

RSA[®]CONFERENCE2014

FEBRUARY 24 – 28 | MOSCONE CENTER | SAN FRANCISCO

Share.
Learn.
Secure.

Capitalizing on
Collective Intelligence

How to Catch an Insider Data Thief

SESSION ID: HUM-R03

Jonathan Grier

Principal

Grier Forensics

jdgrier@grierforensics.com



Concerning Confidentiality

To preserve client confidentiality, case information (names, places, dates and settings) has been omitted or altered.

The data and techniques presented have not been modified.



RSA[®]CONFERENCE2014

FEBRUARY 24 – 28 | MOSCONE CENTER | SAN FRANCISCO

Part I: Understanding



Can you find the data thief?

Data Exfiltration

I've received a number of questions both via e-mail and from customers, asking about data exfiltration. In the vast majority of cases, someone has a system (or an image acquired from a system) and wants to know what data was copied off that system, possibly onto a removable storage device. The fact of the matter is that there are a number of means by which a user can copy data off a system, such as by attaching files to Web-based e-mails, using the built-in File Transfer Protocol (FTP) client, and so forth. When you're looking for indications or "evidence" that files were copied from the system to removable media (e.g., a thumb drive, iPod, etc.), the simple fact is that at this time, there are no apparent artifacts of this process, and you would need to acquire and analyze both pieces of media (i.e., the system that was the source, and the removable media that was the target). Artifacts of a copy operation, such as using the copy command or drag-and-drop, are not recorded in the Registry, or within the file system, as far as I and others have been able to determine.

Harlan Carvey, *Windows Forensic Analysis*, 2009

Data Exfiltration

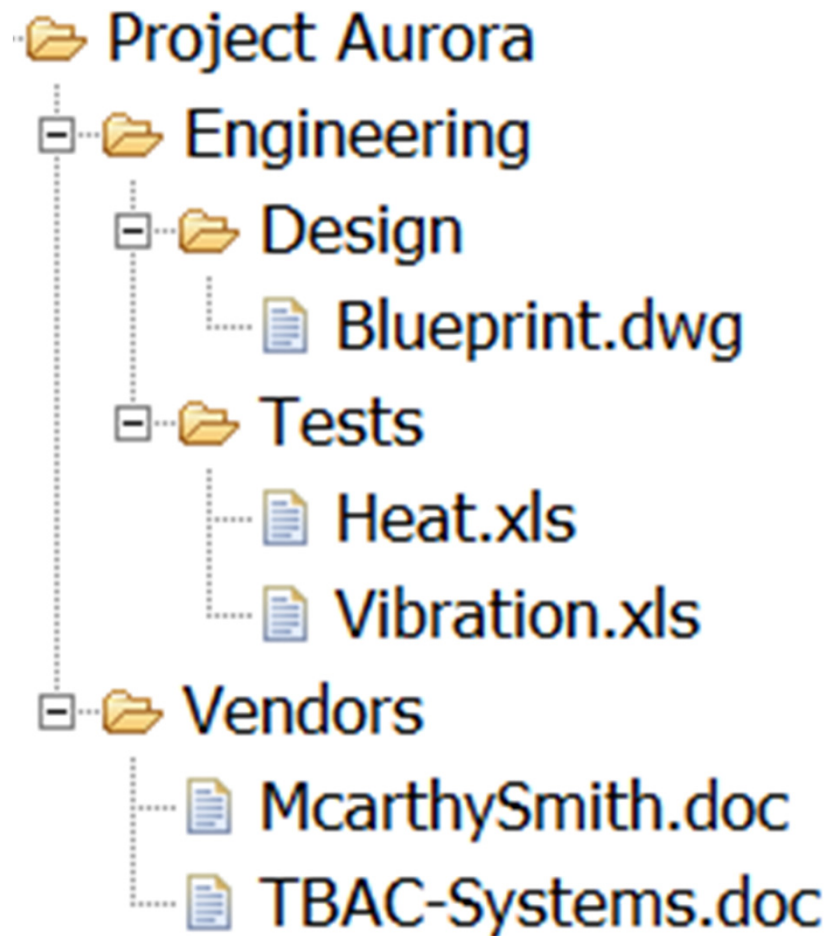
I've received a number of questions both via e-mail and from customers, asking about data exfiltration. In the vast majority of cases, someone has a system (or an image acquired from a system) and wants to know what data was copied off that system, possibly onto a removable storage device. The fact of the matter is that there are a number of means by which a user can copy data off a system, such as by attaching files to Web-based e-mails, using the built-in File Transfer Protocol (FTP) client, and so forth. When you're looking for indications or "evidence" that files were copied from the system to removable media (e.g., a thumb drive, iPod, etc.), the simple fact is that at this time, there are no apparent artifacts of this process, and you would need to acquire and analyze both pieces of media (i.e., the system that was the source, and the removable media that was the target). Artifacts of a copy operation, such as using the copy command or drag-and-drop, are not recorded in the Registry, or within the file system, as far as I and others have been able to determine.

