



CSE 469 FALL 2023

# Group Project: Blockchain Chain of Custody

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# Chain of Custody (Evidence)

- When you are given an original copy of media to deal with, you need to document the handling:
  - Where it was stored
  - Who had access to it and when
  - What was done to it
- Shows that the integrity of evidence/data was preserved and not open to compromise.
- Route the evidence takes from the time you find it until the case is closed or goes to court.





# Traditional Chain of Custody Form

PROPERTY / EVIDENCE CHAIN OF CUSTODY FORM				Print Form
Case Name:		Reason Obtained:		
Case Number:				
Item Number:	Evidence Type / Manufacturer:	Model Number:	Serial Number:	
Content Owner / Title:		Content Description:		
Content Owner Contact Information:				
Forensic Agent:	Creation Method:	HASH Value:	Creation Date/Time:	
Forensic Agent Contact Information:				

CHAIN OF CUSTODY				
Tracking Number	Date / Time	Released By	Received By	Reason for Change
	Date:	Name / Title	Name / Title	
	Time:	Signature	Signature	
	Date:	Name / Title	Name / Title	
	Time:	Signature	Signature	
	Date:	Name / Title	Name / Title	
	Time:	Signature	Signature	

Item Number: \_\_\_\_\_



# Challenges of Digital Evidence

- **Ease of Alteration:** Digital evidence can be easily altered, making integrity preservation even more critical.
- **Chain of Custody Trail:** Tracking digital evidence through its lifecycle is complex, given its intangible nature.
- **Authentication:** Ensuring the authenticity of digital evidence is a challenge.





# Blockchain

## Key Characteristics:

- **Decentralization**

- no central authority or intermediary
- All participants (nodes) in the network have equal authority and control

- **Immutability**

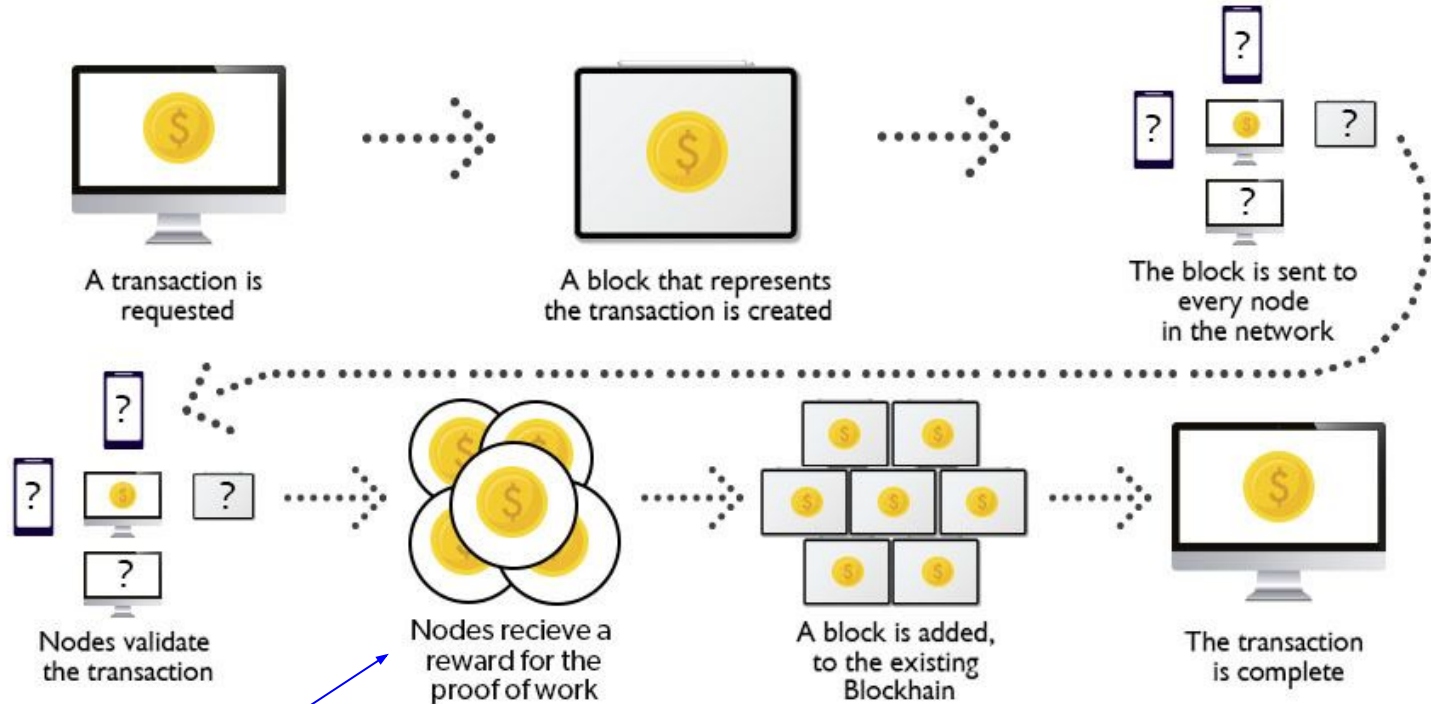
- Once data is recorded in a block, it becomes extremely difficult to alter or delete

