



**NAMIBIA UNIVERSITY
OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
FACULTY OF COMPUTING AND INFORMATICS**

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE

QUALIFICATION: BACHELOR OF COMPUTER SCIENCE	
QUALIFICATION CODE: 07BACS	LEVEL: 7
COURSE: Computer Forensics	COURSE CODE: CFR712S
DATE: June 2019	SESSION: 1
DURATION: 3 hours	MARKS: 100

FIRST OPPORTUNITY EXAMINATION QUESTION PAPER	
EXAMINER(S)	MR. ISAAC NHAMU
MODERATOR:	DR. AMELIA PHILLIPS

THIS QUESTION PAPER CONSISTS OF 4 PAGES
(Excluding this front page)

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Answer ALL the questions.
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. Non programmable Scientific Calculator.

Question 1

Outline the functions of the following as they relate to digital forensics?

[10]

- i. Hex editor
- ii. Registry editor
- iii. Steganalysis
- iv. Wireshark
- v. Data carving

Question 2

a. Identify which operating system is associated with each of the following file systems and outline one advantage each one brings to digital forensics.

- i. NTFS
- ii. Ext4
- iii. APFS

[6]

b. Given the diagram below (Figure 2.1), explain the difference on the File size and the File size on disk.

[2]

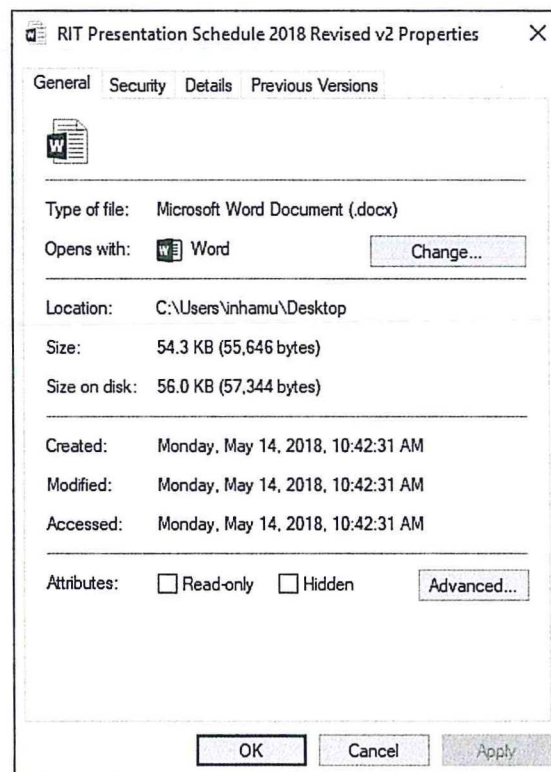


Figure 2.1

c. What is the size of file slack space for the file shown in Figure 2.1 give your answer in KB?

[2]

- d. Outline how you would find the size of the sector for the Windows 10 machine in Figure 2.1 you can give your answer instructions in command line or GUI. [3]
- e. Given that the size of the sectors in the file system shown in Figure 2.1 are 512 Bytes. Find the size of RAM slack created by the file. [4]
- f. Why are RAM slack and file slack important to in Digital Forensics? [3]

Question 3

- a. Explain what the “plain view doctrine” is when it comes to warrants and outline three criteria that must be met for it to hold. [5]
- b. What is chain of custody? Why is it important in a digital forensic investigation? [2]
- c. Give an example of each of the following types of digital forensics cases. For each example, state one source of digital evidence that could be obtained from such a case.
 - i. Criminal case
 - ii. Civil Case
 - iii. Corporate case [3]
- d. State five ways by which an investigator might conduct themselves unprofessionally while working on a case. [5]

Question 4

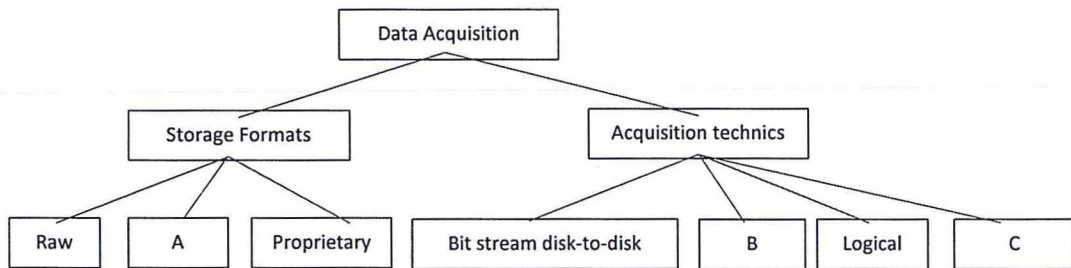
- a. Give an example of a tool used in each of the following digital forensics tool categories. (Do not mention the same tool for every category. Each tool can only be mentioned once.)
 - i. Acquisition
 - ii. Validation and Verification
 - iii. Extraction
 - iv. Reconstruction
 - v. Reporting [5]
- b. State three advantages of using a GUI tool and two of using a command line tool when conduction a digital forensics investigation. [5]

Question 5

- a. Compare Bitmap and metafile graphic images. [4]
- b. What is the meaning of the following graphics terms?
 - i. Pixel
 - ii. Resolution [2]
- c. What three factors determine the quality of raster images? [3]
- d. Give the full names for each of the following standard bitmap image formats.
 - i. .png
 - ii. .jpeg
 - iii. .gif [3]
- e. Outline three ways to detect steganography. [3]

Question 6

- a. The diagram below describes some aspects of data acquisition. Identify the components marked A, B and C and point out one disadvantage of each of the identified components. [6]



- b. With reference to Logical Acquisition and C; how do they differ? [2]
- c. Differentiate between phishing and pharming. [2]
- d. In Email investigations, what is an ESMTTP? How does it help investigators? [2]
- e. Outline three differences of POP3 and IMAP protocols with respect to digital forensics investigations? [3]

