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EC-COUNCIL 112-57 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• Computer Forensics Investigation Process: This module explains the phases of the forensic investigation process, including pre-investigation, investigation, and post-investigation. It also covers evidence integrity methods such as hashing and disk imaging.
Topic 2	• Understanding Hard Disks and File Systems: This module covers disk structures, types of storage drives, and operating system boot processes. It also explains how investigators analyze file systems and recover deleted data.

Topic 3	• Network Forensics: This module introduces network forensic concepts, including event correlation, analyzing network logs, identifying indicators of compromise, and investigating network traffic.
Topic 4	• Computer Forensics Fundamentals: This module introduces the core concepts of computer forensics, including digital evidence, forensic readiness, and the role of investigators. It also explains legal and compliance requirements involved in forensic investigations.
Topic 5	• Investigating Web Attacks: This module focuses on analyzing web application attacks through server logs and detecting malicious activities targeting web servers and applications.
Topic 6	• Linux and Mac Forensics: This module explains forensic analysis techniques for Linux and Mac systems. It focuses on analyzing system data, file systems, and memory to recover digital evidence.
Topic 7	• Dark Web Forensics: This module explains the investigation of dark web activities, including analyzing artifacts related to the Tor browser and identifying dark web usage on systems.
Topic 8	• Windows Forensics: This module covers forensic investigation in Windows systems, including analysis of memory, registry data, browser artifacts, and file metadata to identify system and user activities.
Topic 9	• Malware Forensics: This module introduces malware investigation techniques, including static and dynamic analysis, and examining system and network behavior to understand malicious activity.
Topic 10	• Investigating Email Crimes: This module covers the basics of email systems and the process of investigating suspicious emails to identify potential cybercrime evidence.
Topic 11	• Data Acquisition and Duplication: This module focuses on methods for collecting and duplicating digital evidence. It explains acquisition techniques, formats, and procedures used to create forensic images and capture system memory.

EC-COUNCIL EC-Council Digital Forensics Essentials (DFE) Sample Questions (Q59-Q64):

NEW QUESTION # 59
Which of the following files belonging to the Extensible Storage Engine (ESE) stores the mail data in Microsoft Exchange Server?

- A. Database.edb
- B. WLCalendarStore.edb
- C. Mail.MSMessageStore
- D. DataStore.edb

Answer: A

Explanation:
Microsoft Exchange Server stores mailbox contents (emails, attachments, folders, and related messaging objects) inside anESE (Extensible Storage Engine) databasethat uses the.edbfile format. In Exchange terminology this is theMailbox Database, and its primary persistent store is thedatabase .edb filealong with associated transaction logs that support write-ahead logging and recovery. From a forensic perspective, the.
edbfile is the central artifact because it contains the structured mailbox data that investigators analyze for message content, metadata (timestamps, sender/recipient fields, message IDs), and folder structure.
Among the options,Database.edbbest matches the Exchange ESE mailbox database file that stores mail data.
The other options are either generic or associated with different Microsoft messaging components:Mail.
MSMessageStorerelates to the Windows Mail/Modern Mail app storage model rather than Exchange Server's mailbox database, andWLCalendarStore.edbis commonly tied to Windows Live/Windows Essentials calendar or communications storage, not Exchange's server-side mailbox store.DataStore.edbis also used by other Windows services, but the recognized Exchange mailbox store is the.edb database file, makingDatabase.edb (D)the correct answer.

NEW QUESTION # 60

John, a forensic officer, was working on a criminal case. He employed imaging software to create a copy of data from the suspect device on a storage medium for further investigation. For developing an image of the original data, John used a software application that does not allow an unauthorized user to alter the image content on storage media, thereby retaining an unaltered image copy. Identify the data acquisition step performed by John in the above scenario.

- A. Validated data acquisition
- B. Enabled write protection on the evidence media
- C. Planned for contingency
- D. Sanitized the target media

Answer: B

Explanation:
The scenario emphasizes that John used an application (or mechanism) thatprevents alteration of the acquired image content, ensuring the image remainsunalteredand protected from unauthorized modification. In forensic acquisition standards, this corresponds toenabling write protectionduring imaging-commonly implemented using awrite blocker(hardware or controlled software write-protection) to prevent any writes to the source evidence and, where applicable, to protect the integrity of the evidence copy from accidental or unauthorized changes. The purpose is to preserve evidential integrity by ensuring that neither the original media nor the forensic image is modified during handling, analysis preparation, or transfer.
"Validated data acquisition" refers to confirming the image is an exact duplicate, typically by computing and comparing cryptographic hashes (e.g., MD5/SHA) of the source and the acquired image. While validation is essential, the question specifically highlightspreventing alteration, not verifying equality. "Sanitized the target media" is the step of wiping/clearing the destination drive before acquisition to avoid contamination, which is not what is described. "Planned for contingency" relates to operational planning for unexpected issues (equipment failure, encryption, power loss), not integrity protection. Therefore, the best match isEnabled write protection on the evidence media (A).

