



Evolution of Digital Forensics

• Need to recover data

emerged for police and

from computers

military

19805

- The Computer Analysis and Response Team (CART) established by FBI.
- The he Computer Fraud and Abuse Act was passed.
- The International
 Organization on
 Computer Evidence
 (IOCE) was founded to
 develop digital forensics
 standards.

1990s

• The Regional Computer Forensics Laboratory (RCFL) program started by FBI • The *Electronic Communications Privacy Act* was updated.

20005

- The USA PATRIOT Act expanded surveillance and digital forensics capabilities.
- NIST developed guidelines for digital forensic tools.

- Mobile, cloud and social media forensics emerged.
- Ransomware and cybercrime surged.

20105

 Digital forensics market expanded with increasing demands. • Blockchain forensics is introduced.

2020

onwards

- IoT forensics is an emerging discipline.
 - Gen AI tools bring assistance and new challenges in digital forensics.



Evolution of Digital Forensics Education

1980-1990s Informal training 2000-2010s Formal education emerges

2010-2020 Expansion and specialization 2020 onwards

More expansion and specialization

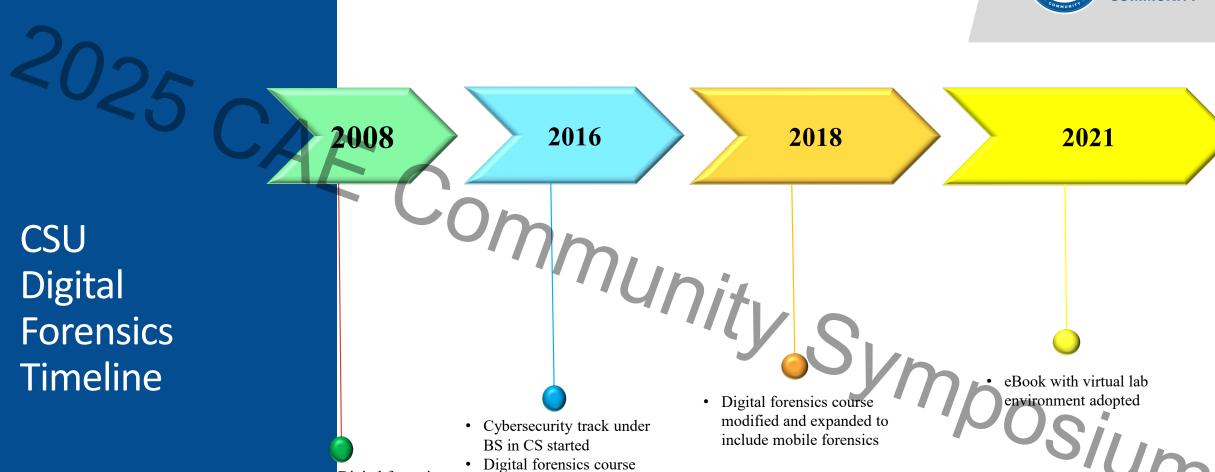
• Informal and in-house training for law enforcement and IT people

- Standalone digital forensics courses within IT, cybersecurity, and criminal justice programs.
- Certification on forensic software
- NIST developed digital forensics education standards

- Standalone digital forensics courses within
 Bachelor's and master's programs in digital forensics
 - Specialized courses on mobile, network and cloud forensics.

