



## Discovery of digital forensic dataset characteristics with CASE-Corpora

By:

Alex Nelson (National Institute of Standards and Technology)

*From the proceedings of*

The Digital Forensic Research Conference

**DFRWS USA 2022**

July 11-14, 2022

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.

**<https://dfrws.org>**



# Discovery of digital forensic dataset characteristics with CASE-Corpora

Alex J. Nelson, Ph.D.

Computer Scientist, NIST

Technical Steering Committee Vice-Chair, Cyber Domain Ontology Project

Ontology Committee Chair, Unified Cyber Ontology

DFRWS-USA

2022-07-11



The views and opinions expressed in this presentation are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the official policy or position of any agency of the U.S. government. Any mention of a vendor or product is not an endorsement or recommendation. Logos and trademarks are copyright their respective owners.



# We'll always need test data...

*And what luck, we keep getting it.*

Ample motivations exist:

- Professional training and certification data sets
- Academic papers' exemplar samples
- Forensic contests
- Capture the Flags
- Investigation-relevant controlled reproductions
- Other controlled demonstrations



# ...but how do we find it when we need it?

How do YOU find your test data?

- Infosec Twitter?
- Conferences? Journals?
- Build it yourself?
  - ...And release it? Data re-use and release was low circa 2017:  
2017, Grajeda et al., "Availability of datasets for digital forensics – And what is missing"  
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.diin.2017.06.004>
- How do you find data years after its publication?
  - Corpus management remains a significant challenge.  
2009, Garfinkel et al., "Bringing science to digital forensics with standardized forensic corpora"  
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.diin.2009.06.016>
  - Corpus distribution and discovery is harder.



# CASE-Corpora is a forensic data catalog.



CASE-Corpora indexes forensic dataset metadata.

- Extends general data-catalog language with forensic concepts.
- Adds chain of custody details.
- Encodes authors' ground truth descriptions for search, discovery, and cross-verification.
- CASE general-purpose tools help analyze and maintain data quality.



- Background
  - Graphs
  - Ontologies and data models
- Ontologies used in CASE-Corpora
- Provenance
- Usage of CASE-Corpora



# *Background*

*Ontologies used in CASE-Corpora*

*Provenance*

*Usage of CASE-Corpora*



# The data in CASE-Corpora is written as RDF.

RDF – Resources Data Framework  
(see also “Semantic web”)

Used to define a *graph* of:

- Individuals  
(E.g. Paul Erdős, Kevin Bacon, Hank Aaron)
- Classes  
(E.g. Mathematicians, Film Stars, Baseball Players)
- Properties  
(E.g. Co-authored with, co-starred in)

Graphs are defined with ontologies,  
which are models of reality.

RDF serializes interchangeably in several formats, including:

- XML
- JSON-LD (“JSON Linked Data”)
- Turtle

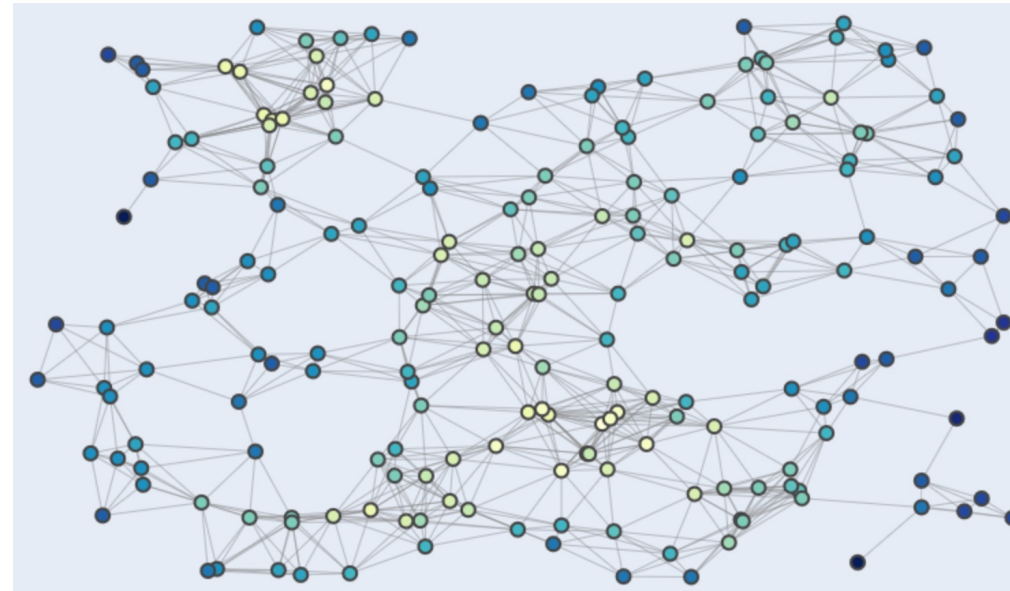


Figure: A random graph.

