

# DIGITAL EVIDENCE

"Digital evidence is any information of evidentiary value that is stored or transmitted in digital form."





- The increasing incorporation of digital evidence in judicial processes confronts investigators with new challenges and new knowledge.

- The substantive legislation has been updated but not the procedural rules.

- Digital evidence is incorporated into criminal proceedings through traditional means of evidence.

- In unforeseen cases, the principle of freedom of evidence is used.





# CHALLENGES OF DIGITAL EVIDENCE

Growing use of cell phones, cloud computing and increasing storage capacity of smartphones, disks and USB drives.

It forces investigators to conduct proactive research.

Computer-savvy criminals: anti-forensic techniques: encryption, use of Tor browser, TAILS, Whonix, use of cryptocurrencies.

Lack of specific protocols on acquisition, securing and preservation of digital evidence.

Lack of budget to acquire new technological investigation tools and to incorporate more human resources. Lack of knowledge updating.

Transnational character of digital evidence.

---

# CHARACTERISTICS OF DIGITAL EVIDENCE

I. RELEVANCE

II. CONFIABILITY

III. SUFFICIENCY

IS DIGITAL: I.E. A SET OF BITS. MINIMUM UNIT OF INFORMATION (0 or 1)

RESIDES IN A PHYSICAL MEDIUM, BUT IT IS NOT THE PHYSICAL MEDIUM.

INTANGIBLE

HAS METADATA

CAN BE DUPLICATED WITHOUT LIMITS AND ITS COPY WILL BE IDENTICAL TO THE ORIGINAL.



IS VOLATILE

CAN BE EASILY MODIFIED, ALTERED OR DELETED (including remotely)

NEEDS TO BE SAFEGUARDED

MAY BE EVIDENCE OF STORAGE, PROCESSING OR TRAFFIC.



 OECD — Better Policies for Better Lives   
@OECD

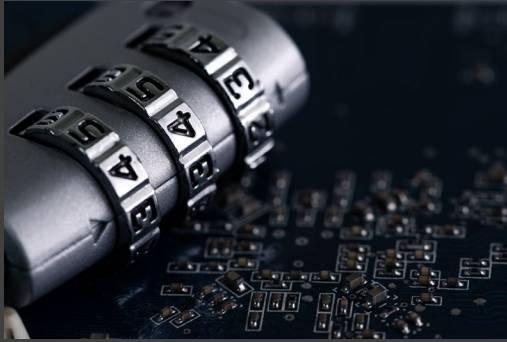
Each participant in the OECD LATIN AMERICA ACADEMY FOR TAX CRIME AND FINANCIAL INVESTIGATIONS course will receive USD 1,000 for attending at OSINT and digital evidence class. 😊

4:17 PM. Oct 29, 2023 · [Twitter for Android](#)

3 Retweets 16 Likes







- **HASH**

It is a mathematical algorithm that transforms any arbitrary block of data into a new series of characters with a fixed length. Regardless of the length of the input data, the output hash value will always have the same length.

Computer  
expertise

Safeguarding  
information  
during  
investigation

HASH (SHA  
1 – 256 -512  
– MD5)

Incorporation  
of documents  
to the process

# METADATA

(It is the data of the data)





