IT-Security (ITS) B1 DIKU, E2023

Today's agenda

1: Forensics

Forensics defined

Digital forensics is a branch of forensic science encompassing the recovery and investigation of material found on digital devices

Applied in a **corporate**, **civil**, or **criminal** setting (originated in law enforcement)

Applied to a **security** investigation or **personnel** investigation

In security investigations, forensics either means a **root cause or impact analysis** of a cyber-attack, often post-mortem, **or simply techniques** used in the process of uncovering, understanding, and responding to a security incident

In security, **DFIRMA** = digital forensics + incident response + malware analysis

DFIRMA in practice

while true:

intrusion analysis

if intrusion suspected:

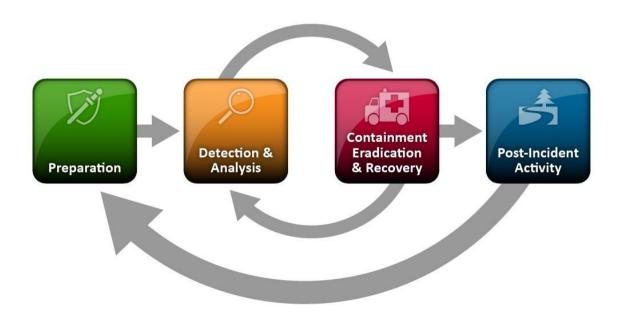
preliminary analysis

if intrusion verified:

repeat until incident fully contained:
forensic analysis
malware analysis
incident response

update plans

Recap: Intrusion detection



Many forms of forensics

Digital forensics =

Computer forensics

Memory forensics

Network forensics

Mobile forensics

Etc. forensics

Memory forensics

Memory forensics

From Wikipedia:

"Memory forensics is forensic analysis of a computer's **memory dump**.

Its primary application is investigation of advanced computer attacks which are stealthy enough to avoid leaving data on the computer's hard drive."

First, get a copy

Live acquisition

Different techniques

Live analysis

Direct analysis of the running kernel

Dead acquisition

Hibernation files, page files

Virtualization - thank you

What to find in memory?

Running processes Memory only malware

Listening sockets Closed connections

Open connections Terminated processes

Encryption keys Open file handles

Credentials Deobfuscated code

Memory forensic analysis process

- 1: Find rogue processes
- 2: Analyse DLLs
- 3: Review network artefacts
- 4: Look for evidence of code injections
- 5: Dump suspicious processes → further analysis

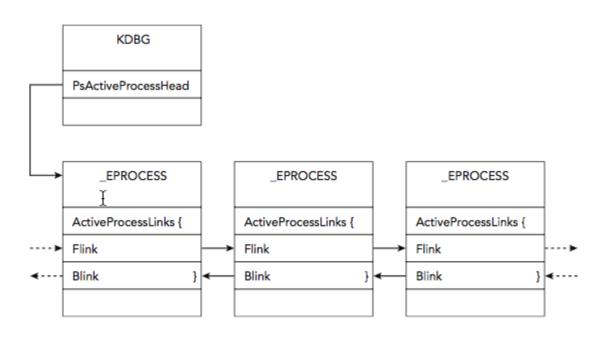
How to find processes (on Windows)

Kernel process block (or PCB) EPROCESS objects in memory: Process ID Parent process ID Exit status Create and exit times Active process link **EPROCESS** PsActiveProcessHead ----Ouota block Memory management information Exception port Debugger port Primary access token Handle table Device map Process environment block Image filename Image base address Process priority class Windows process block Job object

How to find processes (on Windows)

Kernel process block (or PCB) Scan for EPROCESS objects: Process ID Parent process ID Exit status Create and exit times Active process link **EPROCESS** PsActiveProcessHead ----Ouota block Memory management information Exception port Debugger port Primary access token Handle table Device map Process environment block Image filename Image base address Process priority class Windows process block Job object

Process enumeration (on Windows)



Key concept in memory forensics:

Walking a list, or scanning for objects

Step 1 revisited: Find rogue processes

Those that:

Hide

Have odd parents

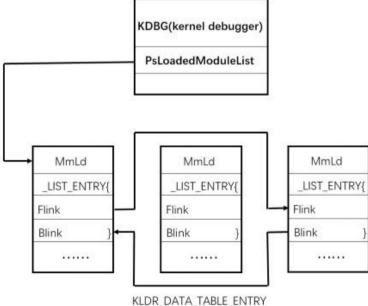
Do network comm but shouldn't

Have unusually many handles open

Contain maliciously injected code

...