Figure source: <https://plotly.com/python/network-graphs/>



# RDF querying uses SPARQL.

SPARQL is a graph query language, similar in purpose to SQL.

SPARQL is suited for:

- Path queries  
(What's person X's Erdős-Bacon Number?)
- Arbitrary relationships  
(In what ways does X relate to Erdős or Bacon?)

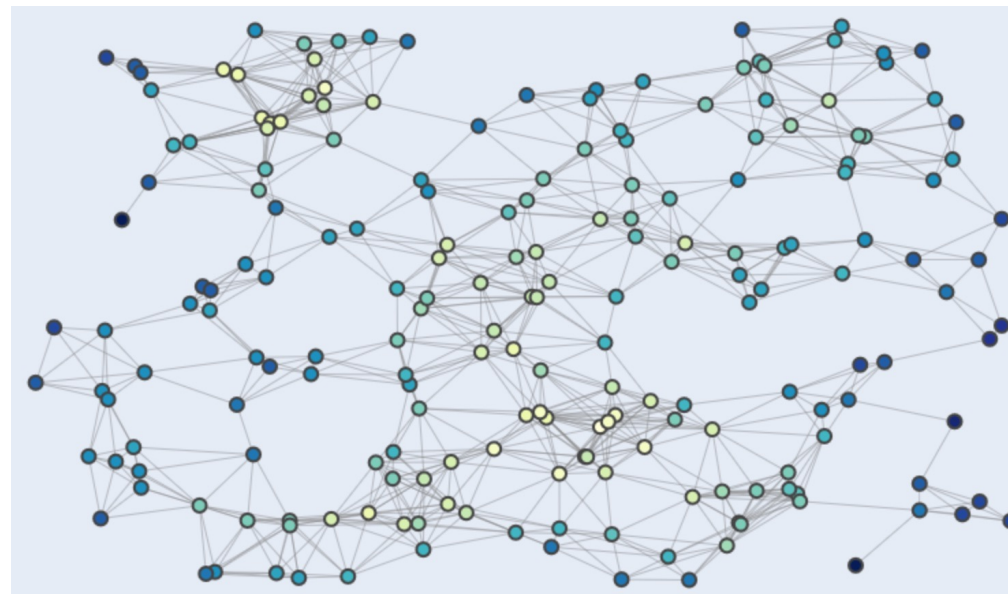


Figure: A random graph.

Figure source: <https://plotly.com/python/network-graphs/>



*Background*

*Ontologies used in CASE-Corpora*

*Provenance*

*Usage of CASE-Corpora*



# The CDO ontologies in CASE-Corpora

## *CDO – The Cyber Domain Ontology Project*

A series of Linux Foundation Projects, LLC

Established January, 2022

Umbrella project for CASE & UCO (both first drafted 2016), and future ontological communities of interest.

- *UCO – Unified Cyber Ontology*  
A middle-level ontology providing cross-domain cyber concepts
- *CASE – Cyber-investigation Analysis Standard Expression*  
An ontology community of interest, extending UCO into investigations

Version 1.0.0 scheduled for August 30, 2022.





# Non-CDO ontologies in CASE-Corpora

## *DCAT (and DCAT-US) - Data Catalog Vocabulary*

A RDF-based data model describing data sets

- Includes what resources are in a dataset, where to download them, and other *publication-level* metadata.
- Underpins <https://data.gov/>

## *PROV-O – Provenance Ontology*

An OWL implementation of histories of objects



*Background*

*Ontologies used in CASE-Corpora*

***Provenance***

*Usage of CASE-Corpora*



# PROV-O represents and illustrates provenance.

PROV-O is built upon:

- Activities
- Agents
- Entities

Time (and logical ordering)  
illustrates flowing downward.

CASE practice:  
Provenance chains link back to  
initial evidence submission.  
“Initial” = derived from nothing  
“Nothing” = the PROV-O empty  
set

