

Digital Footprints:

Emerging Issues in Computer Forensics

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A few figures ...

- 2006: 13.9m UK households have Internet access (57%); 69% of Internet connections use broadband access
- Internet sales to households = £21.4bn
- 14.6% UK businesses sold over the Internet;
 56.3% made purchases; Business purchases over the Internet + £72.8bn
- 70% UK businesses had a website
- 50.5% UK businesses interact with central and local government over the Internet





Cost of Personal Computers...



Packard Bell 2380 Desktop PC + 15" TFT Monitor

This great value desktop PC Ima great value deaktop PC comes complete with a powerful AMD Athlon 64 3800+ processor, a huge 16B of RAM and a 160GB hard drive that can hold up to 40,000 songs! Plus burn all of your files, music and films to disc with the built-in DVD ReWriter.

Save a total of over £100 only when you reserve online or order for delivery only for a limited time!

Web Exclusive Price inc VAT



Compaq Intel Pentiu Dual Core Laptop PC

This unbeatable value Compaq laptop has a powerful Dual Core processor, a massive 1GB memory and 80GB hard drive. This laptop also comes pre-installed with Windows Vista Home Premium, perfect for all your home and office computing needs. Don't miss out on this fantastic deal.

- 1GB Memory
 80GB Hard Drive

(C542EA)

Price inc VAT £479.99

- £400 = 5 days' earnings @ £30,000 pa
- Many households now have several PCs, including obsolete ones
 - → The lowest speed of DSL service available in west **European and North** American markets costs households 1% or less of median monthly income (EIU, 2007)

Cost of Media Storage



Freecom 4GB DATABAR USB 2

In stock now quicklinx: 4BCVI8 mfr#: 28154

ReducedIII





Maxtor Personal Storage 400GB 7200RPM USB2 16MB

In stock now quicklinx: 4HVKI8 mfr#: STM304004EHC201

Fantastic Price!!! £79.99 inc vat

18p / 1000 MB! 1 MB=100,000 items of correspondence; 20,000 medium-res pictures; 250 songs



Hitachi Deskstar T7250 320GB U133 7200RPM 3.5inch 8MB

In stock now quicklinx: 4D1GI8 mfr#: 0A33405

£58.46 inc vat



Buffalo 1TB Terastation Pro

In stock now quicklinx: 419QI8 mfr#: TS-1.0TGL/R5-1

Fanrastic Value, Whilst Stocks Last!!! £439.99 inc vat



Non-conventional computers and/or storage media

















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Overview

- Types of Crime
- Sources and Types of Digital Evidence
- Some Challenging cases
- Emerging Problems
- How to Instruct a Computer Expert

Types of Crimes

- New Hi-Tech Crimes
- Old Crimes / New Methods
- Almost Any Crime / Digital Evidence is important

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Crimes

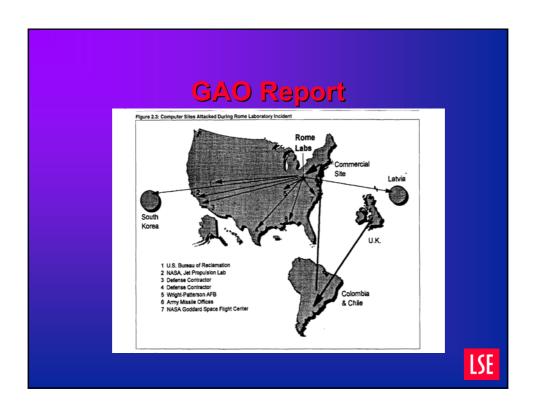
- "Computer Fraud"
- "Hacking"

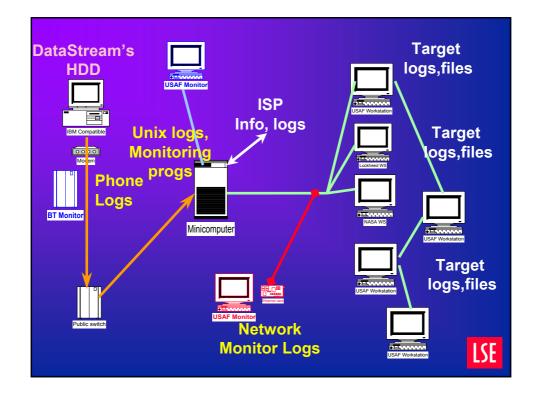


1994 multiplesite global hack – DataStream Cowboy/Kuji – "information warfare"

