



Safety and Justice Program

Autopsy as a Service – Distributed Forensic Compute That Combines Evidence Acquisition and Analysis

Presentation to OSDfCon 2016

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Objective and Background

- **RAND has been funded by the National Institute of Justice to accelerate the processing of digital forensics data**
- **Objective: Develop a Digital Forensics Compute Cluster (AutopsyCluster)**
 - Based on open source, state of the art software
 - Reduce processing time and storage costs
- **We have chosen Autopsy as a core component of AutopsyCluster**
 - “Autopsy as a Service”

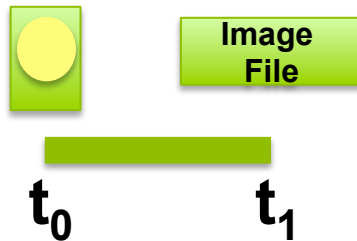
Vision

- **Provide law enforcement with a cost effective and efficient digital forensics analysis capability**
- **Combine data ingest and analysis steps to speed up the digital evidence analysis process using**
 - **Distributed computing tools**
 - **Cloud computing services**
- **Approach designed to**
 - **Reduce infrastructure cost**
 - **Stand up infrastructure only when needed**
 - **Access infrastructure to perform multiple analyses in parallel**

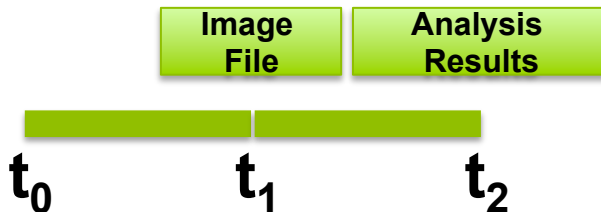
To implement the Vision We Stream Data into the Cloud

Old Way

- Step 1: make copy

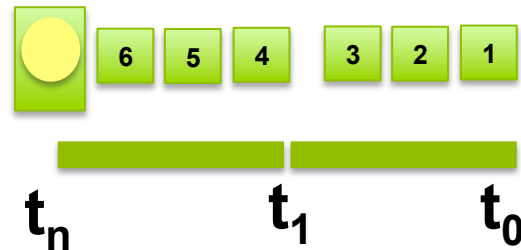


- Step 2: analyze image on standalone workstation

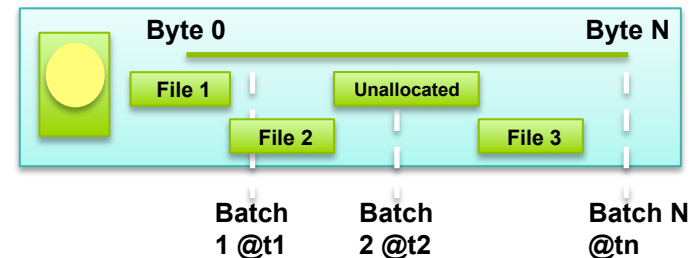


New Way

- Step 1: start stream



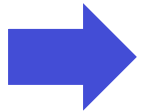
- Step 2: process stream on the fly in micro batches



If we can keep up with the data coming off the disk, we are processing as fast as is physically possible

Outline

- **Objectives and vision**



- **Architecture**
- **Initial results**
- **Lessons Learned**
- **How to use AutopsyCluster**
- **Beta testing**

The Forensics Analysis Functions of AutopsyCluster are Based on Autopsy^a

- Basis Technology has developed a version of Autopsy for collaborative forensics analysis over a network^b
 - We chose this version because it is designed to work over a network with supporting servers
- AutopsyCluster designed to run forensics processing tasks in parallel at near “streaming speed”
 - Speed at which disk blocks are read from evidence disk
 - With dc3dd with USB 3.0 this is about 15 MBps
- We modified the *Autopsy* so it is a streaming application
 - Integrated with Apache Spark^c (cluster computing framework) and Apache Kafka^d (messaging)
- Autopsy analysis modules read from the stream



