

CYBER ENRICH TRAINING PROGRAM | MODULE II

Digital Forensics and Investigation - Overview

What is Digital Forensics?

- Computers as a source of crime/evidence
- Application of scientific methods on computers to extract digital evidence
- Determining the past actions
- Involves identification, collecting, preserving, analyzing computer-related evidence
- Digital forensics vs data recovery



What is Digital Investigation?

- A part of the computing security triad
- Public sector and private sector investigation
- Criminal and Civil investigation



What is Digital Evidence?

- Any information that can be extracted from a computer
- Must be in human-readable format
- The Forensic Examiner is not biased
- Digital Systems
 - Open Computer Systems
 - Communication Systems
 - Embedded Computer Systems



Need of Digital Investigation

- Many crimes involve digital devices to
 - Store information
 - Communicate with colleagues
 - Navigate
 - Threat someone
 - Launch cyber attack against an organisation



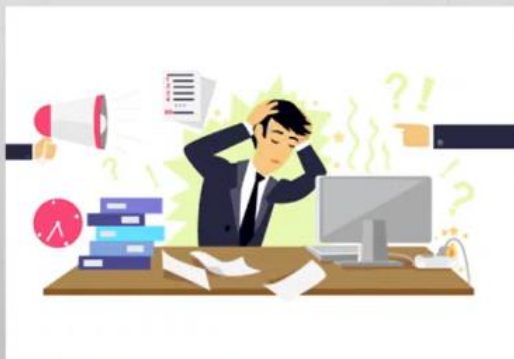
Who Uses Digital Forensics?

- Law Enforcement Officials
- Private Corporations
- Criminal Prosecutors
- Individual/Private Citizens
- Civil Litigations
- Insurance Companies

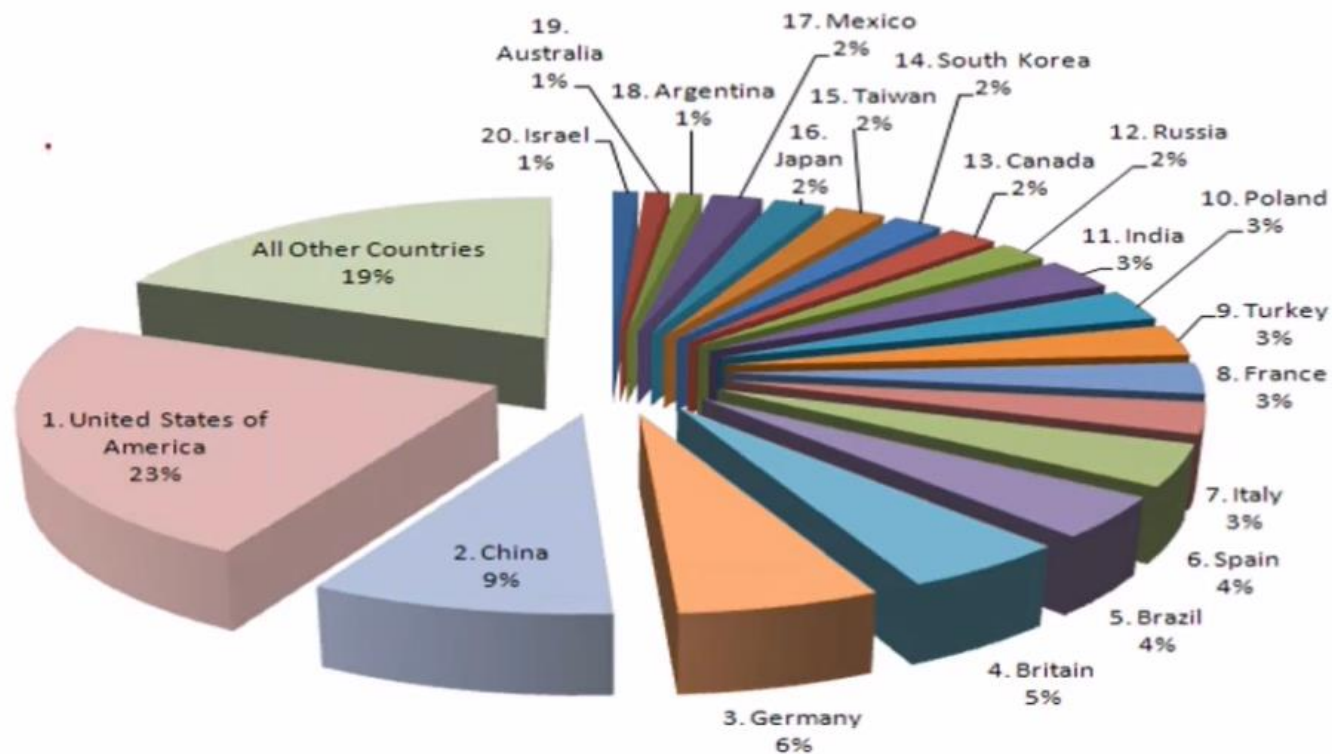


Who are the Victims?

- Private Business
- Government
- Private Individuals

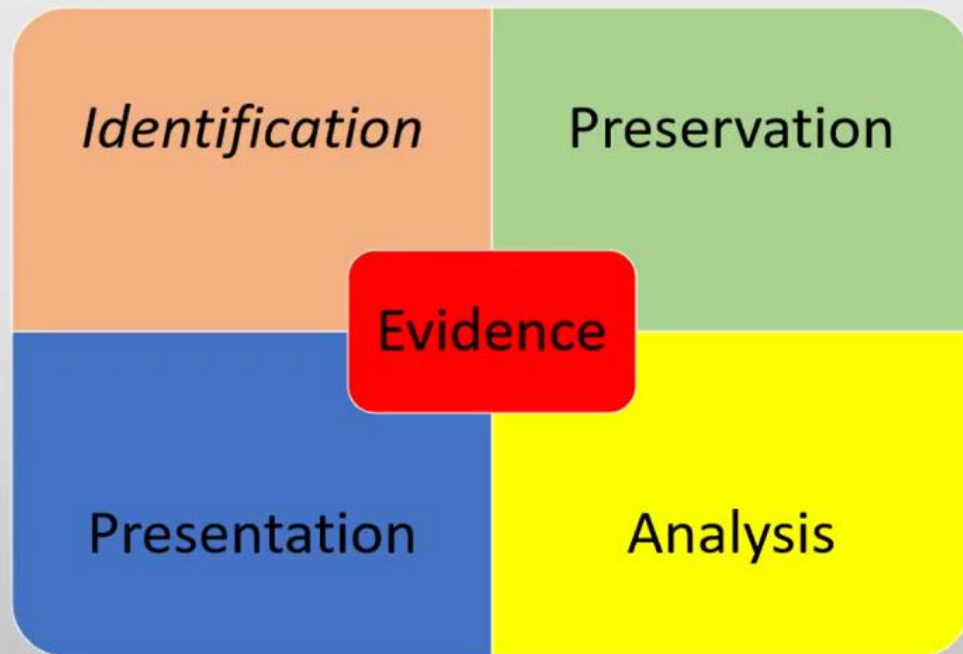


Cybercrime: Top 20 Countries



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Phases of Digital Investigation



