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EC-COUNCIL Computer Hacking Forensic Investigator (CHFI-v11) Sample Questions (Q380-Q385):

NEW QUESTION # 380

Harold is a security analyst who has just run the `rdisk /s` command to grab the backup SAM file on a computer. Where should Harold navigate on the computer to find the file?

- A. `%systemroot%\repair`
- B. `%systemroot%\system32\drivers\etc`
- C. `%systemroot%\LSA`
- D. `%systemroot%\system32\LSA`

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 381

As a digital forensics expert at a cybersecurity company, you're knee-deep in a case involving a data breach. You're tasked with scrutinizing the Windows Registry of a client's computer which you believe might be harboring malware related to the breach. Which part of the registry should be your main focus in order to spot potential malware entries?

- A. HKEY_USERS
- B. **HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE**
- C. HKEY_CLASSES_ROOT
- D. HKEY_CURRENT_USER

Answer: B

Explanation:

Option B. HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE is the best answer because CHFI v11 specifically emphasizes Windows memory and registry analysis as part of evidence examination and operating system forensics.

The blueprint also highlights registry-based malware persistence mechanisms and system behavior analysis, including monitoring registry artifacts, startup programs, processes, services, and event logs to identify suspicious or malicious activity.

In practical forensic work, HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE (HKLM) is one of the most important hives because it contains system-wide configuration settings that affect the whole computer, not just one user.

Malware commonly establishes persistence there through machine-level startup locations, service entries, driver references, and other autostart mechanisms. That makes HKLM a primary place to examine when trying to identify malware that survives reboots or affects all users on the system. This fits CHFI's focus on analyzing Windows artifacts and identifying persistence mechanisms.

The other hives can also contain useful evidence, especially user-specific activity, but for main focus in spotting broad malware persistence, HKLM is the strongest CHFI-aligned answer.

NEW QUESTION # 382

A company's network experiences a sudden slowdown, prompting suspicion of a cyberattack. Network administrators utilize log analysis tools to scrutinize traffic patterns and pinpoint anomalies, aiding in the detection of a distributed denial-of-service (DDoS) attack. In the described scenario, what is the primary purpose of using network log analysis tools?

- A. Optimizing network performance
- B. **Identifying the source of the cyberattack**
- C. Enhancing network security protocols
- D. Monitoring employee internet usage

Answer: B

Explanation:

According to the CHFI v11 curriculum under Network Forensics and Analyzing Network Attacks, the primary purpose of using network log analysis tools during a suspected Distributed Denial-of-Service (DDoS) attack is to identify the source and nature of the attack traffic. DDoS attacks overwhelm network resources by flooding them with a massive volume of malicious traffic originating from multiple compromised systems.

By analyzing firewall logs, IDS/IPS logs, router logs, and server access logs, investigators can detect abnormal traffic patterns such as unusually high connection rates, repeated requests from multiple IP addresses, malformed packets, or protocol misuse. These indicators help forensic investigators trace the origin of attack traffic, identify botnet behavior, determine attack vectors (e.g., SYN flood, UDP flood, HTTP flood), and assess the scope and impact of the attack.

Option A refers to long-term security improvements, which may result from the investigation but are not the immediate goal. Option C focuses on performance tuning rather than forensic detection. Option D is unrelated to incident response or attack investigation. The CHFI v11 Exam Blueprint emphasizes log analysis for detecting DoS and DDoS attacks, including identifying malicious traffic sources and correlating events across network devices. Therefore, the correct and exam-aligned purpose of network log analysis in this scenario is identifying the source of the cyberattack.

NEW QUESTION # 383

What type of attack sends spoofed UDP packets (instead of ping packets) with a fake source address to the IP broadcast address of a large network?

- A. Teardrop
- B. Smurf scan
- C. Fraggle
- D. SYN flood

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 384

During a document-recovery effort at a publishing house in New York City, forensic examiners carve fragmented text strings from a suspect's deleted email archive. The recovered characters represent only English letters, numbers, and basic punctuation encoded in a compact 7-bit format limited to 128 specified symbols. Which encoding standard best matches this constraint for reconstructing readable English content?

- A. UTF-8
- B. UTF-16
- C. UNICODE
- D. ASCII

Answer: D

Explanation:

The correct answer is B because ASCII is the character encoding standard that uses 7 bits and represents 128 unique characters. Those characters include English letters, digits, punctuation marks, and control characters, which matches the exact constraints described in the question. CHFI v11 includes character encoding standards such as ASCII and Unicode under file and data analysis, so candidates are expected to connect specific encoding limits to the right standard. UTF-8, UTF-16, and Unicode support much larger character sets and are designed to represent international text beyond the basic 128-character range. Although UTF-8 is backward compatible with ASCII for the first 128 characters, the question is explicitly asking for the compact 7-bit standard itself. In forensic recovery, identifying the correct encoding helps examiners reconstruct deleted text fragments accurately and avoid misinterpreting byte values as the wrong character set. Since the fragment set is limited to standard English characters and basic punctuation within a 128-symbol 7-bit scheme, ASCII is the only option that precisely fits. That makes ASCII the correct CHFI-aligned answer.

NEW QUESTION # 385

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The memory needs clues, but also the effective information is connected to systematic study, in order to deepen the learner's impression, avoid the quick forgetting. Therefore, we can see that in the actual 312-49v11 exam questions, how the arrangement plays a crucial role in the teaching effect. The 312-49v11 Study Guide in order to allow the user to form a complete system of