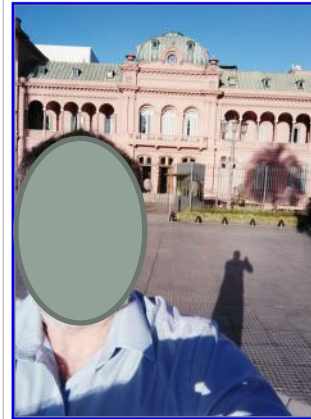
# METADATA IN A DIGITAL PHOTOGRAPH

## Basic Image Information

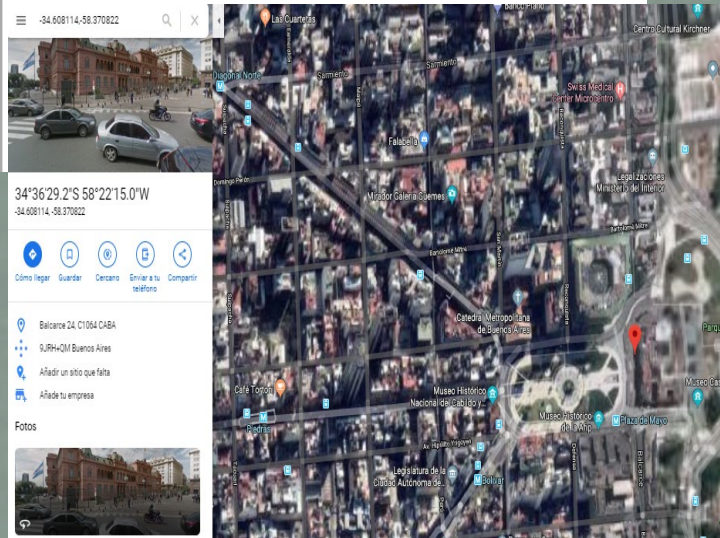
Target file: IMG\_20191127\_183902.jpg

Camera:	Huawei DUB-LX3
Lens:	3 mm
Exposure:	Auto exposure, Program AE, $\frac{1}{1,167}$ sec, f/2, ISO 101
Flash:	none
Date:	<b>November 27, 2019</b> 6:39:04PM (timezone not specified) (2 months, 5 days, 42 minutes, 15 seconds ago, assuming image timezone of 3 hours behind GMT)
Location:	Latitude/longitude: <b>34° 36' 29.2" South, 58° 22' 15" West</b> (-34.608114, -58.370822)  Map via embedded coordinates at: <a href="#">Google</a> , <a href="#">Yahoo</a> , <a href="#">WikiMapia</a> , <a href="#">OpenStreetMap</a> , <a href="#">Bing</a> (also see the Google Maps pane below)  Altitude: 0 meters (0 feet) below sea level Timezone guess from earthtools.org: <b>3 hours behind GMT</b>
File:	<b>2,448 × 3,264 JPEG (8.0 megapixels)</b> 2,232,619 bytes (2.1 megabytes)
Color Encoding:	<b>WARNING:</b> Color space tagged as sRGB, without an embedded color profile. Windows and Mac browsers and apps treat the colors randomly.  Images for the web are most widely viewable when in the sRGB color space and with an embedded color profile. See my <a href="#">Introduction to Digital-Image Color Spaces</a> for more information.

Extracted 240 × 320 17-kilobyte "EXIF:ThumbnailImage" JPG  
Displayed here at 100% ( $\frac{1}{104}$  the area of the original)



