準確的Digital-Forensics-in-Cybersecurity最新考證和資格考試中的領導者和值得信賴的WGU Digital Forensics in Cybersecurity (D431/C840) Course Exam

BONUS!!! 免費下載Testpdf Digital-Forensics-in-Cybersecurity考試題庫的完整版：https://drive.google.com/open?id=1UEIslzJfGqqa4cEbornaf4rjGSgfVypX

WGU Digital-Forensics-in-Cybersecurity 認證證書是很多IT人士夢寐以求的。WGU Digital-Forensics-in-Cybersecurity 認證考試是個檢驗IT專業知識和經驗的認證考試，通過考試是需要豐富的IT知識和經驗。為了掌握這麼多知識，一般需要花費大量的時間和精力。Testpdf是個能幫你節約時間和精力的網站，能快速有效地幫助你補充WGU Digital-Forensics-in-Cybersecurity 認證考試的相關知識。如果你對Testpdf感興趣，你可以先在網上免費下載Testpdf提供的部分關於WGU Digital-Forensics-in-Cybersecurity 認證考試的練習題和答案作為嘗試。

WGU Digital-Forensics-in-Cybersecurity 考試大綱：

主題	簡介
主題 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.
主題 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.

主題 3	• 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.
主題 4	• 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.
主題 5	• 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.

最實用的Digital-Forensics-in-Cybersecurity認證考試考古題

如果你認為你可以在你的職業生涯中面臨著獨特的挑戰，那麼WGU的Digital-Forensics-in-Cybersecurity考試應該必須通過。一個真正的、全面的瞭解WGU的Digital-Forensics-in-Cybersecurity測試的網站Testpdf，我們獨家線上的WGU的Digital-Forensics-in-Cybersecurity考試的試題及答案，通過考試是很容易的，我們Testpdf保證100%成功，Testpdf是一個準備通過認證的專業公認的領導者，它提供了追求最全面的認證標準行業培訓方式。Testpdf WGU的Digital-Forensics-in-Cybersecurity考古題的試題及答案，你會發現它是目前市場上最徹底最準確及最新的實踐檢驗。當你擁有了Testpdf WGU的Digital-Forensics-in-Cybersecurity的問題及答案，就會讓你有了第一次通過考試的困難和信心。

最新的 Courses and Certificates Digital-Forensics-in-Cybersecurity 免費考試真題 (Q76-Q81):

問題 #76
How should a forensic scientist obtain the network configuration from a Windows PC before seizing it from a crime scene?

- A. By rebooting the computer into safe mode
- B. By opening the Network and Sharing Center
- C. By checking the system properties
- D. By using the ipconfig command from a command prompt on the computer

答案：D

解題說明：
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
The ipconfig command executed at a Windows command prompt displays detailed network configuration information such as IP addresses, subnet masks, and default gateways. Collecting this information prior to seizure preserves volatile evidence relevant to the investigation.
* Documenting network settings supports the understanding of the suspect system's connectivity at the time of seizure.
* NIST recommends capturing volatile data (including network configuration) before shutting down or disconnecting a suspect machine.
Reference:NIST SP 800-86 and forensic best practices recommend gathering volatile evidence using system commands like ipconfig.

問題 #77
Where is the default location for 32-bit programs installed by a user on a 64-bit version of Windows 7?

- A. C:\ProgramData
- B. C:\Program files
- C. C:\Program files (x86)

- D. C:\Windows

答案：C

解題說明：
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
On 64-bit versions of Windows operating systems (including Windows 7), 32-bit applications are installed by default into the folderC:\Program Files (x86). This separation allows the OS to distinguish between 64-bit and
32-bit applications and apply appropriate system calls and redirection.
* C:\Program Filesis reserved for native 64-bit applications.
* C:\ProgramDatacontains application data shared across users.
* C:\Windowscontains system files, not program installations.
This structure is documented in Microsoft Windows Internals and Windows Forensics guides, including official NIST guidelines on Windows forensic investigations.

問題 #78
Which rule is used for conducting electronic surveillance?

- A. Telecommunications equipment must have built-in surveillance capabilities for law enforcement.
- B. Using a misleading domain name to deceive a person into viewing obscene material shall result in fines or imprisonment.
- C. All documents related to health informatics should be stored in perpetuity.
- D. All commercial email must provide an opt-out mechanism.

答案：A

解題說明：
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
This describes theCommunications Assistance to Law Enforcement Act (CALEA)requirement that telecommunications equipment and services include built-in capabilities that allow authorized law enforcement surveillance, including electronic monitoring and wiretapping.
* CALEA mandates lawful intercept capabilities in telecommunications infrastructure.
* It ensures that digital and VoIP communications can be monitored under proper legal warrant.
* This rule supports modern digital evidence gathering and real-time surveillance operations.
Reference:CALEA is repeatedly cited in forensic and cybersecurity legal documentation as the governing rule for digital and electronic surveillance capabilities.

問題 #79
After a company's single-purpose, dedicated messaging server is hacked by a cybercriminal, a forensics expert is hired to investigate the crime and collect evidence.
Which digital evidence should be collected?

- A. Firewall logs
- B. Email contents
- C. Server configuration files
- D. User login credentials

答案：A

解題說明：
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
Firewall logs record network traffic to and from the messaging server and can provide evidence of unauthorized access attempts or data exfiltration. Collecting these logs allows investigators to reconstruct the attack timeline and identify the attacker's IP address and methods.
* Firewall logs are critical for network-level forensics.
* According to NIST SP 800-86, log files provide primary evidence for intrusion investigations.
Reference:NIST guidelines on incident handling emphasize collecting firewall logs to track attacker behavior.

問題 #80

A company has identified that a hacker has modified files on one of the company's computers. The IT department has collected the storage media from the hacked computer.
Which evidence should be obtained from the storage media to identify which files were modified?

- A. Public IP addresses
- B. Private IP addresses
- C. File timestamps
- D. Operating system version

答案：C

解題說明：
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
File timestamps, including creation time, last modified time, and last accessed time, are fundamental metadata attributes stored with each file on a file system. When files are modified, these timestamps usually update, providing direct evidence about when changes occurred. Examining file timestamps helps forensic investigators identify which files were altered and estimate the time of unauthorized activity.
* IP addresses (private or public) are network-related evidence, not stored on the storage media's files directly.
* Operating system version is system information but does not help identify specific file modifications.
* Analysis of file timestamps is a standard forensic technique endorsed by NIST SP 800-86 (Guide to Integrating Forensic Techniques into Incident Response) for determining file activity and changes on digital media.

問題 #81
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