



Acquiring Forensic Evidence from Infrastructure-as-a-Service Cloud Computing

By

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Acquiring Forensic Evidence from Infrastructure-as-a-Service Cloud Computing

Exploring and Evaluating Tools, Trust, and Techniques

Josiah Dykstra and Alan T. Sherman

August 7, 2012

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Outline

- Today What's the problem?
- Trust Can you believe the data?
- Tests Experiments in forensic acquisition
- Trouble Results and alternatives
- Tomorrow Future work

Today: What's the problem?



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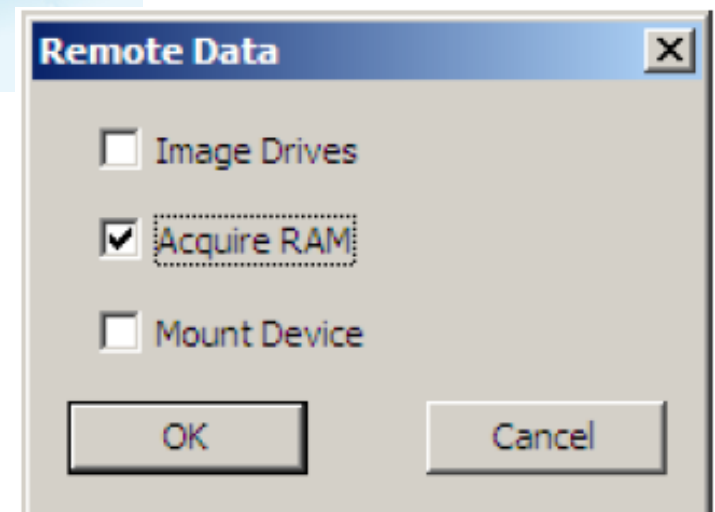
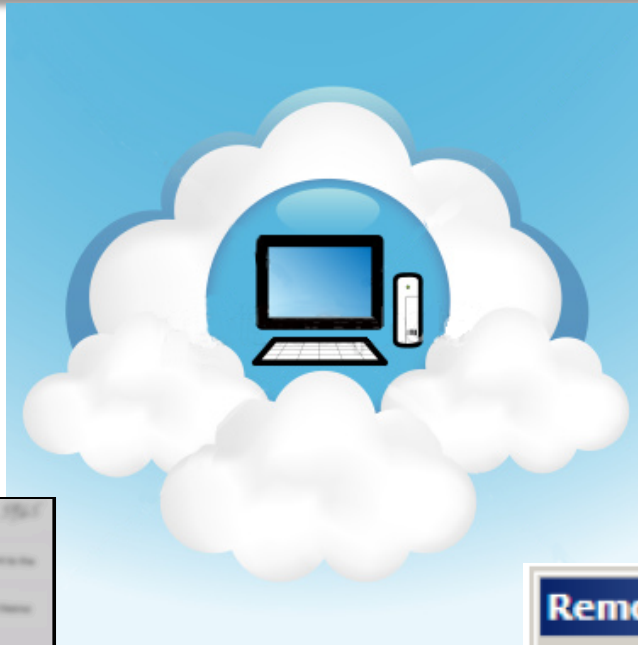
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Investigating Crimes in the Cloud



Acquiring Remote Data





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Insider Threat Blog

Insider Threats Related to Cloud Computing--Installment 2: The Rogue Administrator

By Insider Threat Team on August 6, 2012 1:07 PM | [Permalink](#)

Hi, this is Bill Claycomb and Alex Nicoll with installment 2 of a 10-part series on cloud-related insider threats. In this post, we present three types of cloud-related insiders and discuss one in detail—the “rogue administrator.” This insider typically steals the cloud provider’s sensitive information, but can also sabotage its IT infrastructure. The insider described by this threat may be motivated financially or by revenge.

We consider the cloud-related insider threat from three different perspectives: the rogue administrator employed by a cloud provider, the employee in the victim organization that exploits cloud weaknesses for unauthorized access, and the insider who uses cloud resources to carry out attacks against the company’s local IT infrastructure. Though we describe cloud-specific insiders, we believe the people behind these malicious insider attacks will continue to fit the profiles of other insider crimes identified by CERT in the book [The CERT Guide to Insider Threats: How to Prevent, Detect, and Respond to Information Technology Crimes \(Theft, Sabotage, Fraud\)](#). As a result, mitigation strategies may be extrapolated from prior insider threat models; we will briefly discuss those options as well.

The Rogue Administrator

What would they use?

