

# Collecting evidence in cybercrime investigations + public-private cooperation

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# The use of electronic evidence in legal procedures is increasing

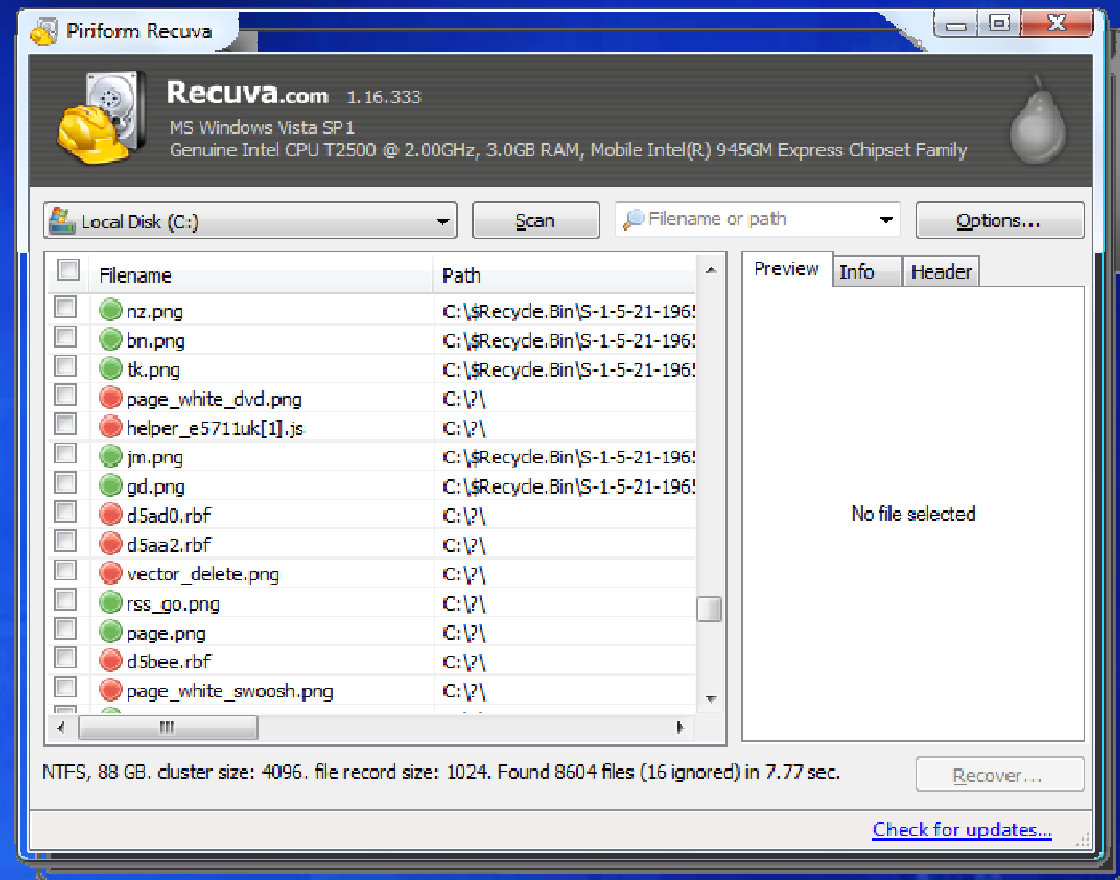
- ▶ Computers are used to communicate, for social interaction, writing contracts, and making purchases.
- ▶ Electronic evidence is common in cybercrime matters but is increasingly being used also in matters that don't concern cybercrime.
- ▶ EU directive 1999/93 set requirements for electronic signatures
- ▶ EU directive 2000/31 provides validity to electronic contracts
- ▶ Electronic evidence may provide legal professionals access to more information and thus enhances the administration of justice.

# Legally binding electronic documents

- UK Case Graeme Grant v. Russell Bragg where contract was formed by exchange of email.
  - Acceptance of a contract can be made through email
  - A formal contract had been in preparation but not signed
- French employee contract had formal requirements for the resignation letter, but the court accepted email as being equivalent.

