



Digital Forensics

Investigations

Tools & Techniques

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Agenda

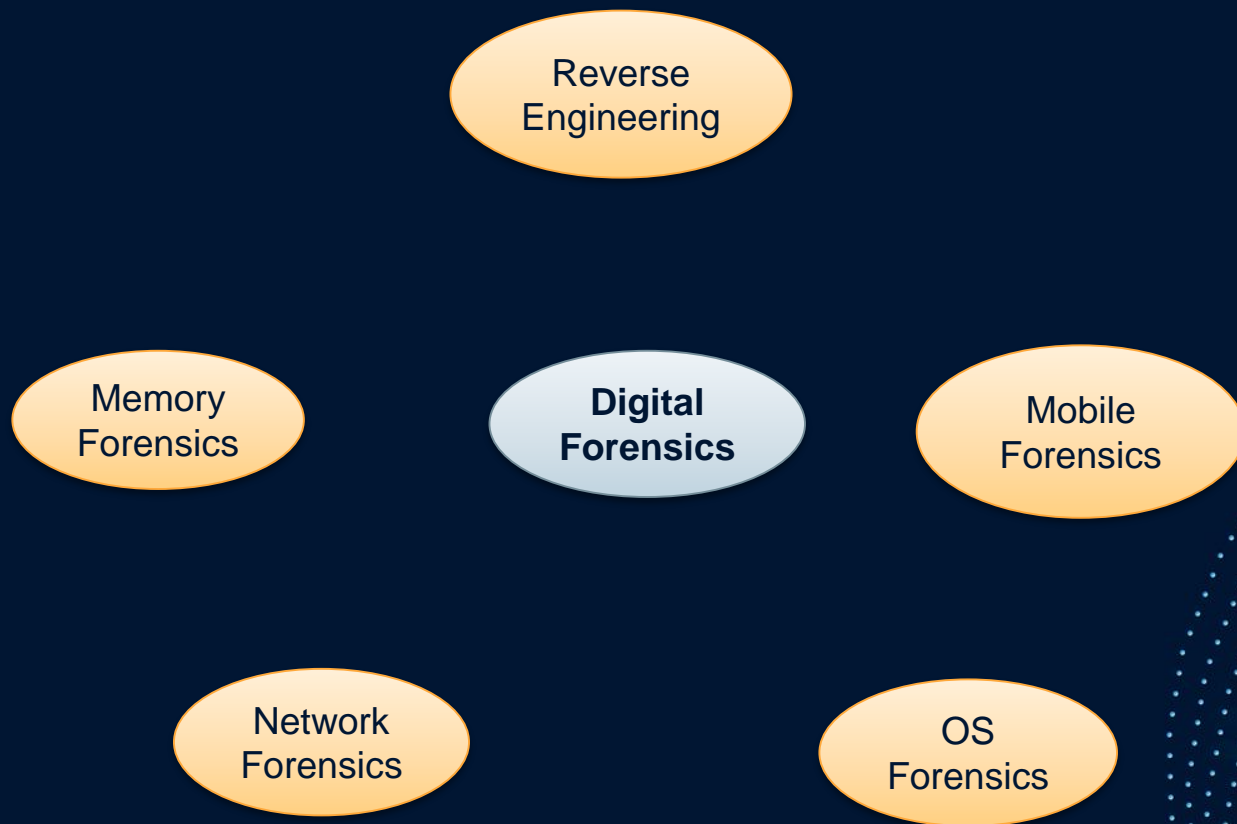
1. Introduction To Digital Forensics
2. Who uses DF
3. Volatile vs Non Volatile data .
4. **First Reponder.**
5. Digital Forensics Steps,
6. Defeating Anti-Forensics Techniques.
7. DF Tools(Hardware & Software).
8. Disk Imaging.
9. Memory Analysis.
10. Q&A.

What is Digital Forensics

- **Identifying** : Finding and collecting the suspected evidences
- **Preservation** : Ensuring the integrity of the collected evidence.
- **Analyzing** : Looking into the acquired asset or medias data to find evidences of the suspected crime.
- **Reporting** : Creating a report of finding from the investigation for presentation to stakeholders and, in some cases, an attorney or jury in court.



