

## Class Activity

### **1. Identify the reasons for the rejection of the investigative report**

A good report is crucial for a solid testimony, without it you may find it hard to defend your stance. If the evidence were not included in the report, you are more prone to making mistakes when presenting your case and people may even question you for their absence in your report.

### **2. To ensure the report can use for the prosecution and court, explain what should include in the report**

Generally, a forensic report should have a summary, objectives, computer evidence, relevant findings, supporting details, investigative leads, and an additional subsection like the attacker's methodology or user applications.

#### **1) Executive summary**

- Provides background data of conditions that needs a requirement for investigation.

#### **2) Objectives**

- An outline of all the tasks that an investigation has planned to complete.

#### **3) Computer evidence analysed**

- A gathering of all evidence and its interpretations in detailed information such as evidence tag numbers, description, and media serial numbers

#### **4) Relevant findings**

- Evidence recovered from the crime scene using forensic science investigation such as fingerprint, strand of hair, or shoe prints

#### **5) Supporting details**

- In-depth analysis of relevant findings and include technicalities such as charts, tables and illustrations to convey more information.

#### **6) Investigation leads**

- A section that suggests extra tasks that may reveal more information on the case if the investigation has more time.

#### **7) Additional subsections**

- Additional sections included in forensic report depending on the clients want and their need and are useful in specific cases.