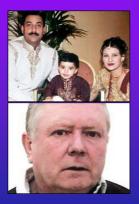


Computer program which deducts 1p from many accounts and deposits them to fraudster's benefit





Crimes



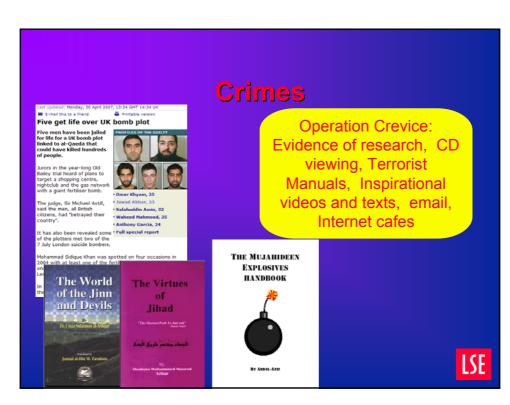
Multiple murder to acquire haulage business as cover for narcotics trafficking – Regan convicted via cellsite evidence but computer held drafts of a document agreeing sale of business

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Crimes



"People smuggling" /
snakesheads
58 dead Chinese
immigrants at Dover in
2002; on computer of 2nd
defendant: apparent draft
asylum applications +
email usage by third party







crimes

W0nderland Club: NCS-lead Operation Cathedral – global investigation – lead to changes in sentencing and setting-up of NCS/POLIT and CEOP > Op Ore:

Libraries of pictures; email + chats; "Traders' Handbook"

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Crimes

- Money Laundering
- Deception / Fraud
 - → Consumer, Business, Investment, Carousel
- Narcotics Importation / Distribution
- Handling Stolen Goods
- Harassment
- Sexual assault
- · Representation of the People Act
- Perjury
- · Attempt to pervert course of justice
- Police Disciplinary Proceedings

Sources of Computer Evidence

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How to Acquire Evidence

- By pre-planning system design
 - → Access Control Systems
 - → Audit logs
 - → Serialing of transactions
 - → Authentication of People, Files, Transactions
 - → Digital Finger-printing of documents, logs, etc
- Forensic Computing
 - → Unintended "digital footprints"
 - → Evidence identification
 - → Evidence Preservation
 - → Evidence Analysis, often based on reverse-engineering of OS, apps, etc

Hard Disk Evidence

- Substantive Documents
 - → Files, graphics, photos, etc
- · Recovery of deleted documents
- Emails
- Installed Programs
- Internet Activity
 - → Sites visited, files downloaded
- Timeline of activity
- Registration issues
- Passwords
- Earlier installations

Facts,
Corroboration.
Inferences,
Interpretations.
Indications of
Intent,
Research,
Planning,
"Bad
Character"

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Forensic procedures...

- Freezing the scene
 - → a formal process
 - → imaging
- Maintaining continuity of evidence
 - → controlled copying
 - → controlled print-out
- Contemporaneous notes > witness statements
- ACPO Good Practice Guide 4th edition due