Identification

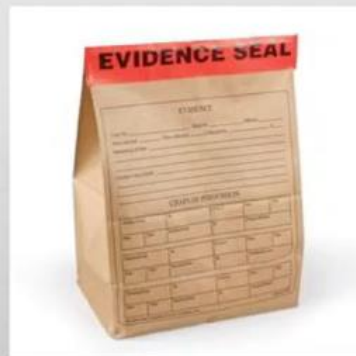
Identify and seize potential sources of digital device in a forensically sound manner

- Hardware
- Software
- Removable Media(s)
- Relevant Documents
- Password/Telephone Number
- Photographs



Identification

Identify and seize potential sources of digital device in a forensically sound manner

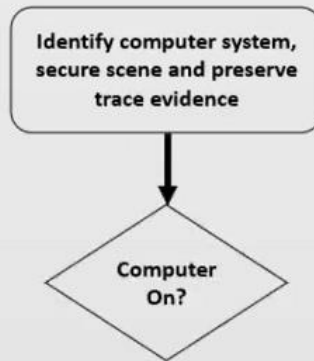


Identification

Identify computer system,
secure scene and preserve
trace evidence

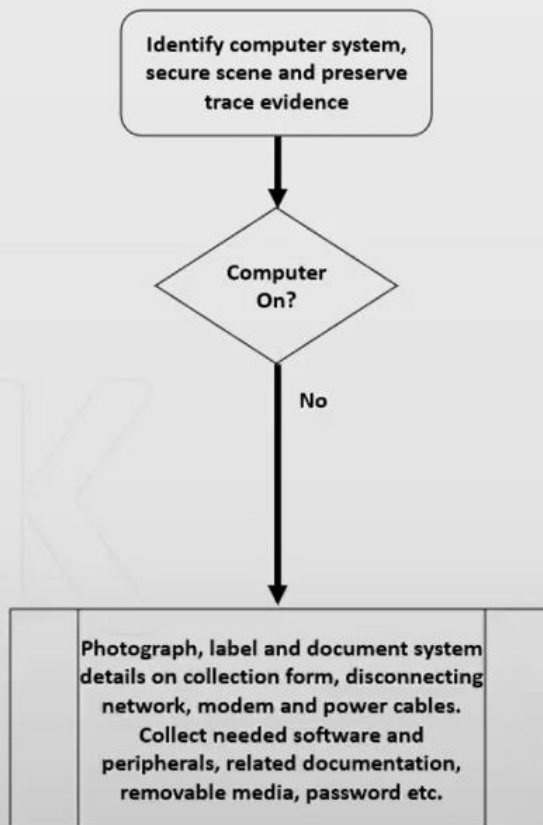
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Identification

