

UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM AND ENERGY STUDIES**End Semester Examination, December 2017****Program: B.Tech. (CSE), LL.B. (Hons.) Cyber Laws****Semester – XI****Subject (Course): IT Forensic and Electronic Evidence Law****Max Marks : 100****Course Code: LLBL 661****Duration: 3 Hrs****No. of page/s: 3**

SECTION A: (5*2=10)**Define the following terms in not more than 2 sentences.**

- 1. Electronic Evidence**
- 2. Document**
- 3. Mobile forensics**
- 4. Electronic Signature**
- 5. Bit Stream Image**

SECTION B: (2*10=20)

1. Digital evidence and the computers and electronic devices on which it is stored is fragile and sensitive. Considering this fact, the court in certain cases has prescribed special techniques/principles to be followed while dealing with electronic evidence. Explain, in the light of Dharambir v. Central Bureau of Investigation.

2. The technological advancements in the country have lead to a lot of changes in all walks of life, the procedural law is no exception to this. Discuss with the help of relevant case laws,

the recognition of use of technology in recording the evidence of witness by video conferencing.

SECTION C: (2*10=20)

- 1. Do you think that there are a lot of hurdles in the field of Cybercrime investigations and Digital forensics? If yes, illustrate some of those challenges.**
- 2. List out some of the useful tools to be at your hand in a variety of situations while performing cybercrime investigation.**

SECTION D: (2*25=50)

- 1. The Supreme Court, has reiterated in a number of cases that any electronic record in the form of secondary evidence cannot be admitted in evidence unless a certificate under Section 65B (4) of the Evidence Act is produced. One of the important judgement states that, “an electronic record by way of secondary evidence shall not be admitted in evidence unless the requirements under Section 65B are satisfied. Thus, in the case of CD, VCD, chip, etc., the same shall be accompanied by the certificate in terms of the concerned Section.” Explain, the need, importance and contents of the abovementioned certificate.**
- 2. The chain of custody may determine whether the evidence is competent and, therefore, whether it is admissible. Reports and results are based on specimens that must be shown to be free of tampering before they can be allowed into evidence and/or used as a basis for testimony. The chain of custody used to authenticate evidence can be done by written documentation with the use of a single form or multiple forms including receipts. Consider yourself in a position where you have collected a mobile phone as an electronic evidence, a Mobile Device Collection/ Chain of Custody form.**

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SECTION A: (5*2=10)

Define the following terms in not more than 2 sentences.

- 1. Electronic Record**
- 2. Electronic Document**
- 3. Network forensics**
- 4. Digital Signature**
- 5. Hash function**

SECTION B: (2*10=20)

1. Do you think that there are a lot of hurdles in the field of Cybercrime investigations and Digital forensics? If yes, illustrate some of those challenges.

2. List out some of the useful tools to be at your hand in a variety of situations while performing cybercrime investigation.

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1. 2. The chain of custody may determine whether the evidence is competent and, therefore, whether it is admissible. Reports and results are based on specimens that must be shown to be free of tampering before they can be allowed into evidence and/or used as a basis for testimony. The chain of custody used to authenticate evidence can be done by written documentation with the use of a single form or multiple forms including receipts. Consider yourself in a position where you have collected a mobile phone as an electronic evidence, a Mobile Device Collection/ Chain of Custody form.

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