Click image to isolate; click this text to show histogram

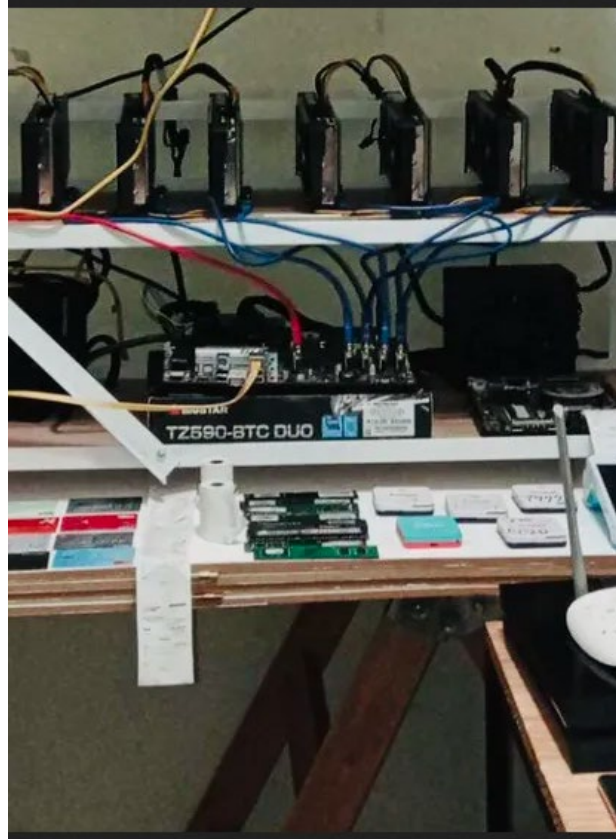




# Sources of digital evidence

---

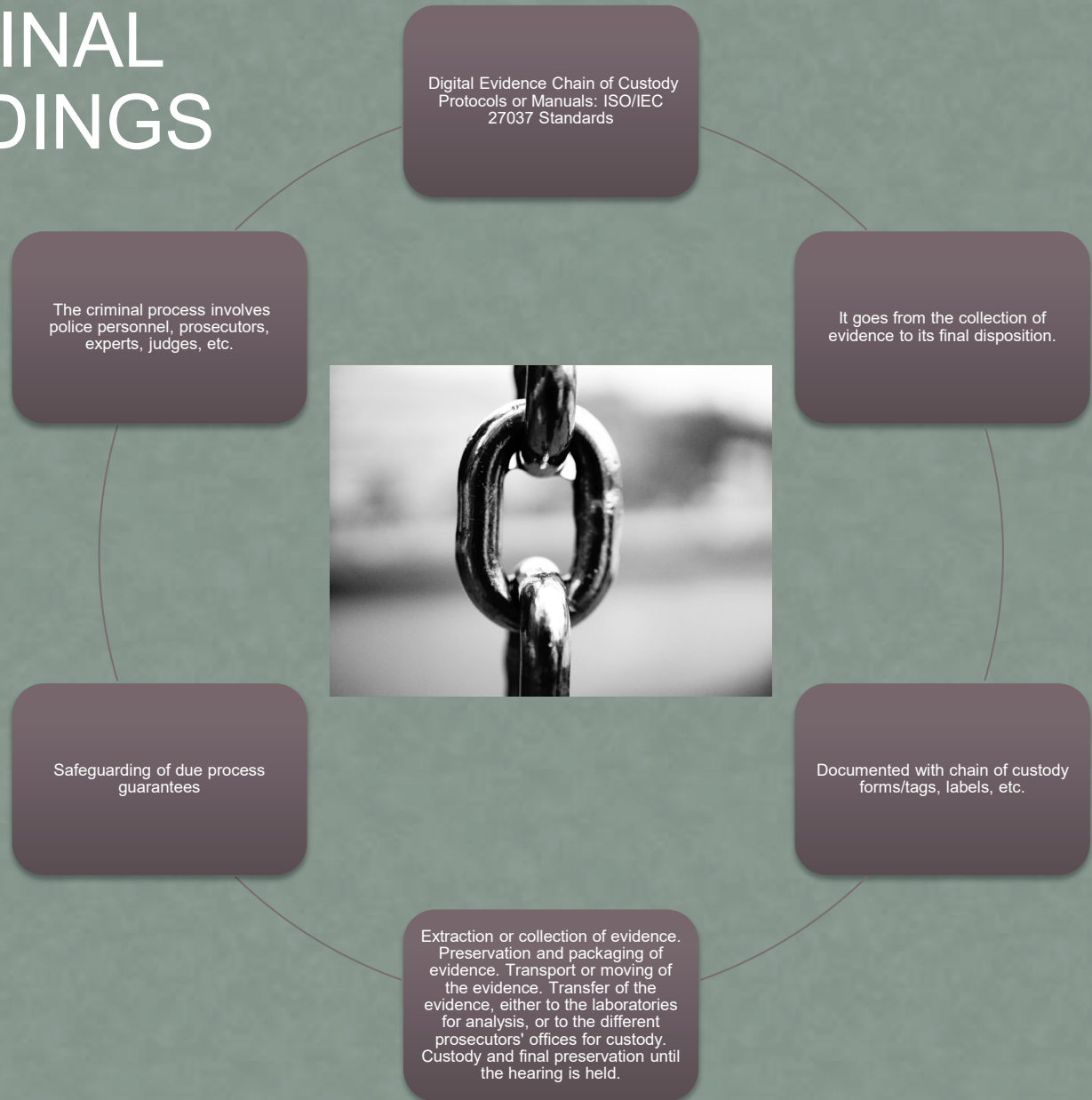




- Not every electronic device stores digital evidence.

# CHAIN OF CUSTODY IN CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS

"A process that tracks the movement of evidence throughout its collection, safeguarding, and analysis lifecycle, documenting each person who handled the evidence, the date/time it was collected or transferred, and the purpose of any transfer." NIST.





# Computer Forensics

---

- The process used to acquire, preserve, analyze and report evidence using scientific methods that are demonstrably reliable, accurate and repeatable, so that they can be used in legal proceedings (NIST -NISTIR 8006).

SOURCES: OPEN COMPUTER SYSTEMS, COMMUNICATION SYSTEM, CONVERGENT COMPUTER SYSTEMS

STORAGE DEVICES:  
FORENSIC IMAGING: BIT BY BIT COPY WITH HASH ASSIGNMENT.CELL PHONES: LOGICAL EXTRACTION, FILE SYSTEM OR PHYSICAL (SIM CARD - REMOVABLE MEMORY).

