoSec)

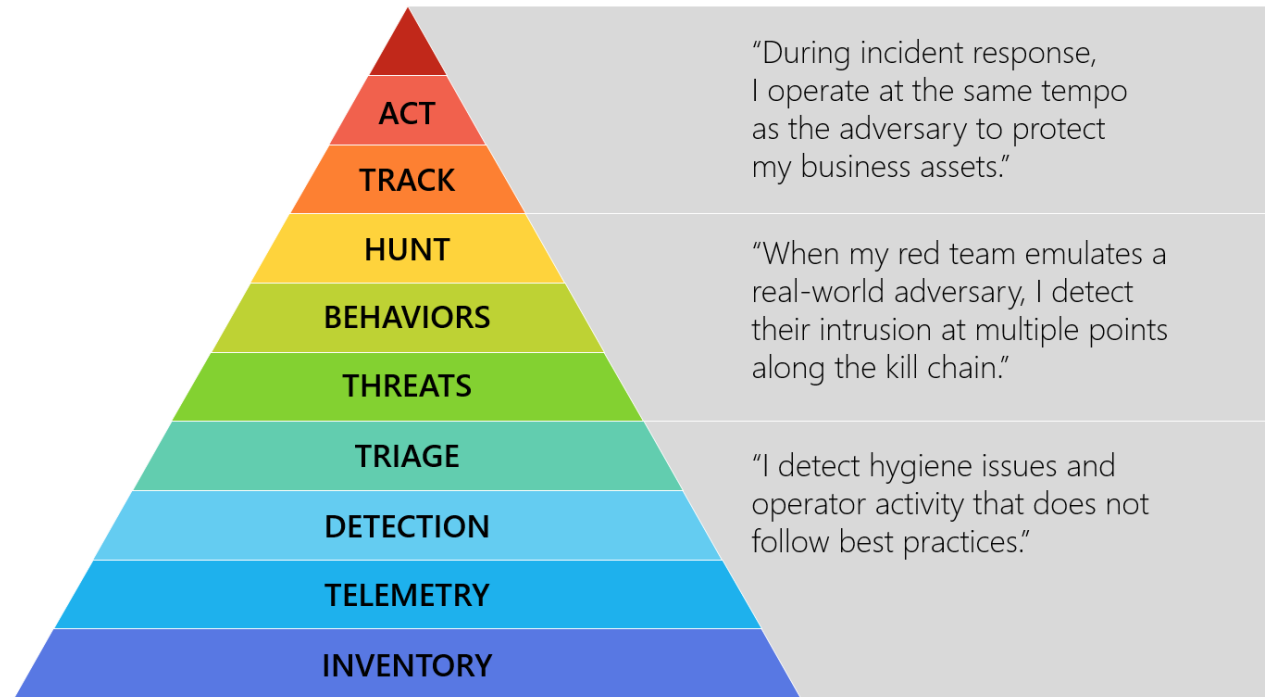
# Detect

## Know your assets

- If you don't know your assets, you cannot defend them

## Triage

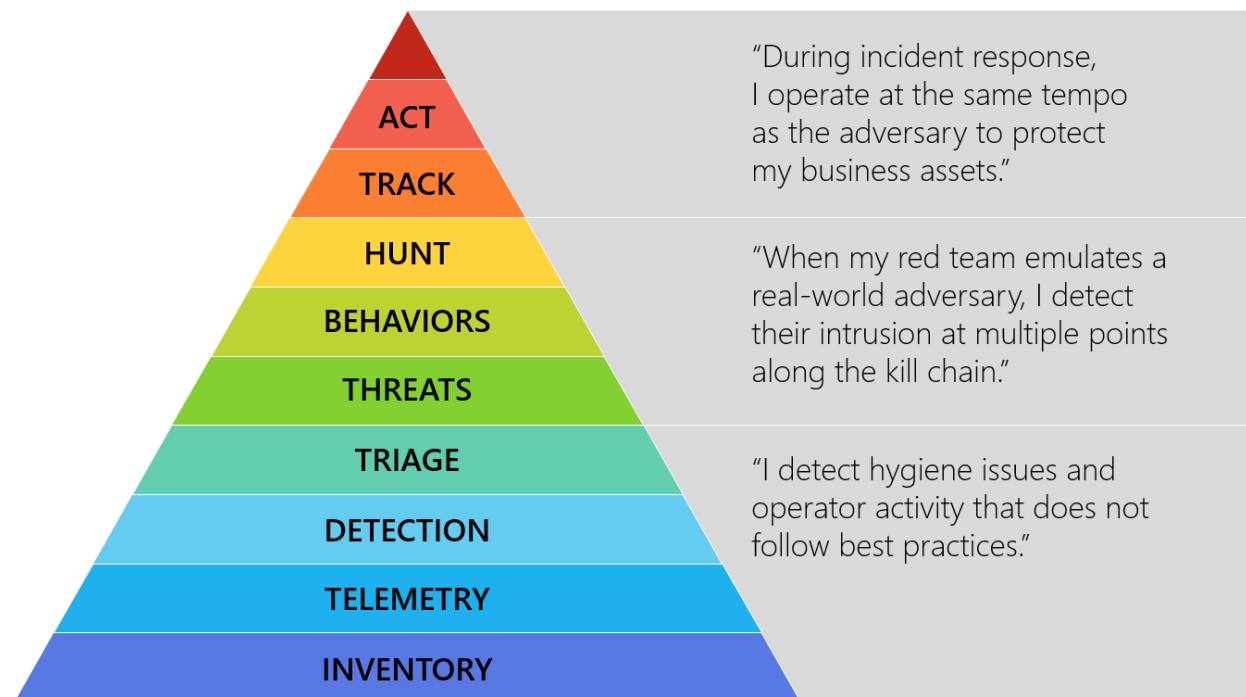
- Weed out false positives
- Categorize events