Autopsy
Sleuth Kit



PostgreSQL



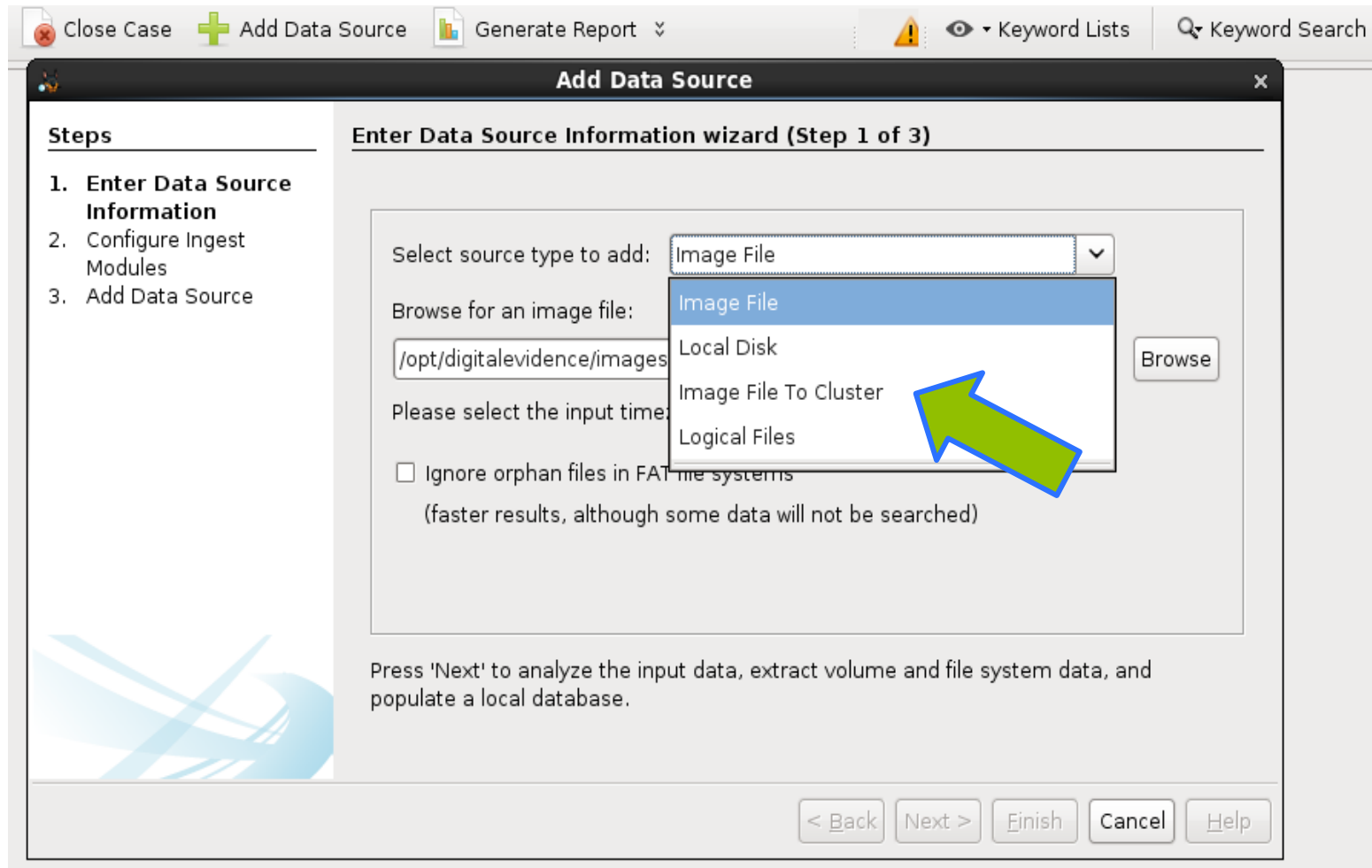
a <http://www.sleuthkit.org/autopsy/>

b <https://github.com/sleuthkit/autopsy>

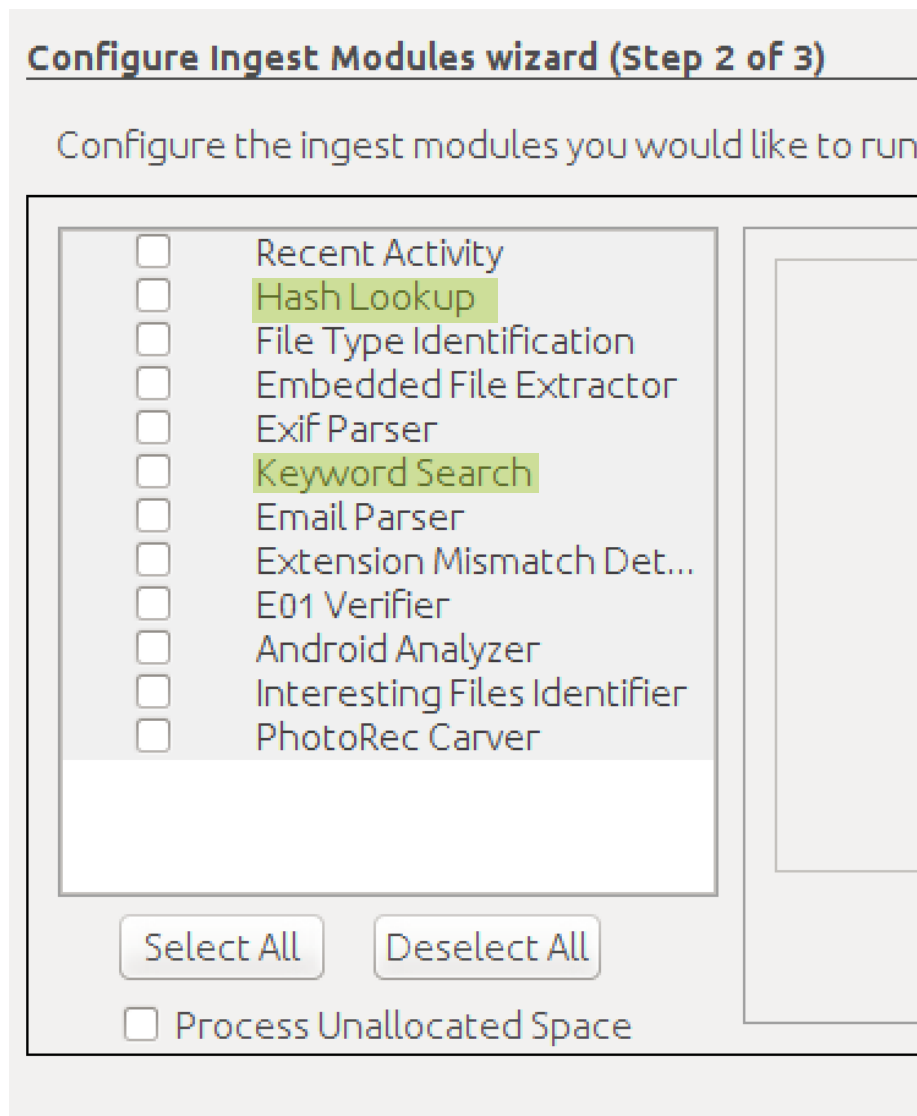
c <http://www.sleuthkit.org/autopsy/>

d <http://www.postgresql.org/>

User Interface for Autopsy Streaming Branch



Autopsy Modules For Autopsy Streaming Branch



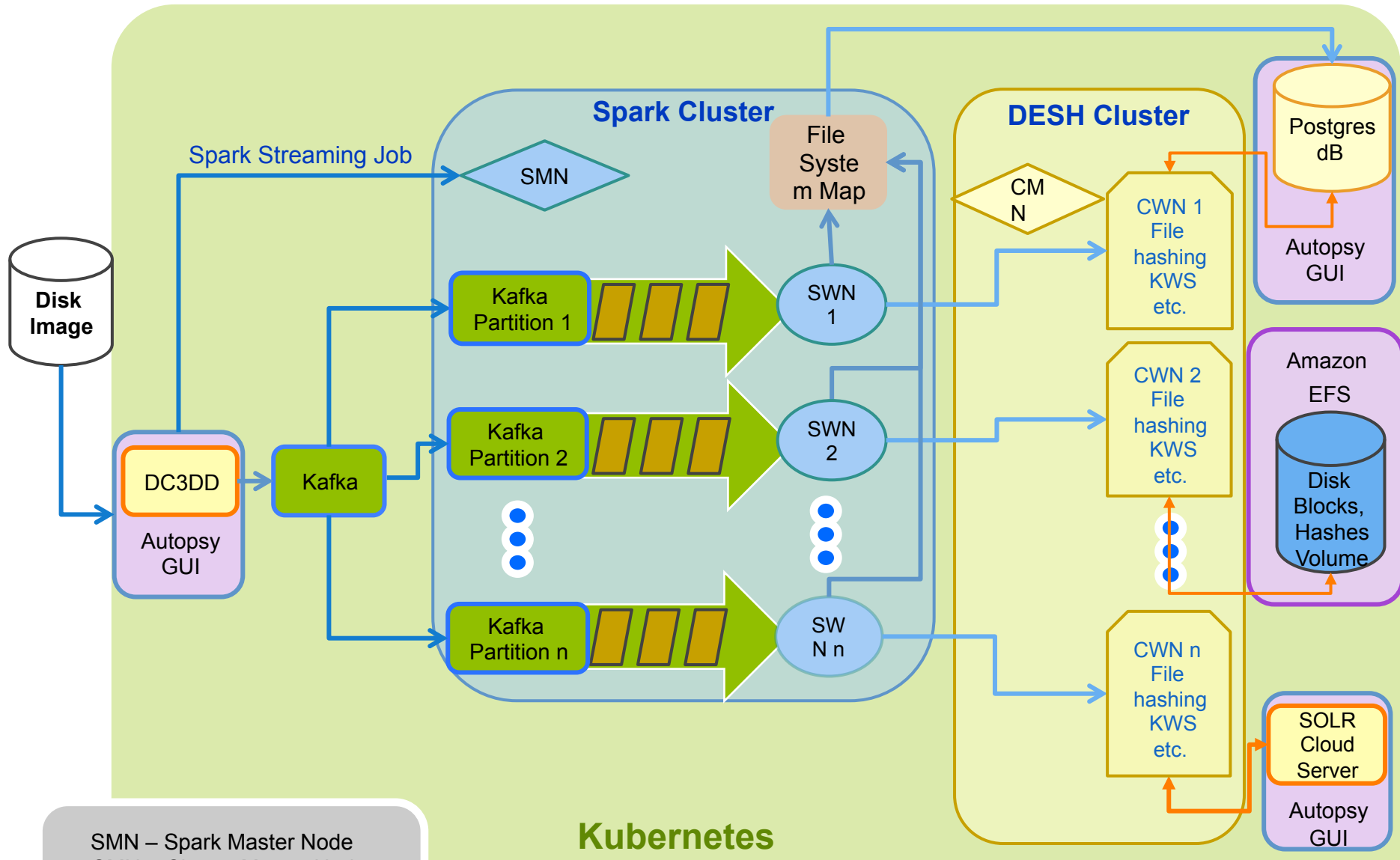
Currently Working in Spark:

