

e-Portfolio Activity 1: What is Law?

While reading the Connor (2019) article, keep in mind the following question: what is the point that Gearty Connor is trying to make?

The point that Gearty Connor is trying to make is that at what point are we going to stop criminalizing users, and instead legalize and regulate drugs

Skim read through Zeno-Zencovich's book; focus on the conclusion. When finished reading, consider whether Zeno-Zencovich convinced you of his argument. In particular, reflect on whether the approach of eliminating the conceptual distinction between legal systems can aid prevention and apprehension of cyber harm?

Zeno-Zencovich concludes his book by stating that the elimination of the conceptual distinction between law has the potential to aid prevention and apprehension of cyber harm. Skim agrees with this conclusion, as it will allow law enforcement to more easily prevent and apprehend cyber harm. The author's argument is not convincing.

Reflect on the above and consider (you might need to carry out some brief internet research) to what extent and how these arguments are reflected?

The arguments in the paper are reflected through the examples given in the paper. For example, Zeno-Zencovich states that the elimination of the conceptual distinction between law has the potential to aid prevention and apprehension of cyber harm. Skim agrees with this conclusion, as it will allow law enforcement to more easily prevent and apprehend cyber harm.

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e-Portfolio Activity 2: Computer Forensics – The Investigative Process

Identify Walden's argument and reflect on whether you agree with it or not. Drawing upon Bryant and Kennedy, consider how the investigative process has changed, and what has been the connection between law and policing (focusing on evidence)?

Walden suggests that the investigative process in the United States has changed because of the United States Supreme Court case of Mapp v. Ohio. In that case, the Court ruled that the Fourth Amendment to the United States Constitution prohibits investigators from going into a person's home or business without a search warrant, even if the investigators have a warrant to search the person, the person's car, or the person's personal effects. Walden argues that the Supreme Court's decision has ushered in an era of protection for the individual and protection against the power of the state. Walden argues that the Supreme Court's decision has ushered in an era of protection for the individual and protection against the power of the state. I agree with his argument because it is important to protect the individual's rights and to protect them against the power of the state.

Drawing upon the two readings above, reflect the extent of which the above arguments are reflected in your own home country? Submit your thoughts as a blog post in this module for peer review/responses.

The claim that "Israel is a democracy" is one that is often made in Canada. It should not come as a surprise that someone would raise this point of contention given the widespread perception that Israel is a democratic state in many areas of the globe. The perspective that "Israel is not an apartheid state", according to this line of reasoning. It shouldn't come as a surprise that Qatar and Israeli governments are at odds with one another given the length of time they've spent arguing with one another on various issues.

e-Portfolio Activity 3: Competing Interests Page

A smart motorway is a motorway where technology is used to manage the traffic by decreasing congestions and increasing the capacity. It aims to improve the infrastructure without damaging the surrounding environment and it is an economically viable option since it doesn't require for the roads to be widened (Jallow et al, 2019). The first smart motorway was introduced to the UK in 2006 on the M42 and there are currently 14 smart motorways in operation today (Allan, 2022).

Whilst it would appear that the new type of motorway provides many benefits without incurring large costs, it has recently become one of the most debated topics within the UK.

The latest example of the 'technology management' gone wrong in terms of smart motorways was from the 28th of October in 2022, when the smart system malfunctioned and resulted in incorrect lane closures, wrong speeds and extremely bright variable speed signs blinding the drivers on a night drive (BBC, 2022), potentially endangering the drivers' lives.

The smart motorway signage must be followed by all drivers at all times as it is legally enforceable (rac, 2022), this includes the speed limits and lane closures. However, what

happens in the instance of the smart system malfunction as the one which happened in the UK recently? The Universal Declaration of Human rights (GRSP, 2017) and the UK Human Rights Act 1998 (Citizens Advice, 2022) both protect the person's right to life, however, a faulty smart motorway system, the lack of hard shoulders and the UK driving laws enforcing the smart motorways driving suggestions endanger it.

There are several civil cases involving National Highways currently taking place where the families of the smart motorway victims are trying to get the justice for their loved ones and get the hard shoulders reinstated (Irwin Mitchell, 2022). As a result of these lawsuits, the rollout of new smart motorways has been paused. Hence, within the UK, the civil court can be used to protect the rights of the UK residents.

e-Portfolio Activity 4: Codes of Ethics

Codes of ethics for digital forensics practitioners can be found in certain digital forensics professional associations and/or licensing/certification organizations, as well as government agencies that conduct cybercrime investigations and/or digital forensics. Identify a professional association, licensing/certification organization, or government agency involved in cybercrime investigations and/or digital forensics and write down brief notes for the following questions. These notes should help you identify similar issues when addressing the final expert report.

Yes, that is correct. Codes of ethics for digital forensics practitioners can typically be found in professional associations, licensing and certification organizations, and government agencies that conduct cybercrime investigations and/or digital forensics. These codes of ethics typically outline the standards and principles that digital forensics practitioners are expected to uphold in their work. It is important for digital forensics practitioners to familiarize themselves with and adhere to these codes of ethics in order to maintain the integrity and credibility of their work.

One example of a professional association for digital forensics practitioners is the International Association of Computer Science and Information Technology (IACSIT). This association offers certification for digital forensics practitioners and also provides access to a wide range of resources and networking opportunities for those working in the field. Another example of a licensing/certification organization is the International Society of Forensic Computer Examiners (ISFCE), which offers certification for digital forensics professionals. In terms of government agencies, the Federal Bureau of

Investigation (FBI) is one example of an agency that conducts cybercrime investigations and uses digital forensics as a tool in those investigations.

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