

# 112-57 Deutsche Prüfungsfragen, 112-57 Testengine

1. Was versteht man unter einer Parallelprojektion? Erklären Sie, was mit „Teilverhältnistreue der Parallelprojektion“ gemeint ist.  
Parallelprojektion ist die Abbildung von Raumpunkten in der Bildebene  $\pi$ . Die Punkte werden durch den **Sehstrahl** punktweise ermittelt.  
Teilverhältnistreue meint, dass Proportionen von Strecken, die sich auf parallelen Raumgeraden befinden, im Parallelriss abzulesen sind. **Proportionen bleiben erhalten.** Und die Mittelpunkte von Strecken werden auf den Mittelpunkten der Bildstrecken abgebildet. **Mittelpunkte bleiben Mittelpunkte.**
2. Was versteht man unter dem Begriff Perspektive? Was versteht man unter Perspektive bei lotrechter Bildebene bzw. Perspektive bei geneigter Bildebene? Geben Sie eine Erklärung in Worten und durch eine Skizze.  
Bei einer Perspektive werden Raumobjekte von einem **Punkt** (Augpunkt, Zentrum) aus auf eine **Ebene  $\pi$  projiziert.**  
Perspektive bei lotrechter Bildebene: Bildebene ist orthogonal zur Grundebene, Hauptsehstrahl ist parallel zur Grundrissebene  
Perspektive bei geneigter Bildebene: Bildebene ist **nicht** orthogonal zur Grundebene
3. Erläutern Sie die Begriffe Hauptpunkt und Hauptsehstrahl (Blickachse) bei einer Perspektive sowohl in Worten als auch durch eine Skizze.  
Der Sehstrahl normal zur Bildebene  $\pi$  heißt Hauptsehstrahl  $a$  (Blickachse), sein Durchstoßpunkt mit der Bildebene ist der Hauptpunkt  $H$ . Der Abstand zwischen dem **Augpunkt  $O$**  und dem **Hauptpunkt  $H$**  ist die **Augdistanz.**
4. Was versteht man unter dem Begriff „Entzerrung“ einer Perspektive?  
Entzerrung bzw. Rekonstruktion einer Perspektive ist die **Gewinnung von Grundriss oder Aufriss** aus einer Perspektive.  
Liegt eine Perspektive bei lotrechter Bildebene vor, so lässt sich die Aufnahmesituation (d.h. die Position des Auges, der Bildebene zum Objekt) unter gewissen Voraussetzungen rekonstruieren.
5. Geben Sie die drei Schattenregeln für Parallelbeleuchtung an.  
I die Schlagschatten paralleler Raumgeraden sind parallel.  
II eine zu einer Ebene parallele Gerade wirft auf diese Ebene einen Schlagschatten der zur Ausgangsgeraden parallel ist.  
III schneidet eine Gerade die schattenempfangende Ebene in einem Punkt, so gehört dieser Punkt auch dem Schlagschatten der Geraden auf dieser Ebene an.
6. Was versteht man unter einem Fluchtpunkt? Einer Fluchtspur?  
Zueinander **parallele Geraden** besitzen im perspektiven **Bild denselben Fluchtpunkt.** Parallele Ebenen besitzen im perspektiven Bild dieselbe Fluchtgerade.  
  
Der Fluchtpunkt einer Geraden liegt im perspektiven Bild genau dann auf der Fluchtspur einer Ebene, wenn die Gerade zu dieser Ebene parallel liegt oder ihr angehört.
7. Geben Sie die Regeln für Fluchtpunkte und Fluchtgeraden (Fluchtspuren) an.  
Zueinander **parallele Geraden** besitzen im perspektiven **Bild denselben Fluchtpunkt.** Parallele Ebenen besitzen im perspektiven Bild dieselbe Fluchtgerade.  
  
Der Fluchtpunkt einer Geraden liegt im perspektiven Bild genau dann auf der Fluchtspur einer Ebene, wenn die Gerade zu dieser Ebene parallel liegt oder ihr angehört.

