Introduction to Security Forensics and Incident Handling

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Topic Outcomes

- Acquire data (from a disk) using `dd`
- Analyze image of disk from `dd` using forensics tools including Autopsy/Sleuth Kit , Foremost
- Recover deleted files off a disk



Scenario

Imagine you have been attacked, compromised, or is involved in a criminal incident. What's the evidence? What happened? When? Who was involved?



What is Forensics?

- Preservation (of computer media)
- Identification (of computer media)
- Extraction (of computer media)
- Interpretation
- Documentation



The Process

- Assess the situation
- Acquire data
- Analyze data
- Report



Law Enforcement: Before Accessing Situation, Obtain Search Warrant

APPLICATION FOR SEARCH WARRANT G.L. c. 276, §§ 1-7	TRIAL COURT OF MASSACHUSETTS COURT DEPARTMENT
NAME OF APPLICANT	DIVISION
POSITION OF APPLICANT	SEARCH WARRANT DOCKET NUMBER
I, the undersigned APPLICANT, being duly sworn, depose and say that	at:
I have the following information based upon the attached affidavit(s which is (are) incorporated herein by reference.), consisting of a total of pages,
2. Bases upon this information, there is PROBABLE CAUSE to believe	ve that the property described below:
has been stolen, embezzled, or obtained by false pretenses. is intended for use or has been used as the means of committi has been concealed to prevent a crime from being discovered. is unlawfully possessed or concealed for an unlawful purpose. is evidence of a crime or is evidence of criminal activity. other (specify)	ng a crime.
I am seeking the issuance of a warrant to search for the following p searched for as particularly as possible):	roperty (describe the property to be
Based upon this information, there is also probable cause to believe at (identify the exact location or description of the place(s) to be	
which is occupied by and/or in possession of:	
on the person or in the possession of (identify any specific pers	on(s) to be searched):
on any person present who may be found to have such propert or her control or to whom such property may have been deliver	
THEREFORE, I respectfully request that the court issue a Warrant and the above described place(s) and person(s), if any, to be searched, and any part thereof, if found, be seized and brought before the court, toget the court may deem proper. have previously submitted the same application.	directing that such property or evidence or
PRINTED NAME OF APPLICANT	SIGNED UNDER THE PENALTIES OF PERJURY
	x
SWORN AND SUBSCRIBED TO BEFORE	Signature of Applicant
X	DATE
<u> </u>	



SEARCH WARRANT

G.L. c. 276, §§ 1-7

TRIAL COURT OF MASSACHUSETTS	
	COURT DEPARTMENT
	DIVISION
	SEARCH WARRANT DOCKET NUMBER

Court Department.

SIGNATURE OF JUSTICE, CLERK-MAGISTRATE OR ASSISTANT CLERK

PRINTED NAME OF JUSTICE, CLERK-MAGISTRATE OR ASSISTANT CLERK

TO THE SHERIFFS OF OUR SEVERAL COUNTIES OR THEIR DEPUTIES, ANY STATE POLICE OFFICER, OR ANY CONSTABLE OR POLICE OFFICER OF ANY CITY OR TOWN, WITHIN OUR COMMONWEALTH: Proof by affidavit, which is hereby incorporated by reference, has been made this day and I find that there is PROBABLE **CAUSE** to believe that the property described below: has been stolen, embezzled, or obtained by false pretenses. is intended for use or has been used as the means of committing a crime. has been concealed to prevent a crime from being discovered. is unlawfully possessed or concealed for an unlawful purpose. is evidence of a crime or is evidence of criminal activity. other (specify) YOU ARE THEREFORE COMMANDED within a reasonable time and in no event later than seven days from the issuance of this search warrant to search for the following property: at: which is occupied by and/or in possession of: on the person or in the possession of (identify any specific person(s) to be searched): You are are not also authorized to conduct the search at any time during the night. You are are not also authorized to enter the premises without announcement.

You are are not also commanded to search any person present who may be found to have such property in his or her possession or under his or her control or to whom such property may have been delivered.

