

Computer Forensics

Evidence Collection and Management

Robert C. Newman



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Preface

Why Is This Book Important?

Every day a new revelation concerning some Internet or cyber-crime is splashed across the television screen. Someone has compromised a corporation's database, threatening the security of the population's financial resources. Some corporate official has "cooked the books," causing employees and investors to lose millions of dollars. Someone has hacked into a computer system and stolen information that can be used in identity theft schemes. Millions of dollars are at stake—those of citizens, the government, and corporations.

On a larger scale, numerous scam and fraud schemes are being directed toward the public, specifically Internet users. A serious issue involves identity theft and identity fraud. Internet criminals are using personal information to steal personal assets from savings and checking accounts. These criminals are using phishing techniques to trick Web users into providing social security numbers, birth dates, and other information that is then used to commit some cyber-crime. Techniques called "dumpster diving," "phishing," and "shoulder surfing" are used to learn confidential personal information.

Numerous crimes are committed using the Internet, computers, and electronic devices. Of particular interest are those crimes relating to child predators and child pornography. Serious crimes such as murder, rape, kidnapping, stalking, drug trafficking, and numerous other felonies are committed using electronic devices. Criminals and cyber-terrorists are using these electronic resources as a tool. Everyone is aware of the use of computing devices and cell phones by terrorist cells to commit mayhem.

The current computer and networking market has been growing at an unbelievable rate and security preparedness has not kept pace with this growth. This is due in large part to the expansion of Internet access to almost all sectors of society. Everyone who has a computer can now have access to the Web. Nowadays, children are introduced to the Web at an early age at school and at home. Numerous

electronic devices such as personal digital assistants (PDAs) and portable computers are saturating the network. The opportunity for expansion of services for the entire population is astronomical. This book is part of a program that is designed to provide a broad working knowledge of the security issues that permeate today's computer and network systems, and the forensic evidence that can be retrieved from these devices. It has been designed to provide corporate security personnel, educational organizations, government agencies, and members of law enforcement with a general understanding and working knowledge of the computer and electronic forensic environment.

This book is geared toward computer users in the business, government, and education communities, with the expectation that they can learn the basics of computer forensics. It is beneficial if the reader has some basic understanding of the telecommunications and computer topics; however, this is not necessary, as sufficient background is presented on all of the subjects. Two companion books by the author—*Broadband Communications* (ISBN 0-13-089321-8) and *Enterprise Security* (ISBN 0-13-047458-4)—provide a technical understanding of the current communications technologies and security issues. These books specifically cater to the business, government, and education markets and are more technical in nature.

This book provides a wide range of information relating to cyber-crime, E-commerce, and Internet activities that could exploit computer and electronic devices. Emphasis is placed on the numerous vulnerabilities and threats that are inherent in the Internet and networking environment. Efforts are made to present techniques and suggestions for corporate security personnel, first responders, investigators, and forensic examiners to successfully identify, retrieve, and protect valuable forensic evidence for litigation and prosecution.

In summary, this book is not highly technical. It provides just enough detail that allows the reader to apply the information provided and successfully address the numerous issues relating to computer and electronic evidence.

Organization of This Book

This book is divided into two major parts. Part 1 contains six chapters that provide basics relating to various crimes, laws, policies, forensic tools, and information needed to understand the underlying concepts of computer forensic investigations.

Chapter 1, *Computer Forensic Investigation Basics*, introduces the basic concepts that make up the field of computer forensics. The four-step process for computer forensic investigations is identified, as are the different types of evidence that are elements of computer forensics. The reader will become familiar with the various risks, threats, and incidents that relate to computer forensics. Differences between criminal and business policy investigations will be explored. This chapter sets the stage for the remainder of the book.

Chapter 2, Policies, Standards, Laws, and Legal Processes, introduces numerous laws and statutes that apply to computer-related crimes. It presents various techniques employed in court proceedings and acceptable electronic evidence. Security and computer-use policies and standards are related to security policy violations and criminal activities. The reader is exposed to numerous definitions of legal terms relating to electronic litigation. Expert witness requirements are presented.

