Common-Mode Failures: What Can You Do With 236 750 Used Hard Drives?

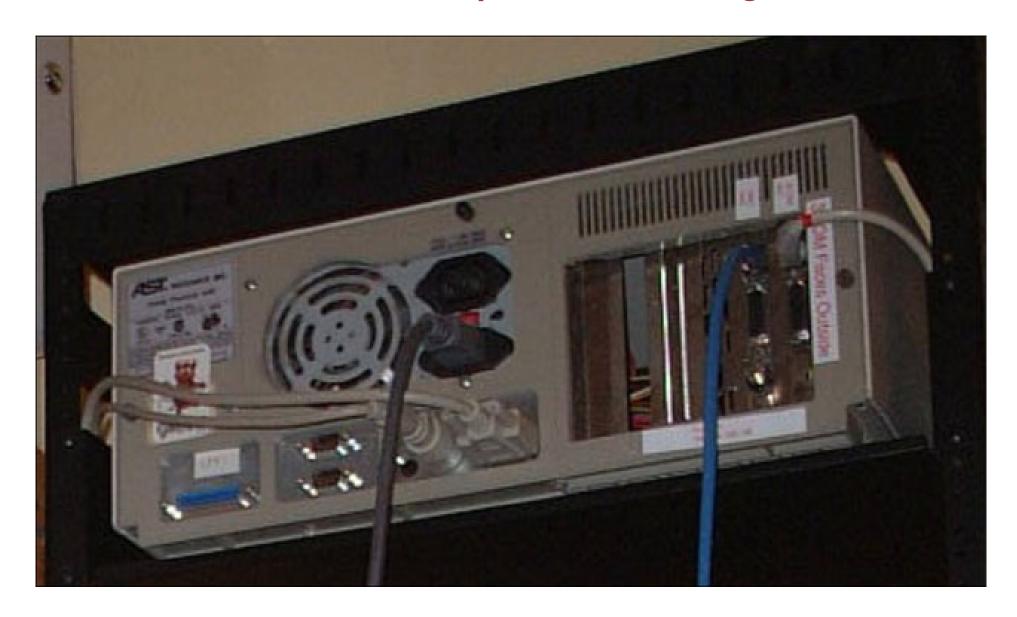


Simson L. Garfinkel

Postdoctoral fellow, Center for Research on Computation and Society Harvard University

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Purchased used from a computer store in August 1998:



Computer #1: 486-class machine with 32MB of RAM

A law firm's file server...

...with client documents!



Computers #2 through #10 had:

- Mental health records
- Home finances
- Draft of a novel...

Was this a chance accident or common occurrence?

This talk presents the disk sanitization problem and discusses a new technique for computer forensics.

2,000 - No Data (blocks cleared)
Data not in the file system (level 2 and 3)
Data in the file system (level 0)

1. Scale of the problem



2. The Traceback Study



3. Common failures and solutions

Hard drives pose special problem for computer security

Do not forget data when power is removed.

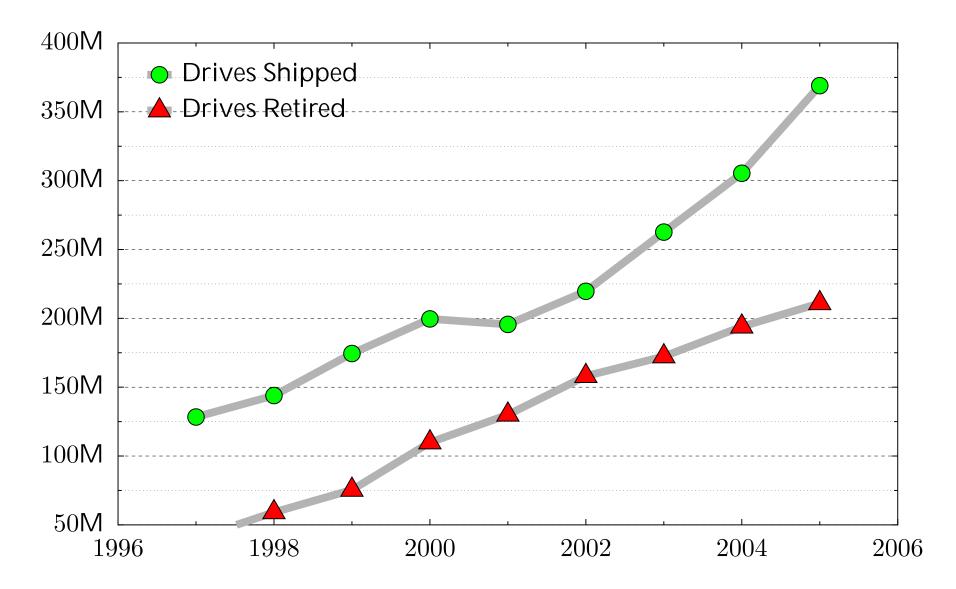
Contain data that is not immediately visible.

Today's computers can read hard drives that are 15 years old!

- Electrically compatible (IDE/ATA)
- Logically compatible (FAT16/32 file systems)
- Very different from tape systems



Scale of the problem: huge!



210 million drives will be retired this year.

Physical destruction will remove the information...





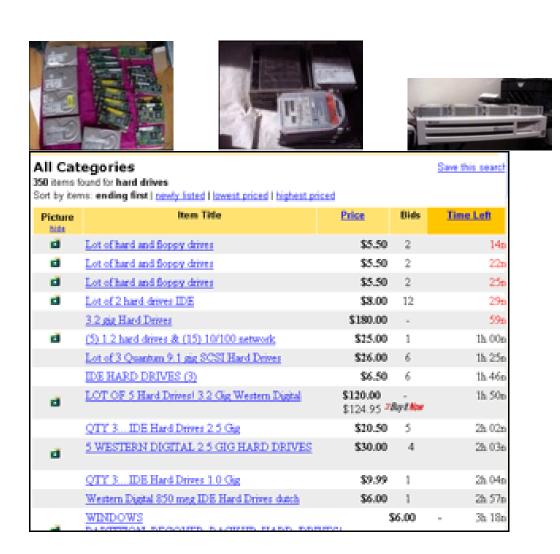


...but many "retired" drives are not physically destroyed.

There is a significant secondary market for used disk drives.