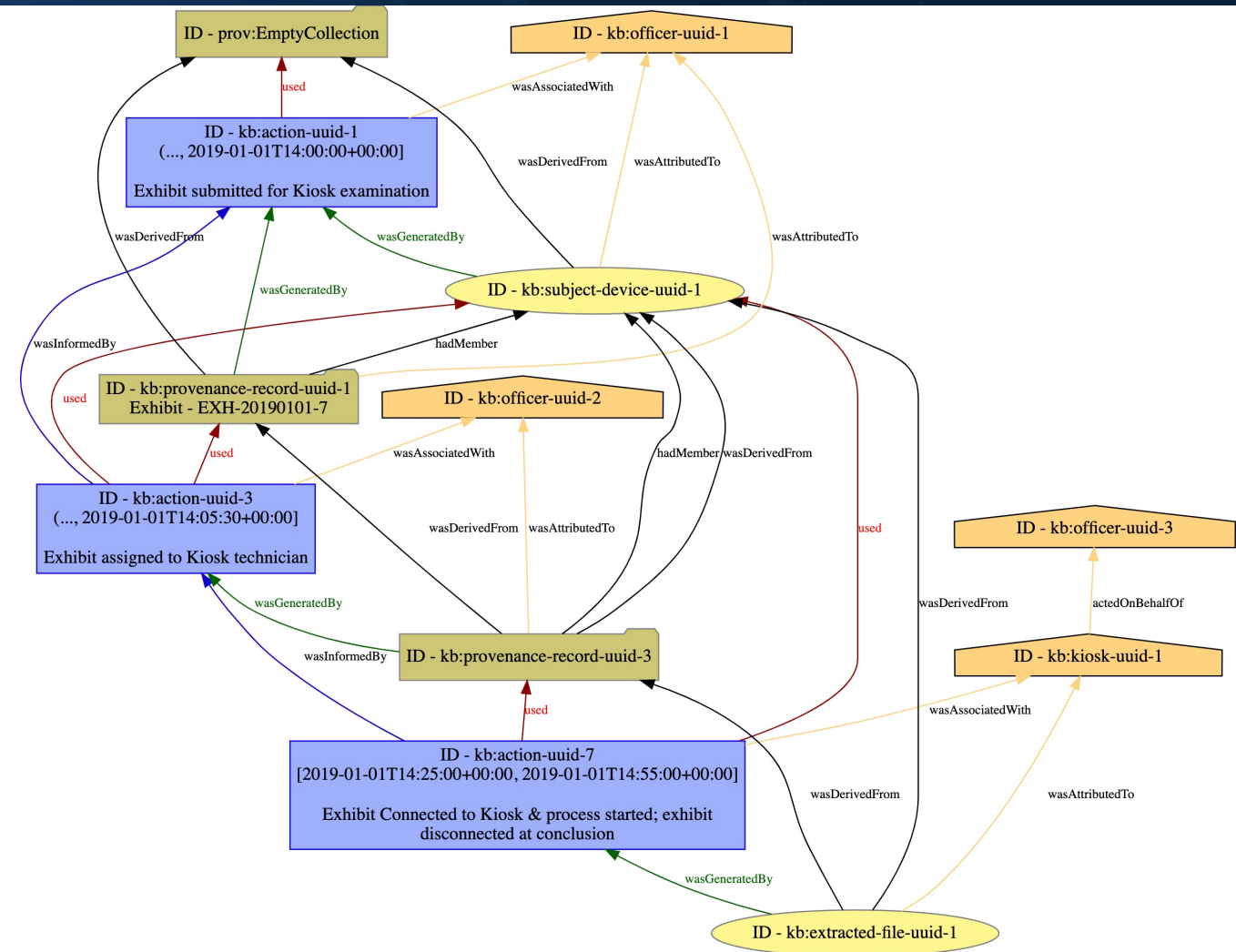
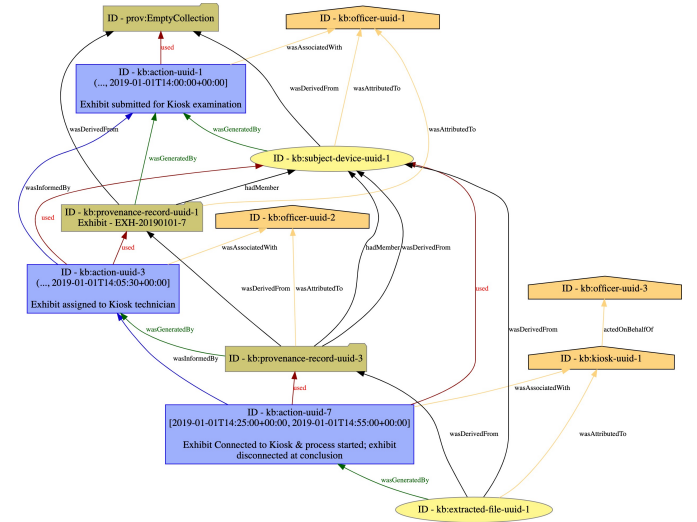
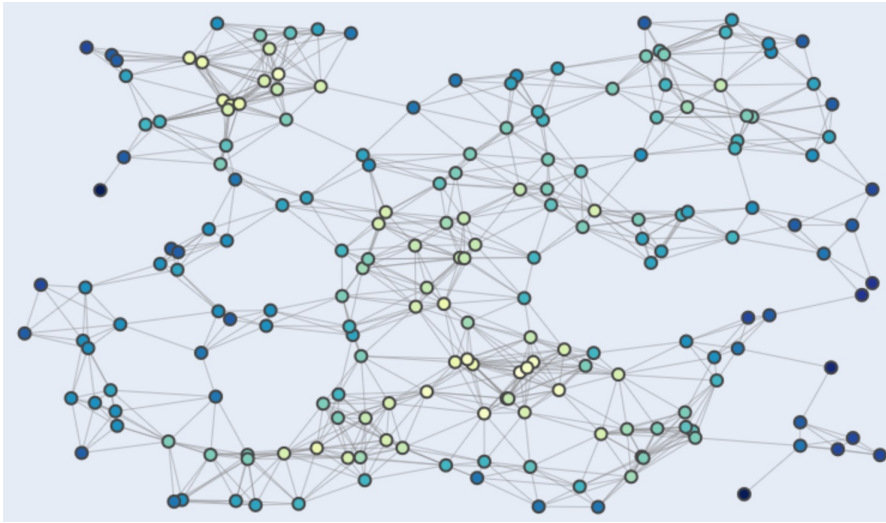


