

Subject Name Solutions

4361601 – Winter 2024

Semester 1 Study Material

Detailed Solutions and Explanations

Question 1(a) [3 marks]

Solution

- i) What is Information Security?

Solution

Information Security protects digital data from unauthorized access, use, disclosure, disruption, modification, or destruction.

Key Components:

- **Confidentiality:** Data accessible only to authorized users
- **Integrity:** Data remains accurate and complete
- **Availability:** Data accessible when needed

Mnemonic

“CIA keeps data safe”

- ii) List Types of hackers

Solution

Hacker Type	Description	Intent
White Hat	Ethical hackers	Good intentions
Black Hat	Malicious hackers	Criminal activities
Gray Hat	Mix of both	Neutral motives
Script Kiddies	Use existing tools	Limited skills

- iii) What is the default username and password for Kali Linux?

Solution

- **Username:** kali
- **Password:** kali (changed from root/toor in newer versions)

Question 1(b) [4 marks]

Describe CIA triad with example.

Solution

CIA Triad is the foundation of information security with three core principles:

Principle	Definition	Example
Confidentiality	Data accessible only to authorized users	Password protection, encryption
Integrity	Data remains accurate and unmodified	Digital signatures, checksums
Availability	Data accessible when needed	Backup systems, redundancy

Real-world Example: Banking system maintains confidentiality through login credentials, integrity through transaction verification, and availability through 24/7 service.

Mnemonic

“CIA protects information like secret agents”

Question 1(c) [7 marks]

Explain MD5 hashing algorithm

Solution

MD5 (Message Digest 5) is a cryptographic hash function producing 128-bit hash values.

MD5 Process Table:

Step	Process	Details
1	Padding	Add bits to make length $448 \pmod{512}$
2	Length Addition	Append 64-bit length
3	Initialize	Set four 32-bit variables
4	Processing	Four rounds of operations
5	Output	128-bit hash value

```
flowchart LR
    A[Input Message] --> B[Padding]
    B --> C[Append Length]
    C --> D[Initialize MD Buffer]
    D --> E[Process in 512{-}bit Blocks]
    E --> F[128{-}bit Hash Output]
```

Key Features:

- **Fixed Output:** Always 128 bits
- **One-way:** Cannot reverse hash to original
- **Collision Prone:** Vulnerable to attacks

Mnemonic

“MD5 Makes Data into 5-step hash”

Question 1(c) OR [7 marks]

Explain SHA algorithm

Solution

SHA (Secure Hash Algorithm) is a family of cryptographic hash functions designed by NSA.

SHA Variants Comparison:

Version	Output Size	Block Size	Security Level
SHA-1	160 bits	512 bits	Deprecated
SHA-256	256 bits	512 bits	Strong
SHA-512	512 bits	1024 bits	Very Strong

```

flowchart LR
    A[Message] --> B[Preprocessing]
    B --> C[Hash Computation]
    C --> D[Final Hash]

    B --> B1[Padding]
    B --> B2[Parsing]

    C --> C1[Initialize Hash Values]
    C --> C2[Process Message Blocks]
    C --> C3[Compute Intermediate Hash]

```

SHA-256 Process:

- **Preprocessing:** Padding and parsing message
- **Hash Computation:** 64 rounds of operations
- **Final Hash:** 256-bit output

Advantages over MD5:

- **Stronger Security:** Resistant to collision attacks
- **Larger Output:** More bits for security
- **Government Standard:** NIST approved

Mnemonic

“SHA Securely Hashes All data”

Question 2(a) [3 marks]

What is virus? Explain Virus Life cycle.

Solution

Computer virus is malicious software that replicates by inserting copies into other programs or files.

