

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910785099903321
Autore	Cardwell Kevin
Titolo	The best damn cybercrime and digital forensics book period [[electronic resource] /] / Kevin Cardwell [et al.]
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Rockland, Mass., : Syngress Oxford, : Elsevier Science [distributor], 2007
ISBN	1-281-09638-5 9786611096380 0-08-055608-6
Edizione	[1st edition]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (734 p.)
Disciplina	363.25968
Soggetti	Computer crimes - Investigation Electronic discovery (Law)
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Includes index.
Nota di contenuto	Front Cover; The Best Damn Cybercrime and Digital Forensics Book Period; Copyright Page; Contributing Authors; Contents; Chapter 1: Computer Forensics in Today's World; Introduction; History of Forensics; Objectives of Computer Forensics; Computer-Facilitated Crimes; Reasons for Cyber Attacks; Computer Forensic Flaws and Risks; Modes of Attack; Stages of Forensic Investigation in Tracking Computer Crime; Rules of Computer Forensics; Digital Forensics; Assessing the Case: Detecting/Identifying the Event/Crime; Preservation of Evidence: Chain of Custody Collection: Data Recovery, Evidence CollectionExamination: Tracing, Filtering, Extracting Hidden Data; Analysis; Approach the Crime Scene; Where and When Do You Use Computer Forensics?; Legal Issues; The Computer Forensics Lab; Laboratory Strategic Planning for Business; Philosophy of Operation; A Forensics Laboratory Is a Business Venue; A Forensics Laboratory Is a Technology Venue; A Forensics Laboratory Is a Scientific Venue; A Forensics Laboratory Is an Artistic Venue; Core Mission and Services; Revenue Definition; "I Know How Expensive I Am. Now, How Do I Get Paid?" SOP (Standard Operating Procedure)Quality Standards: Accreditation;

Quality Standards: Auditing; Human Talent; Education and Continuing Education; Elements of Facilities Build-out; Space Planning Considerations; Examination Environment; Evidence Storage; Network Facilities; Fire Protection/Suppression; Water Dispersion Systems; Gaseous Suppression; Chemical Suppression; Electrical and Power Plant Considerations; LAN/WAN Planning; HVAC; Abatements; Static Electricity; EMI (electromagnetic interference); Acoustic Balancing; Security; Evidence Locker Security; General Ambience Spatial ErgonomicsA Note on "common office technology"; Personal Workspace Design; Common Area Considerations; Essential Laboratory Tools; Write Blockers; Write Block Field Kits; Hardware Duplication Platforms; Portable Forensics Systems; Portable Enterprise Systems; Laboratory Forensics Systems; Media Sterilization Systems; Data Management (Backup, Retention, Preservation); CD/DVD Hardware Solutions; Portable Device Forensics, Some Basic Tools; Faraday Devices as Applied to Forensics; Real-World Examples; Portable Devices and Data Storage; Locating the Data; Power; Readers, readers, readers! Cables, cables, cables!Forensic Software; Operating Systems; File Systems; Investigative Platforms; Other/Specialty Tools; Tools in the Enterprise; Ad Hoc scripts and programs; Software Licensing; Tool Validation; Chapter 2: Digital Forensics: An Overview; Introduction; Digital Forensic Principles; Practice Safe Forensics; Establish and Maintain a Chain of Custody; Minimize Interaction with Original Evidence; Use Proven Tools and Know How They Work; Is the Tool in General Use?; What Is the History of the Developer and the Tool?; Do You Know How the Tool Works? Conduct Objective Analysis and Reporting

Sommario/riassunto

Electronic discovery refers to a process in which electronic data is sought, located, secured, and searched with the intent of using it as evidence in a legal case. Computer forensics is the application of computer investigation and analysis techniques to perform an investigation to find out exactly what happened on a computer and who was responsible. IDC estimates that the U.S. market for computer forensics will be grow from 252 million in 2004 to 630 million by 2009. Business is strong outside the United States, as well. By 2011, the estimated international market will be 1.8 billion doll

2. Record Nr.	UNINA9910780244303321
Autore	Melikan R. A.
Titolo	John Scott, Lord Eldon, 1751-1838 : the duty of loyalty / / R.A. Melikan
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Cambridge : , : Cambridge University Press, , 1999
ISBN	1-107-11509-4 1-280-15345-8 0-511-11694-2 0-511-15068-7 0-511-30309-2 0-511-49593-5 0-511-05072-0
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (xvii, 370 pages) : digital, PDF file(s)
Collana	Cambridge studies in English legal history
Disciplina	941.073092
Soggetti	Judges - Great Britain Law - Political aspects - History
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references (p. 357-365) and index.
Nota di contenuto	1. A man of laws -- 2. An independent learned gentleman -- 3. A government retainer -- 4. Formal politics -- 5. Engagement -- 6. Setbacks -- 7. Resolution -- 8. Pater familias -- 9. Upright intentions -- 10. The King's man -- 11. The practice of patronage -- 12. Cut and thrust -- 13. A servant may serve two masters -- 14. Reform and revolution -- 15. The Speaker speaks -- 16. Lord Endless -- 17. Faithful defender -- 18. Twilight of the State.
Sommario/riassunto	John Scott, Lord Eldon (1751-1838) was a dominant figure in Georgian public life, and ranks among the most important Lord Chancellors in the long history of that office. This biography - the first for one hundred and fifty years - also surveys Eldon's earlier career as an MP and Law Officer. As a lawyer entering Parliament, he encountered both prejudices against 'learned gentlemen' and opportunities for advancement. Once in office he swiftly made his presence felt, drafting the Regency bill of 1788, and conducting the government's legal campaign against Republicanism. Retiring at last in 1827, Eldon spent

his final years opposing political reform. Labelled by many as a relic of 'Old Toryism', Eldon's views of government, politics, and the constitution represent an important strand in Georgian political thinking, and his career illuminates the work of the major legal offices of British government.
