CASE

Cyber-investigation Analysis Standard Expression

Workshop

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Workshop Agenda

- 0930-1000: Introduction, Status Update, & Governance
- 1000-1030: Ontology & Adoption Overview
- 1030-1100: CETIC Demo
- 1100-1115: Coffee Break
- 1115-1200: Mapping & Integration Tutorial
- 1200-1230: Closed CASE Community Discussion



Outline

- What is CASE?
- Project Status
- Community Status & Organization
- Works in Progress
- Interested/Involved Organizations
- Membership & Resources



Cyber-investigation Analysis Standard Expression

CASE is a community-developed ontology to support:

- reporting of digital traces
- exchanging of digital traces
- tool validation (express ground truth)

in the context of:

- digital forensic science
- incident response
- counter-terrorism
- criminal justice
- forensic intelligence
- situational awareness



Project Status

Example Expressions

- Bulk Extractor Forensic Path (info)
- Call Log
- Device
- Email
- EXIF Data
- Files (info)
- Forensic Lifecycle
- Location
- Message
- Multipart File (info)
- Oresteia (info)
- Raw Data
- Reconstructed File (info)
- SMS and Contacts

Proof-of-Concepts

- CETIC
- Plaso/log2timeline
- Volatility

Reference Documents

- Representing Mobile Devices and SIM Cards
- Representing File and File System information
- Representing Recoverability of Unallocated Files
- Representing Accounts

Mappings

- Autopsy/Sleuthkit
- Bulk Extractor
- Cellebrite
- DC3DD
- NSRL
- Plaso/log2timeline
- Volatility

Framework Tools

- RDFDiff
- Python API



Community Status

```
2015-03 Initial ideas presented (DI-12-1, 102-110)
2017-07 CASE introduction paper (DI-22, 14-45)
2018-04 workshop → first roadmap
2018-08 community formalization started:
2018-11 bylaws
2019-01 governance committee elected
2019-01 code of conduct
2019-02 ontology committee (charter)
2019-04 caseontology.org
```

Biweekly virtual meetings, approx. 1 hour:

Governance committee
Ontology committee



Community Organization

CASE Governance Committee

Presiding Director

- Secretary (appointed)
- Treasurer Assigned to Director
- Non-voting Directors (appointed)
- UCO Community Representative

- Focus on running the organization so the community can thrive
- Directors elected for one-year terms
- Charter new committees as necessary

Commercial Organization Representative Director Academia Organization Representative Director Government
Organization
Representative
Director

Non-Profit Organization Representative Director

Reports to

CASE
Ontology
Committee
Interact

CASE Mapping and Integration Committees (coming soon)