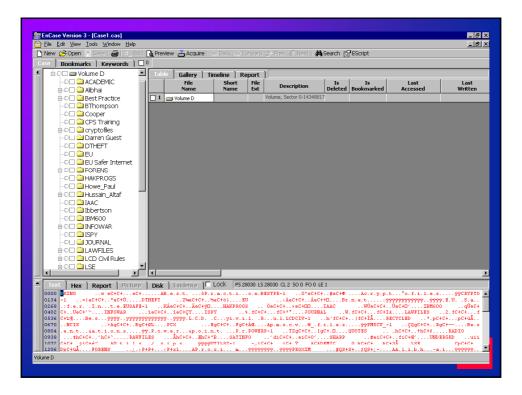
Disk Forensics

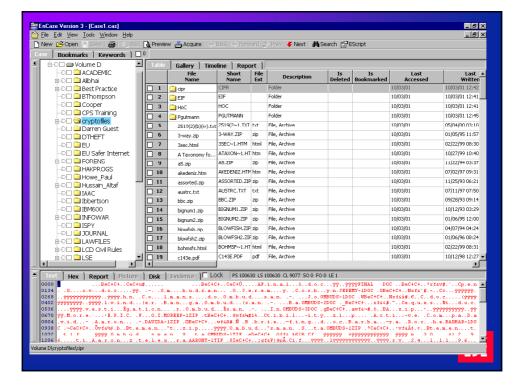
- Forensic imaging
 - → Captures every element on disk media
 - → Write-protect to prevent contamination
 - → Imaging products need to be able to cope with many disk operating systems
- Subsequent Analysis

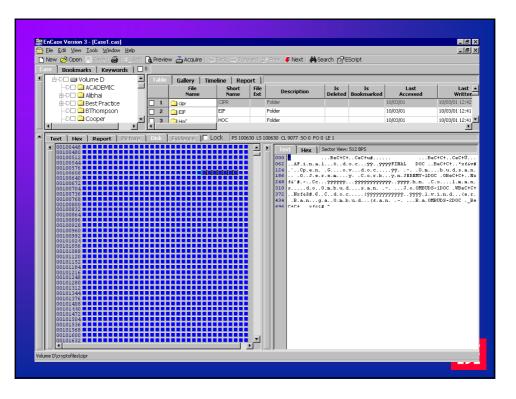
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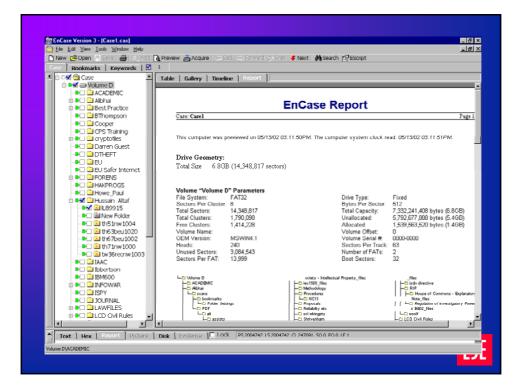
Disk Forensics

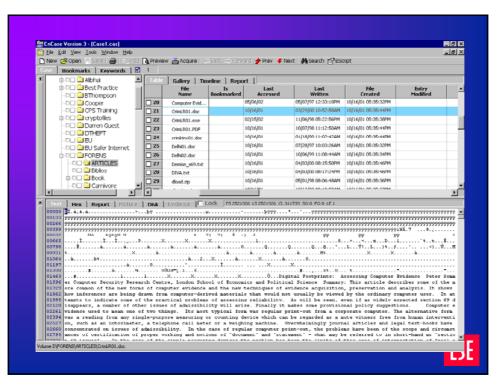
- First products appear end 1980s
- Disk "imaging" / bit-copy
- Subsequent analysis
- Report Creation
- "Tool-box" / "Integrated"
- Live Analysis
- DIBS / Safeback / Maresware / NTI
 Authentec (Vogon) / EnCase / AccessData
 FTK / ILOOK / ProDiscover