Chapter 3, Electronic Forensic Examination Categories, identifies various crimes and incidents that are involved in electronic forensic investigations. This chapter shows how identity theft and fraud permeate all elements of the computer and electronics environment. It describes various types of evidence that can be gathered for each category of crime. The reader will become familiar with the various terms associated with these types of investigations and understand the importance of security and computer-use policies. Incidents that may be investigated by the corporate security department are described.

Chapter 4, Computer, Internet, and Electronic Crimes, explains to the reader what scams are and how scam artists work. The reader will become familiar with the crimes of identity theft and Internet fraud and their relationship to each other. The chapter identifies methods and techniques used to obtain evidence from Internet and Web resources. Resources for identifying evidence stored on business and personal computer assets, technical and legal terms relating to scams, fraud, and identity theft, and issues of child molestation and predators who are using the Web are described.

Chapter 5, Computers, Electronics, and Networking Environment, presents an overview of the E-commerce, networking environment, and the various hardware and software components and electronic devices that might contain forensic evidence. The chapter gives examples of forensic evidence that might be obtained from the crime/incident scenes and the types of evidence that can be recovered from computer and electronic devices. It lists the features available on network surveillance and management systems for the forensic investigator. The reader will learn about the hardware and software solutions that can provide investigative information addressing network security issues.

Chapter 6, Investigative Tools, Technical Training, and Forensic Equipment, identifies specialized tools and supplies required for electronic and computer forensic investigations. It describes various techniques employed for identifying and collecting electronic forensic evidence. It also discusses training requirements for electronic forensic investigators and examiners. It explains the use of software in computer network administration and surveillance and the equipment that provides for surveillance and capture of network traffic.

Part 2 contains eight chapters that provide information relating to crime scene investigations and management, disk and file structure, laboratory construction and functions, and legal testimony. Separate chapters are devoted to investigations involving computer systems, e-mail, and wireless devices.

Chapter 7, *Managing the Crime/Incident Scene*, makes the reader familiar with the responsibilities of the first responder at an incident site and helps the reader understand the requirements for managing the incident/crime scene. The reader will identify those steps necessary to make electronic evidence admissible in court, as well as the various players involved in an electronic/computer investigation. The chapter presents the issues relating to electronic and computer crime-scene investigations and shows how electronic forensics provides support in solving crimes. It presents a comparison of the investigative differences between corporate security and those of law enforcement. Information presented in this chapter can provide the investigator with the tools to make or break a case.

Chapter 8, *Investigating Computer Center Incidents*, helps the reader distinguish between white collar and blue collar crimes and corporate security violations and identify those processes taken when responding to security and policy violations. It explains how corporate incidents differ from law enforcement investigations and teaches specific steps to be taken when identifying, collecting, and protecting electronic evidence. The reader will be familiar with the requirements regarding the chain of custody for forensic evidence and will look at the possible areas where computer and electronic evidence resides.

Chapter 9, *Computer Systems Disk and File Structures*, identifies the various components of a hard drive and the structure of disk media. It explains the differences among the numerous disk drive interfaces and functions and stresses the importance of becoming familiar with the Windows, Macintosh, and Linux file structures. The chapter presents forensic tools used to identify and retrieve evidence from Windows, Macintosh, and Linux systems. The reader will learn the definitions of numerous terms relating to file and storage structures, and that most of the latent evidence that an examiner will recover will be located on the computer's hard drive.

Chapter 10, *The Computer and Electronic Forensic Lab*, exposes the reader to the functions of an electronic forensics laboratory and identifies the software, hardware, and infrastructure requirements of a forensics laboratory. The chapter discusses the processes required to identify and recover electronic evidence and the importance of documentation and chain of custody in the forensic process. The reader will see how evidence is recovered in the laboratory and learn the terms that are used in this environment.