CASE
Technical
Director
Appoints

Chair and
Assistant
Chair

For-Profit Organization
Contributor x2+

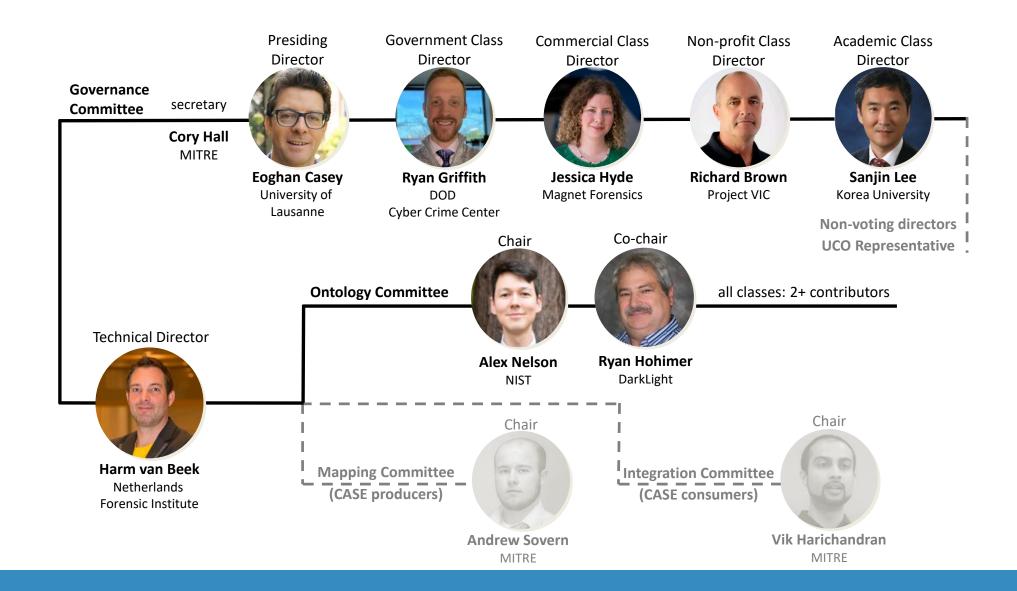
Academia Organization
Contributor x2+

Government Organization
Contributor x2+

Non-Governmental Organization Contributor x2+

- Sets technical direction for CASE
- Involves technical representatives across stakeholder communities
- No more than two appointees from any employer with voting rights

Community Organization





Class Representation is Key to Success

Elected representatives appoint Advisory Committees:

For-profit

- Tool Vendor
- Practitioner
- Government Contractor

Non-profit

Separate Non-Profit

Academia

- Academic Organizations
- Independent R&D Institutes

Government

- International
- National
- Sub-national
- Law Enforcement



Works in Progress

Organization

Mapping committee (charter)

Integration committee (charter)

Privacy statement

Application form

Operations guidelines

Trello

Github

• • •

Ontology

Roadmap

Documentation

License

Apache 2

Workshops

NIST Ontology Workshop June 2019

DFRWS USA July 2019



Interested/Involved Organizations



































BlackBag^o

























Community Membership

Online application via the CASE Community Website

- Active Members assigned to committee
 - Ontology
 - Mapping (coming soon)
 - Integration (coming soon)
- Observer Member
 - Receive updates from the community
 - Membership for organization leaders and administrative staff
- Organization Member
 - For organizations that want to join the CASE Community (coming soon)
- Membership fee structure is in the works



Resources

Community Website

```
www.caseontology.org
organization
bylaws
code of conduct
meeting notes
documentation
roadmap
publications
use cases
online membership application
```

Organization*

```
trello.com/caseworks
work in progress
draft documentation
meeting agendas
```

CASE Ontology

```
github.com/casework/CASE

RDF

natural language glossary

open issues

documentation

guides
```

Development Forum*

```
groups.google.com/d/forum/case-dev
```

* Requires community membership



Ontology Overview

Deborah L. Nichols

CASE Ontology Committee / CASE Project Team, MITRE DLNichols@mitre.org



Approved for public release under PRE 18-4297.

Outline

- Purpose: A Standard Ontology for Cyber-investigation
- Use Cases: Capabilities Supported by CASE
- Initial Version of CASE Ontology (CASE/UCO)
- New CASE Ontology Engineering Work in Progress
- CASE Ontology Committee
- How to Get Involved
- CASE Ontology Resources



Purpose: A Standard Ontology for Cyber-investigation

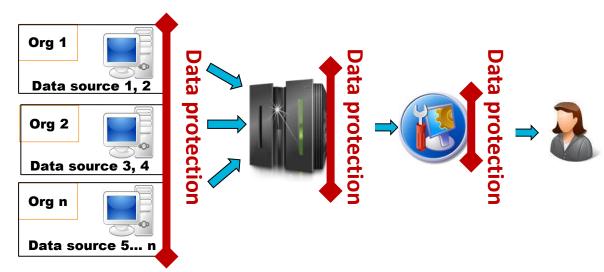
- Improve the efficiency and effectiveness of cyber-investigations
- Enable trusted, accurate, machine-understandable sharing of cyberinvestigation information
 - Tool-to-tool data exchange
 - Cross-unit and cross-organizational exchange of information
- Support integrated management of investigative sources and analysis
- Long-term objective: Unified analysis and interactions that enable multiple organizations to combine investigations

Cyber-investigation: Any investigation (including criminal, civil, corporate, and defense) that has a digital dimension, often involving information from multiple digital data sources, organizations, and jurisdictions.