Virus Life Cycle:

Mermaid Diagram (Code)

```

{Shaded}
{Highlighting} []
graph LR
    A[Dormant Phase] --> B[Propagation Phase]
    B --> C[Triggering Phase]
    C --> D[Execution Phase]
    D --> A
{Highlighting}
{Shaded}

```

Phase Details:

- **Dormant:** Virus remains inactive
- **Propagation:** Copies itself to other systems
- **Triggering:** Activated by specific conditions
- **Execution:** Performs malicious activities

Mnemonic

“Viruses Dance, Propagate, Trigger, Execute”

Question 2(b) [4 marks]

Solution

- i) Difference between Private key and Public Key cryptography

Solution

Aspect	Private Key	Public Key
Keys	Single shared key	Key pair (public/private)
Speed	Fast encryption	Slower encryption
Key Distribution	Difficult	Easy distribution
Scalability	Poor for large networks	Good scalability

- ii) Define database forensics and list different kind of activities performed during database forensics.

Solution

Database forensics examines database systems to extract digital evidence for legal proceedings.

Activities Performed:

- **Log Analysis:** Examining transaction logs
- **Metadata Extraction:** Recovering database structure
- **Deleted Data Recovery:** Retrieving removed records
- **Timeline Analysis:** Tracking data modifications

Question 2(c) [7 marks]

Explain proxy server in details and why we need it?

Solution

Proxy server acts as intermediary between client and server, forwarding requests and responses.

Proxy Server Architecture:

```
sequenceDiagram
    participant C as Client
    participant P as Proxy Server
    participant S as Target Server

    C{-P: Request}
    P{-S: Forward Request}
    S{-P: Response}
    P{-C: Forward Response}
```

Types of Proxy Servers:

Type	Function	Use Case
Forward Proxy	Client-side intermediary	Web filtering
Reverse Proxy	Server-side intermediary	Load balancing
Transparent Proxy	Invisible to client	Content caching

Why We Need Proxy Servers:

- **Security:** Hide client IP addresses
- **Performance:** Cache frequently accessed content
- **Control:** Filter and monitor traffic
- **Anonymity:** Protect user privacy

Benefits:

- **Bandwidth Saving:** Caching reduces traffic
- **Access Control:** Block unwanted sites
- **Load Distribution:** Balance server requests

Mnemonic

“Proxy Protects Privacy and Performance”

Question 2(a) OR [3 marks]

Define: Trojans, Rootkit, Backdoors, Keylogger

Solution

Malware Type	Definition
Trojans	Malicious software disguised as legitimate programs
Rootkit	Software hiding presence of malware in system
Backdoors	Secret entry points bypassing normal authentication
Keylogger	Software recording keystrokes to steal passwords

Mnemonic

“TRBK - Trojans, Rootkits, Backdoors Keep attacking”

Question 2(b) OR [4 marks]

Solution

i) Write advantages and disadvantages of firewall.

Solution

Advantages	Disadvantages
Network Protection	Performance Impact
Access Control	Configuration Complexity
Traffic Monitoring	Cannot Stop All Attacks
Log Generation	Maintenance Required

ii) List critical steps in preserving digital evidence.

Solution

- **Identification:** Locate potential evidence
- **Documentation:** Record evidence details
- **Collection:** Gather evidence safely
- **Preservation:** Maintain evidence integrity

- **Chain of Custody:** Track evidence handling

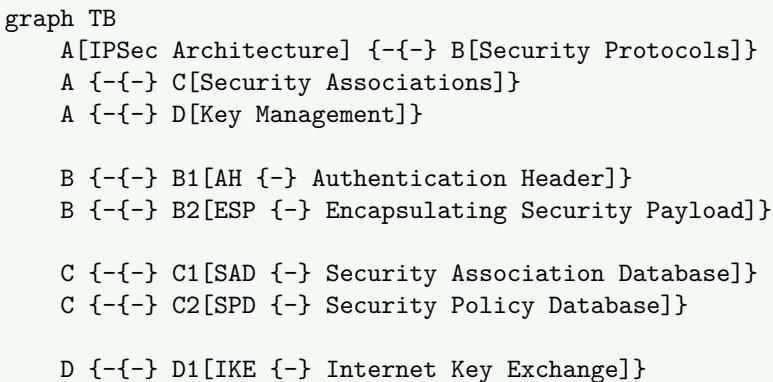
Question 2(c) OR [7 marks]

Explain IP Security Architecture.