THE EXPERT CAN PERFORM TASKS IN THE LABORATORY OR AT THE SCENE (MEMORY DUMPS, NETWORK DUMPS, TRIAGE, FORENSIC COPYING).

VOLATILE EVIDENCE: IF THE PC OR LAPTOP IS TURNED ON IT CAN EXTRACT RAM MEMORY, LOGGED USERS, RUNNING PROCESSES, IDENTIFY ENCRYPTION, KEY CONNECTIONS, NETWORK CONFIGURATION.

INITIAL ACTS - ACQUISITION -  
ANALYSIS - DOCUMENTATION  
- PRESENTATION.



CONVENIO DE  
BUDAPEST

ART 14: THE CONVENTION MAY BE APPLIED TO "THE COLLECTION OF ELECTRONIC EVIDENCE OF ANY CRIME".

## IN-COUNTRY EVIDENCE MEASURES

Quick preservation  
of data stored on  
computer media

Storage and quick  
partial disclosure of  
traffic data

Order of submission

Search and seizure

Real-time traffic data  
collection

Content data  
interception

## INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Quick storage

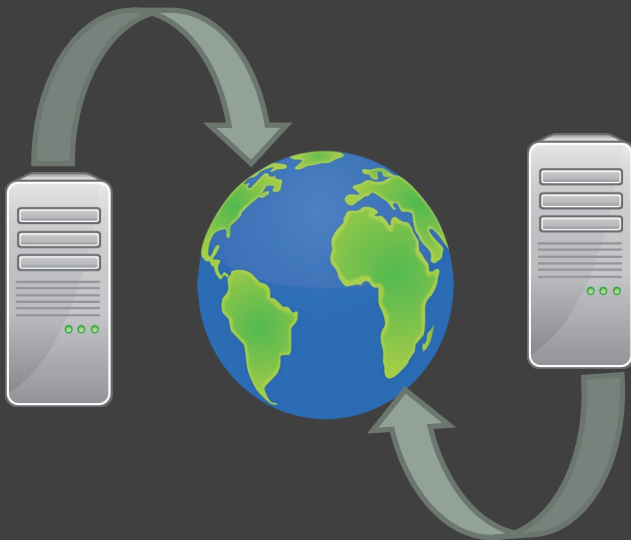
Quick disclosure of  
stored data

Mutual assistance  
regarding access to  
data/traffic and  
content

Cross-border  
access to public or  
consensual data

24/7 Network

- 
- Digital evidence transnationality



- Formal and informal international cooperation (UNCAC, UNTOC, MLAT, 24/7 Network, INTERPOL).

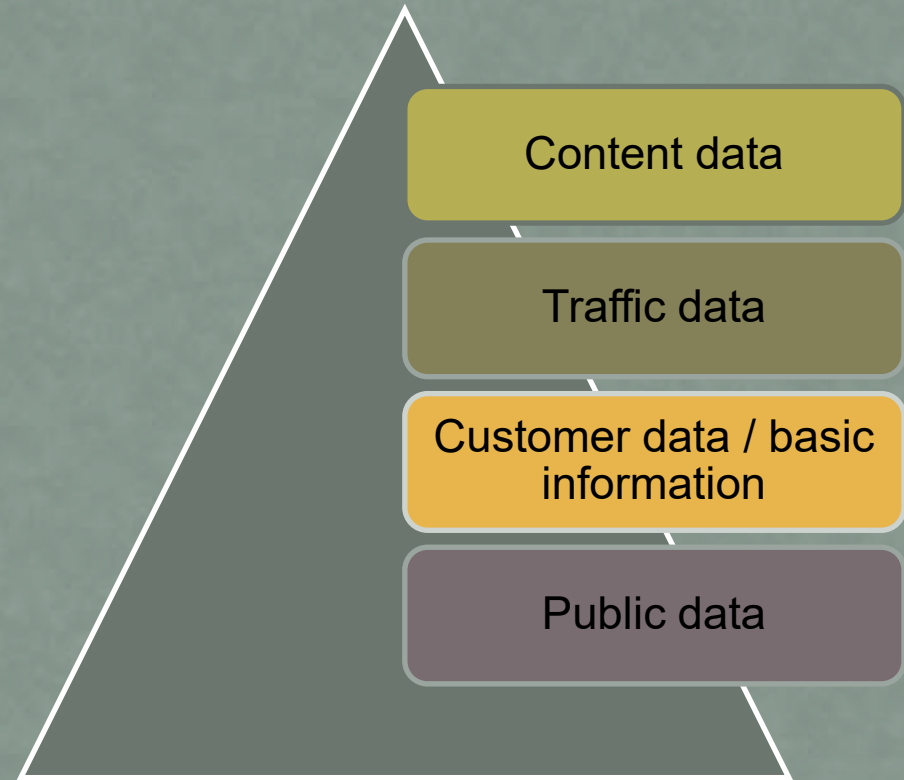
- International case law: "United States vs Microsoft Corp." - Cloud Act - RGDP

- Voluntary cooperation of service providers.

