



A Framework for Digital Forensic Science

By

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DFRWS is dedicated to the sharing of knowledge and ideas about digital forensics research. Ever since it organized the first open workshop devoted to digital forensics in 2001, DFRWS continues to bring academics and practitioners together in an informal environment. As a non-profit, volunteer organization, DFRWS sponsors technical working groups, annual conferences and challenges to help drive the direction of research and development.

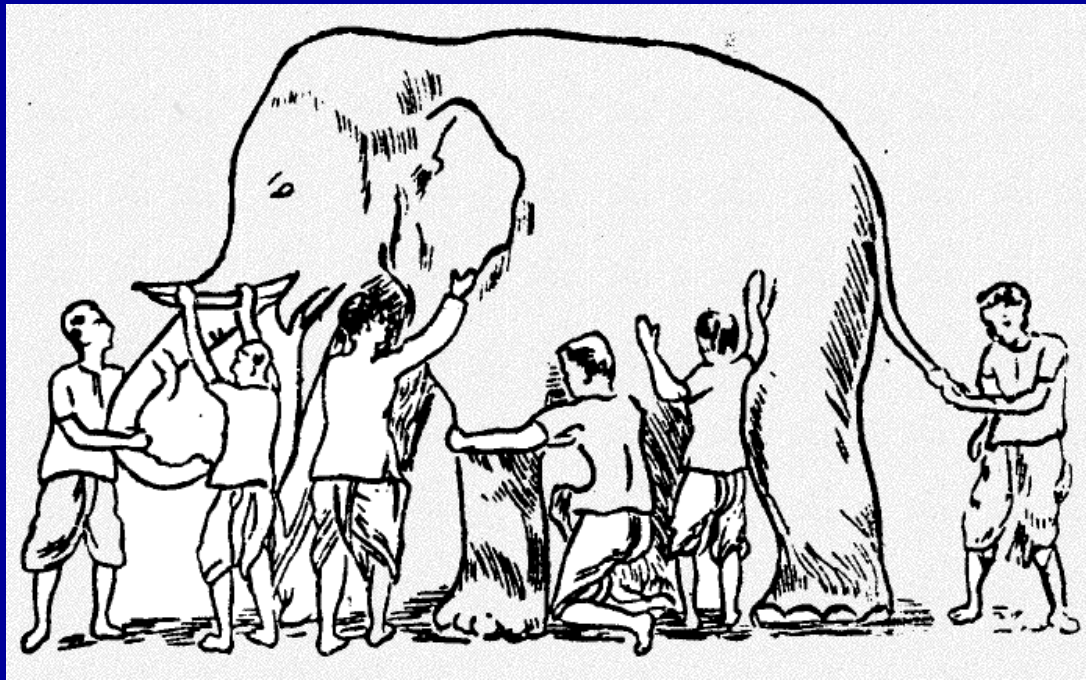
<http://dfrws.org>

Six Blind Men from Indostan

Mark M. Pollitt

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Once upon a time, there were six blind men from Indostan...



- One thought that the elephant looked like a snake
- Another a leaf
- Another a spear
- Another a wall
- Another a rope
- Another a tree trunk

So what does that have to do with digital forensics?

- We approach DF from different perspectives and with different goals
- Is DF:
 - An investigative task?
 - A forensic science?
 - Sensors for computer security?
 - Part of incident response?

The answer to these
questions is

YES!

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questions is

YES!

But...

Forensics is not an elephant,
it is a process!

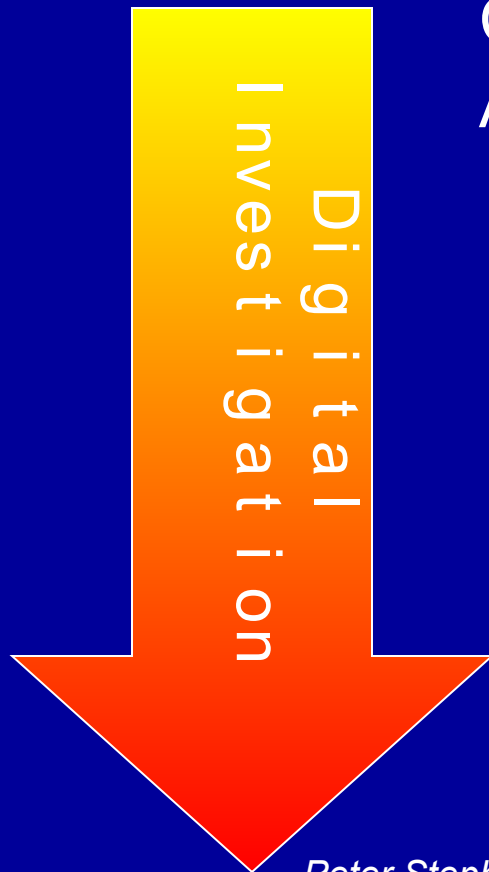
But, we just can't seem to agree
on what the process is...

