FORFUN

Week 6 Anti-Forensics
Soraya Harding & Rahim Taheri

Session Content

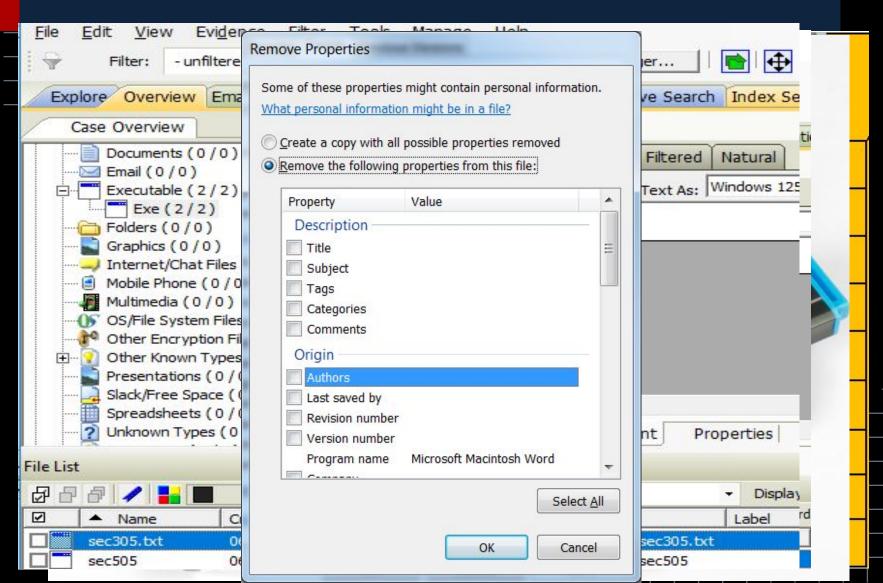
- Introduction to Anti-Forensics
- Data Hiding Techniques
- Data Encryption
- Data Forgery
- Data Deletion
- Conclusions

Introduction to Anti-Forensics

Anti-Forensics

- The use of techniques and tools to hide, modify or remove potential evidence
- Making investigations on digital media more difficult or impossible to conduct and therefore, more expensive.
- Anti-Forensic techniques
 - Data Hiding
 - Data Encryption
 - Data Forgery
 - Data Deletion

Attacks on Investigation Processes

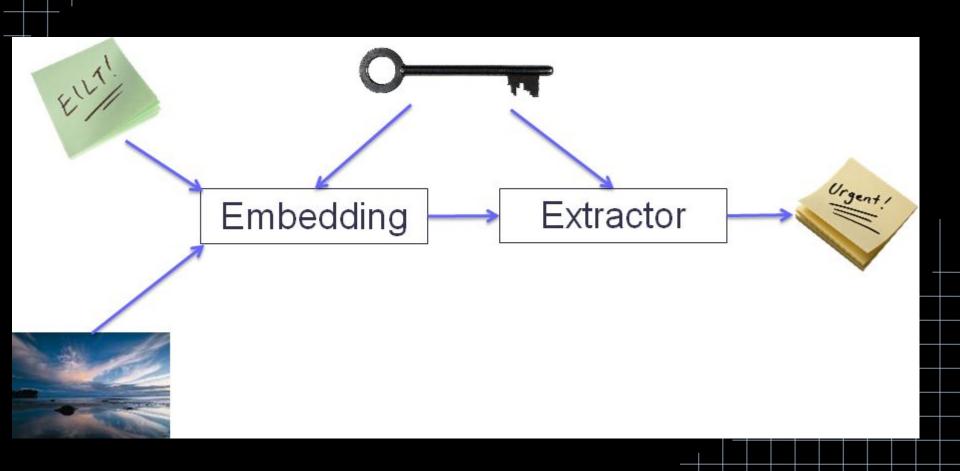


Data Hiding

Steganography

- Steganography is the art of covered writing
- The purpose of steganography is to hide the real content of a message from a third party.
- This differs from cryptography, the art of secret writing, which is intended to make a message unreadable by a third party but does not hide the existence of the secret communication.
- Although steganography is separate and distinct from cryptography, there are many analogies between the two, and some authors categorize steganography as a form of cryptography.