Retired drives are:

- Re-used within organizations
- Given to charities
- Sold at auction



About 1000 used drives/day sold on eBay.

Since January 1999, I have acquired 750 hard drives on the secondary market.



Drives arrive by UPS



Data on drives "imaged" using FreeBSD



Images stored on external firewire drives



This is 900GB of storage.

For every drive, I catalog:

- Disk SN, date of manufacture, etc.
- Every readable sector on the drive...
- All visible files.
- MD5 of every file.
- MD5 of the image.



Example: Disk #70: IBM-DALA-3540/81B70E32

Purchased for \$5 from a Mass retail store on eBay

Copied the data off: 541MB

Initial analysis:

Total disk sectors: 1,057,392

Total non-zero sectors: 989,514

Total files: 3

The files:

drwxrwxrwx	0 root	0 Dec 31	1979 ./
-r-xr-xr-x	0 root	222390 May 11	1998 IO.SYS
-r-xr-xr-x	0 root	9 May 11	1998 MSDOS.SYS
-rwxrwxrwx	0 root	93880 May 11	1998 COMMAND.COM

Clearly, this disk had been FORMATed...

```
C:\>format c:
The type of the file system is NTFS.
WARNING, ALL DATA ON NON-REMOUABLE DISK
DRIVE C: WILL BE LOST!
Proceed with Format (Y/N)?
```

Windows FORMAT doesn't erase the disk... FORMAT just writes a new root directory.

UNIX "strings" reveals the disk's previous contents...

Insert diskette for drive
and press any key when ready
Your program caused a divide overflow error.
If the problem persists, contact your program vendor.
Windows has disabled direct disk access to protect your lo

To override this protection, see the LOCK /? command for more than the system has been halted. Press Ctrl+Alt+Del to restart You started your computer with a version of MS-DOS incompared version of Windows. Insert a Startup diskette matching this

OEMString = "NCR 14 inch Analog Color Display Enchanced SV Graphics Mode: 640 x 480 at 72Hz vertical refresh.

XResolution = 640

YResolution = 480

VerticalRefresh = 72

70.img con't...

ling the Trial Edition

IBM AntiVirus Trial Edition is a full-function but time-li evaluation version of the IBM AntiVirus Desktop Edition promay have received the Trial Edition on a promotional CD-RC single-file installation program over a network. The Trial is available in seven national languages, and each language provided on a separate CC-ROM or as a separa

EAS.STCm

EET.STC

ELR.STCq

ELS.STC

70.img con't...

MAB-DEDUCTIBLE

MAB-MOOP

MAB-MOOP-DED

METHIMAZOLE

INSULIN (HUMAN)

COUMARIN ANTICOAGULANTS

CARBAMATE DERIVATIVES

AMANTADINE

MANNITOL

MAPROTILINE

CARBAMAZEPINE

CHLORPHENESIN CARBAMATE

ETHINAMATE

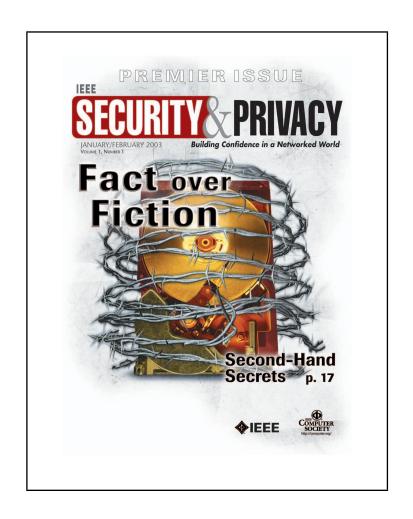
FORMALDEHYDE

MAFENIDE ACETATE

[Garfinkel & Shelat 03] established the scale of the problem.

We found:

- Thousands of credit card numbers
- Financial records
- Medical information
- Trade secrets
- Highly personal information



We did not determine why the data had been left behind.

There are roughly a dozen documented cases of people purchasing old PCs and finding sensitive data.

- A woman in Pahrump, NV bought a used PC with pharmacy records [Markoff 97]
- Pennsylvania sold PCs with "thousands of files" on state employees [Villano 02]
- Paul McCartney's bank records sold by his bank [Leyden 04]
- O&O Software GmbH 200 drives.[O&O 05]



None of these cases are scientifically rigorous.

Why don't we hear more stories?

Hypothesis #1: Disclosure of "data passed" is exceedingly rare because most systems are properly cleared.

Hypothesis #2: Disclosures are so common that they are not newsworthy.

Hypothesis #3: Systems aren't properly cleared, but few people notice the data.

How could people not notice the data?

```
C:\WINDOWS\system32\cmd.exe
C:\tmp>dir
Volume in drive C has no label.
Volume Serial Number is 1410-FC4A
Directory of C:\tmp
10/15/2004
                          (DIR)
            09:20 PM
10/15/2004
            09:20 PM
                          <DIR>
10/03/2004
            11:34 AM
                              27,262,976 big_secret.txt
                               27,262,976 bytes
                1 File(s)
                            4,202,078,208 bytes free
                2 Dir(s)
C:\tmp>del big_secret.txt
C:\tmp>dir
Volume in drive C has no label.
Volume Serial Number is 1410-FC4A
Directory of C:\tmp
10/15/2004
                          <DIR>
            09:22 PM
10/15/2004
                          <DIR>
                Ø File(s)
                                         0 bytes
                           4,229,296,128 bytes free
                2 Dir(s)
C:\tmp>_
```

DEL removes the file's name; doesn't delete the data.

FORMAT writes a new root directory and **FAT**.

```
C:\>format c:
The type of the file system is NTFS.
WARNING, ALL DATA ON NON-REMOUABLE DISK
DRIVE C: WILL BE LOST!
Proceed with Format (Y/N)?
```

FORMAT doesn't doesn't overwrite the disk sectors.

Data left behind on hard drives is a serious social problem.

Large numbers of drives are being sold and given away.

