DFRWS2008 Rodeo Results

Eoghan Casey would like to thank the graduate student in his Fall 2008 course at Johns Hopkins University Information Security Institute for their in-depth analysis of this exercise.

Summary of Findings

The materials provided in the DFRWS2008 Rodeo contain solid evidence that Mr. Vogon took photographs of confidential material, copied them to his local workstation, and used a custom built script as a covert channel to secretly upload this material to an unknown third-party source. In addition, the evidence reveals that Mr. Vogon attempted to conceal his activities using encryption and reformatting the thumb drive. The materials also contain information identifying potential accomplices.

Question 1

In regards to the USB thumb drive image that you have been provided with, were there any steps taken or actions performed to conceal the drive's contents? If so, what were they?

> An initial review of the USB thumb drive shows that it contains an empty FAT16 file system. Further forensic analysis of unallocated space reveals files that can be salvaged using file carving techniques. The absence of file system entries for any of these files indicates that the thumb drive was reformatted.
>
> The thumb drive also contains an encrypted container, and executable files stored on the thumb drive had been UPX compressed, which constitutes a form of concealment. Clues about the encrypted container can be found in the memory dump as shown here:

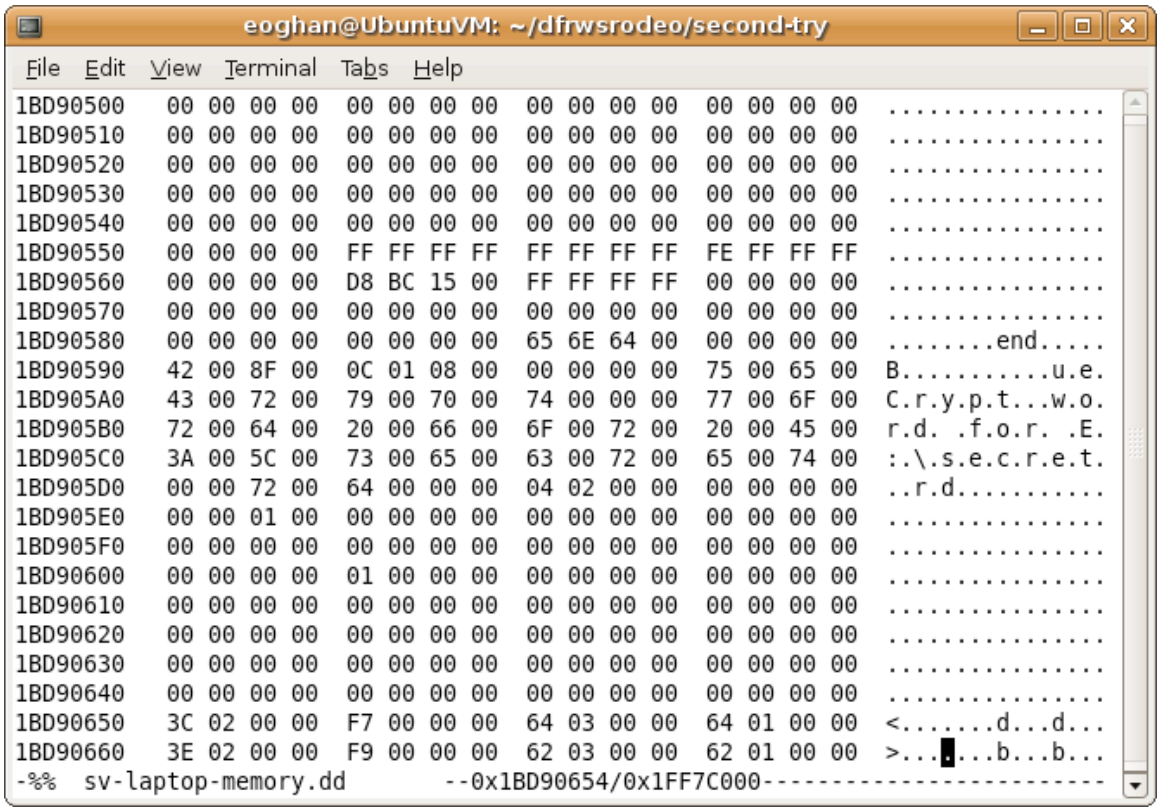

Figure 1: Data captured in memory dump showing relationship between encryption and "E:\secret"

Questions 2 & 3

What files were found on this disk? How did you recover them? Please provide a full explanation for each file found on the USB thumb drive to include file type, contents and purpose.

All files on the thumb drive had to be salvaged using file carving techniques.