NIST Incident Response Model



NIST SP 800-61

End to End Digital Investigation



Collecting Evidence

Analysis of individual events

Preliminary correlation

Event normalizing

Event deconfliction

Second level correlation (normalized and non-normalized events)

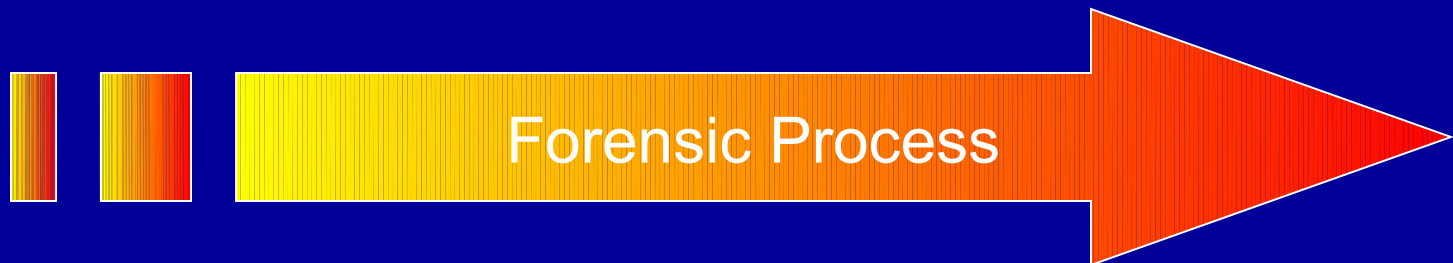
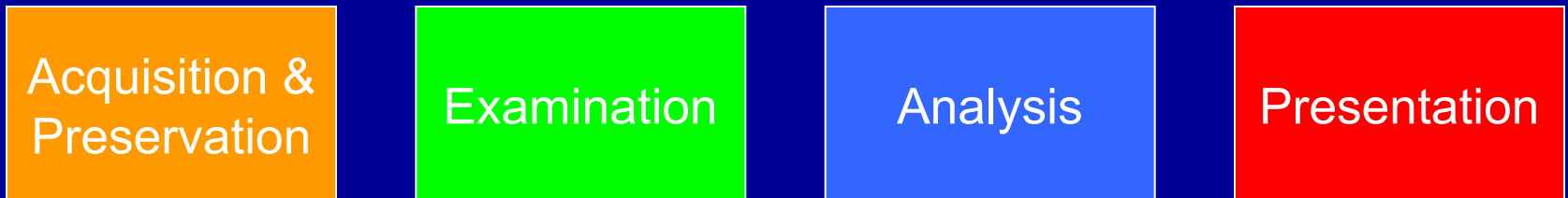
Timeline analysis

Chain of evidence construction

Corroboration (non-normalized events)

Peter Stephenson, APPLICATION OF FORMAL METHODS TO ROOT CAUSE ANALYSIS OF DIGITAL INCIDENTS, 2003

Forensic Science Process



**We just don't agree
on what order
the process takes...**

The DFRWS 2001 “Process”

IDENTIFICATION	PRESERVATION	COLLECTION	EXAMINATION	ANALYSIS	PRESENTATION
Event/Crime Detection	Case Management	Preservation	Preservation	Preservation	Documentation
Resolve Signature	Imaging Technologies	Approved Methods	Traceability	Traceability	Expert Testimony
Profile Detection	Chain of Custody	Approved Software	Validation Techniques	Statistical	Clarification
Anomalous Detection	Time Synch.	Approved Hardware	Filtering Techniques	Protocols	Mission Impact Statement
Complaints		Legal Authority	Pattern Matching	Data Mining	Recommended Countermeasure
System Monitoring		Lossless Compression	Hidden Data Discovery	Timeline	Statistical Interpretation
Audit Analysis		Sampling	Hidden Data Extraction	Link	
		Data Reduction		Spatial	
		Recovery Techniques			

