ABSTRAK

Kasus *cybercrime* di Indonesia tiap tahunnya mengalami peningkatan 15% atau rata – rata mengalami peningkatan 56 kasus pertahun, menurut Digital Laboratorium Forensik Mabes Polri. Investigasi *digital forensics* memiliki cara yang berbeda untuk mendapatkan bukti *digital* seperti komputer *forensics*, *mobile forensics*, *network forensics* dan *database forensics*. Investigasi komputer *forensics* pada media penyimpanan *solid state drive* yang *di hard format* untuk mendapatkan bukti *digital* berkaitan dengan *file recovery*, yaitu suatu metode untuk mengambil *file logical* atau memunculkan kembali *file* yang sudah terhapus maupun hilang karena tidak tecatat lagi di *file system* NTFS *(New Technology File System)* pada *operation system* Windows. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode *digital forensics research workshop* untuk mendapatkan bukti *digital*. Aktifnya fitur *trim* pada *solid state drive* terbukti berpengaruh terhadap praktik *examination* dan *recovery* pada proses investigasi komputer *forensics*. Dengan kondisi fitur *trim* aktif yang berhasil di-*recovery* hanya 5 *file* dari 17 *file* yang disiapkan untuk pengujian, dengan persentase 29%. Sedangkan fitur *trim* nonaktif hanya 15 *file* dari 17 *file* dengan persentase 88% yang berhasil di-*recovery*.

Kata Kunci : *cybercrime, solid state drive, digital forensics research workshop*

ABSTRACT

Cybercrime cases in Indonesia have increased 15% each year or an average increase of 56 cases per year, according to the National Police Headquarters Digital Forensic Laboratory. Digital forensics investigations have different ways to obtain digital evidence such as computer forensics, mobile forensics, network forensics and database forensics. Computer forensics investigation on solid state drive storage media in hard format to obtain digital evidence related to file recovery, which is a method for retrieving logical files or recovering files that have been deleted or lost because they are no longer recorded in the NTFS file system (New Technology File System) in the Windows operating system. This study uses a digital forensics research workshop method to obtain digital evidence. The active trim feature on the solid state drive is proven to affect the practice of examination and recovery in the computer forensics investigation process. With the condition of the active trim feature that was successfully recovered, only 5 files from 17 files were prepared for testing, with a percentage of 29%. While the trim feature is disabled, only 15 of the 17 files with a percentage of 88% have been successfully recovered.

Keyword : *cybercrime, solid state drive, digital forensics research workshop*