

Digital-Forensics-in-Cybersecurity Valid Study Notes | Premium Digital-Forensics-in-Cybersecurity Files



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

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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.

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WGU Digital Forensics in Cybersecurity (D431/C840) Course Exam Sample Questions (Q50-Q55):

NEW QUESTION # 50

Susan was looking at her credit report and noticed that several new credit cards had been opened lately in her name. Susan has not opened any of the credit card accounts herself.

Which type of cybercrime has been perpetrated against Susan?

- A. Cyberstalking
- B. Malware
- C. Identity theft
- D. SQL injection

Answer: C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

Identity theft occurs when an attacker unlawfully obtains and uses another person's personal information to open accounts, access credit, or commit fraud. The opening of credit cards without the victim's consent is a classic example.

* SQL injection is a web application attack method that does not directly relate to this case.

* Cyberstalking involves harassment via digital means and is unrelated.

* Malware is malicious software and may be used to facilitate identity theft but is not the crime itself.

Reference: According to the U.S. Federal Trade Commission (FTC) definitions and NIST Cybersecurity Framework, identity theft is defined as the unauthorized use of someone's personal information for fraudulent purposes, perfectly matching Susan's situation.

NEW QUESTION # 51

A forensic scientist is examining a computer for possible evidence of a cybercrime.

Why should the forensic scientist copy files at the bit level instead of the OS level when copying files from the computer to a forensic computer?

- A. Copying files at the OS level takes too long to be practical.
- B. Copying files at the OS level will copy extra information that is unnecessary.
- C. Copying files at the OS level changes the timestamp of the files.
- D. Copying files at the OS level fails to copy deleted files or slack space.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

Bit-level (or bit-stream) copying captures every bit on the storage media, including files, deleted files, slack space (unused space within a cluster), and unallocated space. This ensures all digital evidence, including artifacts not visible at the OS level, is preserved for analysis.

* Copying at the OS level captures only allocated files visible in the file system, missing deleted files and slack space.

* Bit-level copying is a cornerstone of forensic best practices as specified in NIST SP 800-86 and SWGDE guidelines.

* Timestamp changes and unnecessary information issues are secondary concerns compared to the completeness of evidence.

NEW QUESTION # 52

A forensic investigator wants to collect evidence from a file created by a Macintosh computer running OS X 10.8.

Which file type can be created by this OS?

- A. NTFS
- **B. HFS+**
- C. ReiserFS
- D. MFS

Answer: B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

Mac OS X 10.8 (Mountain Lion) uses the HFS+ (Hierarchical File System Plus) file system by default for its native storage volumes. HFS+ is Apple's proprietary file system introduced in the late 1990s, designed for macOS.

- * ReiserFS is a Linux file system
- * MFS (Macintosh File System) is an outdated file system replaced by HFS.
- * NTFS is a Windows file system

This is well documented in Apple technical specifications and forensic analysis standards for macOS systems.

Reference: Digital forensics references including NIST guidelines and vendor documentation confirm HFS+ as the standard file system for Mac OS X versions prior to APFS adoption.

NEW QUESTION # 53

Which United States law requires telecommunications equipment manufacturers to provide built-in surveillance capabilities for federal agencies?

- A. The Privacy Protection Act (PPA)
- **B. Communications Assistance to Law Enforcement Act (CALEA)**
- C. Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA)
- D. Electronic Communications Privacy Act (ECPA)

Answer: B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

CALEA mandates that telecommunications equipment and service providers design systems capable of allowing federal law enforcement to conduct authorized electronic surveillance. This includes wiretapping and data interception capabilities.

- * This law is essential for lawful monitoring in investigations.
- * It affects hardware design and network infrastructure.

Reference: CALEA is consistently referenced in forensic standards concerning lawful interception requirements.

NEW QUESTION # 54

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

Answer: B

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 # 55

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