KHMELNYTSKYI NATIONAL UNIVERSITY

APPROVED
Dean of IT Faculty
_____Tetiana HOVORUSHCHENKO
"__29__" ____August____ 2025

WORKING PROGRAMME OF THE EDUCATIONAL COMPONENT

Digital Forensics

Field of study F – Information technology

Major F5 – Cyber Security and Information Protection

Educational program – Cyber Security and Information Protection

Course status: optional, professional training course

Faculty – Information Technologies

Department – Cyber Security

Study mode	Total load		Number of hours						Semester control form
			Contact Hours					Independent Work (incl. Individual tasks)	
	ECTS credits	Hours	Total	Lectures	Laboratory works	Practical classes	Seminar classes		pass/ fail test
F	8	240	66	32	34			174	+

The working program is based on the Educational and Professional Program "Cybersecurity and information protection" within the specialty F5 "Cybersecurity and information protection".

Program's author _____ Victor CHESHUN

Approved at the meeting of the Department of Cybersecurity
Minutes No. 1 dated August 29, 2025

Head of the Department _____ Yurii KLOTS

Khmelnytskyi 2025

DIGITAL FORENSICS

Type of discipline	Selective
Educational level	Second (master's)
Language of teaching	English
Number of ECTS credits	8
Forms of obtaining education	Full-time

Learning outcomes. A student who has successfully completed the study of the discipline must: know the theoretical foundations and modern information technologies of analysis and collection of digital forensic information; be able to apply the methods of digital forensics; examine data and identify data sources; be able to receive and describe digital evidence; apply methods of authentication of digital evidence; be able to compare and contrast digital evidence and traditional evidence to establish differences between them; use and critically analyze digital forensics process models; apply national and international regulatory acts in the field of information security to investigate internal and external incidents; apply standards and best practices related to digital evidence in digital forensics; to have the basic concepts, methods and tools of digital forensics; possess the skills of collecting and analyzing digital forensic information, methods of authentication of digital evidence; have the ability to independently master new methods and technologies of cybercrime investigation and cybercrime prevention.

Content of the academic discipline. Fundamentals of digital forensics. Digital forensics of operating systems. Computer crimes and incidents. Investigating digital crimes. Operative and investigative measures and investigative actions. Collection and classification of evidence. Examination of evidence. International Organization for Computer Evidence. The use of regulatory and legal support in digital forensics.

Planned classroom work: the number of classroom hours is not less than 1/3 of the total number of hours planned for studying the discipline.

Teaching methods: verbal, visual and interactive (lectures); practical (laboratory works); explanatory and illustrative and research (independent work).

Forms of evaluation of learning results: protection of laboratory works, testing.

Semester control form: credit.

Educational resources:

1. Digital Forensics Basics: A Practical Guide Using Windows OS/ Edited by Nihad A. Hassan. New York, 2019. 335 p.
2. Виявлення та розслідування кіберзлочинів: навчально-методичний посібник /О.А. Самойленко. Одеса, 2020. 112 с.
3. Кіберзлочини в Україні (кримінально-правова характеристика): навч. посіб. Луцьк: СПД Гадяк Ж. В. друкарня «Волиньполіграф»™, 2019. 304 с.
4. Digital Forensics / Edited by André Årnes. John Wiley & Sons Ltd, 2018. 336 p.
5. Cybercrime: University Module Series, Teaching Guide/ United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. Vienna, United Nations, Doha Declaration, 2019. 453 p.
6. Hemdan, E.ED., Manjaiah, D. An efficient digital forensic model for cybercrimes investigation in cloud computing. Multimed Tools Appl 80, 14255–14282 (2021).
7. Solanke, A.A., Biasiotti, M.A. Digital Forensics AI: Evaluating, Standardizing and Optimizing Digital Evidence Mining Techniques. Künstl Intell 36, 143–161 (2022).
8. MOODLE - modular learning environment. Access to the resource: https://msn.khmnu.edu.ua/ .
9. University electronic library. Access to the resource: http://library.khmnu.edu.ua/ .

Teacher: Ph.D., associate professor Cheshun V.M.

