

CYBER FORENSIC |

CYBER CRIME INVESTIGATION |

CYBER LAW

**Intelligent Quotient Security System**



# Cyber Forensics

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# Computer Forensics

Computer forensics is the practice of collecting, analysing and reporting on digital data in a way that is legally admissible.

It can be used in the detection and prevention of crime and in any dispute where evidence is stored digitally.

Computer forensics follows a similar process to other forensic disciplines, and faces similar issues.



## Uses of computer forensics

Computer forensic examination may reveal when a document first appeared on a computer, when it was last edited, when it was last saved or printed and which user carried out these actions.

More recently, commercial organisations have used computer forensics to their benefit in a variety of cases such as;

Intellectual Property theft

Industrial espionage

Employment disputes

Insurance investigations

Banking enquiries

Bankruptcy investigations

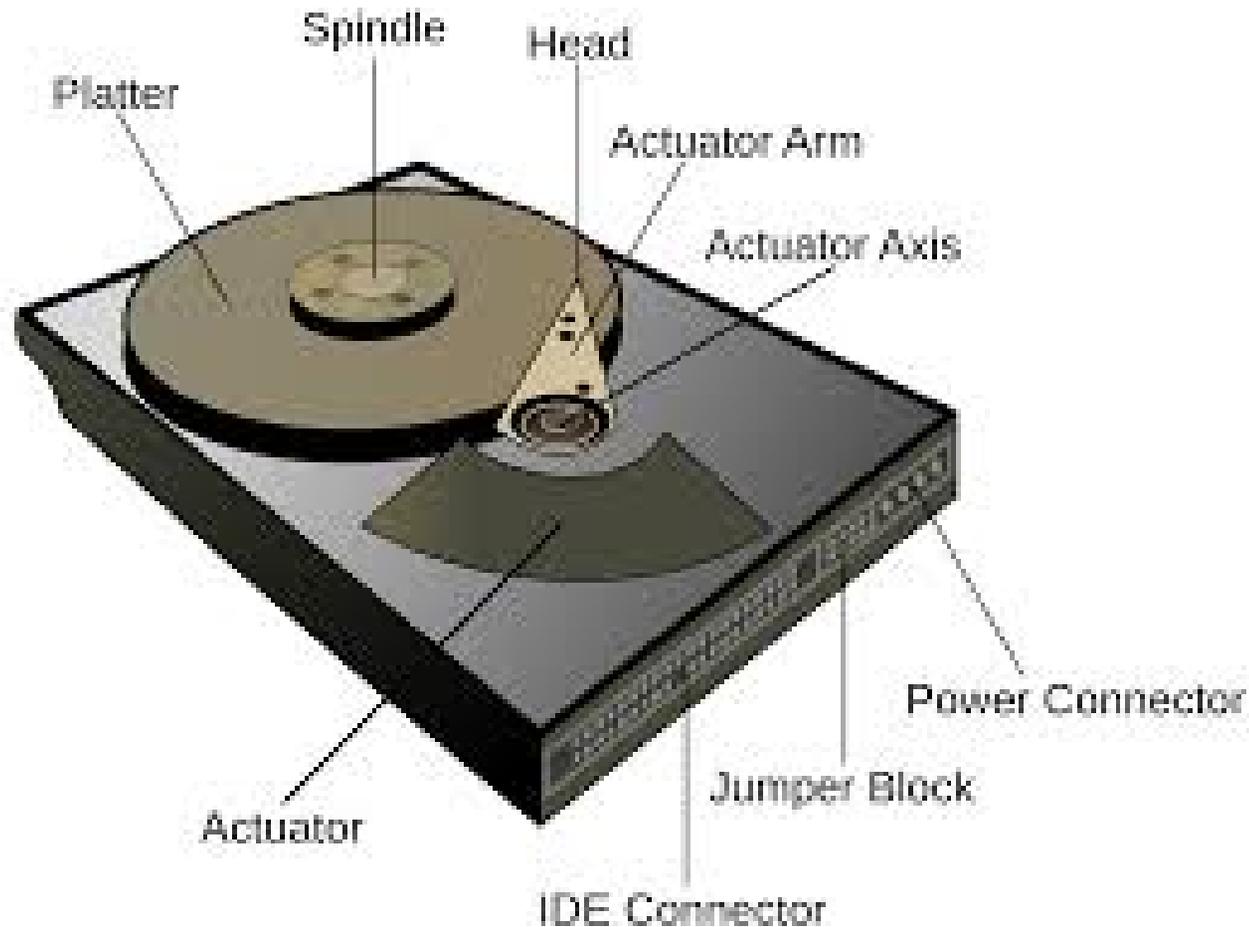
Inappropriate email and internet use in the work place