Figure: “Urgent Evidence” narrative,  
history of one extracted JPEG



## NLST



# A graph of a CASE investigation's provenance chain ...

...maps directly to PROV-O.

Left figure source: <https://plotly.com/python/network-graphs/>



# Datasets need provenance review.

## Digital Corpora "Android 10" dataset

Digital Corpora Downloads: cor x +

downloads.digitalcorpora.org S3 Browser

corpora/mobile/android\_10/ sub-dirs:

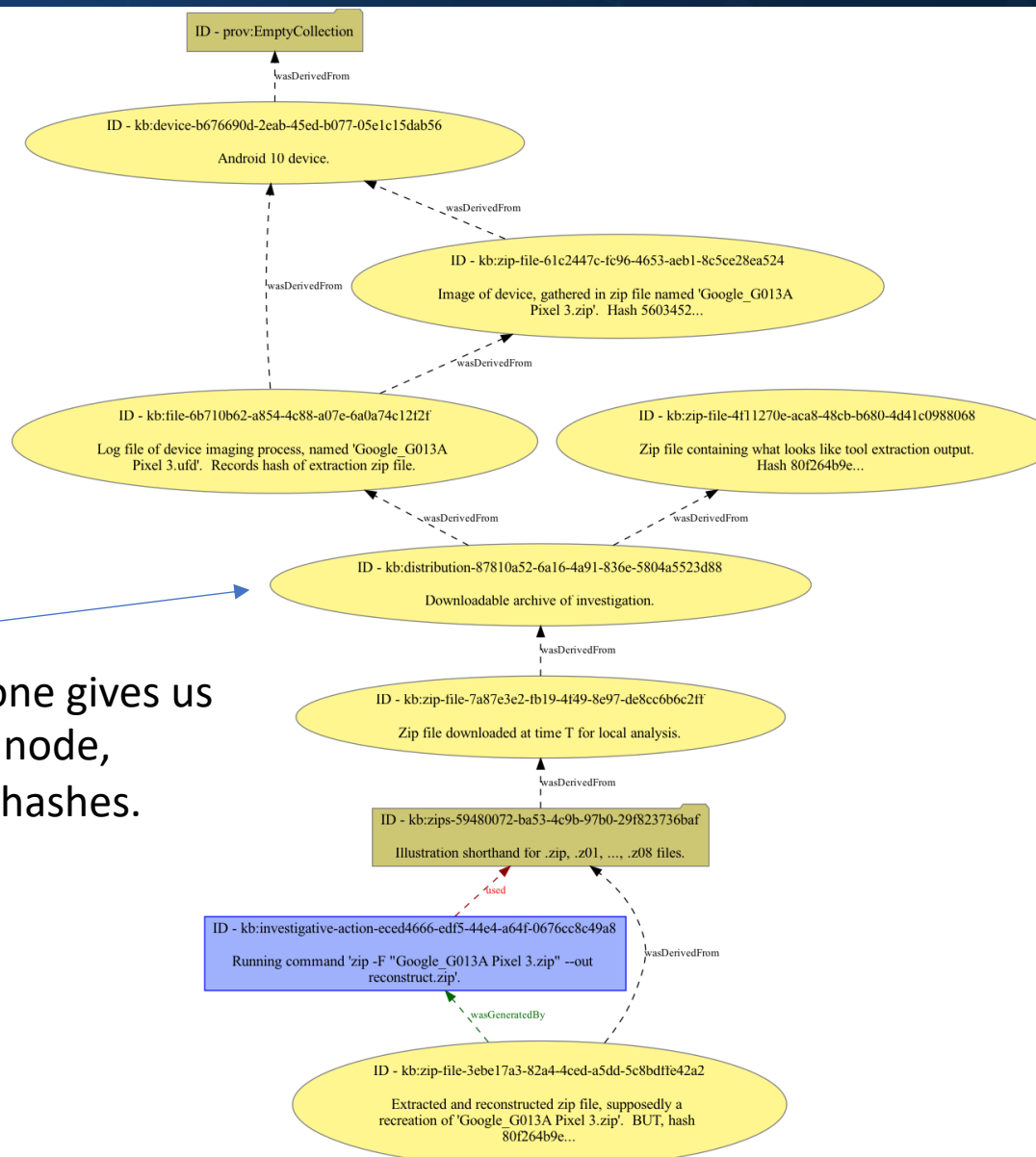
- Cellebrite Extraction/
- Non-Cellebrite Extraction/