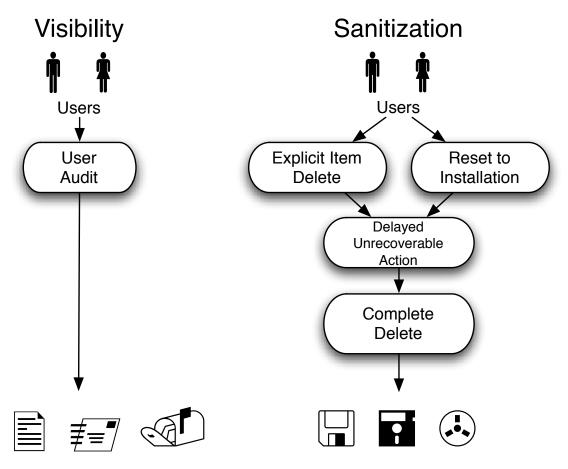
Many appear to have hidden confidential information.





We are morally obligated to solve this problem!

[Garfinkel '05] presents five distinct patterns for addressing the sanitization problem



Document Files, Applications, and Media

http://www.simson.net/thesis/

To be effective, a solution must address the root cause

Usability Problem:

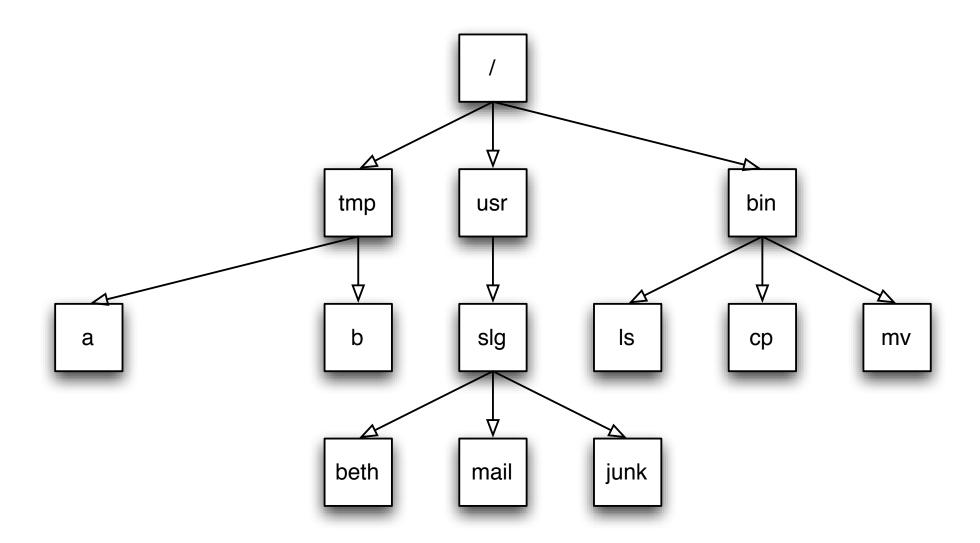
- Effective audit of information present on drives.
- Make DEL and FORMAT actually remove data.
 [Bauer & Priyantha 01]
- Provide alternative strategies for data recovery.

Education Problem:

- Add training to the interface.
 [Whitten 04]
- Regulatory requirements.
 [FTC 05, SEC 05]
- Legal liability.

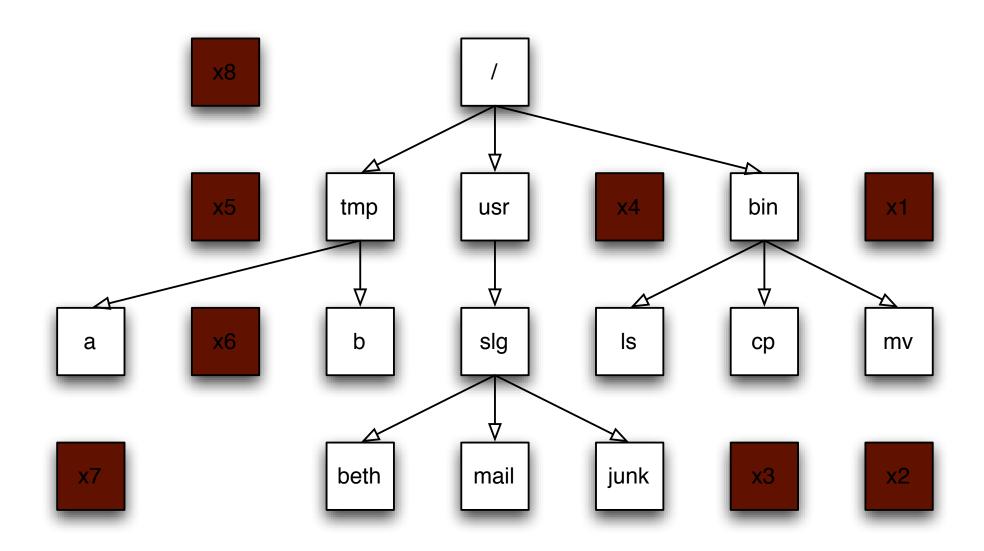
To find that cause, I looked on the drives and contacted the data subjects.

Data on a hard drive is arranged in sectors.



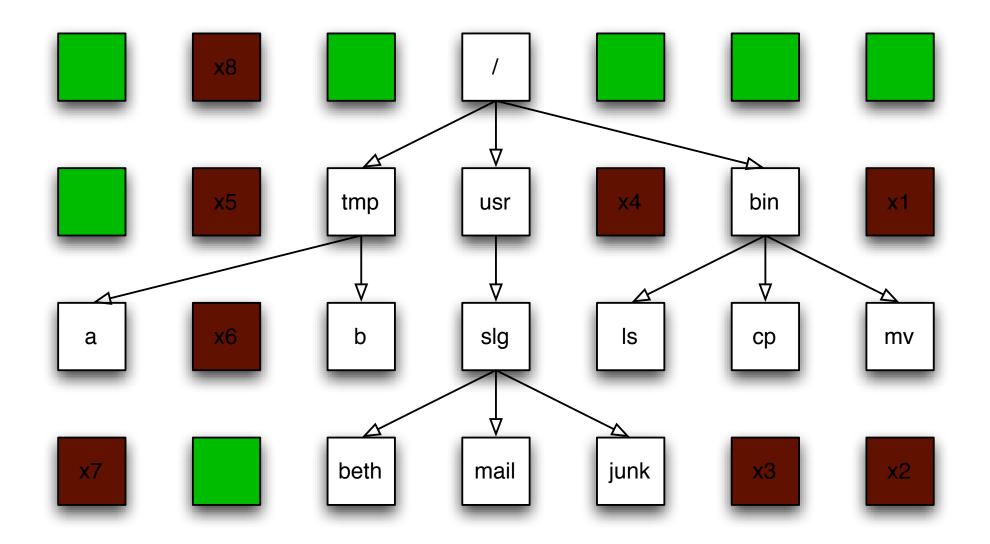
The white sectors indicate directories and files that are visible to the user.

