2014

Front Matter
Call for Papers

The Journal of Digital Forensics, Security and Law has an open call for papers in, or related to, the following subject areas:

1) Digital Forensics Curriculum
2) Cyber Law Curriculum
3) Information Assurance Curriculum
4) Digital Forensics Teaching Methods
5) Cyber Law Teaching Methods
6) Information Assurance Teaching Methods
7) Digital Forensics Case Studies
8) Cyber Law Case Studies
9) Information Assurance Case Studies
10) Digital Forensics and Information Technology
11) Law and Information Technology
12) Information Assurance and Information Technology

Guide for Submission of Manuscripts

Manuscripts should be submitted through the JDFSL online system in Word format using the following link: http://www.jdfs.org/for-authors. If the paper has been presented previously at a conference or other professional meeting, this fact, the date, and the sponsoring organization should be given in a footnote on the first page. Articles published in or under consideration for other journals should not be submitted. Enhanced versions of book chapters can be considered. Authors need to seek permission from the book publishers for such publications. Papers awaiting presentation or already presented at conferences must be significantly revised (ideally, taking advantage of feedback received at the conference) in order to receive any consideration. Funding sources should be acknowledged in the Acknowledgements section.

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Additional information regarding the format of submissions may be found on the JDFSL Web site at http://www.jdfs.org/for-authors.
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FROM THE EDITOR

Welcome to JDFSL’s third issue for 2014!

In this issue we have three papers that have made the cut. The first paper titled “The Cost of Privacy: Riley v. California’s Impact on Cell Phone Searches” is timely. In 2014 there was a unanimous decision that requires a warrant for all cell phone searches. This has some strong implications on the forensic analysis of mobile phones, and to that end, this article discusses and summarizes this legal precedent with its practical implications.

The second paper titled “Quantifying the Relevance of Mobile Digital Evidence as They Relate to Case Types: A Survey and a Guide for Best Practices” is also a timely article. In this paper the researchers surveyed experts in the field, and using statistical analysis they rated the top type of evidence as they relate to case types. For example, the results showed that in drug cases, Short Message Service (SMS) is the most important type of evidence on average that an investigator should look for on a phone. The results from this work can be integrated in a mobile forensic triage tool.

The third paper is titled “A Study of Forensic Imaging in the Absence of Write-Blockers”. This is both an interesting and timely topic – because one assumes that evidence may not be submitted to the court because change was made to it. The study concludes that no changes were made to the user files when a write-blocker was not used – which begs to question on whether or not evidence acquired without a write-blocker could be admitted in court.

Overall, the papers in this issue are multidisciplinary and timely. We hope that our readers enjoy them.

Sincerely,

Dr. Ibrahim Baggili PhD
Editor-in-Chief