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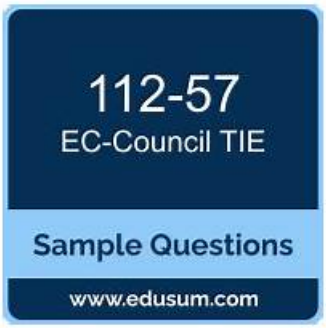

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EC-COUNCIL 112-57 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details

Topic 1	• Investigating Web Attacks: This module focuses on analyzing web application attacks through server logs and detecting malicious activities targeting web servers and applications.
Topic 2	• Investigating Email Crimes: This module covers the basics of email systems and the process of investigating suspicious emails to identify potential cybercrime evidence.
Topic 3	• 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 4	• Malware Forensics: This module introduces malware investigation techniques, including static and dynamic analysis, and examining system and network behavior to understand malicious activity.
Topic 5	• 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 6	• 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 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.
Topic 8	• 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 9	• 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 10	• Network Forensics: This module introduces network forensic concepts, including event correlation, analyzing network logs, identifying indicators of compromise, and investigating network traffic.
Topic 11	• 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.

EC-COUNCIL EC-Council Digital Forensics Essentials (DFE) Sample Questions (Q35-Q40):

NEW QUESTION # 35
Which of the following titles of The Electronic Communications Privacy Act protects the privacy of the contents of files stored by service providers and records held about the subscriber by service providers, such as subscriber name, billing records, and IP addresses?

- A. Title III
- B. Title II
- C. Title I
- D. Title IV

Answer: B

Explanation:
Under the Electronic Communications Privacy Act (ECPA),Title IIis commonly known as theStored Communications Act (SCA). Digital forensics and e-discovery references treat the SCA as the key legal framework governing access tostored electronic communications and associated subscriber/account recordsheld by service providers. The question specifically mentions (1) "contents of files stored by service providers" and (2) "records held about the subscriber ... such as subscriber name, billing records,

and IP addresses." These map directly to the SCA's two broad categories:content(what a communication or stored file contains) andnon-content records(subscriber identity, connection logs, billing information, IP assignment /history, and related transactional metadata).
From an investigative perspective, Title II matters because it sets the legal process and restrictions for compelled disclosure-typically requiring different forms of legal process depending on whether the investigator seekscontentversussubscriber/transactional records, and depending on factors like how the data is stored and retention timeframes. In contrast,Title Ifocuses on real-time interception (wiretap-style capture), andTitle IIIaddresses pen register/trap-and-trace style dialing/routing information rather than stored content. Therefore, the correct title isTitle II (Option A).

NEW QUESTION # 36
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. Intrusion detection system
- B. Honeypot
- C. Firewall
- D. Router

Answer: B

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 # 37
An investigator wants to extract information about the status of the network interface cards (NICs) in an organization's Windows-based systems. Identify the command-line utility that can help the investigator detect the network status.

- A. PsLoggedOn
- B. ifconfig
- C. ipconfig
- D. PsList

Answer: C

Explanation:
On Windows systems,ipconfigis the standard command-line utility used to display and troubleshootTCP/IP configurationand the operational status of network interfaces. From a forensic and incident-response perspective, it helps investigators quickly identify whether a NIC is enabled and configured, and it reveals key network parameters tied to "network status," such as theassigned IPv4/IPv6 addresses,subnet mask,default gateway, andDNS servers. Using variants likeipconfig /all, responders can also capture adapter-specific metadata includingMAC address (physical address), DHCP enablement, DHCP server, lease timestamps, and interface descriptions-useful for correlating an endpoint to switch-port logs, DHCP logs, and network monitoring data. This is often part of live triage because it documents the system's current connectivity and routing context at the time of seizure or investigation.
The other options are not appropriate for NIC status:PsLoggedOnreports logged-on users, andPsListenumerates running processes-both are Sysinternals tools focused on user/process state rather than network interface configuration.ifconfigis a UNIX/Linux command (and not the primary Windows utility), so it would not be the correct choice for Windows-based systems.
Therefore,ipconfig (A)is correct.

NEW QUESTION # 38
Bob, a network specialist in an organization, is attempting to identify malicious activities in the network. In this process, Bob analyzed specific data that provided him a summary of a conversation between two network devices, including a source IP and source port, a destination IP and destination port, the duration of the conversation, and the information shared during the conversation.
Which of the following types of network-based evidence was collected by Bob in the above scenario?

- A. Session data
- B. Alert data
- C. Statistical data
- D. Full content data

Answer: A

Explanation:
The description matchessession data, often calledflow records(for example, NetFlow/IPFIX-style evidence).
In network forensics, session/flow evidence summarizes a communication "conversation" between two endpoints using the5-tuple(source IP, source port, destination IP, destination port, and protocol) and typically addsstart/end time or duration,bytes/packets sent, and sometimes directionality. This allows an investigator to reconstructwho talked to whom, when, and for how long, even when packet payloads are unavailable (because of encryption, storage limits, or privacy constraints).
"Full content data" refers to complete packet captures (PCAP) containing payload bytes; that is far more detailed and would include the actual transmitted content, not just a summary. "Statistical data" is broader aggregate metrics (overall bandwidth trends, interface counters) and generally lacks per-conversation attribution. "Alert data" comes from IDS/IPS/SIEM detections and represents triggered events or signatures, not a neutral conversation summary.
Because Bob's evidence contains per-connection identifiers (IPs/ports) and conversation duration-typical of flow/session summaries-the correct evidence type isSession data (C).

NEW QUESTION # 39
Which of the following tools helps forensic experts analyze user activity in the Microsoft Edge browser?

- A. BrowsingHistoryView
- B. ChromeHistoryView
- C. MZHistoryView
- D. MZCacheView

Answer: A

Explanation:
In Windows forensics, analyzingMicrosoft Edgeuser activity commonly involves extracting and correlating browser artifacts such asvisited URLs, visit counts, timestamps, download references, and cached content indicators. A practical forensic approach is to use a tool that canparse and normalize history artifacts across multiple browsers, because investigations often require comparing activity between Edge and other installed browsers on the same workstation.BrowsingHistoryViewis designed specifically for that purpose: it aggregates browsing history from different browsers and presents it in a unified timeline-style view, which supports rapid triage and cross-validation of user activity.
By contrast,MZHistoryViewandMZCacheVieware associated withMozilla-family artifacts(history and cache), making them appropriate for Firefox-related examinations rather than Edge.ChromeHistoryViewis specialized forGoogle Chromehistory databases and does not target Edge artifacts as its primary source. In forensic workflow terms, a multi-browser history tool is valuable because it helps identify patterns such as repeated access to specific domains, time windows of browsing activity, and correlation with other Windows artifacts (prefetch, jump lists,

NEW QUESTION # 40
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