End-to-End Database Storage Analysis

CNF-1656268

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Key Problems

- Cyber-crimes involve data repositories, Database Management Systems (DBMS)
- Relational DBMS storage cannot be viewed/accessed directly
- The need for DBMS investigative tools:
 - Forensic analysis (independent evidence collection)
 - Intrusion detection (e.g., insider threat)
 - Evaluate performance reproducibility
 - Data retention compliance (e.g., secure delete)





- Systematic approaches to reverse engineering system storage
 - Oracle, PostgreSQL, MySQL, SQLite, DB2,

MS SQL Server, Firebird, Apache Derby, Maria DB

- Integrate database analysis with file-based forensic tools
- Augment access-monitoring tools with forensic artifacts
- Establish admissible evidence rules (e.g., presentable in court)





Mark Alice's deleted record in:

- New tools for forensic analysts and data theft & tampering investigations
- Eliminate the 'blind spot' of current database monitoring tools
- Direct DBMS storage access for DB administrators and researchers
 - Security
 - Reproducibility
 - Performance

- Full understanding of DBMS storage
 - Advanced DB courses at DePaul
 - DFRWS '19 toolkit open-sourced
 - Storage benchmark under review (at CODASPY '20)
- Custom tutorial and course materials
 - Interactive web-based tutorials
 - Course on file / DB forensics, legal & procedural considerations
- Requests/Interest in our tools:
 - Regional Computer Forensic Lab (managed by FBI in Chicago)
 - Mandiant/FireEye
 - Royal Candian Mounted Police
 - MITRE
 - Individual researchers/teachers
- Forensic investigators mostly lack the ability to interpret DBMS files



The 4th NSF Secure and Trustworthy Cyberspace Principal Investigator Meeting (2019 SaTC PI Meeting) October 28-29, 2019 | Alexandria, Virginia