Steganography



History

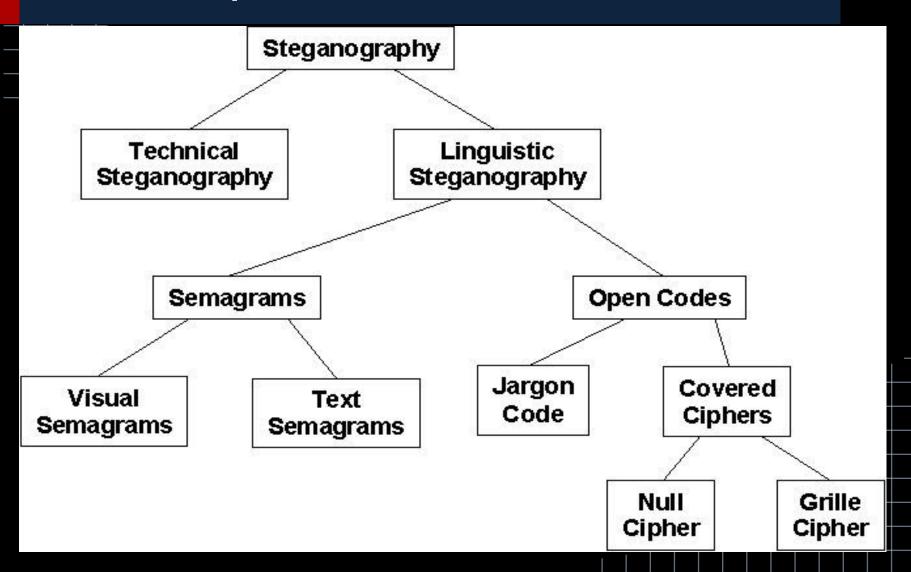
- In ancient times, messages were hidden on the back of wax writing tables, written on the stomachs of rabbits, or tattooed on the scalp of slaves.
- Invisible ink has been in use for centuries-for fun by children and students and for serious espionage by spies and terrorists.
- Microdots and microfilm, a staple of war and spy movies,
 came about after the invention of photography.

History



Dot Size
1 millimeter
456789-DDL123
456789-DDL12345678
456789-DDL12345678
456789-DDL12345678
COM-WWW.DATADOTUSA.COM123456789-DDL12345678
W.DATADOTUSA.COM
123456789-DDL12345678
W.DATADOTUSA.COM-WWW
156789-DDL123456789
DATADOTUSA.COM-WWW
156789-DDL123456789
DATADOTUSA.COM-WWW
156789-DDL123456789
DATADOTUSA.COM-WWW
156789-DDL123456789
DATADOTUSA.COM-WWW
Magnified View

Classification of Steganography Techniques



Techniques (1)

- Technical steganography uses scientific methods to hide a message
 - Examples: the use of invisible ink or microdots and other size-reduction methods.
- Linguistic steganography hides the message in the carrier in some nonobvious ways
- Semagrams hide information by the use of symbols or signs.
 - A visual semagram uses innocent-looking or everyday physical objects to convey a message, such as doodles or the positioning of items on a desk or Website.
 - A text semagram hides a message by modifying the appearance of the carrier text, such as subtle changes in font size or type, adding extra spaces, or different flourishes in letters.

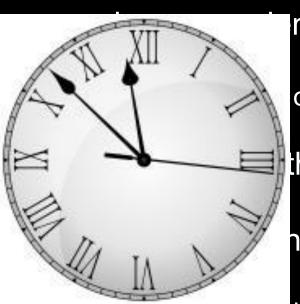
Techniques (1)

Technical steg a message

 Examples: the size-reduction n

 Linguistic steg carrier in some

Semagrams h signs.



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or microdots and other

the message in the

ne use of symbols or

A visual somedram uses innocent looking or everyday physical

Facebook is set to pay millions of pounds more in tax in the UK after a major overhaul of its tax structure.

Techniques (2)

- Open codes hide a message in a legitimate carrier message in ways that are not obvious to an unsuspecting observer. The carrier message is sometimes called the overt communication whereas the hidden message is the covert communication.
- Jargon code, as the name suggests, uses language that is understood by a group of people but is meaningless to others..
- Covered or concealment ciphers hide a message openly in the carrier medium so that it can be recovered by anyone who knows the secret for how it was concealed.