- “Hash Lookup”
- “Keyword Search”
- Hardcoded configurations

Next Steps:

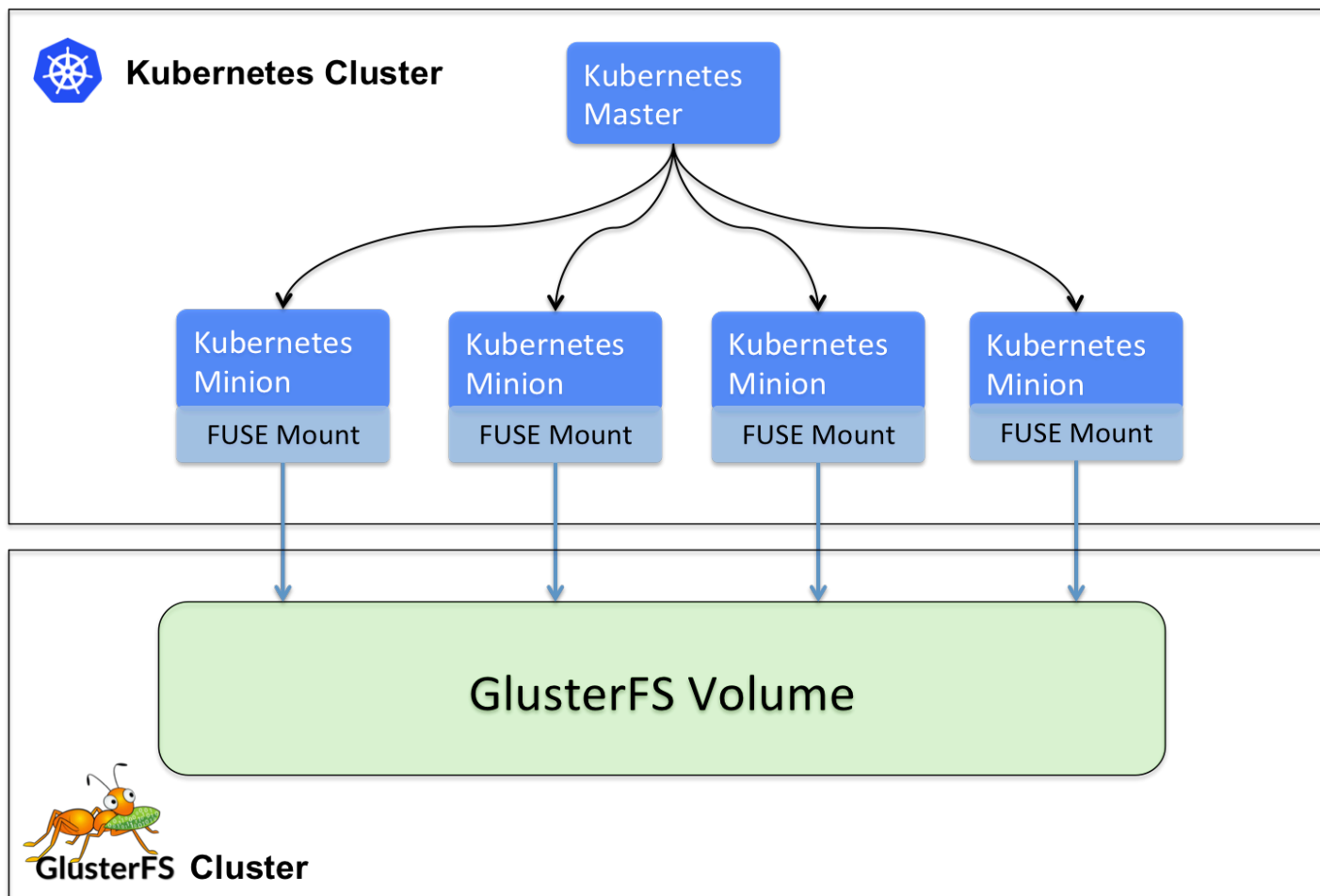
- Remaining modules starting with “Interesting Files Identifier”
- Implement configuration of modules with Autopsy UI

AutopsyCluster Architecture



SMN – Spark Master Node
 CMN – Cluster Master Node
 SWN – Spark Worker Node
 CWN – Cluster Worker Node
 KWS - Key Word Search

Kubernetes + File Volumes



AutopsyCluster Kubernetes Dashboard

kubernetes

Workloads

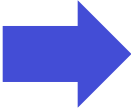
Replication controllers

Name	Labels	Pods	Age	Images
<div><div></div><div>activemq</div></div>	name: activemq	1 / 1	an hour	gordianknot.rand.org:5001/desh
<div><div></div><div>desh-worker-controller</div></div>	component: desh-worker	6 / 6	an hour	gordianknot.rand.org:5001/desh
<div><div></div><div>kafka</div></div>	name: kafka	1 / 1	an hour	gordianknot.rand.org:5001/desh
<div><div></div><div>nfs-server</div></div>	role: nfs-server	1 / 1	an hour	gordianknot.rand.org:5001/desh
<div><div></div><div>postgres</div></div>	name: postgres	1 / 1	an hour	gordianknot.rand.org:5001/desh
<div><div></div><div>solr</div></div>	name: solr	1 / 1	an hour	gordianknot.rand.org:5001/desh
<div><div></div><div>spark-master-controller</div></div>	component: spark-master	1 / 1	an hour	gordianknot.rand.org:5001/gcr.i
<div><div></div><div>spark-worker-controller</div></div>	component: spark-worker	6 / 6	an hour	gordianknot.rand.org:5001/gcr.i