- **Transparency**

- Every participant in the network can view the entire blockchain.

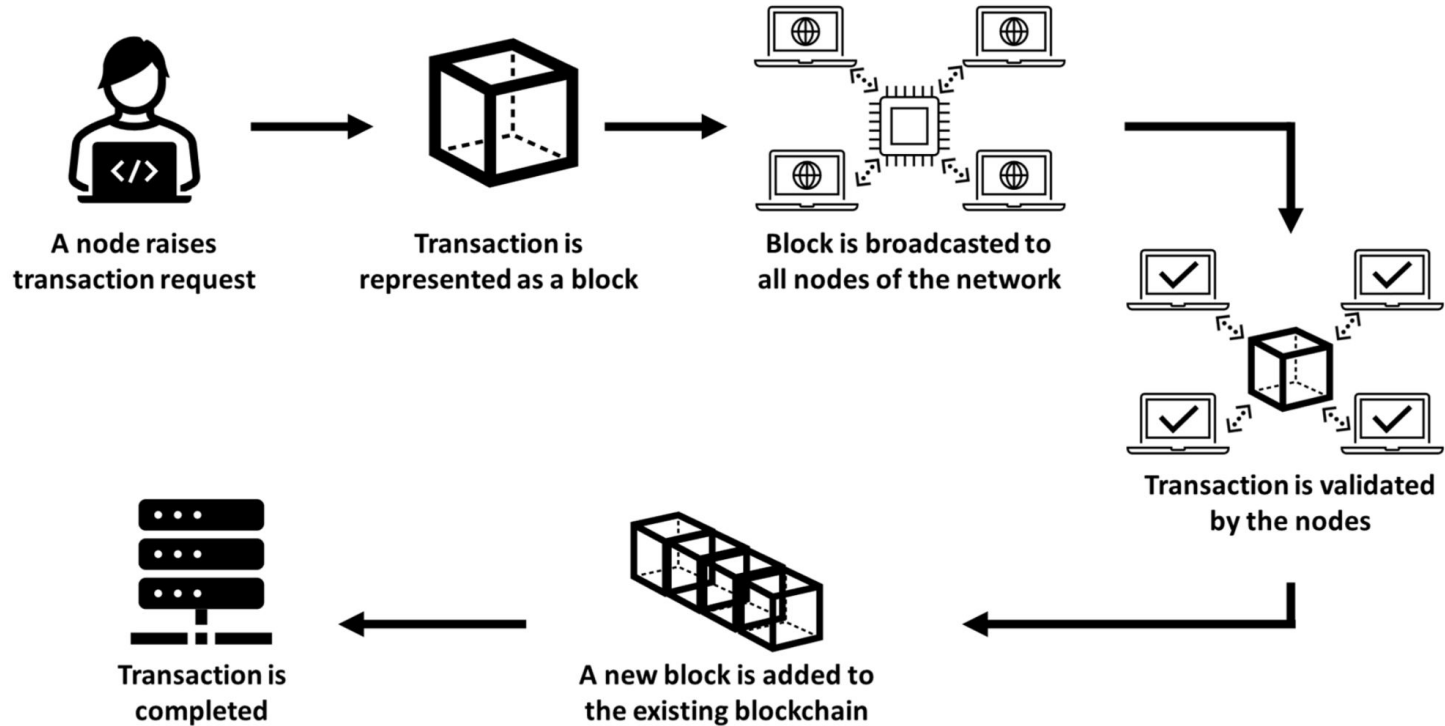