Direct kernel objection manipulation (DKOM)



Example:

Stuxnet

Stuxnet



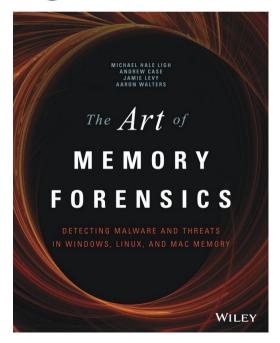
Stuxnet



Volatility and Stuxnet

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Edit View Search Terminal Help									
eus_stux]\$ python volatility			nempr	rofile=Wi	nXPSP3x	86 pslist			
atility Foundation Volatili	ity Framewo PID		That	Hnds		Wow64 Start		Exit	
set(V) Name					5688			EXIL	
323c8830 System	4	0	59			Θ			
320df020 smss.exe	376	4	3				17:08:53 UTC+0000		
321a2da0 csrss.exe	600	376	11	395	0		17:08:54 UTC+0000		
31da5650 winlogon.exe	624	376	19	570	0		17:08:54 UTC+0000		
32073020 services.exe	668	624	21	431	õ		17:08:54 UTC+0000		
Ble70020 lsass.exe	680	624	19	342	ō		17:08:54 UTC+0000		
323315d8 vmacthlp.exe	844	668	1	25	Ö		17:08:55 UTC+0000		
ldb8da0 svchost.exe	856	668	17	193	0		17:08:55 UTC+0000		
le61da0 svchost.exe	940	668	13	312	Ō		17:08:55 UTC+0000		
22843e8 svchost.exe	1032	668	61	1169	0		17:08:55 UTC+0000		
le18b28 svchost.exe	1080	668	5	80	0	0 2010-10-29	17:08:55 UTC+0000		
1ff7020 sychost.exe	1200	668	14	197	0	0 2010-10-29	17:08:55 UTC+0000		
lfee8b0 spoolsv.exe	1412	668	10	118		0 2010-10-29	17:08:56 UTC+0000		
le0eda0 jgs.exe	1580	668	5	148	0	0 2010-10-29	17:09:05 UTC+0000		
lfe52d0 vmtoolsd.exe	1664	668		284		0 2010-10-29	17:09:05 UTC+0000		
321a0568 VMUpgradeHelper	1816	668	3	96		0 2010-10-29	17:09:08 UTC+0000		
3205ada0 alg.exe	188	668		107		0 2010-10-29	17:09:09 UTC+0000		
320ec7e8 explorer.exe	1196	1728	16	582		0 2010-10-29	17:11:49 UTC+0000		
320ecc10 wscntfy.exe	2040	1032		28		0 2010-10-29	17:11:49 UTC+0000		
31e86978 TSVNCache.exe	324	1196		54		0 2010-10-29	17:11:49 UTC+0000		
31fc5da0 VMwareTray.exe	1912	1196		50		0 2010-10-29	17:11:50 UTC+0000		
Ble6b660 VMwareUser.exe	1356	1196		251			17:11:50 UTC+0000		
210d478 jusched.exe	1712	1196		26		0 2010-10-29	17:11:50 UTC+0000		
2279998 imapi.exe	756	668		116		0 2010-10-29	17:11:54 UTC+0000		
22b9a10 wuauclt.exe	976	1032		133			17:12:03 UTC+0000		
1c543a0 Procmon.exe	660	1196	13	189		0 2011-06-03	04:25:56 UTC+0000		
1fa5390 wmiprvse.exe	1872	856		134			04:25:58 UTC+0000		
1c498c8 lsass.exe	868	668					04:26:55 UTC+0000		
1c47c00 lsass.exe	1928	668		65			04:26:55 UTC+0000		
1c0cda0 cmd.exe	968	1664					04:31:35 UTC+0000	2011-06-03 04:31:36 U	
31f14938 ipconfig.exe	304	968					04:31:35 UTC+0000	2011-06-03 04:31:36 U	TC+0000
eus_stux]\$ python volatility			nempr	rofile=Wi	nXPSP3x	86 pslist grep 1	sass		
atility Foundation Volatili									
31e70020 lsass.exe	680	624	19	342			17:08:54 UTC+0000		
31c498c8 lsass.exe	868	668					04:26:55 UTC+0000		
31c47c00 lsass.exe	1928	668		65	0	0 2011-06-03	04:26:55 UTC+0000		

Further reading



Disk (or, file system) forensics



"Vi fik ham. Bombeplanen lå på hans bærbar."







