

- フォレンジックツールを用いたドメイン証拠分析: このドメインでは、サイバーセキュリティ技術者のスキルを測定し、標準的なフォレンジックツールを用いて収集された証拠を分析することに焦点を当てます。正確性と整合性を確保する承認済みの調査プロセスに従いながら、ディスク、ファイルシステム、ログ、システムデータをレビューすることが含まれます。

>> Digital-Forensics-in-Cybersecurity難易度 <<

Digital-Forensics-in-Cybersecurity受験記 & Digital-Forensics-in-Cybersecurity試験合格攻略

IT業界の一人として、IT領域の現状をよく知っているのでしょうか？現在のIT業界でWGUの資格認証はますます重要になっています。多くの人はDigital-Forensics-in-Cybersecurity試験に悩んでいます。あなたもその中の一員かもしれません。試験に迅速に合格する方法を探していますか？我々のDigital-Forensics-in-Cybersecurity資料を試しましょう。無料のサンプルを提供して、あなたはダウンロードして試すことができます。あなたの要求を満たすなら、弊社のDigital-Forensics-in-Cybersecurity参考書を利用してください。

WGU Digital Forensics in Cybersecurity (D431/C840) Course Exam 認定 Digital-Forensics-in-Cybersecurity 試験問題 (Q47-Q52):

質問 # 47

A user at a company attempts to hide the combination to a safe that stores confidential information in a data file called vacationdetails.doc.

What is vacationdetails.doc called, in steganographic terms?

- A. Snow
- B. Channel
- C. Payload
- **D. Carrier**

正解: D

解説:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

In steganography, the file that hides secret information is called the carrier. The carrier file appears normal and contains embedded hidden data (the payload).

* Payload refers to the actual secret data hidden inside the carrier.

* Snow refers to random noise or artifacts, often in images or files.

* Channel refers to the medium or communication path used to transmit data.

Thus, vacationdetails.doc is the carrier file containing the hidden information.

Reference: Standard steganography literature and forensic documentation define the carrier as the file used to conceal payload data.

質問 # 48

Which universal principle must be observed when handling digital evidence?

- A. Keep the evidence in a plastic bag
- B. Make a copy and analyze the original
- C. Get the signatures of two witnesses
- **D. Avoid making changes to the evidence**

正解: D

解説:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

The foremost principle in digital forensics is never altering the original evidence. This ensures integrity, authenticity, and admissibility in court.

- * Investigators analyze forensic copies, not originals.
- * Write-blockers and hashing are used to prevent changes.
- * Any alteration-intentional or accidental-can invalidate evidence.

Reference:NIST SP 800-86 and SP 800-101 define the unaltered preservation of evidence as the first and most essential forensic rule.

質問 # 49

Which directory contains the system's configuration files on a computer running Mac OS X?

- A. /bin
- **B. /etc**
- C. /var
- D. /cfg

正解: B

解説:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

The/etcdirectory on Unix-based systems, including macOS, contains important system configuration files and scripts. It is the standard location for system-wide configuration data.

* /varcontains variable data like logs and spool files.

* /bincontains essential binary executables.

* /cfgis not a standard directory in macOS.

This is standard Unix/Linux directory structure knowledge and is reflected in NIST and forensic references for macOS.

質問 # 50

A forensic investigator is acquiring evidence from an iPhone.

What should the investigator ensure before the iPhone is connected to the computer?

- A. That the phone is in jailbreak mode
- **B. That the phone avoids syncing with the computer**
- C. That the phone is powered off
- D. That the phone has root privilege

正解: B

解説:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

Before connecting an iPhone to a forensic workstation, the investigator must ensure that the phone doesnotsync with the computer automatically. Automatic syncing may alter, delete, or overwrite evidence stored on the device or the computer, compromising forensic integrity.

* Jailbreak mode is not necessary and can complicate forensic analysis.

* Powering off the device prevents acquisition of volatile data.

* Root privileges (jailbreak) may aid access but are not mandatory before connection.

NIST mobile device forensic guidelines emphasize disabling automatic sync to preserve data integrity during acquisition.

質問 # 51

An organization has identified a system breach and has collected volatile data from the system.

Which evidence type should be collected next?

- **A. Network connections**
- B. Temporary data
- C. Running processes
- D. File timestamps

正解: A

解説:

myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, wefinder.com, myportal.utt.edu.tt,
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www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, Disposable vapes

さらに、It-Passports Digital-Forensics-in-Cybersecurityダンプの一部が現在無料で提供されています：
https://drive.google.com/open?id=10prKFho1m_tS8k20O1HSVGefc16w-FYF