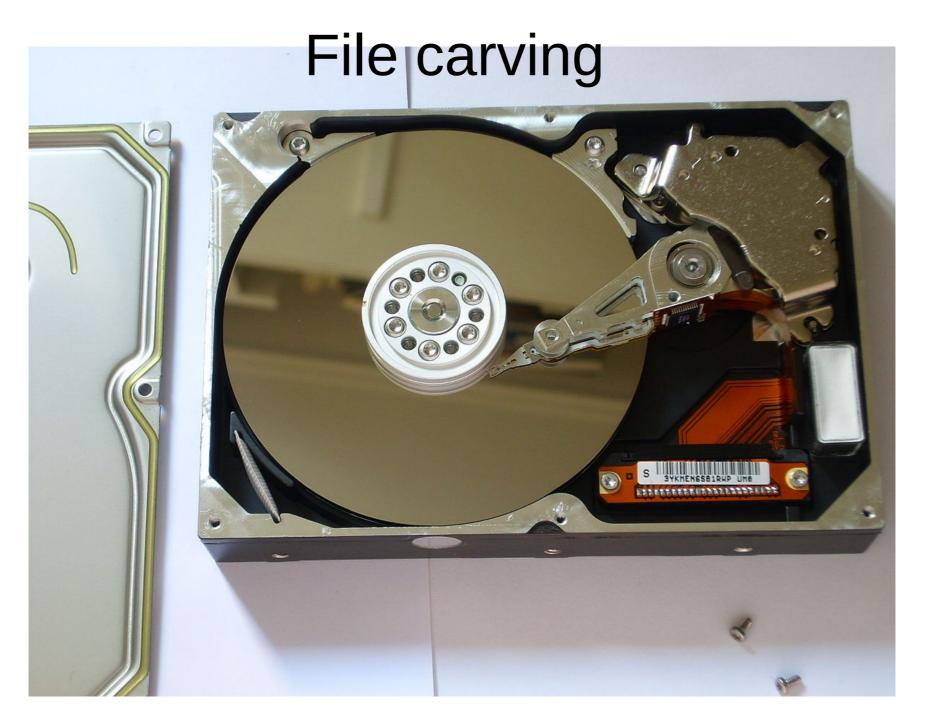
Digital forensics and malware

Digital forensics

- According to Wikipedia, you could be looking for: attribution, alibis and statements, intent, evaluation of source, document authentication
- File carving (e.g., bifragment gap carving)
 - Electron microscopes
- Memory forensics (Volatility)
- Network forensics (PCAPs, NetFlow records, NIDS logs)
- Database forensics
- Timestamps in document or log file analysis
- Steganography
- Digital forensic processes
- Benford's law

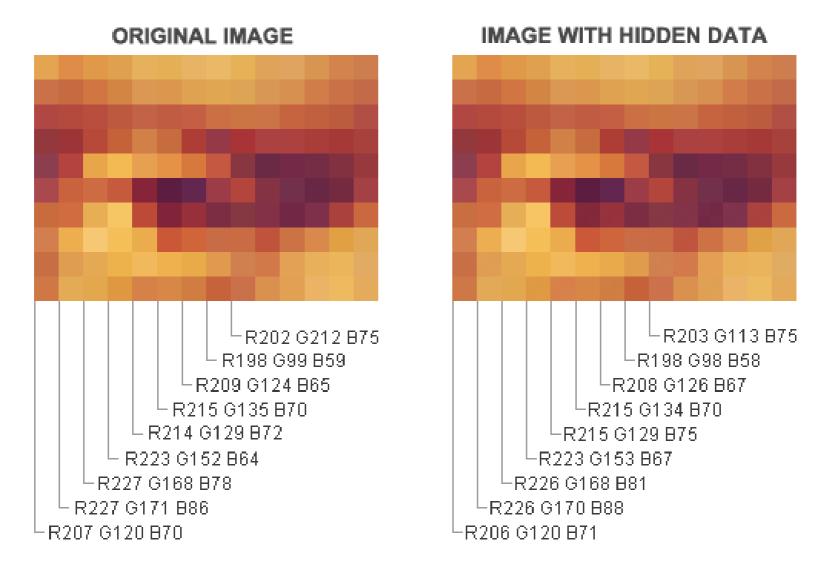


Alessio Sbarbaro User_talk:Yoggysot - Own work

Memory forensics

```
$ python vol.py --profile=LinuxDebian-3 2x64 -f debian.lime linux netstat
Proto Source IP:Port Destination IP:Port
                                              State
                                                            Process
TCP 192.168.174.169:22 192.168.174.1:56705
                                               ESTABLISHED
                                                             sshd/2787
TCP 0.0.0.0:22
                          0.0.0.0:0
                                               LISTEN
                                                             sshd/2437
UDP 0.0.0.0:137
                          0.0.0.0:0
                                               LISTEN
                                                             nmbd/2121
[snip]
```

Steganography



From https://www.tech2hack.com/steganography-hide-data-in-audio-video-image-files/

Forensics tools

- File carvers
 - *E.g.*, Scalpel and foremost
- Log parsers
- Parsers/viewers for different kinds of files
 - SQLite, EXIF, etc.
- Linux commands that might be useful:
 - file, exif, sqlite3, losetup, mount, dd, ssdeep, grep, strings

Malware

- Cryptovirology by Young and Yung
- The Art of Computer Virus Research and Defense by Szor
 - Common theme since the turn of the millennium: stay in memory and don't go out to disk
- Elk Cloner in 1981 (Skrenta)
- "Virus" coined by Cohen in 1983 ("Information only has meaning in that it is subject to interpretation")
 - https://web.eecs.umich.edu/~aprakash/eecs588/handouts/cohen-viruses.html
- "Worm" came from John Brunner's The Shockwave Rider in 1975
 - Creeper in 1971 for TENEX systems
 - ANIMAL in 1975
 - Morris Worm in 1988
 - Code Red in 2001

Interesting types of malware

- Macroviruses
 - "On error resume next"
- Botnets
 - Command and Control (C&C), from IRC and hierarchical to fastflux and beyond
- Targeted threats
 - E.g., Tibetan exile community, Syria/Egypt, Mexico
 - Google "Citizen Lab" or watch "Black Code"

Malware analysis

- Static vs. dynamic
- IDA Pro, Ollydbg, etc.
- Cuckoo Sandbox
- Decompilation
- Armoring, packing, etc.

Anomaly detection

 A Sense of Self for Unix Processes (Forrest et al. in 1996)



Resources

- Practical Malware Analysis by Honig and Sikorski
- http://www.forensicswiki.org/wiki/Tools

Conferences you should check out

- IEEE Symposium on Security and Privacy (Oakland)
- USENIX Security Symposium
 - Also check out the workshops like FOCI and WOOT
- ACM Conference on Computer and Communications Security (CCS)
- Network and Distributed System Security Symposium (NDSS)
- Privacy-Enhancing Technologies Symposium (PETS)
 - Also PoPETS
- Also RAID for intrusion detection, DFRWS for forensics, CSF for policy and theory, Eurocrypt and Crypto, Blackhat, DEFCON, phrack, 2600 magazine, WPES and WEIS