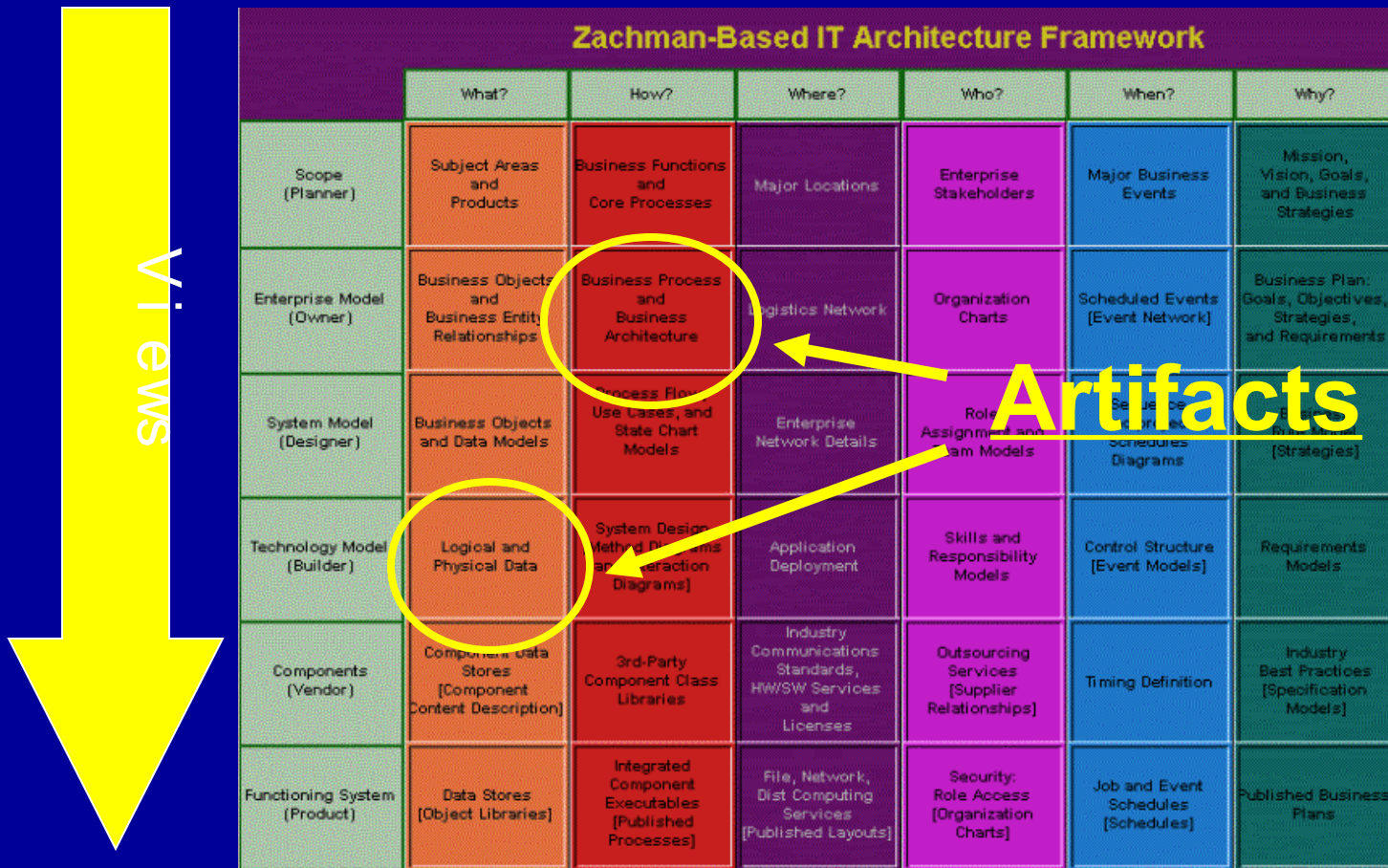
Chart courtesy of Peter Stephenson

Zachman EA Framework

Zachman-Based IT Architecture Framework						
	What?	How?	Where?	Who?	When?	Why?
Scope (Planner)	Subject Areas and Products	Business Functions and Core Processes	Major Locations	Enterprise Stakeholders	Major Business Events	Mission, Vision, Goals, and Business Strategies
Enterprise Model (Owner)	Business Objects and Business Entity Relationships	Business Process and Business Architecture	Logistics Network	Organization Charts	Scheduled Events [Event Network]	Business Plan: Goals, Objectives, Strategies, and Requirements
System Model (Designer)	Business Objects and Data Models	Process Flow, Use Cases, and State Chart Models	Enterprise Network Details	Role Assignment and Team Models	Sequence and project Schedules Diagrams	Business Rule Model [Strategies]
Technology Model (Builder)	Logical and Physical Data	System Design [Method Diagrams and Interaction Diagrams]	Application Deployment	Skills and Responsibility Models	Control Structure [Event Models]	Requirements Models