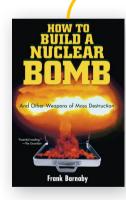
Copy

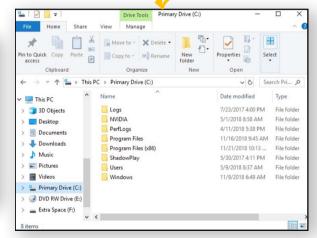
Og beregn hashværdi

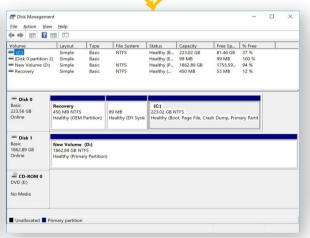




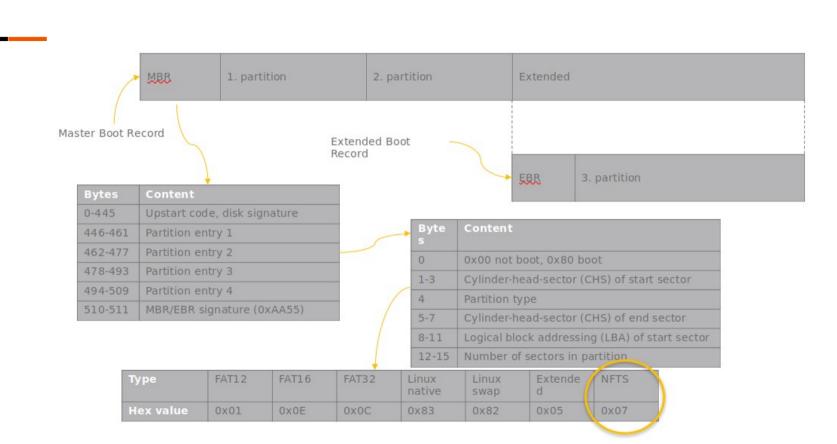


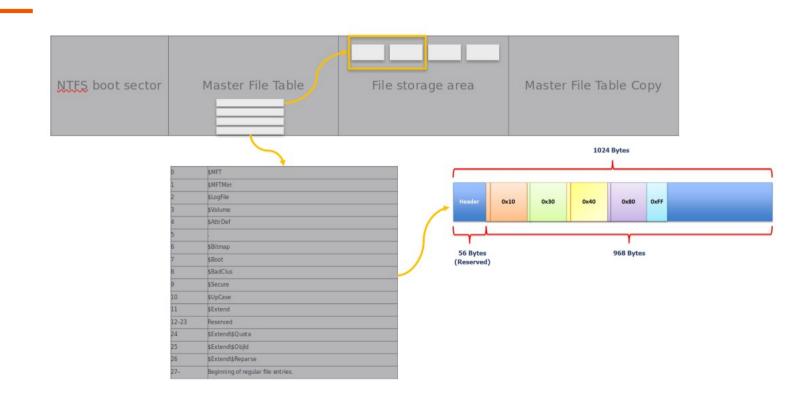








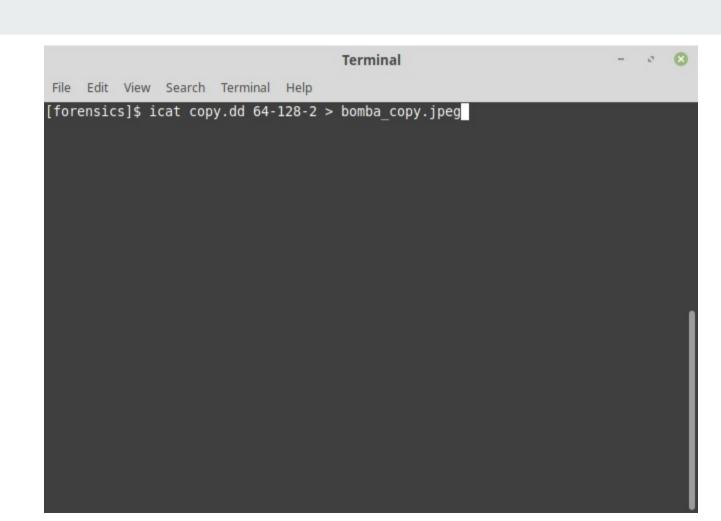


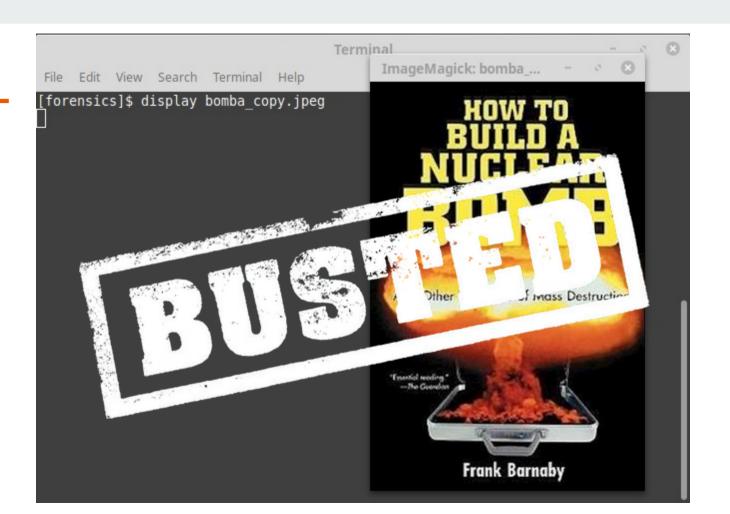


Terminal File Edit View Search Terminal Help [forensics]\$ dd if=copy.dd xxd less [forensics]\$ dd if=copy.dd | xxd head -20 00000000: eb52 904e 5446 5320 2020 2000 0208 0000 .R.NTFS 0 00000040: f600 0000 0100 0000 89ba bd7f 2335 1b74#5.t 00000050: 0000 0000 0elf be71 7cac 22c0 740b 56b4al.".t.V. 00000060: 0ebb 0700 cd10 5eeb f032 e4cd 16cd 19eb 00000070: fe54 6869 7320 6973 206e 6f74 2061 2062 .This is not a b 00000080: 6f6f 7461 626c 6520 6469 736b 2e20 506c ootable disk. Pl 00000090: 6561 7365 2069 6e73 6572 7420 6120 626f ease insert a bo 000000a0: 6f74 6162 6c65 2066 6c6f 7070 7920 616e otable floppy an 000000b0: 640d 0a70 7265 7373 2061 6e79 206b 6579 d..press any key 000000c0: 2074 6f20 7472 7920 6167 6169 6e20 2e2e to try again ... 000000d0: 2e20 0d0a 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 [forensics]\$

Terminal File Edit View Search Terminal Help [forensics]\$ dd if=copy.dd bs=512 skip=32 count=1 | xxd | head -18 1+0 records in 1+0 records out 512 bytes copied, 3.3372e-05 s, 15.3 MB/s 00000000: 4649 4c45 3000 0300 0000 0000 0000 0000 FILE0....... 