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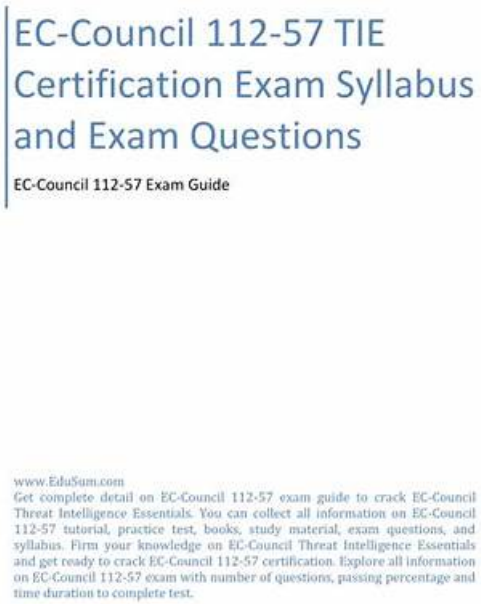

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EC-COUNCIL 112-57 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 2	• 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 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	• Investigating Email Crimes: This module covers the basics of email systems and the process of investigating suspicious emails to identify potential cybercrime evidence.
Topic 5	• Malware Forensics: This module introduces malware investigation techniques, including static and dynamic analysis, and examining system and network behavior to understand malicious activity.
Topic 6	• Investigating Web Attacks: This module focuses on analyzing web application attacks through server logs and detecting malicious activities targeting web servers and applications.
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	• 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 9	• 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 10	• 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 11	• 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.

EC-COUNCIL EC-Council Digital Forensics Essentials (DFE) Sample Questions (Q11-Q16):

NEW QUESTION # 11
Clark, a digital forensic expert, was assigned to investigate a malicious activity performed on an organization' s network. The organization provided Clark with all the information related to the incident. In this process, he assessed the impact of the incident on the organization, reasons for and source of the incident, steps required to tackle the incident, investigation team required to handle the case, investigative procedures, and possible outcome of the forensic process.
Identify the type of analysis performed by Clark in the above scenario.

- A. Data analysis
- B. Traffic analysis
- C. Log analysis
- D. Case analysis

Answer: D

Explanation:
The activities described align withcase analysis, which is the structured, high-level evaluation performed at the beginning (and throughout) a digital forensic investigation to define scope, strategy, resources, and expected deliverables. Case analysis focuses on understanding theoverall incident context: how the organization is affected (business/operational impact), what is believed to have happened (incident reasons and likely source), and what must be done to control and investigate it (containment steps and investigative approach). It also includes planning elements such as identifying theinvestigation team composition(roles, skills, authority), definingproceduresto be followed (evidence handling, chain of custody, acquisition priorities, legal/HR requirements), and anticipating thepossible outcomes(reports, remediation actions, disciplinary/legal actions, or prosecution support).
By contrast,traffic analysisis narrowly focused on examining network packets/flows to infer communications and attacker behavior;log analysiscenters on parsing and correlating event records (firewall, server, endpoint logs); anddata analysistypically refers to examining acquired artifacts (files, memory images, timelines) for evidentiary content. Because Clark is assessing impact, cause/source, response steps, staffing, procedures, and outcomes-an overall investigative planning and evaluation function-the correct choice isCase analysis (B).

NEW QUESTION # 12
Jack, a forensic investigator, was appointed by an organization to perform a security audit on a Linux system.
In this process, Jack collected information about the present status of the system and listed all the applications running on various ports to detect malicious programs.
Which of the following commands can help Jack determine any programs/processes associated with open ports?

- A. netstat -tulpn
- B. netstat -rn
- C. netstat -i
- D. ip r

Answer: A

Explanation:
On Linux, a key step in a forensic triage or security audit is mappingopen/listening portsto theowning processso investigators can identify suspicious services (backdoors, unauthorized daemons, rogue remote- access tools) and correlate them with binaries, users, startup mechanisms, and timestamps. The command netstat -tulpnis designed for exactly this purpose. In this switch set:-tlimits output to TCP sockets,-uincludes UDP sockets,-lshows only listening sockets (open ports awaiting connections),-pdisplays the owningprocess name and PID, and-nprevents name resolution by showing numeric IP addresses and ports (faster and avoids altering evidence via DNS queries). This combination yields a concise list of active listening ports and the processes bound to them, which is highly valuable for detecting unexpected services and attributing network exposure to a specific executable.
The other options do not provide process-to-port attribution:netstat -ishows interface statistics,ip rshows the routing table, andnetstat -rndisplays the routing table in numeric form. Therefore, the correct command is netstat -tulpn(D).

NEW QUESTION # 13
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. Planned for contingency
- B. Validated data acquisition
- C. Sanitized the target media
- D. Enabled write protection on the evidence media

Answer: D

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 # 14
A forensic investigator is collecting volatile data such as system information and network information present in the registries, cache, DLLs, and RAM of digital devices through its normal interface.
Identify the data acquisition method the investigator is performing.

- A. Static acquisition
- B. Dead acquisition
- C. Non-volatile data acquisition
- D. Live acquisition

Answer: D

Explanation:
The scenario describes the investigator collectingvolatileartifacts-specifically information inRAM, activeDLLs, system and network state, and transient data held incacheand similar runtime locations-through the device's normal interface while the system is running. In digital forensics documentation, this is the defining characteristic oflive acquisition(also called live response). Live acquisition is performed when the system remains powered on so that investigators can capture evidence that would be lost on shutdown, such as running processes, open network connections, logged-on sessions, loaded modules/DLLs, encryption keys, and portions of registry data that exist in memory or are actively changing.
By contrast,static acquisitionanddead acquisitionare conducted when the system is powered off (or the evidence drive is imaged outside the running OS), focusing primarily on persistent storage such as disk sectors and file system structures.Non-volatile data acquisitionrefers to collecting persistent data stored on media (e.g., files on disk), which does not match the emphasis on RAM and other volatile components in the question. Because the investigator is explicitly collecting volatile data from a running system via its normal interface, the correct method isLive acquisition (B).

NEW QUESTION # 15
Which of the following techniques is used to compute the hash value for a given binary code to uniquely identify malware or periodically verify changes made to the binary code during analysis?

- A. Local and online malware scanning
- B. Strings search
- C. File fingerprinting
- D. Malware disassembly

Answer: C

Explanation:
File fingerprintingis the forensic technique of generating acryptographic hash(such as MD5, SHA-1, SHA-256) for a file to create aunique, repeatable identifierfor that exact byte sequence. In malware forensics, analysts compute hashes to (1)uniquely identifya suspicious binary across cases and tools, (2) confirm whether two samples are identical or different variants, and (3)verify integrity over time-for example, ensuring the sample did not change during copying, extraction, sandbox handling, or during an analysis workflow that might inadvertently modify the file (e.g., patching, unpacking outputs, or tool-side normalization). Re-hashing at different stages provides a defensible way to demonstrate that the analyzed artifact is the same as the acquired artifact, supporting evidentiary integrity and chain-of-custody principles commonly emphasized in digital forensics documentation.
The other techniques do not primarily serve this purpose.Strings searchextracts readable text fragments but does not produce a unique integrity identifier.Local and online malware scanninguses signatures/reputation and may identify families, but it is not an integrity verification mechanism for the exact file bytes.Malware disassemblyhelps understand logic and instructions, not compute an identity hash. Therefore, the correct answer isFile fingerprinting (A).

NEW QUESTION # 16

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