

# Investigation & Prosecution of Cybercrime: Introduction

## CJ341 – Cyberlaw & Cybercrime Lecture #16

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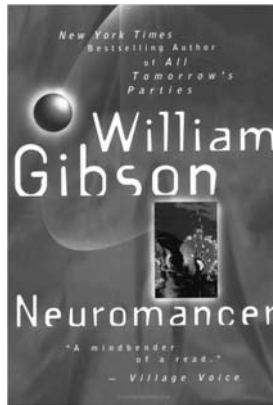
Prof Information Assurance & Statistics  
 School of Business & Management

## Topics

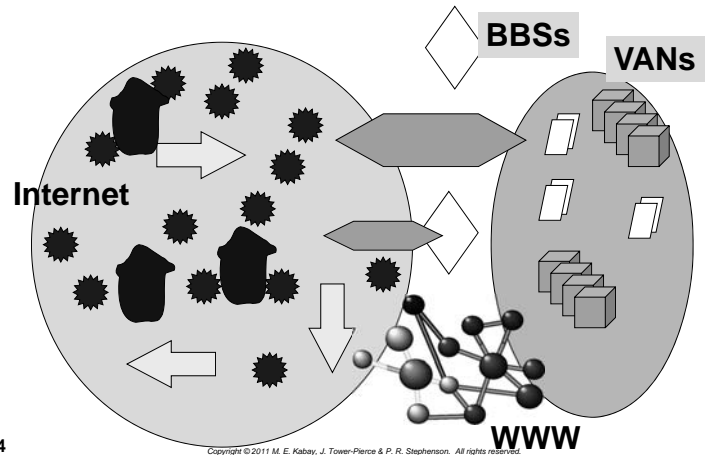
- Overview of Cyberspace
- Moore
  - ❑ Tracing a Suspect on the Internet
  - ❑ Locating Information from E-Mails
  - ❑ Proactive vs Reactive Strategies
- Clifford
  - ❑ Three Cybercrime Scenarios

## Overview of Cyberspace

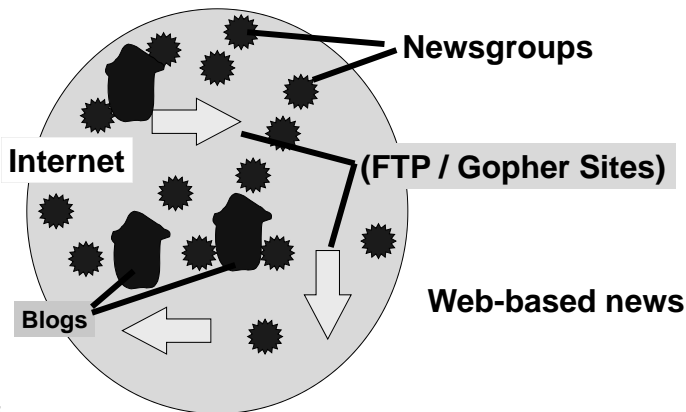
- The Evolution of Cyberspace
- News
- The Internet
- The World Wide Web