Name	Description
secret	Truecrypt Container
keyfile.wav	Keyfile for "secret" TrueCrypt container
xfer.pl	Perl script source code within Truecrypt container
Expedia Web page	Expedia trip summary showing purchase of three round trip tickets from Washington DC to Liberia Steve Vogon, Catherine Lagrande and Matthew Geiger.
PAR packed executable	Executable version of xfer.pl created using the Perl Archive toolkit (PAR)
upx.exe	Utility to UPX compress executables
wget.exe	Command line utility to access Web sites

	(referenced by xfer.pl Perl script)
libeay32.dll	Component of OpenSSL toolkit
ssleay32.dll	Component of OpenSSL toolkit
linintl3.dll	Required by wget
libiconv32.dll	Required by wget

Salvaging files from the thumb drive requires manual intervention because automated tools like foremost and scalpel cannot distinguish some of the file types. For instance, the start of the encrypted container is shown in **Figure 2**. The end of this encrypted container must be deduced from a known header signature indicating the start of another file type. As another example of the limitations of automated file carving techniques, the PAR file contains compressed data that is separately carved as a Zip file.

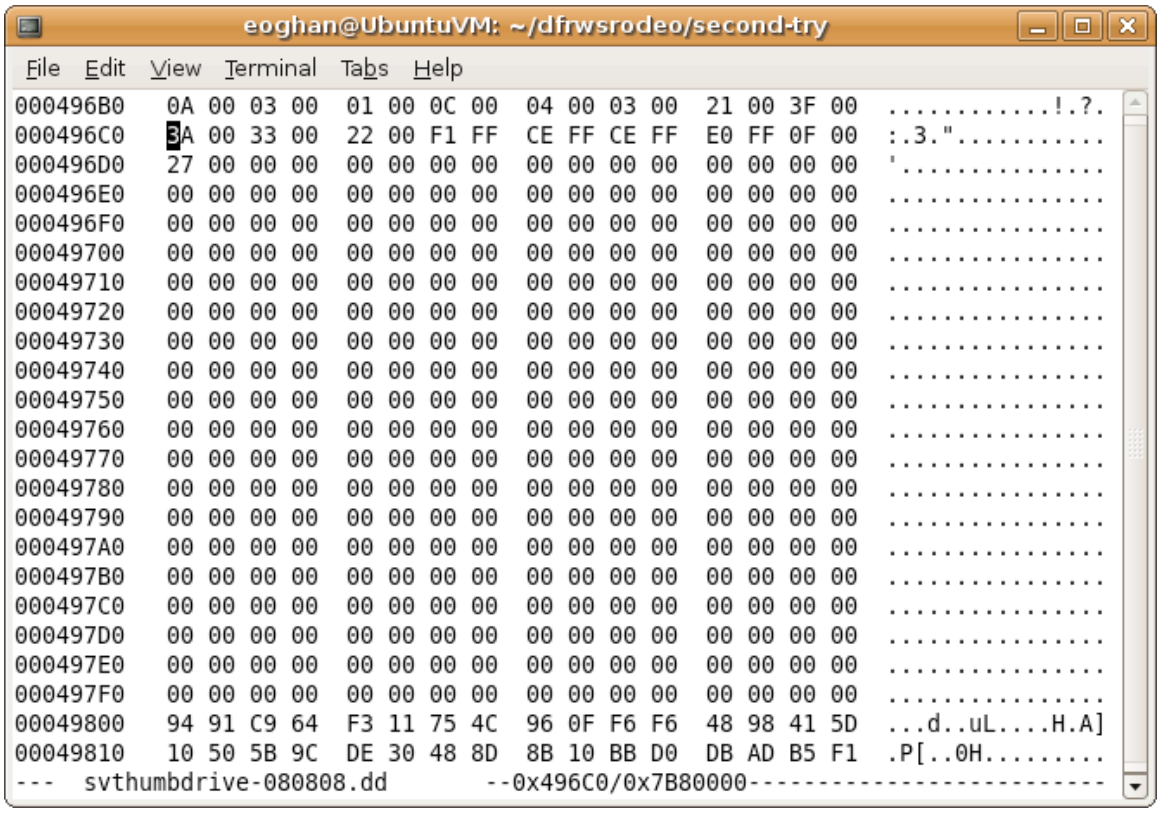

Figure 2: Start of encrypted container on thumb drive

Question 4

Did memory contain any references to remote systems, filenames, or data associated with the thumb drive? How did you recover this information?

Yes, the memory dump contains references to filenames and data associated with the thumb drive. For example, forensic examination of the memory capture using Volatility located Registry remnants of the removable media

device “6f4e4ce6-6572-11dd-a440-000c29ac465b” (Offset 0x10106040) that can be tied to a partial volume directory listing of the thumb drive as shown in **Figure 3**. Various ASCII and Unicode strings in the memory dump also show filenames on the thumb drive, including traces of the xfer.pl script in use.

