

# Digital-Forensics-in-Cybersecurity Learning Engine, Latest Digital-Forensics-in-Cybersecurity Study Guide



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## WGU Digital-Forensics-in-Cybersecurity Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Domain Incident Reporting and Communication: This domain measures the skills of Cybersecurity Analysts and focuses on writing incident reports that present findings from a forensic investigation. It includes documenting evidence, summarizing conclusions, and communicating outcomes to organizational stakeholders in a clear and structured way.</li></ul>
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Domain Evidence Analysis with Forensic Tools: This domain measures skills of Cybersecurity technicians and focuses on analyzing collected evidence using standard forensic tools. It includes reviewing disks, file systems, logs, and system data while following approved investigation processes that ensure accuracy and integrity.</li></ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Domain Digital Forensics in Cybersecurity: This domain measures the skills of Cybersecurity technicians and focuses on the core purpose of digital forensics in a security environment. It covers the techniques used to investigate cyber incidents, examine digital evidence, and understand how findings support legal and organizational actions.</li></ul>
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Domain Recovery of Deleted Files and Artifacts: This domain measures the skills of Digital Forensics Technicians and focuses on collecting evidence from deleted files, hidden data, and system artifacts. It includes identifying relevant remnants, restoring accessible information, and understanding where digital traces are stored within different systems.</li></ul>
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Domain Legal and Procedural Requirements in Digital Forensics: This domain measures the skills of Digital Forensics Technicians and focuses on laws, rules, and standards that guide forensic work. It includes identifying regulatory requirements, organizational procedures, and accepted best practices that ensure an investigation is defensible and properly executed.</li></ul>

## Digital-Forensics-in-Cybersecurity Learning Engine | High Pass-Rate WGU Latest Digital-Forensics-in-Cybersecurity Study Guide: Digital Forensics in Cybersecurity (D431/C840) Course Exam

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### WGU Digital Forensics in Cybersecurity (D431/C840) Course Exam Sample Questions (Q26-Q31):

#### NEW QUESTION # 26

Which characteristic applies to solid-state drives (SSDs) compared to magnetic drives?

- A. They are generally slower
- B. They are less susceptible to damage
- C. They have a lower cost per gigabyte
- D. They have moving parts

#### Answer: B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

Solid-state drives (SSDs) use flash memory and have no moving mechanical parts, making them more resistant to physical shock and damage compared to magnetic drives, which rely on spinning platters.

\* This resilience makes SSDs favorable in environments with higher physical risk.

\* However, data recovery from SSDs can be more complex due to wear-leveling and TRIM features.

Reference:NIST and forensic hardware guides highlight SSD durability advantages over traditional magnetic storage.

#### NEW QUESTION # 27

Thomas received an email stating he needed to follow a link and verify his bank account information to ensure it was secure. Shortly after following the instructions, Thomas noticed money was missing from his account.

Which digital evidence should be considered to determine how Thomas' account information was compromised?

- A. Firewall logs
- B. Bank transaction logs
- C. Email messages
- D. Browser cache

#### Answer: C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

The email messages, including headers and content, contain information about the phishing attempt, such as sender details and embedded links. Analyzing these messages can help trace the source of the scam and determine the method used to deceive the victim.

\* Email headers provide metadata for tracking the origin.

\* Forensic examination of emails is fundamental in investigating social engineering and phishing attacks.

Reference:NIST SP 800-101 and forensic email analysis protocols recommend thorough email message examination in phishing investigations.

#### NEW QUESTION # 28

Which law requires both parties to consent to the recording of a conversation?

- A. Wiretap Act
- B. Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA)
- **C. Electronic Communications Privacy Act (ECPA)**
- D. Stored Communications Act

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

The Electronic Communications Privacy Act (ECPA) regulates interception and recording of electronic communications and generally requires the consent of both parties involved in a conversation for legal recordings.

\* This consent requirement protects privacy rights during investigations.

\* Non-compliance can lead to evidence being inadmissible or legal penalties.

Reference: ECPA provisions are detailed in legal frameworks governing digital privacy and forensics.

**NEW QUESTION # 29**

A forensic examiner is reviewing a laptop running OS X which has been compromised. The examiner wants to know if any shell commands were executed by any of the accounts.

Which log file or folder should be reviewed?

- A. /var/log
- **B. /Users/<user>/.bash\_history**
- C. /var/vm
- D. /Users/<user>/Library/Preferences

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

The .bash\_history file located in each user's home directory (e.g., /Users/<user>/.bash\_history) records the history of shell commands entered by the user in bash shell sessions. Reviewing this file allows investigators to see the commands executed by a specific user.

\* /var/vm contains virtual memory swap files, not command history.

\* /var/log contains system logs but not individual user shell command history.

\* /Users/<user>/Library/Preferences stores application preferences.

NIST guidelines and macOS forensics literature confirm .bash\_history as the standard location for shell command histories on OS X systems.

**NEW QUESTION # 30**

What are the three basic tasks that a systems forensic specialist must keep in mind when handling evidence during a cybercrime investigation?

- A. Find evidence, analyze evidence, and prosecute evidence
- B. Analyze evidence, prepare evidence, and document evidence
- **C. Find evidence, preserve evidence, and prepare evidence**
- D. Preserve evidence, encrypt evidence, and delete evidence

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

The fundamental tasks for a forensic specialist are to locate potential digital evidence, ensure its preservation to prevent tampering or loss, and prepare the evidence for analysis or legal proceedings. Proper handling maintains the evidentiary value of digital artifacts.

\* Preservation includes using write-blockers and documenting chain of custody.

\* Preparation may involve imaging, cataloging, and validating evidence.

Reference: NIST SP 800-86 emphasizes these stages as critical components of forensic processes.

**NEW QUESTION # 31**

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