Data on a hard drive is arranged in sectors.



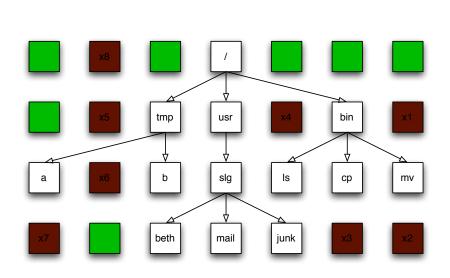
The brown sectors indicate files that were deleted.

Data on a hard drive is arranged in sectors.



The green sectors indicate sectors that were never used (or that were wiped clean).

Stack the disk sectors:

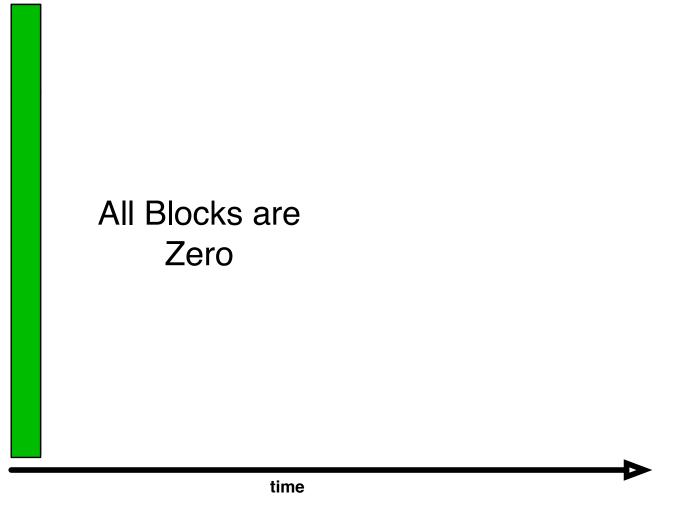


Zero Blocks

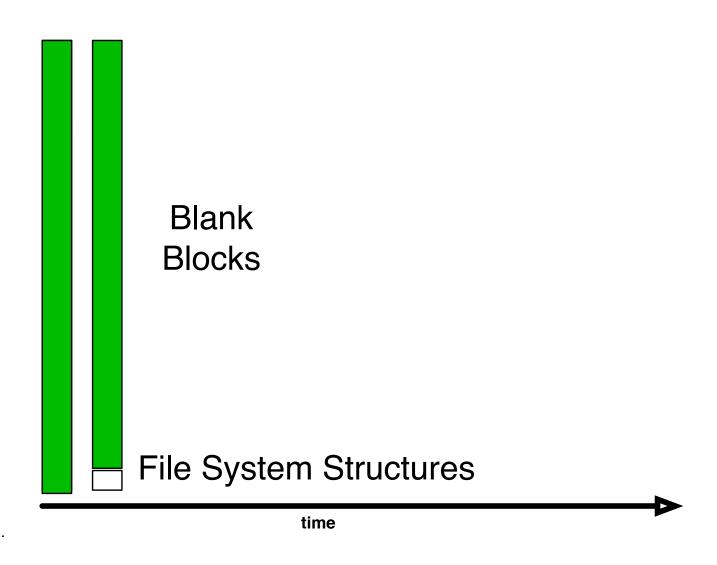
Deleted Files

Files

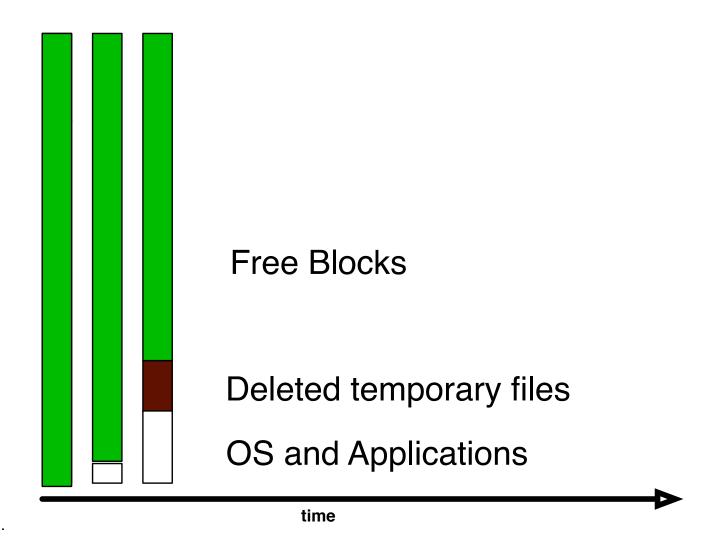
NO DATA: The disk is factory fresh.



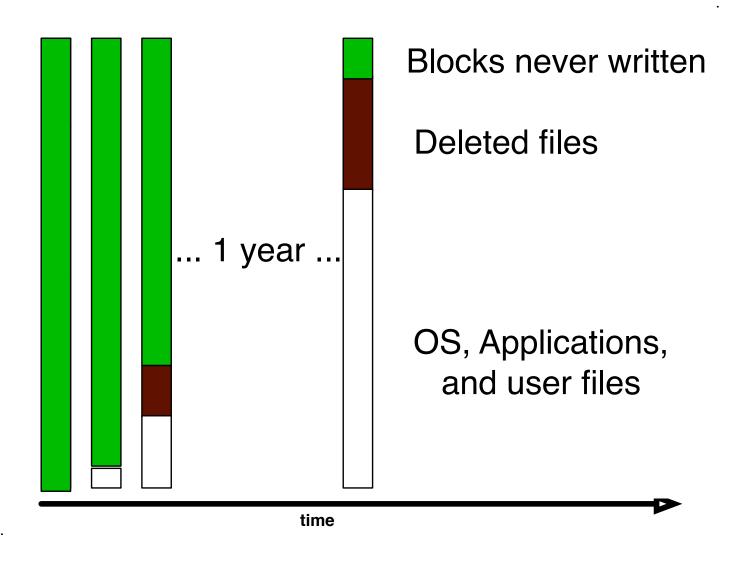
FORMATTED: The disk has an empty file system