- Second protocol to the Budapest Convention (2022)

---

- DIFFERENT LEVELS OF RIGHTS AFFECTED



As we move up the pyramid, "probable cause" will be required to carry out the evidentiary proceeding, protecting principles such as proportionality, exceptionality, necessity, etc.



# Conservation actions and request for reports

facebook

## Law Enforcement Online Requests



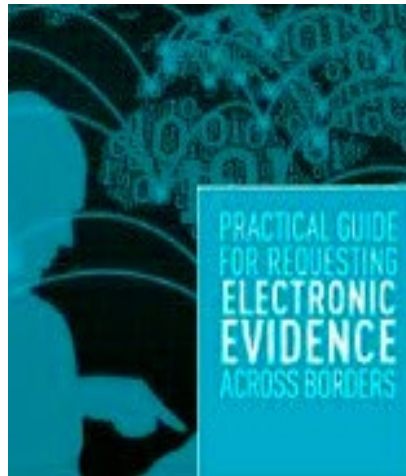
### Request Secure Access to the Law Enforcement Online Request System

We disclose account records solely in accordance with our terms of service and applicable law.

If you are a law enforcement agent or emergency responder who is authorized to gather evidence in connection with an official investigation or in order to investigate an emergency involving the danger of serious physical injury or death, you may request records from Facebook through this system.

☐ I am an authorized law enforcement agent or government employee investigating an emergency, and this is an official request

[Solicitar acceso](#)



## Envíos de requerimientos judiciales Confirme su identidad

Welcome to Twitter's online legal request submission site. You can submit your legal request (e.g., subpoena or court order) for account information or content removal by following the steps below. We also accept emergency disclosure requests from law enforcement through this site. All non-legal requests should be submitted through our [Help Center forms](#).

Si usted es un agente de la policía, un representante gubernamental u otro tipo de entidad externa con la intención de enviar un requerimiento judicial válido, le solicitamos que introduzca su nombre completo y su dirección de correo electrónico oficial, y que confirme su autoridad marcando la casilla que aparece a continuación. No se permite ningún otro uso de este formulario.

Para obtener más información, consulte nuestras [Directrices para agentes de policía](#), el artículo de ayuda [Cómo acceder a tus datos de Twitter](#) y la [Política de privacidad](#) de Twitter.

#### Nombre completo:\*

#### Dirección de correo electrónico oficial:\*

Se enviará a esta dirección de correo electrónico un mensaje que contiene un enlace de autorización para acceder al sitio.

☐ **Afirmo que dispongo de la autoridad legal necesaria para enviar este requerimiento y que su envío constituye un uso permitido de este sistema. \***

[Solicitar acceso](#)