INTRODUCTION

The discipline "Digital Forensics" is an optional component of the professional training of masters in the field of information technologies in the specialty "Cybersecurity", which covers modern approaches to the disclosure and interpretation of electronic data in the process of accumulating digital evidence, as well as to the preservation of any evidence in its original form under the time of conducting a structured investigation through the collection, identification and verification of digital information in order to reconstruct past events.

The purpose of discipline. Formation of a system of knowledge and understanding of the basic concepts and methods of digital forensics, skills of collecting digital forensic information using open source tools from Windows and Linux operating systems, specialized software and technical means.

Subject of discipline. Fundamentals of digital forensics, digital forensics of operating systems; computer crimes and incidents, investigations, investigative measures and investigative actions, collection and classification of evidence, examination of evidence, international organization for computer evidence, use of regulatory and legal support in digital forensics.

Tasks of the discipline. To form knowledge about the principles underlying digital forensics, methods and means of searching for digital evidence, technologies for investigating cybercrimes. The study of the discipline should ensure the acquisition of competencies and the achievement of learning outcomes:

competences:

KZ 1. Ability to apply knowledge in practical situations

KZ 2. Knowledge and understanding of the subject area and understanding of the profession

KZ 4. The ability to identify, pose and solve problems in a professional direction.

Professional competences

CF 4. Ability to design, implement, support information networks and resources, security of information technologies (including cloud technologies and applications), as well as security of business/operational processes in order to ensure the functioning of information and communication systems in accordance with the established strategy and policy information security and/or cyber security of the organization.

learning outcomes:

RN 1. To use the results of independent search, analysis and synthesis of information from various sources for the effective solution of specialized tasks of professional activity.

RN 2. To adapt in the conditions of frequent changes in the technologies of professional activity, to predict the final result.

RN 3. To solve the problems of protection of information processed in information and telecommunication systems, using modern methods and means of cryptographic protection of information.

RN 4. To solve the problems of software code analysis for the presence of possible threats.

RN 5. Use modern software and hardware of information and communication technologies.

RN 6. Solve the problems of collection, preservation, analysis and interpretation of digital evidence.

A student who has successfully completed the study of the discipline must: be able to apply the methods of digital forensics; examine data and identify data sources; receive and describe digital evidence; apply methods of authentication of digital evidence; compare and contrast digital evidence and traditional evidence to establish the differences between them; use and critically analyze digital forensics process models; apply national and international regulatory acts in the field of information security to investigate internal and external incidents in the field of cyber security; apply standards and best practices related to digital evidence in digital forensics. to have the basic concepts, methods and tools of digital forensics; skills of collecting and analyzing digital forensic information; methods of authentication of digital evidence; the ability to independently master new methods and technologies of cybercrime investigation and prevention.

COURSE CREDIT STRUCTURE

Name of the topic	Number of hours allocated to:		
	lectures	laboratory work	independent work
Topic 1. Introduction to Digital Forensics Science (DFS)	4	4	21
Topic 2. Basics of computer literacy of a DFC specialist	4	4	21
Topic 3. Evidence of digital forensics	2	4	11
Topic 4. Crime scene	8	8	42
Topic 5. Digital forensic sub domains	8	8	42
Topic 6. Anti-forensics	4	6	21
Topic 7. Examination and analysis	2	-	16
In total:	**32**	**34**	**174**

EDUCATIONAL DISCIPLINE PROGRAM

Content of the lecture course

Number lectures	List of lecture topics, their annotations	Number of hours
Topic 1. Introduction to Digital Forensics Science (DFS)		
1	**Introduction to Digital Forensics.** 1. Introduction to digital forensics 2. Definition of digital forensics 3. Science of digital forensics 4. Communities in the field of digital forensics 5. Digital Forensics, Cyber Forensics or Computer Forensics? 1. 6. Definition of digital forensics - parasitic myths and influence of media. Lit.: [1] c.3-17, c.33-39, c.57-61; [22] c.29-70.	2
2	**Basic concepts and definitions of digital forensics.** 1. The context of digital forensics 2. Measures of cyber forensics 3. Digital forensics in different contexts 4. Scientific approach in digital forensics 5. Summary by topic 1 Lit.: [6] c.26-50; [7] c.17-27.	2
Topic 2. Basics of computer literacy of a DFC specialist		
3	**Hard drives are a physical and logical organization** 1. Basics of computer literacy - learning goals 2. The main types of discs 3. Hard Disk Drive (HDD) vs. Solid State Drive (SSD) 4. Hard disk structures (HDD) 5. Calculation of storage capacity 6. Hard disk addressing Lit.: [2] c.153-156.	2
4	**Disk partitioning** 1. Partition or division of the disk into sections and types of formats	2