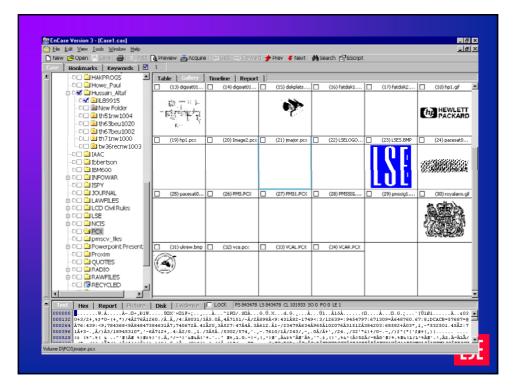












Disk Forensics

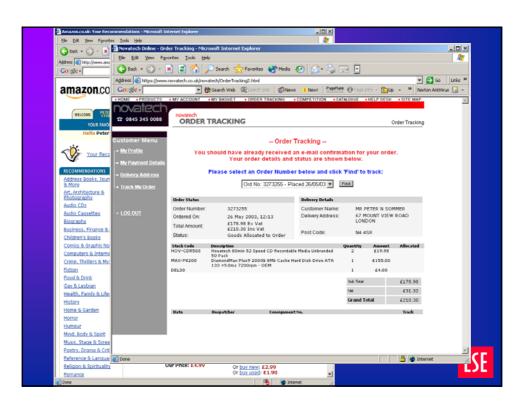
Most products for PC/Windows, but:

- TCT Coroner's Toolkit by Dan Farmer and Wietse Venema
- TASK
- SMART ASRData
- Sleuthkit
- Helix
- Farmerdude
- Blackbag (Apple OSX)

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File from remote computer

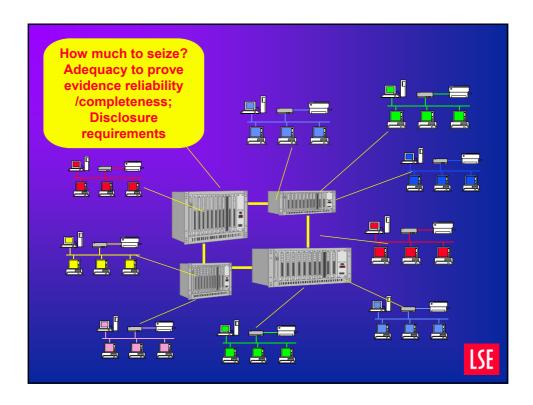
- But how do you demonstrate that the download is "reliable"?
 - → admissible
 - → authentic
 - → accurate
 - → complete
- What happens if you are downloading from a www site?
 - → caches local and at ISP
 - → dynamic pages, etc etc, XML etc



Controlled print-out from large mainframes

eg from banks, larger companies, government organisations

- · we can't "image" a clearing bank
- can we take a live "snapshot"?
- how do demonstrate the system is working properly?
- what forms might "improper working" take?
- · is the evidence complete?
- · how can the other side test?
- Disclosure CPIA compliance



Customer information from ISPs/CSPs

- usually by notice under RIPA, Chapter II or certificate under DPA, 1998, s 29(4) or production order under PACE
- evidence admissible under CJA,2003, s 117
- customer identity
- · time and duration of connection
- · ?? IP address assigned ??
- Data Retention legislation
- warrants to seize ISP equipment possible, but would have huge impact on ISP - and all its customers
- reliability / testing ??

External Logs

- System Logs
- Web Logs
- Intrusion Detection System Logs
- Anti-Virus Logs
- ISP Logs
 - → RADIUS
 - → Web-Logs

Subject to DPA/ RIPA authorisation!

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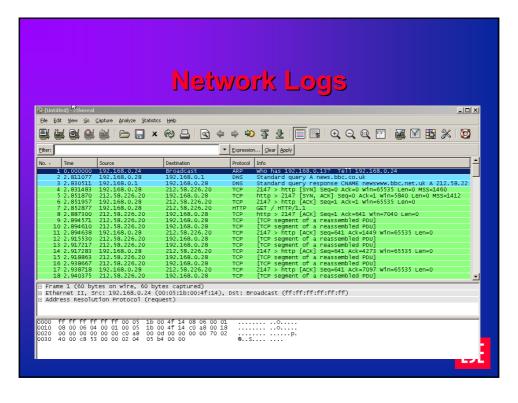
Squid Logs