Forensic examination of the memory dump also provides some details about mounted drives, including T: as the TrueCrypt volume, E: as the thumb drive and X: as a mapped network share to a remote file server.

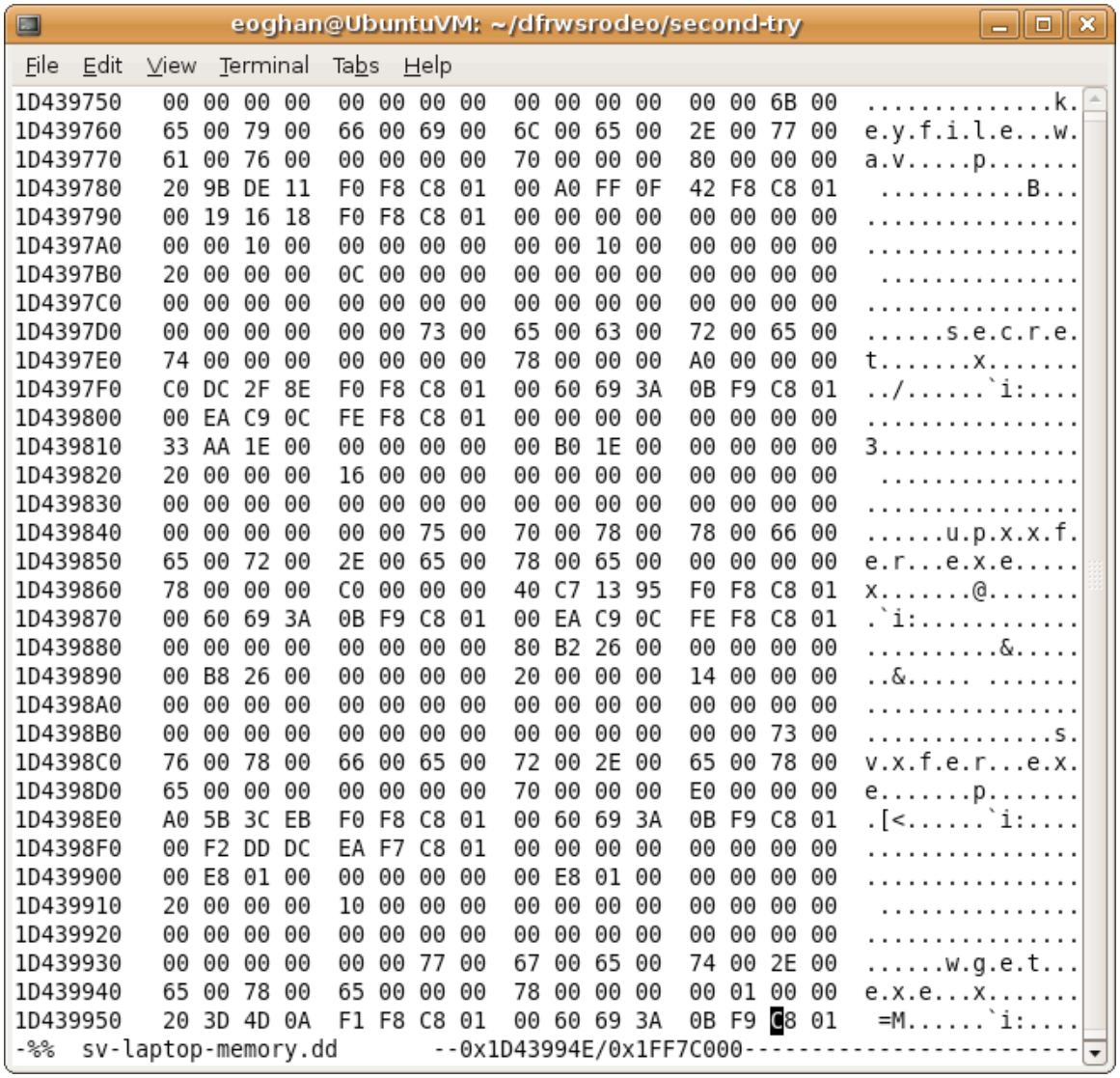

Figure 3: Reference to “keyfile.wav” and other filenames relating to files stored on the thumb drive

In addition, IP addresses can be extracted from the memory dump using regex search or a tool like Volatility. For example, using the Volatility tool, providing active network connectivity information, and identified a number of remote hosts. The primary host of interest in this case is 172.16.109.134, which was also identified as the original location of the confidential data being transmitted.