The screenshot shows the Guidance Software website. At the top, the logo for Guidance Software and EnCase are visible. The navigation bar includes links for Products, Services, Training, Resources, and Partners. A search bar is located on the right. The main banner features a Gartner Magic Quadrant for E-Discovery Software, stating that Guidance Software is a leader. Below this, there is a section titled "World Leader in Digital Investigations™" which describes the company's global recognition and services. To the right, a "Newsroom" section lists recent articles. Two callout boxes are overlaid on the right side of the page, containing quotes about the number of licenses and users of the software.

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Digital Forensics	E-Discovery	Incident Response
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EnCase® Forensic	Data Mapping	Cyber Assessment
EnCase® Portable	Legal Hold & ECA Jump-Start	SIEM Integration
Tableau Forensic	Casework Services	

The practitioner's guide to legal issues related to digital investigations and electronic discovery

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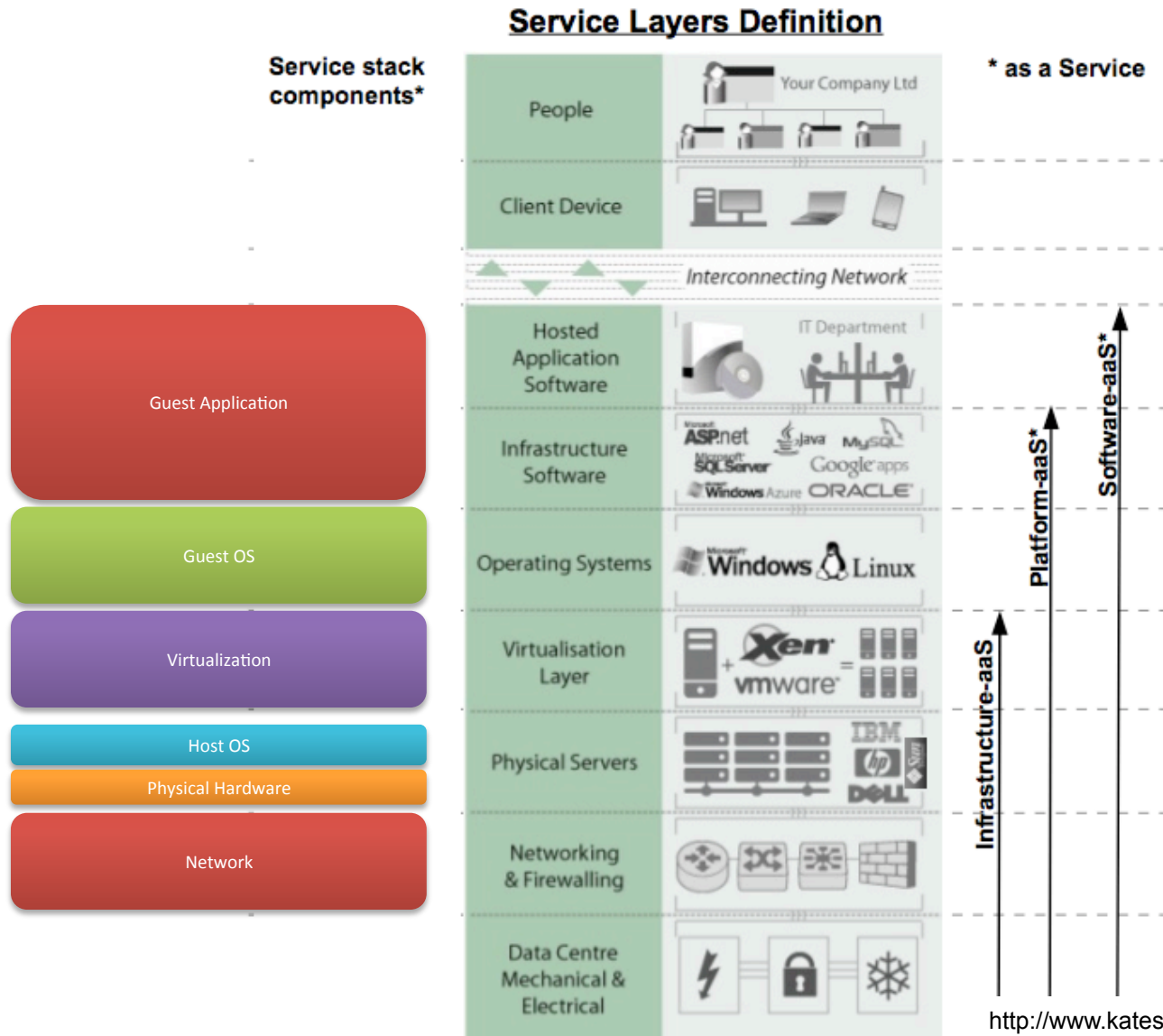
Today: What's the problem?