## How Blockchain Works?



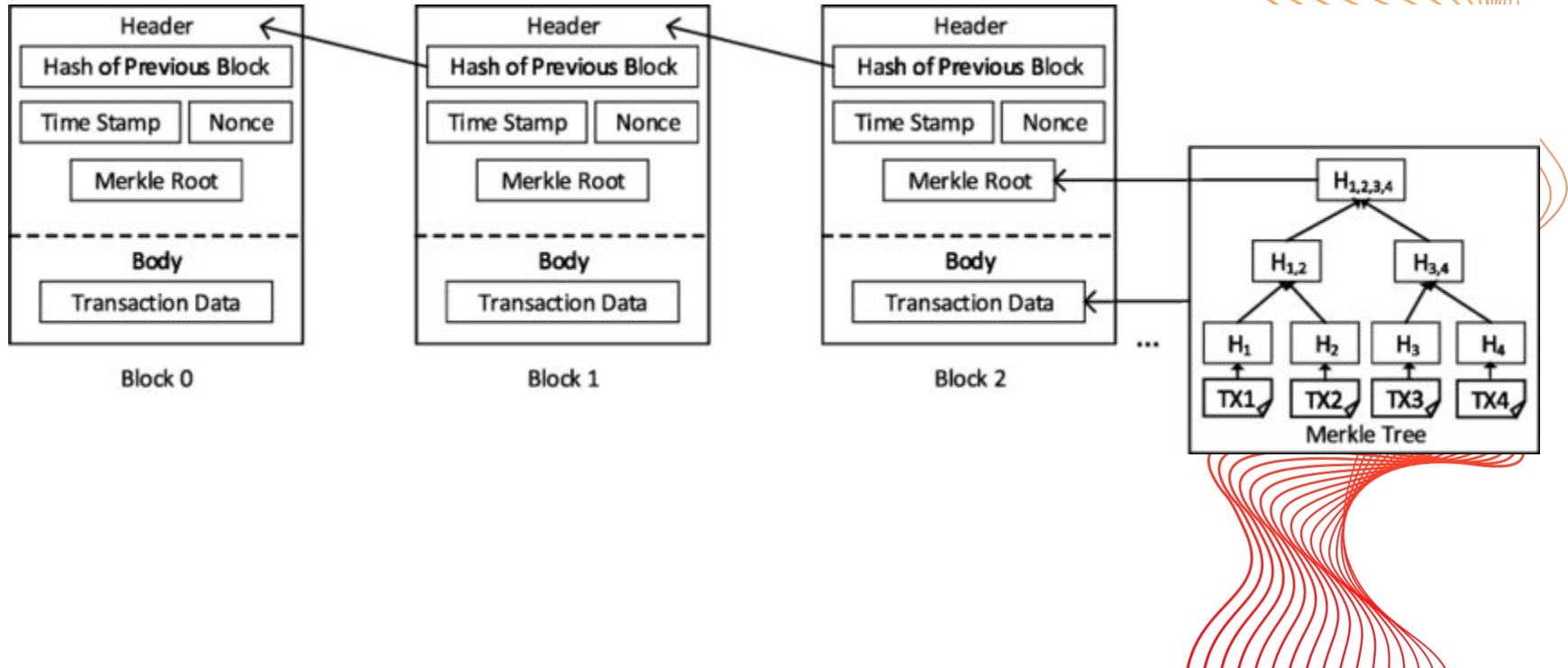
You need to indicate that his flow is an example in cryptocurrency.