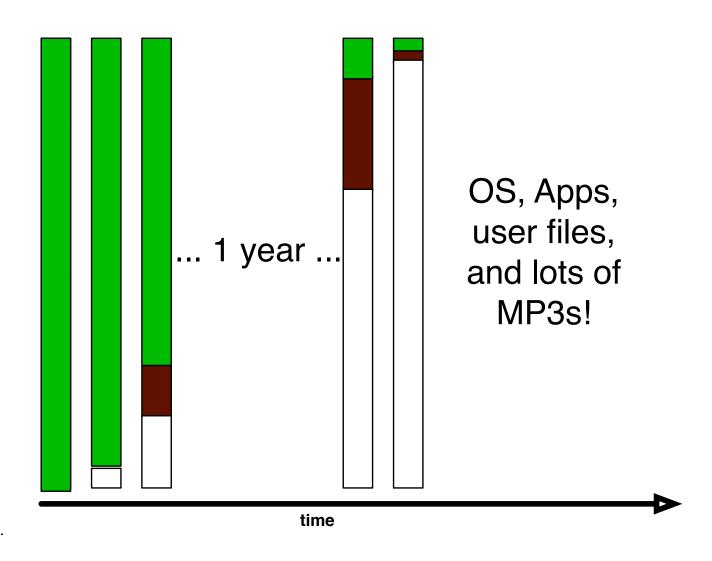
AFTER OS INSTALL: Temp. files have been deleted



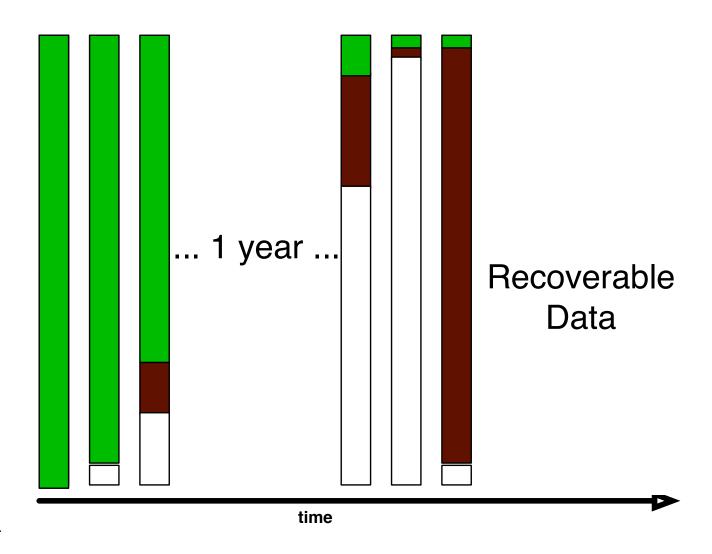
AFTER A YEAR OF SERVICE



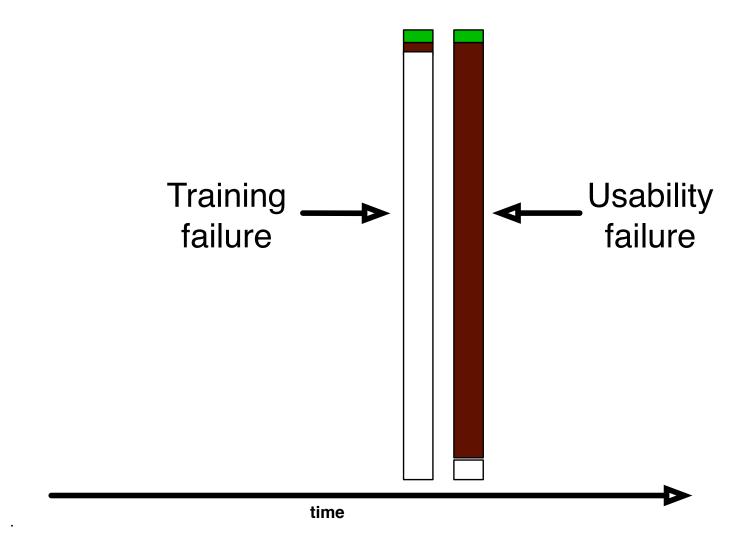
DISK NEARLY FULL!



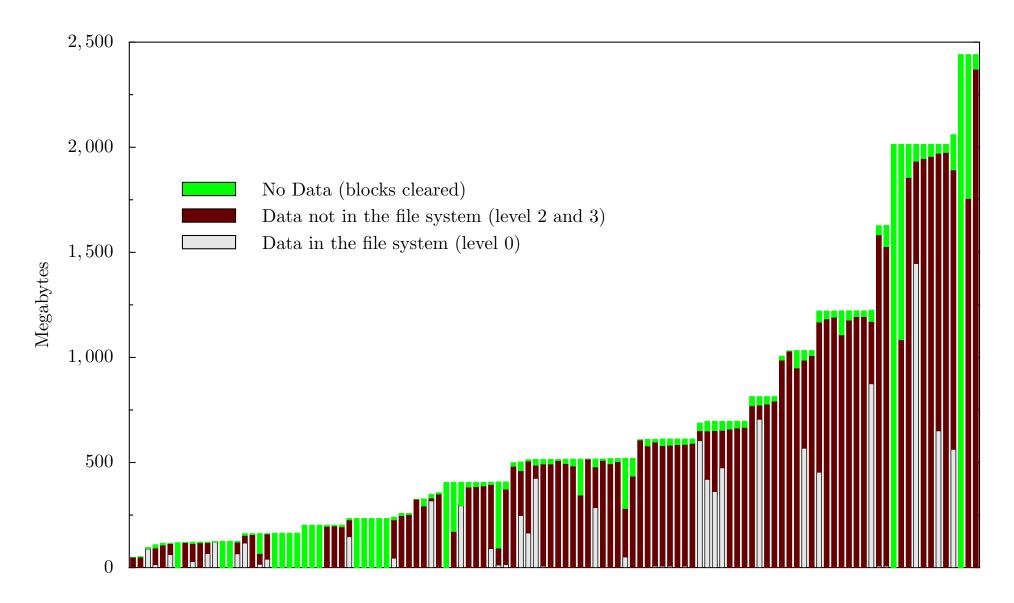
FORMAT C:\ (to sell the computer.)