corpora/mobile/android\_10/ files:

Name	Size	SHA
Android10-ImageCreation.pdf	2,479,876	n/a
Android_10.txt	1,900	n/a
Android_10.zip	10,476,724,716	n/a
SMS-Messages.xlsx	16,016	n/a

DCAT alone gives us  
this one node,  
without hashes.

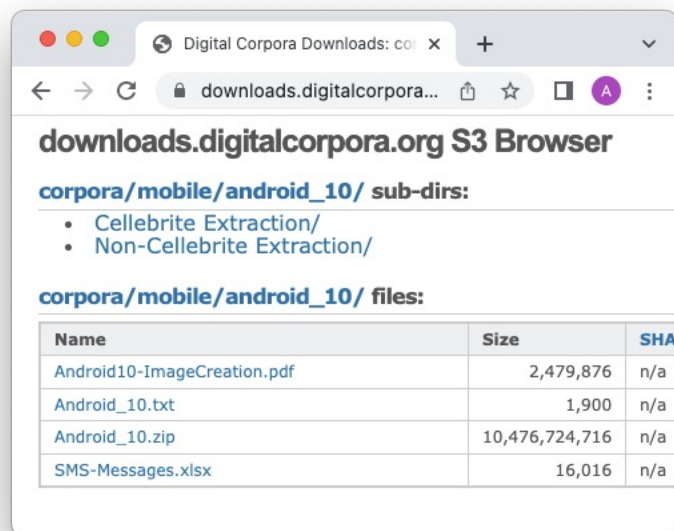
This provenance was  
sketched from log:  
Google\_G013A Pixel  
3.ufd