## How Blockchain Works?





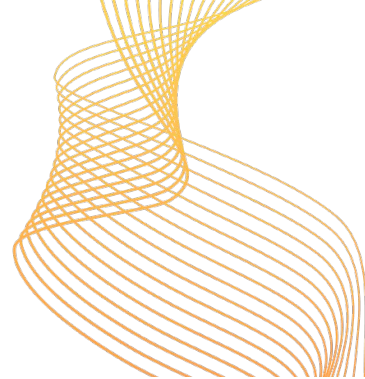
# Block Structure







# Genesis Block and Integrity Check

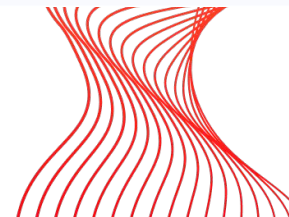


- Timestamp: 1231006505
- Difficulty: 4
- Nonce: 0
- Previous hash: 0
- Merkle root: 4a5e1e4d2c7f9a67962e0ea1f61deb649f6bc3f4cef387fe9b263ae2c0f86e56
- Transaction data:

Message: "The Times 03/Jan/2009 Chancellor on brink of second bailout for banks"  
Value: 50 BTC  
Recipient: Satoshi Nakamoto

- Timestamp: 1434971280
- Difficulty: 3
- Nonce: 2089236893
- Previous hash: 0
- Merkle root: 0x6fe28c0ab353a9423258c2c6fce7525942b67d122719
- Transaction data:

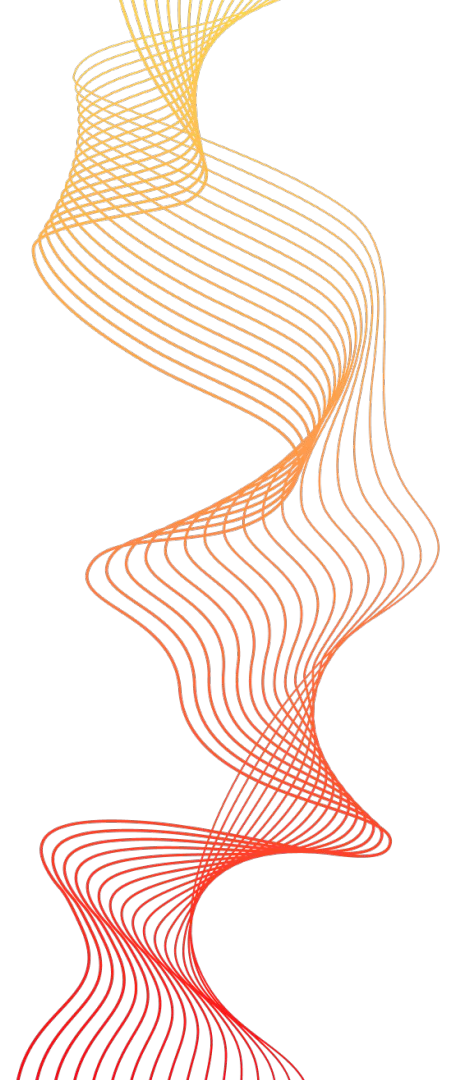
Message: "The first block on the Ethereum blockchain"  
Value: 5 ETH  
Recipient: Vitalik Buterin