Chapter 11, *Extracting Computer and Electronic Evidence*, teaches the functions that occur in a computer forensics lab and stresses the importance of the chain of custody and documentation. The reader will identify a process for deciding what evidence to collect, will look at the steps required to successfully process latent electronic evidence, and will understand the techniques required to image a hard drive.

Chapter 12, *E-Mail and Internet Investigations*, explains the basics of e-mail investigations oriented toward scams, spam, and other network activities. The reader will identify the various resources that can be utilized in these investigations and will look at the process for extracting investigative information from e-mail headers.

Chapter 13, Mobile Phone and PDA Investigations, identifies the components of mobile devices and how they can contain important investigative information. The chapter presents considerable information concerning the Subscriber Identity Module (SIM) component. The chapter provides a look at the different techniques and tools used on mobile phones and PDAs in a forensic investigation.

Chapter 14, Court Preparation, Presentations, and Testimony, helps the reader identify testimony requirements for electronic evidence presentations and learn how to be effective in technical courtroom presentations. The reader will also understand why examiners and investigators must be technically proficient, will learn the various legal terms associated with forensic testimony, and will become familiar with direct examination and cross-examination processes. Techniques will be presented to provide the forensic team with an edge in court testimony.

Appendices A through D provide a set of forensic investigation forms, exercises, answers to review questions, and other aids supporting the book.

How to Utilize This Book

More than 200 key terms are provided throughout the book (**bold type**) and the definitions of these can be found in the Glossary.

More than 100 review questions, which provide a fairly complete coverage of the material, are presented throughout the book. The answers to these questions can be found in Appendix C. Found in Appendix B are optional exercises and cases that emphasize the book's content. Users should practice safe Internet and computer use when working through the cases and exercises. Keep backup copies of everything!

Many Web resources were utilized in developing this book. The selected bibliography lists a number of resources that would be beneficial to the forensic professional. The information presented in this book is patterned after technical, legal, and managerial classes by computer forensic professionals from Cyber Crime Summits held at Kennesaw State University in Kennesaw, GA in 2005 and 2006.

About the Author



Robert C. Newman, CISSP, is currently an instructor of Information Systems in the College of information technology at Georgia Southern University. Before that, he was associate professor of telecommunications management at the Decatur, Georgia campus of DeVry Institute of Technology. He is a long-time student and practitioner of data processing, data communications, and networking technologies, having started his career at the University of South Carolina in 1969 in the computer science department, where he held a number of positions in a large computer operation, including operations manager. He has taught in the computer information technology

departments in a number of institutions of higher learning. Professor Newman has an ongoing working relationship concerning technical networking, disaster contingency planning, and security issues with the Georgia Southern University IT Services' organization.

Newman has authored two college-level books, *Enterprise Security* and *Broadband Communications*. *Enterprise Security*, published in 2003, covers all aspects of security from a technical manager's viewpoint and is widely used both in undergraduate and graduate studies, in the United States and several foreign countries. *Broadband Communications*, published in 2002, covers all of the current broadband communications technologies from strategic, tactical, and operations points of view.

Newman earned degrees from the University of South Carolina, Columbia and Georgia State University in Atlanta. He has advanced degree work in computer science at the University of Alabama, Birmingham. In addition, he has completed many formal technical courses in computer technology and in telecommunications marketing and sales support environments. He is currently active in computer-

forensic and enterprise information systems security education and has developed a security awareness program for the Georgia Southern campus.

Newman's professional experience includes many years in the telephone industry at BellSouth and AT&T. He accumulated a considerable amount of hands-on networking knowledge in software development, broadband operations, and network management and surveillance at BellSouth. Early in his career, he developed a solid background in IBM mainframe hardware and software.

Before his life in the computer industry, he was a member of federal, state, and county law enforcement agencies in Georgia, Alabama, and South Carolina. He is a graduate of the Northeast Georgia Police Academy and Georgia Post certified (GaPOST) and a Certified Information Systems Security Professional (CISSP). He is an active member of the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Coastal Empire Infragard organization. He has accumulated a wealth of knowledge on security and protection of data and computer resources and network administration. Security lectures are part of the network administration, management information systems, and data communications courses he currently teaches.

