



beyond cybersecurity

Volume 5 | Issue 09 | September 2021

Computer Forensics in the Cloud

Karim El Chenawi
CISO
John Doe Invest



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COVER STORY

Cloud Forensics in Today's World



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SURVEY REPORT



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EDITOR'S NOTE

CLOUD IS NEW TERRITORY FOR FORENSICS

Volumes have been written extolling the virtues and benefits of cloud computing. The cloud enables organizations to scale up rapidly and to be more agile. There are cost-savings and efficiencies too, which can be leveraged through various cloud models.

Today, it is common practice for an organization to adopt a hybrid, multi-cloud approach. That makes cloud security more challenging. If an organization experiences an attack or data breach, it will have to trace the source of the attack, what the damage was, the extent and impact of the attack.

That's where Cloud Forensics comes in.

When infrastructure is virtualized and hosted by multiple clouds with servers in different jurisdictions, it poses a tremendous challenge to cloud forensics specialists. In fact, doing forensics on the cloud is complicated and differs vastly from traditional computer forensics. With computer forensics, investigators had to find the *media* that had the data or digital evidence. With the cloud, this evidence could be anywhere.

The cloud offers various architectures, service models, processes, and continuously changing paradigms. So, it is challenging for investigators to gain access to data and resources required for forensics - to obtain the "artifacts," as they call it. That includes registry keys, files, timestamps, and event logs. This is digital evidence that can be used in a court of law for criminal litigation.

We wanted to determine what are the biggest challenges posed to cloud forensics today. For this, **EC-Council's Cyber Research** team undertook a survey titled "*Cloud Forensics in Today's World.*" The report on page 76 uncovers some interesting findings from their investigation:

- Both multi-tenancy-related privacy *issues and distributed data location were considered equally challenging by one-fourth of the respondents.*



Brian Pereira
Editor-in-Chief

- **More than half** of the respondents believe the hybrid cloud deployment model presents the most challenges towards cloud forensics.
- **Nearly 40%** of the respondents say that a lack of channels for international communication contributes significantly to the legal challenges faced by cloud forensics.
- There is a growing demand that the SLA should mention when and what data to collect, its purpose and legal liabilities.
- FaaS (Forensics as a Service) is the most anticipated trend towards improving the cloud forensics domain.

Since the cloud is now a shared responsibility, some have suggested that cloud service providers offer Forensics as a Service. Yes, FaaS is being offered by third parties today. But more CSPs need to offer it.

In the cover story on page 60, **Karim El Chenawi, CISO at John Doe Invest**, writes that the shared responsibility model for cloud computing puts the onus of cloud security on both the cloud service provider and the client. And that increases the attack surface for threat actors to exploit. So there is a need for a trustworthy cloud forensic process that overcomes the existing challenges associated with cloud computing and provides clear and actionable data towards security enforcement and incident handling. He suggests that the complete cloud forensic process should be classified into incident identification, data collection, and analysis and examination phases.

We hope you enjoy the stories that our team curated and produced for this issue. 🔒

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Ransomware 2030: A Matter of Life and Death



Dick Wilkinson
Chief Technology Officer
New Mexico Judicial Information Division



Ransomware

On an early morning in the year 2030, a remote surgery bay is powering up and getting prepped for the patient. The patient is in Dallas, Texas, and the doctor is in Baltimore, Maryland. The FDA approved remote surgical procedures for most routine surgeries, and the field of remote outpatient surgery became common, back in 2025. Now more than 100,000 remote surgeries are performed in the U.S. each year. The patient is a 50-year-old man having a benign tumor removed from his liver. The doctor specializes in remote tumor removal and has done this procedure more than 100 times. What could possibly go wrong with all that experience and approved safety procedures in place?

The surgery begins with no concerns, and the patient is doing well. The procedure is scheduled to last for about two hours, and over an hour has gone by. The doctor in Baltimore readies his blade to remove the tumor, and his controls become unresponsive. Nothing in his heads-up display gives him any indication of an error, and his blade does not respond to his command. The onsite nurse with the patient notices an alert coming from the robotic arm but can't tell what is wrong. The doctor tries again but fails to get a response from the machinery.

The service provider for the hospital's remote medicine department gets an alert on their security control panel. The connection has somehow been rerouted to a cloned server, and it is clear that a man-in-the-middle attack is taking place on the hospital's robotic control servers. The hospital's CISO receives

an email with a ransom note at the same time as the alarms begin to cascade across various IT systems. The hospital's redundant robot control servers have been encrypted, and the clock is now ticking.

The patient lies on the table with full life support and an open abdomen while the doctor in Baltimore is completely helpless to recover the situation. The man's life is now in

the hands of the hospital's IT makers and not a doctor. The ransom note was sent for a sum worth of cryptocurrency. The ransom ceases. The criminal says they knew the speed of the ransom in less than an hour. The hospital in Dallas has no alarms and the doctors were not alerted. Sha...

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