# Blockchain Demo

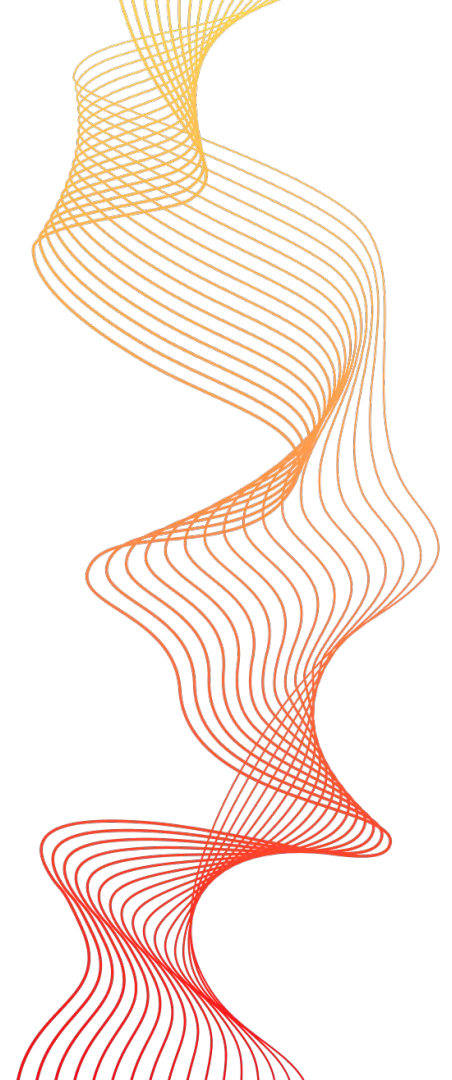
<https://blockchaindemo.io/>





# Project Overview

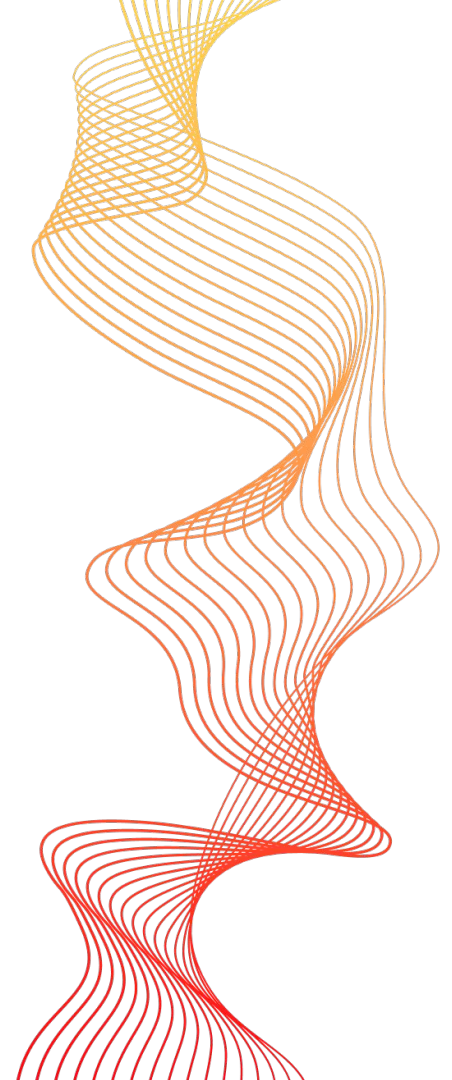
- Write a program that will be a digital equivalent of a chain of custody form.
- Each entry in the form will be stored in a blockchain of your own creation.