Use Cases: Capabilities Supported by CASE

- Interoperability between systems and tools
- Maintaining provenance at all phases of the cyber-investigation lifecycle
- Enhanced tool testing and validation of results
- Controlled access to data
- Capturing unsupported data structures
- Support for intelligent analysis





Applicable to Sub-domains of Cyber-investigation

- Digital forensic science
- Incident response
- Counter-terrorism
- Criminal justice
- Forensic intelligence
- Situational awareness



Overview of Concepts Used in Cyber-investigations

- People / Roles (technical, legal, offender, victim, etc.)
- Objects & Relationships (links, behaviors, etc.)
- Actions (performed by people, e.g., seizure, running tools, concealing, etc.)
- Legal authorization
- Process / Lifecycle of Investigation (acquisition, analysis, etc.)
- Chain of custody (who did what, when, and where)
- Chain of evidence (maintaining the link from data source to final result)

Cyber-investigations require concepts of the cybersecurity world (e.g., assets, behaviors, observations) as well as concepts specific to digital investigations.



CASE/UCO Prototype (CASE v0.1.0)

- Described in Digital Investigations 22 (2017) by E. Casey et al.
- Included concepts (classes and properties) from two ontologies
 - UCO = Unified Cyber Ontology
 - Represents the common objects of the cybersecurity domain
 - CASE = Cyber-investigation Analysis Standard Expression
 - Specifies concepts for representing investigations (e.g., evidence, provenance)
 - Applicable for digital forensics, incident response, terrorism, and criminal justice
 - Satisfies the needs of many use cases (via duck-typing)
- Single namespace: http://case.example.org/core#
- Encoded using Turtle (.ttl) for the ontology specification
 - Instance implementation in JSON-LD
 - Existing API and mappings conform to the prototype



New CASE Ontology Engineering Work in Progress

- Planned work by CASE Community Ontology Committee
 - New group created Jan. 2019 (more on this later)
- Establishing the official CASE namespace
- Separation of CASE and UCO concepts into own namespaces
- Processing accumulated change requests for both ontologies
 - Collaboration between CASE and UCO communities
 - Change requests submitted to CASE are referred to UCO as needed
- Examining improved support for automated reasoning
- CASE v1.0 planned for release in 2020
- CASE API and mappings will be migrated to CASE v1.0



UCO: Unified Cyber Ontology

- baseURI: http://unifiedcyberontology.org
 - Namespace for uco-core: http://unifiedcyberontology.org/core#
- Domain: Types of entities applicable across all cybersecurity domains
- Managed by the UCO Community
 - Presiding Director: Sean Barnum (FireEye)
 - Technical Director: Ryan Hohimer (DarkLight)
- Web site (GitHub): https://github.com/ucoProject/UCO
- The UCO and CASE Communities overlap in membership and coordinate their ontology-development processes



CASE Ontology

- baseURI: http://caseontology.org
- Domain: Concepts and terminology specific to cyber-investigation
- Managed by the CASE Community
 - Presiding Director: Eoghan Casey (University of Lausanne)
 - Technical Director: Harm van Beek (Netherlands Forensic Institute)
 - Ontology Committee Chair: Alex Nelson ((U.S.) National Institute of Standards (NIST))
- Liaison representatives are appointed between the CASE and UCO communities, including between their ontology committees
- Web site: https://caseontology.org