MODERN  
TECHNIQUES OF  
CRIMINAL  
INVESTIGATION

OPEN SOURCE  
INTELLIGENCE

UNDERCOVER DIGITAL  
AGENT

DIGITAL SURVEILLED  
DELIVERY

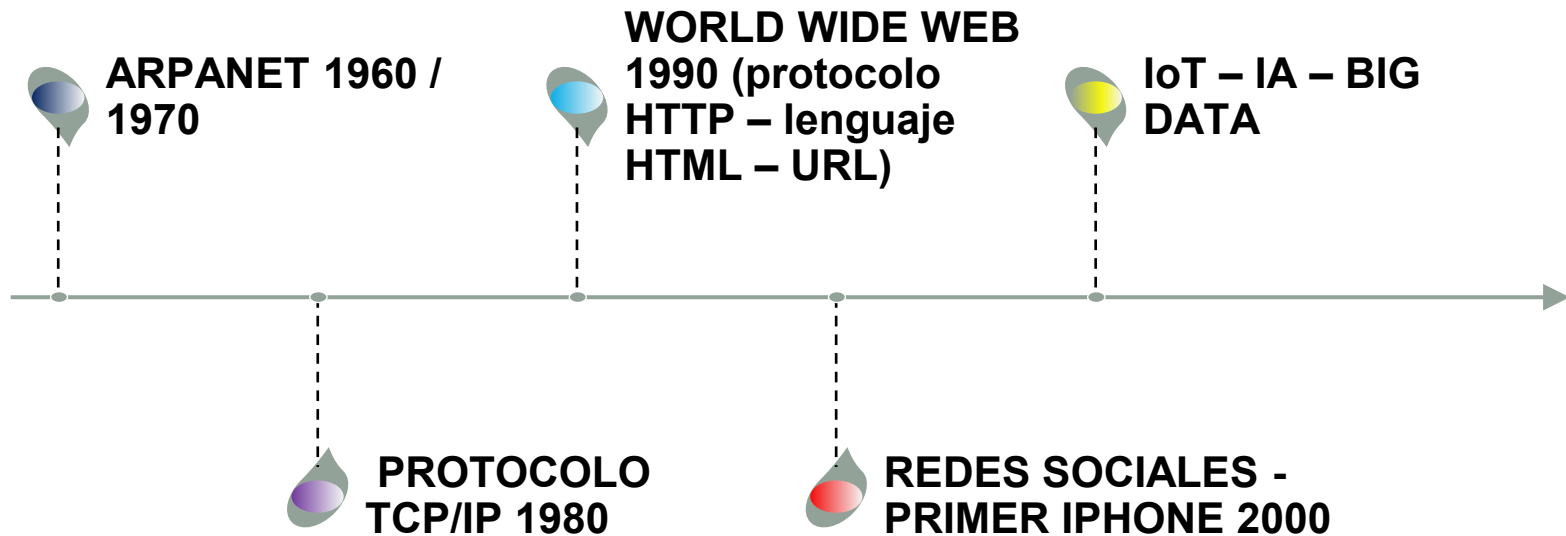
USE OF DRONES

ACOUSTIC CYBER  
SURVEILLANCE / IMAGES

# THE ONLINE EVIDENCE



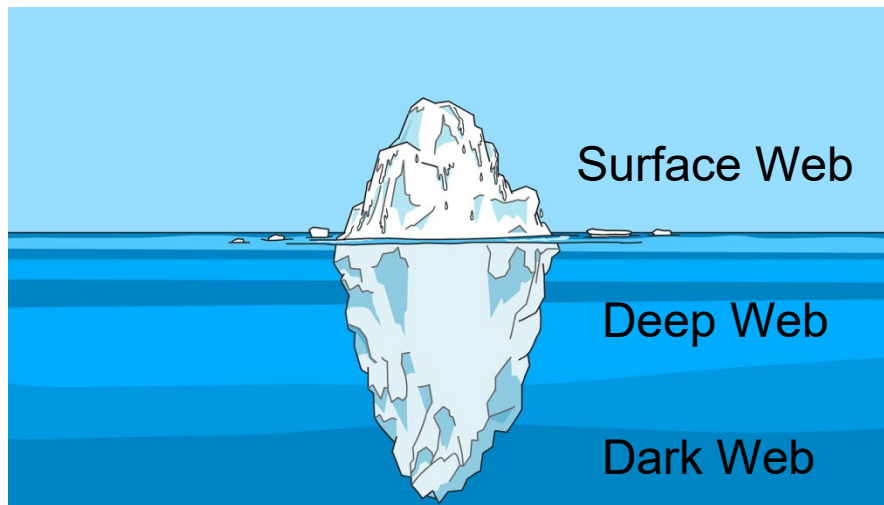
# THE WEB







# Three levels of the Web



## ¿Cuánto valen tus datos en la Darkweb?

Datos de la tarjeta de crédito	6-10\$
Carnets de conducir escaneados	5-25\$
Pasaportes escaneados	6-15\$
Servicios de suscripción	0,5-8\$
Selfie con documentos	40-60\$
Historial Médico	1-30\$
Identificación	0,5-10\$
(nombre completo, fecha nacimiento, n° de la seguridad social, email, móvil...)	kaspersky

<https://www.kaspersky.es/blog/valor-darkweb/24602> (2021)



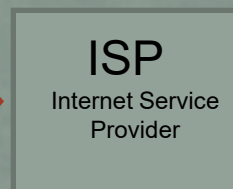


IPV4: 181.46.139.15

IPV6:

1030:0000:0000:0000:0005:0700:100c:348b

- THE IP ADDRESS IDENTIFIES DEVICES CONNECTED TO A NETWORK USING THE IP PROTOCOL.
- IPV4: IP ADDRESSES OF FOUR DECIMAL NUMBERS SEPARATED BY A DOT. MAXIMUM 12 CHARACTERS.
- THERE ARE FOUR BILLION IPV4 ADDRESSES. THAT IS WHY THE IPV6 PROTOCOL STARTED TO BE USED.