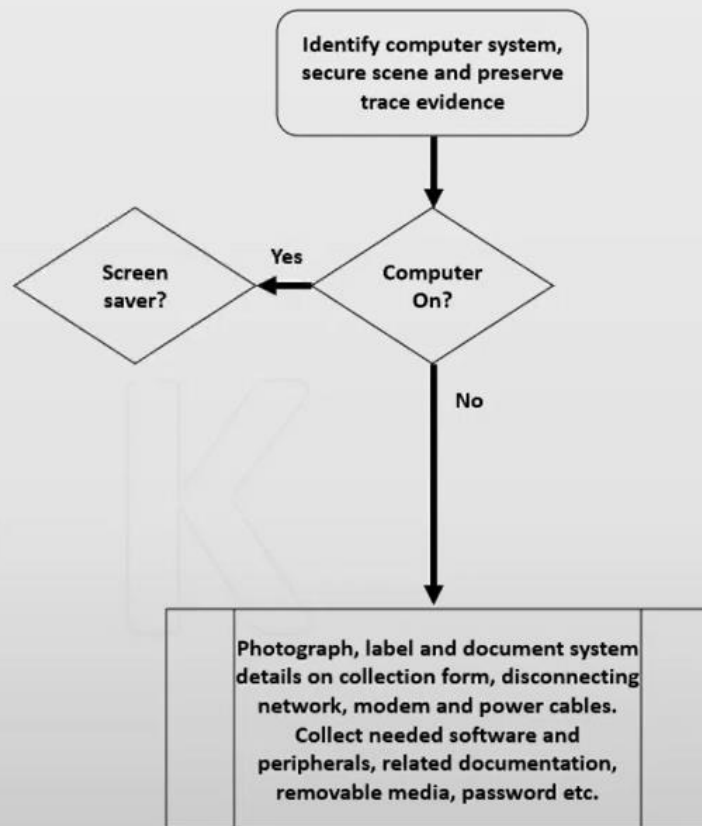


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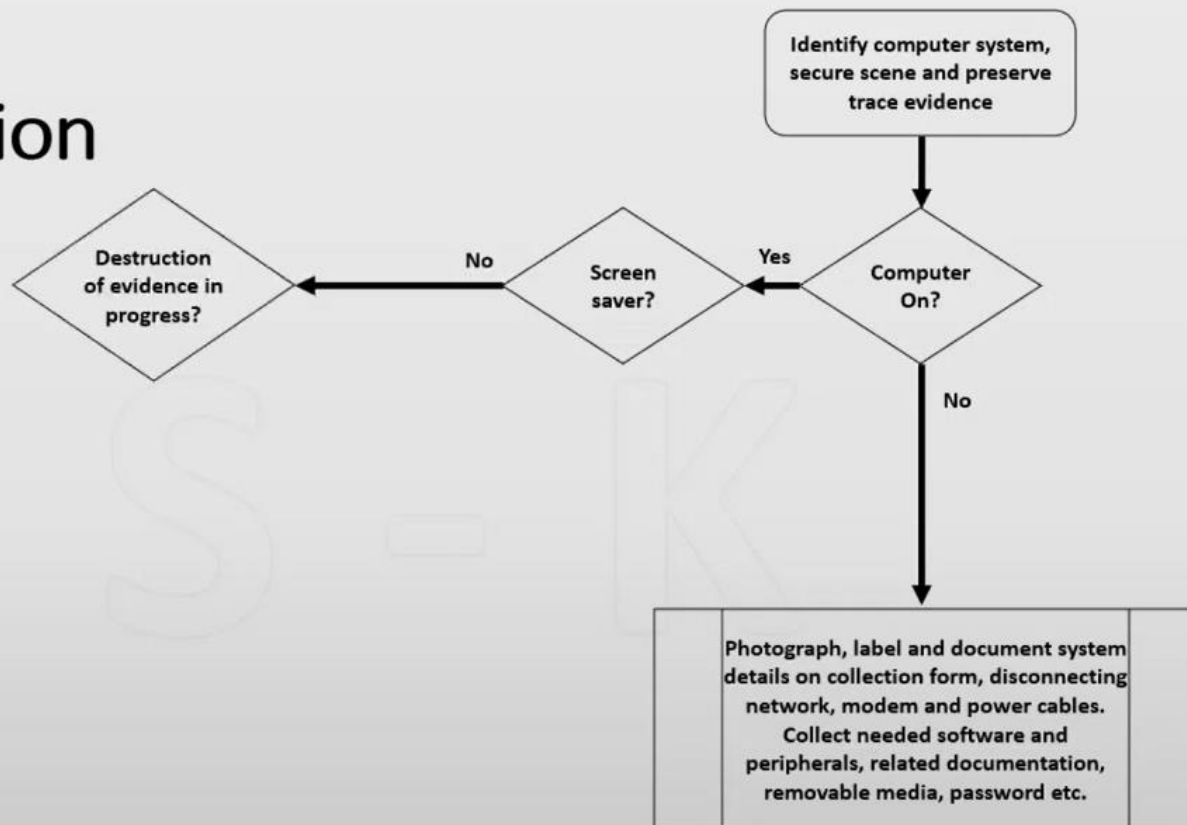
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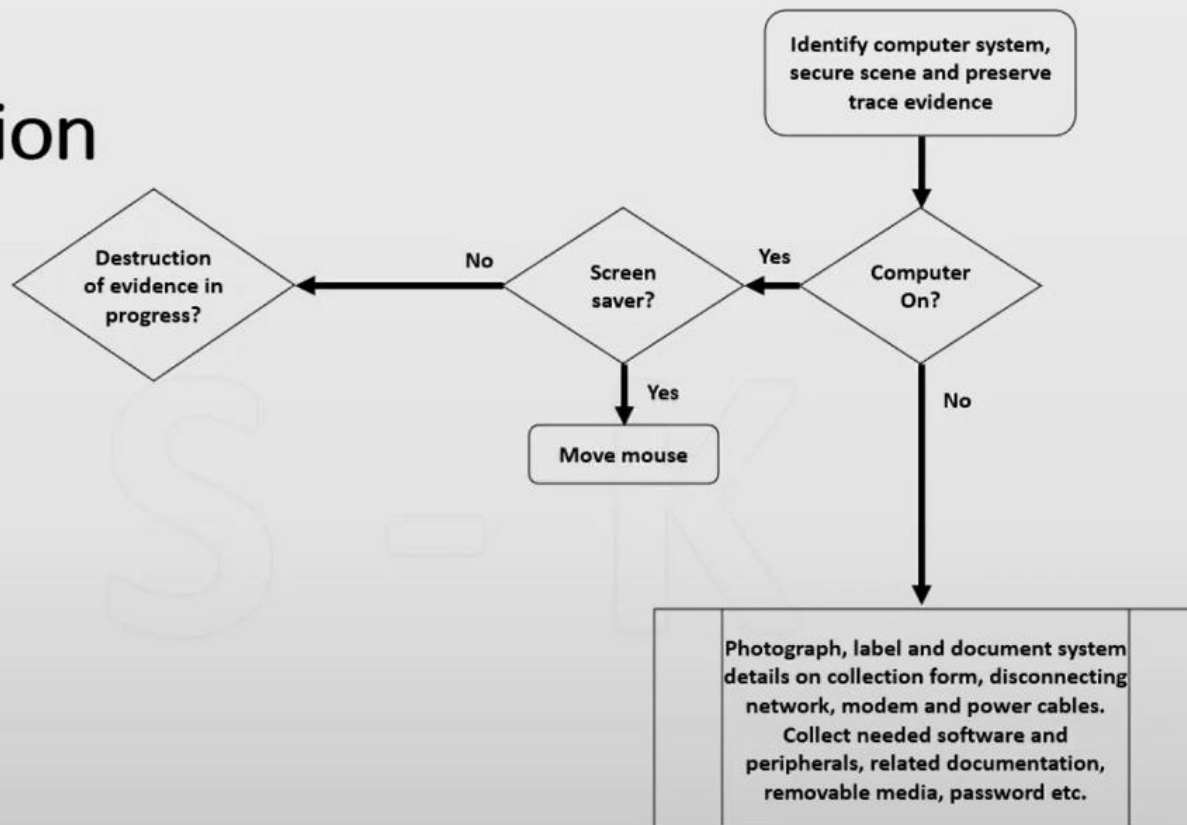