NEW QUESTION # 61
Which of the following types of phishing attacks allows an attacker to exploit instant messaging platforms by employing IM as a tool to spread spam?

- A. Pharming
- B. Whaling
- C. Spear phishing
- D. Spimming

Answer: D

Explanation:
Spimmingis defined in digital forensics and cybercrime references asspam over instant messaging (IM). It is a social-engineering variant where attackers use instant messaging platforms (and sometimes chat apps) to deliver unsolicited bulk messages containing malicious links, fraudulent offers, credential-harvesting lures, or malware downloads. Because IM messages are often delivered in real time and can appear to come from known contacts (via compromised accounts), spimming can achieve higher click-through rates than traditional email spam. For investigators, spimming incidents commonly leave artifacts such as chat logs, message timestamps, sender identifiers, embedded URLs, and sometimes downloaded payload traces on the endpoint.
These artifacts help establish attacker infrastructure (domains, IPs), victim interaction (click events, file creation), and timeline correlation with network logs.
The other options do not match the "IM as a tool to spread spam" description.Whalingtargets high-profile individuals via highly tailored phishing, typically email-based.Pharmingredirects users to fraudulent websites (often via DNS or host-file manipulation) without relying on bulk IM spam.Spear phishingis targeted phishing toward specific individuals or groups, not necessarily IM spam. Therefore, the phishing/spam attack that exploits instant messaging platforms isSpimming (C).

NEW QUESTION # 62
Cooper, a forensic analyst, was examining a RAM dump extracted from a Linux system. In this process, he employed an automated tool, Volatility Framework, to identify any malicious code hidden inside the memory.
Which of the following plugins of the Volatility Framework helps Cooper detect hidden or injected files in the memory?

- A. linux_malfind
- B. nmap -sU localhost
- C. ip addr show

- D. linux_netstat

Answer: A

Explanation:
In memory forensics, "hidden or injected" malicious code typically refers toprocess injection,code caves, unbacked executable mappings, or regions of memory that aremarked executablebut do not align with normal, file-backed program segments. The Volatility Framework provides specialized plugins to locate these suspicious patterns.linux_malfindis the plugin designed to detectpotentially injected codeby scanning a process's memory mappings for characteristics that commonly indicate malicious presence-such asexecutable anonymous mappings, unusual permissions (e.g., RWX), and memory regions that contain shellcode-like byte patterns. This is highly relevant when malware attempts to avoid disk artifacts by living in memory or by injecting payloads into legitimate processes.
By contrast,linux_netstatis used to enumerate network connections and sockets from memory (useful for C2 analysis), but it does not focus on injected code regions.ip addr showandnmap -sU localhostare live-system networking commands, not Volatility plugins, and they are not suitable for analyzing a captured RAM image.
Therefore, to detect hidden/injected malicious code in a Linux RAM dump using Volatility, the correct plugin islinux_malfind (A).

NEW QUESTION # 63
Which of the following commands can an investigator use to parse GPTs of both types of hard disks, including those formatted with either UEFI or MBR?

- A. Get-PartitionTable
- B. Get-GPT
- C. Get-ForensicPartitionTable
- D. Get-BootSector

Answer: C

Explanation:
In forensic examinations, investigators must correctly interpret a disk'spartitioning schemebecause it determines where volumes begin, where file systems reside, and how to validate acquisition completeness.
Modern systems may useGPT(commonly associated with UEFI) while legacy systems often useMBR. A practical forensic command therefore needs to detect and parse partition informationregardless of whether the disk uses MBR or GPT, and present the results in a consistent, investigator-friendly output for verification and downstream analysis (e.g., selecting the correct partition offsets for imaging or mounting).
Get-ForensicPartitionTableis designed for exactly this role in forensic PowerShell tooling: it parses partition table structures in a forensically oriented manner and supports disks partitioned usingeither MBR or GPT.
That "forensic" emphasis typically means it reads raw structures directly, reports partition entries and offsets, and helps avoid ambiguity when the protective MBR (present on GPT disks) could confuse simplistic parsers.
By contrast,Get-BootSectortargets boot sector/VBR data rather than the full partition layout;Get-GPTis GPT- specific and does not cover MBR-only disks; andGet-PartitionTableis a more generic label that may not guarantee dual-scheme forensic parsing.
Therefore, the correct option isC.

NEW QUESTION # 64
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