No Artifacts = No Forensics

Data Exfiltration

I've received a number of questions both via e-mail and from customers, asking about data exfiltration. In the vast majority of cases, someone has a system (or an image acquired from a system) and wants to know what data was copied off that system, possibly onto a removable storage device. The fact of the matter is that there are a number of means by which a user can copy data off a system, such as by attaching files to Web-based e-mails, using the built-in File Transfer Protocol (FTP) client, and so forth. When you're looking for indications or "evidence" that files were copied from the system to removable media (e.g., a thumb drive, iPod, etc.), the simple fact is that at this time, there are no apparent artifacts of this process, and you would need to acquire and analyze both pieces of media (i.e., the system that was the source, and the removable media that was the target). Artifacts of a copy operation, such as using the *copy* command or drag-and-drop, are not recorded in the Registry, or within the file system, as far as I and others have been able to determine.

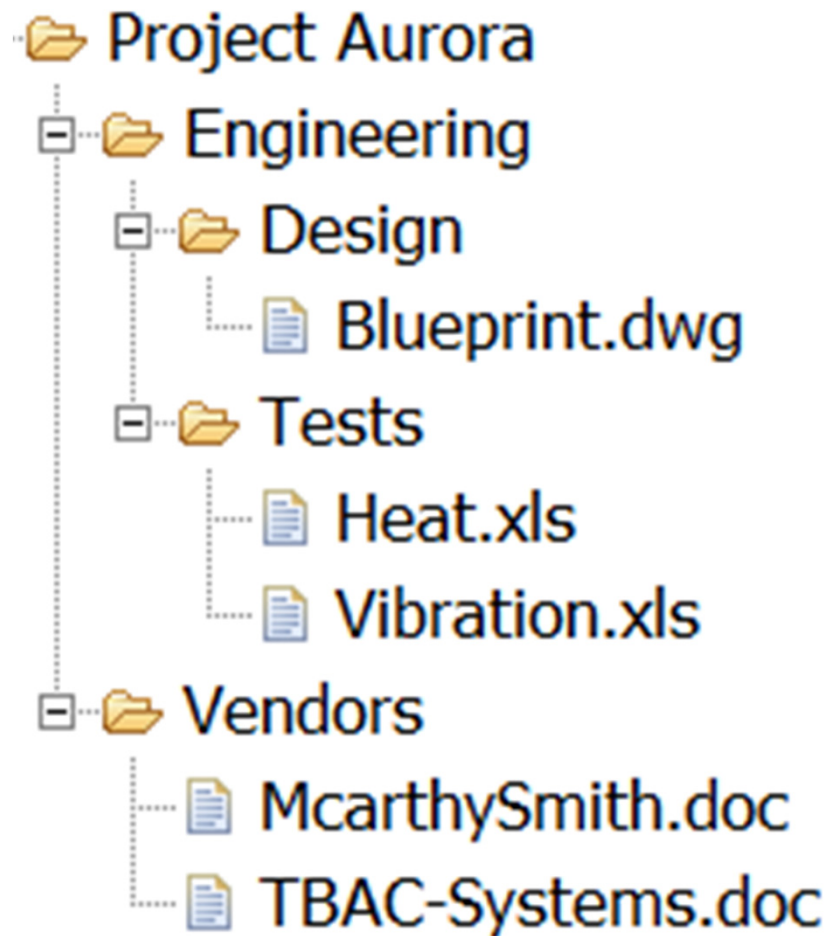
No Artifacts = No Forensics ???



