



# USING ELECTRONIC EVIDENCE IN CYBERCRIME INVESTIGATIONS

U.S. Department of Justice

# Understanding Digital Evidence

- Investigators and prosecutors must know:
  - When is digital evidence important?
  - Where is digital evidence found?
  - How is digital evidence collected?
  - What do you do with digital evidence?
- Don't forget traditional investigative tools: witness interviews, suspect interviews, etc.

# Networks and the Internet

Computers rarely stand alone



**ALL DIGITAL INFORMATION IS AT A  
PHYSICAL LOCATION**

# Collecting digital evidence

- Computer crime is a worldwide challenge, but domestic laws establish procedures for obtaining digital evidence, and:
  - Enable successful investigation and prosecution
  - Rules of evidence to ensure fair trials
  - Improve international legal cooperation
- These rules generally include ways for law enforcement to protect the confidentiality of an investigation
- Countries generally seek to balance law enforcement interests with a respect for human rights

## Crimes Create Digital Evidence

- Any crime can create digital evidence
- Cybercrimes - Computer used to commit crime
  - Illegal access to computer systems – “hacking”
  - Interference with data or computer systems
  - Online identity theft
  - Cellphone records, including location records

**CRIMINALS MAY NOT KNOW ABOUT  
THE DIGITAL EVIDENCE THEY CREATE**

## Examples of Digital Evidence

- Computer used to store evidence of crime
  - Child pornography photographs
  - Pirated movies and other intellectual property
  - Records of criminal transactions – drug sales
- Computer used for communication about or during crime
  - Email
  - Social networking
  - Voice and video communications
  - Location information
  - Forensic recovery of deleted files
  - System files created by computer use

# What Are You Proving?

- Attribution is the primary issue in most cybercrime cases: *who* was at the computer?
- Generally easy to show that a computer was involved in the crime
  - The computer is the “crime scene”
  - Proof will almost always depend on some type of circumstantial evidence
- Absent direct evidence, rely on circumstantial evidence of
  - Access
  - Knowledge
  - Opportunity
  - Motive
  - State of Mind
- Proof in other cases

# The Virtual Investigation

- Digital “Fingerprints”
  - IP Address/Phone Number
- Stored data
  - Subscriber data
  - Traffic data
  - Content data
- Real-time data collection
  - Traffic data
  - Content data
- Computer forensics



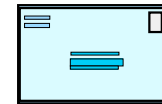
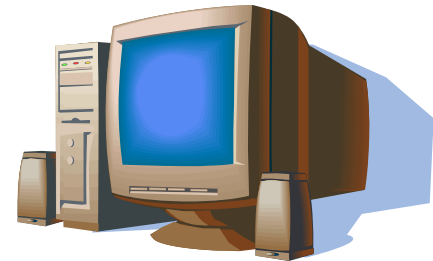
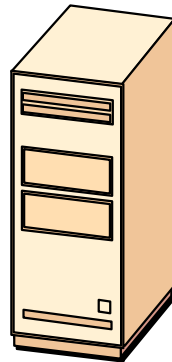
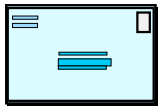
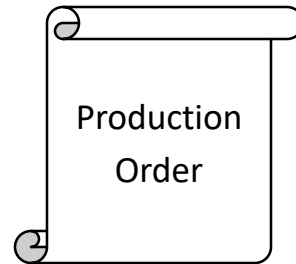
## Stored Traffic Data and Subscriber Info

- Service providers are between suspects and the rest of the world
- Service Providers control important digital evidence
  - Customer subscriber information
  - Traffic data (Logs)
  - Computer data (Copies)



# Content of Stored Communications

- Production Order for stored email
- Get suspect's email from Service Provider



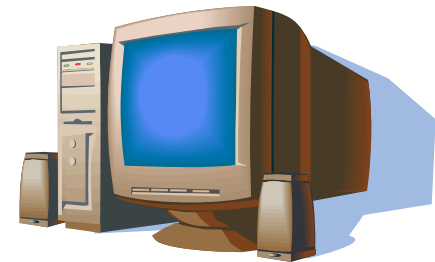
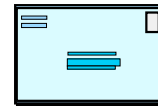
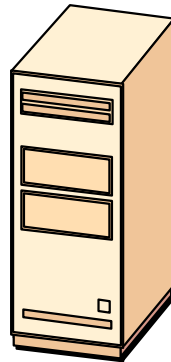
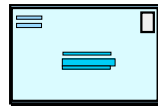
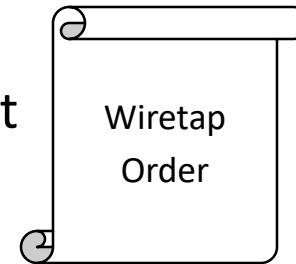
# Locate the Suspects: Real-time Traffic Data

- Real-time collection of
  - the source and destination IP address
  - to: and from: email addresses
  - Ports
  - Attachments
  - Other “header” (non-content) information