  - Type of incident
  - Source
  - Growth
  - Damage potential



Source: Ross McRae, Microsoft (@HollisticInfoSec)

# Respond

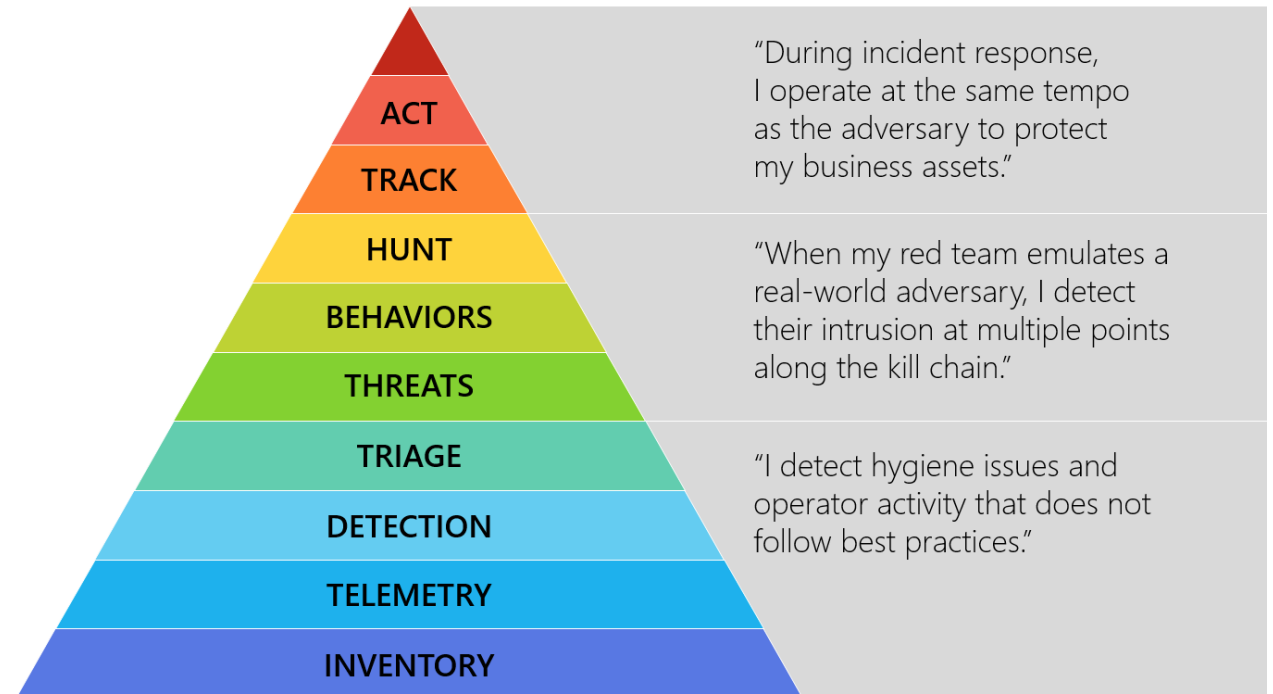
- Collect data
- Mitigate damage
- Isolate systems