Access timestamps updates during:

Routine access

Project Aurora	1. 9:13:01 AM
Engineering	2. 9:13:03 AM
Design	
Blueprint.dwg	6. 9:21:47 AM
Tests	3. 9:13:04 AM
Heat.xls	
Vibration.xls	4. 9:13:06 AM
Vendors	
McarthySmith.doc	5. 9:17:25 AM
TBAC-Systems.doc	



Access timestamps updates during:

Copying a folder

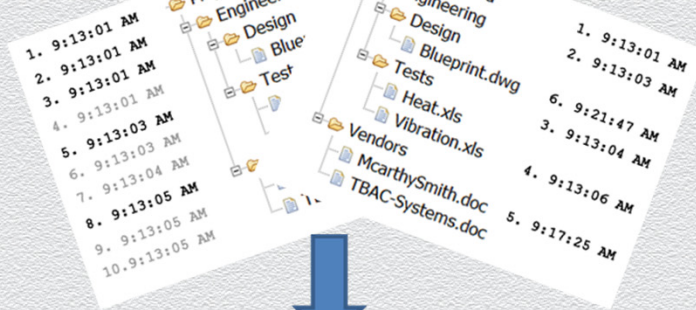
1. 9:13:01 AM	Project Aurora
2. 9:13:01 AM	Engineering
3. 9:13:01 AM	Design
4. 9:13:01 AM	Blueprint.dwg
5. 9:13:03 AM	Tests
6. 9:13:03 AM	Heat.xls
7. 9:13:04 AM	Vibration.xls
8. 9:13:05 AM	Vendors
9. 9:13:05 AM	McarthySmith.doc
10. 9:13:05 AM	TBAC-Systems.doc

Routine access

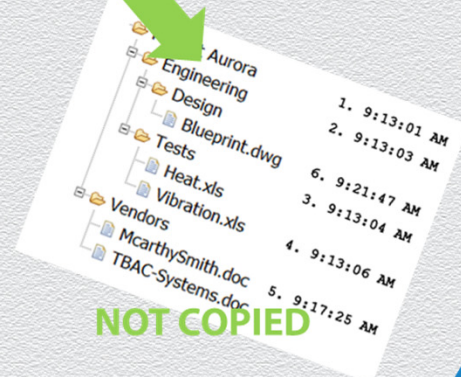
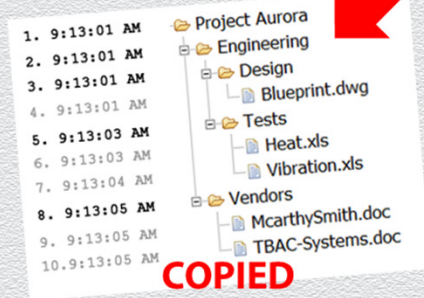
Project Aurora	1. 9:13:01 AM
Engineering	2. 9:13:03 AM
Design	
Blueprint.dwg	6. 9:21:47 AM
Tests	3. 9:13:04 AM
Heat.xls	
Vibration.xls	4. 9:13:06 AM
Vendors	
McarthySmith.doc	5. 9:17:25 AM
TBAC-Systems.doc	

Emergent properties

Copying Folders	Routine Access
Nonselective	Selective
Temporally continuous	Temporally irregular
Recursive	Random order
Directory accessed before its files	File can be accessed without directory



Copying Folders	Routine Access
Nonselective All subfolders and files accessed	Selective
Temporally continuous	Temporally irregular
Recursive	Random order
Directory accessed before its files	Files can be accessed without directory



No Artifacts Yes Forensics

Copying Folders		Routine Access
Nonselective All subfolders and files accessed	Temporally continuous	Selective
Recursive	Temporally irregular	Random order
Directory accessed before its files	Files can be accessed without directory	

“slap-your-head-and-say-'doh-wish-I'd-thought-of-that”

-- an anonymous colleague

Not so fast...

1. Timestamps are overwritten very quickly
2. There are other nonselective, recursive activities (besides copying)

Not so fast...

1. Timestamps are overwritten very quickly

Can we use this methods months later?

On a heavily used system?