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Contents

SECTION I COMPUTER FORENSIC INVESTIGATION BASICS

1	Computer Forensic Investigation Basics	3
	Chapter Objectives	3
	Introduction	3
A.	Forensics Defined	4
1.	Computer Forensic Science	5
B.	The Four-Step Process.....	5
1.	Acquisition.....	6
2.	Identification.....	6
3.	Evaluation	7
4.	Presentation.....	7
C.	What Is Electronic Evidence?	7
1.	Circumstantial	8
2.	Physical	8
3.	Hearsay	9
4.	Repeatability and Reproducibility	9
D.	Who Is at Risk?	10
1.	Incidents and Threats	10
a.	Incidents.....	11
b.	Threats	11
E.	Criminal versus Business Policy Investigations	12
1.	Criminal Activities.....	12
2.	Network and Computer Center Threats	13
3.	Infrastructure Threat Targets	14
F.	Proactive versus Reactive Policies.....	15
1.	White-Collar and Blue-Collar Crimes	16
2.	Legal Activity.....	16
	Chapter Summary	16
	Terms.....	17
	Review Questions	18

2	Policies, Standards, Laws, and Legal Processes	19
	Chapter Objectives	19
	Introduction	19
A.	Laws and Legal Issues	20
1.	Wiretaps.....	21
2.	Stored Electronic Communications.....	21
3.	Privacy Protection Act.....	23
4.	Cable Communications Privacy Act.....	23
5.	USA Patriot Act	23
6.	The Fourth Amendment.....	24
B.	Witnesses.....	24
C.	Evidence	25
D.	Search Warrants	27
1.	Discovery	27
2.	Interrogatories and Requests for Production.....	28
3.	Electronic Discovery	30
E.	Laws Relating to Computer Crimes.....	30
1.	Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act.....	31
2.	Sarbanes-Oxley Act.....	31
a.	Title VIII: Corporate and Criminal Fraud Accountability Act of 2002	32
b.	Title IX: White-Collar Crime Penalty Enhancements.....	32
3.	Children's Online Privacy Protection Act of 1998	32
4.	California Database Security Breach Act of 2003	33
5.	The Computer Security Act	33
6.	The Privacy Act of 1974	34
7.	Uniform Electronic Transactions Act.....	34
8.	Electronic Signatures in Global and National Commerce Act	35
9.	Uniform Computer Information Transactions Act	35
F.	E-Mail Laws	35
1.	Title 18 USC Section 2511—Interception of Communication (Interception in Transit)	35
2.	Title 18 USC Section 2701–2711—Electronic Communications Privacy Act (ECPA)	36
	(Unlawful Access to Stored Communications)	36
G.	Computer Crime and Intellectual Property Section (CCIPS)	36
H.	Policies and Standards	36
1.	Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP)	37
2.	ISO 17799 Code of Practice for Security Management.....	37
3.	Information Technology Evidence Standards	37

I.	Policies.....	38
1.	Computer Resource Policies.....	38
2.	Computer-Use Requirements and Restrictions.....	39
3.	Organizational Security Policies.....	39
J.	Internal Investigations.....	40
1.	Civil and Criminal Computer Incidents.....	41
2.	Security Departments.....	41
3.	Civil Litigation.....	42
4.	Criminal Prosecution.....	43
5.	Law Enforcement Involvement.....	44
K.	Expert Witnesses and Computer Forensic Experts.....	45
1.	National Institute of Justice Methods.....	47
	Chapter Summary.....	47
	Terms.....	48
	Review Questions.....	51
3	Computer Forensic Examination Categories.....	53
	Chapter Objectives.....	53
	Introduction.....	53
A.	Common Law Overview.....	54
B.	Financial Crime Categories.....	55
1.	Auction Fraud.....	55
2.	Economic Fraud and Property Theft.....	55
3.	Identity Theft.....	56
C.	Computer Crime Categories.....	57
1.	Software and Video Piracy.....	57
2.	Computer Threats and Intrusions.....	58
D.	Telecommunications Fraud.....	58
1.	E-Mail Issues.....	59
E.	Personal Crime Categories.....	59
1.	Domestic Violence.....	59
2.	Extortion.....	60
3.	Gambling.....	60
4.	Controlled Substances.....	60
5.	Prostitution.....	61
6.	Death and Assault Investigation.....	61
7.	Child Exploitation.....	61
F.	Cyber-Terrorism and Information Warfare.....	62
1.	Cyber-Terrorism.....	62
2.	Information Warfare.....	63
G.	Forensic Accounting.....	63
1.	Forensic Accountant.....	64
H.	Corporate Security and Computer-Use Policies.....	64