Solution

IPSec provides security services at network layer for IP communications.

IPSec Architecture Components:



Security Services:

Service	Protocol	Function
Authentication	AH	Verify packet origin
Confidentiality	ESP	Encrypt packet data
Integrity	Both	Detect modifications
Anti-replay	Both	Prevent replay attacks

IPSec Modes:

- **Transport Mode:** Protects payload only
- **Tunnel Mode:** Protects entire IP packet

Key Components:

- **Security Association (SA):** Security parameters
- **Security Policy Database (SPD):** Security policies
- **Key Management:** Automated key exchange

Mnemonic

“IPSec Integrates Protection, Security, Encryption Completely”

Question 3(a) [3 marks]

List out various types of cybercrime and explain anyone.

Solution

Cybercrime Types:

- **Financial Crimes:** Credit card fraud, online banking theft
- **Identity Theft:** Stealing personal information
- **Cyber Bullying:** Online harassment
- **Data Breach:** Unauthorized data access

Email Bombing (Detailed Explanation): Email bombing involves sending large volumes of emails to

overwhelm victim's mailbox and server resources.

Attack Process:

- **Target Selection:** Choose victim email
- **Volume Generation:** Send thousands of emails
- **Resource Exhaustion:** Overwhelm mail server
- **Service Disruption:** Make email unusable

Mnemonic

"Cyber Crimes Create Chaos Constantly"

Question 3(b) [4 marks]

Define Web Jacking, Data Diddling, Dos Attack and DDOS Attack

Solution

Attack Type	Definition
Web Jacking	Unauthorized control of website by changing content
Data Diddling	Unauthorized modification of data before processing
DoS Attack	Single source attack to make service unavailable
DDoS Attack	Multiple sources attack to overwhelm target system

Attack Comparison:

Mermaid Diagram (Code)

```
{Shaded}
{Highlighting} []
graph LR
    A[DoS Attack] --> B[Single Attacker]
    C[DDoS Attack] --> D[Multiple Attackers]
    B --> E[Target Server]
    D --> E
{Highlighting}
{Shaded}
```

Question 3(c) [7 marks]

Explain Main in the middle attack with suitable examples.

Solution

Man-in-the-Middle (MITM) attack occurs when attacker secretly intercepts and relays communications between two parties.

MITM Attack Process:

```
sequenceDiagram
    participant A as Alice
    participant M as Attacker (Mallory)
    participant B as Bob

    A->>B: Message to Bob
```

```

M{-M: Intercept \& Read}
M{-B: Modified/Original Message}
B{-M: Response to Alice}
M{-M: Intercept \& Read}
M{-A: Modified/Original Response}

```

Attack Types:

Type	Method	Example
Wi-Fi Eavesdropping	Fake hotspots	Coffee shop Wi-Fi
Email Hijacking	Compromised accounts	Business email
DNS Spoofing	Fake DNS responses	Redirect to fake sites
HTTPS Spoofing	Fake certificates	Banking websites

Real Example - Wi-Fi Attack:

1. Attacker creates fake “Free_WiFi” hotspot
2. Victim connects to malicious network
3. All traffic passes through attacker
4. Sensitive data like passwords stolen

Prevention Measures:

- **Use HTTPS:** Encrypted connections
- **VPN Usage:** Additional encryption layer
- **Certificate Verification:** Check SSL certificates
- **Secure Networks:** Avoid public Wi-Fi for sensitive tasks

Mnemonic

“MITM Maliciously Intercepts, Tampers Messages”

Question 3(a) OR [3 marks]

Explain Salami attack in detail

Solution

Salami attack involves stealing small amounts of money from many accounts to avoid detection.