Questions 5 & 6

Based on your previous findings, please determine what Steve Vogon's intentions were? Did Steve Vogon act on his intentions? If so, what did he do? How can you prove this?

The evidence shows that Steve Vogon took files belonging to Saraquoit Corporation and used a customized program to transfer the files to a remote location on the Internet. More specifically, information captured in the memory dump shows files containing Saraquoit Corporation's intellectual property, including topsecret.gif and secretplans7.jpg, being copied from 172.16.109.34 in a folder named Secretplans mapped locally as the X: drive as shown in **Figure 4**.

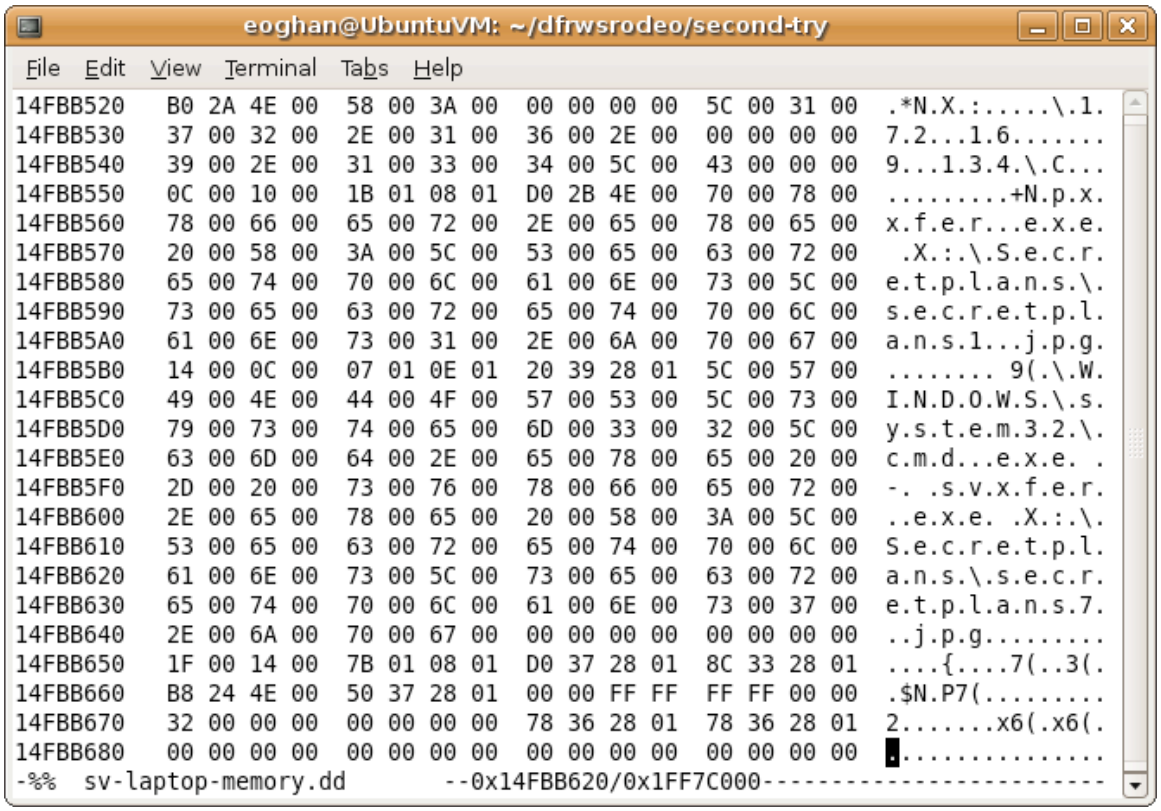

Figure 4: References in memory dump to 172.16.109.34 and Secretlplans

This finding is supported by artifacts from the SMB connection found at offset 0x226C8C0 in the memory dump, remnants of the filenames recovered from memory, and an active network connection on TCP 445 (SMB) recovered from the memory dump using the Volatility toolset.

Example: *\WINDOWS\system32\cmd.exe - copy X:\Secretplans\topsecret.gif T:*

Further forensic examination of the memory dump indicates that secretplans2.jpg, secretplans4.jpg, secretplans5.jpg and secretplans6.jpg were also copied.

Artifacts in the memory dump indicate that the customized "xfer" program was executed. In addition to command line references to upxxfer.exe and svxfer.exe in memory, a reference to the Prefetch file "C:\WINDOWS\Prefetch\SVXFER.EXE-2DAB52DD.pf" was found, indicating that the svxfer.exe file was executed.

