

TAMIBIA UNIVERSITYOF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

FACULTY OF COMPUTING AND INFORMATICS

DEPARTMENT OF CYBER SECURITY

 QUALIFICATION: BACHELOR OF COMPUTER SCIENCE (HONOUR) in DIGITAL FORENSICS

 QUALIFICATION CODE: 08BHDS
 LEVEL: 8

 COURSE: MOBILE AND CLOUD FORENSICS
 COURSE CODE: MCF811S

 DATE: JULY 2023
 SESSION: 2 (Theory)

 DURATION: 3 Hours
 MARKS: 100

SECOND OPPORTUNITY/SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION QUESTION PAPER			
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THIS EXAM QUESTION PAPER CONSISTS OF 4 PAGES

(Excluding this front page)

INSTRUCTIONS

- 1. Answer ALL the questions on the answer scripts.
- 2. Write clearly and neatly.
- 3. Number the answers clearly.
- 4. When answering questions you should be guided by the allocation of marks in []. Do not give too few or too many facts in your answers.

PERMISSIBLE MATERIALS

1. None.

Section A (Structured Questions)

[60 marks]

Question 1

There is no well-established standard process for mobile forensics. However, Figure 1 below provides an overview of process considerations for the extraction of evidence from mobile devices.

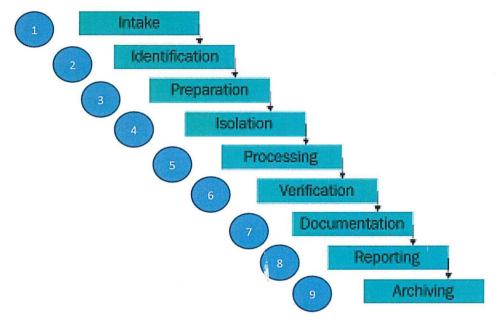


Figure 1: Mobile phone evidence extraction process

Explain what happens at steps/phase 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6.

[10]

Question 2

a. List five digital forensics artifacts that can retrieved from a mobile phone's SIM card.

[5]

b. State any five challenges of acquiring evidence from the cloud.

[5]

Question 3

- a. Why is it important to understand the file system of a mobile device in digital forensics.[2]
- b. Figure 2 below shows the HFS plus file system used by modern iOS devices.

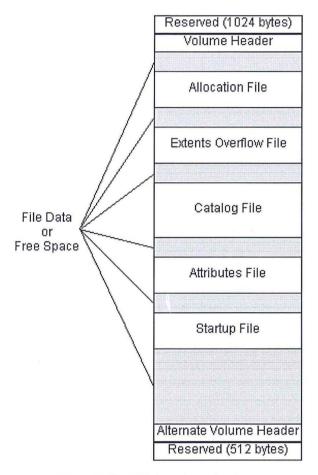


Figure 2: The HFS plus volume structure

State how the following sections of this volume/file system could be used for digital forensics:

i.	Allocation file	[2]
ii.	Extent overflow file	[2]
iii.	Catalogue file	[2]
iv.	Attribute file	[2]

Question 4

Outline two benefits and three hinderance of virtualisation to cloud forensics. [10]

Question 5

Before initiating a cloud investigation, you should review the SLA to identify restrictions that might limit the collection and analysing of data.

- a. State **five** pieces of information that are normally included in an SLA for cloud customers. [5]
- b. For each of the items stated in a. state how they could hinder or assist in mobile forensics.[5]

Question 6

Describe the following methods of accessing a passcode protected phone and outline the risks each presents to the mobile forensics investigative process.

- a. Jailbreaking
- b. Rooting [10]

Section B (Scenarios and Practice)

[40 marks]

Question 7

The mobile industry in the world is divided between the three technologies **GSM**, **CDMA** and **iDen**. It is necessary for us to understand the basic differentiation of the three technologies as they may have an impact on the Forensic Investigative process.

- Present the fundamental technical aspects of the three systems in your presentation describe briefly how each affects the mobile forensics investigative process.
- ii. Describe the **two** main challenges of 5G technologies on the mobile forensics investigative process. [5]

Question 8

While searching inside the house of a person under investigation, law enforcement agents found and seized, among other things, computers and a smartphone. After cataloguing and documenting everything, they put all the materials into boxes to bring them back to the laboratory. Once back in their laboratory, when acquiring the smart phone in order to proceed with the forensics analysis, they noticed that the smartphone was empty and it appeared to be brand new. The owner had wiped it remotely.

This therefore emphasises the importance of isolating the mobile device from all radio networks as a fundamental step in the process of preservation of evidence:

- a. There are several ways to achieve this (isolating mobile phones), all with their own pros and cons. Outline five forensic methods of isolating mobile phone give at least one pro and one con of each.

 [15]
- b. List any other five anti-forensics techniques that are used in an attempt to affect the mobile investigative process.