

CERIAS

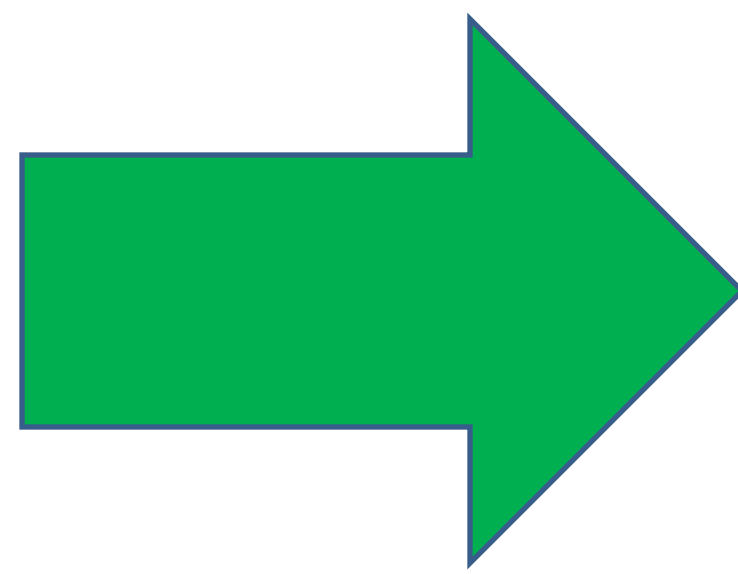
the center for education and research in information assurance and security

Strengthening Distributed Digital Forensics

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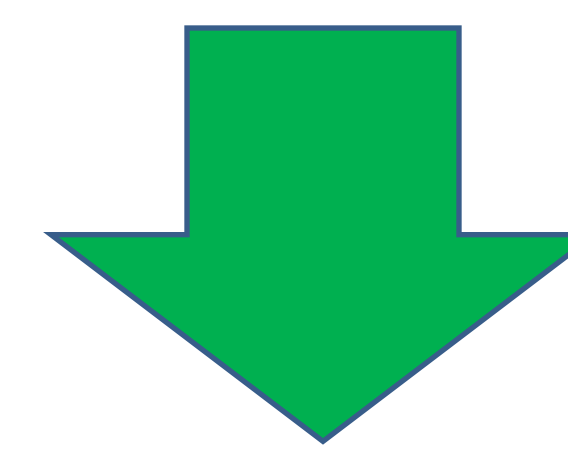
Some Problems

- File sizes continue to increase
 - 1080p Blu-Ray images 4GB – 11GB+ per
- Its OK, hard drives are massive and cheap! (3TB for \$180)
 - Cheap easy to use NAS devices to (4TB for \$340)
- Current tools were not created with these sizes in mind
 - Still utilize single work station processing
- Analysis processes are inefficient
 - Must capture everything and analyze everything