1.	Corporate Security Investigations.....	65
2.	Computer-Abuse Investigations.....	66
I.	Compliance Analysis Investigations.....	67
	Chapter Summary	68
	Terms.....	68
	Review Questions	70
4	Computer, Internet, and Electronic Crimes	71
	Chapter Objectives	71
	Introduction	71
A.	Scams and Scam Artists.....	72
1.	Free Credit Reports	73
2.	Free Prizes	73
3.	Pyramid Schemes and Chain Letters.....	73
4.	Questionnaires	73
5.	Job Advertisements.....	74
6.	Work-at-Home	74
7.	Charities.....	74
8.	Credit Information Requests	75
9.	Check Cashing.....	75
10.	Scam Baiting.....	76
11.	Resources	76
B.	Activities That Initiate Personal Asset Crimes.....	76
C.	Identity Theft.....	78
1.	Avoid Becoming a Victim of Identity Theft.....	80
D.	Victims of Identity Theft	82
1.	Contacts	82
2.	Credit Reporting Agencies	83
3.	Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC).....	83
4.	Check-Verification Companies	84
E.	Internet Fraud.....	84
1.	Internet Fraud Tips	85
2.	New Solutions	86
3.	Internet Fraud Statistics	87
F.	Combating Identity Theft and Fraud.....	87
1.	Government Contacts	88
2.	Nongovernment Contacts	88
3.	Awareness and Education	88
4.	Using the Internet for Investigations	89
G.	Exploiting Children on the Web.....	89
1.	Child Predators	89
2.	Child Predators on the Internet.....	90

3.	Child Predator and Privacy Laws	91
4.	Child Predator Investigations	92
	Chapter Summary	93
	Terms.....	93
	Review Questions	94
5	Computers, Electronics, and Networking Environment	97
	Chapter Objectives	97
	Introduction	97
A.	E-Commerce and E-Business Issues	98
B.	Computers and Computer Devices	99
1.	Computer Systems.....	101
a.	Mainframes.....	101
b.	Client Servers/PCs/Laptops.....	103
2.	Personal Computing and Wireless Devices.....	104
a.	Personal Digital Assistants (PDAs) and Organizers.....	104
b.	Pagers.....	106
3.	Telephone Systems and Communication Devices.....	106
a.	Telephones and Cell Phones	108
b.	Answering Machines.....	109
4.	Network Devices.....	109
5.	Imaging Devices.....	110
a.	Printers.....	110
b.	Scanners	111
c.	Fax Machines	111
6.	Storage Devices	112
7.	Miscellaneous Electronic Devices.....	113
a.	Cameras	114
C.	The Next Steps.....	114
	Chapter Summary	114
	Terms.....	115
	Review Questions	116
6	Investigative Tools, Technical Training, and Forensic Equipment ...	117
	Chapter Objectives	117
	Introduction	117
A.	Forensic Investigation Requirements	118
1.	Tool Kits	119
2.	Forensic Workstations	121
B.	Forensic Software	122
1.	Computer Forensic Products	122
2.	Computer and Electronic Forensic Utilities and Programs.....	123