00000010: 0100 0100 3800 0100 9801 0000 0004 0000 8 00000030: 0300 0000 0000 0000 1000 0000 6000 0000 00000040: 0000 1800 0000 0000 4800 0000 1800 0000 H. 00000090: 0000 0000 0000 0000 3000 0000 6800 0000 ...h...0...h... 000000a0: 0000 1800 0000 0200 4a00 0000 1800 0100 J 000000b0: 0500 0000 0000 0500 00ac 4b06 5fd6 d901 000000c0: 00ac 4b06 5fd6 d901 00ac 4b06 5fd6 d901 ..K.K. ... 000000d0: 00ac 4b06 5fd6 d901 0070 0000 0000 0000 ..K.p..... 000000f0: 0403 2400 4d00 4600 5400 0000 0000 0000 ..\$.M.F.T..... 00000100: 8000 0000 4800 0000 0100 4000 0000 0100H.....@..... [forensics]\$

```
Terminal
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
[forensics]$ fls -rF -f ntfs copy.dd
r/r 4-128-1:
                $AttrDef
                $BadClus
r/r 8-128-2:
                $BadClus:$Bad
r/r 8-128-1:
r/r 6-128-1:
                $Bitmap
r/r 7-128-1:
                $Boot
                $Extend/$0bjId:$0
r/r 25-144-2:
r/r 24-144-3:
                $Extend/$Quota:$0
r/r 24-144-2:
                $Extend/$Quota:$0
r/r 26-144-2:
                $Extend/$Reparse:$R
r/r 2-128-1:
                $LogFile
r/r 0-128-1:
                $MFT
                $MFTMirr
r/r 1-128-1:
r/r 9-128-2:
                $Secure: $SDS
r/r 9-144-3:
                $Secure: $SDH
r/r 9-144-4:
                $Secure: $SII
r/r 10-128-1:
                $UpCase
r/r 10-128-2:
                $UpCase:$Info
r/r 3-128-3:
                $Volume
r/r 64-128-2:
                bomba.jpeg
                $0rphanFiles/OrphanFile-16
-/r * 16:
                $OrphanFiles/OrphanFile-17
-/r * 17:
                $0rphanFiles/OrphanFile-18
-/r * 18:
                $0rphanFiles/OrphanFile-19
-/r * 19:
```