We can use forensics to reconstruct motivations:



Drives 1–236 are dominated by failed sanitization attempts.



..but training failures are also important.

Overall numbers

Drives Acquired:	236
Drives DOA:	60
Drives Images:	176
Drives Zeroed:	11
Drives "Clean Formatted:"	22

Total files: 168,459

Total data: 125G

Only 33 out of 176 working drives were properly cleared!

- 1 from Driveguys but 2 others had lots of data.
- 18 from pcjunkyard but 7 others had data.
- 1 from a VA reseller 1 DOA; 3 dirty formats.
- 1 from an unknown source 1 DOA, 1 dirty format.
- 1 from Mr. M. who sold his 2GB drive on eBay.

MD5 hashing allows the identification of files.

Interestingly, few unique files that had not been deleted:

File type	Unique Files
Microsoft Word files:	783
Microsoft Excel files:	184
Microsoft PowerPoint files:	30
Outlook PST files:	11
audio files:	977

Conclusion: *most users* DELeted their files before discarding their drives.

But what really happened?



I needed to contact the original drive owners.

The Remembrance of Data Passed Traceback Study. [Garfinkel 05]

- 1. Find data on hard drive
- 2. Determine the owner
- 3. Get contact information for organization
- 4. Find the right person *inside* the organization
- 5. Set up interviews
- 6. Follow guidelines for human subjects work

```
06/19/1999 /:dir216/Four H Resume.doc
03/31/1999 /:dir216/U.M. Markets & Society.doc
08/27/1999 /:dir270/Resume-Deb.doc
03/31/1999 /:dir270/Deb-Marymount Letter.doc
03/31/1999 /:dir270/Links App. Ltr..doc
08/27/1999 /:dir270/Resume=Marymount U..doc
03/31/1999 /:dir270/NCR App. Ltr..doc
03/31/1999 /:dir270/Admissions counselor, NCR.doc
08/27/1999 /:dir270/Resume, Deb.doc
03/31/1999 /:dir270/UMUC App. Ltr..doc
03/31/1999 /:dir270/Ed. Coordinator Ltr..doc
03/31/1999 /:dir270/American College ...doc
04/01/1999 /:dir270/Am. U. Admin. Dir..doc
04/05/1999 /:dir270/IR Unknown Lab.doc
04/06/1999 /:dir270/Admit Slip for Modernism.doc
04/07/1999 /:dir270/Your Honor.doc
```

This was a lot harder than I thought it would be.

Ultimately, I contacted 20 organizations between April 2003 and April 2005.



The leading cause: betrayed trust.

Trust Failure: 5 cases

- ✓ Home computer; woman's son took to "PC Recycle"
- Community college; no procedures in place
- Church in South Dakota; administrator "kind of crazy"
- Auto dealership; consultant sold drives he "upgraded"
- ✓ Home computer, financial records; same consultant

This specific failure wasn't considered in [GS 03]; it was the most common failure.

Second leading cause: Poor training and supervision

Trust Failure: 5 cases

Lack of Training: 3 cases

- ✓ California electronic manufacturer
- Supermarket credit-card processing terminal
- ✓ ATM machine from a Chicago bank

Alignment between the interface and the underlying representation would overcome this problem.

Sometimes the data custodians just don't care.

Trust Failure: 5 cases

Lack of Training: 3 cases

Lack of Concern: 2 cases

- Bankrupt Internet software developer
- ✓ Layoffs at a computer magazine

Regulation on resellers might have prevented these cases.

In seven cases, no cause could be determined.

Trust Failure: 5 cases

Lack of Training: 3 cases

Lack of Concern: 2 cases

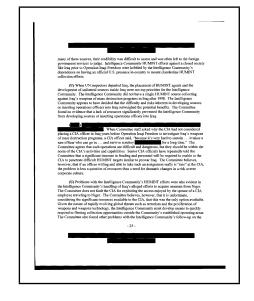
Unknown Reason: 7 cases

- ✗ Bankrupt biotech startup
- ✗ Another major electronics manufacturer
- Primary school principal's office
- ✗ Mail order pharmacy
- ✗ Major telecommunications provider
- ✗ Minnesota food company
- **✗** State Corporation Commission

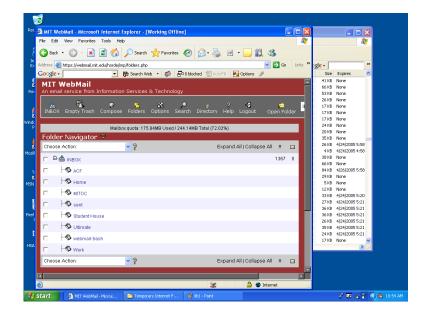
Regulation might have helped here, too.

"Deleted" data can be recovered in other areas

Document Files

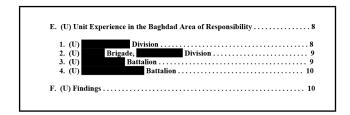


Web Browsers

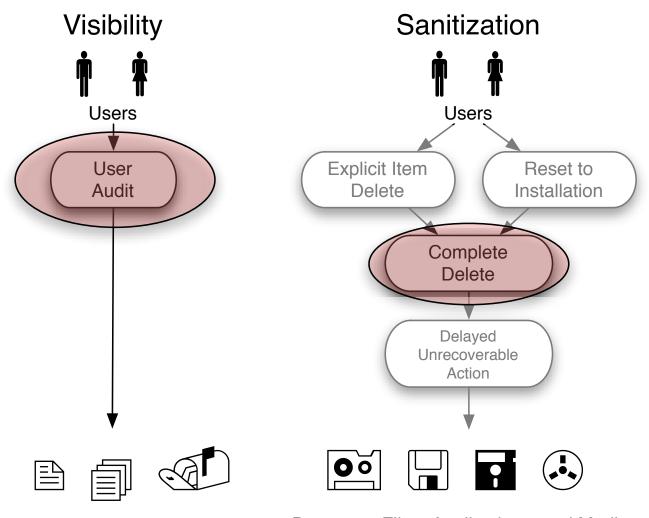


Information is left in document files.