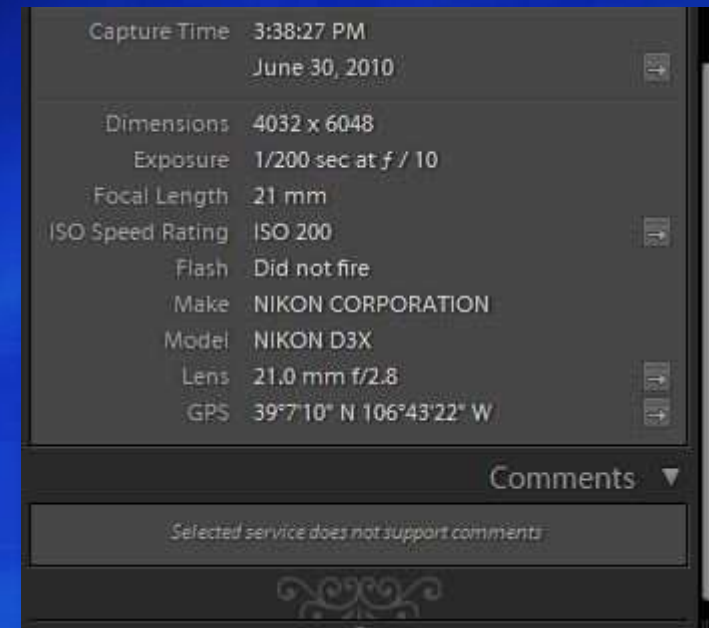
# When is a computer file deleted?

- Files are not deleted but marked as « unwanted » when deleted.
- Files are stored in a grid on the storage medium.
- « Unwanted » files can be recovered from their place in the grid as long as a newer file has not been stored in the same place and thus overwritten the first file.



# Meta data in computer files

- Digital files often contain Meta Data that is separate from the content of the data file. Examples are:
  - Date of the creation or modification of the file
  - Which software created the file
  - Who was the author of the file
  - A GUID identifying the computer
- Digital photos contain Meta Data in the EXIF format which can reveal:
  - The date and time of image capture,
  - The make, model, and serial number of the camera that took the picture,
  - Some newer cameras even embed the exact geographical coordinates of where the picture was taken through GPS technology



```
Rev. #1: "cic22" edited file "C:\DOCUME~1\phamill\LOCALS~1\Temp\AutoRecovery save of Iraq - security.asd"
Rev. #2: "cic22" edited file "C:\DOCUME~1\phamill\LOCALS~1\Temp\AutoRecovery save of Iraq - security.asd"
Rev. #3: "cic22" edited file "C:\DOCUME~1\phamill\LOCALS~1\Temp\AutoRecovery save of Iraq - security.asd"
Rev. #4: "JPratt" edited file "C:\TEMP\Iraq - security.doc"
Rev. #5: "JPratt" edited file "A:\Iraq - security.doc"
Rev. #6: "ablackshaw" edited file "C:\ABlackshaw\Iraq - security.doc"
Rev. #7: "ablackshaw" edited file "C:\ABlackshaw\A;Iraq - security.doc"
Rev. #8: "ablackshaw" edited file "A:\Iraq - security.doc"
Rev. #9: "MKhan" edited file "C:\TEMP\Iraq - security.doc"
Rev. #10: "MKhan" edited file "C:\WINNT\Profiles\mkhan\Desktop\Iraq.doc"
```

Most Word document files contain a revision log which is a listing of the last 10 edits of a document, showing the user who made the edit. This information cannot be viewed in Microsoft Word. However I wrote a small utility for extracting and displaying revision logs and



# Computer log files

- The log files of software record an important amount of activity it performs.
- The operating system may record events such as when a computer was logged into or a file copied.
- User software may have their own log files such as the search history in Internet Explorer, or an accounting program that registers each modification or entry of a record by all users.

# Example of search history

## Today

11:21pm ☐ Searched for [sarajevo national museum](#)

11:21pm ☐ Searched for [sarajevo bill gates cafe](#)

12:06am ☐ Searched for [Sabam / NetLog](#) - ☐ Viewed 2 results

☐ ☐ [Netlog remporte un premier combat contre la Sabam - Datanews.be](#) - [news.be](#)

☐ ☐ [The 1709 Blog: Another ECJ reference on monitoring and SABAM](#) - [blogspot.com](#)

## Yesterday

8:12pm ☐ Searched for [Peter Tudvad](#) - ☐ Viewed 1 result

☐ ☐  [tudvad\\_talerstol.jpg](#)  
600 x 443 - 255k

8:09pm ☐ Searched for [Andreas Brigelsgaard](#) - ☐ Viewed 3 results

☐ ☐ [News from Søren Kierkegaard Research Centre](#) - [reference-global.com](#)