“Incident response and computer forensics in a cloud environment require fundamentally different tools, techniques, and training...”

*Challenging Security Requirements for US Government Cloud Computing Adoption
(Draft), Version 1.6, 2012*



Trust



<http://www.katescomment.com/iaas-paas-saas-definition/>

Notes:

Brand names for illustrative / example purposes only, and examples are not exhaustive.

Cumulative Trust

Layer	Cloud Layer	Acquisition Method	Cloud Trust required
6	Guest Application	Depends on data	OS, HV, Host, Hardware, Network
5	Guest OS	Remote forensic software	OS, HV, Host, Hardware, Network
4	Virtualization	Introspection	HV, Host, Hardware, Network
3	Host OS	Access virtual disk	Host, Hardware, Network
2	Physical Hardware	Access physical disks	Hardware, Network
1	Network	Packet capture	Network

Tests

Experiment 1 (Guest OS)

- Launch and “hack” a virtual machine in EC2
- Use EnCase and FTK agents to acquire disk images remotely
- Use Fastdump, FTK Imager, Memoryze to acquire memory images remotely
- Analyze data to determine success

Experiment 2 (Virtualization)

- Launch and “hack” a virtual machine on a private Eucalyptus cloud
- Use LibVMI to inject an EnCase agent to acquire disk image
- Analyze data to determine success

Experiment 3 (Host OS)

- Launch and “hack” a virtual machine in EC2
- Use AWS Export to obtain a disk image
- Analyze data to determine success



Guest Application

Guest OS

Virtualization

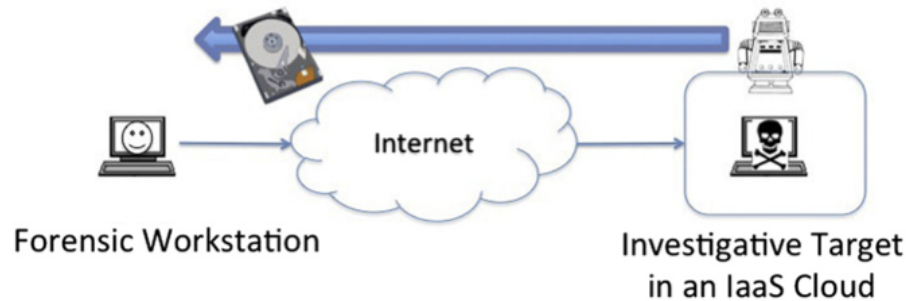
Host OS

Physical Hardware

Network

Success

- Microsoft Windows 2008 R1 SP2 Datacenter Edition, 32bit, m1.small, 30GB HDD, 2GB RAM



- Full drive/memory images (lacking checksum)
- Correct timeline
- Little evidence of the cloud (drivers, etc.)
- *Could the data have been manipulated?*

Results

Experiment	Tool	Evidence Collected	Time (Hrs)	Trust Required
1	EnCase	Success	12	OS, HV, Host, Hardware, Network
1	FTK	Success	12	OS, HV, Host, Hardware, Network
1	FTK Imager (disk)	Success	12	OS, HV, Host, Hardware, Network
1	Fastdump	Success	2	OS, HV, Host, Hardware, Network
1	Memoryze	Success	2	OS, HV, Host, Hardware, Network
1	FTK Imager (memory)	Success	2	OS, HV, Host, Hardware, Network
1	Volume block copy (dd)	Success	14	OS*, HV, Host, Hardware, Network
2	Agent Injection	Success	1	HV, Host, Hardware, Network
3	AWS Export	Success	120	AWS Technician, Technician's Host, Hardware & Software, AWS Hardware, AWS Network