Won't most of the timestamps have been overwritten?

Not so fast...

1. Timestamps are overwritten very quickly

YES! Can we use this methods months later?

YES! On a heavily used system?

Not really! **Won't most of the timestamps have been overwritten?**

Two observations

- ◆ 1. Timestamp values can *increase*, but never *decrease*.
- ◆ 2. A lot of files just collect dust. Most activity is on a minority of files.

The vast majority of files on two fairly typical Web servers have not been used at all in the last year. Even on an extraordinarily heavily used (and

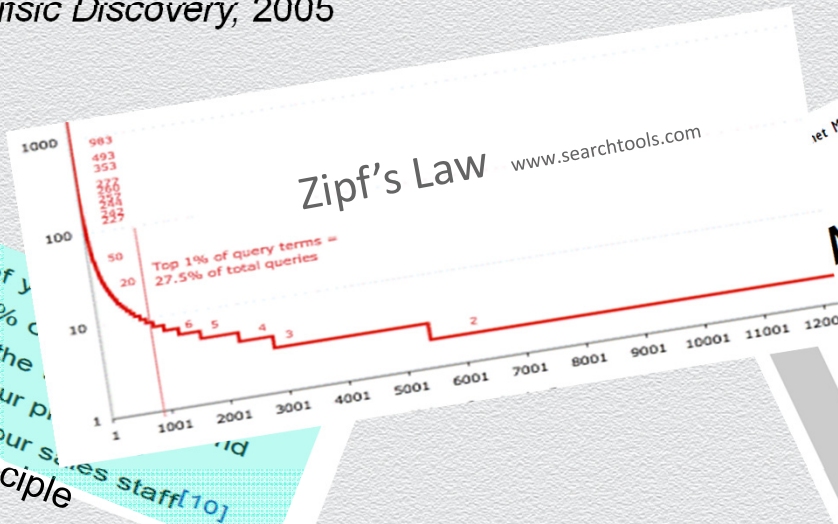
Table 1.1 *Percentage of files read or executed recently for a number of Internet servers*

	www.things.org	www.fish.com	news.earthlink.net
Over one year:	76.6	75.9	10.9
Six months to one year:	7.6	18.6	7.2

Farmer & Venema, *Forensic Discovery*, 2005

Pareto Principle

- 80% of your profits come from 20% of your customers
 - 80% of your complaints come from 20% of your customers
 - 80% of your profits come from 20% of the products
 - 80% of your sales come from 20% of the sales staff
- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pareto_principle



ier Mathematics Vol. 1, No. 2: 226-251

A Brief History of Generative Models for Power Law and Lognormal Distributions

Michael Mitzenmacher

#RSAC

RSACONFERENCE2014

At t_{copying} :

- All files have `access_timestamp` = t_{copying}

At t_{copying} :

- All files have $\text{access_timestamp} = t_{\text{copying}}$

Several weeks later:

- All files have $\text{access_timestamp} \geq t_{\text{copying}}$

At t_{copying} :