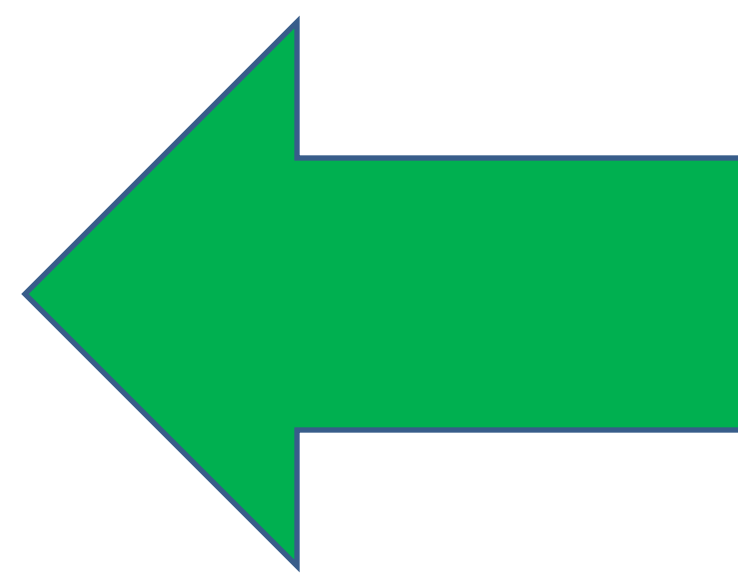
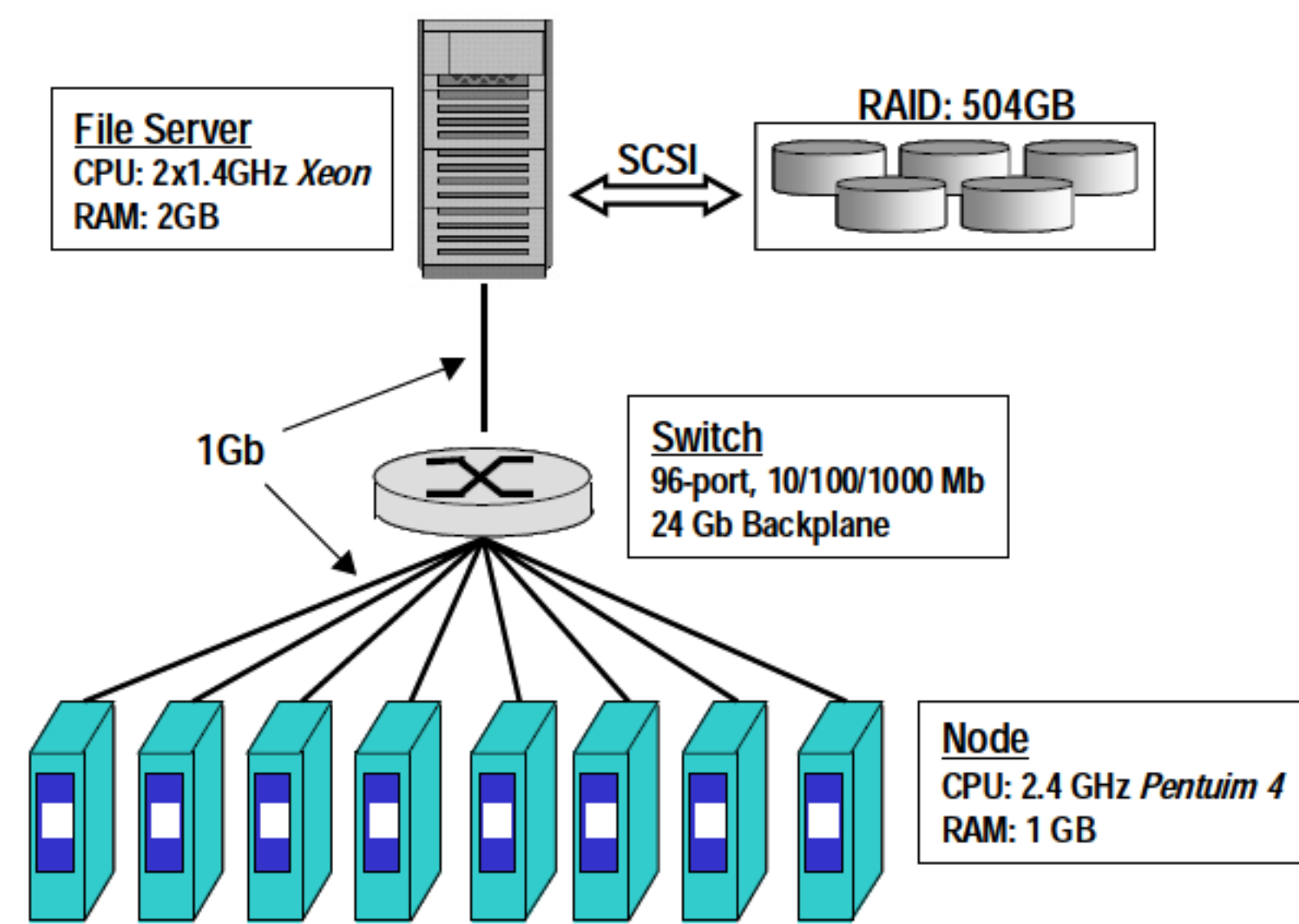
