COMP40780 - Final project Literature survey

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ForeWork - what is it?

Etymology[edit]

From fore- + work.

Noun[edit]

forework (plural foreworks)

1. A fortifying structure erected for defense, such as an embankment, wall, or tower.

Verb[edit]



forework (third-person singular simple present foreworks, present participle foreworking, simple past and past participle foreworked)

(transitive) To work beforehand or in preparation for; make ready; prepare. [quotations ▼]

[Sources: https://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/forework :: http://images.travelpod.com/tw_slides/ta00/c8f/192/forework-of-stirling-castle-stirling.jpg]

ForeWork - what is it?

It is an open source forensic framework, aimed at **triaging and analysing forensic artifacts**, automatically or semi-automatically.

Its goals include **ease of use**, **flexibility** and **scalability**, and to run equally on a **single machine** or on a **distributed infrastructure**.

Nothing new under the sun?

There are other forensic systems with similar goals. Is ForeWork **original**? And **how to verify** that?

Several sources:

- Google Scholar
- UCD One Search
- Google Search
- And a lot of time...

The others

- The Sleuth Kit and Autopsy
- OCFA
- XIRAF
- Hansken
- Distributed FTK and EnCase Processor Manager

Non-competitors:

GRR Rapid Response, Volatility, Rekall

Autopsy and The Sleuth Kit, the in scompanions



Pros: modular, open source, relatively easy to use, able to deal with many different filesystems, commercially supported. Autopsy Hadoop exists

Cons: focused on the sole extraction of the artifacts (no deep analysis)

http://ieeexplore.ieee.org.ucd.idm.oclc.org/xpls/abs_all.jsp? arnumber=4076922&tag=1





Pros: it is fast, written in C++, modular, open source, reproducible, stable, has an UI

Cons: it is abandoned, has a higher entry bar for developers, written in C++, untested scalability, designed with data locality in mind, and it was relatively difficult to use

http://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-1-4419-5803-7_4

XIRAF, the father of Hansken



A proof of concept, soon abandoned in favour of Hansken.

It provides XQuery, a powerful query language on the analysed artifacts.

Closed source, only available to the Dutch Police. **Not scalable** (runs on a single machine). XML and XSLT are heavy weights.

http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1742287606000776





It is modular, it can do distributed analysis on top of Hadoop, and can do distributed search. It has a nice scalability model and a modular infrastructure.

It is not open source, nor available for public use (only available to the Dutch Police). It is not suitable for single-host analysis, for triaging tasks, and for real-time analysis (streaming vs. batch analysis, but things are changing)

http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1742287615000857

Distributed FTK, EnCase Process Manager, the darksiders

Pros: de facto standards in the industry

Cons:

- Closed source
- Non-verifiable
- Unproven scalability



GRR, Volatility, Rekall, the outsiders

Tools that can be integrated:

- GRR, developed by Google, is a live system analysis and imaging tool
- Volatility is a live memory forensics tool
- Rekall is Google's version of Volatility for cloud-oriented memory analysis



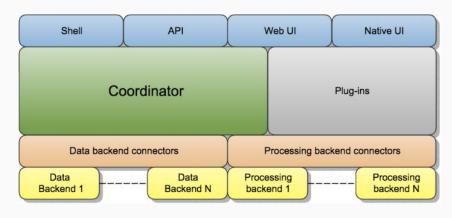
Prototype. Open source, modular, scalable streaming processor of forensic artifacts.

Multiple use cases: small investigation on single machine, large distributed investigation

Component of a larger system: ingesting -> processing -> storing -> querying -> visualizing

Aimed at semi-automated analysis, can facilitate probabilistic analysis







Goals (and how to achieve them):

- Simple adoption by forensic investigators (using Python, a low entry-bar language)
- Speed (components are rewritten C++ where necessary)
- Batteries included (coming with a set of basic analysis modules)
- Scalability (multiple processing backends, e.g. ipyparallel, Twitter Heron, Apache Storm)
- Interactivity (the framework is wrapped around by an IPython shell)
- Reusability (written as a set of libraries)
- Modularity (tasks are implemented as plugins)

(cool stuff in bold)



- Integration, can use external tools (plugins and external tools)
- Interoperability, can work with other tools (import/export state in json, xml, etc)
- Reproducibility, any investigator can achieve the same results (by maintaining the chain of evidence)
- Stability (the system is able to recover from errors without stopping the analysis)
- Isolation (the results are not depending on external factors)
- **Triaging of the artifacts** (e.g. focusing on the most relevant evidence first, as the first 48 hours of an investigation are the most important ones)
- Allow for profiling, to identify the bottlenecks and the wins in the future design iterations



- Minimize wait time (asynchronous, streaming, non-blocking task scheduler)
- Can make the best out of the available computing resources (with automatic task loadbalancing, depends on processing backends)
- **Guessing artifact properties** (e.g. entropy to identify encryption, steganography, polyglot files, etc)
- Multiple data backends (MattockFS, NFS, etc)
- Indexing and searching
- Easy automation via API
- Easy to use via GUI on top of the API
- Well documented, to minimize the need for technical support

The promises I can maintain

AKA: goals inside the project's timeline

- Making it open source, interactive and scalable
- Making it extensible
- Provide the basic, most important plugins

The promises I'd like to maintain

AKA: goals that I can't probably make in time

- Making it easy to use and robust
- Making it fast enough
- Provide more than the basic plugins
- Provide a nice API
- Write good documentation

The promises I cannot maintain

AKA: goals that are definitely not in this project's timeline

- Implement indexing and searching
- Design a data store for the extracted artifacts
- Provide a GUI
- Make it bug-free :)

Questions?



References

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