- The *New York Times* published a **PDF file** containing the names of Iranians who helped with the 1953 coup. [Young 00]
- US DoJ published a PDF file "diversity report" containing embarrassing redacted information. [Poulsen 03]
- SCO gave a Microsoft Word file to journalists that revealed its Linux legal strategy. [Shankland 04]
- Multinational Force-Iraq report

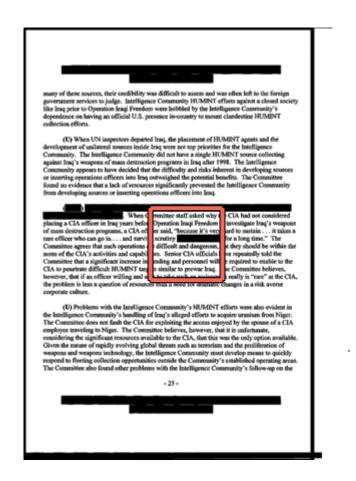


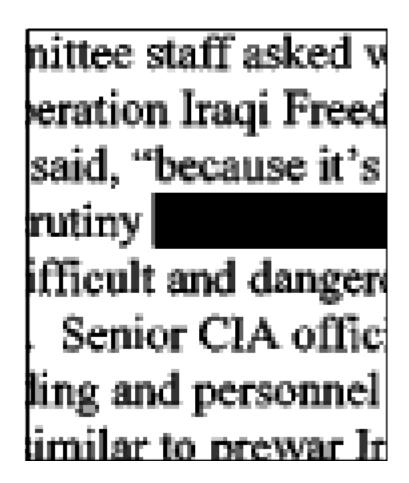
The information leaked because two patterns were not implemented.



Document Files, Applications, and Media

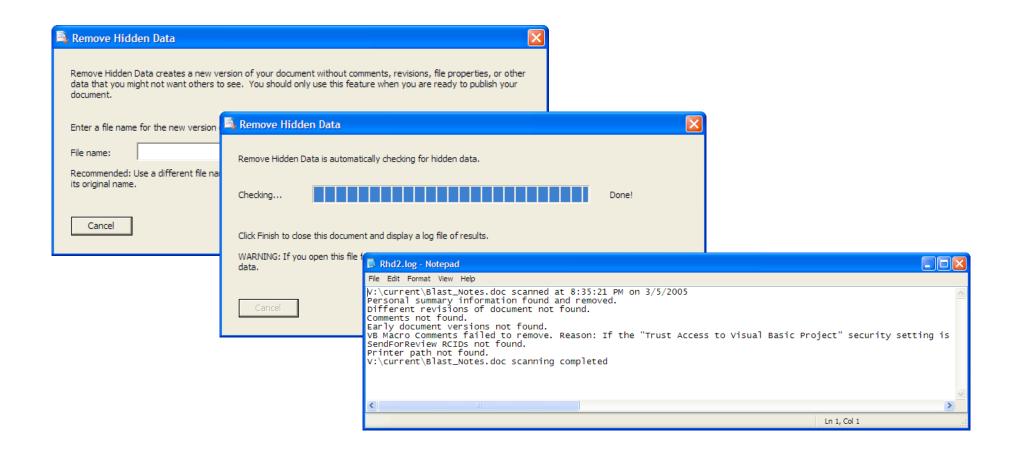
The Senate Foreign Intelligence Committee prevented leakage by *scanning* its redacted report on pre-war Iraq intelligence failures to create the PDF that it distributed.





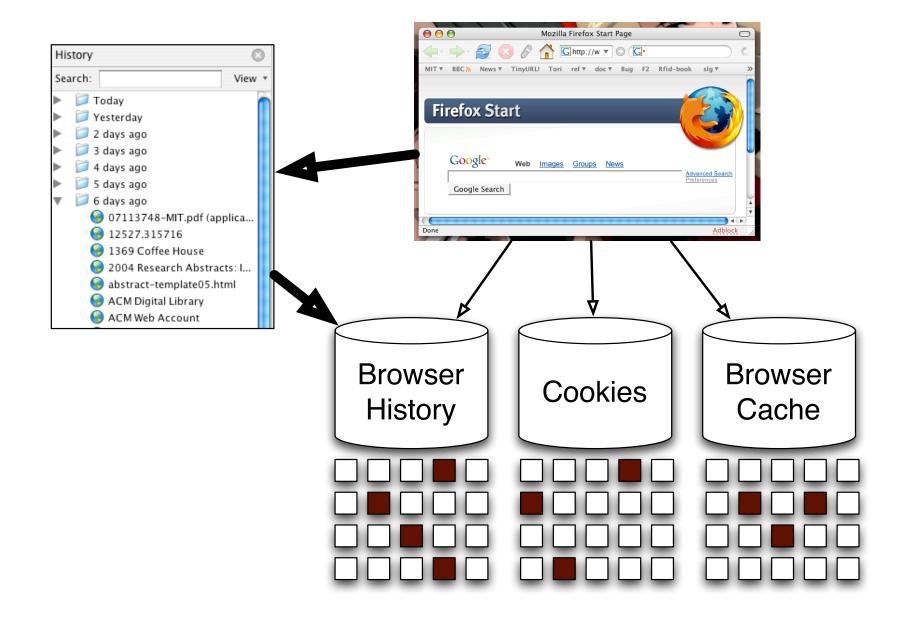
This violates Section 503 (but they don't care).

Microsoft has tried to solve this problem with its "Remove Hidden Data" tool.



RHD doesn't integrate into the flow of document preparation. The patterns-based analysis predicts that RHD will fail in many cases.

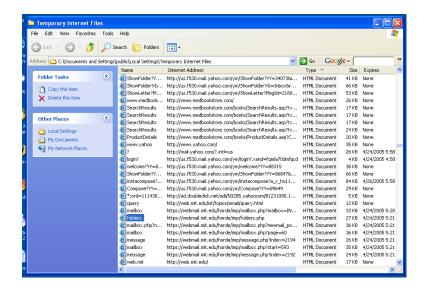
Information is left behind in web browsers.