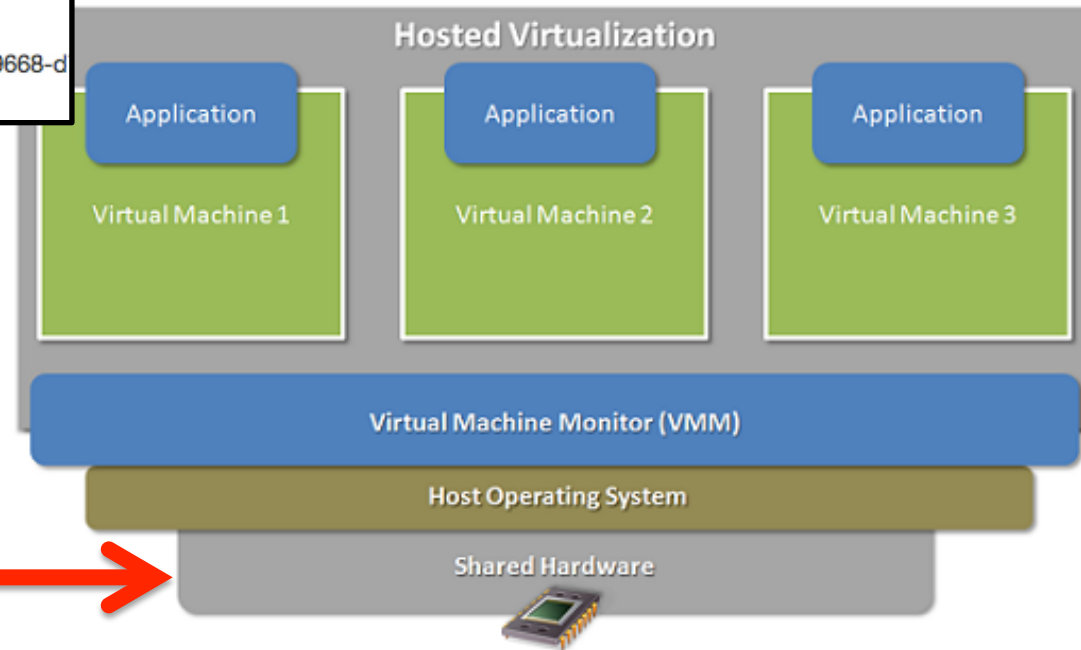
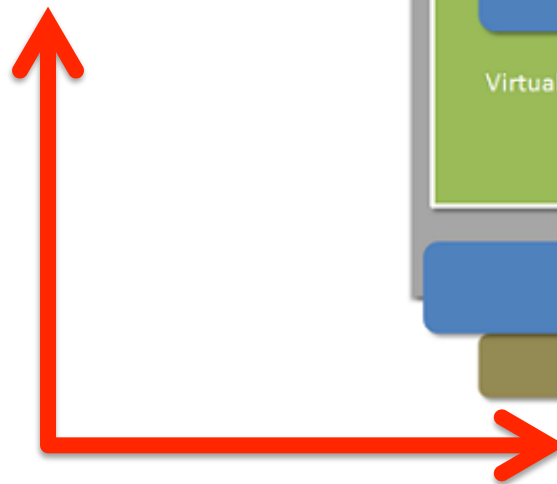
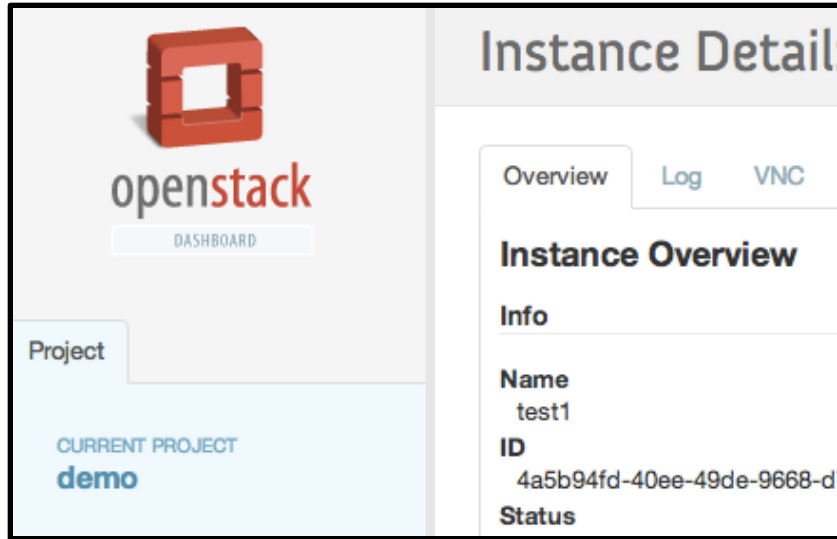
Trouble

- Vulnerability of forensic workstation online
- Security of remote agent
- Cost – time and \$\$\$
- Require changes to cloud environment
- Unanswered legal questions
- *Is this “better” than today?*

Alternatives

- Root Trust in the Host/VM with TPMs
- Collection from Management Plane
- Forensics Support as a Service
- Contract and Legal Solutions

Management Plane



Tomorrow: Future work

- Corroborate from multiple layers
- “Live” Forensics with Snapshots
- Parallel analysis of PaaS and SaaS
- Consumer-driven forensic capabilities
- Legal analysis

Questions



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