Null Ciphers

• Null ciphers are a way to hide a message in another without the use of a complicated algorithm. One of the simplest null ciphers is shown in a classic example below:

PRESIDENT'S EMBARGO RULING SHOULD HAVE IMMEDIATE NOTICE. GRAVE SITUATION AFFECTING INTERNATIONAL LAW. STATEMENT FORESHADOWS RUIN OF MANY NEUTRALS. YELLOW JOURNALS UNIFYING NATIONAL EXCITEMENT IMMENSELY.

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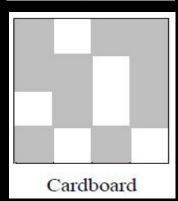
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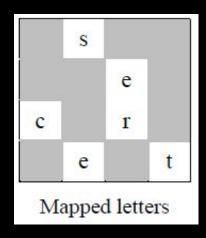
PERSHING SAILS FROM N.Y. JUNE 1

Grille Ciphers

A grille cipher employs a template that is used to cover the carrier message. The words that appear in the openings of the template are the hidden message.

p	S	k	r
t	u	e	1
c	a	r	q
h	e	n	t





secret

Modern Days Steganography

Simple Hiding Techniques

- An image or text block can be hidden under another image in a PowerPoint file.
- Messages can be hidden in the properties of a Word file.
- Messages can be hidden in comments in Web pages or in other formatting vagaries that are ignored by browsers.
- Text can be hidden as line art in a document by putting the text in the same colour as the background and placing another drawing in the foreground. The recipient could retrieve the hidden text by changing its colour.

Simple Hiding Techniques

```
-/+:
/hNMMO
/si099004-
yMMO9004-
sMMMOWd-
NMMMY?
```

Hey there! You found us. We are looking for a talented engineer to develop a critical infrastructure component that is to be a key part of the Apple ecosystem.

M

:

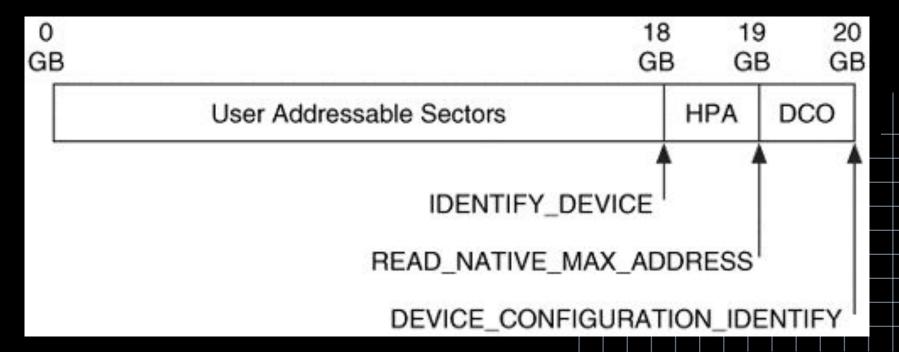
sJ.15:4

isp:1048 isp:1048

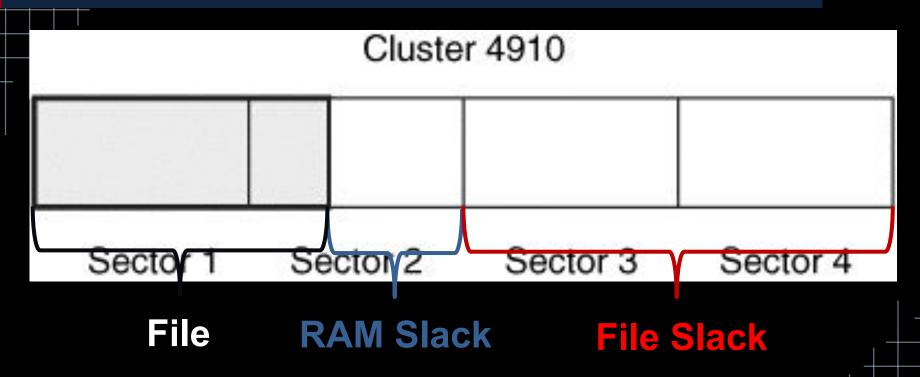
78sigv=1 28sigv=1

- Host Protected Area (HPA) and Disk Configuration
 Overlay (DCO)
 - HPA allows users to make a manufacturer reset
 - DCO allows a hard disk size to be limited
- Unused space in MBR
 - DOS partition 62 sectors
 - NTFS 2,047 sectors
- Slack space: File slack
 - Slacker part of the Metasploit Framework
- Bad sectors: \$BadClus in NTFS