	2. The main table of sections 3. Partition type codes, partition type hex codes 4. Disk partitioning options 5. Hidden sections 6. Host Protected Area (HPA) 7. Disk Configuration Overlay (DCO) Lit.: [2] c.156-159	
5	**Boot process** 1. Boot process – basic concepts 2. Boot process – format for older versions (Legacy) 3. The boot process is UEFI 4. Boot process – Windows UEFI 5. The loading process is POST 6. Windows boot process 7. Linux boot process 8. Unix boot process 9. Mac OS boot process Lit.: [2] c.159-190.	2

Topic 3. Evidence of digital forensics		
6	**Evidence location and types** 1. Types of digital evidence 2. Location of evidence 3. Location of evidence - e-mail 4. Location of evidence - printers 5. Location of evidence – Roku devices, Fire Sticks media players 6. Location of evidence - routers (routers) 7. Evidence location – Raspberry Pi (single board computers) 8. Geolocation 9. Photos and videos 10. EXIF (Exchangeable Image File Format) [Metadata] 11. Location of iPhone 12. IP geolocation 13. Locations by social networks 14. Geolocation tags for social networks 15. Location of cell towers Lit.: [2] c.13-48; [5]	2
Topic 4. Crime scene		
7	**The principle of exchange and collection of evidence at the crime scene** 1. The principle of exchange 2. What is a crime scene? 3. Evidence 4. Principles of forensic science 5. Discovery of digital (electronic) evidence 6. Procedures to be followed at a crime scene 7. Checklist justified from the point of view of criminology 8. Sets for the work of a forensic expert on the road Lit.: [2] c.61-84.	2
8	**Digital (electronic) evidence** 1. Digital (electronic) evidence 2. Removal and preservation of evidence 3. Evidence on the computer 4. Evidence on the phone 5. Evidence in cloud storage 6. Evidence in the network 7. Investigative Environment (IE) 8. IE - Techniques 9. IE – Daubert Reasoning 10. IE – Tools 11. IE - Technologies 12. IE - Automation 13. IE – Planning Lit.: [2] c.39-40; [10] c.33-64	2
9	**Digital forensics tools** 1. A brief overview of digital forensics tools 2. Hardware write blockers 3. Software write blockers 4. Why images/images are used 5. Bit-by-bit copy (bit stream copy) vs. backup copy 6. Forensic image (image): Physical disk 7. Forensic image (image) of a logical volume	2

	8. MD5 hash function for data image (image) integrity 9. Overview of imaging software 10. Image creation software – FTK Imager 11. Mobile systems for the work of a field forensic expert (MFS) 12. Requirements for disk imaging tools 1. 13. Sets for the work of a forensic expert on the move Lit.: [3] c.19-33	
10	**Examination** 1. Forensic thinking 2. Chronology of events within the framework of the investigation 3. MAC times (parts of file system metadata) 4. Organization of the investigation 5. Questions within the framework of the investigation 6. Model of evidence examination in digital forensics 7. Questions within the framework of the investigation - Requests/Requests 8. Windows registry 9. HKEY_CLASSES_ROOT 10. Registry tools 11. The ntuser.dat and index.dat files 12. Proceedings management tools Lit.: [2] c.61-84; [10] c.164-267	2
	Topic 5. Digital forensic sub domains	
11	**Host forensics** 1. Forensics of hosts - objects 2. Host forensics 3. Forensics of hosts - virtual machines Lit.: [2] c. 275-314 ; [4] c. 119-131	2
12	**E-mail forensics** 1. Forensics of e-mail and instant messages - introduction 2. Forensics of e-mail and instant messages 3. E-mail investigation	2
13	**Network forensics** 1. What is network forensics? 2. Fundamentals of forensic network analysis 3. Network attacks 4. What evidence can be collected? 5. Network forensics tools 6. Things to remember for network forensics success Lit.: [4] c. 133-144	2
14	**Mobile device forensics** 1. Forensics of mobile devices - introduction 2. Forensics of mobile devices and Hedy Lamar 3. Adjusting the frequency 4. CDMA 5. Mobile phones in history 6. What are we interested in? Types of evidence 7. Forensics of mobile devices and embedded systems as a science 8. Synergy Lit.: [2] c. 191-274; [4] c. 145-161	2