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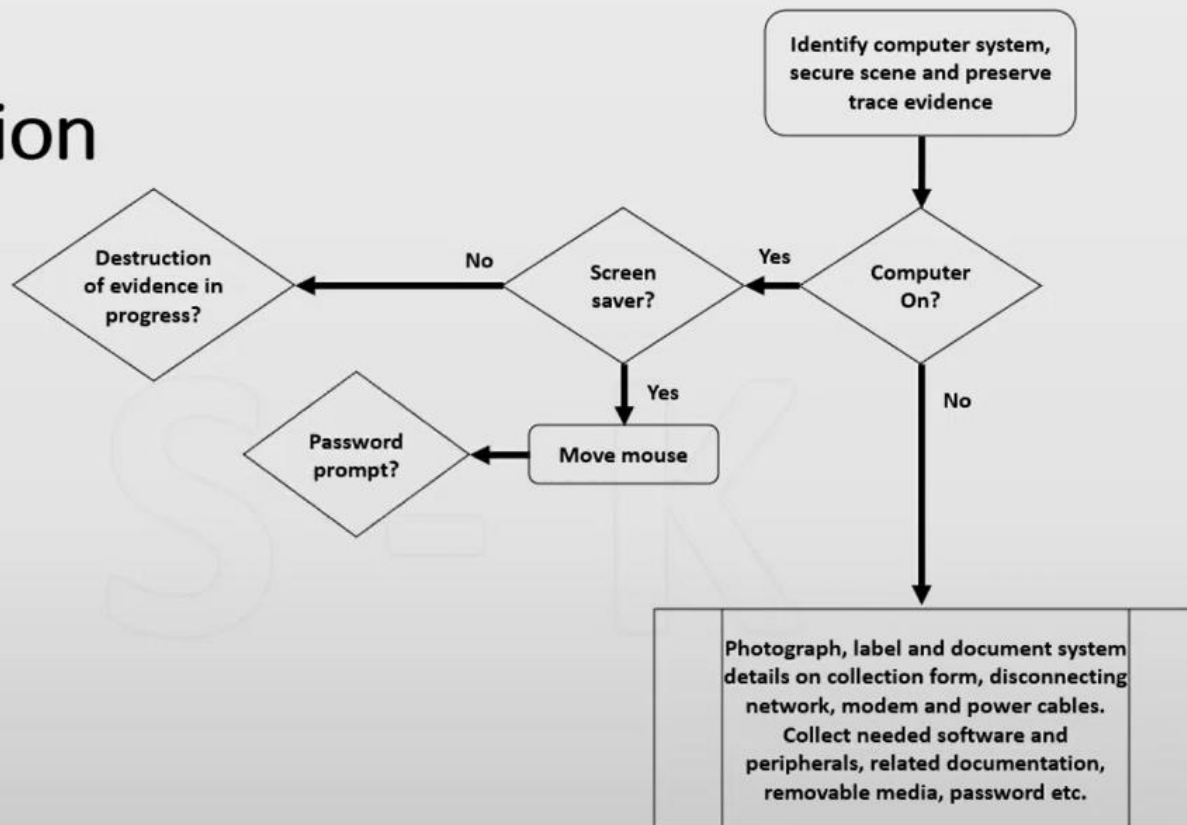
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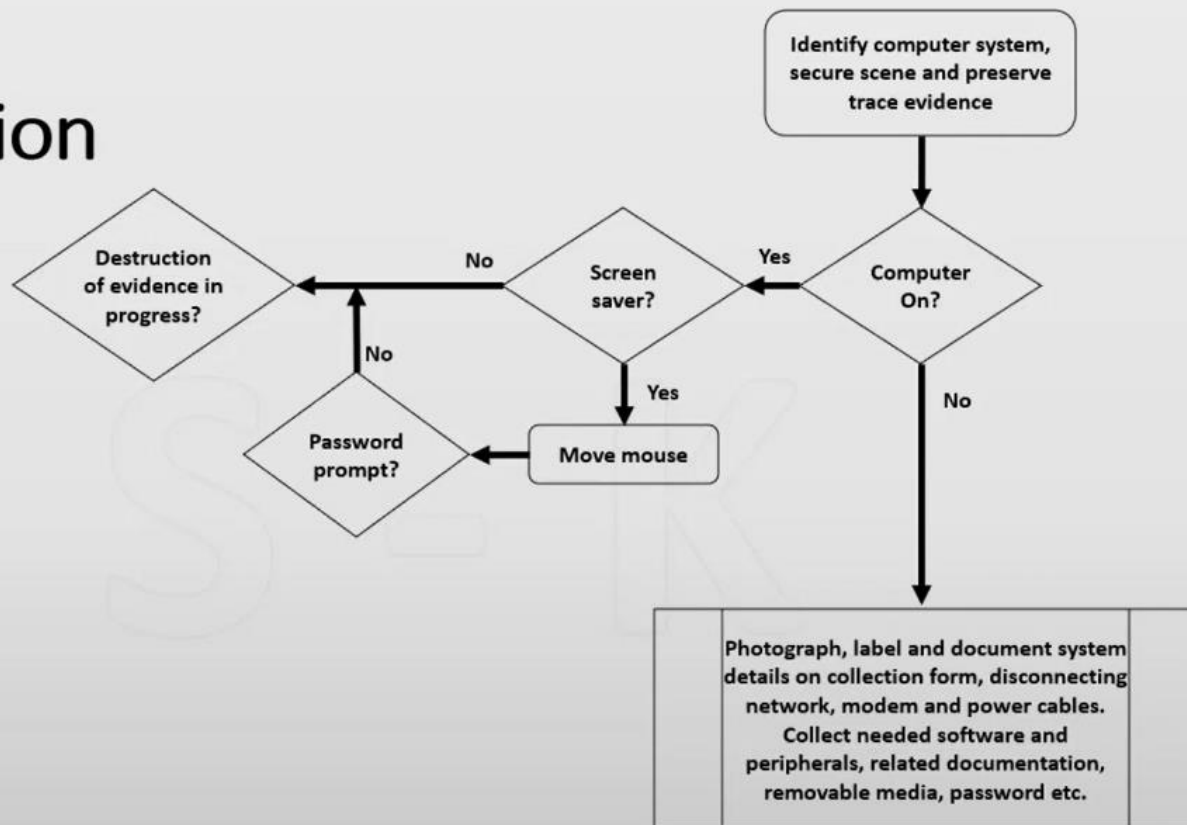
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