- More hands-on labs
- Virtual lab environment with eBooks
- Cyber range
- More research projects in higher education





modified with EnCase

knowledge

Digital forensics

course developed

within BS in CS

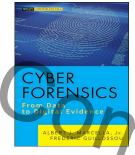
Based on AccessData

program

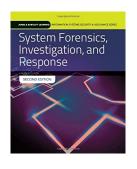
software



Textbooks and Labs Used in Digital Forensics Course





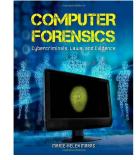












Small hands-on activities
No capstone case project

Hands-on activities for EnCase No capstone case project

Netlab labs
Case project designed from a USB drive image from a divorce case

Mindtap labs
Case project from
Digital Corpora



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More depth than breadth

Focus on computer forensics only

New Course Redesign Requirement

Alignment with digital forensics certification

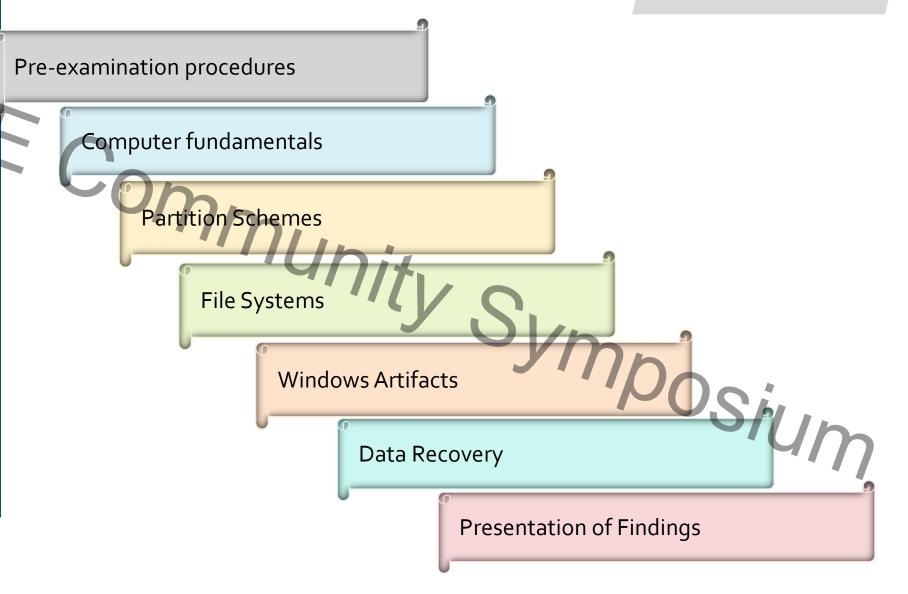
Certified Forensic Computer
Examiner Certification

Cheaper option for students

Create labs based on Kali Linux VM



CFCE Core Competencies





Module 1: Overview of Digital Forensics Investigati on

Learning Outcome

After completing this lesson, students will be able to provide an overview of the digital forensic investigation process.

Assessment

Reading and class discussion on digital evidence recovery process in true crime cases.



Module 2: Fundamentals of Digital Data

Learning Outcome

- After completing this module, students will be able to:
- Describe the nature of digital data;
- Explain how different types of digital data is created;
- Identify raw digital data in hexadecimal format;
- Explain different measurements of digital data with examples

Assessment

Class discussions and activities to view the raw binary and hexadecimal forms of data contained in texts and multimedia files using an online hex viewer tool.



Module 3: Processing of Digital Evidence

Learning Outcome

After completing this module, students will be able to:

- Describe the steps of digital investigation;
- Explain the importance of logging, chain of custody and data validation;
- Describe and implement data acquisition and validation techniques from a secondary storage media.

Lab

Set up a virtual machine with Kali Linux.



Module 4: Hardware Fundamentals

Learning Outcome

Lab

After completing this module, students will be able to:

- Describe knowledge of which hardware components is essential for computer forensics investigation and why;
- Explain the functionalities of BIOS and UEFI;
- Explain the steps of booting an evidence computer using an external hard drive without changing any data on the evidence hard drive.
- Verify the system clock information.

A raw data and data integrity lab to create, modify, understand, and check the integrity of digital data using Linux



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Module 5: Traditional Hard Drive Geometry

Learning Outcome

After completing this module, students will be able to:

- Describe the main components of a traditional hard drive;
- Describe CHS addressing and how it is used to store, access and retrieve data;
- Describe Logical Block Addressing scheme;
- Describe the Master Boot Record and its importance in computer forensics investigation.

