

Digital-Forensics-in-Cybersecurity Online Tests | Test Digital-Forensics-in-Cybersecurity Online



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The Digital Forensics in Cybersecurity (D431/C840) Course Exam is ideal whether you're just beginning your career in open source or planning to advance your career. Moreover, the Digital Forensics in Cybersecurity (D431/C840) Course Exam also serves as a great stepping stone to earning advanced Digital Forensics in Cybersecurity (D431/C840) Course Exam. Success in the Digital-Forensics-in-Cybersecurity exam is the basic requirement to get the a good job. You get multiple career benefits after cracking the Digital Forensics in Cybersecurity (D431/C840) Course Exam. These benefits include skills approval, high-paying jobs, and promotions. Read on to find more important details about the WGU Digital-Forensics-in-Cybersecurity Exam Questions.

WGU Digital-Forensics-in-Cybersecurity Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Domain Incident Reporting and Communication: This domain measures the skills of Cybersecurity Analysts and focuses on writing incident reports that present findings from a forensic investigation. It includes documenting evidence, summarizing conclusions, and communicating outcomes to organizational stakeholders in a clear and structured way.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Domain Legal and Procedural Requirements in Digital Forensics: This domain measures the skills of Digital Forensics Technicians and focuses on laws, rules, and standards that guide forensic work. It includes identifying regulatory requirements, organizational procedures, and accepted best practices that ensure an investigation is defensible and properly executed.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Domain Evidence Analysis with Forensic Tools: This domain measures skills of Cybersecurity technicians and focuses on analyzing collected evidence using standard forensic tools. It includes reviewing disks, file systems, logs, and system data while following approved investigation processes that ensure accuracy and integrity.

Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Domain Digital Forensics in Cybersecurity: This domain measures the skills of Cybersecurity technicians and focuses on the core purpose of digital forensics in a security environment. It covers the techniques used to investigate cyber incidents, examine digital evidence, and understand how findings support legal and organizational actions.
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Domain Recovery of Deleted Files and Artifacts: This domain measures the skills of Digital Forensics Technicians and focuses on collecting evidence from deleted files, hidden data, and system artifacts. It includes identifying relevant remnants, restoring accessible information, and understanding where digital traces are stored within different systems.

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WGU Digital Forensics in Cybersecurity (D431/C840) Course Exam Sample Questions (Q49-Q54):

NEW QUESTION # 49

Which policy is included in the CAN-SPAM Act?

- A. Email sender must encrypt all outgoing emails
- **B. Email sender must provide a method for recipients to opt out of future emails without charge**
- C. Email sender must verify the recipient's consent before sending
- D. Email sender must include recipient IP address in the email header

Answer: B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

The CAN-SPAM Act requires that commercial emails include a clear and conspicuous mechanism allowing recipients to opt out of receiving future emails. This opt-out method cannot require payment or additional steps that would discourage recipients.

* The act aims to reduce unsolicited commercial emails and spam.

* Compliance is critical for lawful email marketing and forensic investigations involving email misuse.

Reference: U.S. federal law and cybersecurity policies reference CAN-SPAM provisions for email communications.

NEW QUESTION # 50

An organization believes that a company-owned mobile phone has been compromised.

Which software should be used to collect an image of the phone as digital evidence?

- A. Forensic SIM Cloner
- **B. Forensic Toolkit (FTK)**
- C. Data Doctor
- D. PTFinder

Answer: B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

Forensic Toolkit (FTK) is a widely recognized and trusted software suite in digital forensics used to acquire and analyze forensic

images of devices, including mobile phones. FTK supports the creation of bit-by-bit images of digital evidence, ensuring the integrity and admissibility of the evidence in legal contexts. This imaging process is crucial in preserving the original state of the device data without alteration.

- * FTK enables forensic investigators to perform logical and physical acquisitions of mobile devices.
- * It maintains the integrity of the evidence by generating cryptographic hash values (MD5, SHA-1) to prove that the image is an exact copy.
- * Other options such as PTFinder or Forensic SIM Cloner focus on specific tasks like SIM card cloning or targeted data extraction but do not provide full forensic imaging capabilities.

* Data Doctor is more aligned with data recovery rather than forensic imaging.

Reference: According to standard digital forensics methodologies outlined by NIST Special Publication 800-101 (Guidelines on Mobile Device Forensics) and the SANS Institute Digital Forensics and Incident Response guides, forensic tools used to acquire mobile device images must be capable of bit-stream copying with hash verification, which FTK provides.

NEW QUESTION # 51

Which law or guideline lists the four states a mobile device can be in when data is extracted from it?

- A. Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA)
- B. Electronic Communications Privacy Act (ECPA)
- C. **NIST SP 800-72 Guidelines**
- D. Communications Assistance to Law Enforcement Act (CALEA)

Answer: C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

NIST Special Publication 800-72 provides guidelines for mobile device forensics and identifies four device states during data extraction: active, idle, powered off, and locked. These states influence how data can be accessed and preserved.

* Understanding these states helps forensic investigators select appropriate acquisition techniques.

* NIST SP 800-72 is a key reference for mobile device forensic methodologies.

Reference: NIST SP 800-72 offers authoritative guidelines on handling mobile device data in forensic investigations.

NEW QUESTION # 52

Which method is used to implement steganography through pictures?

- A. Metadata alteration
- B. **Least Significant Bit (LSB) insertion**
- C. File compression
- D. Encrypting image pixels

Answer: B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

Least Significant Bit (LSB) insertion involves modifying the least significant bits of image pixel data to embed hidden information. Changes are imperceptible to the human eye, making this a common steganographic technique.

* LSB insertion is widely studied and targeted in steganalysis.

* It allows covert data embedding without increasing file size significantly.

Reference: Forensic and anti-forensics manuals reference LSB as a standard image steganography method.

NEW QUESTION # 53

Which U.S. law protects journalists from turning over their work or sources to law enforcement before the information is shared with the public?

- A. Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA)
- B. Electronic Communications Privacy Act (ECPA)
- C. **The Privacy Protection Act (PPA)**
- D. Communications Assistance to Law Enforcement Act (CALEA)

Answer: C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

The Privacy Protection Act (PPA) protects journalists by restricting law enforcement's ability to search or seize materials intended for public dissemination unless certain exceptions apply. It safeguards journalistic sources and unpublished work from unwarranted government intrusion.

- * The PPA ensures freedom of the press and protects confidential information.
- * Law enforcement must comply with procedural safeguards before accessing journalistic materials.

Reference: Legal texts and digital forensic guidelines note the PPA's role in balancing investigative needs with press freedoms.

NEW QUESTION # 54

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