Deleted != destroyed

When a file is deleted, data still exists on disk until overwritten

If overwritten, remnants may still exist in

extra copies of the file

page/swap/hibernation file, or

elsewhere on the disk due to (de)fragmentation

However, if disk wiped, only just once, recovery infeasible

Think libraries



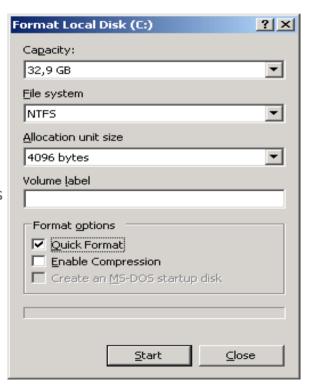
Format is not wiping

Formats create and replace file system structures

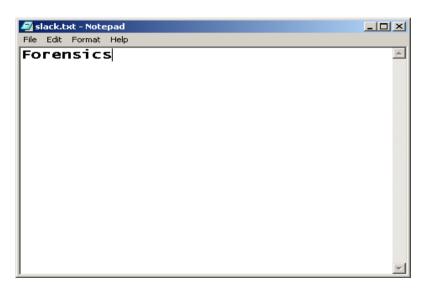
Files are not overwritten

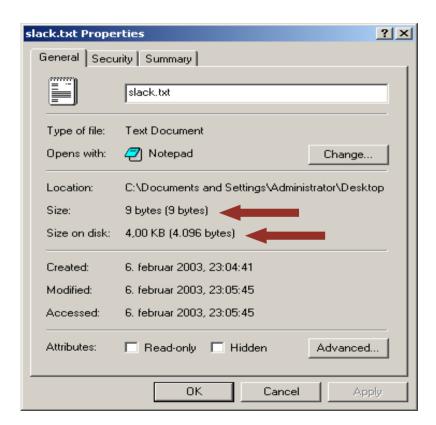
Regular formats take longer as the disk is scanned for bad sectors

Use wiping software for wiping

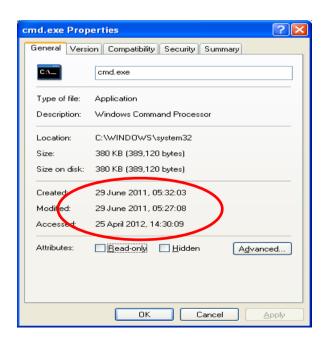


Slack space



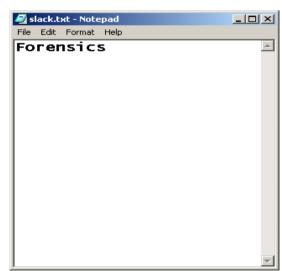


Timeline (Modified, Accessed, Changed)



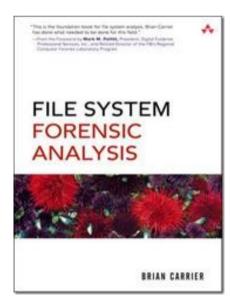
Searching for file types







Further reading



Wrap-up