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Digital Carriers

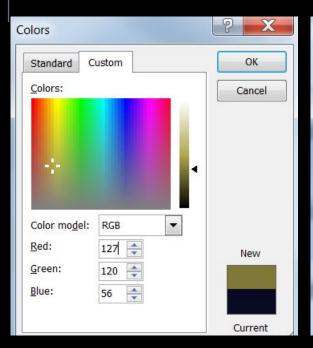
- Many common digital steganography techniques employ graphical images or audio files as the carrier medium.
- The most common steganography method in audio and image files employs some type of least significant bit substitution or overwriting.
- The high-order or most significant bit is the one with the highest arithmetic value (i.e., 2⁷=128)
- The low-order or least significant bit is the one with the lowest arithmetic value (i.e., 2⁰=1).

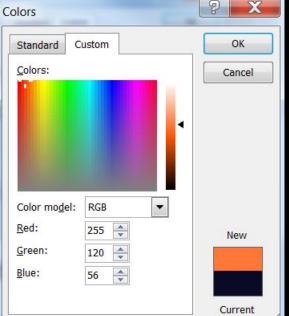
Digital Carriers

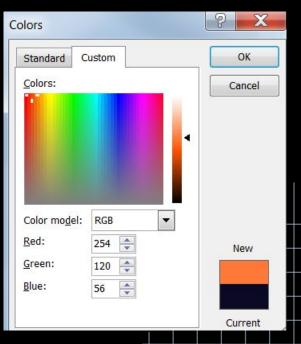
MSB

Original

LSB







Alternate Data Streams

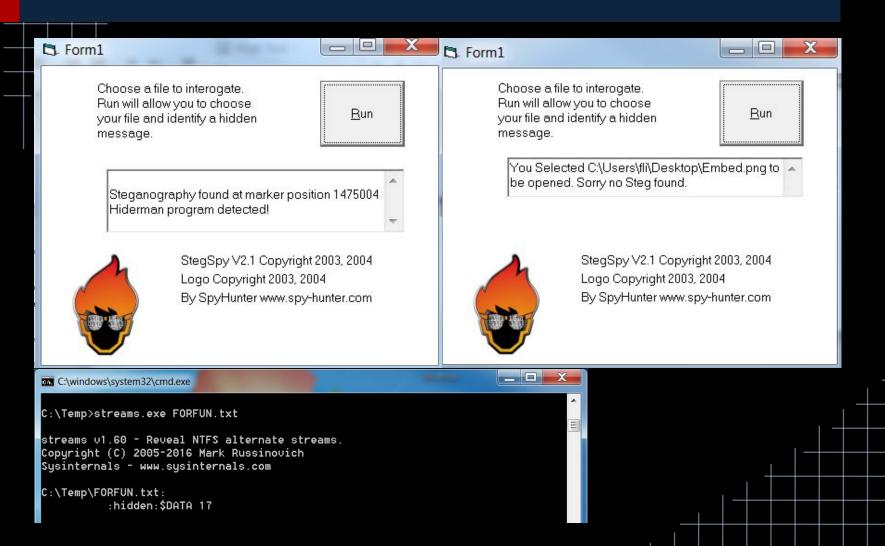
- Alternate Data Streams allow arbitrary metadata to be associated with files and directories on Windows NTFS
 - The size of the file will not be changed
 - If a file is moved, any ADS will move along with it.

```
C:\forensics\echo This is a hidden message \rightarrow New.txt:hidden
C:\forensics\dir
Volume in drive C has no label.
Volume Serial Number is 3E55-D555

Directory of C:\forensics

04/03/2016 10:15 \langle DIR\rangle
04/03/2016 10:15 \langle DIR\rangle
04/03/2016 10:15 \langle Directory
04/03/2016 10:15 \langle Directory
05/04/03/2016 10:15 \langle DIR\rangle
05/04/03/2016 10:15 \langle DIR\rangle
04/03/2016 10:15 \langle
```