Es ist Traum der Angestellten, sich in der IT-Branche engagieren zu können, die EC-COUNCIL 112-57 Zertifizierungsprüfung zu bestehen. Wenn Sie Ihren Traum verwirklichen wollen, brauchen Sie nur fachliche Ausbildung zu wählen. ZertFragen ist eine fachliche Website, die Schulungsunterlagen zur EC-COUNCIL 112-57 Zertifizierung bietet. Wählen Sie ZertFragen. Und wir versprechen, dass Sie den Erfolg erlangen und Ihren Traum verwirklichen, egal welches hohes Ziel Sie anstreben, können.

## EC-COUNCIL 112-57 Prüfungsplan:

Thema	Einzelheiten
Thema 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Computer Forensics Investigation Process: This module explains the phases of the forensic investigation process, including pre-investigation, investigation, and post-investigation. It also covers evidence integrity methods such as hashing and disk imaging.</li> </ul>
Thema 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Investigating Web Attacks: This module focuses on analyzing web application attacks through server logs and detecting malicious activities targeting web servers and applications.</li> </ul>

Thema 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
Thema 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Malware Forensics: This module introduces malware investigation techniques, including static and dynamic analysis, and examining system and network behavior to understand malicious activity.</li> </ul>
Thema 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Investigating Email Crimes: This module covers the basics of email systems and the process of investigating suspicious emails to identify potential cybercrime evidence.</li> </ul>
Thema 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
Thema 7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Network Forensics: This module introduces network forensic concepts, including event correlation, analyzing network logs, identifying indicators of compromise, and investigating network traffic.</li> </ul>
Thema 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>

>> 112-57 Deutsche Prüfungsfragen <<

## Die anspruchsvolle 112-57 echte Prüfungsfragen von uns garantiert Ihre bessere Berufsaussichten!

Die Testaufgaben von EC-COUNCIL 112-57 Zertifizierungsprüfung aus ZertFragen sind durch die Praxis getestet, daher sind sie zur Zeit das gründlichste, das genaueste und das neueste Produkt auf dem Markt. Unser ZertFragen bietet Ihnen präzise Lehrbücher und Erfahrungen, die auf umfangreichem Erfahrungen und der realen Welt basieren, was Ihnen verspricht, dass Sie in kürzester Zeit die Zertifizierungsprüfung von EC-COUNCIL 112-57 bestehen können. Nach dem Kauf unserer Produkte werden Sie einjährige Aktualisierung genießen.

## EC-COUNCIL EC-Council Digital Forensics Essentials (DFE) 112-57 Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q49-Q54):

### 49. Frage

Below are the elements included in the order of volatility for a typical computing system as per the RFC 3227 guidelines for evidence collection and archiving.

Archival media

Remote logging and monitoring data related to the target system

Routing table, process table, kernel statistics, and memory

Registers and processor cache

Physical configuration and network topology

Disk or other storage media

Temporary system files

Identify the correct sequence of order of volatility from the most to least volatile for a typical system.

- A. 2-->1-->4-->3-->6-->5-->7
- B. 7-->5-->4-->3-->2-->6-->1
- C. 4-->3-->7-->6-->2-->5-->1
- D. 4-->3-->7-->1-->2-->5-->6

**Antwort: C**

Begründung:

RFC 3227's "order of volatility" principle guides responders to collect the most perishable evidence first because some data can disappear immediately when power is lost, processes terminate, or the system state changes during response actions. The most volatile items are CPU registers and processor cache (4) because they change continuously at instruction speed and are lost instantly.

on shutdown or context switching. Next are routing table, process table, kernel statistics, and memory (3) because live RAM contents and active system tables can change within seconds and are lost if the machine is powered off or rebooted. After volatile memory, temporary system files (7) are collected because they are frequently overwritten or cleaned by the OS, users, or malware. Then comes disk or other storage media (6) which is more persistent but still subject to modification, log rotation, and overwriting through normal activity; hence imaging should occur before extensive interaction. Less volatile still are remote logging and monitoring data (2) since they may persist off-host, but can be rotated or altered by retention policies. Physical configuration and network topology (5) generally changes less frequently and can often be re-documented later. Finally, archival media (1) is the least volatile because it is typically write-once or preserved storage. Thus the correct sequence is 4#3#7#6#2#5#1 (Option B).