Source: Ross McRae, Microsoft (@HollisticInfoSec)

# Respond (2)

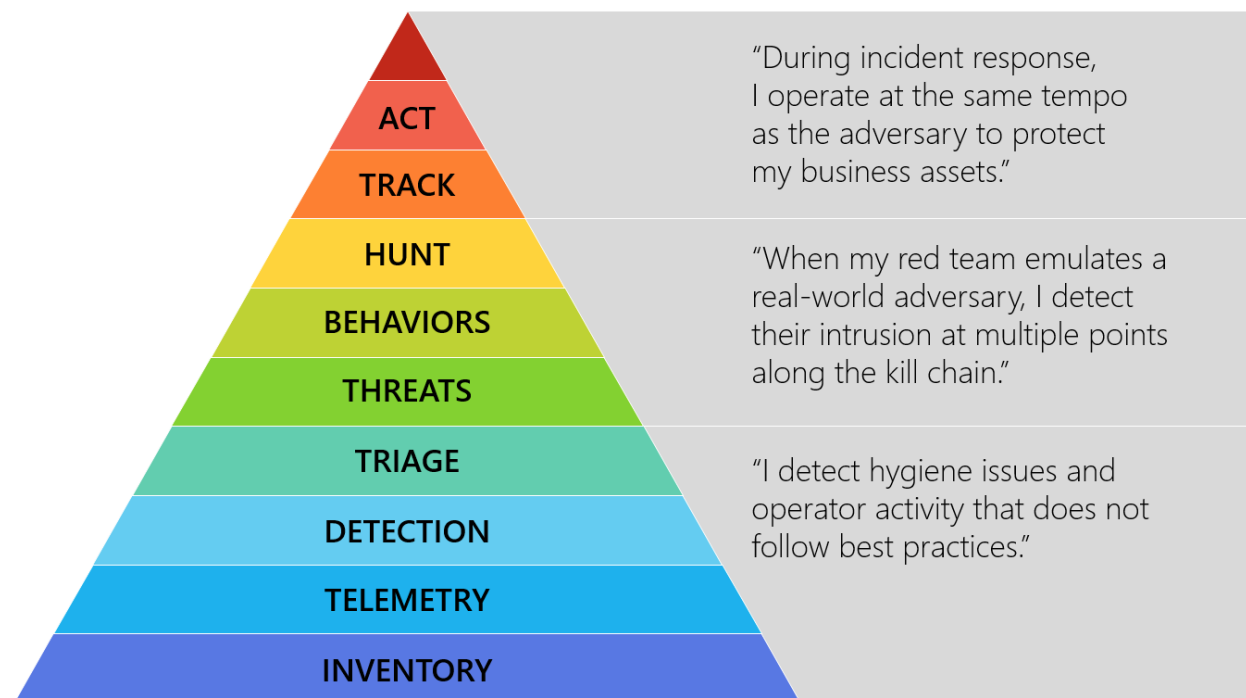
- Analyze and track adversary
  - What is the root cause of the incident?
  - Who, how, when, why
- Law enforcement
  - Is it necessary?



