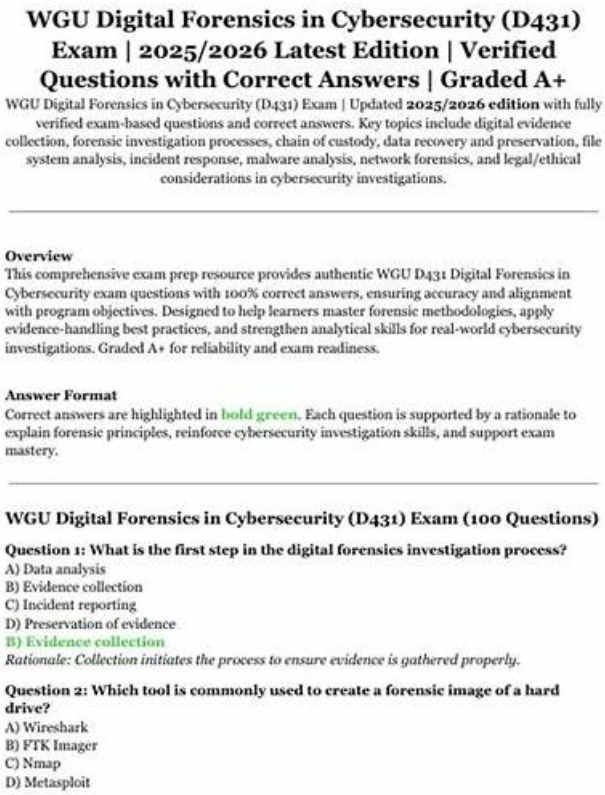
WGU Digital-Forensics-in-Cybersecurity Questions– Reduce Your Chance of Failure [2026]



WGU Digital Forensics in Cybersecurity (D431) Exam | 2025/2026 Latest Edition | Verified Questions with Correct Answers | Graded A+

WGU Digital Forensics in Cybersecurity (D431) Exam | Updated **2025/2026 edition** with fully verified exam-based questions and correct answers. Key topics include digital evidence collection, forensic investigation processes, chain of custody, data recovery and preservation, file system analysis, incident response, malware analysis, network forensics, and legal/ethical considerations in cybersecurity investigations.

Overview
This comprehensive exam prep resource provides authentic WGU D431 Digital Forensics in Cybersecurity exam questions with 100% correct answers, ensuring accuracy and alignment with program objectives. Designed to help learners master forensic methodologies, apply evidence-handling best practices, and strengthen analytical skills for real-world cybersecurity investigations. Graded A+ for reliability and exam readiness.

Answer Format
Correct answers are highlighted in **bold green**. Each question is supported by a rationale to explain forensic principles, reinforce cybersecurity investigation skills, and support exam mastery.

WGU Digital Forensics in Cybersecurity (D431) Exam (100 Questions)

Question 1: What is the first step in the digital forensics investigation process?
A) Data analysis
B) Evidence collection
C) Incident reporting
D) Preservation of evidence
B) Evidence collection
Rationale: Collection initiates the process to ensure evidence is gathered properly.

Question 2: Which tool is commonly used to create a forensic image of a hard drive?
A) Wireshark
B) FTK Imager
C) Nmap
D) Metasploit

P.S. Free 2026 WGU Digital-Forensics-in-Cybersecurity dumps are available on Google Drive shared by PassCollection: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1O_G1ToD1-d-0EMorkgZepmT5fWaOvcNy

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Our Digital-Forensics-in-Cybersecurity guide torrent is compiled by experts and approved by the experienced professionals. The language is easy to be understood to make any learners have no learning obstacles and our Digital-Forensics-in-Cybersecurity study questions are suitable for any learners. The software boosts varied self-learning and self-assessment functions to check the results of the learning. The software can help the learners find the weak links and deal with them. Our Digital-Forensics-in-Cybersecurity Exam Torrent boosts timing function and the function to stimulate the exam. It is very easy to pass the Digital-Forensics-in-Cybersecurity exam with our Digital-Forensics-in-Cybersecurity learning guide.

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

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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.
Topic 2	• 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.
Topic 3	• 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.
Topic 4	• 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.
Topic 5	• 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.