1007949021.553 86 192.168.0.103 TCP_MEM_HIT/200 6947 GET http://us.al.yimg.com/us.yimg.com/i/ww/m5v5.gif graeme NONE/- image/gif
1007949022.484 4374 192.168.0.103 TCP_MISS/200 22349 GET http://www.yahoo.com/
graeme DIRECT/64.58.76.223 text/html
1007949022.884 74 192.168.0.103 TCP_HIT/200 4043 GET http://us.al.yimg.com/us.yimg.com/a/ya/yahoo.promotions/fp2.gif graeme NONE/- image/gif
1007949022.888 4418 192.168.0.103 TCP_HITS/000 0 GET http://us.al.yimg.com/us.yimg.com/u/us/auc/b/auc16.1.gif graeme NONE/- image/gif
1007949028.056 4569 192.168.0.103 TCP_HISS/000 0 GET http://us.il.yimg.com/us.yimg.com/i/us/sh/pr/hol01/rb.gif graeme NONE/- image/gif
1007949028.059 4604 192.168.0.103 TCP_HISS/000 0 GET http://us.il.yimg.com/us.yimg.com/i/us/sh/pr/hol01/rb.gif graeme NONE/- image/gif
1007949028.059 4604 192.168.0.103 TCP_HISS/000 0 GET http://us.il.yimg.com/us.yimg.com/i/space.gif graeme NONE/- image/gif
1007949028.053 4346 192.168.0.103 TCP_HISS/000 0 GET http://us.al.yimg.com/us.yimg.com/i/space.gif graeme NONE/- image/gif
1007949028.054 4258 192.168.0.103 TCP_HISS/000 0 GET http://us.al.yimg.com/us.yimg.com/av/av/anchor/ahopping/ads/neu37/dell.gif graeme NONE/- image/gif
1007949028.233 1163 192.168.0.103 TCP_HISS/302 148 GET http://www.yahoo.com/r/m1 graeme INIECT/64.59.76.227 - 1007949028.233 1163 192.168.0.103 TCP_HISS/302 148 GET http://www.yahoo.com/r/m1 graeme INIECT/64.59.76.227 - 1007949032.096 73 192.168.0.103 TCP_HIT/200 1365 GET http://us.il.yimg.com/us.yimg.com/i/us/pim/maillogin.gif graeme NONE/- image/gif
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Hun, net/images/sp.gif
H bun, net/images/inuxpower2.png
lwn.net/images/inuxpower2.png
lwn.net/images/eklektixsm.png
stats.lwn.net/pitrans.gif
lwn.net/2002/0214/security.php3

lwn.net/images/security.png (96,03% to 100,00%) 60,00% Fri Feb 15 08:48 2002

l h - hal



Interception

- Product of Interception Warrants under RIPA, 2000
 - → material comes from ISPs/CSPs, whose technical cooperation is needed
 - → conditions of warrant issue must be met
 - → communications data (who is connected to what, when and for how long) plus content (what is said or transmitted) can both be coll
 - → content can only be used for investigation
 - → communications data is adm

How, in the digital domain, can we differentiate "communications" data

and content?

Computer Intrusion

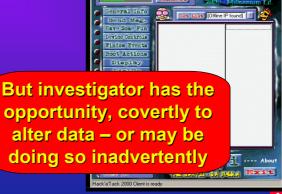
- Product of "interference with property" warrant under Police Act, 1997, Computer Misuse Act, 1990, exceptions
 - → covers covert entry into computers
 - → installation of keystroke monitors, etc
 - → legally tricky because relatively untried
 - → evidence from suspect's computers has been compromised and may therefore be questioned
 - s 78 PACE, 1984
 - · in cross examination

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Computer Intrusion

"Remote Management Tools"

- Back Orifice
- Sub Seven
- Hack'a'Tack
- · D.I.R.T
- Magic Lantern
- SpectorSoft Pro



Movement Trails

- Bank records
 - → ATM usage
- · Credit card records
- Retail store records
- CCTV
 - → Analogue, digital
- Telephone Records
 - → Fixed, Mobile
- · (Future) Identity Card usage



Some challenging cases

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Paedophile cases

Typical evidence:

- investigating Officer's logs IRC, newsgroups etc
- ISP data RADIUS logs etc
- Credit Card transactions
- On accused's HDD
 - → Offending files
 - → Email, Internet cache, Internet search terms, Chat, Peer-to-Peer activity
 - → "Bad character"/propensity indications