Attack Mechanism:

- **Small Amounts:** Steal fractions of currency
- **Large Scale:** Target thousands of accounts
- **Rounding Errors:** Exploit calculation differences
- **Accumulation:** Small thefts create large profit

Example: Banking system rounds interest to nearest cent. Attacker collects remaining fractions from millions of accounts.

Mnemonic

“Salami Slices Small, Steals Significantly”

Question 3(b) OR [4 marks]

Define Cyber bullying, Phishing, spyware and logic bomb

Solution

Term	Definition
Cyber Bullying	Online harassment causing emotional distress
Phishing	Fraudulent attempts to obtain sensitive information
Spyware	Software secretly monitoring user activities
Logic Bomb	Malicious code triggered by specific conditions

Question 3(c) OR [7 marks]

Explain ransomware in detail?

Solution

Ransomware encrypts victim's files and demands payment for decryption key.

Ransomware Attack Process:

```
flowchart LR
    A[Initial Infection] --> B[File Encryption]
    B --> C[Ransom Demand]
    C --> D[Payment Request]
    D --> E{Payment Made?}
    E -- Yes --> F[Decryption Key]
    E -- No --> G[Files Remain Encrypted]
```

Ransomware Types:

Type	Behavior	Example
Crypto Ransomware	Encrypts files	WannaCry
Locker Ransomware	Locks system access	Police-themed
Scareware	Fake threats	Fake antivirus
Doxware	Threatens data publication	Personal photos

Attack Vectors:

- Email Attachments:** Malicious documents
- Drive-by Downloads:** Compromised websites
- Exploit Kits:** Vulnerability exploitation
- RDP Attacks:** Remote desktop compromise

Prevention Strategies:

- Regular Backups:** Offline data copies
- Security Updates:** Patch vulnerabilities
- Email Filtering:** Block malicious attachments
- User Training:** Recognize threats
- Network Segmentation:** Limit spread

Impact Assessment:

- Financial Loss:** Ransom payments and downtime
- Data Loss:** Permanently encrypted files
- Reputation Damage:** Customer trust loss
- Operational Disruption:** Business shutdown

Mnemonic

"Ransomware Really Ruins Recovery, Requires Robust Response"

Question 4(a) [3 marks]

List out any six basic kali Linux commands.

Solution

Command	Function
ls	List directory contents
cd	Change directory
pwd	Print working directory
mkdir	Create directory
cp	Copy files
nmap	Network scanning

Mnemonic

“Linux Commands Make Navigation Possible”

Question 4(b) [4 marks]

Explain Zero day attack with example

Solution

Zero-day attack exploits unknown vulnerability before security patch is available.

Zero-Day Timeline:

```
timeline
    title Zero{-Day Attack Timeline}

    Day 0 : Vulnerability Discovered
            : Exploit Created

    Day 1{-X : Attack Launched}
            : Systems Compromised

    Day X+1 : Vulnerability Disclosed
            : Patch Development

    Day X+Y : Patch Released
            : Systems Updated
```

Example - Stuxnet Worm:

- **Target:** Iranian nuclear facilities
- **Exploit:** Windows zero-day vulnerabilities
- **Impact:** Physical damage to centrifuges
- **Duration:** Active for months before detection

Characteristics:

- **Unknown Vulnerability:** No existing patches
- **High Success Rate:** No defenses prepared
- **Valuable:** Expensive in dark markets
- **Limited Lifespan:** Once discovered, patched

Mnemonic

“Zero-day Zaps before Anyone Notices”

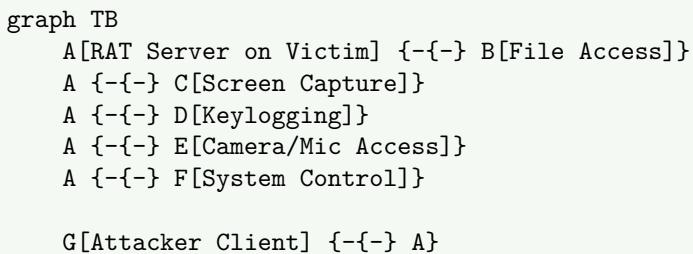
Question 4(c) [7 marks]

Explain Remote Access Tools and how we protect system from RAT?