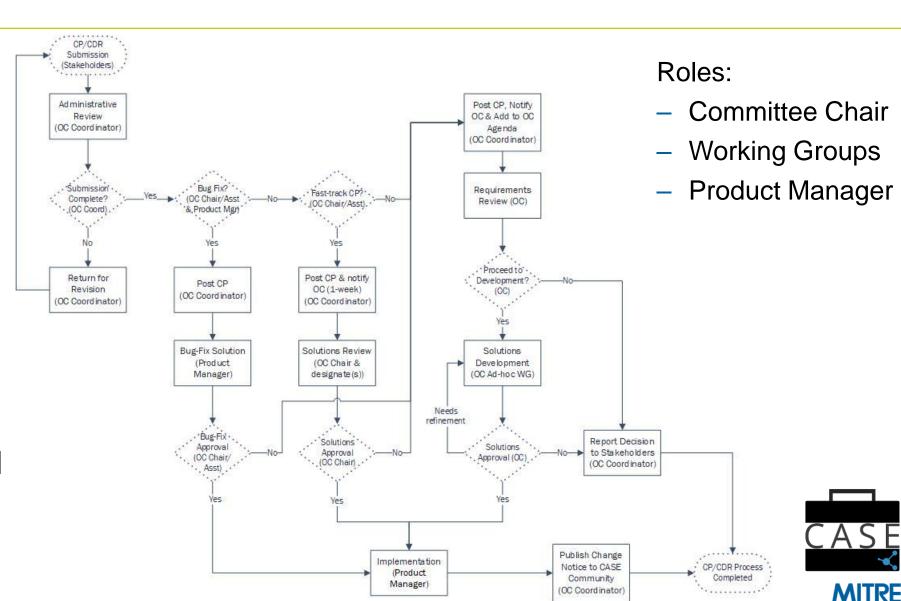


CASE Ontology Committee

- Standing Committee responsible for the CASE Ontology, serves as:
 - Working group for management and publication of the CASE Ontology
 - Coordination body for CASE Ontology change requests
 - Advisory group to the CASE Technical Director
- Meets regularly (monthly and as-needed)
 - Conducts CASE requirements reviews and develops technical solutions
 - Coordinates with Unified Cyber Ontology (UCO) Community
- Members have expertise in ontology and/or data modeling in one or more of the cyber-investigation subdomains
- Interacts with CASE Mapping and Integration Committees to support CASE adopters

CASE Ontology Development Process

- Change Proposals / Change Development Requests
- Requirements Review
- Technical Solutions
- Documentation
- Version Control
- Change Notifications



How to Get Involved with the CASE Ontology

- Who: CASE Ontology Committee
- What: Ontology development processes (e.g., change requests, requirements review, and solutions development)
- Where: Meeting online and occasionally in-person
- When: Monthly Ontology Committee meetings and other activities
 - June: CASE Workshop (Rockville, Maryland, U.S.)
 - July: DFRWS US 2019 (Portland, Oregon, U.S.)
- Why: Promote a standard ontology and tools to support interoperability for cyber-investigations
 - Align your tools and/or domain representations with CASE
 - Coordinate with Integration and Mapping Committees activities
- How: Apply at https://caseontology.org/community/membership.html



CASE Ontology Resources

- CASE Community web site: https://caseontology.org
 - Community: Members, Committees, Meetings
 - Resources: Bylaws, Publications
 - Mailing Lists enrolment: https://caseontology.org/contribute.html
- CASE Ontology GitHub: https://github.com/casework/CASE
- CASE Community process web sites (membership required)
 - Community Trello (workflow)
 - CASE Development Forum (Google groups)



Implementations Using CASE

Implementations

- EVIDENCE2eCODEX: https://evidence2e-codex.eu/
- Autopsy
- U.S. government tools

Upcoming sections of this workshop:

- Adoption Overview
- CETIC Presentation & Demo
- Mapping & Integration Tutorial



Questions?



Adoption Overview

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Approved for public release under PRE 18-4297.

Outline

- Concepts vs. Representation vs. Instantiation
- Project Layers
 - Meta
 - Top
 - Middle
 - Bottom



Concepts vs. Representation vs. Instantiation

Idea:

"The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog."

Representation:

- Sight (our only option when distanced from each other, minus phone calls which is not efficient)
 - Writing
 - Picture/diagram
 - Sign language

Instantiation:

An actual brown fox jumping over a lazy dog – not just an idea.



Project Layers (Meta)

Knowledge Representation Languages:

- Animal Representation Language ***
 - We will allow for animal objects to be represented.
 - Animal objects can have adjective properties (color, speed, energy level).
 - Animal objects can perform actions (jump over).
 - Animal objects are represented via this syntax: <first letter> <last letter> (fox idea = f-x; dog idea = d-g)
- OWL2 (Web Ontology Language v2) created by a W3C working group
 - Specification uses functional syntax to represent ontological ideas used to create ontologies.
 - RDF/XML is the required serialization for defining the ontology itself (Turtle is optional).



^{***} This is a fake standard.