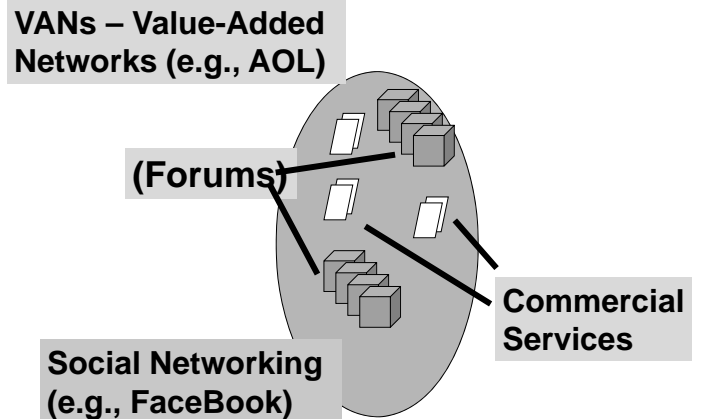
## Evolution of Cyberspace



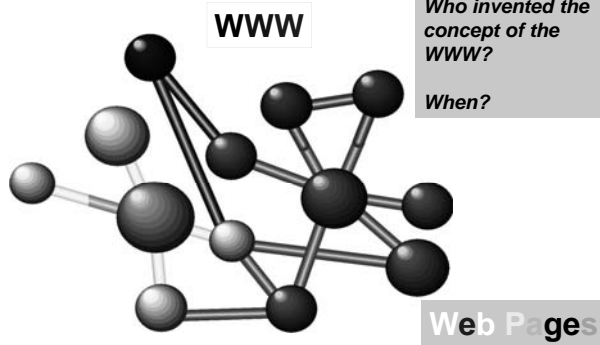
## Disintermediated News



## Discussions



## The Web



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## Online Forums

- Types
  - Usenet
  - IRC
  - ICQ
  - Mailing lists
  - Private or public discussion groups
    - ✓ Yahoo Groups
    - ✓ GOOGLE Groups
- Chat Clients often include multi-user capabilities
  - AIM, Trillian, Digsby....

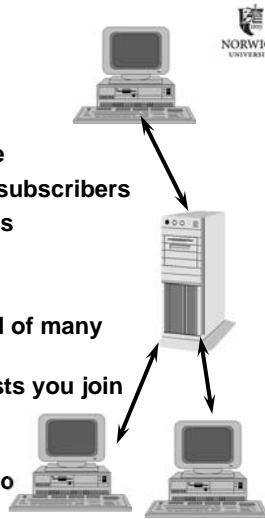
*These communications channels may be critically important in forensic investigations; e.g., CISO at NU regularly uses these channels when Investigating alleged security or honor-code violations.*

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## Online Forums & Mailing Lists

- Mailing-list software
  - Users subscribe & unsubscribe
  - Sends out e-mail messages to subscribers
  - Copies replies to all participants
  - e.g., Majordomo
- Some mailing lists have Digests
  - Single large file per day instead of many messages
  - Check the options in mailing lists you join
- Online special-interest portals include discussions
  - E.g., commentary in response to postings



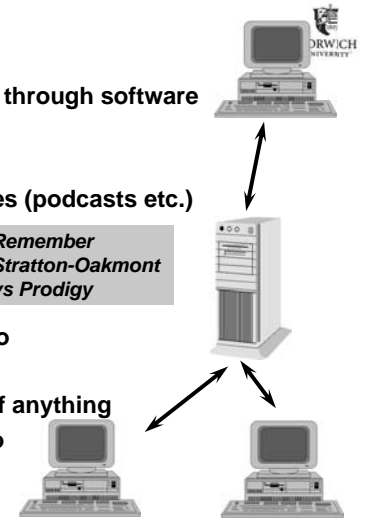
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## Online News

- Users access news groups through software
  - E.g., USENET (NEWS://)
  - Other groups, blogs
  - RSS feeds from Web sites (podcasts etc.)
- Moderated newsgroups
  - Editor/moderator
  - Controls what appears
  - High signal-to-noise ratio
- Unmoderated
  - Automatic distribution of anything
  - Low signal-to-noise ratio
  - Subject to *spamming*

*Remember Stratton-Oakmont vs Prodigy*



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## Online Forums: BBSs (OLD)

Historical interest (e.g., *War Games*, 1983)

- Access via phone calls & modems
- Professional and amateur
- May require long-distance calls
- Unregulated: hatred, obscenity
- Some moderated, others unmoderated
- Unreliable: virus-infected software
- A few run by and for criminals
  - Stolen software
  - Ads for stolen goods



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## The Internet

- An *internet* is network of networks
  - The *Internet* grew out of ARPANET
  - Based on TCP/IP linkage of networks (see next slide)
- Includes > 1B users
  - Has 200-300 million nodes
  - Growing by 2,000,000 users/month
- Users often have free (uncharged) access
  - Some cities have "Freenet" service

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# The Internet

- TCP/IP based internetworking
  - Transmission Control Protocol = TCP
  - Internet Protocol = IP
  - Packet-switched protocols
  - Dynamic routing of packets for high efficiency
- Began as DARPA project in late 1960s
  - Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency
  - Steady expansion during 1970s & 1980s
  - Explosive growth late 1980s and in 1990s
  - .com domain opened for general use in 1993

# INTERNET USAGE STATISTICS

## The Internet Big Picture

### World Internet Users and Population Stats

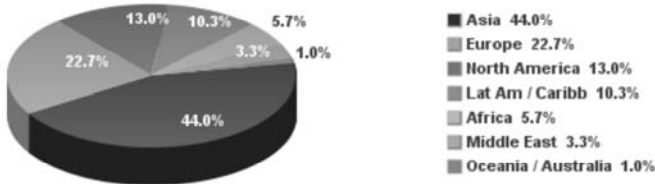
<http://www.internetworldstats.com/stats.htm>