Topic 6. Anti-forensics		
15	**Anti-forensics in terms of techniques and operating systems** 1. Common techniques 2. Anti-forensics 3. Area of swapping 4. Anti-criminology Windows 5. Anti-criminology FS Unix 6. Reserved space 7. Alternative data streams (ADS) 8. Summary of data hiding Lit.: [4] c. 83-103	2
16	**Anti-forensics of file structures. Steganography and steganoanalysis** 1. Delete, reformat and recycle bin 2. Saving files in NTFS 3. Deleted files 4. Deleting the file 5. Sending to the basket / deleting the catalog 6. Deleted files in NTFS 7. Fillers 8. INFO2 file 9. Desktop.ini 10. Steganography 11. Steganoanalysis 12. Tools for detecting traces of steganography Lit.: [4] c. 83-103	2
Topic 7. Examination and analysis		
17	**Examination and analysis. Attribution** 1. Models of investigation • ADFM • IDIP • EIDIP • HOBFDIP 2. Criticism of models 3. Digital crime scene analysis 4. Qualitative forensic procedure 5. Analysis of categories 6. Requirements for analytical tools 7. Summary of the lecture 8. Attribution Lit.: [4] c.27-36, [5]	2
	In total:	**32**

Contents of laboratory work

№	Topic of the laboratory lesson Number of hours	Number of hours
1	Collection and analysis of digital forensic information by means of the operating system Lit.: [2] c. 185-190; [4] c. 65-82	4
2	Retrieving digital forensic information locked by password authentication. Lit.: [1] c. 24-29	4
3	Recovery of hidden and destroyed digital forensic information on drives of various types. Lit.: [2] c. 147-184	4
4	Collection and analysis of digital forensic information by the program for electronic examination FTK. Lit.: [4] c. 38-46	4
5	Collection and analysis of digital forensic information from data carriers by the Autopsy program Lit.: [2] c. 34-49	4
6	Collection and analysis of digital forensic information on the Internet. Lit.: [2] c. 275-314 ; [4] c. 119-131	4
7	Collection and analysis of digital forensic information from mobile devices using Wondershare Dr.Fone for Android Lit.: [2] c. 191-274; [4] c. 145-161	4
8	Anti-criminology with the tools of steganography Lit.: [4] c. 83-103	4
9	Final lesson. Testing.	2
	In total:	**34**

Content of independent (including individual) work

Students are assigned to study the lecture material, prepare for the performance and defense of laboratory work. Management of independent work and task performance is carried out by the teacher according to the schedule of consultations outside of class time, including with the use of interactive and distance learning technologies.

Week number	Type of independent work	Number of hours
1	Development of theoretical material, preparation for performance of LW1	10
2	Development of theoretical material, preparation for the defense of LW1	11
3	Development of theoretical material, preparation for performance of LW2	10
4	Development of theoretical material, preparation for the defense of LW2	11
5	Development of theoretical material, preparation for performance of LW3	10
6	Development of theoretical material, preparation for the defense of LW3.	11
7	Development of theoretical material, preparation for performance of LW4	10
8	Development of theoretical material, preparation for the defense of LW 4	11
9	Development of theoretical material, preparation for performance of LW5	10

10	Development of theoretical material, preparation for the defense of LW5	11
11	Development of theoretical material, preparation for performance of LW6	10
12	Development of theoretical material, preparation for the defense of LW6	11
13	Development of theoretical material, preparation for performance of LW7	10
14	Development of theoretical material, preparation for the defense of LW7	11
15	Development of theoretical material, preparation for performance of LW8	10
16	Development of theoretical material, preparation for the defense of LW8	11
17	Development of theoretical material. Preparation for final testing.	6
	In total:	**174**

TECHNOLOGIES AND TEACHING METHODS

The teaching process in the discipline is based on the use of traditional and modern methods, in particular: lectures using verbal, visual and interactive methods and visualization (lectures); laboratory work using practical, problematic, productive methods, training workshops, independent work involves explanatory and illustrative and research methods.