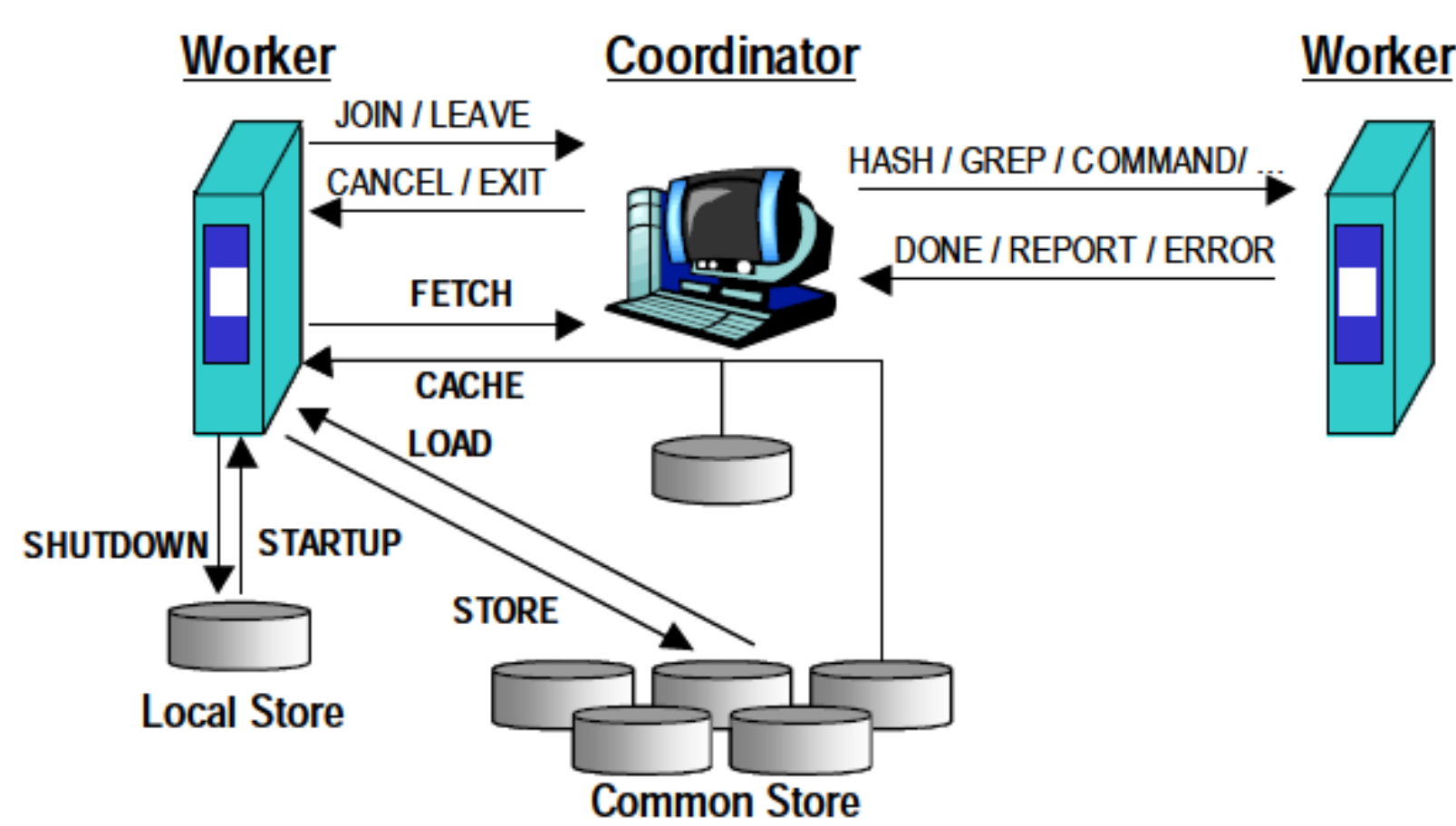
Potential Solutions