### 50. Frage

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. Statistical data
- C. Alert data
- D. Full content data

**Antwort: A**

Begründung:

The description matches session data, often called flow records (for example, NetFlow/IPFIX-style evidence).

In network forensics, session/flow evidence summarizes a communication "conversation" between two endpoints using the 5-tuple (source IP, source port, destination IP, destination port, and protocol) and typically adds start/end time or duration, bytes/packets sent, and sometimes directionality. This allows an investigator to reconstruct who 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 is session data (A).

### 51. Frage

Benoy, a security professional at an organization, extracted Apache access log entries to view critical information about all the operations performed on a web server. The Apache access log extracted by Benoy is given below:

```
"10.10.10.10 - Jason [17/Aug/2019:00:12:34 +0300] "GET /images/content/bg_body_1.jpg HTTP/1.0" 500 1458"
```

Identify the HTTP status code in the Apache access log entry above that indicates the response was successful.

- A. 0
- B. 1.0
- C. +0300
- D. 1

**Antwort: A**

Begründung:

In the Apache Combined/Custom access log format, the value immediately after the quoted request (here, "GET ... HTTP/1.0") is the HTTP status code returned by the server. In the provided entry, that field is 500.

From a forensic analysis standpoint, recognizing field positions matters because investigators correlate client IPs, timestamps, requested resources, and server outcomes to reconstruct attack timelines and identify failed exploitation attempts or misconfigurations.

It is important to note that successful HTTP responses are typically in the 2xx range, most commonly 200 (OK), while 3xx indicates redirects, 4xx indicates client-side errors (such as 404 Not Found), and 5xx indicates server-side failures. Specifically, 500 represents

an Internal Server Error, meaning the server encountered an unexpected condition and could not fulfill the request successfully. The other options are not HTTP status codes in this entry: +0300 is the timezone offset in the timestamp, 1.0 is the HTTP protocol version, and 2019 is part of the date. Therefore, the only HTTP status code present and the correct choice among the options is 500 (B), even though it reflects an error rather than success.

## 52. Frage

Given below are different steps involved in event correlation.

Event masking

Event aggregation

Root cause analysis

Event filtering

Identify the correct sequence of steps involved in event correlation.

- A. 2-->4-->3-->1
- B. 1-->3-->2-->4
- C. 1-->3-->4-->2
- D. 2-->1-->4-->3

**Antwort: D**

Begründung:

In event correlation (as applied in SOC/SIEM-driven investigations), the workflow typically starts by reducing complexity and normalizing what "one incident" looks like before attempting conclusions about causality. Event aggregation (2) is performed early to combine multiple low-level, related events (for example repeated authentication failures, repeated firewall denies, or multiple IDS hits for the same signature) into higher-level

"grouped" records. This prevents analysts from treating every raw log line as a separate incident and makes correlation computationally and operationally feasible.

Next, event masking (1) suppresses events that are already known to be irrelevant or repetitive in a way that does not add investigative value (for example, routine scheduled scans, approved admin tools, or duplicate alerts already represented in the aggregated set). After masking, event filtering (4) further removes remaining noise using rules, thresholds, whitelists, time windows, or relevance criteria (scope, asset criticality, and known-benign sources), leaving a cleaner dataset that represents probable security-relevant activity.

Only after the dataset is consolidated and noise-reduced does root cause analysis (3) become reliable, because RCA depends on a clear chain of correlated events to identify the initiating action and propagation path.

Hence the correct sequence is 2 # 1 # 4 # 3 (Option B).

## 53. Frage

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

**Antwort: A**

Begründung:

On Windows systems, ipconfig is the standard command-line utility used to display and troubleshoot TCP/IP configuration and 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 the assigned IPv4/IPv6 addresses, subnet mask, default gateway, and DNS servers. Using variants like ipconfig /all, responders can also capture adapter-specific metadata including MAC 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: PsLoggedOn reports logged-on users, and PsList enumerates running processes—both are Sysinternals tools focused on user/process state rather than network interface configuration. ifconfig is 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.