Regulatory compliance



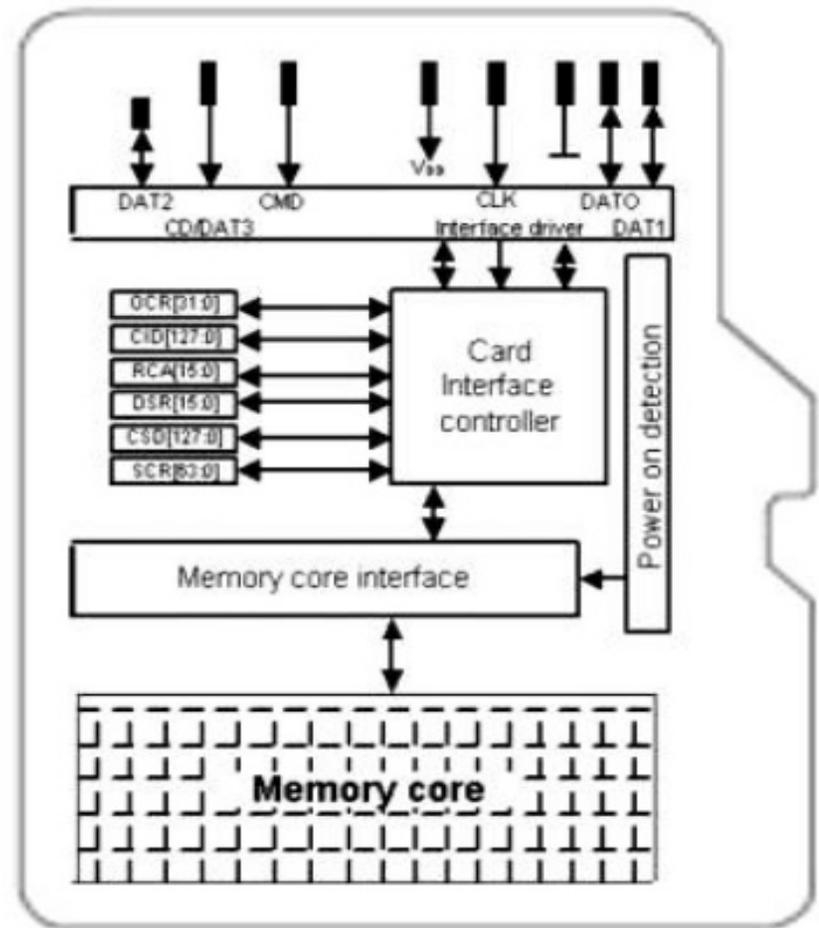
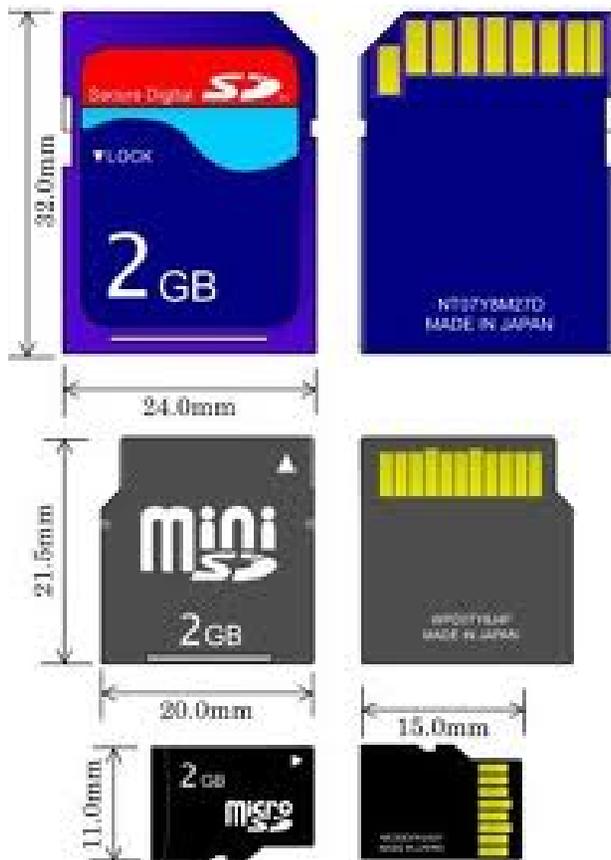
# Hard disk