Solution

Remote Access Tool (RAT) allows remote control of computer systems, often used maliciously.

RAT Functionality:



Common RATs:

RAT Name	Features	Detection Difficulty
DarkComet	Full system control	Medium
Poison Ivy	Stealth operations	High
Back Orifice	Windows targeting	Low
NetBus	Simple interface	Low

RAT Infection Methods:

- Email Attachments:** Trojanized files
- Software Bundling:** Hidden in legitimate software
- Drive-by Downloads:** Malicious websites
- Social Engineering:** Trick users into installation

Protection Strategies:

Technical Measures:

- Antivirus Software:** Real-time scanning
- Firewall Rules:** Block unauthorized connections
- Network Monitoring:** Detect unusual traffic
- System Updates:** Patch vulnerabilities

Behavioral Measures:

- Email Caution:** Verify attachments
- Download Sources:** Use trusted sites only
- Regular Scans:** Periodic malware checks
- User Training:** Recognize threats

Detection Signs:

- Slow Performance:** Unusual system lag
- Network Activity:** Unexpected connections
- File Changes:** Modified or new files
- Strange Behavior:** Unexpected system actions

Incident Response:

- Isolate System:** Disconnect from network
- Document Evidence:** Record malicious activity
- Clean System:** Remove RAT completely
- Restore Data:** From clean backups
- Strengthen Security:** Improve defenses

Mnemonic

“RATs Remotely Access, Require Robust Response”

Question 4(a) OR [3 marks]

Describe Hacking, Blackhat, and White hat hacker in short.

Solution

Term	Definition
Hacking	Gaining unauthorized access to systems or networks
Black Hat	Malicious hackers with criminal intent
White Hat	Ethical hackers helping improve security

Comparison:

- **Intent:** White hat helps, Black hat harms
- **Authorization:** White hat has permission
- **Purpose:** White hat protects, Black hat exploits

Mnemonic

“Hats Have Different Hacking Habits”

Question 4(b) OR [4 marks]

What is Port Scanning? Explain any two port scanning techniques.

Solution

Port scanning discovers open ports and services on target systems.

Port Scanning Techniques:

Technique	Method	Stealth Level
TCP Connect	Full connection	Low stealth
SYN Scan	Half-open connection	High stealth

TCP Connect Scan:

- Completes full TCP handshake
- Reliable but easily detected
- Logged by target systems

SYN Scan (Half-Open):

- Sends SYN, receives SYN-ACK, sends RST
- Stealthy, often unlogged
- Faster than connect scan

Mnemonic

“Port Scanning Probes System Services”

Question 4(c) OR [7 marks]

Explain the hacking process in detail.

Solution

Hacking follows systematic five-phase methodology for gaining unauthorized system access.

Five Phases of Hacking:

flowchart TD

```

A[Information Gathering] {-{-} B[Scanning]}
B {-{-} C[Gaining Access]}
C {-{-} D[Maintaining Access]}
D {-{-} E[Covering Tracks]}
E {-{-} A}

```

Phase Details:

1. Information Gathering (Reconnaissance):

- **Passive:** OSINT, social media research
- **Active:** Network queries, DNS lookups
- **Tools:** Google dorking, Whois, social engineering

2. Scanning:

- **Network Scanning:** Discover live hosts
- **Port Scanning:** Find open services
- **Vulnerability Scanning:** Identify weaknesses
- **Tools:** Nmap, Nessus, OpenVAS

3. Gaining Access:

- **Exploit Vulnerabilities:** Use discovered weaknesses
- **Password Attacks:** Brute force, dictionary
- **Social Engineering:** Manipulate humans
- **Tools:** Metasploit, custom exploits