Source: Ross McRae, Microsoft (@HollisticInfoSec)

# Recover

- Fix the problem
- Improve Incident Response Policy
- Disclosure



Source: Ross McRae, Microsoft (@HollisticInfoSec)



# Digital Forensics



# Digital Forensics in Court

## The BTK Killer

- Metadata in Word file led to arrest after 30 years

## Krenar Lusha

- Search of laptop led to discovery of bomb-making equipment

## Matt Baker

- Suicide of wife ruled murder after incriminating google searches is discovered 4 years later

## Sharon Lopatka

- Emails on her computer led to her killer

## Corcoran Group

- Evidence that data had been deleted led to conviction

# Digital Forensics

It's all the same...

- Digital forensics, computer forensics, network forensics, electronic data discovery, cyberforensics, forensic computing...

Big difference in the handling of evidence

- Law enforcement
- Corporate incidents
- ... but it shouldn't be

# What is digital evidence?

“Any digital data that contains reliable information that supports or refutes a hypothesis about an incident”

# Forensic Investigation Process

- Identification
- Preservation
- Collection
- Examination
- Analysis
- Presentation

# At the Crime Scene

## Document the crime scene

- Document who has access
- Document any contamination

## Photograph everything

- Especially the screen

## Locate the media

- Follow cables
- All digital devices may contain digital evidence

If the computer is running, dump the RAM

# The Digital Forensics Toolkit

- Screwdrivers
- Evidence bags
- Labels
- Forensic software
- Write Blocker
- Camera
- Notebook with numbered pages
- Storage – Large HDDs

# Basic Scientific Principles

1. Best evidence
2. Minimal Intrusion
3. Minimal Force
4. Minimal Interruption
5. Transparency
6. Chain of Custody
7. Primacy of the Mission
8. Impartiality
9. Documentation



# Evidence Location

- Network analysis
- Media analysis
- Software analysis
- Hardware analysis

# Dealing with Evidence

## R-OCITE

- **R**eturn

Or sieze...

- **O**riginal
- **C**lone
- **I**mage
- **T**argeted copy
- **E**xtensive copy

# Admissible Evidence

- How was it gathered?
- How was it treated?
- Who handled it?
- How reliable is it?
- Is the Chain of Custody complete?

# Evidence Categories

## Conclusive Evidence

- This is fact

## Best Evidence

- This is it

## Secondary Evidence

- This how it looks

## Direct Evidence

- This is what I saw

# Evidence Categories

## Corroborative Evidence

- That happened, because of this

## Circumstantial Evidence

- That could have happened, because of this

## Opinion Evidence

- I'm an expert, this is what happened

## Hearsay Evidence

- I heard this about that

Digital evidence is considered hearsay unless an expert vouches for it

# Finding Evidence

# Finding Evidence

- Many ways to hide
- Many ways to find

# Hidden Files

- Setting the “hidden” flag on the file
  - Different for Windows and \*nix
- Inconspicuous folder names



# Locating Hidden Files

- The "hidden" flag is ignored by default
- Forensic software can be set to show the drive as a "flat" drive
  - Ignoring folder hierarchy

# Changing File Extensions

- When opening the file, the system returns an error message
- "Oh, I guess it is corrupted. Too bad."