Pods

Name	Status	Restarts	Age	Cluster IP	CPU (cores)	Memory (bytes)
<div><div></div><div>activemq-r9ybs</div></div>	Running	0	an hour	172.18.5.4	<div><div></div></div> 0.001	<div><div></div></div> 18
<div><div></div><div>desh-worker-controller-auu06</div></div>	Running	0	an hour	172.18.1.7	<div><div></div></div> 0.151	<div><div></div></div> 1.
<div><div></div><div>desh-worker-controller-d9b8i</div></div>	Running	0	an hour	172.18.2.6	<div><div></div></div> 0.107	<div><div></div></div> 2.
<div><div></div><div>desh-worker-controller-luztt</div></div>	Running	0	an hour	172.18.0.6	<div><div></div></div> 0.136	<div><div></div></div> 2.
<div><div></div><div>desh-worker-controller-u2tlh</div></div>	Running	0	an hour	172.18.3.6	<div><div></div></div> 0.102	<div><div></div></div> 2.
<div><div></div><div>desh-worker-controller-xyloz</div></div>	Running	0	an hour	172.18.5.5	<div><div></div></div> 0.12	<div><div></div></div> 1.
<div><div></div><div>desh-worker-controller-yom7e</div></div>	Running	0	an hour	172.18.4.6	<div><div></div></div> 0.138	<div><div></div></div> 1.
<div><div></div><div>kafka-ri2gi</div></div>	Running	0	an hour	172.18.5.6	<div><div></div></div> 0.003	<div><div></div></div> 9.
<div><div></div><div>nfs-server-9ptkv</div></div>	Running	0	an hour	172.18.4.3	<div><div></div></div> 0	<div><div></div></div> 15
<div><div></div><div>postgres-utodq</div></div>	Running	0	an hour	172.18.1.5	<div><div></div></div> 1.084	<div><div></div></div> 17
<div><div></div><div>solr-eh53b</div></div>	Running	0	an hour	172.18.0.3	<div><div></div></div> 0.025	<div><div></div></div> 28
<div><div></div><div>spark-master-controller-hi7zq</div></div>	Running	0	an hour	172.18.2.4	<div><div></div></div> 0.006	<div><div></div></div> 39
<div><div></div><div>spark-worker-controller-c5nca</div></div>	Running	0	an hour	172.18.0.5	<div><div></div></div> 0.008	<div><div></div></div> 6.
<div><div></div><div>spark-worker-controller-jh4nu</div></div>	Running	0	an hour	172.18.5.2	<div><div></div></div> 0.016	<div><div></div></div> 2.
<div><div></div><div>spark-worker-controller-lkzij</div></div>	Running	0	an hour	172.18.4.5	<div><div></div></div> 0.007	<div><div></div></div> 6.
<div><div></div><div>spark-worker-controller-pic1z</div></div>	Running	3	an hour	172.18.1.6	<div><div></div></div> 0.008	<div><div></div></div> 6.
<div><div></div><div>spark-worker-controller-poiur</div></div>	Running	0	an hour	172.18.3.5	<div><div></div></div> 0.007	<div><div></div></div> 6.
<div><div></div><div>spark-worker-controller-s16ge</div></div>	Running	0	an hour	172.18.2.5	<div><div></div></div> 0.008	<div><div></div></div> 6.

Outline

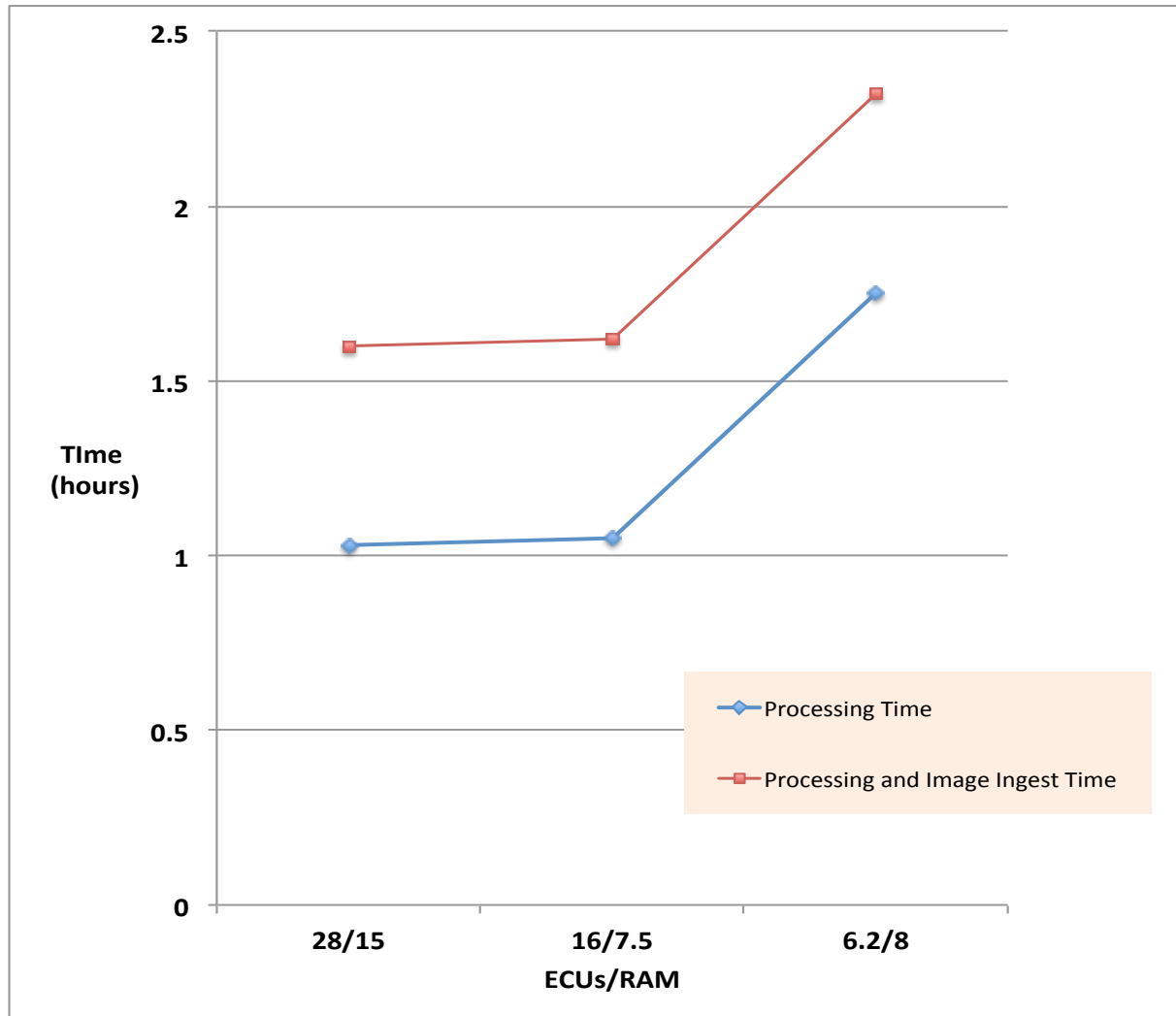
- **Objectives and vision**
- **Architecture**
-  • **Initial results**
- **Lessons Learned**
- **How to use AutopsyCluster**
- **Beta testing**