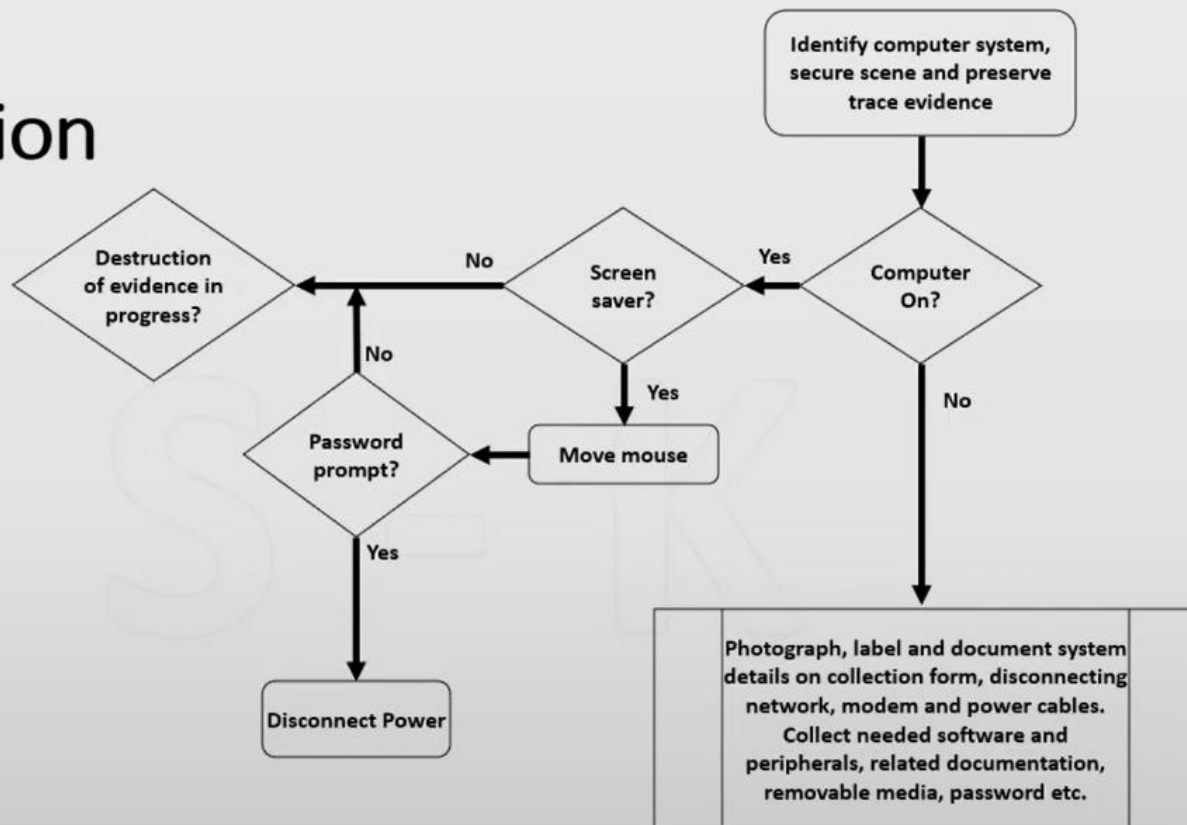
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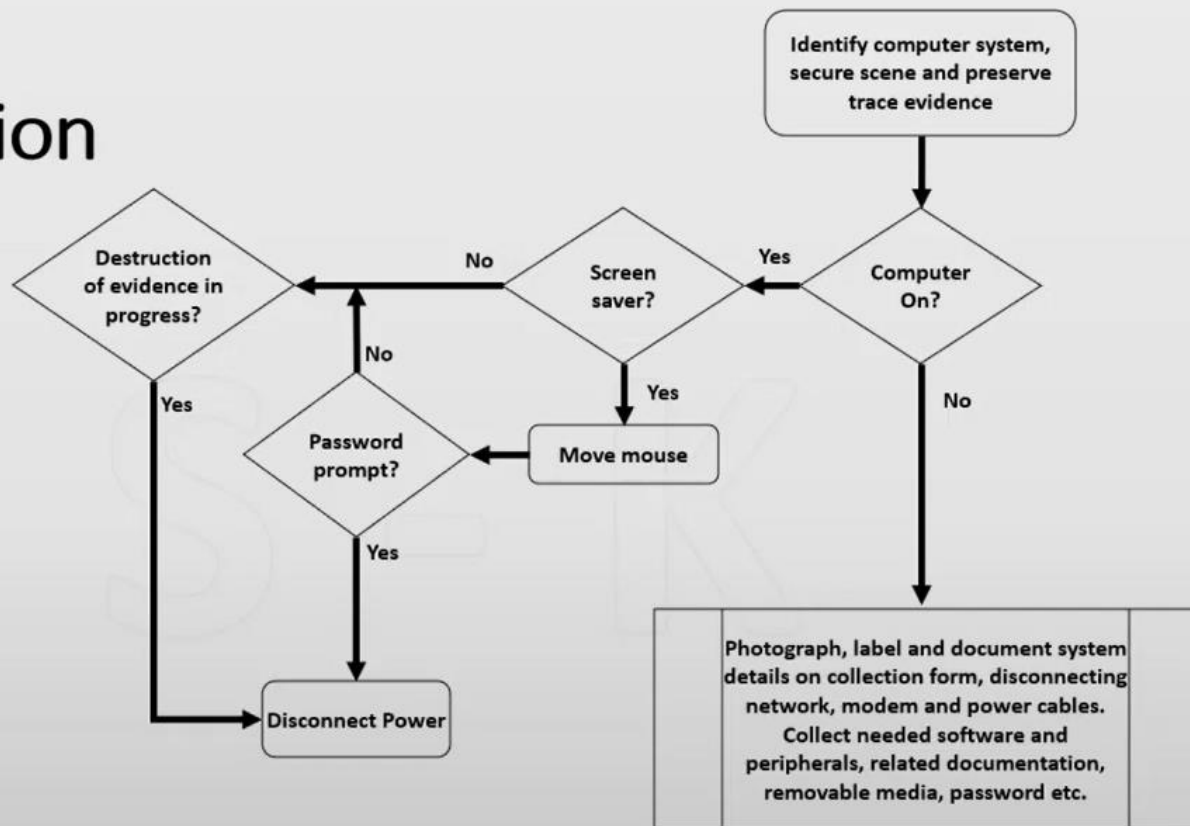
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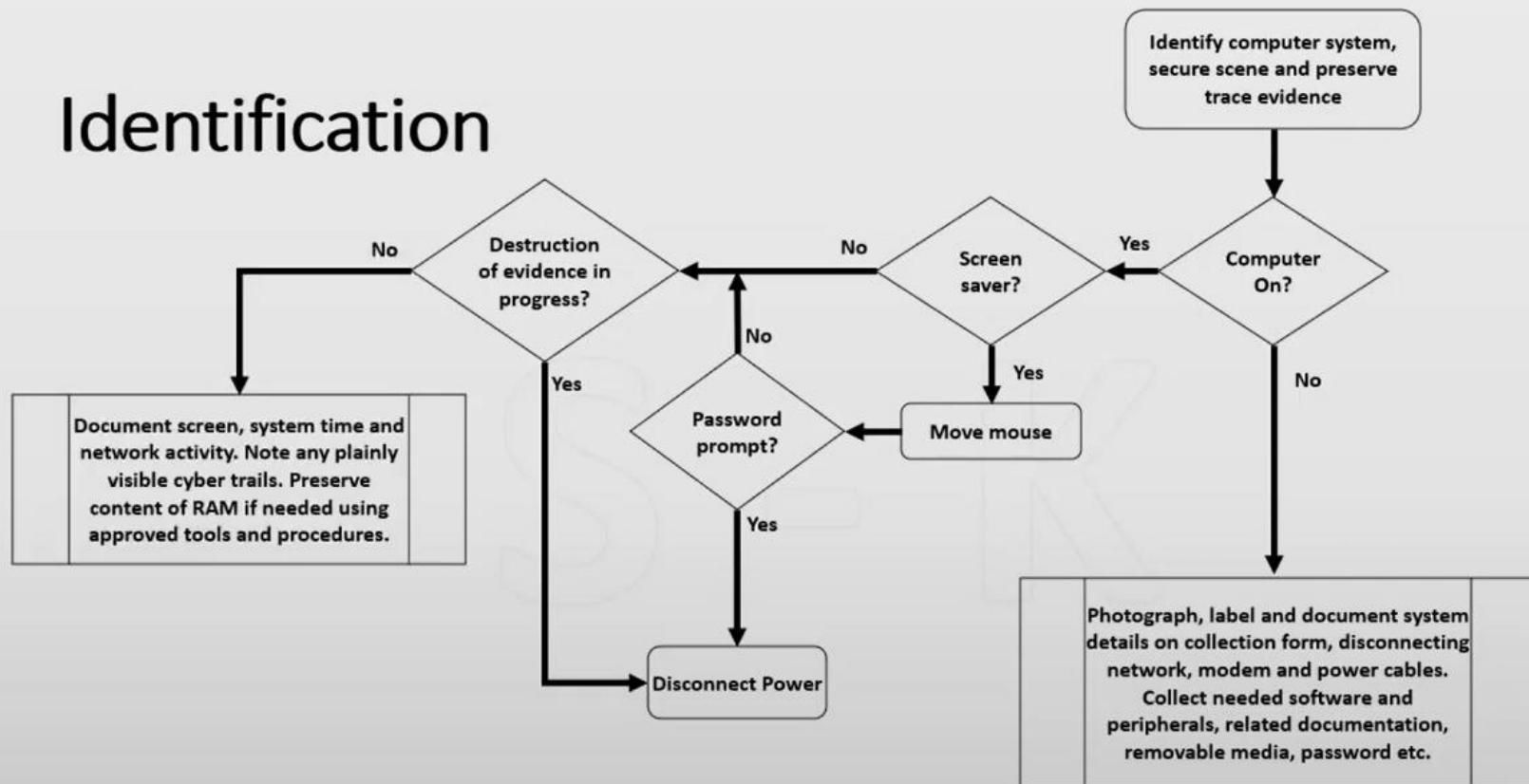