data storage device used for storing and retrieving digital information using one or more ("hard") rapidly rotating disks (platters) coated with magnetic material.



# Memory Card

A memory card or flash card is an electronic flash memory data storage device used for storing digital information.



## Seizure of Devices

When it comes to collection of evidence, the procedure for gathering evidences from switched-off systems and live systems have to be complied with the search and seizure.

Devices seizure include, seizure of system(Desktop/Laptop),Memory devices/storage media



# Hashing

Hashing used to ensure the integrity of the digital evidence and the media content.

Before hashing a **Write-Blocker** hardware must be used Hashing is done using a hashing algorithm in which certain mathematical computations are used which creates a unique value called **Hash Value**.

If the evidence is *altered* in any way, the hash value will also change.

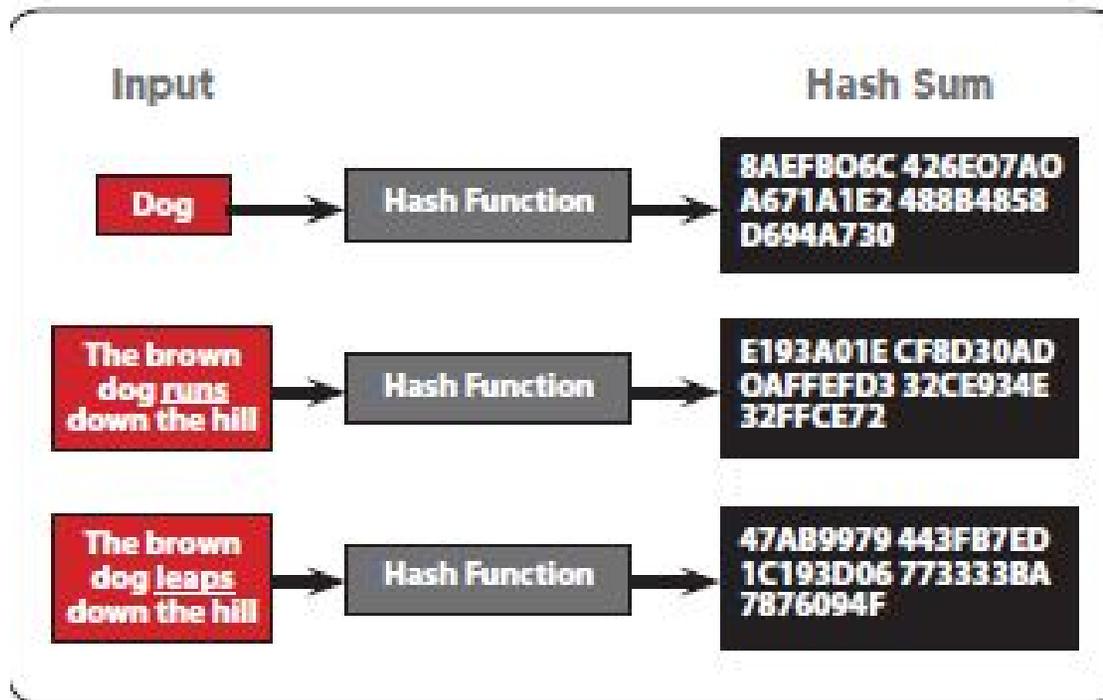


=  
79054025  
255fb1a2  
6e4bc422  
aef54eb4

# Hash Value

A hash value is a result of a calculation (hash algorithm) that can be performed on a string of text, electronic file or entire hard drives contents.

Each hashing algorithm uses a specific number of bytes to store a "thumbprint" of the contents.



# Examples of hash values for the same text file using different Algorithms

**MD5:** 464668D58274A7840E264E8739884247

**SHA-1:** 4698215F643BECFF6C6F3D2BF447ACE0C067149E

**SHA-256:** F2ADD4D612E23C9B18B0166BBDE1DB839BFB8A376ED01E32FADB03A0D1B720C7

**SHA-384:** 2707F06FE57800134129D8E10BBE08E2FEB622B76537A7C4295802FBB94755B  
BEE814B101ED18CC2D0126BD66E5D77B6

**SHA-512:** C526BC709E2C771F9EC039C25965C91EAA3451A8CB43651EA4CD813F338235F495D37891  
D25FE456FE2A8CA89457629378BE63FB3A9A5AD54D9E11E4272D60C

**RIPEMD-128:** A868B98EAEC84891A7B7BA620EDDE621

**SHA384:** F31A22CEED5848E69316649D4BAFBE8F9274DED53E25C02D

**SHA1:** 7E703B1798A26A0AF21ECD661CBADB9C72B419455814CA7B82E29EE0C03FA493



## Write Blockers

**Write blockers** are devices that allow acquisition of information on a drive without creating the possibility of accidentally damaging the drive contents.



# Cloning

**disk cloning** is the process of copying the contents of one computer hard disk to another hard disk or to an "image" file.