Fields of Digital Forensics



Who uses Digital Forensics

- Private Computer Forensics Organisations
- Military & Law Enforcement
- Security Engineer & IT Professional
- University Programs



Type of Computer Crimes

- **Internal**

- Espionage
- Theft of intellectual property
- Manipulation of the Records
- Trojan Horse attacks

- **External**

- SQL Injection
- Brute Force attack
- Identity Theft
- Phishing
- Denial of Service



Challenges For Investigators

- Speed
- Anonymity
- Volatile Nature of data
- Evidence size & Complexity
- Anti-Forensics Techniques
- Global Origin & Differences in laws



Digital Forensics Process

- **Pre-Investigation**

- Forensics Lab
- Investigation team & getting approval from relevant authority
- Planning The Process, define mission goal and secure the case

- **Investigation Phase**

- Acquisition, preservation and analysis the data
- Find the Evidence , Examine , Document & preserve the findings
- **Repeat and reproduce**

- **Post Investigation**

- Ensure that the target Audience can understand it easily
- Ensure report Provide adequate and acceptable evidences
- Report should comply with local laws & standards



Order of Volatility

Volatile : Information that will be lost at shutdown

- Ram
- Network Connection
- CPU Register & Cache

Non Volatile

- Hard Disks
- USB Sticks



Order of Volatility

- Registers and cache
- Arp Cache, Routing table, process, and memory
- Temporary file systems
- Disk or other storage media
- Remote logging and monitoring data is relevant to the system in questions
- Physican Configuration, network topology
- Archival media





First Responder

- Prepare Tool Box
- Secure the Scene
- Identify Potential Evidences
- Data Preservation
- Photography / Document the Scene

What Can Digital Forensics Do :

- Recover Deleted Files
- Determine what programs ran
- Recover emails and users who read them
- Recover Phone Records and SMS text messages from mobile devices
- Find Malwares



Evidence Preservation

You must Answer the following Questions

- Is the system compromised
- How , When , Why ?
- Malware Involved?
- Persistence Mechanisms
- Lateral Movement Inside LAN
- Detect The root cause of the incident
- Access sensitive Data
- Data exfiltration