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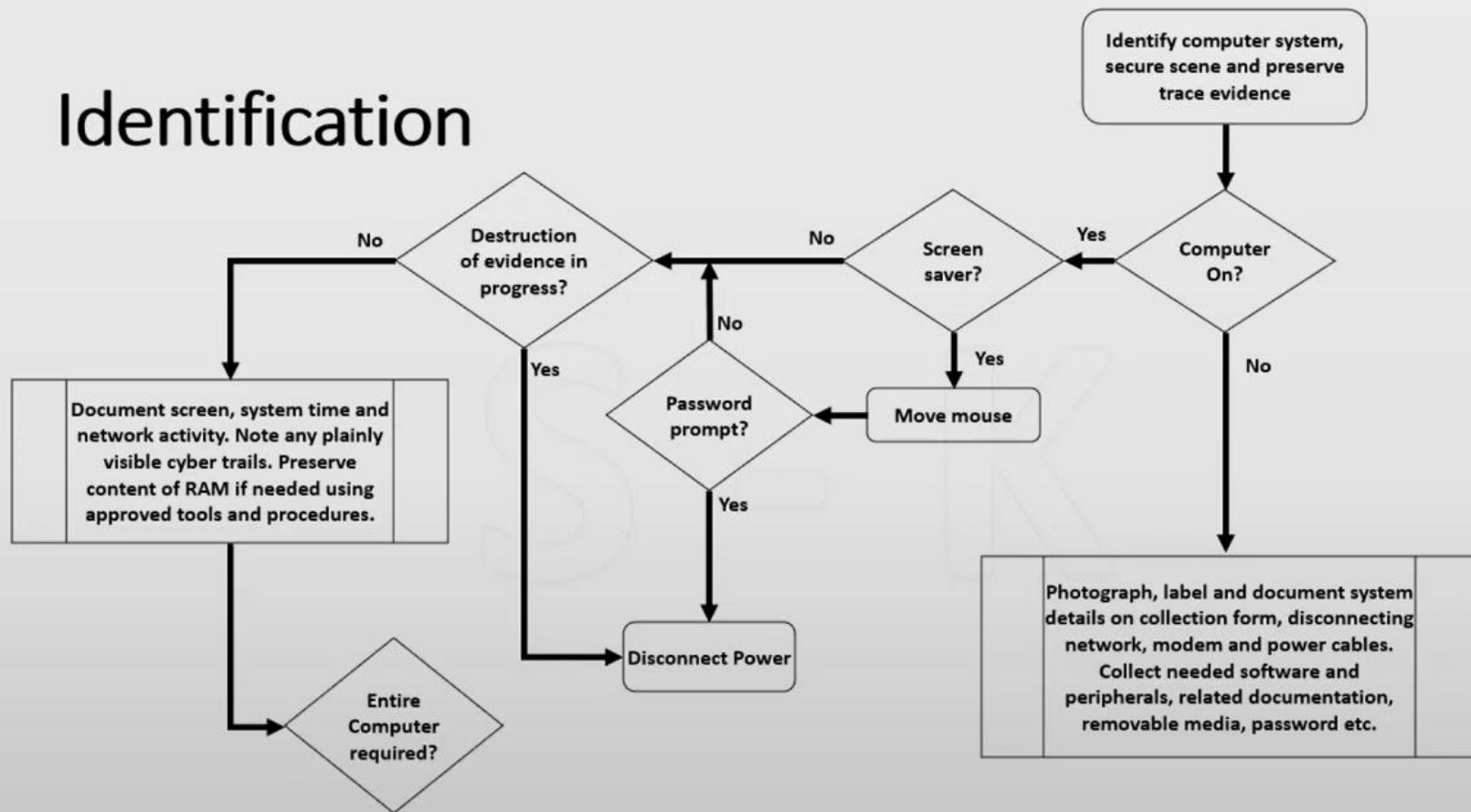
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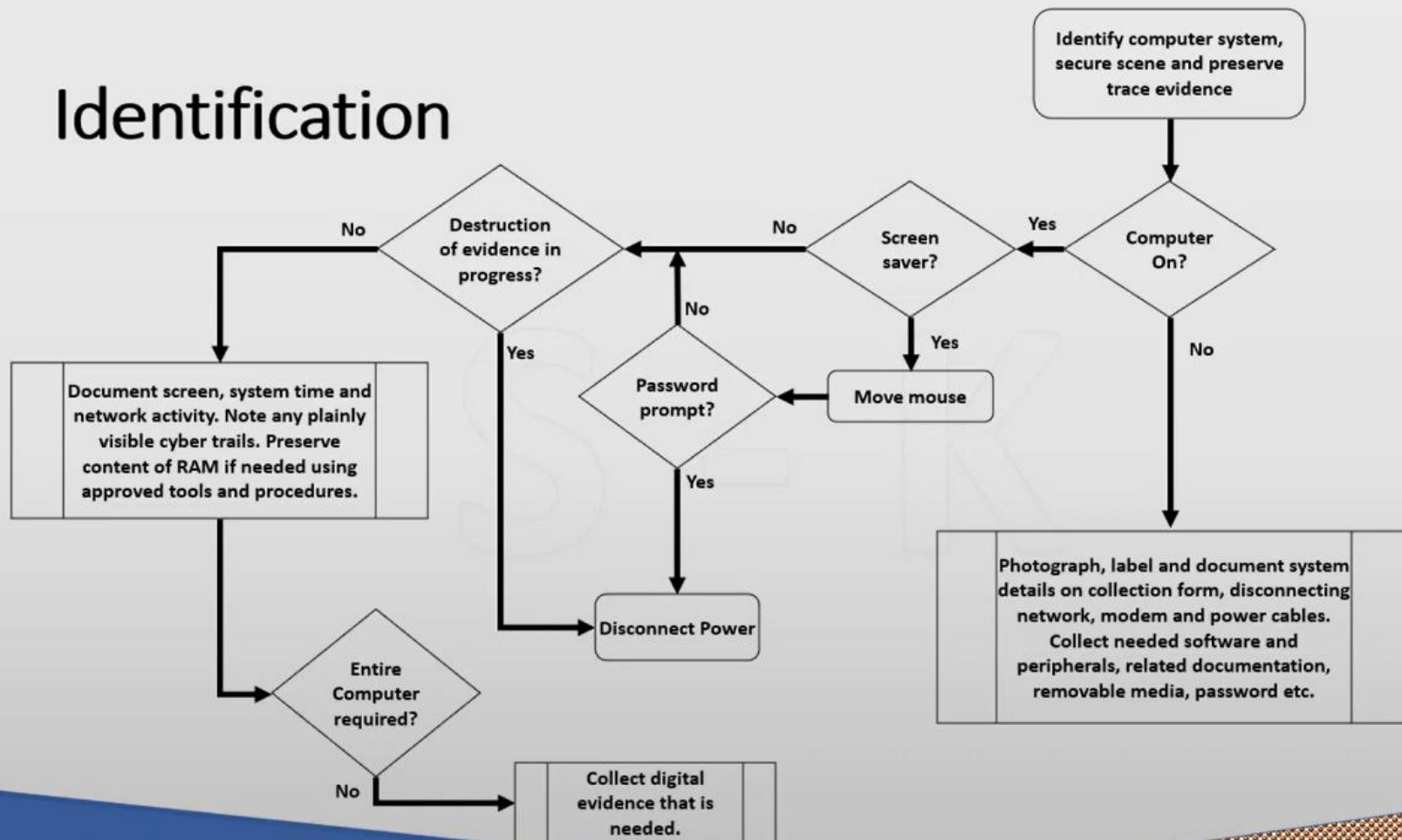