☐ ☐ [Søren Kierkegaard Forskningscenteret](#) - [ku.dk](#)

☐ ☐ [Tårnby Gymnasium: TG-Nyt 9](#) - [taarnby-gym.dk](#)

8:09pm ☐ Searched for [Peter Tudvad](#)

7:10pm ☐ Searched for [mcdonalds 1955](#) - ☐ Viewed 1 result

☐ ☐  [McD\\_Germany\\_1995.jpg](#)  
651 x 429 - 39k

# Browser's Internet search history

- ▶ The wife of an university professor was murdered and investigations on the husband's computer revealed Internet searches for “*how to kill someone quickly and quietly*” and “*how to murder someone and not get caught*”.
- ▶ A wife searches the Internet for “*decomposition of a body in water*” after her husband disappears. Later the body is found in a lake.



# What IP numbers look like

- IP4 uses a 4 byte (32 bit) address providing a total of  $2^{32}$  4.2 billion unique addresses.
- IP6 uses 16 bytes (128 bit) network address providing a total of  $2^{128}$  or trillion trillion unique addresses, or 5 000 addresses for every square micrometer of the earth's surface.

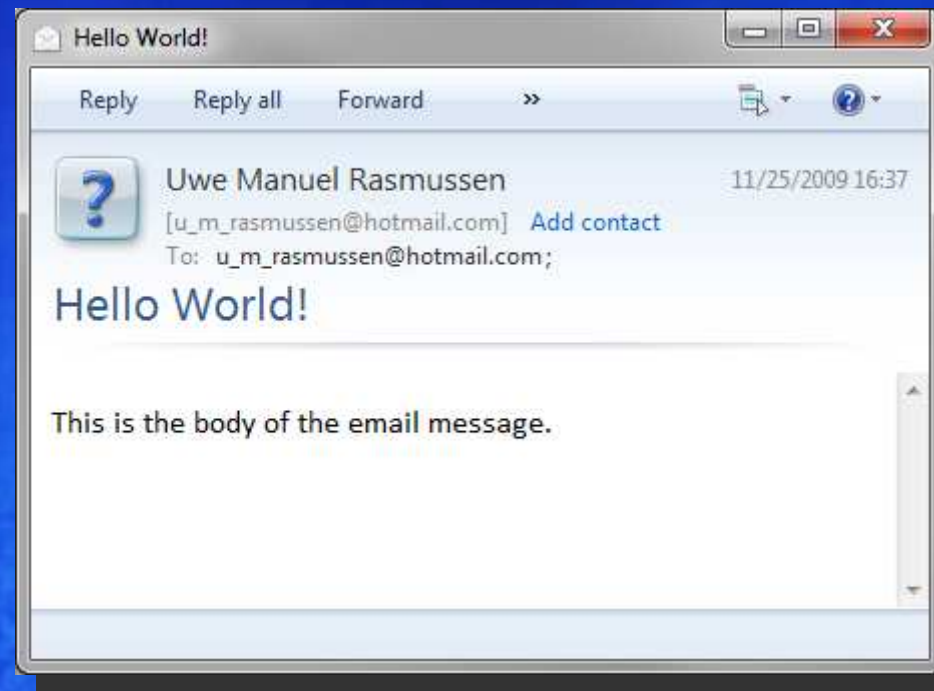
An IPv4 address (dotted-decimal notation)

**172 . 16 . 254 . 1**  
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓  
10101100 . 00010000 . 11111110 . 00000001  
└───┘ └───┘  
One byte = Eight bits  
└──────────────────────────────────┘  
Thirty-two bits ( 4 \* 8 ), or 4 bytes

An IPv6 address (in hexadecimal)

**2001:0DB8:AC10:FE01:0000:0000:0000:0000**  
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ └──────────┘  
**2001:0DB8:AC10:FE01::**      Zeroes can be omitted  
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓  
10000000000001:0000110110111000:101011000010000:1111111000000001:  
0000000000000000:0000000000000000:0000000000000000:0000000000000000