Forensic Images We are Using In Performance Testing

Image	Size	Source
Rhino Hunt	250 MB	NIST (CFReDS)
Data Leakage	20 GB	NIST (CFReDS)
NPS DOMEX Users, 2009	40 GB	Digital Corpora
NPS 1weapondeletion, 2011	75 GB	Digital Corpora
NPS 2weapons, 2011	253 GB	Digital Corpora
NPS 2 TB, 2011	2 TB	Digital Corpora

- **Initial tests conducted on**
 - **Stand alone machines**
 - **A typical RAND server (Digital Evidence)**
 - **Amazon Web Services (AWS)**

Stand Alone Autopsy Results on AWS Windows Virtual Machines (VMs)



**40 GB
Hard Disk
Image**

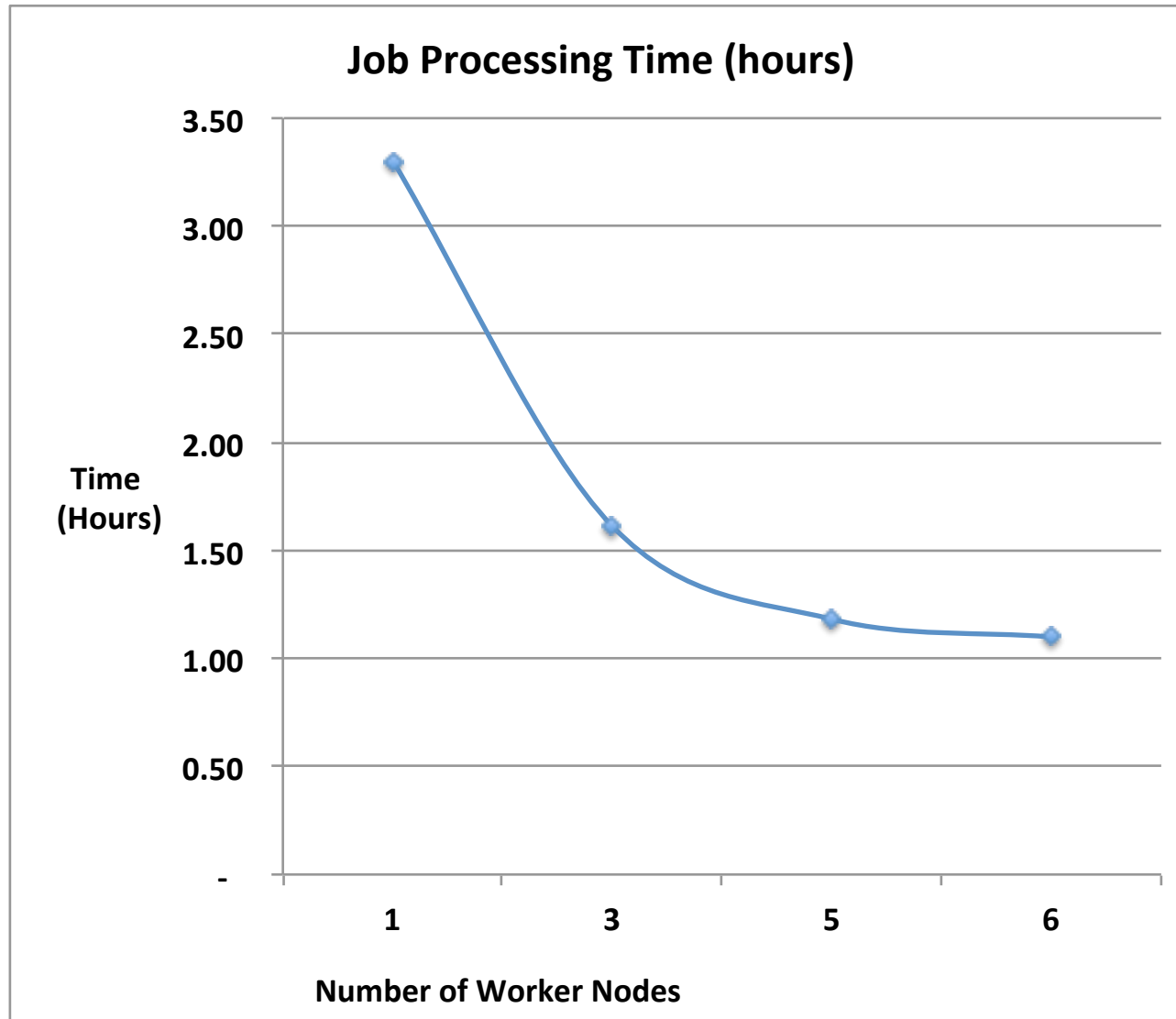
**Ingestion,
hashing,
Key Word
Search**

**ECU = Elastic Compute Unit
= 2007, 1 GHz CPU**

- **Autopsy performances varies based on machine capabilities**
- **All results are for raw HD images already ingested in cloud**