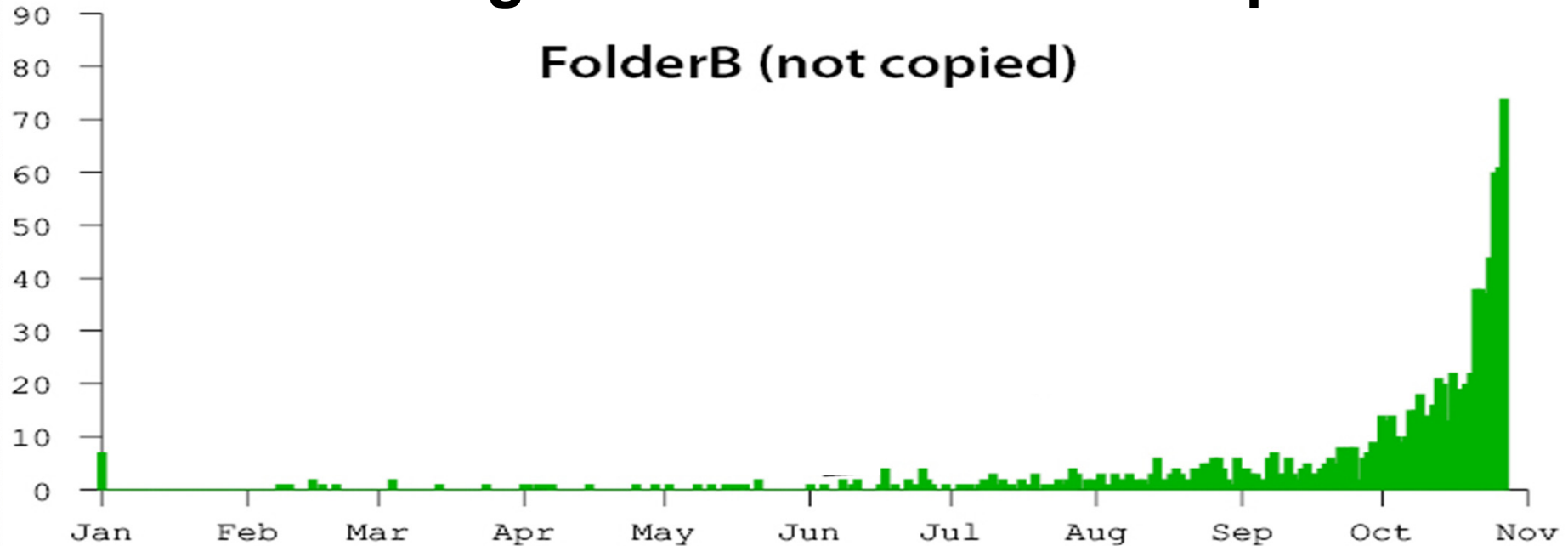
- All files have $\text{access_timestamp} = t_{\text{copying}}$

Several weeks later:

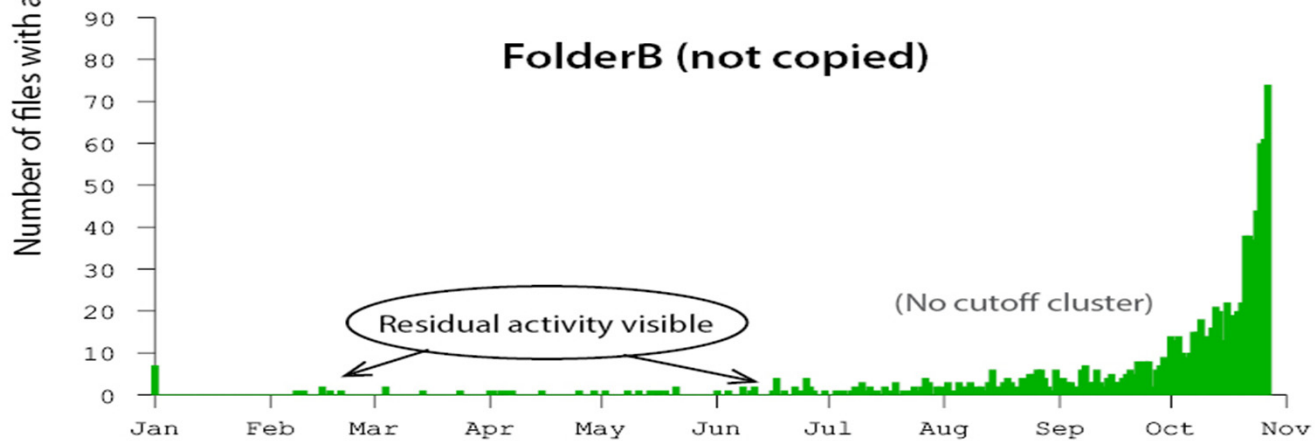
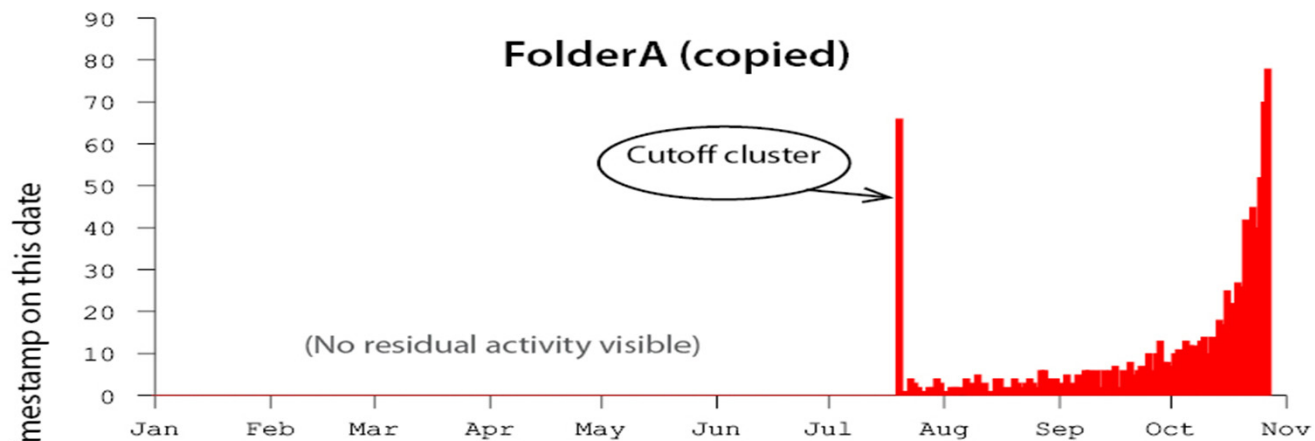
- All files have $\text{access_timestamp} \geq t_{\text{copying}}$
- **Many** files still have $\text{access_timestamp} = t_{\text{copying}}$