Two key problems: 1 Deleted files; 2 The cache

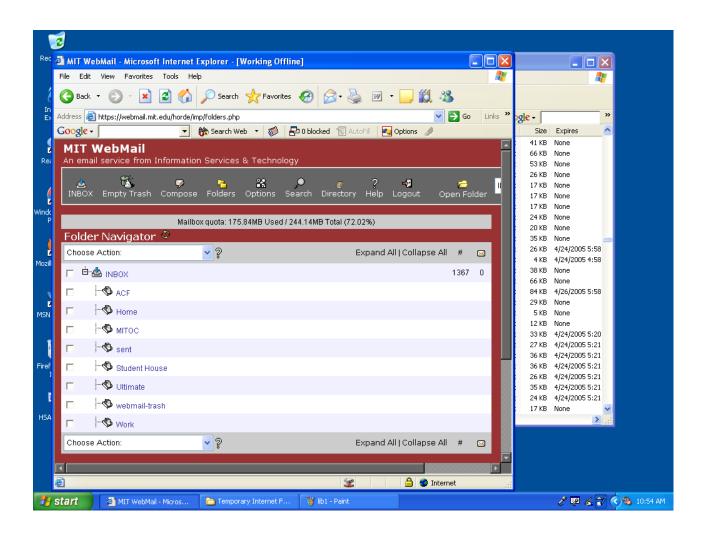
In fact, a lot of information is left behind in web browsers.





MIT Humanities Library, April 25, 2005

4 out of 4 computers had personal email in their browser caches.



The American Library Association recommends software that automatically purges caches on a *daily* basis. (It would be better to purge after each use.)

Legislative reactions to this research: "Fair and Accurate Credit Transactions Act of 2003" (US)

- Introduced in July 2003.
 Signed December 2003.
- Regulations adopted in 2004, effective June 2005.
- Amends the FCRA to standardize consumer reports.
- Requires destruction of paper or electronic "consumer records."

Testimony: http://tinyurl.com/cd2my

Technical reactions to this research: "Secure Empty Trash" in MacOS 10.3.



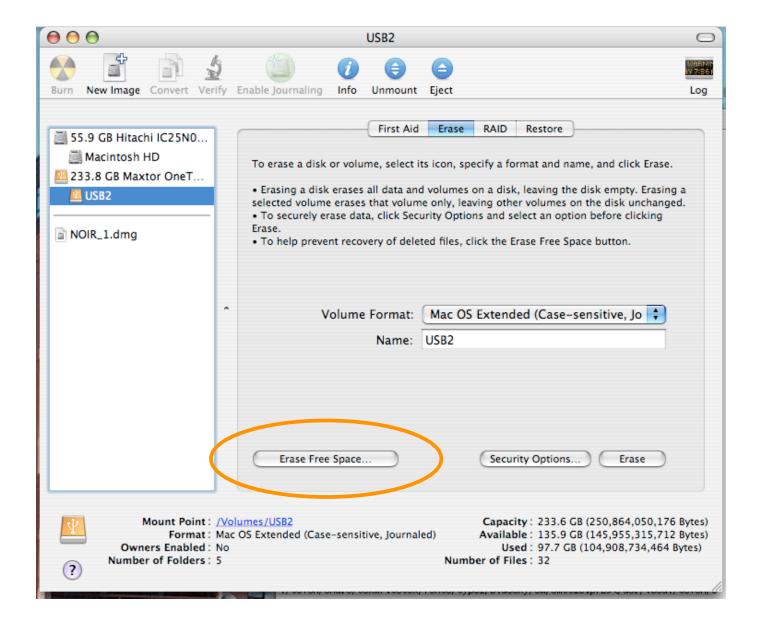
Unfortunately, "Secure Empty Trash" is incomplete.

- Implemented in Finder (inconsistently)
- Locks trash can
- Can't change your mind

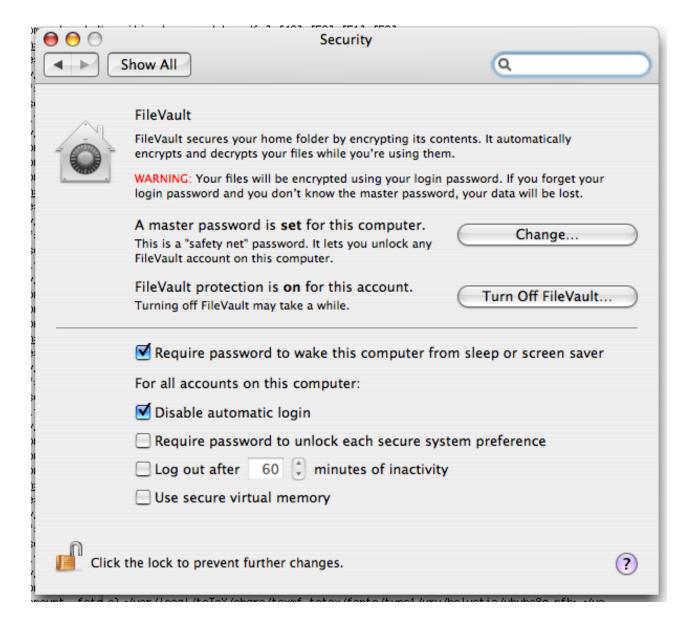




MacOS 10.4 "Erase Free Space" makes a big file.

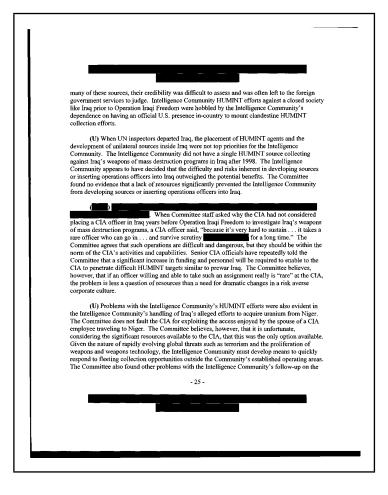


MacOS "File Vault" gives users an encrypted file system.



Future Work: Deploying Compete Delete

- Make FORMAT actually erase the disk.
- Make "Empty Trash" actually overwrite data.
- Integrate this functionality with web browsers, word processors, operating systems.
- Address usability dangers of clean delete.
- Analysis of "one big file" technique.



Questions?