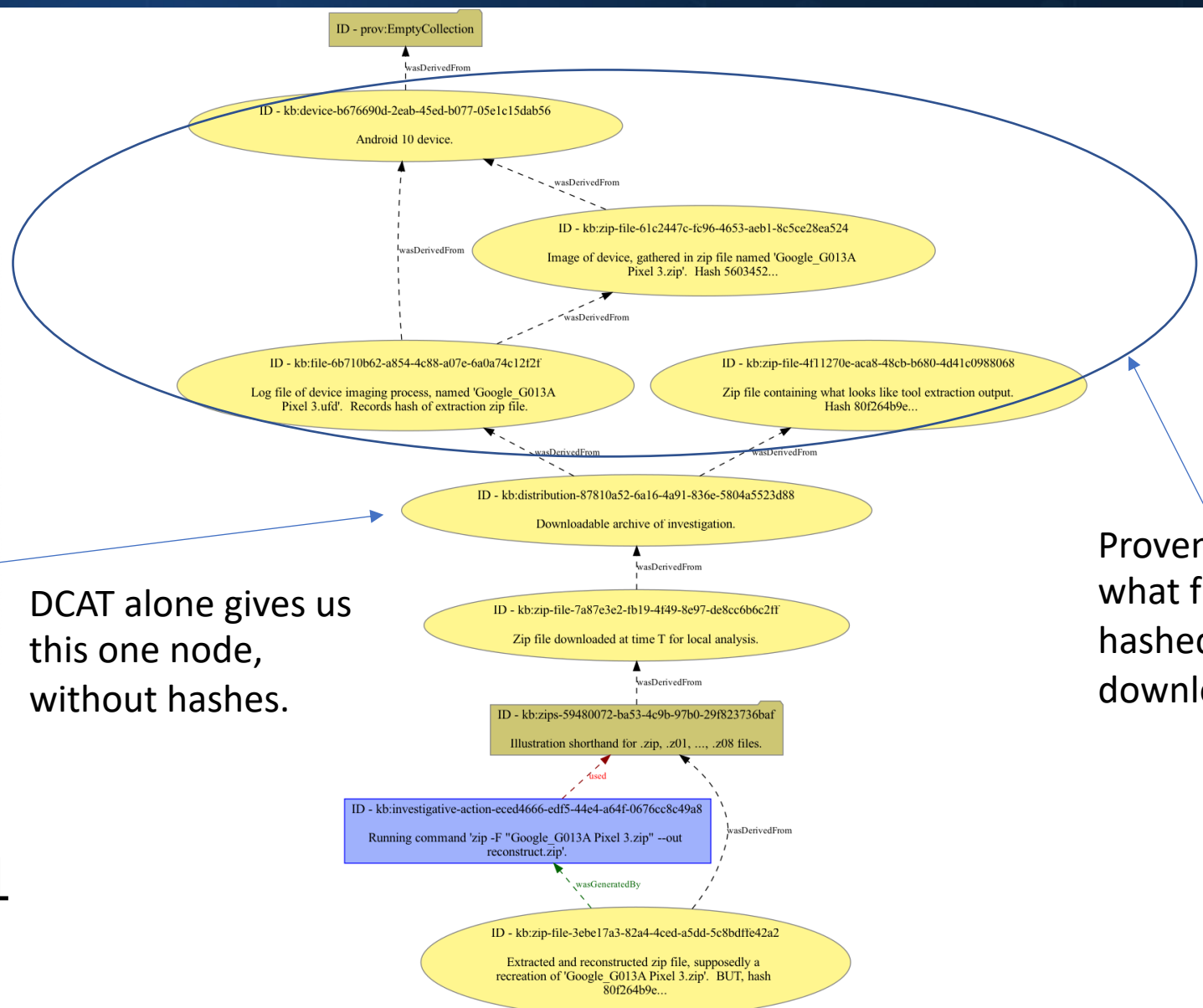


# Datasets need provenance review.

## Digital Corpora "Android 10" dataset



This provenance was  
sketched from log:  
Google\_G013A Pixel  
3.ufd

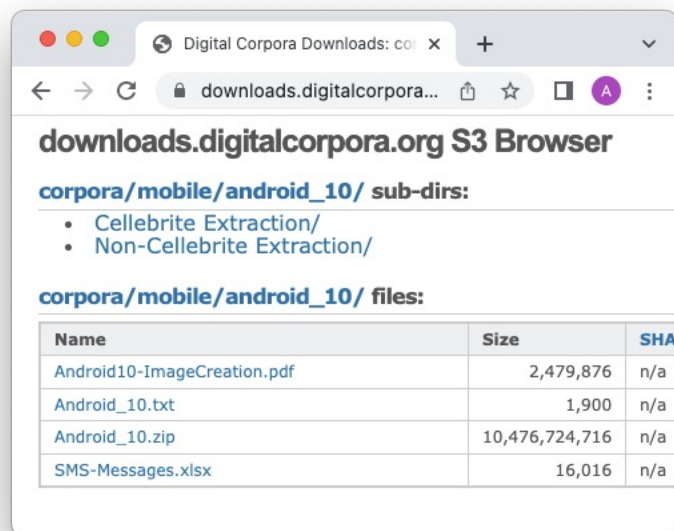


DCAT alone gives us  
this one node,  
without hashes.

