

Reliable 312-49v11 Exam Papers, Latest 312-49v11 Study Materials



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EC-COUNCIL 312-49v11 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Computer Forensics in Today's World: This domain covers fundamentals of computer forensics including cybercrime types, investigation procedures, digital evidence handling, forensic readiness, investigator roles and responsibilities, industry standards, and legal compliance requirements.
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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.

Topic 7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Linux and Mac Forensics: This domain addresses forensic methodologies for Linux and macOS systems including data collection, memory forensics, log analysis, APFS examination, and platform-specific investigation tools.
Topic 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.

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Latest 312-49v11 Study Materials | Reliable 312-49v11 Test Question

Computer Hacking Forensic Investigator (CHFI-v11) Practice exams of Exams-boost i.e. desktop software and web-based are customizable and you can attempt them for multiple times. These practice exam save progress report of each attempt so you can assess it to find and overcome mistakes. As mentioned earlier, these Computer Hacking Forensic Investigator (CHFI-v11) (312-49v11) practice exams can be customized according to your requirements. You can change their time and numbers of Computer Hacking Forensic Investigator (CHFI-v11) (312-49v11) dumps questions as you want.

EC-COUNCIL Computer Hacking Forensic Investigator (CHFI-v11) Sample Questions (Q223-Q228):

NEW QUESTION # 223

You are a leading forensic investigator at a global cybersecurity firm. Recently, you were assigned to a critical case involving the compromise of a vast network infrastructure. After days of exhaustive examination, you discover a peculiar piece of code on a server, which your initial analysis reveals as a novel type of malware. The malware has a low detection rate across multiple anti-virus platforms, making it a sophisticated threat. You need to set up a controlled environment to assess the malware's behavior, without putting your network at risk. Which approach should you adopt?

- **A. Set up a dedicated network segment, disconnect it from the main network, and use a traffic monitoring tool to assess the malware's behavior.**
- B. Connect the infected server to a public network for better bandwidth during analysis.
- C. Use the infected server as a honey pot to attract other threat actors and analyze their behavior.
- D. Analyze the malware on a live system within the company's main network.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Option C is the best answer because malware analysis should be performed in a controlled and isolated environment that prevents the sample from escaping, spreading, or communicating freely with production systems. In CHFI malware forensics, investigators are expected to understand the importance of a malware analysis lab, including sandboxing, network isolation, and controlled monitoring of system and traffic behavior.

A dedicated isolated network segment allows the examiner to watch how the malware behaves while keeping the main corporate network protected. Using a traffic monitoring tool within that isolated environment helps reveal command-and-control attempts, download behavior, beaconing, DNS lookups, or other suspicious actions. This is the safest and most informative approach. The other options are dangerous or inappropriate. Connecting the infected server to a public network increases risk. Running the malware inside the main network is unsafe. Turning the infected server into a honeypot is not a sound first response for this scenario. Therefore, the correct CHFI-aligned answer is to use an isolated analysis environment with monitored traffic.

NEW QUESTION # 224

Digital evidence is not fragile in nature.

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 225

What operating system would respond to the following command?

```
C:\> nmap -sW 10.10.145.65
```

- A. FreeBSD
- B. Windows 95
- C. Windows XP
- D. Mac OS X

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 226

Which of the following tools will allow a forensic Investigator to acquire the memory dump of a suspect machine so that It may be Investigated on a forensic workstation to collect evidentiary data like processes and Tor browser artifacts?

- A. Bulk Extractor
- B. DB Browser SQLite
- C. Belkasoft Live RAM Capturer and AccessData FTK imager
- D. Hex Editor

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 227

Hazel, a forensic investigator, is working with a Windows computer that has recently had several files deleted. She is tasked with determining whether the contents of these deleted files can be recovered.

After performing an initial analysis, Hazel learns that the files are no longer visible in File Explorer, but she is unsure if the data is truly gone.

What is the likely reason the deleted files may still be recoverable?

- A. The file cannot be recovered once it is deleted from the disk.
- B. The pointer to the files remains, but the content is deleted.
- C. The content of the files is deleted and cannot be recovered.
- D. The pointer to the files is deleted, but the content remains on the disk.

Answer: D

Explanation:

This question aligns with CHFI v11 objectives under Data Acquisition and Duplication and File Deletion and Recovery Concepts. In Windows file systems such as NTFS, deleting a file does not immediately erase its data from the disk. Instead, the operating system removes the file system pointer (metadata entry) that references the file's location and marks the occupied disk clusters as available for reuse.

CHFI v11 explains that until these disk sectors are overwritten by new data, the actual file content remains intact on the storage media. This is why deleted files often remain recoverable using forensic tools such as file carving utilities and disk analysis tools. Investigators can scan unallocated space to reconstruct files based on known file headers and footers, even when directory entries no longer exist.

Option A is incorrect because file content is not immediately deleted. Options B and C contradict fundamental forensic principles taught in CHFI v11 regarding logical deletion. Understanding this behavior is critical for forensic investigators, as it enables recovery of evidence that suspects may believe is permanently removed.

Therefore, the correct explanation is that the file pointer is deleted, but the content still remains on the disk, making recovery possible.

