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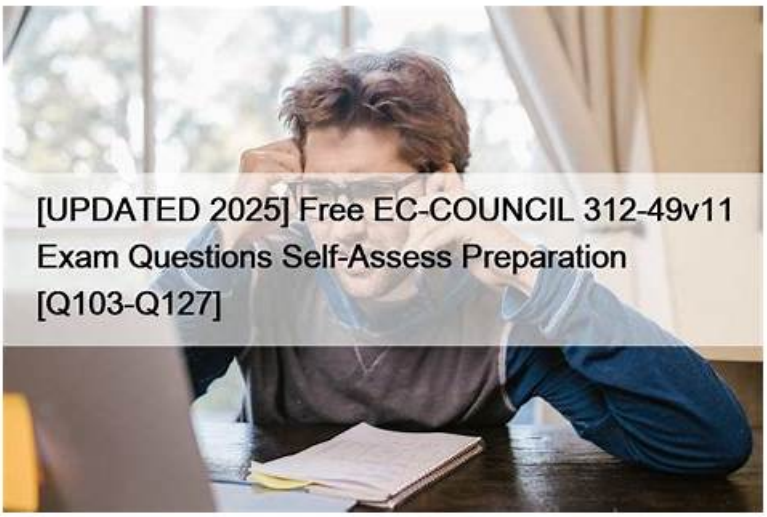

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EC-COUNCIL 312-49v11 Exam Overview:

Certification Vendor:	EC-COUNCIL
Exam Name:	Computer Hacking Forensic Investigator (CHFI-v11)
Exam Number:	312-49v11
Exam Price:	$650 USD
Passing Score:	60% - 85% (varies by exam form)
Exam Duration:	240 minutes
Real Exam Qty:	150
Available Languages:	English
Exam Format:	Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)
Certificate Validity Period:	3 years
Related Certifications:	Certified Ethical Hacker (CEH) EC-Council Certified Security Analyst (ECSA)
Recommended Training:	Official CHFI Training
Exam Registration:	EC-Council Exam Registration
Sample Questions:	EC-COUNCIL 312-49v11 Sample Questions
Exam Way:	Online remote proctored or onsite at EC-Council authorized exam centers
Pre Condition:	Recommended: 2 years of work experience in IT security or related field; completion of official CHFI training is highly recommended
Official Syllabus URL:	https://www.eccouncil.org/train-certify/computer-hacking-forensic-investigator-chfi/

>> Real 312-49v11 Testing Environment <<

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EC-COUNCIL 312-49v11 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• Malware Forensics: This domain addresses malware investigation including controlled lab setup, static analysis, system and network behavior analysis, suspicious document examination, and ransomware investigation techniques.
Topic 2	• Understanding Hard Disks and File Systems: This domain covers storage media characteristics, disk logical structures, operating system boot processes (Windows, Linux, macOS), file systems analysis, encoding standards, and examination of common file formats.
Topic 3	• Windows Forensics: This domain covers Windows-specific investigation techniques including volatile and non-volatile data collection, memory and registry analysis, web browser forensics, metadata examination, and analysis of Windows artifacts like ShellBags, LNK files, and event logs.
Topic 4	• Dark Web Forensics: This domain addresses dark web investigation focusing on Tor browser artifact identification, memory dump analysis, and extracting evidence of dark web activities.
Topic 5	• Computer Forensics Investigation Process: This domain addresses the structured investigation phases including first response procedures, lab setup, evidence preservation, data acquisition, case analysis, documentation, reporting, and expert witness testimony.
Topic 6	• Investigating Web Attacks: This domain covers web application forensics including IIS and Apache log analysis, OWASP Top 10 risks, and investigation of attacks like XSS, SQL injection, path traversal, command injection, and brute-force attempts.
Topic 7	• Data Acquisition and Duplication: This domain addresses live and dead acquisition techniques, eDiscovery methodologies, data acquisition formats, validation procedures, write protection, and forensic image preparation for examination.
Topic 8	• Defeating Anti-Forensics Techniques: This domain teaches methods to overcome evidence hiding techniques including data recovery, file carving, partition recovery, password cracking, steganography detection, encryption handling, and program unpacking.
Topic 9	• IoT Forensics: This domain addresses IoT device investigation including architecture, OWASP IoT threats, forensic processes, wearable and smart device analysis, hardware-level techniques (JTAG, chip-off), and drone data extraction.
Topic 10	• Network Forensics: This domain covers network incident investigation through traffic and log analysis, event correlation, indicators of compromise identification, SIEM usage, and wireless network attack detection and examination.
Topic 11	• Cloud Forensics: This domain covers cloud platform forensics (AWS, Azure, Google Cloud) including data storage, logging, forensic acquisition of virtual machines, and investigation of cloud security incidents.

