



The persistence of memory: Forensic identification and extraction of cryptographic keys

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What is the paper about

Discusses how to <u>locate keys</u> of encrypted environments in <u>volatile</u> <u>memory structures</u>

Analyzed ciphers:

- •AES
- •Serpent
- Twofish

Created their own tool for analysis: Interrogate

Known search strategies

- Brute-force with the memory image as dictionary (not used)
- Search for structural properties of the RSA encoding
- Search for high-entropy regions
- Search for the code structures (e.g, C structs) that contain the key
- Search for the key schedule

Identifying the key

- AES (128bit) and Serpent :
 - Generate key schedules for all 16 byte windows in memory
 - Check whether the next 112 byte matches the generated schedule (ECC)
- Twofish:
 - Searching for byte runs → look for entropy patterns
 - Try 5 different C Structs

Classes of cryptographic software

Whole-Disk Encryption



- Systems that keep keys in memory while a system is powered (full disk encryption)
- TrueCrypt, Bitlocker, FileVault, ProtectDrive, PGP

Virtual Disk Encryption

- Systems that keep keys in memory while mounted (file based encryption)
- TrueCrypt, PGP, FileVault, ProtectDrive, Best Vault



Session-Based Encryption

- Use short-lived keys
- Skype, WinZip, WinRAR and SimpLite-MSN

System states

- Live state (running crypto systems)
 - Screensaver State
 - Dismounted State (Virtual Disk)
 - Hibernation State
 - Logged out State
- Terminated State (terminated crypto systems)
- Reboot State
- Cold Boot State (powered off for a while)

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Case setup

Virtual machines:



- Base: Windows XP SP2 on VMware
- One master snapshot of OS (controlled with hash)
- Copies of machines with different software and states
- •Raw data extracted from the VM memory file

Physical machines:



- Windows XP SP3
- OSX
- Memory dump taken by cold-booting using PXE

Results

State	Whole disk	Virtual disk	Session based
Live	100%	83%	0%
Screensaver	100%	83%	0%
Dismounted	NA	11%	NA
Hibernation	NA	44%	0%
Terminated	NA	11%	0%
Logged out	100%	11%	0%
Reboot	29%	11%	0%
Boot	0%	0%	0%

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Conclusions from paper

For adversary:

- •Never leave a computing device powered on unless it is in use or physically protected (full disk) and unmount drives not in use
- •Restrict boot options and enable BIOS-protection
- Disable busses like FireWire (DMA memory dumps)

For investigator:

- Securing memory dumps is paramount
- •State of system is critical to success → live memory acquisition

Interrogate - DEMO

- Command line tool, file input can be anything like RAM dump, paging file or hibernation file.
- **Encryption standards**
 - AES (128,192,256)
 - RSA (independent of length) (DER encoded)
 - Win-RSA (Private key BLOB-encoded)
 - Serpent (256)
 - (tc) Twofish (256)
- Memory reconstruction

i interval

-k keylength

-p filename

-q

-r CR3

search for keys of a certain type (algorithm). Valid parameters: aes, rsa, win-rsa, serpent, [tc-]twofish. Use the -k switch to specify AES key lengths (128, 198, or 256 bits). RSA keys are found independent of their length, while SERPENT and TWOFISH keys are required to be 256 bits. The rsa parameter specifies DER-encoded rsa keys, while win-rsa requires Private Key BLOB (Windows) structure.

prints usage and help information (this message).
only search within interval. Format of interval is
from_offset:to_offset where the offset values
are interpreted as hexadecimal values. Omitting
one of the offsets will indicate the start or
the end of the FILEs, respectively. Used with
the -r switch, the interval will be interpreted
as the virtual address space that are to be
reconstructed.

length of key to be searched for (NB: in BITS)
 naive mode, calculates true entropy instead of
 counting unique bytes (which is the normal
 mode). This may be useful if you get bad quality
 results, but may yield some performance
 degradation.

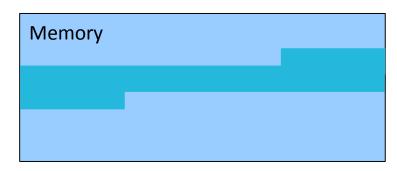
print entropy values for each window separated by newlines to file specified by filename. This may be used as input to plotting tools (gnuplot) WARNING: Slow and generates large files, one input byte maps to potentially six output bytes.

quick mode, does not use overlapping windows. The larger the window size, the quicker. Use -w to specify window size.

reconstructs the virtual address space for the process at offset PDB. The PDB is the location of the page directory base, and can be found by scanning for EPROCESSes using PTfinder, Volatility or other similar tools. The regonstructed memory is written to file 'pages', and are searched subsequently for keys. The -i option may be used to specify a virtual address space interval.

