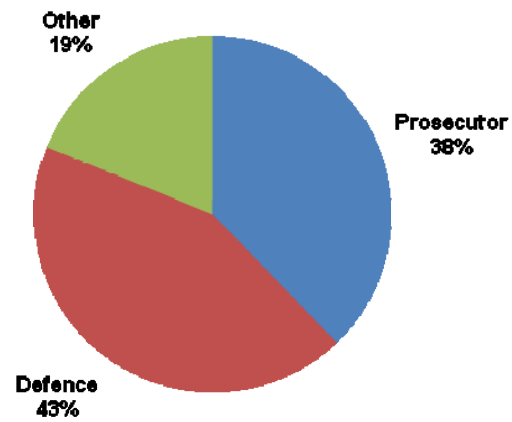
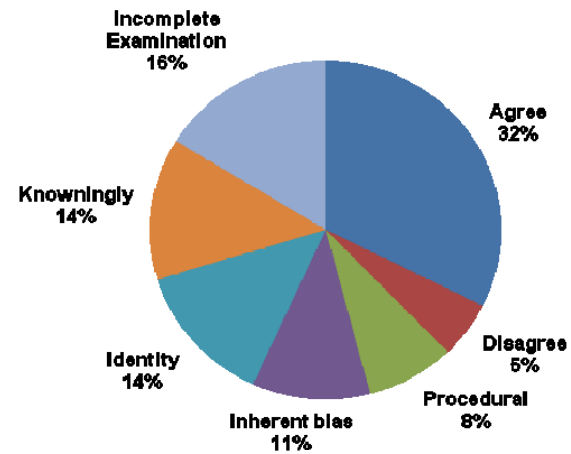


# Statistics from my expert-witness practice

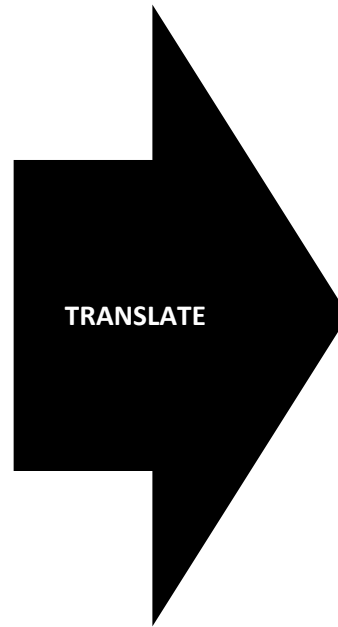
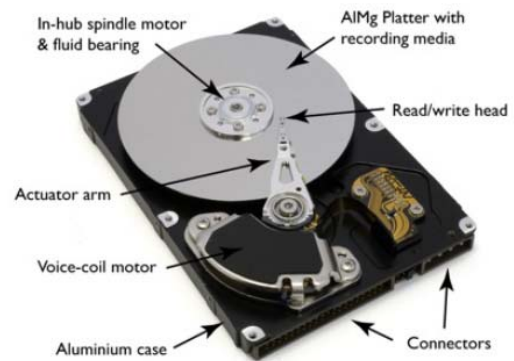
## Instructing party (criminal)



## Opinion of Police examination (criminal)



NOTE: Excludes current cases



1. RELIABLE

2. RELEVANT

3. SUFFICIENT

and

4. UNDERSTOOD by lawyers,  
judges and other lay people

## Example from a fraud matter

US\$
1,000,000
1,500,000
1,000,000

**Excel**



US\$		
1		
1	500	
1		

**Lotus123**

US\$
1,000,000
1,500,000
1,000,000

**Excel**

US\$		
1	000	000
1	500	000
1	000	000

**OpenOffice**

US\$		
1		
1	500	
1		

**Lotus123**

# Choosing an Expert

## ❑ Qualifications

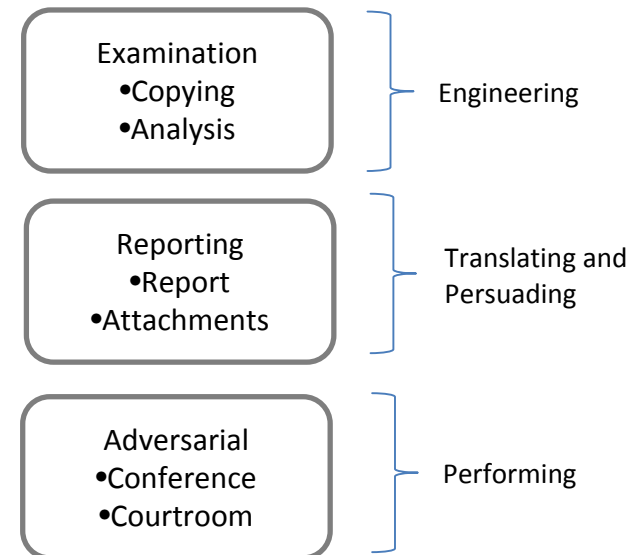
- Academic qualifications
- Match area of expertise
  - Will the Expert let themselves be taken outside of their expertise?
- Credibility
  - Can the Expert be more than a “technician”?
  - Has the Expert got Courtroom experience?
- Access to sensitive material

## ❑ Suitable facilities and tools

- Have the tools been properly licensed?
- Is the evidence properly stored?