Hardware Forensics Tools



Write Blocker



Faraday Cage



Forensics Imager

Software Forensics Tools

- Autopsy
- SANS SIFT
- Volatility
- ProDiscover
- Wireshark
- FTKImager



Understanding Data Acquisition

- **Live Acquisition**

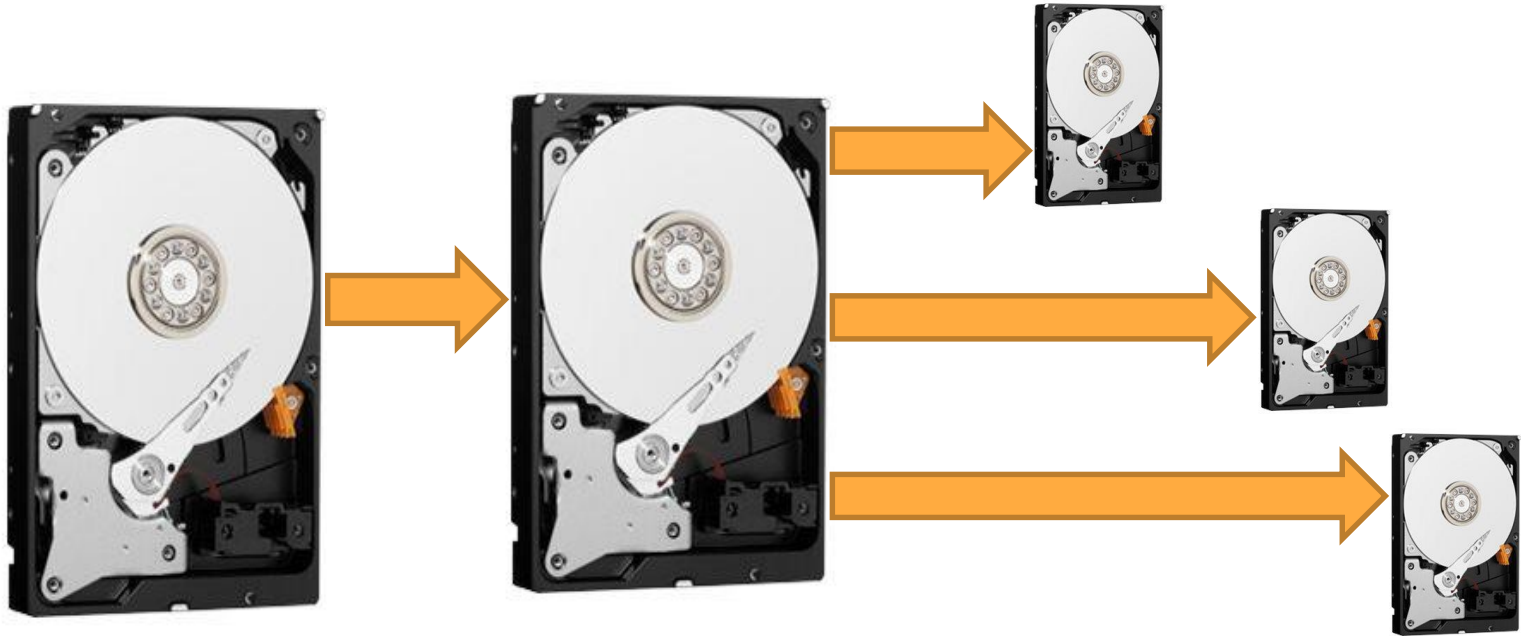
Involves collecting volatile information that resides in registries, cache and Ram

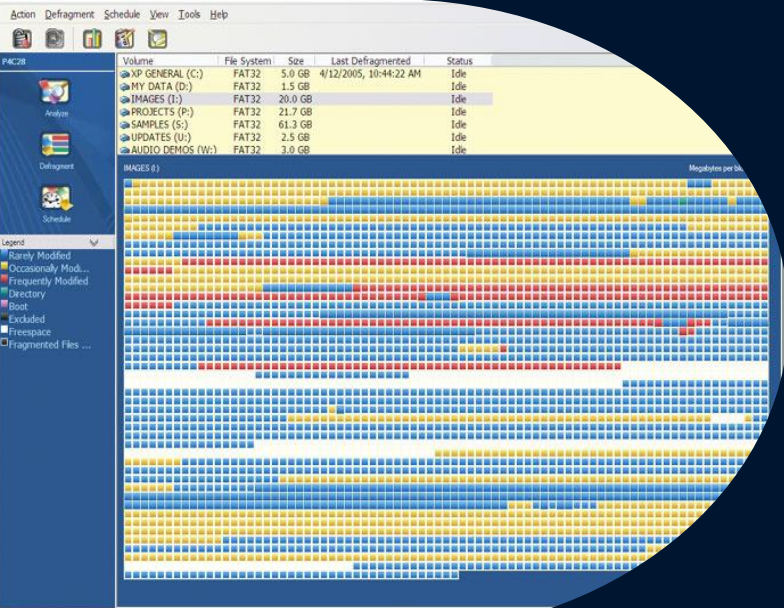
- **Static Acquisition**

Acquisition of data that remain unaltered even if the system is powered off



Imaging Methods



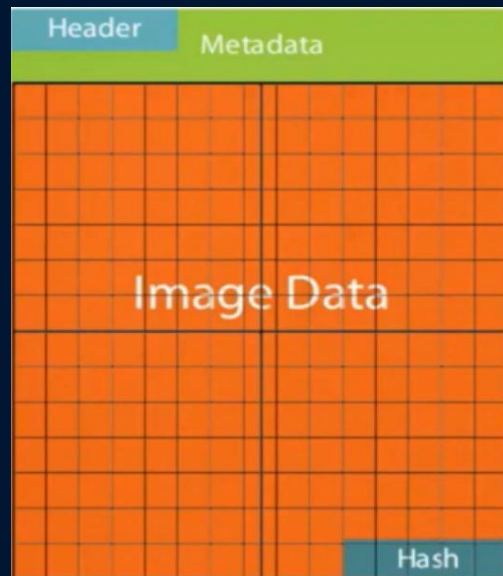


What to Image?