Evidence in W0nderland

- Seized computers, data media
- Substantive files
 - → pictures
 - → texts
- Recovered "undeleted" material
- IRC, FTP
 - → chat, configuration, logs
- Bestcrypt encryption
 - → configuration, logs
- Zip (file compression)
 - → configuration, logs

To demonstrate conspiracy:

- · Content of transactions
- · Commonality of material
- Commonality of modus operandi
- Form and extent of "transactions"

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Operation Ore

- Landslide was an Internet subscription fulfilment service for websites offering obscene and indecent material
- Investigated by US Postal Service during 1999
- Raided September 1999
- Databases of customer transaction records found on various Sun Servers

Operation Ore

- Database contained customer names, addresses & credit card details – 300,000 transaction representing 100,000 individual, 7,200 in UK
- Details passed to UK National Crime Squad; National Criminal Intelligence Service obtained background on each suspect
- Individual cases handled by UK local police forces

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Operation Ore

- Most successful prosecutions depended on what was found on suspects' hard-drives etc
 - → "making", "possession"
- Some prosecutions "incitement" on the basis of the US work
 - → 7 computers, 11 hard-disks
 - → "propensity" evidence



Credit Card Factories

Found on computer:

- Credit card numbers
- Downloading software
- · Designs for cards
- Specialist card-printing software

Found on premises:

- Card printers
- Card embossers





- Large-scale software piracy Operation Buccaneer in the US, Operation Blossom in the UK
- "DrinkorDie"
- Several TB of disks seized during investigation of linked warez groups
- UK case lasted several months
- Significant problems of managing and analysing large quantities of data

Op Blossom

- Essentially a US investigation,, with UK local aspects
- Problems of proving a "conspiracy"
- 3rd party disclosure
- Disclosure from overseas agencies
- US witnesses had made plea bargains
- Suspicion of agent provocateur activity
- Problems of multiple defence teams
- =£11 m in costs (??)

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Software Piracy in general

- Cracked files
- NFO "boast" files
- Serials lists
- · (Rarely) specialist analysis software
- Emails
- Chat Logs
- FTP and web-servers, etc

Computer Forensics & Terrorism Cases

- Terrorism prosecutions present very little difficulty if an attack has taken place – provided you can find the perpetrators
- But most actual terrorism trials depend on proving intentions
 - → To incite
 - → To conspire
 - → To prepare
- Typical defences are:
 - → I am sympathetic but hadn't formed an intention; I knew the others but

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Computer Forensics & Terrorism Cases

- Interception Evidence inadmissible, Bugging and surveillance evidence risky and expensive
- You can show intent (and propensity) by reference to:
 - → Files found on disk
 - · Terrorism manuals
 - · "Intelligence"
 - · Circuit diagrams
 - → Web searches
 - → Emails
 - → Chat etc

Computer Forensics & Terrorism Cases

Crevice:

- → Instructed after trial start
- → Precise prosecution evidence unclear until very late
- → LSC/VHCC procedures
- → How far can defence teams co-operate?
- → What happens when counsel thinks defendant isn't being candid – and worries what a computer investigation might find?

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Emerging Problems

Emerging Problems

- Ever larger quantities requiring analysis
 - → Current platforms inadequate in terms of computer resources
 - → Can we select?
- "Live" examinations
 - → How do we execute?
 - → Are they reliable?
 - → How does other side test?

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Emerging Problems

- Encryption
 - → VISTA, etc
 - → Trusted Computing techniques
 - → Consequences of DRM
 - → Will computers of the future be encrypted by default?
- IP-protecting legislation makes reverse engineering more difficult
 - → May have impact on forensic analysis software

Emerging Problems

Large Case Management

- 60 plus "critical" computers not uncommon
- Police and LE have permanent teams, defence do not
- Not feasible for everything to be printed out
- Popular "forensic" software too complex for untrained to use
- But case may rely on forensic artefacts
- Disclosure rules difficult to interpret for computer hard-disks
- Should be discussed fully at Case Management hearings

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Forensic Computing

Forensic Computing / Computer Forensics has developed outside the main traditions of "Forensic Science"

Speed of change makes "peer reviewed" testing of methods difficult

- do we ignore new modes of crime because we haven't tested our forensic tools?
- do we expose juries to lengthy technical disputes between experts?