YOU ARE FURTHER COMMANDED if you find such property or any part thereof, to bring it, and when appropriate,

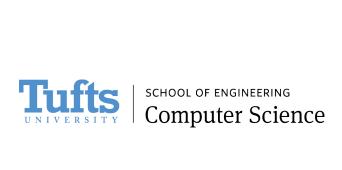
Division of the

the persons in whose possession it is found before the

DATE ISSUED

WITNESS:

FIRST OR ADMINISTRATIVE JUSTICE



RETURN OF OFFICER SERVING SEARCH WARRANT A search warrant must be executed as soon as reasonably possible after its issuance, and in any case may not be valid executed more than 7 days after its issuance. The executing officer must file his or her return with the court named in the warrant within 7 days after the warrant is issued. G.L. c. 276, §3A. This search warrant was issued on ______, 20 _____, and I have executed it as follows: (attach additional pages as necessary) This inventory was made in the presence of: I swear that this inventory is a true and detailed account of all property taken by me on this search warrant. SIGNATURE OF PERSON MAKING SEARCH DATE AND TIME OF SEARCH SWORN AND SUBSCRIBED TO BEFORE Signature of Justice, Clerk-Magistrate or Assistant Clerk PRINTED NAME OF PERSON MAKING SEARCH TITLE OF PERSON MAKING SEARCH DATE SWORN AND SUBSCRIBED TO



Terminology

- Volatile data: RAM, processes
- Non-volatile data: Hard disks, USB drives
- Physical acquisition: Bit-by-bit copy of entire physical store
- Logical acquisition: Bit-by-bit copy of directories and files on a file system partition
- Write blockers: "Devices that allow acquisition of information on a drive without creating the possibility of accidentally damaging the drive contents. They do this by allowing read commands to pass but by blocking write commands" [1]
- **Chain-of-custody**: Chronological documentation from "crade-to-grave" (i.e., warrant, seizure, custody, control, transfer, analysis, disposal)



To Ponder

- What could possibly go wrong if you don't use a write blocker to acquire evidence, data?
- What are the pros and cons of physical vs logical acquisition? When would you want to use one over the other?



Forensics Tools

- strings
- md5/sha1/sha256/sha512
- dd
- FTK
- Encase
- stegdetect
- Sleuth Kit and Autopsy
- Foremost



Demo Time

- dd
- Sleuth Kit and Autopsy
- Foremost



Incident Handling

- Generalized and broad term
- Incorrect?
 - Incident Handling (IH) is the logistics, communications, coordination, and planning functions needed in order to resolve an incident in a calm and efficient manner.
 - Incident Response (IR) is all of the technical components required in order to analyze and contain an incident.
 - https://isc.sans.edu/forums/diary/Incident+Response+vs+Incident+Handling/6205
- Rebuttal by Richard Bejtlich
 - tl;dr IH and IR are the same
 - https://taosecurity.blogspot.com/2009/04/speaking-of-incident-response.html



Why Incident Handling is Important

- Chaos
- Barking up the wrong trees
- Dead-end investigations
- Hard to accumulate knowledge, experience
- Legal issues
- Cost overruns
- Organization (i.e., do not know who to contact)



Incident Handling vs Forensics

- There are overlaps
- Forensics: "finding and documenting the actions of a person or persons in relation to other people or places or activities. Must have a strong understanding of where and how data is stored, how data is created, how to recover that data in a forensically sound manner and how to analyze the recovered data." [2]
- Incident Handling: generally speaking, must be well versed with many facets of IT and information security.



Incident Handling Phases

- Preparation
- Identification
- Containment
- Eradication
- Recovery
- Lessons Learned
- Take SANS' SEC504: Hacker Tools, Techniques, Exploits, and Incident Handling https://www.sans.org/course/hacker-techniques-exploits-incident-handling
- Read: https://www.sans.org/readingroom/whitepapers/incident/incident-handlers-handbook-33901



For a Deeper Dive into Incident Handling

- Take SANS' SEC504: Hacker Tools, Techniques, Exploits, and Incident Handling https://www.sans.org/course/hacker-techniques-exploits-incident-handling
 - Yours truly is an alumnus of the course back in 2007
 - SANS GCIH certification https://www.giac.org/certification/certified-incident-handler-gcih
- Read: https://www.sans.org/reading-room/whitepapers/incident/incident-handlers-handbook-33901



Anti-Forensics (or countering against forensics)

- Full-disk wipe using DoD 5220.22-M
 - https://www.nispom.org/NISPOM_2006.pdf
- Remove logs
- Steganography
- Encryption (full-disk, VeraCrypt, BitLocker for Windows, FileVault for macOS)
- Put disk into BBQ or fire pit



Forensics

- 1. http://forensicswiki.org/wiki/Write-Blockers
- 2. http://exforensis.blogspot.com/2009/09/how-is-computer-forensics-different.html