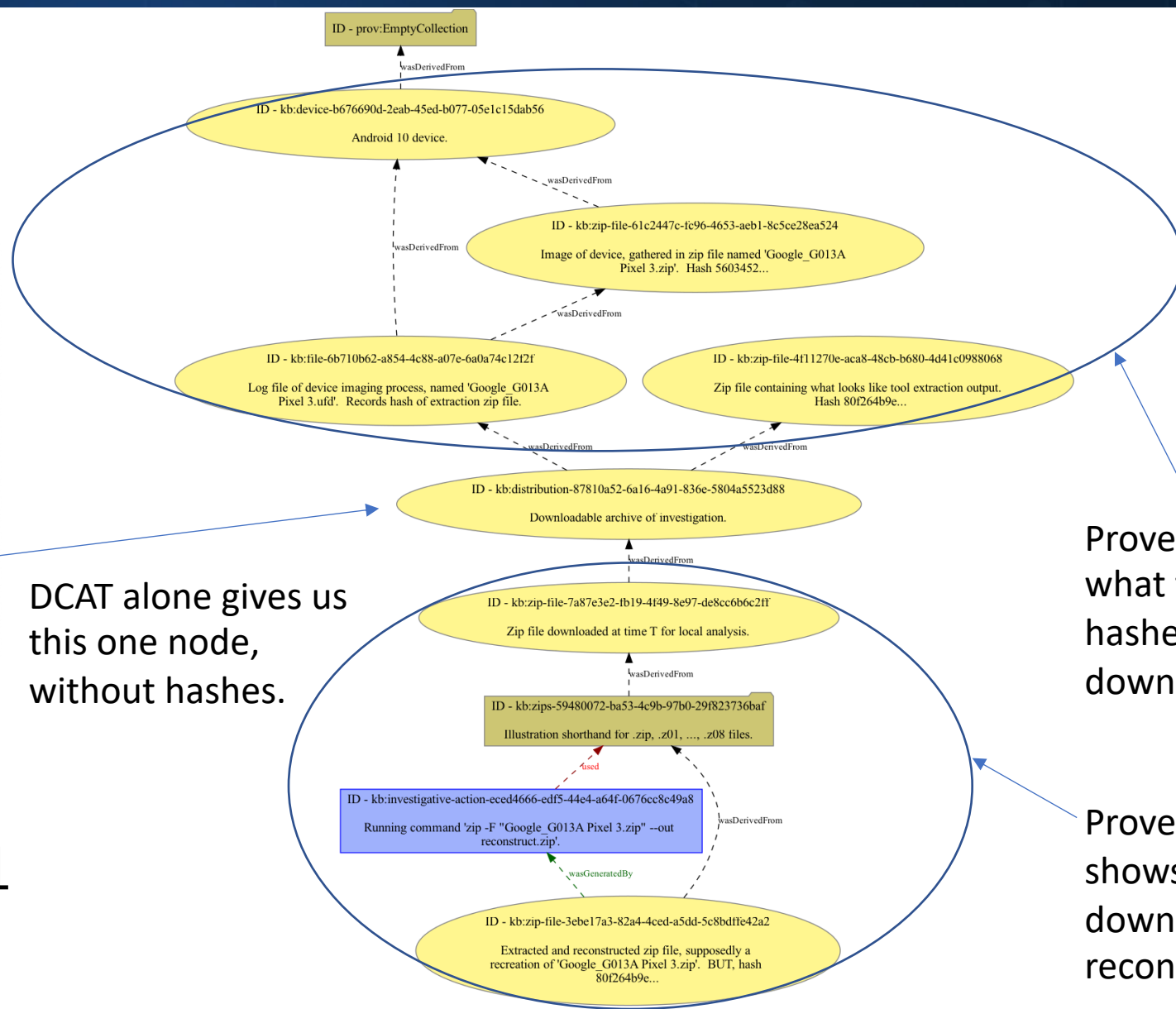


# Datasets need provenance review.

## Digital Corpora "Android 10" dataset



This provenance was  
*sketched* from log:  
Google\_G013A Pixel  
3.ufd



DCAT alone gives us  
this one node,  
without hashes.

Provenance shows  
what files were  
hashed, and led to  
downloadable link.

Provenance also  
shows later  
download and  
reconstruction.



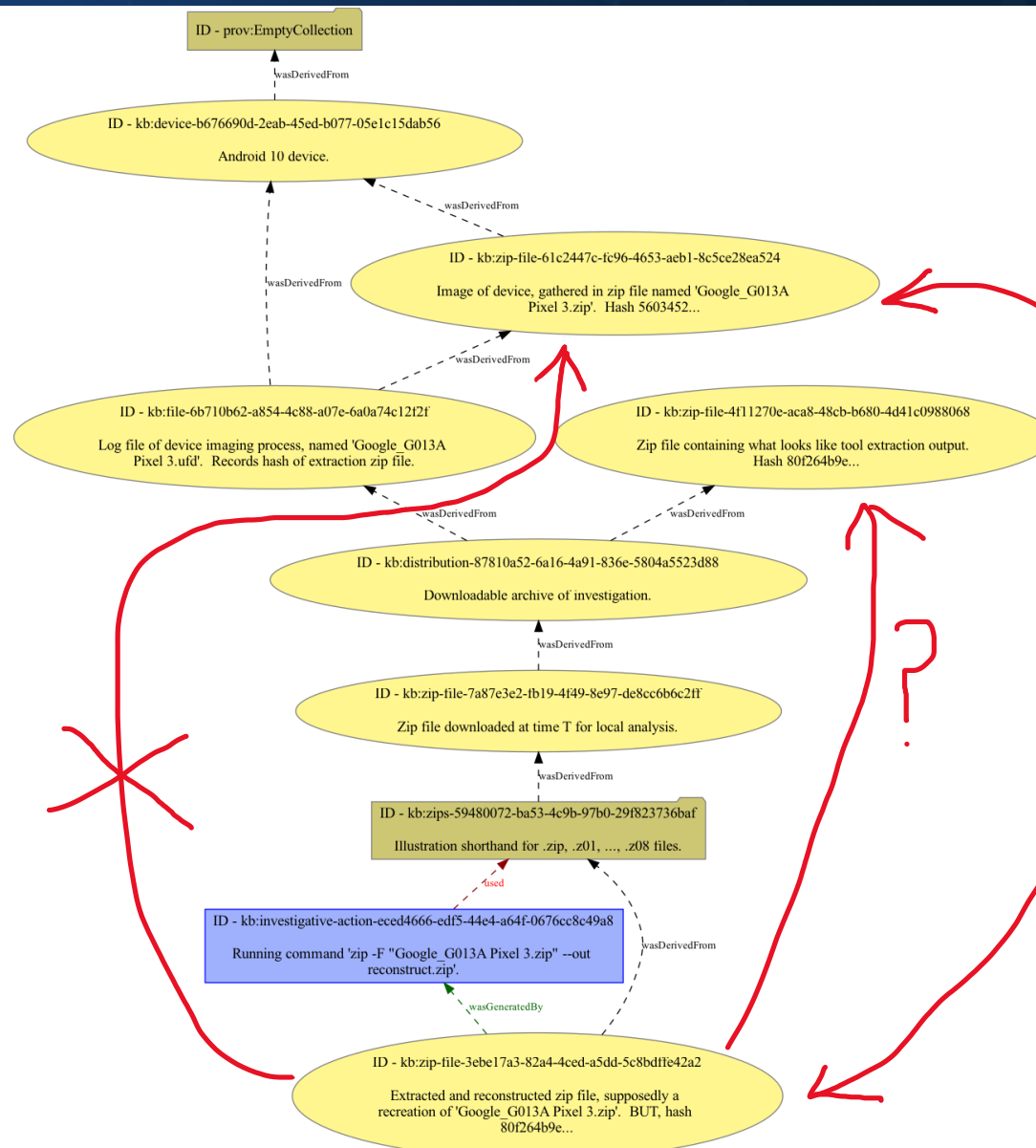
# Provenance review can show discrepancies. **NIST**