## Demo session

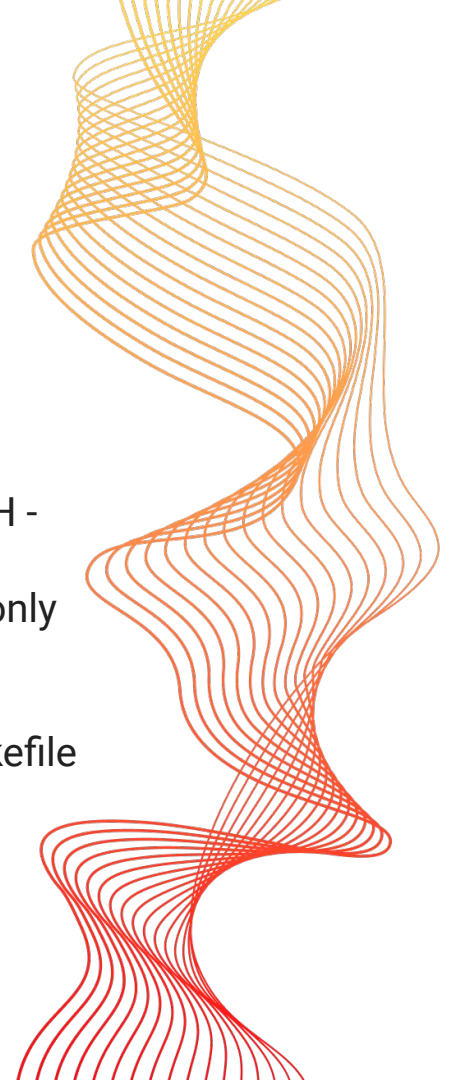
1. Programming Language based
2. Ethereum
3. Hyperledger





## FAQs

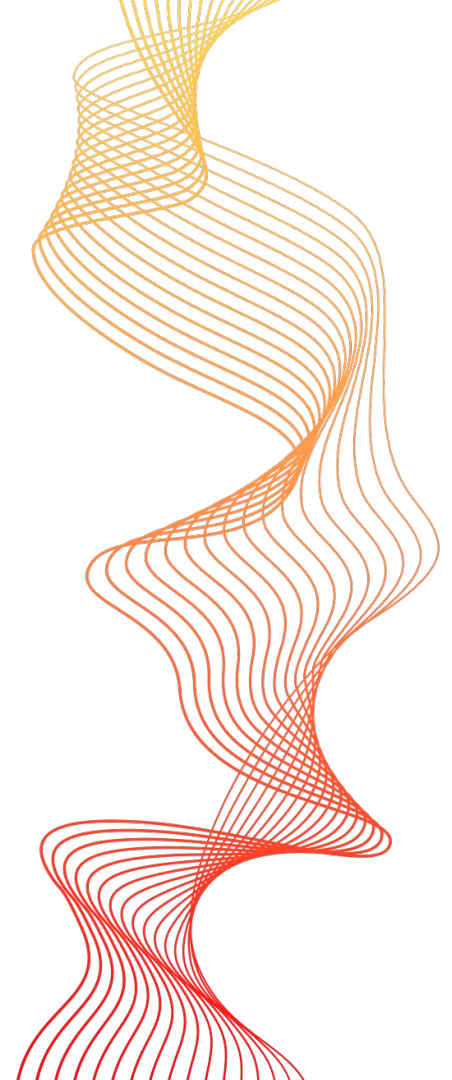
- Calling the program - `“./bchoc ....”`
- Options - using the command-line arguments
- Where to save the blockchain (blocks/data) - `BCHOC_FILE_PATH` - this env variable will have the filepath
- Edge cases and condition checks - recommended but required only those mentioned in the guidelines document
- Installing extra packages - Add a “packages” file (no extension)
  - For python libraries, add the installation commands in makefile
- Slides, videos and report
- Output formatting issues





## FAQs

- OS preference
- Data Structure





# Project Guidelines

[https://docs.google.com/document/d/1BNbntxyTXiSGeRfeZylozLNn\\_Nb9NY0Xer9PluPfQ3s/edit?usp=sharing](https://docs.google.com/document/d/1BNbntxyTXiSGeRfeZylozLNn_Nb9NY0Xer9PluPfQ3s/edit?usp=sharing)