Histogram of access timestamps

FolderB (not copied)



After 300 days of simulated activity



Copying creates a

cutoff cluster

cutoff – No file has timestamp $< t_{\text{cluster}}$

cluster – Many files have timestamp $= t_{\text{cluster}}$

Aren't there other recursive access patterns besides copying?



Affirming the consequent

$A \rightarrow B$ doesn't prove $B \rightarrow A$.

The *absence* of a cutoff cluster can disprove copying, but the *existence* can't prove copying.

Perhaps they ran `grep`.

Indeed, there are!

Affirming the consequent



$A \rightarrow B$ doesn't prove $B \rightarrow A$.

The *absence* of a cutoff cluster can disprove copying, but the *existence* can't prove copying.

Perhaps they ran `grep`.

VS.



Abductive reasoning

An unusual observation supports inferring a likely cause.

Who's trying to *prove* anything?

Investigate! One clue leads to another until the case unravels.

Indeed!

Check if `grep` is even installed.

Check why they were still in the building at 11 PM.

An actual investigation:

Table 2 – Metrics applied to field investigation. All values are over range ($t_{\text{investigation}} - 180\text{days}$, $t_{\text{investigation}}$) unless otherwise noted.

	FolderQ	FolderR	FolderS	FolderT	FolderU
A priori hypothesis	Suspected of being copied	Not suspected of being copied			
$ D(f) $	≈ 6000	≈ 7000	≈ 800	≈ 300	≈ 50
Maximum Cluster _t	>0.3 (at $t = t_1$)	>0.9 (at $t = t_2$)	0	0	0
Indication	Copied at t_1	Copied at t_2	Not copied		
Mag _t	>5000 ($t = t_1$)	>6000 ($t = t_2$)	∞	∞	∞
$ Abn_t $	>50000 ($t = t_1$)	>20000 ($t = t_2$)	>1500	>3000	>500
Results	Suspicion supported forensically	Subsequent investigation determined this copying was authorized	Not copied		

Jonathan Grier, *Detecting Data Theft Using Stochastic Forensics*, J. Digital Investigation 2011

Digital Forensics Research: The Next 10 Years

Simson L. Garfinkel
Naval Postgraduate School
May 10, 2010

Digital Forensics Research: The Good, the Bad, and the Unaddressed

by Nicole L. Beebe, Ph.D.
5th Annual IFIP WG 11.9
January 27, 2009

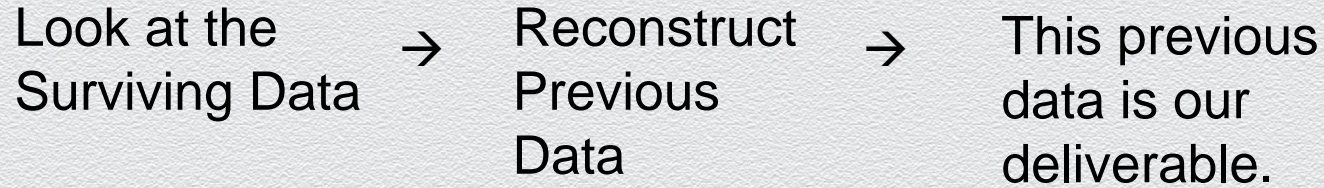
Leading forensic researchers have called to move from:

“What data can we find?”