# Discovering Changed File Extensions

- Some forensic software will point out files with mismatched extensions
- File signatures tells us what kind of file it is
  - Also called "Magic Numbers"

# File Signatures

A hexadecimal code in the file, also called file "headers" and "footers"

Examples:

25 50 44 46	= %PDF	= PDF
49 44 33	= ID3	= MP3
FF D8 FF	= ÿØÿà	= JPEG
42 4D = BM	= BMP	
4D 5A = MZ	= EXE, COM, DLL	

# Obscure File Names

- Hiding files by giving them inconspicuous file names
- "Blueprints\_iPhone8.jpeg" becomes "Florida vacation 001.jpeg"

# File Names not an Issue

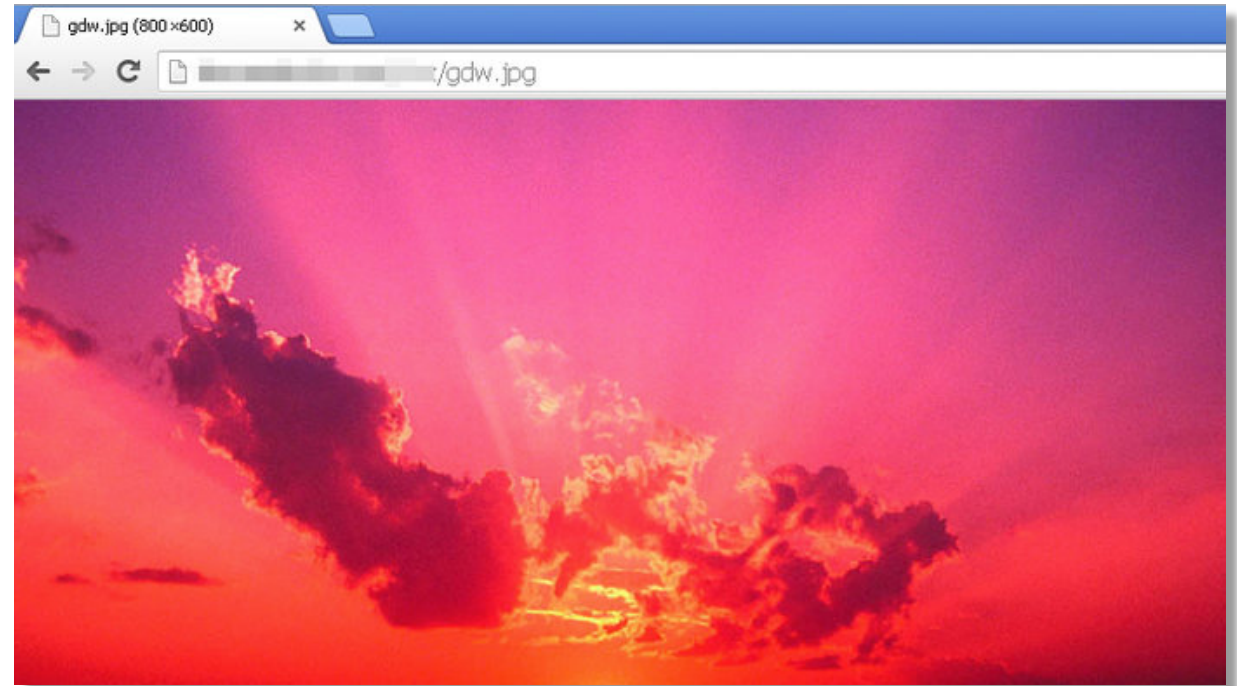
- Hash functions to look for known files
  - Lists of hash sums recognize known illicit files
  - Lists of hash sums recognize known "good" files
  - We can create our own lists

# Steganography

- Hiding a file inside another file
- Hiding "Nuclear Launch Codes.txt" inside "Adorable Cat.jpeg"

# Steganography Example

- Command & Control traffic in images
  - Known sites - imgur, Dropbox, Instagram etc.
- ZeusVM botnet malware used image files to hide configuration files





# Discovering Steganography

- Hard to determine unless you are looking for it
- Steganography software on suspect's computer a strong indicator
- File type signatures to the rescue
  - Linux tools: binwalk, file

