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TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY DUBLIN

CITY CAMPUS - GRANGEGORMAN

**TU857-BSc. (Honours) Degree in Computer Science
(Infrastructure)**

TU856-BSc. (Honours) Degree in Computer Science

**TU858-BSc. (Honours) Degree in Computer Science
(International)**

Year 4

**SEMESTER 1
EXAMINATIONS 2024/25**

Forensics

Internal Examiner(s):

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External Examiner(s):

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Exam Duration: 2 hours

Instructions to Candidates

Answer all questions.

Question (1) is worth **40** marks.
Questions (2) and (3) are worth **30** marks each

Question 1

1. a) “*In Cyber Forensics, carving is a helpful technique in finding hidden or deleted files from digital media*”. In your own words explain how the file carving technique works and use an example to complement your answer. **(6 marks)**
1. b) “*An incident response capability is necessary for rapidly detecting incidents, minimizing loss and destruction and restoring IT services*”. Explain the main structure and role of a Computer Incident Response Team (CIRT). What potential role could a digital forensics professional offer to a CIRT incident? **(12 marks)**
1. c) “*Forensic experts have a duty to present the objective, unbiased truth as part of their investigation*”. Explain this statement and describe 3 examples of how a digital forensics professional will abide by this in their investigative process. **(12 marks)**
1. d) On a Windows system a file located in unallocated space may have no entry on a NTFS file system. Distinguish the main differences between a file that is part of a NTFS file system and a file that was recovered with no MFT record. **(10 marks)**

Question 2

2. a) The primary evidence in email investigations is the email header. Describe the main contents of an email header and explain how this is useful to a forensic investigation? **(8 marks)**
2. b) “*Measuring the suitability of forensic tools is essential when choosing a tool to use in an investigation*”. Why is this import in an investigation and describe the four necessary traits to determine if the tool is suitable? **(10 marks)**
2. c) “*The practice of RAM Capture is an important aspect of memory forensics that can be used during a digital forensic investigation of criminal activity*”. Explain this statement detailing the process an investigator will follow to perform a RAM capture and describe 3 examples of content that are often only found in memory? **(12 marks)**

Question 3

3. a) “*The Criminal Justice (offences relating to information systems) Act 2017 was introduced to cater for a number of very specific criminal offences*”. Explain this statement detailing why the new Act was needed based on the evolution of technology and cybercrime activities. **(8 marks)**
3. b) “*Packet analysis is a primary traceback technique in network forensics*”. How can a network protocol analyser be used to analyse packets to gain insights to a malware infection? Use an example to complement your answer. **(10 marks)**
3. c) The National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) offers guidelines on four different states a mobile device can be in when you extract data. Name each state and offer a brief description of its meaning. **(12 marks)**