http://sourceforge.net/projects/interrogate/

Extract **source** and run **"make"** (requires C-compiler: aptitude install build-essential)



No.	Туре	PID	TID	Time created	Time exited	Offset	CR3	Remarks
1	Thrd	0	0	le 10		0x00552f70	rewell coner to Feed	etribute its
2	Proc	0				0x005531d0	0x00b18000	Idle
3	Thrd	1020	4000	2012-11-10 20:28:5	Using key size	0x062eae50		
16	Thrd	984	236	2012-11-10 20:29:1	1 25100 1001155	0x06320098		
17	Thrd	820	3468	2012-11-10 20:20:5	8 72 00 10 12 02	0x06329eb8		
18	Thrd	1608	228	2012-11-10 20:31:0	4 G4 Sa 33 Se 80	0x0632a1ha		
19	Proc	3416		2012-11-10 20:19:5	9 (9 39 88 24 8)	vx0632be78	0x0c1c01a0	TrueCrypt.exe
20	Thrd	1020	2836	2012-11-10 20:19:0	9	0x0632e6d0		
21	Thrd	1020	3144	2012-11-19 20:19:4	Found (archabl	0x0632fb28		
22	Thrd	1020	2740	2012-11-10 20:19:0	80 40 60 20 65	0x06333b90		
23	The	1252	424	2012-11-10 20:33:4	4	0x06333e18		
24	Thrd	1020	2832	2012-11-10 20:19:0	Expanded key:	0x06335e40		
25	Thrd	1596	2504	2012-11-10 20:18:5	9 84 44 74 20 13	0x06336450		
26	Thrd	1020	2656	2012-11-10 20:18:5	9 30 70 12 70 40	0x0633aaa8		
27	Thrd	1020	2700	2012-11-10 20:19:0	3	0x0633d090		

Twofish

Testbed

- Oracle VirtualBox (version 4.1.12)
- Windows XP SP3
 - Updated to current state
 - Google Chrome
 - MS Security Essentials
- TrueCrypt (version 7.1a)
 - Encrypted container with pass phrase "test"

Memory extraction

• While VM is live, running from console:

vboxmanage debugvm <**vmname**> dumpguestcore –filename <**filename**>

(ELF format with some additional meta data)

\$./interrogate -a aes -k 256 ~/Desktop/winxptc_mounted.elf
Interrogate Copyright (C) 2008 Carsten Maartmann-Moe <carmaa@gmail.com>
This program comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY; for details use `-h'.
This is free software, and you are welcome to redistribute it
under certain conditions; see bundled file licence.txt for details.

Using key size: 256 bits.

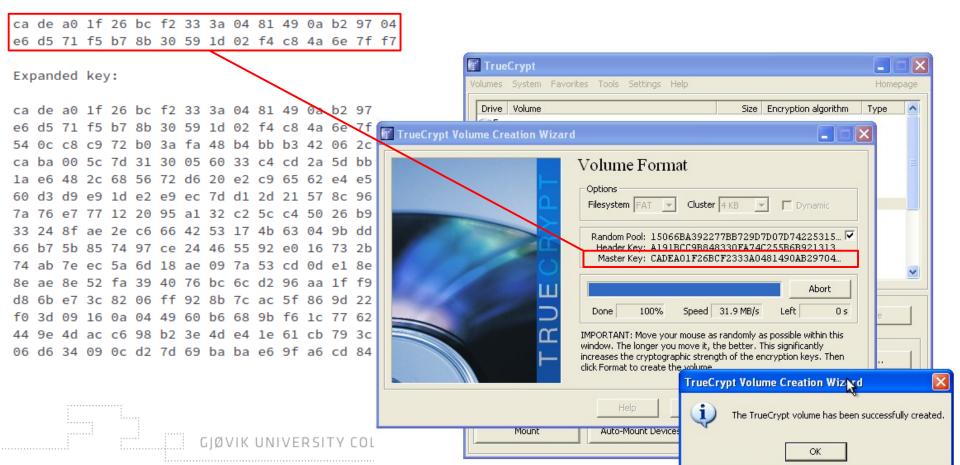
Using input file: /home/andynor/Desktop/winxptc_mounted.elf.
Attempting to load entire file into memory, please stand by...
Success, starting search.

Runtime: 70-71 min (Got two more keys:

00 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 0a 0b 0c 0d 0e 0f 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 1a 1b 1c 1d 1e 1f

a4 17 88 14 5c 06 fb 3f 7d 77 02 55 b5 1f a6 cc e7 f9 df ff 33 aa cc ac 87 df 90 57 04 44 bc 83

Found (probable) AES key at offset 062ee6b8:



- Same procedure on TrueCrypt 7.1a running on Ubuntu 12.04
- AxCrypt (session based) with 128bit AES keys did not succeed