Project Layers (Top)

Designs:

- Fox-Dog Specification ***
 - Add an additional restriction, such as our ontology only represents mammals ("eww insects"). In other words, we're restricting things further than the Animal Representation Language standard.
- CASE Specification this document has yet to be written
 - Since compliance with the OWL2 standard requires RDF/XML be the serialization used, CASE will likely adopt this.
 - Non-OWL2 requirements will also be added:
 - E.g. when does a newly proposed class get put into core vs. propbundle?
 - E.g. all CASE exports must have at least one Trace object?
 - E.g. how is versioning handled?

CASE

^{***} This is a fake standard.

Project Layers (Middle)

Ontologies:

- Fox-dog Ontology ***
 - Fox
 - (r) colors: list of str (at least 1)
 - (r) tail color: list of str (at most 2)
 - (o) energy: bool
 - (o) speed: int (km/h)
 - Dog
 - (r) colors: list of str (at least 1)
 - (o) tail color: list of str (at most 2)
 - (o) energy: bool
 - (o) speed: int (km/h)

- CASE Ontology RDF graph ^{^^^}
 - Action
 - (r) startTime: timestamp
 - (r) endTime: timestamp
 - (o) subactionRefs: list of Action (any number)
 - ActionLifecycle (a kind of Action)
 - (r) startTime: timestamp
 - (r) endTime: timestamp
 - Identity
 - (r) name: str (only 1)



^{***} This is a fake standard.

^{^^^} Resource Description Framework (RDF) does not restrict what can be linked – hence ontologies!

Project Layers (Bottom)

Mappings:

Fox-Dog Ontology < - > Genus Ontology < - > Pokémon Data Model

Fox <-> Vulpes <-> Vulpix

Dog <-> Canis <-> Arcanine

Integrations:

Only occurs with software. Pokémon aren't software so we can't integrate.

Digimon are though!

Fox <-> Renamon

Dog <-> Dobermon



Questions?



CETIC Demo



Coffee Break (15 minutes)



Mapping & Integration Tutorial

Vik Harichandran

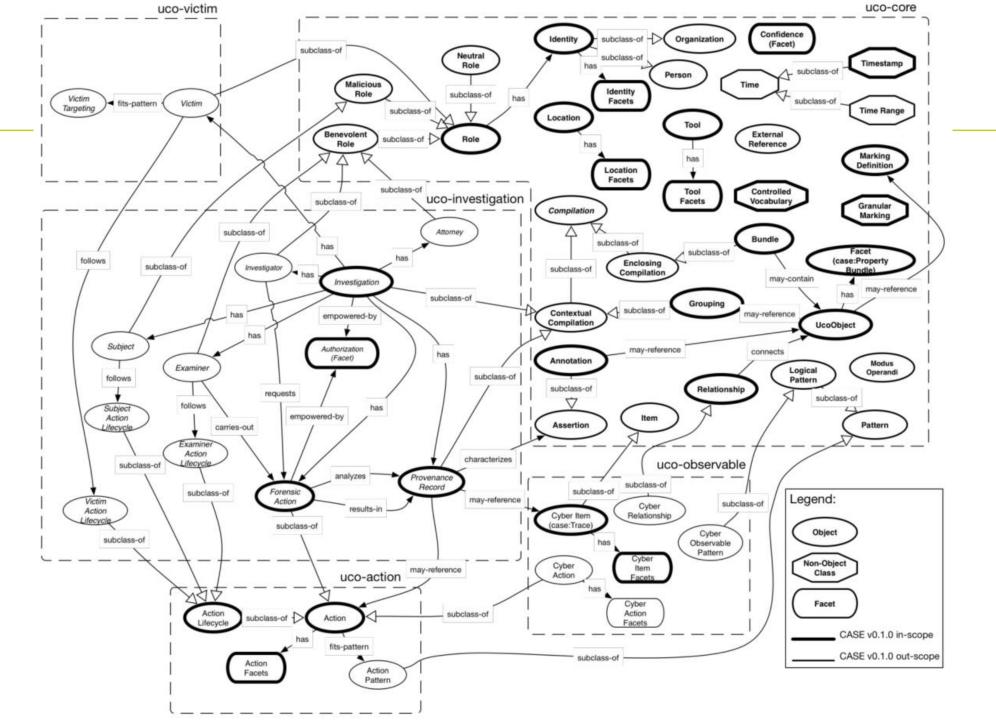
CASE Integration Committee Chair / CASE Project Team, MITRE vharichandran@mitre.org



Outline

- FY18 Work
- Mapping
- Supporting Tools
- Python API







* Excerpt from CASE_Categories_v01.0.xlsx

LEGEND:

Orange = Python class (category of CASE types); all verification function names begin with the prefix for the class they fall under.

