


Name:			
Enrolment No:			
<b>UPES</b> <b>End Semester Examination, May 2023</b>			
<b>Course: Electronic Evidence (Hons 7)</b> <b>Program: B.Tech. LL.B. (H) Cyber Law</b> <b>Course Code: LLBL661</b>		<b>Semester: X</b> <b>Time: 03 hrs.</b> <b>Max. Marks: 100</b>	
<b>Instructions:</b>			
<b>SECTION A</b> <b>(5Qx2M=10Marks)</b>			
S. No.		Marks	CO
Q 1	Under the Evidence Act fact means: a. Factum probaiidum b. Factum probmis c. Both factum probandum and factum probans d. None of the above	2	CO1
Q 2	State the punishment email abuse under the Information Technology Act, 2000.	2	CO1
Q 3	State the aim of the Digital evidence	2	CO1
Q 4	Name any two non-volatile data that can be used in identification of a crime	2	CO1
Q 5	Mention one importance of decision-making tables	2	CO1
<b>SECTION B</b> <b>(4Qx5M= 20 Marks)</b>			
Q 6	Define Cyber Forensics	5	CO2
Q 7	Write an explanatory note on Relevancy of fact.	5	CO2
Q 8	Discuss the important steps at the scene of crime	5	CO2
Q 9	State the steps to be followed during the packaging of Digital Evidence	5	CO2
<b>SECTION-C</b> <b>(2Qx10M=20 Marks)</b>			
Q 10	Analyze the Digital Evidence Investigation Process using Computer Forensics Techniques: Computer Resources such as Bit stream image, Mirror Image and integrity testing using Hash Tools.	10	CO3

Q 11	Analyze the steps to be followed in case of the Seizure of a Powered 'ON' Computer as digital evidence.	10	CO3
<b>SECTION-D</b> <b>(2Qx25M=50 Marks)</b>			
Q 12	<p>In an instance, Mr. Ramesh, the prosecution, apparently relied upon the secondary evidence in the form of printed copy of the call details, under the mandate of Section 65B (2) of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872. However, there was non-compliance under Section 65B(4) of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 by Mr. Ramesh.</p> <p>Determine the admissibility of the printed copy of the call details as a valid piece of evidence under the Indian laws. Support your answers with the help of judicial pronouncements.</p>	25	CO4
Q 13	<p>Applying technology and getting desired results is one thing but appreciating the value of the 'evidence' is another. One may lose evidence not because of 'lack of technology', but because of 'lack of appreciation of technology'. The entire process of procuring electronic evidence is controlled by human agencies. Science may be infallible, but human action, which controls the result of the scientific forensic examination, may be fallible.</p> <p>In such a scenario there are importantly two pertinent issues to be decided by the Supreme Court to check the authenticity of the electronic evidence:</p> <p>Firstly, Did the investigators/litigants take care in gathering the evidence? Secondly, Could the evidence be fake?</p> <p>Suggest steps that can be taken to check the veracity of the electronic evidence. Support your answers with relevant provisions and decided case laws.</p>	25	CO4