WORLD INTERNET USAGE AND POPULATION STATISTICS						
March 31, 2011						
World Regions	Population (2011 Est.)	Internet Users Dec. 31, 2000	Internet Users Latest Data	Penetration (% Population)	Growth 2000-2011	Users % of Table
Africa	1,037,524,058	4,514,400	118,609,620	11.4 %	2,527.4 %	5.7 %
Asia	3,879,740,877	114,304,000	922,329,554	23.8 %	706.9 %	44.0 %
Europe	816,426,346	105,096,093	476,213,935	58.3 %	353.1 %	22.7 %
Middle East	216,258,843	3,284,800	68,553,666	31.7 %	1,987.0 %	3.3 %
North America	347,394,870	108,096,800	272,066,000	78.3 %	151.7 %	13.0 %
Latin America / Carib.	597,283,165	18,068,919	215,939,400	36.2 %	1,037.4 %	10.3 %
Oceania / Australia	35,426,995	7,620,480	21,293,830	60.1 %	178.4 %	1.0 %
<b>WORLD TOTAL</b>	<b>6,930,055,154</b>	<b>360,985,492</b>	<b>2,095,006,005</b>	<b>30.2 %</b>	<b>480.4 %</b>	<b>100.0 %</b>

NOTES: (1) Internet Usage and World Population Statistics are for March 31, 2011. (2) CLICK on each world region name for detailed regional usage information. (3) Demographic (Population) numbers are based on data from the U.S. Census Bureau. (4) Internet usage information comes from data published by Nielsen Online, by the International Telecommunications Union, by Ofcom, local Regulators and other reliable sources. (5) For definitions, disclaimer, and navigation help, please refer to the Site Surfing Guide. (6) Information in this site may be cited, giving the due credit to [www.internetworldstats.com](http://www.internetworldstats.com). Copyright © 2001 - 2011, Miniwatts Marketing Group. All rights reserved worldwide.

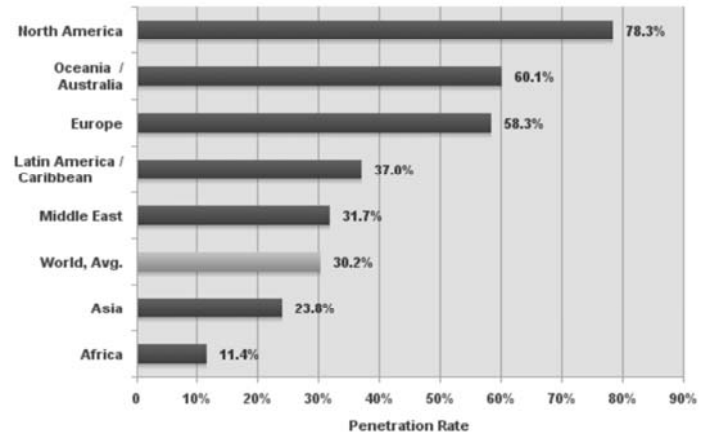
# Internet Users by Region (1)

Internet Users in the World  
Distribution by World Regions - 2011

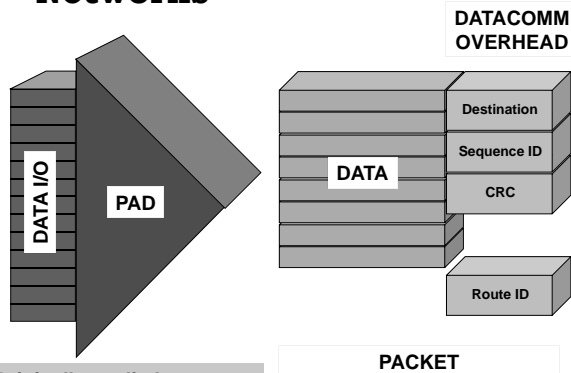


Source: Internet World Stats - [www.internetworldstats.com/stats.htm](http://www.internetworldstats.com/stats.htm)  
Basis: 2,095,006,005 Internet users on March 31, 2011  
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# World Internet Penetration Rates by Geographic Regions - 2011