RAND

AutopsyCluster Results on a Single Server for a 40 GB Hard Disk Image



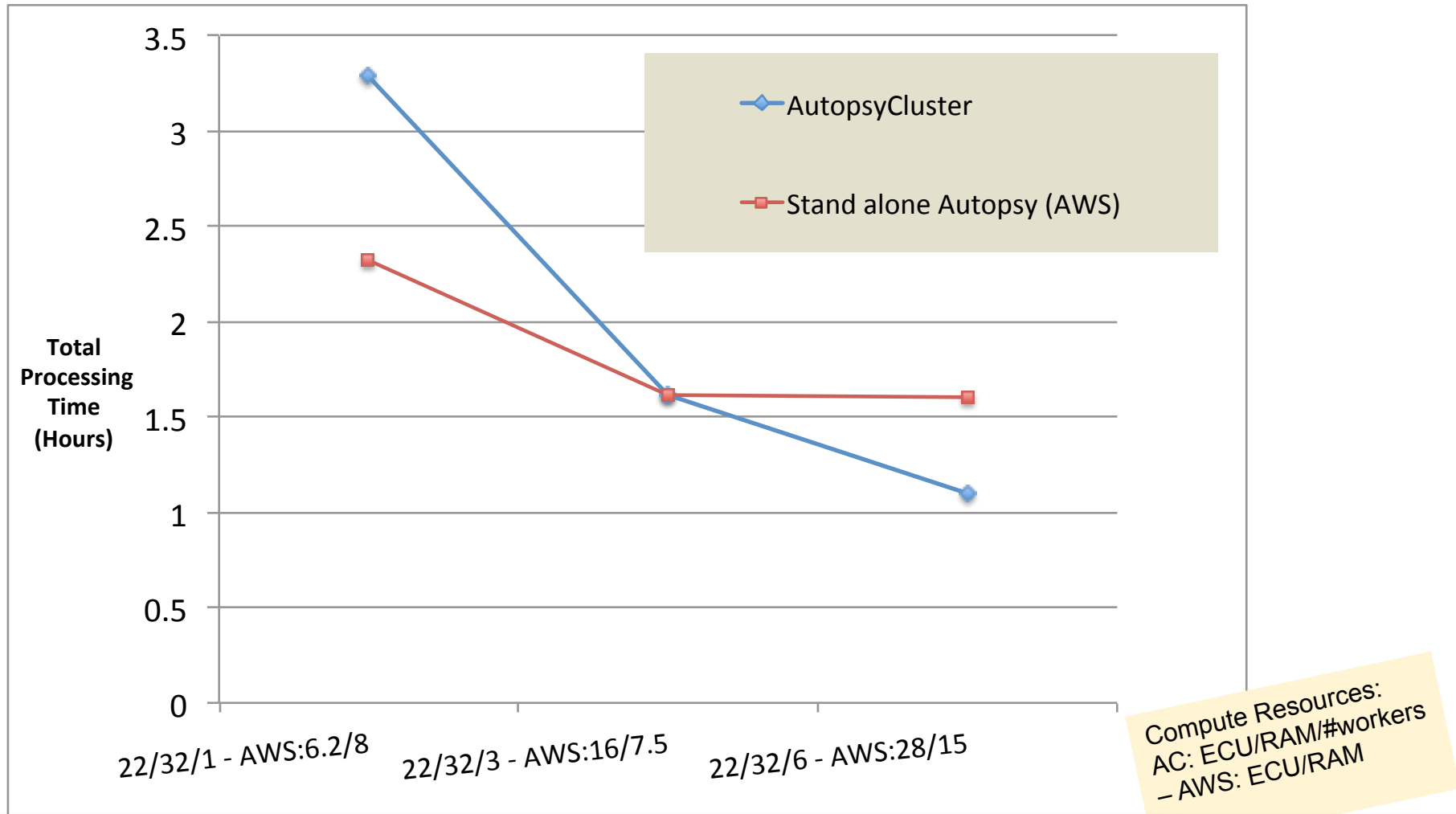
**Local server
equivalent
To 22 ECUs with
32 GB RAM (22/32)**

**Ingestion, hashing,
Key Word Search**

**Performance roughly
Comparable with
stand alone Autopsy
With 5 or more
worker nodes**

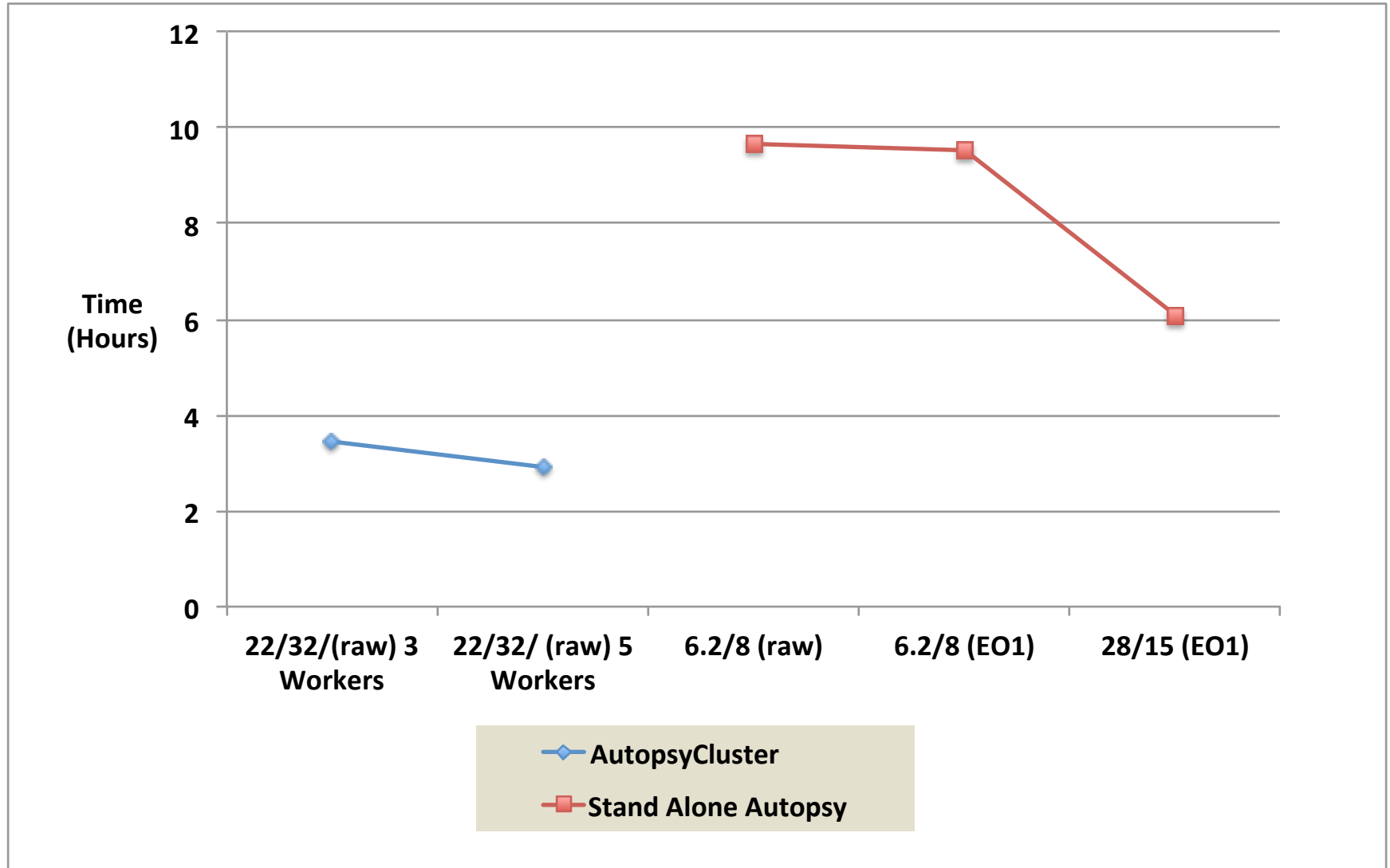
**Number of worker
nodes constrained by
memory limitations
on specific server
used**

Stand Alone Autopsy (SAA), AutopsyCluster (AC) Performance Comparison for a 40 GB Drive

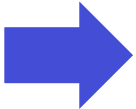


- As Worker nodes are added to the Server AutopsyCluster Performance improves; With 6 worker nodes AutopsyCluster is faster than Autopsy

Stand Alone Autopsy and AutopsyCluster Results on AWS for 75 GB Disk Images



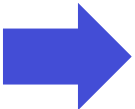
Outline

- **Objectives and vision**
- **Architecture**
- **Preliminary test results**
-  • **Lessons learned**
- **How to use AutopsyCluster**
- **Beta testing**