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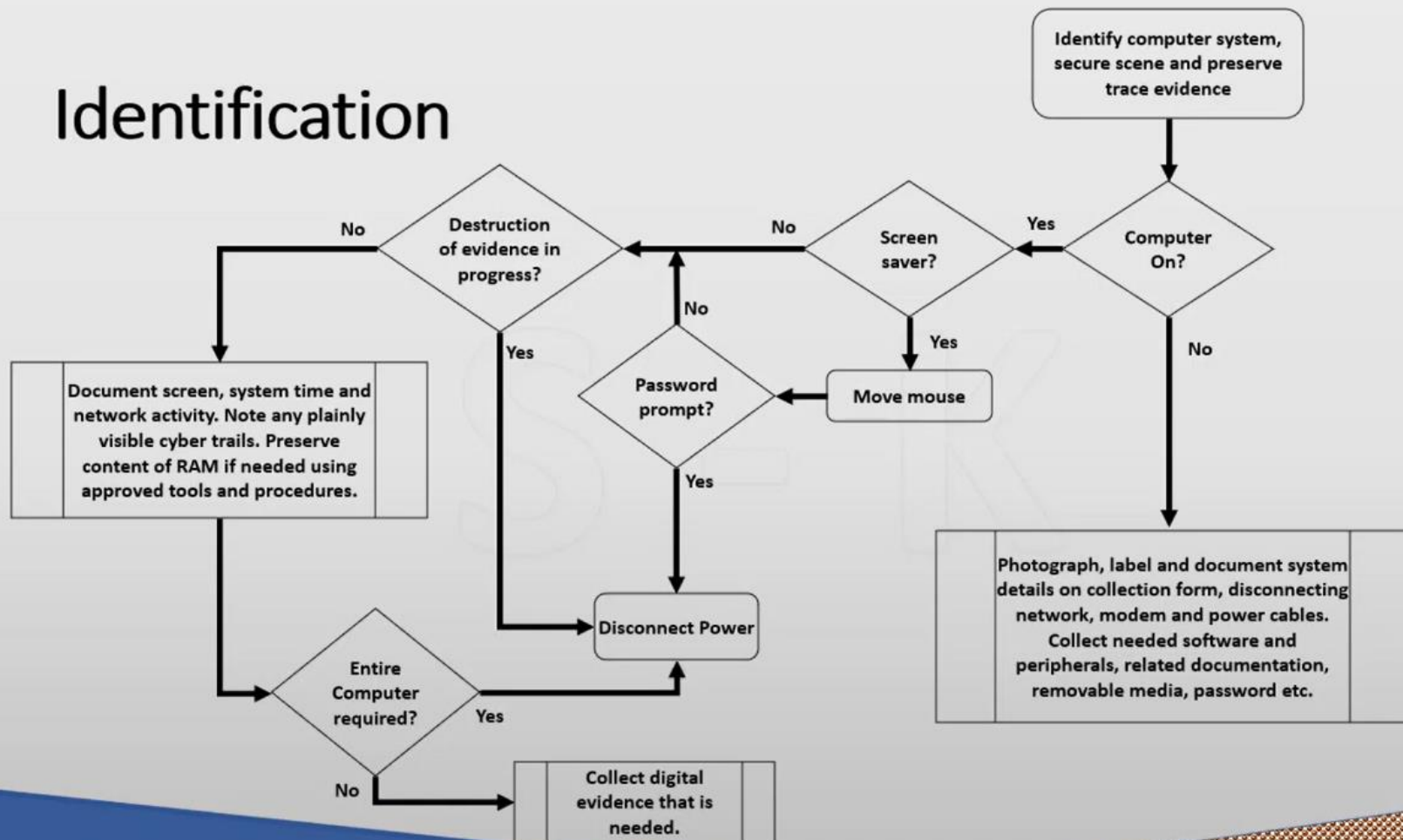
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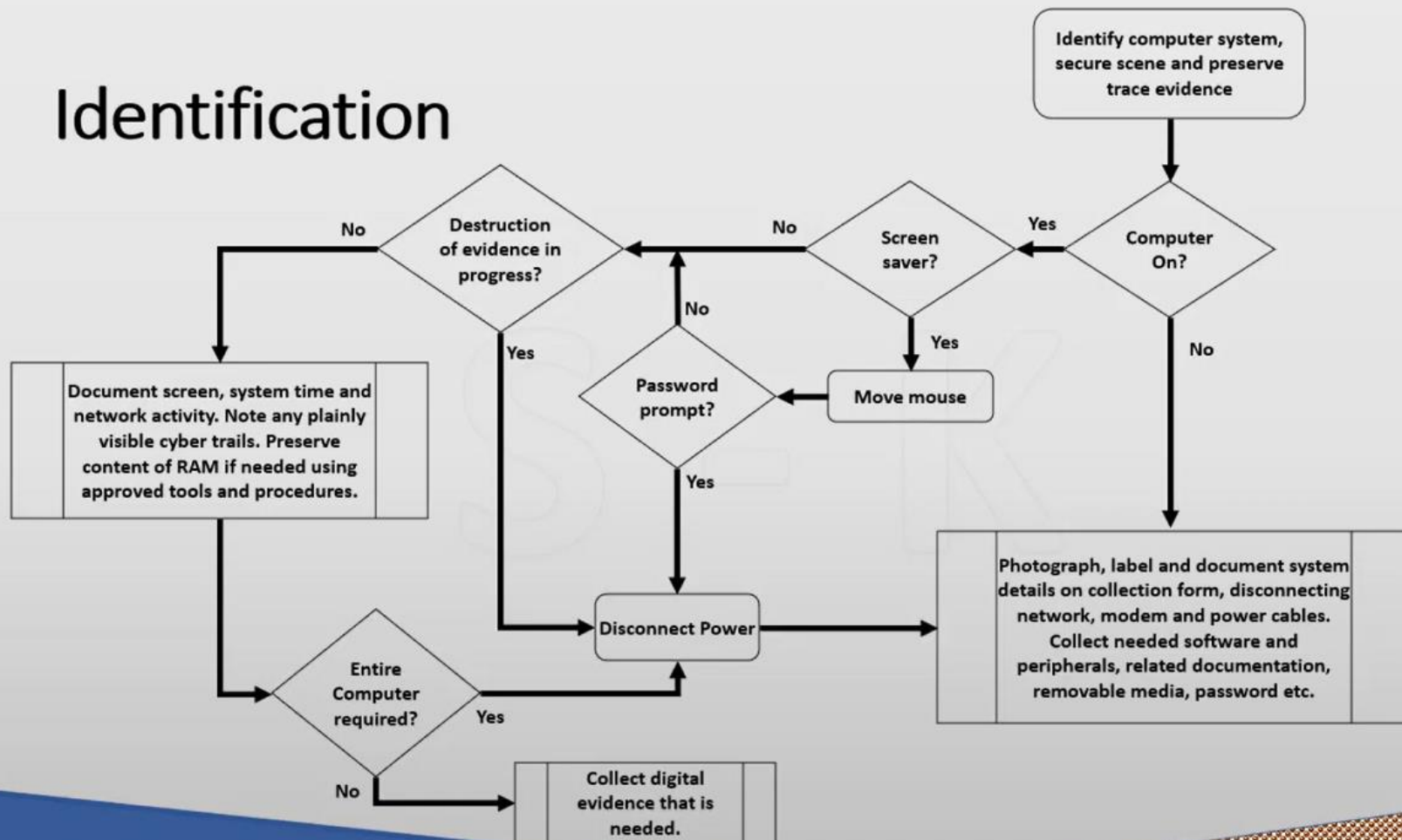
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Identification



