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Career of Digital Forensics

Digital forensics is a scientific tool and methods to identify, collect, and analyze digital artifacts in support of legal proceedings (Roussev, 2016). Digital forensics is a field of forensics science, it helps to investigate cybercrime. In this paper, it will be explained how the principle of social science affects the career of digital forensics. Also, how social science research helps the career of digital forensics run.

Social Science Principles

One of the many social sciences principles is relativism which is understood to mean that all things are related. In this career relativism can be the perception of norms which are right and wrong or legal and illegal. Digital Forensics are usually cases that are intended to be brought up in court. Relativism helps the criminal justice system develop new ways to respond to crime (Yeboah-Ofori et al., 2019).

Objectivity refers to the way that scientists study topics in a value-free manner. Objectivity in digital forensic: everyone in the field must be impartial and have objectives in their investigations. They must avoid any kind of bias and or conflict of interest that could influence they are judgment. When they have someone to do something that they have interest in

the cases they are working on, they must step down from that case since they cannot be asked to separate their emotions from what they are working on. These cases can have their judgment changed and they might not be able to be unbiased.

Parsimony means that scientists should keep their levels of explanation as simple as possible. Parsimony is important to digital forensics since some of these cases can be complicated to understand to those who are trying to listen and learn from these cases. They try to simplify the case that is in the court, and they have someone to write down what is happening in the courtroom. We would want to understand why people would commit the crimes that they have committed, though that is not easy since it is difficult to explain human behavior.

Empiricism means that social scientists can only study behavior which is real to the senses. Digital forensics can help the process of collecting and analyzing any kind of digital evidence in a manner that can preserve the integrity. Digital forensics studies something that can be touched, seen, and heard. They also could not be using research that is based on opinions and hunches. They only should be backed up with facts and evidence before we can better understand the frame of cybercrime and even cybersecurity.

Ethical Neutrality refers to the fact that scientists must adhere to ethical standards when they conduct their research. Most digital forensics professionals strive for neutrality in their work. It involves maintaining impartiality, adhering to legal standards, and ensuring the integrity of any investigations. Neutrality also is essential during any kind of forensic examination and when they are presenting the facts in court (Maratsi et al., 2022).

Determinism is the last principle of science that means that behavior is caused, determined, or is influenced by preceding events. When digital forensics investigators are collecting digital evidence from a device it can come from any sort of device. When talking

about human behavior we can always guess that it has come from another. They also could have seen an act happen and thought it was interesting and wanted to copy it. Or they could just want to have revenge so that they commit the crime that they have and lead them to be investigated by digital forensics.

Conclusion

In conclusion, digital forensics is the process of collecting and analyzing digital evidence in a way that maintains its integrity and admissibility in court. All the different social science principles can help to adhere to digital forensics. Objectivity, parsimony, empiricism, ethical neutrality, and determinism all these principles help the professionals in the digital forensics field function without fail. All of them help with little things like not having a biased opinion, cases being simple, things are influenced by other events, and they fight for right and wrong or even legal and illegal things.

References

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