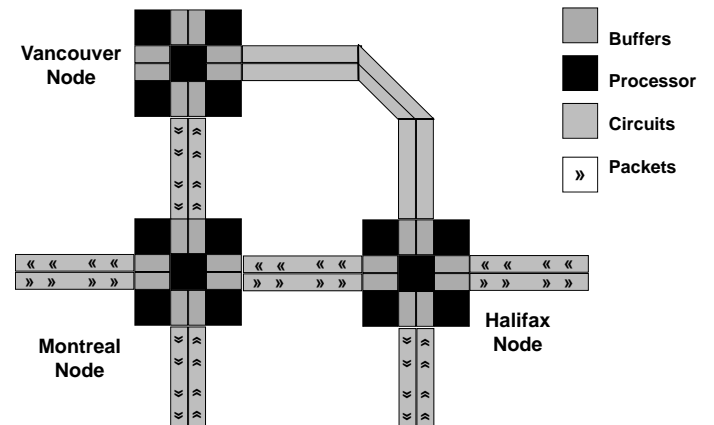


# Basics: Packet-Switching Networks

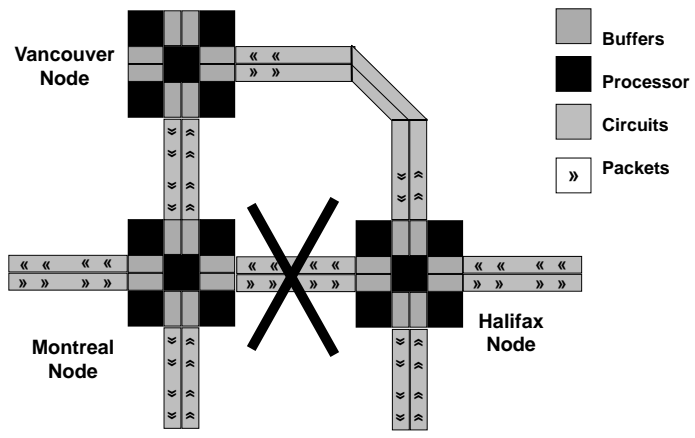


Originally applied to Telephony in X.25 networks

# Basics: Datagram Routing



## Basics: Datagram Routing



## Basics of TCP/IP -- Video

➤ *Warriors of the Net*: 12 minutes – used by permission of the authors.

[http://www.mekabay.com/overview/warriors\\_of\\_the\\_internet.mpg](http://www.mekabay.com/overview/warriors_of_the_internet.mpg)



## Tracing a Suspect on the Internet

- The Dynamic IP Address
- Locating the Host
- DNS Lookup
- betterwhois.com
- SamSpade Program
- Locating Information from E-Mails
- E-Mail Headers



## The Dynamic IP Address

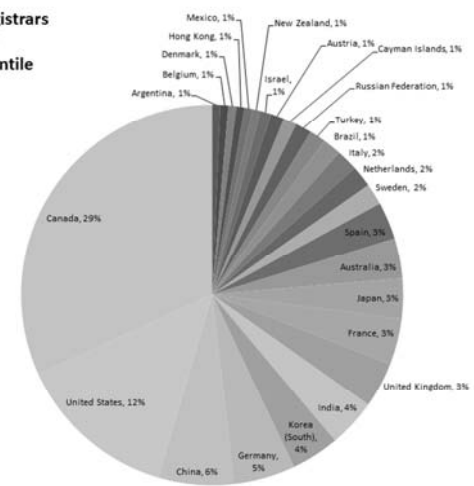
- Suspect may have own connection to 'Net'
    - Has permanent IP address
    - E.g., gmail.com has IP address 64.233.171.83
    - Norwich.edu is 192.149.109.197
  - Or suspect connects to Internet via ISP
    - DHCP (Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol)
    - User is assigned temporary "dynamic" address
    - Re-used and not unique
    - Logged by ISP for some time (days to forever)
    - Must absolutely get cooperation of ISP and obtain records (if they still exist) under subpoena
- What would an unsecured WAP do to this linkage?
- The records will show match of dynamic address to user's modem's MAC (media access control) address and from there to the assigned modem location, authorized user, address and so on

## Locating the Host

- ICANN (Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers) <http://www.icann.org/>
  - Global coordination of IP address assignments
  - Defines rules for domain names
- InterNIC < <http://www.icann.org/> > points to registrars around world
  - See lists e.g., <http://www.internic.net/origin.html>



Percentages of Registrars By Country up to 80th Percentile



## DNS Lookup

- WHOIS functions available online from each registrar
  - ❑ But <http://www.betterwhois.com/> works with all registrars (see next page)
- Many other tools available online for DNS lookup
- SamSpade tool and service from <http://www.samspace.org> can find many records as well as providing additional functions (see page after next)
- Info in registry may be false or out of date
  - ❑ Often see dummy phone numbers in DNS