Identification



Preservation

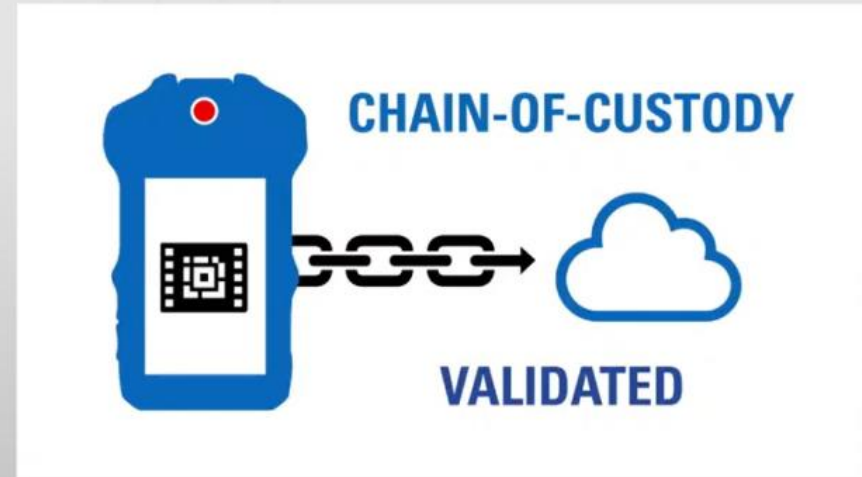
- Bagging and tagging
- Secure storage
- Protect the evidence
- Forensic Duplication of evidence
- Calculate Hash (MD5, SHA-1)



Preservation

Chain of custody:

- Where, when, how, and by whom was the evidence
 - **discovered and collected?**
 - **handled or examined?**
 - **Transferred or shipped?**
- Who had **custody of the evidence?**
- How was it stored?



Analysis

- Longest phase
- Levels of Examination
- Preparation for Examination
- Often outsourced
- Apply a scientific method
- Preservation required also



Analysis

EC-council cites 4 ways a digital forensics investigator can use to analyse an evidence:

- Time-frame analysis
- Application and file analysis
- Ownership and possession analysis
- Data-hiding analysis

They are not necessarily performed in isolation during an investigation

Presentation

- A report containing a thorough and unbiased presentation of your findings.
- Must have a clear and logical structure
- Content:
 - Issues of relevance to the case
 - Provide evidence of the facts
 - State the source of the evidence
 - Opinions must be based on facts
 - The report must be understood by the court.

