

Blue Team Level 1 Certification
(Standard)

7 Topics 1 Quiz

TI4) Tactical Threat Intelligence

7 Topics 1 Quiz

TI5) Strategic Threat Intelligence

5 Topics 1 Quiz

TI6) Malware and Global Campaigns

6 Topics 1 Quiz

DIGITAL FORENSICS DOMAIN

DF1) Introduction to Digital Forensics

5 Topics

DF2) Forensics Fundamentals

10 Topics 5 Quizzes

DF3) Digital Evidence Collection

8 Topics 1 Quiz

Section Introduction, Evidence Collection

Equipment

ACPO Principles of Digital Evidence
Collection & Preservation

Chain of Custody

Disk Imaging: FTK Imager

Live Forensics

Live Acquisition: KAPE

Evidence Destruction

Activity) End of Section Review, Evidence
Collection

DF4) Windows Investigations

3 Topics 3 Quizzes

DF5) Linux Investigations

4 Topics 2 Quizzes

DF6) Volatility

3 Topics 1 Quiz

DF7) Autopsy

4 Topics 1 Quiz

SECURITY INFORMATION AND EVENT
MANAGEMENT DOMAIN

SI1) Introduction to SIEM

7 Topics 1 Quiz

SI2) Logging

6 Topics 2 Quizzes

SI3) Aggregation

2 Topics 1 Quiz

SI4) Correlation

6 Topics 1 Quiz

SI5) Using Splunk

5 Topics 2 Quizzes

INCIDENT RESPONSE DOMAIN

IR1) Introduction to Incident Response

8 Topics 1 Quiz

IR2) Preparation Phase

10 Topics 2 Quizzes

IR3) Detection and Analysis Phase

ACPO Principles of Digital Evidence Collection & Preservation

Blue Team Level 1 Certification (Standard) > DF3) Digital Evidence Collection > ACPO Principle...

IN PROGRESS



Computer-based electronic evidence is held to the same rules and expectations that apply to all other evidence types when presented before a court. The onus is on the prosecution to prove to a court that the evidence produced by them is no more and no less than it was when it was first taken into the possession of the Police at the point of seizure.

As computer and mobile phone operating systems and other programs present often alter, including create and delete files from a device and this can happen without the user being aware of it, simply by being switched on.

To comply with the [ACPO principles of computer based evidence](#), where possible a full bit copy image of the memory present on the digital device should be taken. The ACPO guidelines for digital-based evidence also require that any data is acquired using a suitable write blocking hardware unit, however, on some occasions this is not possible, for example, when the original digital device itself requires access. In these circumstances, the individual who carries out this process is sufficiently competent to provide evidence in court to explain the actions undertaken.

When providing evidence to court, the individual must display objectivity and fairness whilst being able to explain each process completed with the digital evidence, including the acquisition and examination of it, so that a third party digital examiner/expert can repeat the same process if required and arrive at the same result as that presented to the court.

The main principles of the ACPO Good Practice Guide for Computer Based Electronic Evidence are:

ACPO Principle 1

That no action is taken that should change data held on a digital device including a computer or mobile phone that may subsequently be relied upon as evidence in court.

ACPO Principle 2

Where a person finds it necessary to access original data held on a digital device, that the person must be competent to do so, and able to explain their actions and the implications of those actions on the digital evidence to a Court.

ACPO Principle 3

That a trail or record of all actions taken that have been applied to the digital evidence should be created and preserved. An independent third party forensic expert should be able to examine those processes and reach the same conclusion.

ACPO Principle 4

That the individual that is leading the investigation has overall responsibility to ensure that the ACPO principles are followed throughout the investigation.

< Previous Topic

Mark Complete ✓

Next Topic >

Back to Lesson