Forensic Computing

Constant novelty:

- Forensic computing tracks all changes in technology – and social structures and conventions
- Insufficient time for usual cycle of peerreviewed publication of new and tested forensic techniques and discoveries
- The greater the novelty, the greater the need for testability

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Rate of Change

Uolume in drive E is IMAGE
Uolume Serial Mumber is FEB3-FPM5
Directory of Ex-

Uolume Serial Mumber is FEB3-FPM5
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Uolume Serial Mumber is FEB3-FPM5
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Uolume Serial Mumber is FEB3-FPM5
Directory of Ex-
Uolume Serial
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Rate of Change ...



Windows Vista: 2007

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Windows Vista

- Changed folder locations
- New file and disk back-up facilities (disk imaging plus "shadow copy")
- New means of recording date and time stamps
- In-built file indexing
- Drive encryption
- Email storage wholly changed
- · Increased use of metadata or tags
- · Changed thumbnails database, etc etc

Rates of Change: Social Structures

- Bulletin Boards
- Email
- Newsgroups
- Mail List Servers
- Internet Relay Chat IRC
- Commercial Online Communities CompuServe, AOL, Yahoo Groups
- Commercial Chat
- Peer-to-Peer 3 + generations
- Blogs
- Modern Online Communities MySpace, Bebo, etc.

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For each of these are

specialist items of

software; and forensic

artefacts from which inferences can be drawn

Rates of Change: Types of E-commerce

- Web-sites + phone call
- Web-sites + email purchase
- Web-sites + use of 3rd party credit validation
- Web-sites + immediate fulfilment via credit card
- Internet-only payment schemes PayPal etc
- Web-sites that track their customers and offer recommendations
- Web-based auction services

Instructing Forensic Computing Experts

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Instructing Forensic Computing Experts

- What role?
 - → Prosecution
 - Decision may already have been made by LE investigators
 - Imaging, Evidence Capture
 - Analysis
 - Investigations
 - Evidence production
 - Background explanations and opinion
 - → Defence

Instructing Forensic Computing Experts

Defence

- What role?
 - Due diligence
 - · Explanations to Defence Team
 - · Investigation to support defendant's claims
 - Expert-to-Expert Meetings
 - · Provision of in-person testimony
- What expertise?
 - · Hard-disks / data recovery
 - Hard-disks / computer and internet usage
 - Internet activity
 - Big / specialist commercial applications
 - Socio/cultural/commercial explanations
- Tech Support

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Instructing Forensic Computing Experts

Defence

- Tech Support
 - → Facilities for counsel
 - → Will counsel need to use forensic software; should material be extracted to DVD etc?
 - → Case Management hearings / co-operation with Prosecution on technical matters
 - → Facilities for court
 - · Verification of Pros technical presentation exhibits

Instructing Forensic Computing Experts

Defence

- → Shortage of skilled practitioners
- → Remember the best experts are constantly having to make "availability" promises
- → Start early!
- → LSC
- → Shared Experts in Conspiracy cases
- → Staged Instructions
- → Case Management Requirements
- → Meetings between Experts
- → When the client may be lying to counsel ... do you want an expert examination?

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When the client may be lying to counsel ... do you want an expert examination?

- · Careful instruction of expert...
- Range of places an expert will look, techniques used, difficult to forecast
- Don't try to second-guess what an expert may find / be restricted from finding
- Staged instructions run the risk that you run out of time / funding
- · Warn the defendant of the risks!

Certification of Experts

- · What is the role for certification of experts?
 - → Who certifies?
 - → Against what criteria?
 - → Excellence vs competence
 - → obsolescence?
- Practicalities
 - → Complexity and rigour
 - → Who assesses?
 - → Cost to applicant / payment to assessor / scheme needs to be self-funded
- CRFP assesses "current competence"

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Digital Footprints:

Emerging Issues in Computer Forensics

Peter Sommer

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