- Files and folders
- Erased files and folders space
- Operating system files
- Boot partition
- Partition Table
- File System Formatting
- Bit copy or sector copy
- ,,,,,,,

Inside Image

- Image data
- Metadata
 - Name of origin device
 - Name of forensics investigator
 - Time and date of acquisition
 - Case Number
- Cryptographic hash value
 - To check if changes have occurred
- One Image in multiple physical files
- Data compression to reduce size



Memory Dumping Tools

Memory Dumping using dumpit.exe

```
C:\WINDOWS\system32\cmd.exe - DumpIt.exe -h
04/12/2006 17:53 105 264 pspasswd.exe
27/04/2010 11:04 169 848 PsService.exe
04/12/2006 17:53 207 664 pssshutdown.exe
04/12/2006 17:53 187 184 pssuspend.exe
10/02/2007 09:46 64 126 Pstools.chm
06/11/2007 09:17 39 psversion.txt
18/07/2011 13:29 743 README.txt
17 fichier(s) 3 222 169 octets
2 Rép(s) 2 563 469 312 octets libres

C:\remotetools>DumpIt.exe -h
DumpIt - v1.3.2.20110401 - One click memory memory dumper
Copyright (c) 2007 - 2011, Matthieu Suiche <http://www.msuiche.net>
Copyright (c) 2010 - 2011, MoonSols <http://www.moonsols.com>

Address space size: 536870912 bytes < 512 Mb>
Free space size: 2563469312 bytes < 2444 Mb>

* Destination = \\?\C:\remotetools\0Z-C06A6A6F2D3C-20121022-172945.raw
--> Are you sure you want to continue? [y/n] y
+ Processing... Success.
```

There is Other Tools for Windows Dump Such as :
Volatility , FastDump, Memoryze

Memory Forensics

What inside Memory ?

- Network Connections
- Suspicious Processes or DLLs
- Services(Listening)
- Malware
- Registry Content
- Possible decryption Keys reside in memory
- Check injected Code, Hooked APIs ,,, etc





Anti-forensics Techniques !

How to detect & Stop Them ?

What is Anti-forensics?

Tools and Techniques That Frustrate Forensics Tools

➤ **Why Anti Forensics is a challenge?**

- **Hard or Impossible to retrieve information during and investigation**
- **Limit Identification and Collection of evidence by investigators**
- **Analyst Confusion – Normal and abnormal Process**
- **The Ability to remain invisible and stealthy**



What to do to stop them?

- **Update Your Skillsets**
- **Arm Yourself With Awesome and New Tools**
- **Know Your Adversary True Intents**
- **Check out Mittre Attack Regularly**



Anti Forensics Methods

- **Encryption(On storage and Network)**
- **Steganography**
- **File Wiping**
- **Disk Destruction**



Anti Forensics Detecting & Countermeasure

How To Detect

1. Live Forensics

- Perform OS Scan
- Volatile Data – Memory Dump
- Toolset to capture AF Techniques

2. Dead Forensics

- Full Disk Image



How to countermeasure

- **Acknowledge some tools and technique to overcome.**
- **Verifying result using Multiple Tools**
- **Save data where the attacker can not get at it for further analysis**
- **Improve the weaknesses in you forensics process**



Windows Forensics

- Master File Table(MFT)
- Data Streams
- Registry Hives
- Prefetch
- Event Logs
- ThumbCache
- LNK (,lnk) Files



Windows Forensics

- Create a timeline of events occurred before the incident
- Determine the root cause of the incident
- Collect all the related artifacts to the attack
- Restore deleted files & directories related to the incident



“What Doesn’t Kill You
Makes You Stronger”

–Friedrich Nietzsche–

THANKS!

Do you have any Questions?

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