To:

“What did this person do?”

Classical Forensics:



Classical Forensics:

Look at the Surviving Data → Reconstruct Previous Data → This previous data is our deliverable.

Stochastic Forensics:

What do I want to know about? → What behavior is associated? → How does that behavior affect the system? → Measure those effects. Draw a (quantifiable) inference.

Forensics

WHY ~~PROGRAMMING~~ IS A GOOD MEDIUM FOR ~~EXPRESSING~~ ^{investigating}
POORLY UNDERSTOOD AND SLOPPILY-FORMULATED IDEAS.
-- Marvin Minsky, MIT, 1967

Forensics

WHY ~~PROGRAMMING~~ IS A GOOD MEDIUM FOR ~~EXPRESSING~~ ^{investigating}
POORLY UNDERSTOOD AND SLOPPILY-FORMULATED IDEAS.
-- Marvin Minsky, MIT, 1967

Our general philosophy recommends greater understanding instead of higher levels of certainty, which could potentially make such methodology more suspect in a court of law. Paradoxically, however, the uncertainty—primarily in the data collection methods—can actually give a greater breadth of knowledge and more confidence in any conclusions

Farmer & Venema, *Forensic Discovery*, 2005

Research Questions

1. Delving deeper

Scientific testing

Probability value

Automation

2. What other questions can stochastic forensics address?

Let's find sloppy questions and answer them less precisely!



