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EC-COUNCIL 112-57 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 2	• 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 3	• 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.
Topic 4	• 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 5	• 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 6	• Malware Forensics: This module introduces malware investigation techniques, including static and dynamic analysis, and examining system and network behavior to understand malicious activity.

Topic 7	• Defeating Anti-forensics Techniques: This module discusses anti-forensic methods used to hide or destroy evidence. It also explains techniques investigators use to detect hidden data and recover deleted or protected information.

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EC-COUNCIL EC-Council Digital Forensics Essentials (DFE) Sample Questions (Q43-Q48):

NEW QUESTION # 43
An organization decided to strengthen the security of its network by studying and analyzing the behavior of attackers. For this purpose, Steven, a security analyst, was instructed to deploy a device to bait attackers.
Steven selected a solution that appears to contain very useful information to lure attackers and find their locations and techniques.
Identify the type of device deployed by Steven in the above scenario.

- A. Firewall
- B. Intrusion detection system
- C. Honeypot
- D. Router

Answer: C

Explanation:
Ahoneypotis a deliberately deployed decoy system or service designed toattract attackersby appearing valuable or vulnerable, thereby enabling defenders to observe malicious behavior in a controlled manner.
Digital forensics and incident response references describe honeypots as tools forthreat intelligence and evidence collection, because they can record interaction details such as connection sources, exploited services, commands executed, malware dropped, and attempted privilege escalation. This directly matches the scenario: Steven deployed something that "appears to contain very useful information" tolure attackersand help identify theirlocations and techniques. Honeypots are typically instrumented with extensive logging and monitoring, making them especially useful for building timelines, extracting indicators of compromise, and understanding adversary tactics, techniques, and procedures.
The other options do not align with the "bait attackers" goal. AnIDSprimarily detects and alerts on suspicious activity but is not intended to impersonate a valuable target. Afirewallenforces access control rules to block
/allow traffic, not entice attackers. Arouterforwards packets and provides network connectivity; it is not a deception platform.
Therefore, the device type described is aHoneypot (C).

NEW QUESTION # 44
Given below are different steps involved in event correlation.
Event masking
Event aggregation
Root cause analysis
Event filtering
Identify the correct sequence of steps involved in event correlation.

- A. 1-->3-->2-->4
- B. 2-->4-->3-->1
- C. 2-->1-->4-->3
- D. 1-->3-->4-->2

Answer: C

Explanation:
In event correlation (as applied in SOC/SIEM-driven investigations), the workflow typically starts byreducing complexityandnormalizing what "one incident" looks likebefore attempting conclusions about causality.Event aggregation (2)is performed early to combine multiple low-level, related events (for example repeated authentication failures, repeated firewall denies, or multiple IDS hits for the same signature) into higher-level
"grouped" records. This prevents analysts from treating every raw log line as a separate incident and makes correlation computationally and operationally feasible.
Next,event masking (1)suppresses events that are already known to be irrelevant or repetitive in a way that does not add investigative value (for example, routine scheduled scans, approved admin tools, or duplicate alerts already represented in the aggregated set). After masking,event filtering (4)further removes remaining noise using rules, thresholds, whitelists, time windows, or relevance criteria (scope, asset criticality, and known-benign sources), leaving a cleaner dataset that represents probable security-relevant activity.
Only after the dataset is consolidated and noise-reduced doesroot cause analysis (3)become reliable, because RCA depends on a clear chain of correlated events to identify the initiating action and propagation path.
Hence the correct sequence is2 # 1 # 4 # 3 (Option B).

NEW QUESTION # 45
Bob, a forensic investigator, was instructed to review a Windows machine and identify any anonymous activities performed using it. In this process, Bob used the command "netstat -ano" to view all the active connections in the system and determined that the connections established by the Tor browser were closed.
Which of the following states of the connections established by Tor indicates that the Tor browser is closed?