Moving to the Cloud Can Present a Number of Challenges

- **Good communications links to the cloud are essential for good performance**
- **Testing at RAND showed that communications links to AWS were frequently congested, adding time delays**
- **It is possible to purchase a direct link to AWS for many ISP links, which may improve performance significantly**

Outline

- **Objectives and vision**
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Four Ways to Use Fully Operational AutopsyCluster

- **Acquire and ingest locally on a single machine**
 - Advantage is acquisition and analysis at the same time
- **Acquire locally and ingest on local private distributed computing (e.g., on premises datacenter)**
- **Acquire locally, ingest remotely (e.g., cloud) and transmit via streaming**
- **Ship drive(s) to cloud service provider for remote acquisition, and multiple side-by-side ingest “jobs”**
 - We plan to investigate feasibility with AWS

AutopsyCluster Provides Scalable Options for Data Acquisition and Ingest

Option	Streaming	Distributed	Cloud
Autopsy Standalone	No	No	No
AutopsyCluster on premise single machine	Yes	No	No
AutopsyCluster on premise data center	Yes	Yes	No
Autopsy on premise – remote data center	Yes	Yes	Yes
Ship drives for AutopsyCluster processing in Cloud	No	Yes	Yes

How Much Would Acquisition and Ingest of a 1TB Drive Cost on AWS?

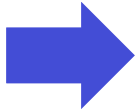
- **Example for a 1 TB drive:**
 - **Total hourly rate for 6 nodes (2 CPUs ea, 15GB RAM ea): \$1**
 - **Total hourly rate for 6 Linux SSD “disks” (32 GB ea): \$0.03**
 - **Total hourly rate for 2 TB of “elastic” storage (need 2x): \$0.83**
 - **Run time to extract and stream 1TB at 15MB/s: ~19 hours (includes time for “setup” and “teardown” of the cluster)**
- **Total “cloud” cost to acquire and ingest:**
 $(1 + 0.03 + 0.83)/\text{hour} * 19 \text{ hours} = \sim \35
- **Immediate access storage for uncompressed acquired image and case file data (1.2 TB): \$36/month**
- **Delayed access archive storage (1.2 TB): \$8/month**

Where Can You Get AutopsyCluster?

- **We still have to clean up the code and document it for broader use**
- **It will be posted at**
 - **<https://github.com/orgs/RANDCorporation/AutopsyCluster>**

Outline

- **Objectives and vision**
- **Architecture**
- **Preliminary test results**
- **Lessons Learned**
- **How to use DIGIFORC2**
- **Beta testing**

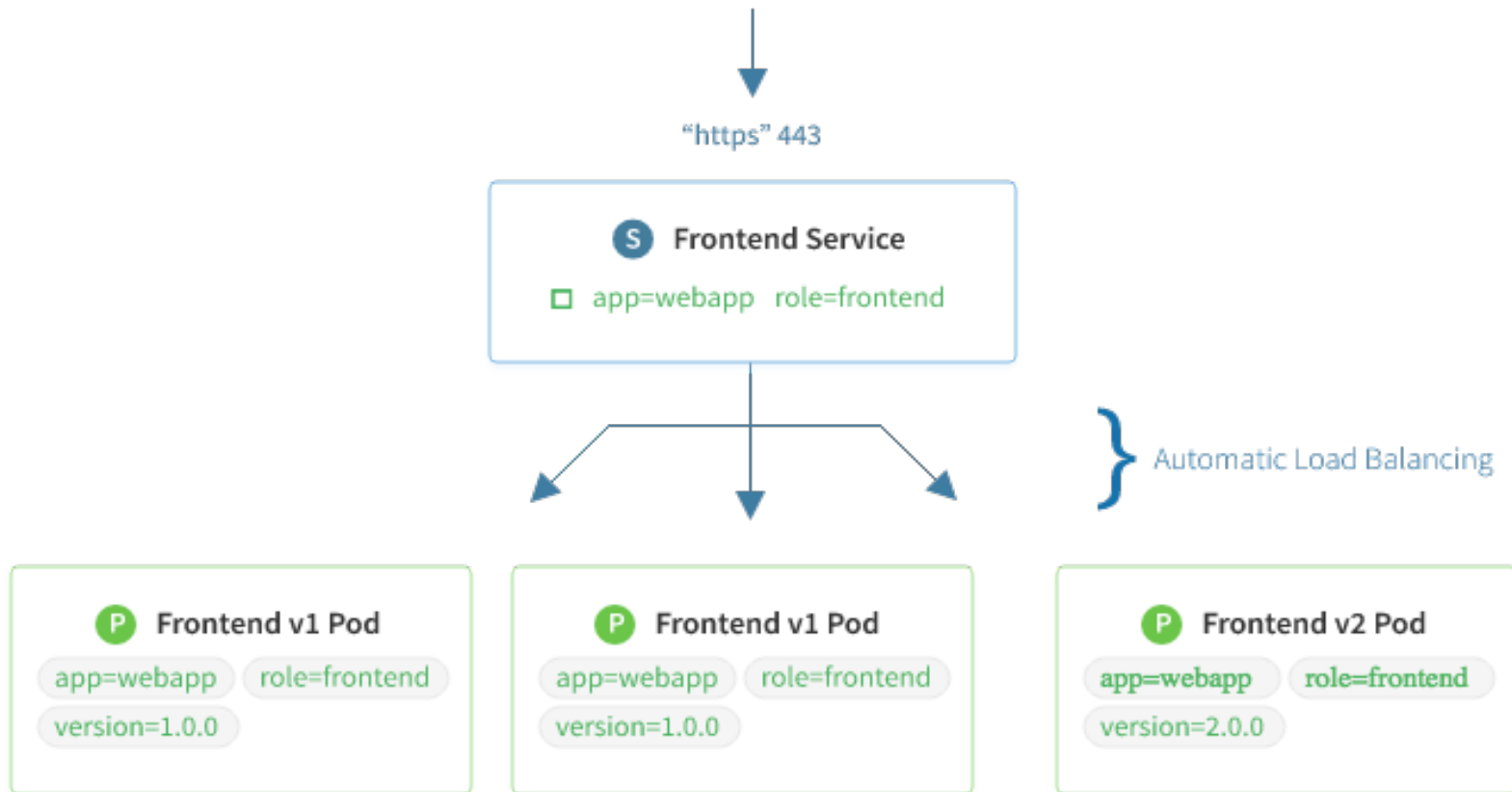


We are Looking for Law Enforcement (LE) Partners as Beta Testers

- **RAND will conduct testing, training, and evaluation with local LE**
- **Objectives of beta testing are to:**
 - **Identify performance bottlenecks found during evaluation**
 - **Provide feedback on the user interface**
 - **Simplify system configuration in response to LE feedback**
- **We plan to use AWS for testing, but are open to other cloud candidates preferred by LE organizations**