Green = One-to-one relationship to NLG type and therefore a possible gap, outdated, or unnecessary.

Blue = A 'sub_' class is a level down from (derivative of) its parent. Example: The NLG type 'ForensicAction' (function name core_sub_ForensicAction) is a type of 'Action' (function name core_Action).

Prefix/Class	Object	Parent(s)	Child(ren)
	·	. ,	
core_	Action		ForensicAction, ActionLifecycle
class CoreObject	Assertion		Annotation
	Bundle	EnclosingCompilation	
	ControlledVocabulary		
	Identity		
	Location		
	MarkingDefinition		
	Relationship		
	Role		
	Tool	NeutralRole	
	Trace	Item/Observable	
ropbundle_	Account		
lass PropertyBundle	AccountAuthentication		
	ActionReferences		
	Application		
	ApplicationAccount		
	ArchiveFile		
	Attachment		
	Audio		
	Authorization		
	AutonomousSystem		
	BrowserBookmark		
	BrowserCookie		
	Build		
	Calendar		
	CalendarEntry		
	CompressedStream		
	ComputerSpecification		
	Confidence		
	Contact		

			1
context	Grouping	ContextualCompilation	
class Context	Investigation	ContextualCompilation	
ciass context	ProvenanceRecord	ContextualCompilation	
	Trovenancenceord	contextuarcompliation	
duck	AlternateDataStream		
class Duck	ArrayOfHash		
	ArrayOfObject		ArrayOfAction
	ArrayOfString		
	BuildConfigurationType		
	BuildInformationType		
	BuildUtilityType		
	CompilerType		
	ConfigurationSettingType		
	ControlledDictionary		
	ControlledDictionaryEntry		
	DataRange		
	DependencyType		
	Dictionary		
	DictionaryEntry		
	GlobalFlagType		
	GranularMarking		
	Hash		
	IComHandlerActionType		
	LibraryType		
	MarkingModel		
	MimePartType		
	TaskActionType		
	TriggerType		
	WhoIsContactType		
	WhoIsRegistrarInfoType		
	WindowsPEFileHeader		







CASE Categories

Action

Model-Generated Definition:

A kind of <u>UcoObject</u>. A valid occurrence may have the following properties:

- actionStatus at most one occurrence of ControlledVocabulary.
- *startTime* at most one value of *Timestamp*.
- *endTime* at most one value of *Timestamp*.
- error any number of values of any type.
- actionCount at most one value of NonNegativeInteger.
- subactionRefs any number of occurrences of Action.

Definition: Something that may be done or performed.

ArrayOfAction

SUB_DUCK

Model-Generated Definition:

A kind of <u>ArrayOfObject</u>.

<u>Definition</u>: An ordered list of action object references.

ActionLifecycle

SUB_CORE

Model-Generated Definition:

A kind of Action. A valid occurrence satisfies the following necessary condition:

• phaseRefs exactly one occurrence of ArrayOfAction.

A valid occurrence may also have the following properties:

- actionStatus exactly zero occurrences of ControlledVocabulary.
- *startTime* exactly zero values of *Timestamp*.
- endTime exactly zero values of <u>Timestamp</u>.
- (Unnamed Class) exactly zero values of any type.
- actionCount exactly zero values of NonNegativeInteger.

<u>Definition</u>: An action pattern consisting of an ordered set of multiple actions or sub action-lifecycles.

ArrayOfObject

DUCK

Model-Generated Definition:

A valid occurrence satisfies the following necessary condition:

• *object* at least one occurrence of <u>UcoObject</u>.

