

Assignment-03

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1. What is the process involved in forensic evidence management?
2. What are the types of evidence considered in cybercrimes?
3. What challenges are faced during digital evidence collection?

Ans-1 1. **Data Collection:** In this process two types of data are identified and collected for investigation. These are persisting data i.e. data that is stored on a non-volatile memory storage device and volatile data that is stored on volatile memory device.

2. **Examination:** In this process the collected data is examined carefully.

3. **Analysis:** In this process different tools and techniques are used and the collected evidence is analysed to reach a conclusion.

4. **Reporting:** In this final step all the documentations and reports are compiled so that they can be submitted in court.

Ans-2 1. **Real (Tangible) Evidence:** These pieces of evidence involves physical evidence such as flashdrives, hard drives, documents etc.. An eye witness can also be considered as real evidence.

2. **Hearsay Evidence:** These pieces of evidence are of a statement that is made by a person out-of-court.

3. **Original Statements/Evidence:** These are the pieces of evidence that is made by a person who is not a testifying witness.

4. **Testimony:** Testimony is when a witness takes oath in a court of law. This piece of evidence should be authentic, reliable and accurate as they can be challenged in court.

Ans-3 1. Evidence should be handled with utmost care as data is stored in electronic media and can get damaged easily.

2. Collecting data from volatile storage.

3. Recovering lost data

4. Ensuring the integrity of collected data.