*Digital Corpora*  
*"Android 10" dataset*

This provenance was  
*sketched* from log:  
Google\_G013A Pixel  
3.ufd

A split zip in dataset  
reconstructs with an  
unrecognized hash.

Was this tool error?  
Dataset author error?  
Downloader error?





*Background*

*Ontologies used in CASE-Corpora*

*Provenance*

*Usage of CASE-Corpora*





CASE-Corpora is downloadable here:

<https://github.com/casework/CASE-Corpora/>

The total data graph is contained in [data/kb-all.ttl](#).

CASE general-purpose, offline commands are available from PyPI:

- ``case_sparql_select`` - run a query
- ``case_validate`` - validate conformance of used CASE concepts
- ``case_prov_check`` - review constructed provenance
- ``case_prov_dot`` - illustrate provenance

Running ``pip install case-prov`` makes these available.



# How to explore CASE-Corpora

Comfort with the pattern-matching query language SPARQL is beneficial.

- Try <https://query.wikidata.org/> to learn the basics. Try the example “Cats” (of Wikipedia).
- In CASE-Corpora, see the `reports/*.sparql` query files to see CASE and UCO vocabulary demonstrations.
- Start with a question you somewhat know the answer to, and then try expanding it.
- Documentation of CASE and UCO are at: <https://ontology.caseontology.org/>  
<https://ontology.unifiedcyberontology.org/>

The screenshot shows the Wikidata Query Service interface. The browser address bar displays the URL `query.wikidata.org/#%23Cats%0ASELECT%20%3Fitem%20%3Fite...`. The page title is "Wikidata Query Service". Below the title, there are navigation buttons: "Examples", "Query Builder", "Help", and "More tools". The language is set to "English".

The main area contains a SPARQL query:

```
1 #Cats
2 SELECT ?item ?itemLabel
3 WHERE
4 {
5   ?item wdt:P31 wd:Q146. # Must be of a cat
6   SERVICE wikibase:label { bd:serviceParam wikibase:language "[AUTO_LANGUAGE],en".
7 }
```

Below the query, there is a play button icon. The results section shows "159 results in 145 ms". Below this, there is a table with two columns: "item" and "itemLabel".

item	itemLabel
<a href="#">wd:Q42442324</a>	Kiisu Miisu
<a href="#">wd:Q43260736</a>	Paddles



CASE-Corpora is an index of forensic metadata.

Immediate pragmatic value to the community is:

- Aggregating dataset existence
- Chain of custody details, for downloads and their analysis files

Other research value to the community is expanding the discovery language for relevant forensic datasets.

CASE-Corpora is intended to be a community project. Please consider helping the community highlight relevant data.



# Contact



CASE-Corpora is downloadable here:

<https://github.com/casework/CASE-Corpora/>

Dataset requests, query forms - all manners of input welcome as Github Issues.

Joining CDO to improve CASE and UCO:

<https://cyberdomainontology.org/contact.html>

Other questions?

[alexander.nelson@nist.gov](mailto:alexander.nelson@nist.gov)