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## Locating Information from E-Mails

- Headers are crucially important
  - ❑ Often stripped from display

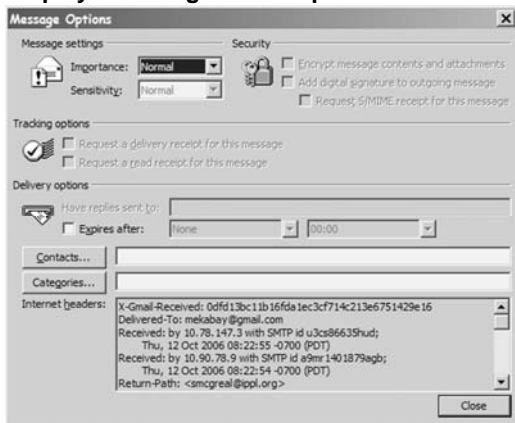


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## E-Mail Headers

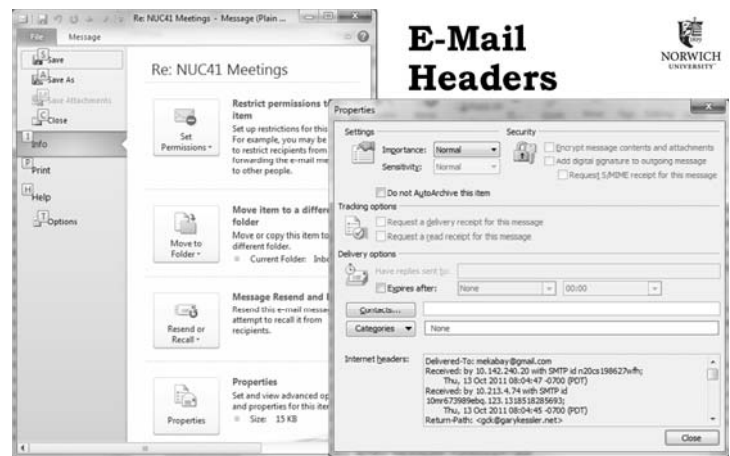
- Can be displayed through e-mail options

This example is from MS-Outlook



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## E-Mail Headers



NEVER simply forward an e-mail of interest to an investigator; always copy and paste the headers into your message to avoid corrupting the header.

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## Proactive vs Reactive Strategies

- Some crimes are difficult to locate before they happen – need victim complaint to find out
  - ❑ Identity theft
  - ❑ Cyberstalking
- Others benefit from dragnets
  - ❑ Child pornography
  - ❑ Child abuse
- Officers need familiarity with argot (slang), culture

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## Online Stings: Entrapment?

- Must not give any basis for claim that officer *initiated, suggested, prompted, or encouraged*
  - ❑ Illegal activity or
  - ❑ Investigative actions that violate privacy or
  - ❑ Convert a civilian into an agent of law enforcement to violate legal restrictions
- ENTRAPMENT can destroy case
  - ❑ Why? 4<sup>th</sup> Amendment safeguards
- Sorrells v. United States (1932)
  - ❑ SCOTUS ruled that entrapment defense must show proof that LEO *encouraged* crime
  - ❑ Defendant *would not have been predisposed* to commit crime

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## United States v. Poehlman (2000)



- Poehlman alleged to have met undercover LEO to have sex with minor
- But defendant said he started online discussions with LEO to form *adult* relationship
- LEO wrote she was looking for someone “to train her daughters in the ways of the world”
- Poehlman explicitly said he wasn’t interested and LEO responded that she would terminate relationship
- Poehlman offered to “train” daughters as way of continuing relation but claimed he had no intention of having sex with them – was ploy
- SCOTUS ruled in favor of defendant: evidence that pedophilia was not his original intent & LEO was significantly responsible for his actions

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## Three Cybercrime Scenarios



### YOU ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR STUDYING THESE CASES IN DETAIL

- Cases presented by Ivan Orton in Ch 3 of Prof Clifford’s text:
  - Janet Davis – intrusion and data theft
  - Mel Howard – intrusion and data destruction
  - Allen Worley – harassment and stalking via e-mail
- Study closely – will be discussed throughout remainder of course AND IN EXAMS
  - Events
  - Investigation
  - Prosecution

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# DISCUSSION

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