# Interception of Communications

- Interception, “wiretap”
- Sends copies of all content to law enforcement



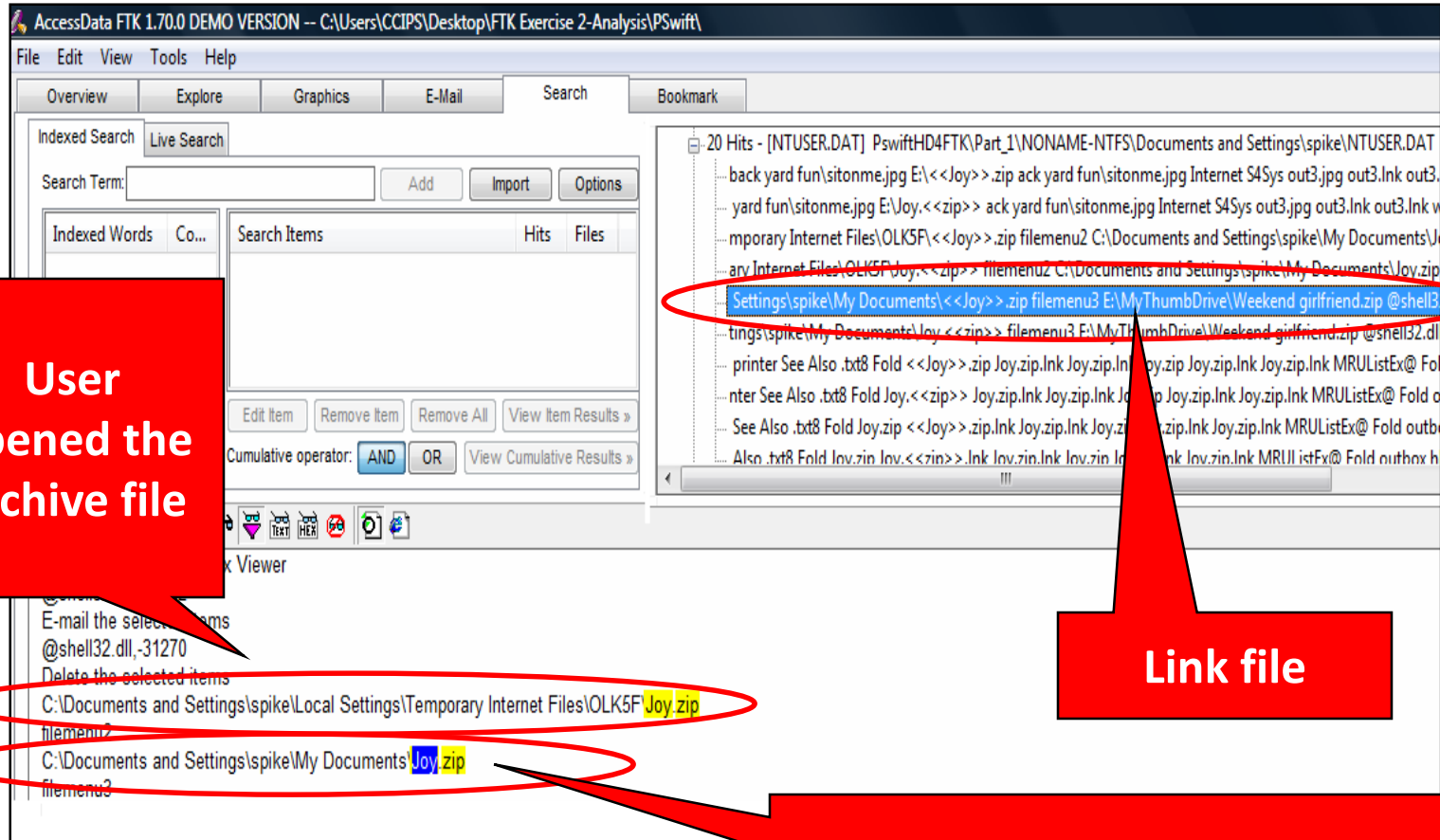
# Computer Forensics

- The forensic examination process
  - Forensic request
  - Preparation/extraction
  - Identification
  - Analysis
- Work with the forensic examiner to translate evidence requests to forensic requests

# Forensic Analysis Examples

- Data analysis (continued)
  - Chat logs
  - Registry entries and internet cache
  - Link files
  - Web history
  - Unallocated space
  - Installed programs
  - Metadata

# Registry and internet cache



User opened the archive file

Link file

User saved it to the hard drive

# Other forensic evidence

- Web history
  - Internet browsers are set by default to collect, or log, browsing activity
  - Even if this recorded activity is deleted by the user, it can sometimes be found in “unallocated space”
- Unallocated space
  - These are the areas on a storage device that are not currently storing data that is part of the logical file system
  - When users delete information from a computer, the space is usually not overwritten



# Other forensic evidence

- Metadata
  - Almost all files have created and modified dates (although these can be unreliable)
  - Software can also embed certain additional information inside of the files it produces
    - Digital cameras often embed the time, date, and camera type inside of files
    - Microsoft Word by default embeds the author and last user who saved file
- System Files
  - Records behavior of a user, including files created/opened, applications used, external media attached