WGU Digital Forensics in Cybersecurity (D431/C840) Course Exam Sample Questions (Q44-Q49):

NEW QUESTION # 44
An organization is determined to prevent data leakage through steganography. It has developed a workflow that all outgoing data must pass through. The company will implement a tool as part of the workflow to check for hidden data.
Which tool should be used to check for the existence of steganographically hidden data?

- A. MP3Stego
- B. Forensic Toolkit (FTK)
- C. Snow
- D. Data Doctor

Answer: C

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
Snow is a specialized steganalysis tool that detects and extracts hidden data encoded in whitespace characters within text files and other mediums. It is widely used in digital forensic investigations for detecting covert data hiding methods such as whitespace steganography.
* Data Doctor is a general data recovery tool, not specialized in steganalysis.
* FTK is a general forensic suite, not specifically designed for steganography detection.
* MP3Stego is focused on audio steganography.
NIST and digital forensics literature recognize Snow as a valuable tool in workflows designed to detect hidden data in text or similar

carriers.

NEW QUESTION # 45
A USB flash drive was seized as evidence to be entered into a trial.
Which type of evidence is this USB flash drive?

- A. Demonstrative
- B. Documentary
- C. Real
- D. Testimonial

Answer: C

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
Real evidence (also called physical evidence) refers to tangible objects that are involved in the crime or relevant to the investigation. A USB flash drive is physical evidence because it is an actual device containing potentially relevant digital data.
* Documentary evidence refers to written or recorded information, not physical devices.
* Demonstrative evidence is used to illustrate or clarify facts (e.g., models, charts).
* Testimonial evidence is oral or written statements provided by witnesses.
Reference:Digital forensics principles and legal evidentiary classifications (as outlined by NIST and court- admissibility guidelines) clearly categorize physical devices like USB drives as real evidence.

NEW QUESTION # 46
Which file system is supported by Mac?

- A. Hierarchical File System Plus (HFS+)
- B. FAT32
- C. EXT4
- D. NTFS

Answer: A

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
Mac systems traditionally use the Hierarchical File System Plus (HFS+), which supports features such as journaling and metadata handling suited for Mac OS environments. Newer versions use APFS but HFS+ remains relevant.
* NTFS is primarily a Windows file system.
* EXT4 is a Linux file system.
* FAT32 is a generic cross-platform file system but lacks advanced features.
Reference:Apple and NIST documentation confirm HFS+ as a Mac-supported file system for forensic analysis.

NEW QUESTION # 47
A police detective investigating a threat traces the source to a house. The couple at the house shows the detective the only computer the family owns, which is in their son's bedroom. The couple states that their son is presently in class at a local middle school.
How should the detective legally gain access to the computer?

- A. Wait for the son to return and ask for consent
- B. Get a warrant without consent
- C. Search immediately without consent due to emergency
- D. Obtain consent to search from the parents

Answer: D

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
To legally search the computer located in the home, the detective must obtain consent from someone with authority over the premises - in this case, the parents. Parental consent is generally sufficient for searches within their household unless other legal

considerations apply. This ensures compliance with constitutional protections against unlawful searches.
* Obtaining valid consent is a fundamental requirement under the Fourth Amendment for legal search and seizure.
* Forensic investigators must avoid searches without proper consent or a warrant to maintain admissibility of evidence.
Reference:NIST SP 800-101 and standard forensic ethics protocols emphasize obtaining lawful consent or warrants prior to accessing digital evidence.

NEW QUESTION # 48
Which method is used to implement steganography through pictures?

- A. Metadata alteration
- B. Encrypting image pixels
- C. Least Significant Bit (LSB) insertion
- D. File compression

Answer: C

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
Least Significant Bit (LSB) insertion involves modifying the least significant bits of image pixel data to embed hidden information. Changes are imperceptible to the human eye, making this a common steganographic technique.
* LSB insertion is widely studied and targeted in steganalysis.
* It allows covert data embedding without increasing file size significantly.
Reference:Forensic and anti-forensics manuals reference LSB as a standard image steganography method.

NEW QUESTION # 49
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