## ❑ Cost

- \$200-\$550/hr
- Copying a computer ~2hrs
- Analysing a computer ~2 days
- Writing a report ~1 day per computer
- Allow time for arranging to get the evidence



# Reliability

- **Reliable people**
  - The accused and other witnesses
  - The computer forensic expert him or herself
  - The jury
- **Reliable process**
  - Tools
  - Methods
- **Reliable evidence**
  - Has the computer produced reliable records?
  - Mitigating factors (e.g. The “unknown hacker defence”)



# An increasingly common scenario?



**Barrister:** So Mr X, are you in the habit of lying?

Mr X: No.

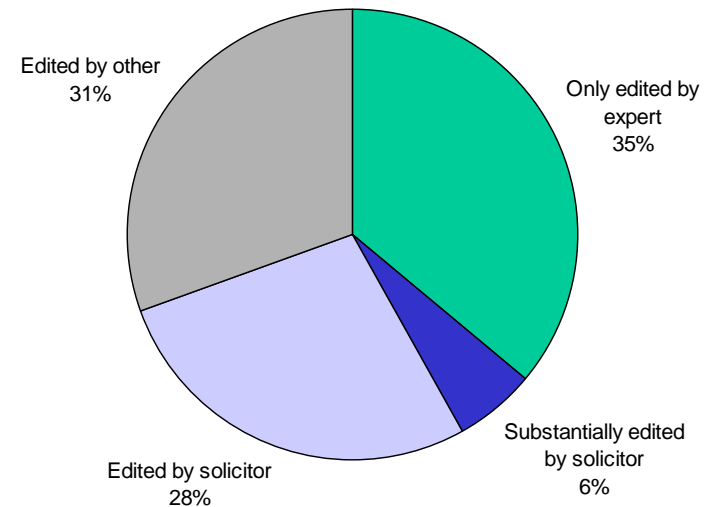
**Barrister:** Then how do you explain these....

PRODUCES POSTINGS FROM INTERNET (evidence regarding the credibility of a witness in relevant)

Although remember, just because someone publishes something it does not always mean it is so (including pictures and video)

# Expert Witnesses

- A survey of 244 Australian judges in 2005 by the Institute of Judicial Administration found the judges believed that the most important problem with expert evidence is that it is partisan:
  - 27% said that expert witnesses were often biased
  - 65% said they were occasionally biased
  - One judge commented: "Bias is almost inevitable given that the expert is paid for by one party and only called if his/her evidence helps the party's case. Experts frequently slant evidence in favour of the litigant on whose behalf evidence is given."
- "I have little faith in experts' reports which are really the work of solicitors/counsel....I cannot imagine any other reality in an adversarial system"
- Sample of 200 experts reports in civil registry
  - Electronic submission
  - Check of document properties and metadata
  - Imaged reports ignored





# Reliable tools don't have to be expensive

	My cheap kit	My mid-range kit	Enterprise Kit
Size of Job	Up to 10 computers	20+ computers 1million documents	Large corporate So far ~370m documents
Web 2.0 Capture	n/a	\$20 per-seat	\$5 per-seat
Computer forensic	\$400	\$5,000	\$8,000
OCR	\$300	\$500	\$5,000
Text searching	\$0	\$6,000	\$20,000
Voice-to-text	\$300	\$5,000	\$60,000
Face Recognition	Free		\$150,000
Voice Identification	Free		\$200,000
Video processing	\$400	\$1000	n/a
Visualisation	Free		
Productions	\$4-5 per page	\$10,000	\$50,000 4c per page

# Is the copying/searching process reliable?

Tapes fails to write/read/restore ~20% of the time

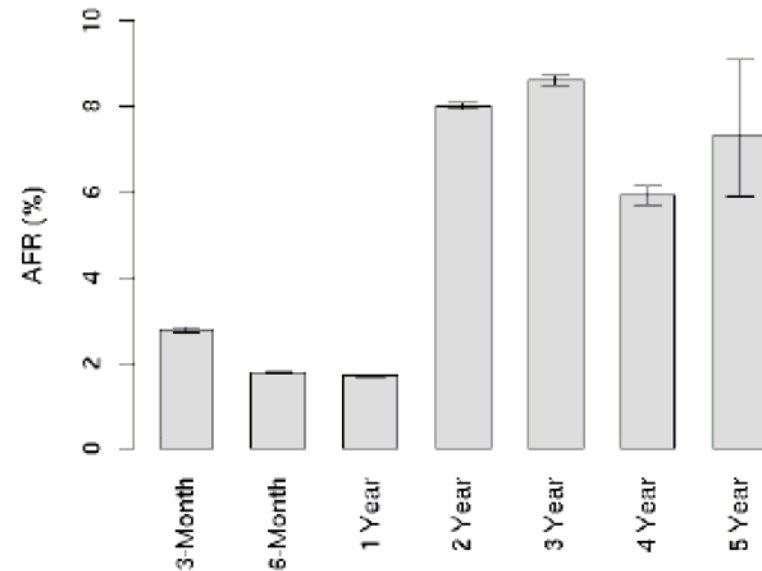
Sequential search of file system fails to read 1 in 6 million files (typically)