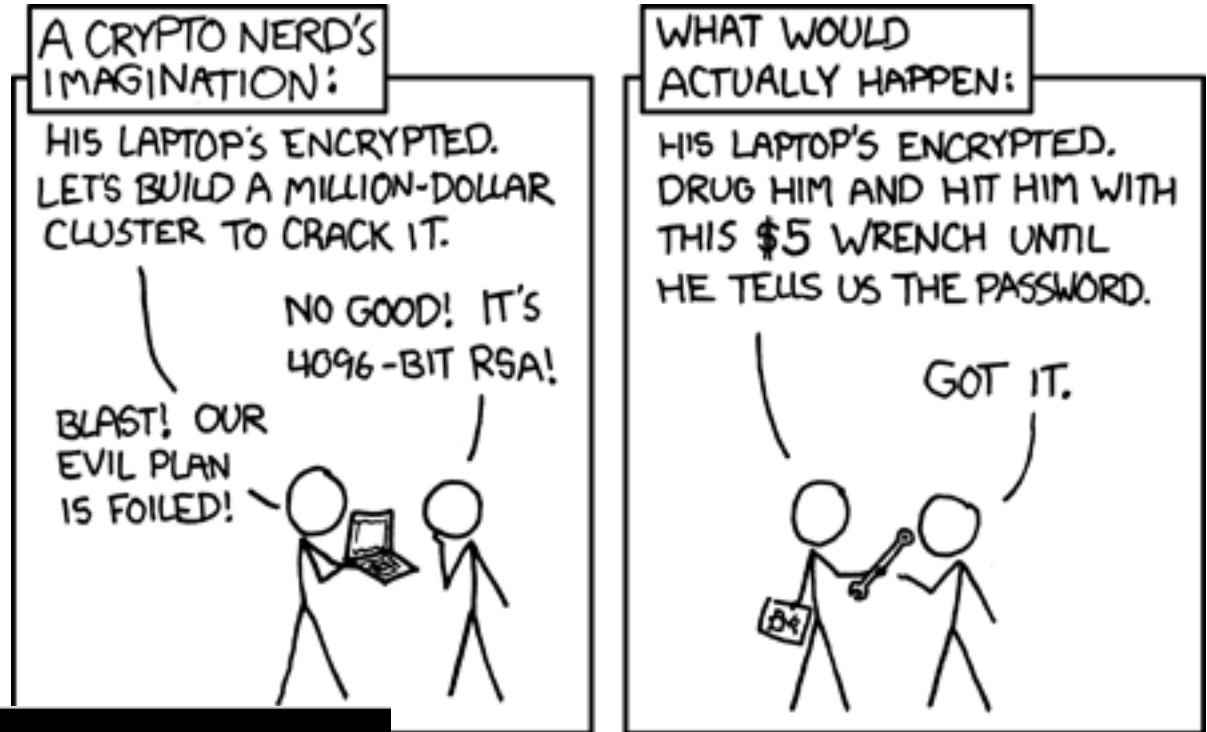
# Encrypted Files

- This is where the problems start for the investigator
- Strong encryption algorithms almost impossible to break
- "Sorry, I've forgotten my 50 character long password."

# "Breaking" Encryption

- Recovering key from RAM
- Brute force
- Exploiting weaknesses in the software or the algorithm used (Cryptanalysis)
- Some countries have laws that compel the suspect to give up keys
- Less ethical methods
  - Rubber-hose cryptanalysis
  - Black-bag cryptanalysis

# "Breaking" Encryption



The Intercept\_

## BRITISH HACKER WINS COURT BATTLE OVER ENCRYPTION KEYS

Ryan Gallagher

May 10 2016, 5:42 p.m.

# Deleting Files

- Deleting the files from the computer before law enforcement claims it
- “You can’t prove anything, there is nothing there.”