The teaching methods used in teaching the discipline contribute to the development of soft skills in students: performing part of the laboratory work involves working in small groups with the appointment of a team leader, which contributes to the development of leadership qualities in students, the ability to communicate and organize teamwork on joint tasks, and changeability the composition of working groups between laboratory works promotes the development of adaptability, flexibility, communication skills and the prompt establishment of interpersonal relations in different teams; communication on problematic issues during lectures, public defenses of laboratory works with justification of the decisions made regarding the choice of methods for solving tasks in dialogue with the teacher and the group contribute to the formation and improvement of public speaking skills, empathic listening, defending one's own point of view, introspection and self-criticism; adaptability, the ability to use Internet resources and other sources of information, synthesize and critically interpret information from various sources provided for by the specifics of the discipline, which involves solving problematic tasks using creative approaches; limited time for performing laboratory work and test tasks, clearly defined deadlines for passing checkpoints and working off debts contribute to the development of punctuality, the ability to self-organize and manage time (time management).

Necessary tools, equipment, software: PC with connection to a local network and the Internet, operating systems (Windows, Kali Linux, etc.), programs for collecting digital forensic information (FTK, Autopsy, Wondershare Dr.Fone for Android).

CONTROL METHODS

Current control is carried out during laboratory classes, as well as on the days of control activities established by the work plan of the discipline.

At the same time, the following methods of current control are used:

- oral survey;
- protection of laboratory work;
- testing.

When deriving the final semester grade, the results of the current control are taken into account (credit by rating is formed automatically based on the results of the current control).

ASSESSMENT OF STUDENT LEARNING OUTCOMES

Current control is carried out during lectures, laboratory works as well as on testing days indicated in the working plan of the course. Semester control is conducted in the form of the course project defense and examination. The results of the current control are taken into account when making the final assessment.

Each type of work in the course is assessed by a four-point scale. The semester final grade is defined as the weighed average of all types of academic work performed and passed with positive grades taking into account the weighing coefficient. Weights vary depending on the structure of the course and the importance of its individual types of work. A student who scored a positive weighed average score for current work and did not pass the final test (exam) is considered to have failed.

When assessing students' knowledge various means of control are used, in particular: oral quiz before admission to laboratory and practical work is carried out before them; knowledge of theoretical material on the topic is checked by a test control; the quality of performance, mastering theoretical knowledge and practical skills is checked by defending each laboratory and practical work, course project and individual task in accordance with the course program and the curriculum.

When assessing students' knowledge the teacher is guided by the following criteria.

The students receive an "excellent" grade, A according to ECTS scale, for deep and complete mastery of the content of educational material in which they are fluent, knowledge of the nomenclature, for the ability to relate theory to practice, solve practical problems, express and justify their own judgments. Excellent grade means a competent, logical presentation of the answer (both orally and in writing), high-quality design. The student should not hesitate when answering modified questions, should make detailed and generalized conclusions.

The student receives a "good" grade, B according to ECTS scale, for full mastery of the material, knowledge of the nomenclature, fluency in the studied material, conscious use of knowledge to solve practical problems, competent presentation of the answer, but there may be some inaccuracies in the content and form of the answer (errors), unprecise wording of regularities, etc. The student's answer should be based on independent thinking.

The grade "good", C according to ECTS scale, is given to the student for the correct answer with one or two significant errors.

"Satisfactory" grade, D according to ECTS scale, is awarded to students who have shown basic knowledge of the material which is necessary for further study and practical activities in the profession, the students cope with practical tasks required by the program. As a rule, the student's answer is based on the level of reproductive thinking, the student knows little about the structure of the course, makes mistakes in the answer, has mastered and acquired practical skills but has inaccuracies in tasks or replies. The student hesitates when answering a modified question, however, the student can eliminate inaccuracies in the answer with the teacher's help.

"Satisfactory" grade, E according to ECTS scale, is given to the student who demonstrated incomplete mastery of the program material, but has acquired some knowledge and mastered practical skills.

The students receive "unsatisfactory", FX according to ECTS scale, if they have fragmented, unsystematic knowledge, can not distinguish between primary and secondary issues, makes mistakes in defining concepts, distorts their content, chaotically and uncertainly presents the material, can not apply knowledge in solving practical tasks.

