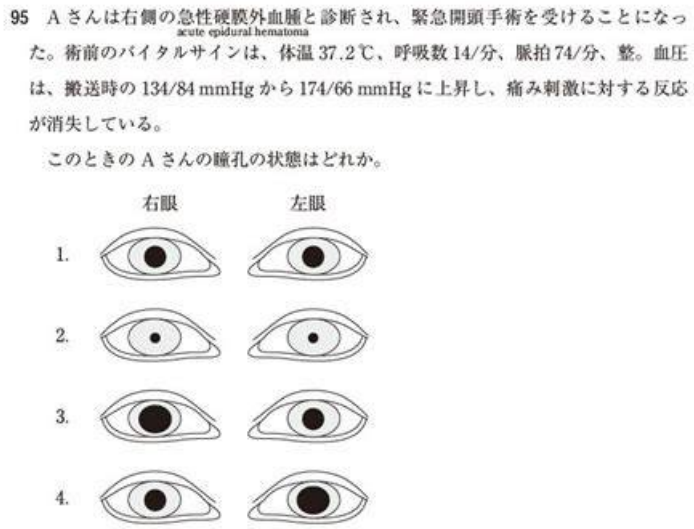
試験112-57最速合格 &権威のある112-57ソフトウエア | 大人気112-57 {Keyword3EC-Council Digital Forensics Essentials (DFE)


95　Aさんは右側の急性硬膜外血腫と診断され、緊急開頭手術を受けることになった。術前のバイタルサインは、体温37.2℃、呼吸数14/分、脈拍74/分、整。血圧は、搬送時の134/84 mmHgから174/66 mmHgに上昇し、痛み刺激に対する反応が消失している。

acute epidural hematoma

このときのAさんの瞳孔の状態はどれか。

右眼　左眼

1.
2.
3.
4.

私たちJpshikenに知られているように、112-57認定は、急速な開発の世界の多くの現代人にとってますます重要になっています。 112-57認定が多くの人にとってそれほど重要なのはなぜですか？認定を取得することは、人々がより良い仕事をしたり、より多くの富を得たり、より高い社会的地位を得るなど、夢を実現するのに役立つからです。多くの人々は、112-57認定を正常に取得するのが困難です。また、試験の合格と認定の取得に問題がある場合は、112-57クイズ準備を使用する時が来たと思います。

EC-COUNCIL 112-57 認定試験の出題範囲：

トピック	出題範囲
トピック 1	• Malware Forensics: This module introduces malware investigation techniques, including static and dynamic analysis, and examining system and network behavior to understand malicious activity.
トピック 2	• 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.
トピック 3	• 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.
トピック 4	• 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.
トピック 5	• 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.
トピック 6	• 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.
トピック 7	• 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.

トピック 8	• 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.

>> 112-57最速合格 <<

EC-COUNCIL 112-57ソフトウエア & 112-57テスト難易度

テストが来るのを静かに待っている場合は、目を覚まして、別の方法で112-57試験を受ける準備ができている必要があります。最近の112-57ガイド急流の効果が資格試験を通じて受験者の秘密兵器になったことを示した後、112-57トレーニング資料を勉強して「テストデータ」を書くことがあなたの選択に最適です。 112-57ガイドトレントのユーザーは、112-57試験で予期しない結果を得ることができます。

EC-COUNCIL EC-Council Digital Forensics Essentials (DFE) 認定 112-57 試験問題 (Q68-Q73):

質問 # 68
David, a cybercriminal, targeted a community and initiated anti-social campaigns online. In this process, he used a layer of the web that allowed him to maintain anonymity during the campaign.
Which of the following layers of the web allowed David to hide his presence during the anti-social campaign?

- A. Deep Web
- B. Dark Web
- C. Surface Web
- D. World Wide Web

正解：B

解説：
The layer of the web most associated withmaintaining anonymityfor users and services is theDark Web. In digital forensics terminology, the Dark Web refers to services hosted on overlay networks (such as Tor hidden services) that arenot indexed by standard search enginesand are typically accessible only through specialized software and configurations. Its core characteristic is that it is deliberately designed to reduce traceability by routing traffic through multiple relays and separating identifying information (like the user's real IP address) from the destination. This makes attribution and geolocation significantly harder using traditional network logs alone, which is why adversaries often choose it to conduct covert communications, host content, or coordinate campaigns.
By contrast, theSurface Web(the regular, indexed portion of the web) is generally reachable through normal browsers and is easier to monitor and attribute using conventional ISP, server, and platform logs. "World Wide Web" is a general term for web content accessed via HTTP/HTTPS and does not specifically imply anonymity. TheDeep Webrefers to content not indexed by search engines (e.g., webmail, databases, authenticated portals), but it is not inherently anonymizing-many deep web resources are simply private or access-controlled. Therefore, the layer enabling David to hide his presence is theDark Web (C).

質問 # 69
Which of the following tools can be used by an investigator to analyze the metadata of files in a Windows- based system?

- A. Tor browser
- B. Bulk Extractor
- C. IECachesView
- D. Paraben P2 Commander

正解：B

解説：
Bulk Extractoris a digital forensics utility specifically designed to scan storage media (or forensic disk images) and automatically extractstructured artifacts and metadata-like featureswithout relying strictly on file system parsing. In Windows investigations, it is commonly used to identify and pull out items such as email addresses, URLs, domain names, credit card patterns, timestamps, GPS coordinates, and other feature records that can be treated as metadata indicators during triage and deep analysis. Because it works

by scanning raw data blocks and producing feature reports, it can recover useful information even when files are deleted, partially corrupted, or when file system structures are damaged-conditions frequently encountered in forensic cases. Investigators use its outputs to correlate user activity, locate sensitive data exposure, and identify evidence-rich regions for further examination with file-level tools.
The other options do not match the requirement of analyzing file metadata broadly.Tor browseris an anonymity-focused web browser, not a forensic metadata analyzer.IECachesViewis a niche utility for viewing Internet Explorer cache/history artifacts rather than general file metadata analysis.Paraben P2 Commandertargets peer-to-peer investigations and related artifacts, not general metadata extraction across files. Therefore, the correct tool for analyzing metadata-like artifacts on a Windows-based system isBulk Extractor (A).