<u>Definition</u>: An ordered list of object references.



^{*} The categories were derived from NLG v0.1.0

Mapping Workflow

Review CASE ontology & associated resources

- Ontology visualization tools
- CASE implementation examples
- Community developed resources

Export tool variables

Examine tool report output & group into digestible chunks

Compare with existing examples

Leverage existing similar mappings

Develop custom mappings

- Utilize community resources & tools
- Ask questions



Ontology Exploration Tools Demo (Ontospy & Protégé)



RDFDiff

- Verifies glossary terms by diff-ing two (custom) ontologies:
 - For comparing custom ontologies to the public CASE Natural Language Glossary (NLG).
- Why this is useful:
 - Before mapping use this to identify high-level gaps and coverage.
 - Ontologies encompass a broad spectrum of data. You're focused on a subset of said data. As a developer, You should not have to learn an entire Ontology to implement your focus area.
- Input can be ttl, n3, xml, and JSON-LD formats.



Plaso Mapping Example – Android Calls

Relevant info stored in:

- Event_data
- Event

call_type

incoming/outgoing/missed

```
PhoneCall
from
participant
to
callType
createdTime
duration
endTime
startTime
```

```
Contact
contactIdentifier
contactName
contactType
firstName
lastName
middleName
phoneNumber
```

```
PhoneAccount phoneNumber
```

```
call type = self. GetRowValue(query hash, row, 'type')
call_type = self.CALL_TYPE.get(call_type, 'UNKNOWN')
duration = self. GetRowValue(query hash, row, 'duration')
timestamp = self. GetRowValue(query hash, row, 'date')
event_data = AndroidCallEventData()
event data.call type = call type
event data.duration = self. GetRowValue(query hash, row, 'duration')
event_data.name = self._GetRowValue(query_hash, row, 'name')
event data.number = self. GetRowValue(query hash, row, 'number')
event_data.offset = self._GetRowValue(query_hash, row, 'id')
event data.query = query
date_time = dfdatetime_java_time.JavaTime(timestamp=timestamp)
event = time events.DateTimeValuesEvent(date time, 'Call Started')
parser mediator.ProduceEventWithEventData(event, event data)
date time = dfdatetime java time.JavaTime(timestamp=timestamp)
event = time_events.DateTimeValuesEvent(date_time, 'Call Ended')
parser mediator.ProduceEventWithEventData(event, event data)
```



Namespaces

- To satisfy diverse use cases three different types of namespaces will exist:
 - Private custom/proprietary (lowest priority)
 - Public community/in-review
 - Public official CASE (highest priority)
- The highest priority possible should be used!
- Mappings from FY18:
 - Autopsy/Sleuthkit
- BulkExtractor
- Cellebrite

- DC3DD

- Plaso

- NSRL

Volatility



Python API (case.py)

- CoreObject = core NLG types (derived from UCO; only class that can encapsulate a PropertyBundle)
- DuckObject = duck-typed (type not derived from the above classes; bundles define object)
- SubObject = a derivative of a type that fits into one of the above top-level categories

```
class CoreObject(Node):
   RDF TYPE = CASE.CoreObject
   def init (self, graph, rdf type=None, **kwarqs):
       self.type = rdf type
       super(CoreObject, self). init (graph, rdf type=rdf type, **kwargs)
       self.add('CoreObjectCreationTime', datetime.datetime.utcnow())
   def create PropertyBundle(self, prop type=None, **kwargs):
       self.pb = PropertyBundle(self. graph, rdf type=prop type, **kwargs)
       self.add(CASE.propertyBundle, self.pb)
       return self.pb
class PropertyBundle(Node):
   RDF TYPE = CASE.PropertyBundle
       init (self, graph, rdf type=None, **kwargs):
       self.type = rdf type
       self.prop0bj = kwargs
       super(PropertyBundle, self). init (
               graph, bnode=True, rdf type=rdf type, **kwargs)
```