4. Maintaining Access:

- **Install Backdoors:** Ensure continued access
- **Create User Accounts:** Hidden administrator
- **Rootkits:** Hide presence
- **Tools:** Netcat, custom backdoors

5. Covering Tracks:

- **Log Deletion:** Remove evidence
- **File Hiding:** Conceal malicious files
- **Process Hiding:** Hide running programs
- **Tools:** Log cleaners, steganography

Detailed Process Flow:

Phase	Activities	Duration	Risk Level
Reconnaissance	Passive info gathering	Days/Weeks	Low
Scanning	Active probing	Hours/Days	Medium
Gaining Access	Exploitation	Minutes/Hours	High
Maintaining Access	Persistence	Ongoing	Medium
Covering Tracks	Evidence removal	Hours	High

Legal vs Illegal Hacking:

- **Ethical Hacking:** Authorized penetration testing
- **Malicious Hacking:** Unauthorized criminal activity
- **Bug Bounty:** Legal vulnerability discovery

Mnemonic

“Hackers Investigate, Scan, Gain, Maintain, Cover”

Question 5(a) [3 marks]

Write Locard's principle and explain how it is related to cybercrime?

Solution

Locard's Principle states “Every contact leaves a trace” - fundamental principle in forensic science.

Digital Application:

- **Log Files:** System activities recorded
- **Network Traffic:** Communication traces

- **File Metadata:** Creation, modification times
- **Memory Dumps:** Runtime evidence

Cybercrime Relevance: Digital activities create electronic traces that investigators can analyze to reconstruct criminal activities.

Mnemonic

“Locard’s Law: Leave Lasting Logs”

Question 5(b) [4 marks]

What is software forensics? How it is contributing in cybercrime?

Solution

Software forensics analyzes software artifacts to determine authorship, detect plagiarism, or investigate malicious code.

Software Forensics Applications:

Application	Purpose	Cybercrime Use
Code Analysis	Identify programmer	Malware attribution
Binary Analysis	Reverse engineering	Understand attacks
License Compliance	Software piracy	IP theft cases
Plagiarism Detection	Academic integrity	Copyright violation

Contribution to Cybercrime Investigation:

- **Malware Attribution:** Link code to specific authors
- **Attack Reconstruction:** Understand how attacks occurred
- **Evidence Collection:** Gather digital proof
- **Pattern Recognition:** Identify repeat offenders

Question 5(c) [7 marks]

Explain in detail: Drive imaging, Chain of custody and hash values

Solution

Drive Imaging: Physical bit-by-bit copy of storage device preserving all data including deleted files and slack space.

Imaging Process:

```
flowchart LR
    A[Original Drive] --> B[Imaging Tool]
    B --> C[Forensic Image]
    C --> D[Hash Verification]
    D --> E[Analysis]
```

Chain of Custody: Documentation tracking evidence handling from seizure to court presentation.

Chain of Custody Elements:

Element	Details
Who	Person handling evidence
What	Evidence description
When	Date and time
Where	Location of evidence
Why	Reason for handling

Hash Values: Mathematical algorithms creating unique fingerprints to verify data integrity.

Common Hash Algorithms:

Algorithm	Output Size	Use Case
MD5	128 bits	Quick verification
SHA-1	160 bits	Legacy systems
SHA-256	256 bits	Modern standard

Forensic Implementation:

1. **Create Image:** Bit-by-bit copy
2. **Generate Hash:** Calculate original drive hash
3. **Verify Integrity:** Compare image hash
4. **Document Process:** Chain of custody
5. **Analyze Safely:** Work on copy only

Importance in Digital Forensics:

- **Data Integrity:** Ensures evidence authenticity
- **Legal Admissibility:** Court accepts verified evidence
- **Non-Repudiation:** Proves data unchanged
- **Forensic Soundness:** Maintains evidence quality

Mnemonic

“Drive Images Document Digital Data Definitively”

Question 5(a) OR [3 marks]

Explain four stage of malware analysis in short.