Back Ups

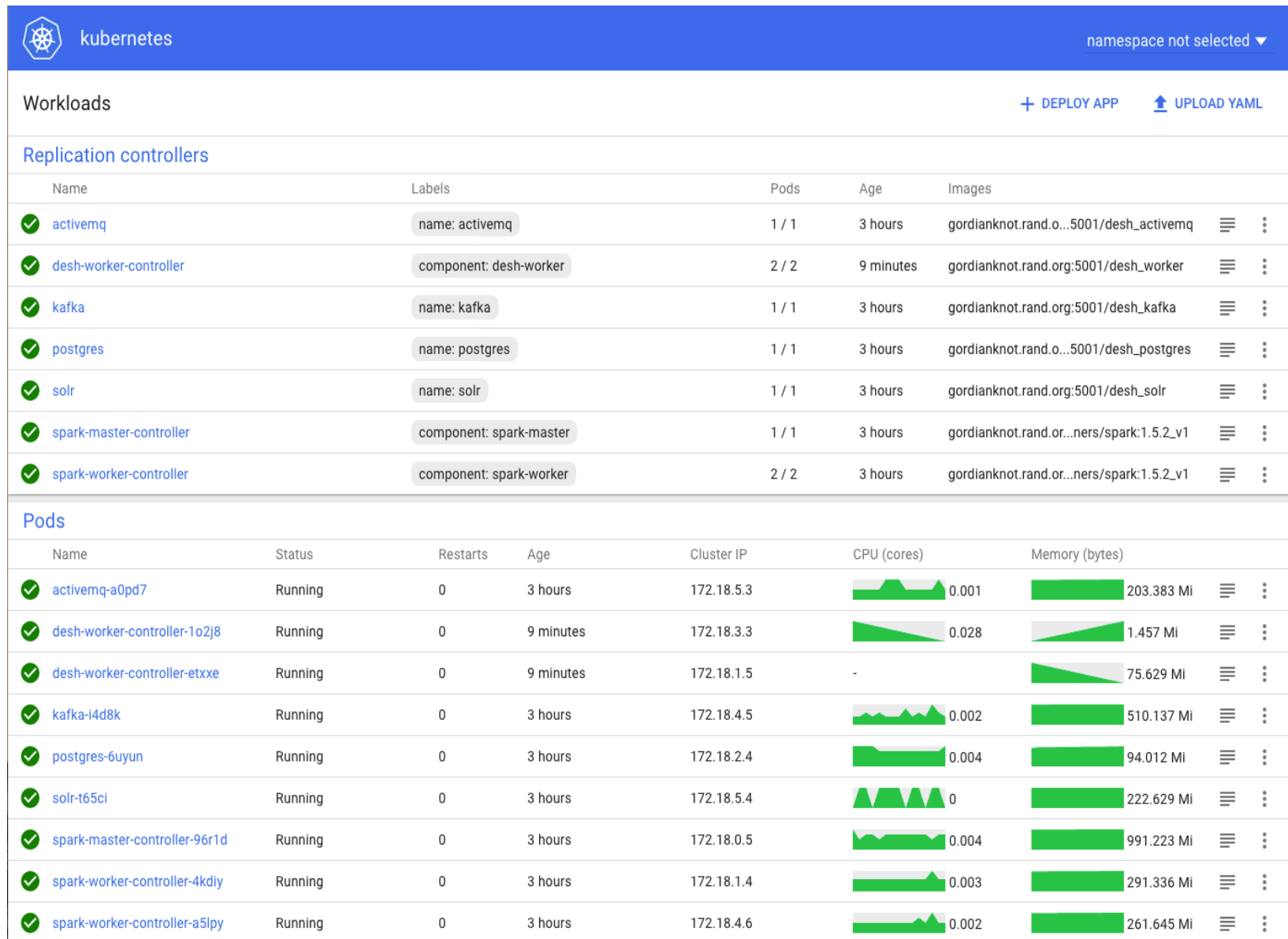
Kubernetes Can Provide Load Balancing



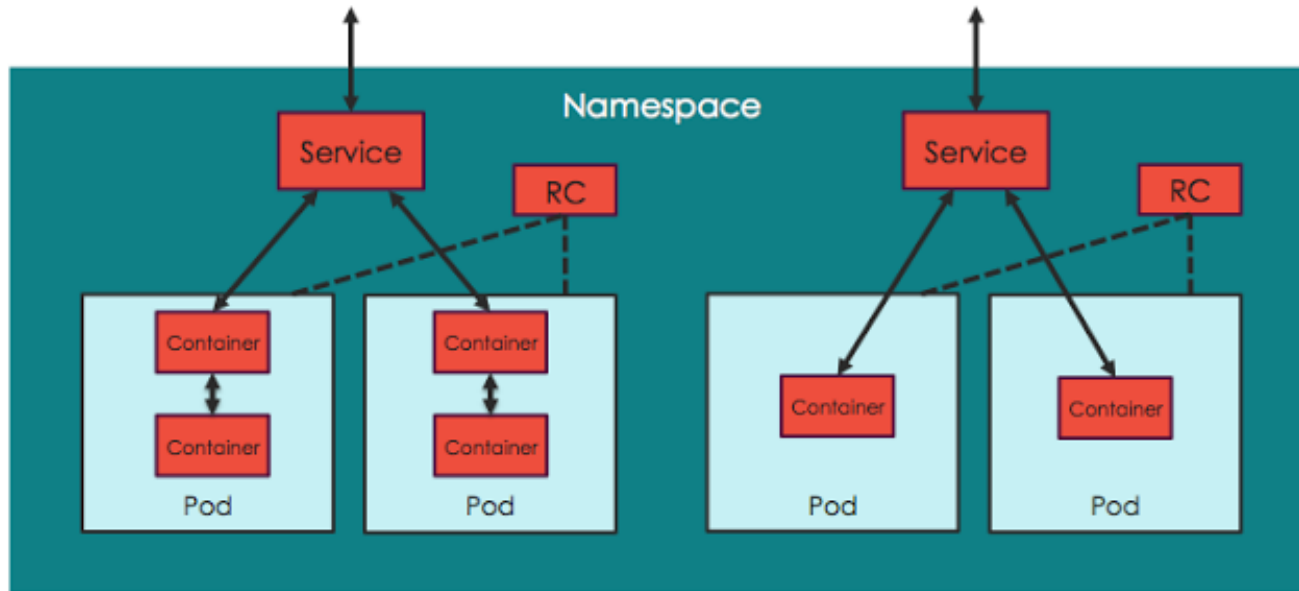
Overview of Project Tasks

- 1. Develop an appropriate cluster processing architecture**
- 2. Integrate Autopsy with the cluster processor**
- 3. Chain of custody analysis**
- 4. Beta testing with law enforcement partners**
- 5. Post DIGIFORC2 (Autopsy streaming branch) on Github**

Kubernetes DIGIFORC2 Dashboard



Kubernetes



- **Kubernetes is a open source platform for automating scaling and operations of containerized applications on clusters**
- **It enables applications to be scaled “on the fly”**