# A simple email



# Email header

- Emails record their travel path in section of the email called the header.
- Headers may be forged but they will still reveal from where the email originated.
- Email may however have been sent from compromised computers and botnets.

```
Return-Path: <emailsender@send.com>

Delivery-Date: Tue, 24 Apr 2007 11:48:26 +0200

Received: from [66.111.4.28] (helo=out4.smtp.messagingengine.com) by
mx.kundenserver.de (node=mxeu4) with ESMTP (Nemesis), id 0MKqLY-1HgHdJ2QaU-0002JI
for inbox@receive.com; Tue, 24 Apr 2007 11:48:26 +0200

Received: from compute2.internal (compute2.internal [10.202.2.42]) by
out1.messagingengine.com (Postfix) with ESMTP id 0BC67217E6A; Tue, 24 Apr 2007
05:48:32 -0400 (EDT)

Received: from heartbeat1.messagingengine.com ([10.202.2.160]) by
compute2.internal (MEProxy); Tue, 24 Apr 2007 05:48:24 -0400

Received: from [213.199.128.153] (tide95.microsoft.com [213.199.128.153])
by mail.messagingengine.com (Postfix) with ESMTP id C57BA37C0A for
<inbox@receive.com>; Tue, 24 Apr 2007 05:48:23 -0400 (EDT)

Message-ID: <462DD366.6020109@send.com>

Date: Tue, 24 Apr 2007 11:48:22 +0200

From: Email Sender <emailsender@send.com>

User-Agent: Microsoft Windows Mail 6.0.6000.16386

To: inbox@receive.com

Subject: Hello World!

Content-Type: text/plain; charset=ISO-8859-1; format=flowed

Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

This is the body of the email message.
```

# Service providers

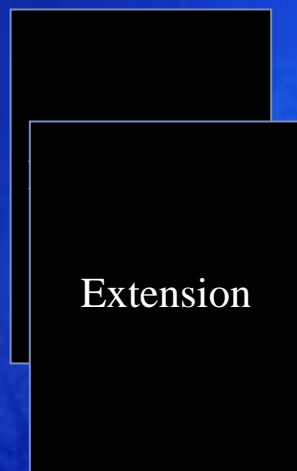
- Service providers such as the Internet Access Provider hold information about the user that the user cannot delete.
- They are of the only link to identify the real link between cyber-personality having committed the crime and the real world person who can be prosecuted.





# Preservation requests

- Microsoft will preserve a snapshot of an account to afford the foreign government the opportunity to seek disclosure through the MLAT/Letters Rogatory process.
- Microsoft will accept a written request, signed by the international law enforcement agency, which specifies the information to be preserved.



Preserve a snapshot of information, including IP logs and e-mail contents, for 180 days from the date of the preservation.

Microsoft will extend the initial preservation for an additional 180 days upon request from International Law Enforcement.

# Digital Crimes Consortium

- 400 participants from 40 countries attending 72 different sessions by 90 speakers. Participants were a mix of law enforcement, industry, government, and academia.

## Digital Crimes Consortium Conference 2010

October 12 - 15, 2010 | Montreal, Canada

### AGENDA



\*\* All sessions designated as a "Lab" are limited in capacity and required advance sign-up.

#### Monday, October 11, 2010 - Pre-Registration (Optional)

17:00 - 19:00 Pre-Registration at Delta Centre-Ville, Lobby

#### Tuesday, October 12, 2010 - Registration, Early Hacker Underground Labs and Conference Opening

TIME	TOPIC	PRESENTER	ROOM
09:00 - 13:00	Registration at Delta Centre-Ville, Floor C		
Due to the holiday on Monday, we will officially begin the conference at 1:00 on Tuesday, however, if you are able to arrive earlier, we invite you to attend one of the following two hands-on sessions that will explore the darker side of the Internet. Please plan to arrive early and register for these sessions if your travel plans permit.			
Tuesday 10:00 - 12:00 Lab 1	<b>Mobile Threats: The Risk You Carry in Your Pocket--A Presentation Dealing with Aspects of Mobile (In)Security</b> The capabilities of the mobile phone have developed substantially in the past few years and have provided us with the capability to run our lives from a sleek and stylish device. You can now use a mobile phone to read and send email, surf the web, navigate using Google Earth and - most crucially - to run exploit code. In addition to the	<b>Nils</b> Principal Information Security Researcher, MWR InfoSecurity	<b>Regence A,B&amp;C</b>

# Facilitating evidence exchange

- Budapest Convention on Cybercrime
  - Ensures dual-incrimination
  - Instaures procedural measures to preserve evidence
- Complaints regarding cybercrime need to be collected
- Some evidence needs to be examined in advanced labs for example for reverse engineering of malware.

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