Components (Vendor)	Component Data Stores [Component Content Description]	3rd-Party Component Class Libraries	Industry Communications Standards, HW/SW Services and Licenses	Outsourcing Services [Supplier Relationships]	Timing Definition	Industry Best Practices [Specification Models]
Functioning System (Product)	Data Stores [Object Libraries]	Integrated Component Executables [Published Processes]	File, Network, Dist Computing Services [Published Layouts]	Security: Role Access [Organization Charts]	Job and Event Schedules [Schedules]	Published Business Plans

Zachman EA Framework

Functions



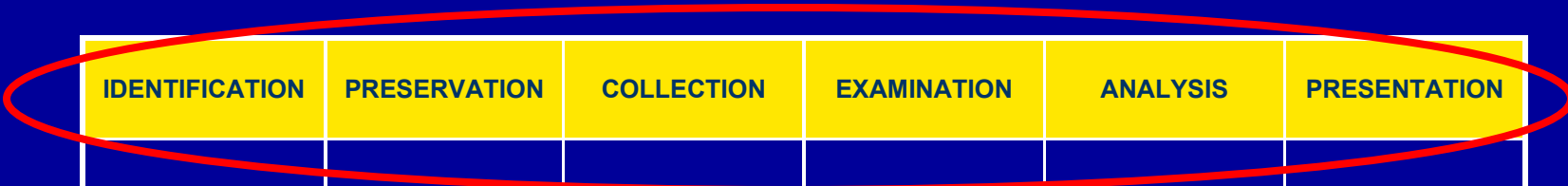
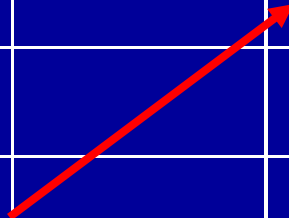
Viewing the DFRWS as a Framework

IDENTIFICATION	PRESERVATION	COLLECTION	EXAMINATION	ANALYSIS	PRESENTATION
Event/Crime Detection	Case Management	Preservation	Preservation	Preservation	Documentation
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Chart courtesy of Peter Stephenson

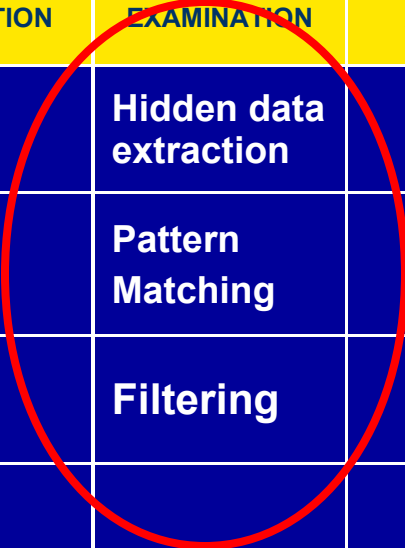
IDENTIFICATION	PRESERVATION	COLLECTION	EXAMINATION	ANALYSIS	PRESENTATION

Functions



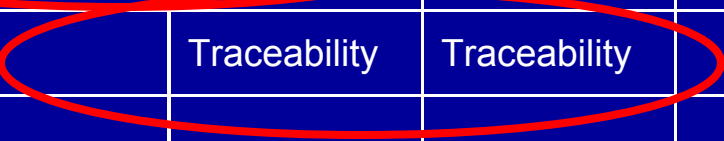
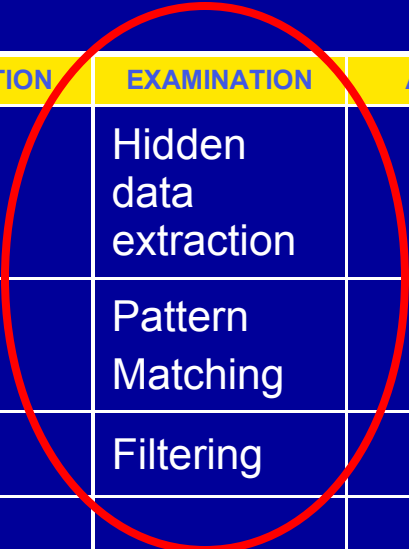
IDENTIFICATION	PRESERVATION	COLLECTION	EXAMINATION	ANALYSIS	PRESENTATION
			Hidden data extraction		
			Pattern Matching		
			Filtering		