Topic 12	• Mobile Forensics: This domain covers Android and iOS forensics including device architecture, forensics processes, cellular data investigation, file system acquisition, lock bypassing, rooting • jailbreaking, and mobile application analysis.
Topic 13	• Email and Social Media Forensics: This domain addresses email crime investigation including message analysis, U.S. email laws, social media activity tracking, footage extraction, and social network graph analysis.

EC-COUNCIL Computer Hacking Forensic Investigator (CHFI-v11) Sample Questions (Q627-Q632):

NEW QUESTION # 627
During a fraud investigation in Denver, Colorado, two carved fragments are found: one begins with D0 CF 11 E0 A1 B1 1A E1, and another begins with %PDF. Hex view of the first fragment later reveals a stream labeled WordDocument. Which file type is most likely associated with the D0 CF 11 E0 A1 B1 1A E1 signature?

- A. Microsoft Word Document (.doc)
- B. Portable Document Format(PDF)
- C. Microsoft Excel Workbook (.xls)
- D. Modern Office XML Document (.docx)

Answer: A

Explanation:
The D0 CF 11 E0 A1 B1 1A E1 signature identifies an OLE Compound File Binary format used by legacy Microsoft Office files. The presence of a WordDocument stream specifically indicates a legacy Microsoft Word .doc file.

NEW QUESTION # 628
Mateo, a forensic investigator, is analyzing a cyber-attack carried out against a target organization. During his investigation, he discovers that several important files are missing on a Linux system. Further examination reveals that one of the files, which was an executable, had erased its own content during the attack. Mateo realizes that in order to recover this file, he needs to use a Linux command that can help him retrieve the contents of this erased executable. Given the situation, which of the following commands should Mateo use to recover the lost executable file on the Linux system?

- A. $R<#>.
- B. cp /proc/$PID/exe /tmp/file
- C. cd C:\RECYCLER\S-<User SID>
- D. D<#>.

Answer: B

Explanation:
According to the CHFI v11 objectives underOperating System Forensics,Linux Memory and Process Analysis, andAnti-Forensics Techniques, attackers sometimes use a technique where a malicious executable deletes or overwrites itself after executionto evade detection. Although the file may be erased from disk, if the process is still running, Linux maintains a reference to the executable in memory through the/proc filesystem.
Each running process in Linux has a directory under /proc/<PID>/, and the symbolic link /proc/<PID>/exe points to the executable image currently loaded into memory. By copying this link using the command:
cp /proc/$PID/exe /tmp/file
an investigator can successfullyrecover the in-memory version of the executable, even if it has been deleted from disk. This is a well-documented forensic technique in CHFI v11 for recovering malware binaries and analyzing fileless or self-deleting malware.
The other options are incorrect. Options A and D refer to Windows-specific artifacts related to the Recycle Bin and have no relevance on Linux systems. Option B is invalid and does not represent a legitimate forensic command.
The CHFI Exam Blueprint v4 emphasizeslive system analysis and Linux forensic techniques, including recovering executables from memory using /proc, making Option C the correct and exam-aligned answer

NEW QUESTION # 629
Place the following In order of volatility from most volatile to the least volatile.

- A. Archival media, temporary file systems, disk storage, archival media, register and cache
- B. Registers and cache, routing tables, temporary file systems, disk storage, archival media
- C. Register and cache, temporary file systems, routing tables, disk storage, archival media
- D. Registers and cache, routing tables, temporary file systems, archival media, disk storage

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 630
While examining a banking Trojan incident in Chicago, forensic analysts execute a suspicious sample within a controlled analysis environment. The program immediately terminates and alters its execution flow under these conditions, preventing analysts from observing its intended behaviour. What aspect of malware analysis is reflected by this behavior?

- A. Detection of analysis environments and modification of execution behavior
- B. Use of techniques such as encryption, code obfuscation, and artifact removal
- C. Ensuring accurate and consistent analysis results
- D. Identifying malware components and behavioral traits

Answer: A

Explanation:
Malware may include anti-analysis logic that detects sandboxes, debuggers, virtual machines, or other controlled analysis environments. When such conditions are detected, it can terminate, delay execution, or change behavior to prevent analysts from observing its true functionality.

NEW QUESTION # 631
How many bits is Source Port Number in TCP Header packet?

- A. 0
- B. 1
- C. 2
- D. 3

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 632
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