Assessment

In-class activity on LBA and CHS addressing and their conversions.

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Module 6: Solid State Drive Geometry

Learning Outcome

After completing this lesson, students will be able to:

- Give a high-level description of how digital data is stored and accessed in a solid-state drive;
- Explain how SSD is fundamentally different from a traditional hard disk drive;
- Explain SSD's specific features relevant to digital forensics investigation and the challenges it brings to digital forensic investigation.

Lab

In this lab, students compare data recovery from two identical SSD drives with ExFAT formatting, one with TRIM enabled and the other with TRIM disable.



Module 7: Boot Process, MBR and GPT

Learning Outcome

After completing this lesson, students will be able to:

- Give an overview of the boot process with an HDD and SSD in the context of digital forensics.
- Identify partition table in an MBR and extract partition information from partition table entries;
- Identify GPT and extract important information from GPT header and partition table entries.

Lab

In this lab, students extract important hard drive and partition information from a GPT.



Learning Outcome

Lab

Module 8: File System FAT

After completing this lesson, students will be able to:

- Describe how FAT file system operates with directory and file allocation table;
- Recover file metadata and deleted files from a FAT file system.

In this lab, students recover deleted file along with its metadata from a bit-stream image of a USB drive formatted with FAT.



Module 9: File System NTFS

Learning Outcome

After completing this lesson, students will be able to:

- Describe how NTFS stores and deletes files using the Master File Table (MFT);
- Extract existing and deleted file metadata from an MFT;
- Recover deleted file from an NTFS drive.

Labs

In one lab, students review an MFT with MFT viewer and identify various file attributes;

In another lab, students recover deleted file along with its metadata from a bit-stream image of a drive formatted with NTFS.



Module 10: File Systems of Linux and Mac

Learning Outcome

Labs

After completing this lesson, students will be able to:

- Provide an overview of the basic file systems used by Linux and Mac;
- Identify Linux and Mac file systems from partition entries.

In this lab, students review the volume boot records of a Linux file system and a Mac file system.



Module 11: Data Recovery Techniques

Learning Outcome

After completing this lesson, students will be able to:

 Extract various evidence using data recovery techniques such as signature analysis, password recovery, steganography file detection and extraction, decryption of an encrypted file etc. from a given bit-stream image.

Labs

In these labs, students recover various artifacts from the bitstream image of carefully crafted hard drive using the techniques learnt in the module.



Learning Outcome

Module 12: Windows Registry Analysis

After completing this lesson, students will be able to:

- Extract specific Windows registry files from a bit-stream image of an NTFS drive;
- Analyze the registry files to uncover user activity and account information, boot information, installed and uninstalled applications, network activity and evidence of malware from persistent mechanisms.

Lab

In this labs, students analyze various registry files extracted from a bit-stream image of a carefully crafted NTFS formatted drive to uncover various evidence.



Module 13: Email Header Analysis

Learning Outcome

After completing this lesson, students will be able to:

 Analyze email headers to extract important metadata about the email's origin, routing, and potential signs of spoofing or phishing or scam. Lab

In this labs, students analyze several different carefully crafted email headers with several spoofed header fields.



Module 14: Digital Forensics Report Writing

Learning Outcome

After completing this lesson, students will be able to:

 Write a professional standard digital forensics report based on an investigation of a criminal case.

Final Capstone Project

In this final capstone project, students will solve a true crime case by analyzing bit-stream images of hard drives and USB drives to uncover various evidence using techniques learnt in the course. Students will write a professional forensics report and will also present the case in the class.



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Our Work

- We built every lab from scratch;
- We are in the process of creating capstone projects with our own crime stories;
- We are in the process of combining all our teaching materials to publish an eBook.

Our labs: <u>Digital Forensics Labs</u>