- A. TIME_WAIT
- B. ESTABLISHED
- C. LISTENING
- D. CLOSE_WAIT

Answer: A

Explanation:
In Windows network forensics,netstat -anois commonly used to correlateTCP connection stateswithprocess identifiers (PIDs)to understand which application created or used a connection. When Tor Browser is actively communicating, outbound circuits typically appear asESTABLISHEDconnections to Tor relays (entry/guard nodes) or local loopback endpoints used by Tor components. After the browser is closed and the application tears down connections, Windows TCP/IP behavior often leaves recently closed sockets inTIME_WAIT.
TIME_WAITis a normal TCP state that appears after a connection has been actively closed. It exists to ensure delayed packets from the old session are not misinterpreted as belonging to a new session and to allow proper retransmission of the final ACK if needed. From an investigative standpoint, seeing Tor-related endpoints transition from ESTABLISHED toTIME_WAITstrongly indicates the sessions were terminated and the application is no longer maintaining live network traffic.
By contrast,CLOSE_WAITusually means the remote side has closed but the local application has not fully closed its socket yet,LISTENINGindicates a service waiting for inbound connections, andESTABLISHEDmeans the session is still active.
Therefore,TIME_WAIT (B)best indicates Tor Browser connections have been closed.

NEW QUESTION # 46
Jack, a forensic investigator, was appointed to investigate a Windows-based security incident. In this process, he employed an Autopsy tool to recover the deleted files from unallocated space, which helps in gathering potential evidence.
Which of the following functions of Autopsy helped Jack recover the deleted files?

- A. Data carving
- B. Timeline analysis
- C. Multimedia
- D. Web artifacts

Answer: A

Explanation:
When a file is deleted on common file systems, the operating system typically removes the directory reference and marks the

previously used clusters/blocks asunallocated, but the underlying file content may remain on disk until it is overwritten. Digital forensics procedures emphasize that recovering such deleted content often requires examining unallocated space rather than relying only on file system metadata.Autopsy's "Data Carving"function is specifically intended for this purpose: it scans unallocated space (and sometimes slack space) forfile signatures(headers/footers and internal structure patterns) and reconstructs recoverable files even when the original filename, path, or metadata is missing.
This directly matches the scenario: Jack recovered deleted files fromunallocated space, which is the classic use case for carving. The other options in Autopsy support different investigative goals.Timeline analysiscorrelates timestamps from multiple artifacts to reconstruct sequences of activity, but it does not itself reconstruct deleted file content from raw disk areas.Web artifactsfocuses on browser history, downloads, cookies, and related traces.Multimediahelps categorize and analyze media files (e.g., images/videos), but it is not the primary mechanism for recovering deleted data from unallocated space. Therefore, the Autopsy function that enabled the recovery described isData carving (D)

NEW QUESTION # 47
David, a cybercriminal, targeted a community and initiated anti-social campaigns online. In this process, he used a layer of the web that allowed him to maintain anonymity during the campaign.
Which of the following layers of the web allowed David to hide his presence during the anti-social campaign?

- A. Deep Web
- B. Dark Web
- C. World Wide Web
- D. Surface Web

Answer: B

Explanation:
The layer of the web most associated withmaintaining anonymityfor users and services is theDark Web. In digital forensics terminology, the Dark Web refers to services hosted on overlay networks (such as Tor hidden services) that arenot indexed by standard search enginesand are typically accessible only through specialized software and configurations. Its core characteristic is that it is deliberately designed to reduce traceability by routing traffic through multiple relays and separating identifying information (like the user's real IP address) from the destination. This makes attribution and geolocation significantly harder using traditional network logs alone, which is why adversaries often choose it to conduct covert communications, host content, or coordinate campaigns.
By contrast, theSurface Web(the regular, indexed portion of the web) is generally reachable through normal browsers and is easier to monitor and attribute using conventional ISP, server, and platform logs. "World Wide Web" is a general term for web content accessed via HTTP/HTTPS and does not specifically imply anonymity. TheDeep Webrefers to content not indexed by search engines (e.g., webmail, databases, authenticated portals), but it is not inherently anonymizing-many deep web resources are simply private or access-controlled. Therefore, the layer enabling David to hide his presence is theDark Web (C).

NEW QUESTION # 48
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Questions

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