# How does the System Delete Files?

- Deleting a file does not actually remove it
- In Windows, the file is renamed
  - CorporateSecrets.txt
  - ~orporateSecrets.txt
- This tells the system that the space is available to be overwritten in the future

# Reclaiming Deleted Files

- Data carving
  - Ignore file system – extract file directly from the media
- Renaming the file

# Reclaiming Overwritten Files

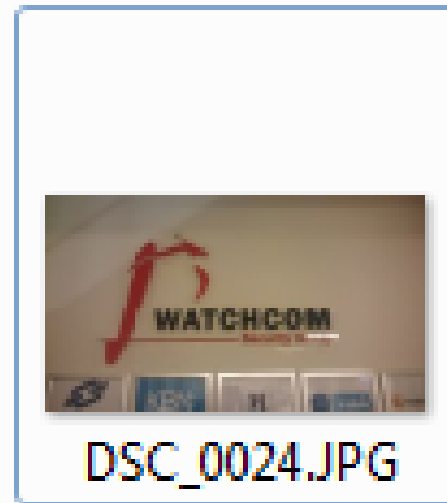
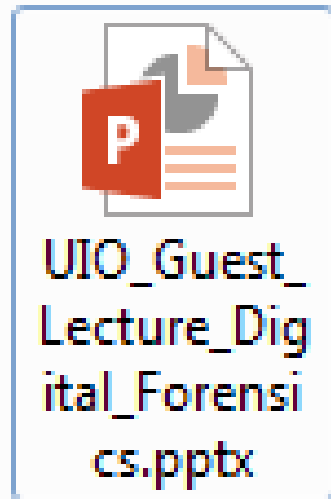
- Pieces of data can be recovered from "slack space"
- File slack, RAM slack, drive slack
- Forensics software can often recover files or parts of files from slack space





# Metadata

- What if we only have a file, and not the source media?



# Using Metadata

- Data about the file
  - When was the file last used?
  - When was the file created?
  - Who opened it?
  - Where was it created?
- Can prove who had access to the file

# Metadata Example



# Metadata Example

General Security Details Previous Versions

Property	Value
Color representation	sRGB
Compressed bits/pixel	
<b>Camera</b>	
Camera maker	Sony
Camera model	D5803
F-stop	f/2
Exposure time	1/32 sec.
ISO speed	ISO-640
Exposure bias	0 step
Focal length	5 mm
Max aperture	
Metering mode	Pattern
Subject distance	
Flash mode	No flash, compulsory
Flash energy	
35mm focal length	
<b>Advanced photo</b>	
Lens maker	