## **Section 65(B) of Indian Evidence Act. :Admissibility Of Electronic Records**

Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, any information contained in an electronic record which is printed on a paper, stored, recorded or copied on optical or magnetic media produced by a computer (hereinafter referred to as the computer output) shall be deemed to be also a document, if the conditions mentioned in this section are satisfied in relation to the information and the computer in question and shall be admissible in any proceedings, without further proof or production of the original, as evidence of any contents of the original in any fact stated therein of which direct evidence would be admissible.

the conditions referred to in the Sub-section (1) in respect to the computer output shall be following, namely:

(a) the computer output containing the information was produced by computer during the period over which computer was used regularly to store or process information for the purposes of any activities regularly carried on over that period by the person having lawful control over the use of computer.

(b) during the said period the information of the kind contained in the electronic record or of the kind from which the information so contained derived was regularly fed into the computer in the ordinary course of the said activities.

(c) throughout the material part of the said period, the computer was operating properly or, if not, then in respect of any period in which it was not operating properly or was out of operation for that part of the period, was not such as to affect the electronic record or the accuracy of its contents.

(d) The information contained in the electronic record reproduces or is derived from such information fed into computer in ordinary course of said activities.

here over any period, the function of storing and processing information for  
uses of any activities regularly carried on over that period as mentioned in C  
Sub-section (2) was regularly performed by the computers, whether-

(a) by a combination of computer operating over that period, or

(b) by different computers operating in succession over that period; or

(c) by different combinations of computers operating in succession over the  
period of time; or

(d) in any other manner involving successive operation over that period, in  
whatever order, of one or more computers and one or more combinations  
computers,

**Thank You**