Tasks



IDENTIFICATION	PRESERVATION	COLLECTION	EXAMINATION	ANALYSIS	PRESENTATION
			Hidden data extraction		
Tasks			Pattern Matching		
			Filtering		
		Legal Authority	Legal Authority		
			Traceability	Traceability	
Constraints					

Tasks

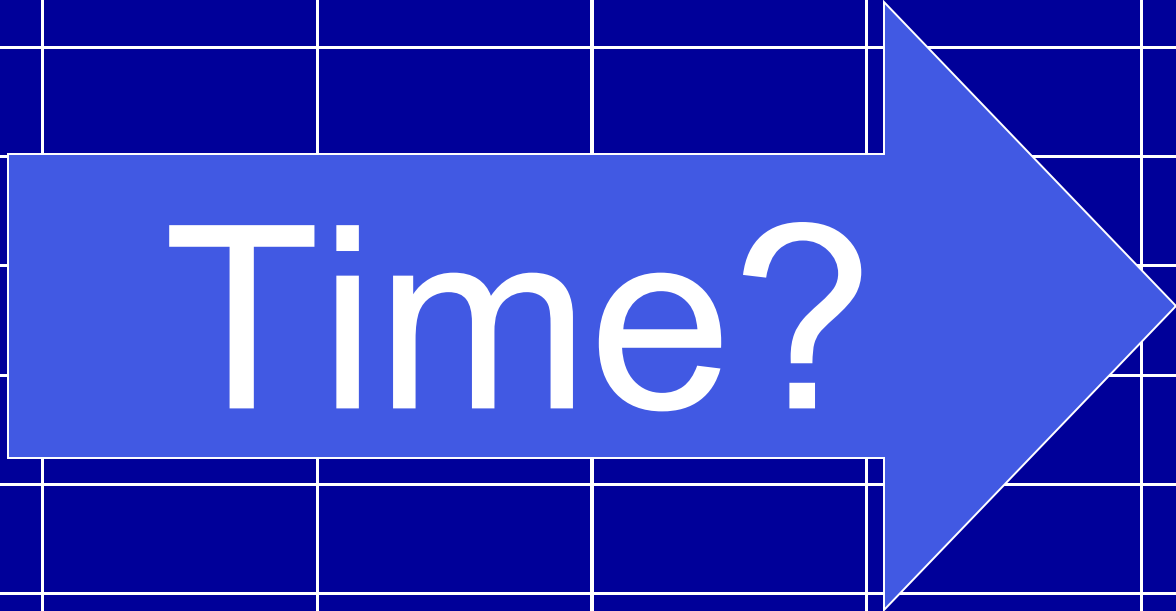


Constraints

Might look something like this:

Role	IDENTIFICATION	PRESERVATION	COLLECTION	EXAMINATION	ANALYSIS	PRESENTATION
Incident Response						
Security Management						
Criminal Investigations						
LE Forensic Examination						
Civil Discovery						
Intelligence						

IDENTIFICATION	PRESERVATION	COLLECTION	EXAMINATION	ANALYSIS	PRESENTATION



This is where it gets difficult,
we don't seem to agree on the
same temporal order.

In fact, we don't seem to use
the same functions for each
case/view/role.

Maybe we don't have to...

The temporal order is not defined by “forensics”, as a process, but rather constrained by the role's purpose for using forensics.

Another way to describe this:

- Forensics is not a single process, but is
- A set of tasks that can be grouped into
- Functions that are selected based upon
- The purpose for which the process is being applied (role) and are
- Bound by constraints that are
- Defined by either internal or external requirements

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Is this THE answer?

- **Of course not!**
- Frameworks are always “works in progress”
- That should not stop us from taking new steps each day
- Frameworks get better with application

Applying this to Research Issues

- Research can be focused on:
 - Functions
 - Tasks
 - Constraints
 - Process
 - Roles
 - Or the interrelationships between these

Conclusion

- The core DFRWS framework is sound
- It can be developed, extended and refined
- It can be used as both a framework and a vocabulary for research and practice
- The next steps are in your hands!

I Sincerely Thank You for

- Your Time
- Your Attention
- Your Contributions to the field
- Your participation in the remainder of this conference

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