As a rule, the grade "unsatisfactory", F according to ECTS scale, is given to a student who cannot continue studies without additional knowledge in the course.

The final semester grade is based on the results of the current control and the final control. Taking into account the analysis of knowledge control the teacher improves the lecture course paying special attention to those sections or topics that had most inaccurate answers which indicates methodological or other shortcomings in the coverage of these topics or sections.

Similarly, adjustments are made to the manuals for laboratory works, fundamental issues are paid more attention when doing laboratory works and in the process of their defense.

Structuring the course by types of work and assessing learning outcomes

Classwork								**Independent, individual work**	**Semester control**
Laboratory works №:								Test control:	Test
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	T 1-7	
Кількість балів за вид навчальної роботи (мінімум-максимум)									
6-10	6-10	6-10	6-10	6-10	6-10	6-10	6-10	12-20	За рейтингом
48-80								**12-20**	**60-100***

Correspondence of the national and ECTS grading scales

ECTS grade	**Institutional score scale**	**Assessment criteria**
A	90-100	***Excellent*** **–** deep and complete mastery of educational material and demonstrating relevant skills and abilities.
B	83-89	***Good*** **–** complete knowledge of the material with a few minor errors.
C	73-82	***Good*** **–** correct answer in general with two to three significant errors.
D	66-72	***Satisfactory*** **–** incomplete mastery of the program material but sufficient for practical activities in the professional field.
E	60-65	***Satisfactory*** **–** incomplete mastery of the program material that meets the minimum assessment criteria.
FX	40-59	***Unsatisfactory*** **–** unsystematic knowledge and inability to continue studies without additional knowledge of the course.
F	0-39	***Unsatisfactory*** **–** serious further work is needed and the course is to be retaken.

QUESTIONS FOR SELF-CONTROL OF LEARNING RESULTS OBTAINED BY STUDENTS

1. Prerequisites for the emergence of digital forensics. Areas of application of digital forensics.
2. The main tasks of digital forensics.
3. Communities of digital forensics.
4. Digital Forensics, Cyber Forensics and Computer Forensics - a comparative analysis.
5. "Three A" of digital forensics.
6. Locar exchange principle.
7. Measures of cyber forensics.
8. Digital forensics in different contexts.
9. Forensics is an applied science of solving crimes related to computer information.
10. The concept of computer crime.
11. Forensic characteristics. Statistics. The identity of the alleged criminal. Operativeness.
12. Typical computer crimes and the action of a forensic scientist: identification of the method of creation, the criminal, the traces, the victim.
13. Traffic fraud: identification of the method of creation, perpetrator, traces, victim.

14. Offline copyright infringement: identification of the method of creation, the perpetrator, the traces, the victim.

15. Violation of copyright on the Internet: identification of the method of creation, the perpetrator, the traces, the victim.