Duck-typing

```
class DuckObject(Node):
                                          Type gets stored here. This is a
    RDF TYPE = CASE.DuckObject
                                          hard-coded string from NLG.py.
    def __init__(self, graph, rdf_type=None, **kwargs):
        self.type = rdf type
        super(DuckObject, self). init (graph, rdf type=rdf type, **kwargs)
        self.add('DuckObjectCreationTime', datetime.datetime.utcnow())
class SubObject(Node):
    RDF TYPE = CASE.SubObject
    def init (self, graph, rdf type=None, **kwargs):
        self.type = rdf type
        super(SubObject, self). init (graph, rdf type=rdf type, **kwargs)
        self.add('SubObjectCreationTime', datetime.datetime.utcnow())
```



Python API (*NLG.py*)

- What it verifies (while returning RDF nodes for the user):
 - Parent-child relationships according to ontology.
 - Required vs. optional parameters
 ("exactly" or "at least one of" = required;
 "at most" or "any number of" = optional).
 - Types (format/native type of values in fields).

```
= context Grouping(doc,
 context example
                        = ['the', 'teh', 'hte', 'het', 'eth', 'eht'])
    context strings
print "Obj4: ", context example
core example 3
                        = core Action(doc,
                        = datetime.datetime.utcnow())
    start time
print "Obj5: ", core example 3
sub example 1
                       = core sub ForensicAction(doc, core example 3)
print "Obj6: ", sub example 1
propbundle example 2 = propbundle Identity(core example 3)
print "Obj7: ", propbundle example 2
                        = propbundle sub SimpleName(doc, propbundle example 2)
sub example 2
                                                     honorific prefix = Mr.
                                                     given name
print "Obj8: ", sub example 2
duck example
                        = duck MarkingModel(doc)
print "Obj9: ", duck example
```



Volatility POC

Performing runtime type checking ensures output is ontology-compliant.

```
performer_bundle = NLG.Account_propbundle (performer, ')

print 'b4 - done'

print performer_bundle

###

core: {create_property_bundle}, AccountID: Type[str]=str,

ExpTime: datetime.pyi=datetime, CreaTime: datetime.pyi=datetime,

AccountType: Type[str]=str, AccountIssuer: Type[UcoObject]=UcoObject,

isActive: Type[bool]=bool, ModTime: datetime.pyi=datetime,

ownerRef: Type[UcoObject]=UcoObject
```

IntelliSense Auto Completion

```
Traceback (most recent call last):

File "sandbox.py", line 11, in <module>

nlgObj = propbundle_HTTPConnection(uco, http_message_body_data_ref=cObj)

File "C:\Users\jestroud\PycharmProjects\CASE-API\parameter_approach\NLG.py", line 1807, in propbundle_HTTPConnection

"[propbundle_HTTPConnection] request_method is required."

AssertionError: [propbundle_HTTPConnection] request_method is required.

CASE
```

Example JSON-LD Output

vol.py --plugins='volplugs/src/' -f volatility/memory_images/xp.img caseprocess

```
"@id": " :ac3b9bcc-9709-4bea-bb3b-4b9095256b08",
"@type": "Process",
"CreateTime": "2005-07-04 18:17:31 UTC+0000",
"ProcessName": "svchost.exe",
"ProcoessID": "680",
"instrument": {
  "@id": "/usr/local/bin/vol.py --plugins=volplugs/src/ -f volatility/memory images/xp.img caseprocess"
"performer": {
  "@id": "test"
"@id": " :c4d768fd-df26-4f67-aa0d-ee60288e24e7",
"@type": "Process",
"CreateTime": "2005-07-04 18:20:58 UTC+0000",
"ProcessName": "cmd.exe",
"ProcoessID": "3256",
"instrument": {
  "@id": "/usr/local/bin/vol.py --plugins=volplugs/src/ -f volatility/memory images/xp.img caseprocess"
"performer": {
  "@id": "test"
```



Python API Demo



Questions?



CASE Community Social Hour (Place & Time TBD)



Closed CASE Community Discussion

Harm van Beek Deborah L. Nichols Vik Harichandran Technical Director
Ontology Committee Member
Integration Committee Chair



Agenda

- Questions from the previous sections?
- Add miscellaneous items via such questions to a list to get attention at a later date.
- Discuss top priority action items.



Resources

Community Website: www.caseontology.org

Github: www.github.com/casework

Email us:

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