The memory dump also contains segments of HTTP communications to hosts listed in the xfer.pl program that included segments of the secretplans*N* .jpg and topsecret.gif files (e.g., offset 0x22EA8D0), which indicate that the transmissions were performed successfully. An examination of these segments find that they are in prefixed with a "Cval=" string are encoded in Base 64 which is consistent with the operation of the xfer.pl. When decoded, the results are consistent with JPEG files, and the header information states the source of the images as a "Canon PowerShot SD400" and that the photographs were taken at 21:48:41 on 10/22/2007. This camera may be tied to the Camera found at Steve Vogon's desk.

Question 7

While the above information is necessary, it is of no value if it cannot be tied to a specific individual. Saraquoit Corporation suspects that Steve Vogon was a disgruntled employee and may have performed malicious acts against the company. However, they need proof of this. Please provide detailed information based on your findings that would tie Steve Vogon (or others) to the contents on this thumb drive as well as the memory image.

Files salvaged from the thumb drive explicitly mention Steve Vogon by name, implicating him in the data theft scheme. The xfer.pl file has comments indicating "Developed for Steve Vogon" and error messages and input prompts that repeatedly used that name. Furthermore, the Expedia Web page salvaged from the thumb drive contains flight information for Steve Vogon, Catherine Lagrande and Matthew Geiger as shown in **Figure 5**.

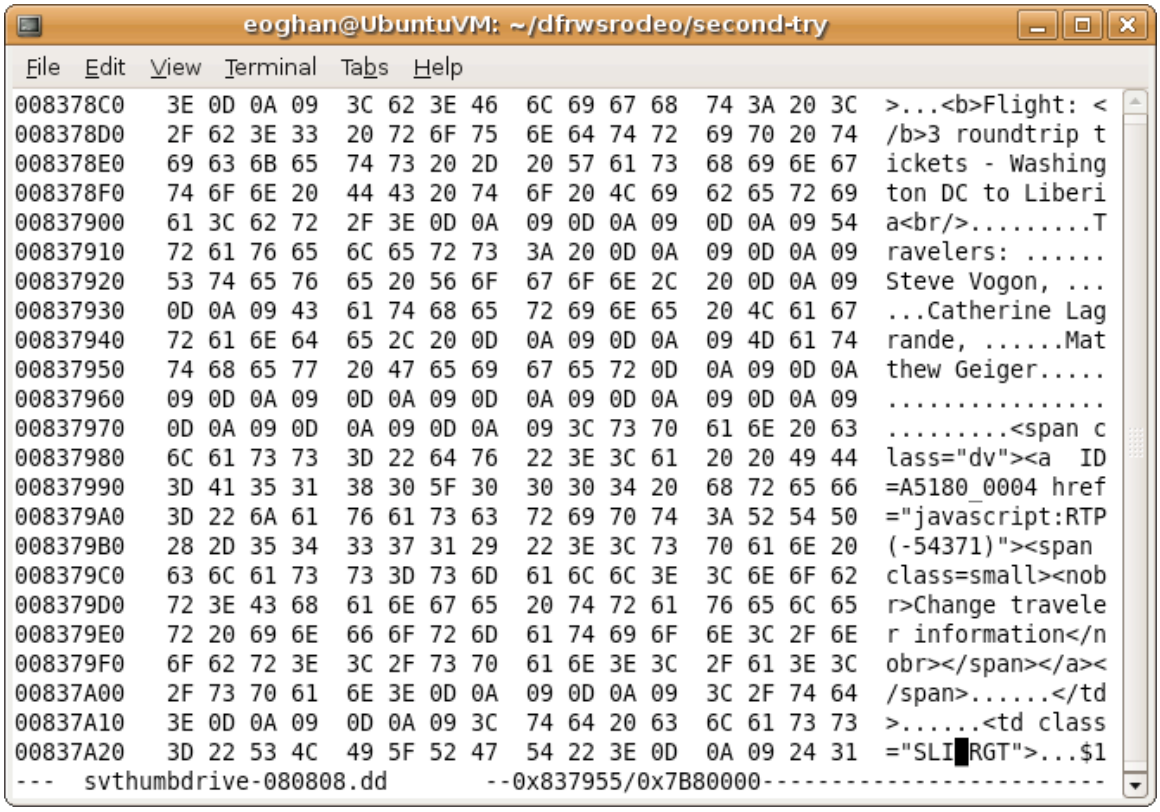

Figure 5: Web page on thumb drive with Expedia travel details

Finally, EXIF header information within digital photos transferred using the xfer.pl program show that they were taken using a Canon PowerShot SD40 camera. These photos could be compared with the camera found at Steve Vogon's desk to determine if this camera was used to take the photos of stolen intellectual information.