- Wait for SSDs to replace all magnetic disks
 - Magnetic disk of the future?
- Selective digital forensics using known goods/bads
 - Fresh Windows 7 x64 install takes 22GB
- Combine static and live analysis methods
 - Can help to pin point items of interest
- Develop more intelligent image capture and analysis
 - Apparently not there yet, still using FTK / Encase



Distributed Digital Forensics Prototype

(Richard III & Rousev, 2004)



The Temporary Band-Aid Solution

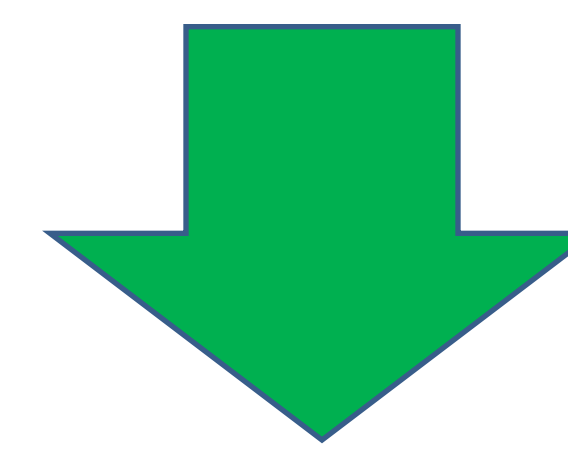
- Decrease dataset sizes using intelligent imaging and analysis
 - Nothing yet but still need to do investigations
- Why not spread the analysis load across several machines?
 - Distributed Digital Forensics!
 - Analogous to a criminal investigation in that resources are added to speed completion (diminishing returns?)
- Could also parallelize apps such as FTK
 - Create split image on SAN device and have workstations index specific pieces of large image

Prototype Results

(Richard III & Rousev, 2004)

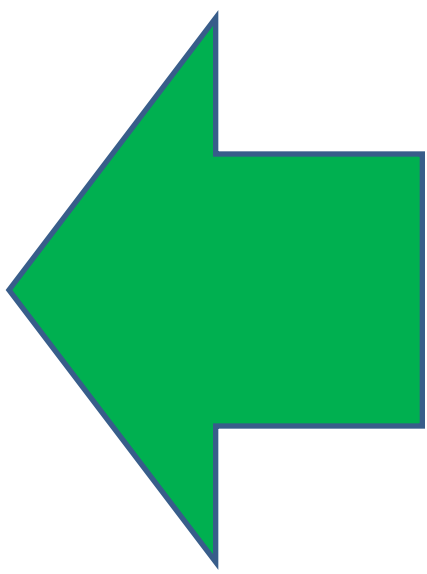
| | Search time: String Expression (mm:ss) | Search time: Regular Expression (mm:ss) |
|---------------|--|---|
| FTK | 08:27 | 41:50 |
| 8-node System | 00:27 | 00:28 |

| Initial Operation | Time (hh:mm:ss) |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| FTK "Open" | 1:38:00 |
| CACHE | 0:09:36 |
| 8-node LOAD | 0:03:58 |
| 1-node LOAD | 0:05:19 |



Strengthening Distributed Digital Forensics

- Research community is dealing with PB datasets (Hadron Collider) (NASA)
 - Why is digital forensics finding it difficult to deal with TB datasets?
 - Inefficient imaging and analysis approaches
- What constitutes an effective digital forensics network?
 - Scalable, reliable, high speed, secure, and needs little administration
- Apply data intensive computing research to digital forensics
 - Use a reliable file transfer protocol such as GridFTP
 - Use high speed RAM pools for storage
 - Use peer to peer VPNs for security
 - Use super peers for increased reliability
 - Use data management frameworks for security / reliability
- Use resources from existing underutilized machines
 - No need to invest in dedicated distributed digital forensics infrastructure



Prototype Issues

- Only a small image was utilized for testing due to age of the article
 - 6GB image loaded completely in RAM of nodes
- Resource saturation means machines can only be used for DDF
 - Expensive network / resources required if a grid does not exist
- No methods to address node reliability and scalability
 - Needs to be dealt with at the software level but also network level
- A homemade clear text message protocol was used as an MPI
 - Insecure, as messages can be captured and injected
- Insecurities justified through the use of a private network
 - Potentially financially infeasible and could conflict with exiting infrastructure

References available upon request