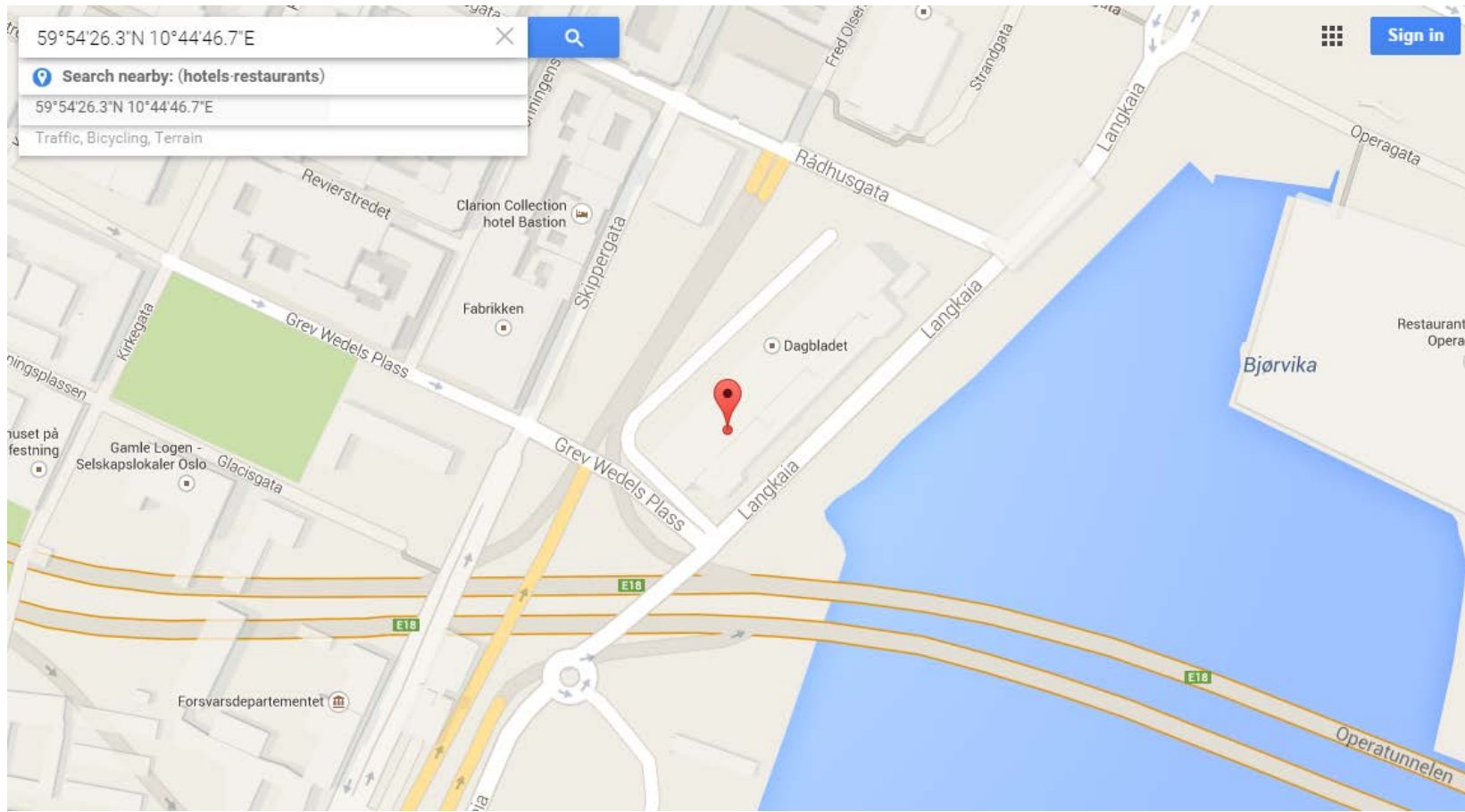
[Remove Properties and Personal Information](#)

General Security Details Previous Versions

Property	Value
Light source	Unknown
Exposure program	
Saturation	
Sharpness	
White balance	Auto
Photometric interpretation	
Digital zoom	1
EXIF version	0220
<b>GPS</b>	
Latitude	59; 54; 26.2729999999866...
Longitude	10; 44; 46.6619999999967...
<b>File</b>	
Name	DSC_0024.JPG
Item type	JPEG image
Folder path	C:\Users\veivind.WSG\Des...
Date created	25.02.2015 18:11
Date modified	25.02.2015 18:11
Size	2,62 MB

[Remove Properties and Personal Information](#)

# Metadata Example



# Metadata Example 2

- Red Star OS – Appends unique system identifier to all media files



# It's not all theory – if you want to learn more...

## CTFs

Forums (/r/forensics, /r/netsec)

Virtual machines, tools & wargames

- Sans DBIR
- Redline
- Volatility
- Sandboxed malware (be careful...)

- Books

## Courses (e.g. SANS SEC504)

- Course contents are public. Use Google to learn the goals!

- Conferences (DEFCON, Black Hat, CCC, Paranoia)

- Videos are often published online, freely available
- Paranoia is held in Oslo Spektrum on the 10<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> of May

- Books

# Questions?

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# Demo time!

What do you want to see?

- Red Star OS
- Redline Live Forensics
- Steganography/data carving with \*nix tools
- Gaudox Botnet
- I want to go home