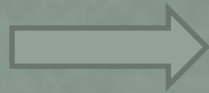
IP 192.168.0.3



IP 192.168.0.2

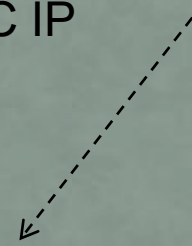


IP 192.168.0.3



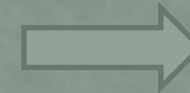
ROUTER

ASSIGNS  
DYNAMIC OR  
STATIC IP

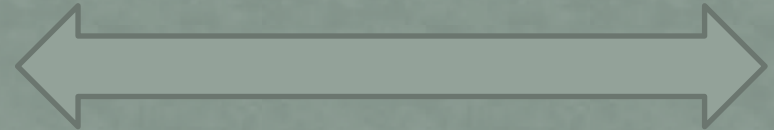


ISP

IP 181.46.139.15



PRIVATE IP



PUBLIC IP

# DOMAIN NAME SYSTEM



A person types in  
his browser:  
www.google.com

DNS  
CACHE  
MEMORY

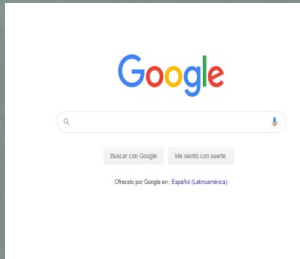


MODEM -  
ROUTER

DNS  
RESOLVER  
(ISP Internet  
service provider)



GOOGLE  
server  
IP 172.217.3.196



Server sends the web  
page to the browser

Servers DNS (Raíz o Root  
Server, 1er Nivel o TLD  
Server y 2do Level o  
Authoratative Name  
Server)



\*DNS SERVERS ARE LIKE TELEPHONE  
DIRECTORIES THAT ALLOW TO KNOW  
THE IP ASSIGNED TO EACH  
DOMAIN. Google.com = IP  
172.217.3.196





