

Digital-Forensics-in-Cybersecurity Valid Test Topics & Sure Digital-Forensics-in-Cybersecurity Pass



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

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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 2	<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 3	<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.
Topic 4	<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 5	<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.

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WGU Digital Forensics in Cybersecurity (D431/C840) Course Exam Sample Questions (Q19-Q24):

NEW QUESTION # 19

Which tool identifies the presence of steganography?

- A. Forensic Toolkit (FTK)
- B. DiskDigger
- C. Disk Investigator
- D. ComputerCOP

Answer: C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

Disk Investigator is a forensic tool that can analyze disk images and file systems to identify hidden data, including the presence of steganography by examining slack space, hidden files, and embedded data.

* DiskDigger is mainly a data recovery tool.

* FTK is a comprehensive forensic suite but does not specialize in steganography detection.

* ComputerCOP is a parental control software, not a forensic tool.

Digital forensic best practices recognize Disk Investigator as useful for detecting steganographic content in files and disk areas.

NEW QUESTION # 20

A cybercriminal communicates with his compatriots using steganography. The FBI discovers that the criminal group uses white space to hide data in photographs.

Which tool can the cybercriminals use to facilitate this type of communication?

- A. Snow
- B. Wolf
- C. Steganophony
- D. QuickStego

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

Snow is a tool that encodes hidden messages using whitespace characters (spaces and tabs), which can be embedded in text and sometimes in image file metadata or formats that allow invisible characters. It is commonly used to hide data in plain sight, including within digital images.

* Steganophony focuses on hiding data in VoIP.

* Wolf is not recognized as a steganography tool for whitespace.

* QuickStego is another tool for text-based steganography but less commonly associated with whitespace specifically.

Forensic and cybersecurity literature often cites Snow as the preferred tool for whitespace-based steganography.

NEW QUESTION # 21

Which characteristic applies to solid-state drives (SSDs) compared to magnetic drives?

- A. They are generally slower
- B. They have a lower cost per gigabyte
- **C. They are less susceptible to damage**
- D. They have moving parts

Answer: C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

Solid-state drives (SSDs) use flash memory and have no moving mechanical parts, making them more resistant to physical shock and damage compared to magnetic drives, which rely on spinning platters.

* This resilience makes SSDs favorable in environments with higher physical risk.

* However, data recovery from SSDs can be more complex due to wear-leveling and TRIM features.

Reference:NIST and forensic hardware guides highlight SSD durability advantages over traditional magnetic storage.

NEW QUESTION # 22

Which Windows component is responsible for reading the boot.ini file and displaying the boot loader menu on Windows XP during the boot process?

- A. BCD
- B. Winload.exe
- C. BOOTMGR
- **D. NTLDR**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

NTLDR (NT Loader) is the boot loader for Windows NT-based systems including Windows XP. It reads the boot.ini configuration file and displays the boot menu, initiating the boot process.

* Later Windows versions (Vista and above) replaced NTLDR with BOOTMGR.

* Understanding boot components assists forensic investigators in boot process analysis.

Reference:Microsoft technical documentation and forensic training materials outline NTLDR's role in legacy Windows systems.

NEW QUESTION # 23

Which tool can be used to make a bit-by-bit copy of a Windows Phone 8?

- A. Wolf
- B. Pwnage
- **C. Forensic Toolkit (FTK)**
- D. Data Doctor

Answer: C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

Forensic Toolkit (FTK) is a comprehensive forensic suite capable of acquiring bit-by-bit images from various devices, including Windows Phone 8, by supporting physical and logical extractions. FTK is widely accepted and used for mobile device forensic imaging.

* Data Doctor is primarily a data recovery tool, not specialized for mobile forensic imaging.

* Pwnage is related to jailbreaking iOS devices.

* Wolf is not a recognized forensic imaging tool for Windows Phone 8.

NIST mobile device forensic standards cite FTK as a preferred tool for mobile device imaging.

NEW QUESTION # 24

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