OCR 98% reliable in better implementations

Permutations and representations of common words rely on corporate lexicon

Of a sample of 1.2m and another of 150m+ documents:

- ~5% of attachments to e-mail were encrypted
- 1.5% contained graphical versions of responsive text
- 0.5% of recognised formats were unable to be opened
- 2% contained responsive text in metadata that would not have been searched by a human
- ~0.05% of speech was responsive



\*\* Pinheiro et al (2007) Failure Trends in a Large Disk Drive Population

# The “unknown hacker defence”

- ❑ Not good enough to merely assert: “an unknown hacker could have done it”
- ❑ Need to find indicator that it is a reasonable assertion:
  - Malware
  - Peer-to-peer network (e.g. Torrents)
- ❑ Legal insertion of malware:
  - When was interception authorised? (e.g. ASIO warrant)
  - Becoming commonly used amongst teenagers and private investigators (I’m not so sure that’s legal?)
- ❑ Capability:
  - Insert/extract files
  - Use programs
  - Capture keystrokes (e.g. Passwords)
  - Turn ON/OFF camera
  - Turn ON/OFF microphone



Name	Source	Detected As	Detection Type	Status	Date and Time	Application	Client ID
CDI1131.jpg	H:\uncas\export\Item7\untitled2\F\... 2	Malware	Malware	Cleaned	23/01/2011	C:\Windows	G... 1.0
CDI1131.jpg	H:\uncas\export\Item7\untitled2\F\... 2	Malware	Malware	Cleaned	23/01/2011	C:\Windows	G... 1.0
CDI1131.jpg	H:\uncas\export\Item7\untitled2\F\... 2	Malware	Malware	Cleaned	23/01/2011	C:\Windows	G... 1.0
Path.exe	H:\uncas\export\Item38\C:\New folder (8)\...	Generic.dlp	Trojan	Deleted	23/01/2011	C:\Windows	G... 1.0
op071_m...	H:\uncas\export\Item38\C:\New folder (7)\QUOPRES 8.01 ML_XFORCE\GN	Generic.Down	Trojan	Deleted	23/01/2011	C:\Windows	G... 1.0
tryD10 v1.5...	H:\uncas\export\Item38\C:\New folder (7)	Generic.dlp	Trojan	Deleted	23/01/2011	C:\Windows	G... 1.0
Path.exe	H:\uncas\export\Item38\C:\New folder (10)\WV\FAR crack	Generic.dlp	Trojan	Deleted	23/01/2011	C:\Windows	G... 1.0
kygen.exe	H:\uncas\export\Item38\C:\New folder (10)\Quak 8.2\Kygen	Generic.Down	Trojan	Deleted	23/01/2011	C:\Windows	G... 1.0

# Anti-forensics

- In layman’s terms: “Cleaning up after yourself”
- Internet is replete with instructional material
  - Having the tools on the computer is a good indicator
  - Having the instructions on the computer is a good indicator of behaviour
- Popular software includes:
  - CC-cleaner (most common one I see)
  - Web-washer/E-mail washer
  - Evidence Eliminator
  - Glaries Utilities
- The tools are not reliable...in my experience, even when the above software has been used, useful data is commonly recoverable





# Is the metadata consistent?

❑ Metadata is data about data. It can be stored:

- internally (i.e. Within a file); or
- externally

❑ Many computer forensic examiners rely on metadata stored in the File Allocation Table

- Created date
- Last modified date
- Last accessed date

❑ Common sources of metadata:

- Email
- Microsoft documents
- Photographs (EXIF)



- Hidden Information (PowerPoint)
- Your name (All)
- Your initials (All)
- Your company or organization name (All)
- The name of your computer (All)
- The name of the network server or hard disk where you saved the document (All)
- Other file properties and summary information (All)
- Non-visible portions of embedded OLE objects (All)
- The names of previous authors (All)
- Document revisions (Word, Excel)
- Document versions (Word)
- Template information (Word, PowerPoint)
- Hidden text (Word, Excel)
- Hidden Cells (Excel)
- Personalized views (Excel)
- Comments (All)
- Globally Unique Identifiers (GUIDs) (All)

- Generator (All)
- Title (All)
- Description (All)
- Subject (All)
- Keywords (All)
- Initial Creator (All)
- Creator (All)
- Printed By (All)
- Creation Date and Time (All)
- Modification Date and Time (All)
- Print Date and Time (All)
- Document Template (All)
- Language (All)
- Editing Duration (All)
- User-defined Metadata (All)
- Document Statistics (All)