# HTTPS :// WWW. OECD. ORG

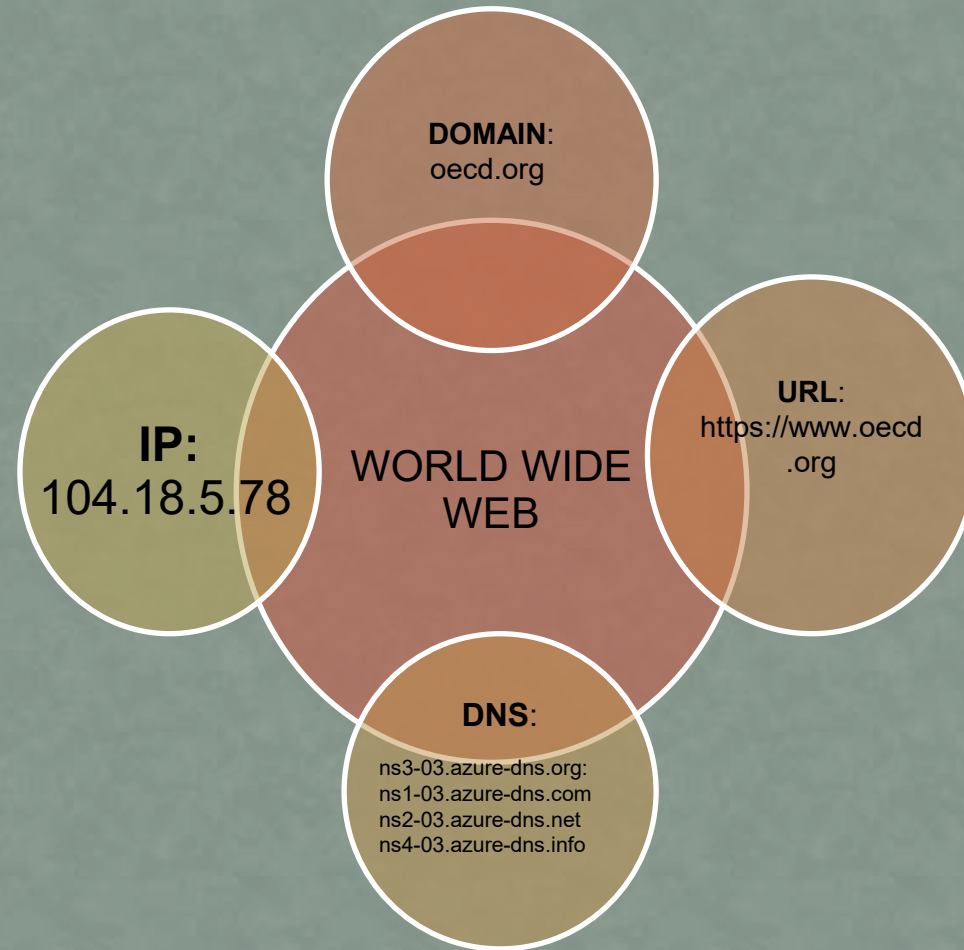
Internet Protocol Subdomain

2do level domain

1er level domain  
TLD



<b>DomainTools</b> PROFILE CONNECT MONITOR SUPPORT Whois Lookup	
Home > Whois Lookup > Oecd.org	
<b>Whois Record for Oecd.org</b>	
Domain Profile	
Registrar	Network Solutions, LLC IANA ID: 2 URL: http://www.networksolutions.com Whois Server: whois.networksolutions.com domain.operations@web.com (p) +1.877.722.8662
Registrar Status	clientTransferProhibited
Dates	10,541 days old Created on 1994-12-13 Expires on 2029-12-12 Updated on 2023-03-23
Name Servers	NS1-03.AZURE-DNS.COM (has 476,736 domains) NS2-03.AZURE-DNS.NET (has 256 domains) NS3-03.AZURE-DNS.ORG (has 161 domains) NS4-03.AZURE-DNS.INFO (has 58 domains)
IP Address	104.18.4.78 - 6 other sites hosted on this server
IP Location	 Noord-holland - Amsterdam - Cloudflare Inc.
ASN	 AS13335 CLOUDFLARENET, US (registered Jul 14, 2010)
Domain Status	Registered And No Website
IP History	95 changes on 95 unique IP addresses over 18 years
Hosting History	5 changes on 3 unique name servers over 14 years
Whois Record ( last updated on 2023-10-23 )	



# WEB CONNECTION



PROXY - VPN

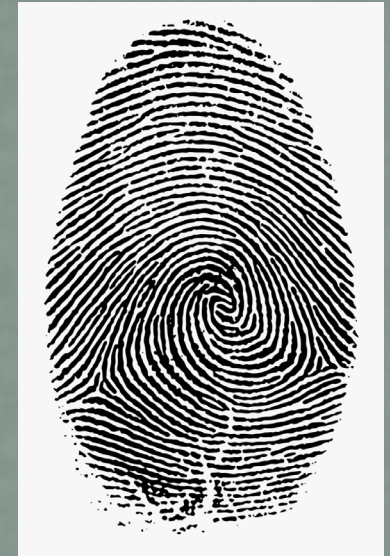


TOR BROWSER

# The browser's footprint


Websites can identify the public IP and perform tracking through cookies.

The information sent by your browser can make it unique and identifiable among millions of Internet users (e.g. browser type, operating system, screen resolution, fonts used).



<https://coveryourtracks.eff.org>


<https://whoer.net/es>





PrivacyTests.org


News

About









No. 73

Open-source tests of web browser privacy.

Updated 2023-10-23

Desktop browsers

Desktop private modes

iOS browsers

Android browsers

Nightly builds

Nightly private modes

✓ = Passed privacy test


✗ = Failed privacy test

— = No such feature

(Click anywhere for more info.)


Desktop Browsers

(default settings)




Brave

1.59




Chrome

118.0




Edge

118.0




Firefox

118.0




Librewolf

118.0




Mullvad

13.0




Opera

103.0




Safari

17.0




Tor

13.0



Unguarded

117.0



Vivaldi

6.2

State Partitioning tests

Which browsers isolate websites to prevent them from sharing data to track you?

Alt-Svc	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	—	—	✓	✓
blob	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗
BroadcastChannel	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗
CacheStorage	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	—	✗	✓	—	✓	✗
cookie (HTTP)	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗
cookie (JS)	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗
CookieStore	✓	✗	✗	—	—	—	✗	—	—	✓	✗
CSS cache	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗

# Some recommendations before starting an open source investigation on the Internet.