Steganography Detection



Data Encryption

Encryption

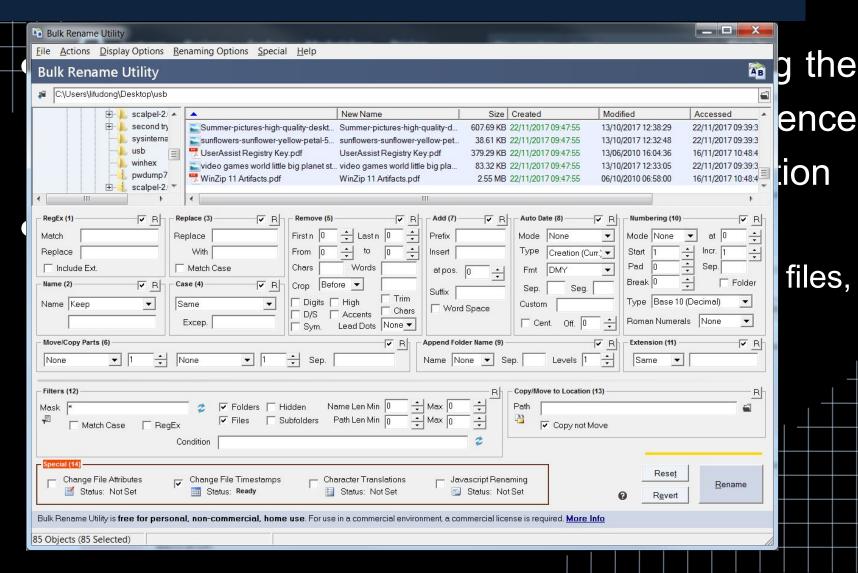
- Files are password protected and encrypted (e.g. Microsoft Office documents/Adobe PDF AES 256-bit)
- System is encrypted: Windows Encrypting File System (EFS)
- Storage is encrypted (e.g. encrypted USB sticks):
 Bitlocker (Windows) & FileVault(OSX)
- Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act (RIPA) forces individuals and organizations to release cryptographic keys up to 5 years in prison

Encryption

- Example October 2010 Refusal to provide computer password
 - o50 character password
 - Jailed for 16 weeks
 - ohttps://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-england-11479831

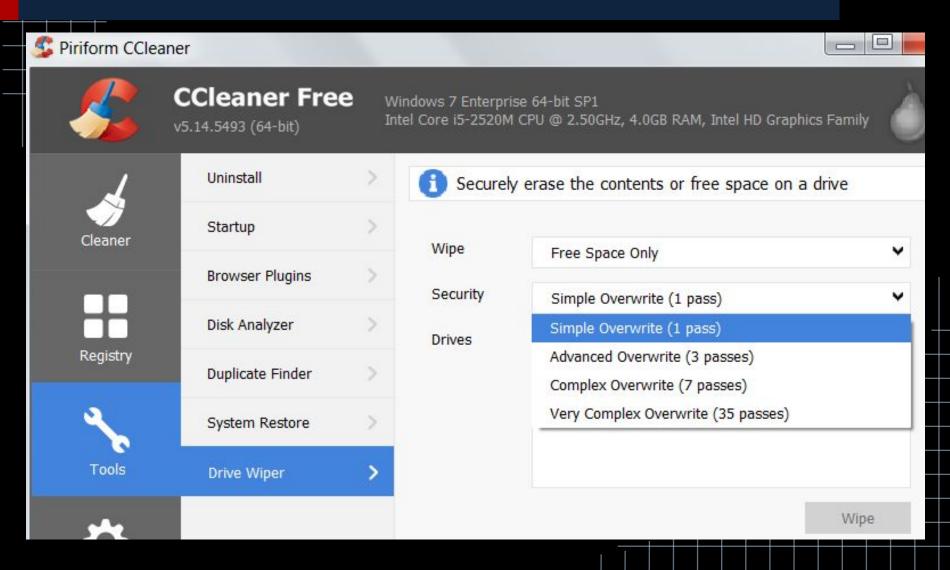
Data Forgery

Data Forgery



Data Deletion

Artifact Wiping



Physical Destruction

- Degaussing
 - Generates a magnetic field
 - Good for large storage media and quick sanitization
 - Only for magnetic media
 - Too expensive for average users
- Destruction
 - Disintegration, pulverization, melting, incineration
 - Shredding, sanding, acid bath

Conclusions

- Digital forensics is still very much in its infancy and the approaches and techniques currently used are being compromised
- Anti forensics is an extremely concerning area of development that questions the integrity of evidence found – leading to anti-anti-forensics – an understanding of what these anti-forensic tools do