質問 # 70
Below is the syntax of a command-line utility that displays active TCP connections and ports on which the computer is listening.
netstat [-a] [-e] [-n] [-o] [-p Protocol] [-r] [-s] [Interval]
Identify the netstat parameter that displays active TCP connections and includes the process ID (PID) for each connection.

- A. [-a]
- B. [-s]
- C. [-n]
- D. [-o]

正解：D

解説：
In Windows forensics and incident response, investigators often need to linknetwork activity(remote IPs, ports, connection states) to theresponsible processto determine whether traffic is legitimate or associated with malware, unauthorized tools, or data exfiltration.
The Windowsnetstatutility can enumerate current TCP connections and listening ports, but the key flag that enables attribution to a running program is-o. The-o parameter instructs netstat to include theOwning Process ID (PID)with each connection or listening socket.
Once the PID is known, examiners can correlate it with process listings (e.g., Task Manager,tasklist, memory forensics output) to identify the executable name, path, user context, and parent process-critical steps in reconstructing attacker behavior and persistence.
The other options do not provide PID mapping:-nshows addresses and ports in numeric form (useful for speed and to avoid DNS lookups),-adisplays all connections and listening ports but without PID attribution by itself, and-sshows protocol statistics rather than per-connection ownership. Therefore, the parameter that shows active connectionsandincludes the PID for each is[-o](Option C).

質問 # 71
Below are the various steps involved in an email crime investigation.
1.Acquiring the email data
2.Analyzing email headers
3.Examining email messages
4.Recovering deleted email messages
5.Seizing the computer and email accounts
6.Retrieving email headers
What is the correct sequence of steps involved in the investigation of an email crime?

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

正解：D

解説：
In an email crime investigation, the workflow should begin withseizing the computer and email accounts (5)to preserve evidence and prevent alteration, deletion, or continued misuse. This includes securing endpoints and ensuring account access is maintained under proper authority. Next, investigators proceed withacquiring the email data (1)using forensic methods (logical export, mailbox acquisition, or forensic imaging of local mail stores) to maintain integrity and chain of custody.
Once the data is preserved, investigatorsexamine email messages (3)to identify relevant communications, context, attachments, and indicators of fraud, harassment, data leakage, or impersonation. After identifying emails of interest, investigatorsretrieve email

headers (6)(full headers, not just what the mail client displays) because headers contain routing metadata required for attribution and timeline reconstruction. They thenanalyze email headers (2)to interpret fields such as Received lines, Message-ID, originating IP clues (where applicable), sending infrastructure, and authentication results, which helps determine spoofing, relay paths, and sender legitimacy. Finally, theyrecover deleted email messages (4)from mail stores, server-side retention, or unallocated space to restore missing evidence. This sequence matches optionA.

質問 # 72
Clark, a digital forensic expert, was assigned to investigate a malicious activity performed on an organization' s network. The organization provided Clark with all the information related to the incident. In this process, he assessed the impact of the incident on the organization, reasons for and source of the incident, steps required to tackle the incident, investigation team required to handle the case, investigative procedures, and possible outcome of the forensic process.
Identify the type of analysis performed by Clark in the above scenario.

- A. Traffic analysis
- B. Case analysis
- C. Log analysis
- D. Data analysis

正解：B

解説：
The activities described align withcase analysis, which is the structured, high-level evaluation performed at the beginning (and throughout) a digital forensic investigation to define scope, strategy, resources, and expected deliverables. Case analysis focuses on understanding theoverall incident context: how the organization is affected (business/operational impact), what is believed to have happened (incident reasons and likely source), and what must be done to control and investigate it (containment steps and investigative approach). It also includes planning elements such as identifying theinvestigation team composition(roles, skills, authority), definingproceduresto be followed (evidence handling, chain of custody, acquisition priorities, legal/HR requirements), and anticipating thepossible outcomes(reports, remediation actions, disciplinary/legal actions, or prosecution support).
By contrast,traffic analysisis narrowly focused on examining network packets/flows to infer communications and attacker behavior;log analysiscenters on parsing and correlating event records (firewall, server, endpoint logs); anddata analysistypically refers to examining acquired artifacts (files, memory images, timelines) for evidentiary content. Because Clark is assessing impact, cause/source, response steps, staffing, procedures, and outcomes-an overall investigative planning and evaluation function-the correct choice isCase analysis (B).

質問 # 73
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112-57試験問題を選択した後は、プロセス全体を主導する傾向があるため、販売後のサービスプロバイダーとして常に知られています。したがって、112-57ラーニングガイドについて悩む必要はありません。 112-57トレーニング資料は、パフォーマンスの向上と112-57試験の包括的なサービスに対する情熱を引き続き追求します。世界中のアフターセールススタッフがオンラインになり、お客様の疑問を安心させるだけでなく、すべての顧客に対する困難や不安を排除します。パズルを教えてください。一緒に考えてみましょう。

112-57ソフトウエア: https://www.jpshiken.com/112-57_shiken.html

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- 権威のある112-57最速合格試験-試験の準備方法-有効的な112-57ソフトウエア □ 最新《 112-57 》問題集ファイルは ➡ www.jpshiken.com □□□にて検索112-57試験解説問題
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