16. Phishing: identification of the method of creation, perpetrator, traces, victim.

17. Cybersquatting: identification of the method of creation, perpetrator, traces, victim.

18. Payments via the Internet: identification of the method of creation, the perpetrator, traces, the victim.

19. Cheating in online games: identification of the method of creation, perpetrator, traces, victim.

20. Use of RBL: identification of the method of creation, perpetrator, traces, victim.

21. Fraud: identification of the method of creation, the criminal, the traces, the victim.

22. Legal evaluation of crimes.

23. Rules for handling evidence (evidence management) in response to incidents.

24. Stage of preparation in response to incidents.

25. Detection and analysis procedures in responding to incidents.

26. Restraint in responding to incidents.

27. Elimination of consequences in response to incidents. Restoration.

28. Activities after a cyber incident.

29. Identification of problematic aspects of digital forensics.

30. Technical problems of digital forensics.

31. Legal aspects and problems of digital forensics.

32. Problems of forensics of mobile technologies. Problems of forensics in network systems.

33. Analysis of the principles of the structure of modern computers as an object of digital forensics.

34. Information carriers are physical and logical structures.

35. Basic methods of hiding digital evidence.

36. Search and recovery of digital evidence.

37. Types of digital evidence.

38. Methods of finding digital evidence.

39. Obtaining and securing digital evidence.

40. Processes and services of operating systems. Tools of operating systems as tools of digital forensics.

41. Interception and investigation of traffic. Encrypted traffic. Study of traffic statistics. Netflow.

42. Kruse and Heiser's model.

43. Model of the US Department of Justice (USDOJ).

44. DFRWS model.

45. Abstract digital forensic model.

46. Integrated Digital Investigation Process (IDIP).

47. Model of the Enhanced Digital Investigation Process (EDIP).

48. Computer Forensic Field Triage Process Model (CFFTPM).

49. General Computer Forensic Investigation Process Model (GCFIPM).

50. Classification, principles of operation and purpose of means of investigation of digital incidents and protection of information.

51. Record blockers.

52. Data recording equipment.

53. Problems of storage, transmission and processing of digital evidence in computer forensics.

54. Principles and methods of preventing information leakage. Means of preventing information leakage: data destruction devices, information safes, etc.

55. Methods of steganography and concealment of digital evidence. Hiding data in text files.
56. Hiding data in still images.
57. Hiding data in the spatial domain and in the frequency set of images.
58. Hiding data in sound and video files.

METHODOLOGICAL SECURITY

The educational process in the discipline "Digital Forensics" is fully and in sufficient quantity provided with the necessary educational and methodical literature, placed in an electronic version in a modular environment.

RECOMMENDED LITERATURE

Main

1. Цифрова криміналістика : консп. лекцій / уклад. І. З. Якименко. - Тернопіль : ТНЕУ, 2019. - 109 с.
2. Digital Forensics / Edited by André Årnes. – John Wiley & Sons Ltd, 2018. – 336 p.
3. Cybercrime: University Module Series, Teaching Guide. / United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. – Vienna, United Nations, Doha Declaration, 2019. – 453 p.
4. Digital Forensics Basics: A Practical Guide Using Windows OS/ Edited by Nihad A. Hassan. – New York, 2019. – 335 p.
5. The Basics of Digital Forensics The Primer for Getting Started in Digital Forensics. Second Edition / John Sammons. – Elsevier Inc., 2015. – 180 p.
6. Practical Information Security: A Competency-Based Education Course / [Izzat Alsmadi, Robert Burdwell, Ahmed Aleroud, Abdallah Wahbeh, Mahmoud Ali Al-Qudah, Ahmad Al-Omari]. – Cham, Switzerland : Springer International Publishing AG, 2018. – 328 p.

Additional

16. Kim D. Fundamentals of information systems security / David Kim, Michael G. Solomon. – Third edition. – Burlington :Jones & Bartlett Learning, 2018. – 571 p.
19. Evaluation of Digital Forensic Process Models with Respect to Digital Forensics as a Service // Xiaoyu Du, Nhien-An Le-Khac, Mark Scanlon / 16th European Conference on Cyber Warfare and Security (ECCWS 2017) At: Dublin, Ireland, June 2017. – P. 46-57.
21. Cybersecurity: Geopolitics, Law, and Policy / Amos N. Guiora; Professor of Law at the S.J. Quinney College of Law, University of Utah, USA. – New York : Taylor & Francis Books, 2017. ¬– 177 p.
22. Shojaie B. Implementation of Information Security Management Systems based on the ISO/IEC 27001 / Bahareh Shojaie. - Dissertation with the aim of achieving a doctoral degree at the Faculty of Mathematics, Informatics and Natural Sciences Department of Informatics of Universit¨at Hamburg. February 20, 2018. 147 p.
23. Stevens C. Assembling cybersecurity: The politics and materiality of technical malware reports and the case of Stuxnet / Clare Stevens // Contemporary Security Policy. – 2020. – Volume 41, Issue 1: Special issue: Cyber Security Politics. – P. 129-152.
24. Hend K. Alkahtani. Safeguarding the Information Systems in an Organization through Different Technologies, Policies, and Actions / Hend K. Alkahtani // Computer and Information Science. – Vol. 12, No. 2; 2019. – ISSN 1913-8989, E-ISSN 1913-8997. – Published by Canadian Center of Science and Education. – P. 117-125.
25. Digital forensic readiness framework based on honeypot and honeynet for byod // Audrey Asante, Vincent Amankona. / Journal of Digital Forensics. – Vol. 16 (2021). – P. 1-17.
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