Solution

Malware Analysis Stages:

Stage	Description	Tools Used
Static Analysis	Examine without execution	Hex editors, disassemblers
Dynamic Analysis	Observe runtime behavior	Sandboxes, debuggers
Code Analysis	Reverse engineer source	IDA Pro, Ghidra
Network Analysis	Monitor communications	Wireshark, tcpdump

Mnemonic

“Static, Dynamic, Code, Network - SDCN”

Question 5(b) OR [4 marks]

How does network forensic functions?

Solution

Network forensics captures, records, and analyzes network traffic to investigate security incidents.

Network Forensics Process:

```
flowchart LR
    A[Traffic Capture] --> B[Data Storage]
    B --> C[Analysis]
    C --> D[Evidence Extraction]
```

D {-{-} E[Reporting]}

Key Functions:

- **Packet Capture:** Record network communications
- **Protocol Analysis:** Examine communication protocols
- **Flow Analysis:** Track data movement patterns
- **Content Inspection:** Analyze payload data

Tools and Techniques:

- **Network Taps:** Hardware monitoring
- **Packet Analyzers:** Software inspection
- **Flow Collectors:** Traffic summarization
- **SIEM Systems:** Correlation and alerting

Question 5(c) OR [7 marks]

Explain digital forensic investigation process

Solution

Digital forensic investigation follows systematic methodology to collect, preserve, analyze, and present digital evidence.

Investigation Process Phases:

```
flowchart LR
    A[Identification] {-{-} B[Preservation]}
    B {-{-} C[Collection]}
    C {-{-} D[Examination]}
    D {-{-} E[Analysis]}
    E {-{-} F[Presentation]}
```

Detailed Process:

1. Identification Phase:

- **Evidence Location:** Find potential digital evidence
- **Scope Definition:** Determine investigation boundaries
- **Resource Planning:** Allocate personnel and tools
- **Legal Considerations:** Obtain necessary warrants

2. Preservation Phase:

- **Scene Securing:** Prevent evidence contamination
- **System Isolation:** Disconnect from networks
- **Evidence Documentation:** Photograph and catalog
- **Chain of Custody:** Begin documentation trail

3. Collection Phase:

- **Imaging Process:** Create forensic copies
- **Hash Generation:** Ensure data integrity
- **Metadata Capture:** Record file properties
- **Live Data Collection:** Capture volatile information

4. Examination Phase:

- **Data Recovery:** Retrieve deleted files
- **File System Analysis:** Examine storage structures
- **Timeline Creation:** Establish event sequence
- **Keyword Searching:** Find relevant content

5. Analysis Phase:

- **Evidence Correlation:** Link related findings
- **Pattern Recognition:** Identify trends
- **Hypothesis Testing:** Validate theories
- **Timeline Analysis:** Reconstruct events

6. Presentation Phase:

- **Report Writing:** Document findings
- **Evidence Preparation:** Organize for court
- **Expert Testimony:** Present in legal proceedings

- **Visualization:** Create demonstrative aids

Investigation Principles:

Principle	Description	Importance
Reliability	Evidence must be dependable	Court acceptance
Repeatability	Results can be reproduced	Scientific validity
Integrity	Data remains unchanged	Legal admissibility
Documentation	Complete record keeping	Audit trail

Key Challenges:

- **Encryption:** Password-protected data
- **Anti-Forensics:** Evidence hiding techniques
- **Volume:** Large amounts of data
- **Technology:** Rapidly changing systems

Best Practices:

- **Standard Procedures:** Follow established protocols
- **Tool Validation:** Use tested forensic tools
- **Continuous Training:** Stay current with technology
- **Quality Assurance:** Peer review processes

Legal Framework:

- **Evidence Rules:** Admissibility requirements
- **Privacy Laws:** Data protection compliance
- **Chain of Custody:** Unbroken documentation
- **Expert Qualifications:** Forensic examiner credentials

Mnemonic

“Digital Investigation: Identify, Preserve, Collect, Examine, Analyze, Present”