Part II: Applying Stochastic Forensics


```

0|/Documents and Settings/nbrown/My Documents/CyberLink/Power2Go/Default.FLS|154154-128-1|r/rwxrwxrwx|0|0|0|122368829|
0|/Documents and Settings/nbrown/My Documents/desktop.ini|41521-128-1|r/r-r-xr-xr-x|0|0|83|1252574765|1223472716|1223472716|
0|/Documents and Settings/nbrown/My Documents/My Music|41525-144-1|d/d-wx-wx-wx|0|0|384|1244749366|1223472716|1223472716|
0|/Documents and Settings/nbrown/My Documents/My Music/Desktop.ini|41526-128-1|r/r-r-xr-xr-x|0|0|188|1252574816|1223472716|
0|/Documents and Settings/nbrown/My Documents/My Music/Sample Music.lnk|41527-128-4|r/rwxrwxrwx|0|0|857|1223472714|1223472714|
0|/Documents and Settings/nbrown/My Documents/My Pictures|41522-144-6|d/d-wx-wx-wx|0|0|56|1244749366|1223498224|1223498224|
0|/Documents and Settings/nbrown/My Documents/My Pictures/Desktop.ini|41523-128-1|r/r-r-xr-xr-x|0|0|190|1252574816|1223472716|
0|/Documents and Settings/nbrown/My Documents/My Pictures/Sample Pictures.lnk|41524-128-4|r/rwxrwxrwx|0|0|887|1223477775|1223477775|
0|/Documents and Settings/nbrown/My Documents/My Pictures/Thumbs.db|138774-128-3|r/r-r-xr-xr-x|0|0|4608|1223498224|1223498224|
0|/Documents and Settings/nbrown/My Documents/My Pictures/Thumbs.db:encryptable|138774-128-4|r/r-r-xr-xr-x|0|0|0|1223498224|1223498224|
0|/Documents and Settings/nbrown/My Documents/My Pictures/Vacation.gif|138211-128-4|r/rwxrwxrwx|0|0|37172|1223498041|1223498041|
0|/Documents and Settings/nbrown/NetHood|9027-144-1|d/d-r-xr-xr-x|0|0|488|1252574774|1244749638|1244749638|1223472713|
0|/Documents and Settings/nbrown/NetHood/data on aurora|154323-144-1|d/d-wx-wx-wx|0|0|256|1244749638|1244749638|1244749638|
0|/Documents and Settings/nbrown/NetHood/data on aurora/Desktop.ini|154332-128-1|r/r-r-xr-xr-x|0|0|75|1252574774|1244749638|1244749638|
0|/Documents and Settings/nbrown/NetHood/data on aurora/target.lnk|154342-128-1|r/rwxrwxrwx|0|0|446|1246480521|1244749638|1244749638|
0|/Documents and Settings/nbrown/NetHood/My Web Sites on MSN|162502-144-1|d/d-wx-wx-wx|0|0|256|1224522398|1224522398|1224522398|
0|/Documents and Settings/nbrown/NetHood/My Web Sites on MSN/Desktop.ini|162545-128-1|r/r-r-xr-xr-x|0|0|75|1246480521|1224522398|1224522398|
0|/Documents and Settings/nbrown/NetHood/My Web Sites on MSN/target.lnk|162546-128-1|r/rwxrwxrwx|0|0|248|1246480521|1224522398|1224522398|
0|/Documents and Settings/nbrown/NTUSER.DAT|8022-128-4|r/r-r-xr-xr-x|0|0|4194304|1252983243|1250178790|1240925796|1223472713|
0|/Documents and Settings/nbrown/ntuser.dat.LOG|8034-128-0|r/r-r-xr-xr-x|0|0|1024|1252983243|1252983243|1252983243|1223472713|
0|/Documents and Settings/nbrown/ntuser.ini|41511-128-1|r/r-r-xr-xr-x|0|0|178|1250178790|1250178790|1250178790|1223472713|
0|/Documents and Settings/nbrown/ntuser.pol|133129-128-3|r/r--x-x-x-x|0|0|4408|1250178297|1250178297|1250178297|1223472713|
0|/Documents and Settings/nbrown/PrintHood|9026-144-1|d/d-r-xr-xr-x|0|0|48|1252574774|1221613041|1223472713|1223472713|
0|/Documents and Settings/nbrown/Recent|8863-144-6|d/d-x-x-x-x|0|0|56|1252961193|1249928882|1249928882|1223472713|
0|/Documents and Settings/nbrown/Recent/10-10-18.doc.lnk|165649-128-4|r/rwxrwxrwx|0|0|627|1250111983|1225120065|1225120065|
0|/Documents and Settings/nbrown/Recent/2008.lnk (deleted)|0|r/-----|0|0|0|0|0|0|
0|/Documents and Settings/nbrown/Recent/2009_bis.pdf.lnk (deleted)|0|r/-----|0|0|0|0|0|0|
0|/Documents and Settings/nbrown/Recent/Engineer review.ppt.lnk (deleted)|0|r/-----|0|0|0|0|0|0|
0|/Documents and Settings/nbrown/Recent/budget.doc.lnk (deleted)|0|r/-----|0|0|0|0|0|0|
0|/Documents and Settings/nbrown/Recent/Contracts 2006.lnk (deleted, reallocated)|153608-128-4|r/rwxrwxrwx|0|0|153608|1248830400|1248830400|

```


Filter & Plot

Filter

- ◆ 1. By folder

Filter

- ◆
- ◆ 2. Directories versus Files

Filter

- ◆
- ◆
- ◆ 3. Permissions

Filter

- ◆
- ◆
- ◆
- ◆ 4. Other

Filter

- ◆ 1. By folder
- ◆ 2. Directories versus files
- ◆ 3. Permissions
- ◆ 4. Other

Plot

Our visual cognition is amazingly robust

Interpret & Advance

No Cluster?

Strong evidence of ***no*** copying

Found Cluster?

- ◆ 1. Check control folders
- ◆ 2. Search for causes

Found Cluster?

- ◆ A cluster defines a tight *window of opportunity*
- ◆ Use it to *propel the investigation forward*

For more information

- ◆ *Detecting Data Theft Using Stochastic Forensics*

http://www.grierforensics.com/datatheft/Detecting_Data_Theft_Using_Stochastic_Foresnics.pdf

- ◆ Digital Forensics Magazine, May 2012
- ◆ Ask me! Jonathan Grier, jdgrier@grierforensics.com