

New Digital-Forensics-in-Cybersecurity Mock Test & Valid Digital-Forensics-in-Cybersecurity Exam Bootcamp



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Digital-Forensics-in-Cybersecurity Exam New Mock Test & Pass-Sure Valid Digital-Forensics-in-Cybersecurity Exam Bootcamp Pass Success

Each format has a pool of Digital Forensics in Cybersecurity (D431/C840) Course Exam (Digital-Forensics-in-Cybersecurity) actual questions which have been compiled under the guidance of thousands of professionals worldwide. Questions in this product will appear in the WGU Digital-Forensics-in-Cybersecurity final test. Hence, memorizing them will help you get prepared for the Digital-Forensics-in-Cybersecurity examination in a short time. The product of DumpsActual comes in PDF, desktop practice exam software, and Digital-Forensics-in-Cybersecurity web-based practice test. To give you a complete understanding of these formats, we have discussed their features below.

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 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 4	<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 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.

WGU Digital Forensics in Cybersecurity (D431/C840) Course Exam Sample Questions (Q27-Q32):

NEW QUESTION # 27

Which Windows component is responsible for reading the boot.ini file and displaying the boot loader menu on Windows XP during the boot process?

- A. Winload.exe
- B. BOOTMGR
- C. BCD
- D. NTLDR

Answer: D

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

NTLDR (NT Loader) is the boot loader for Windows NT-based systems including Windows XP. It reads the boot.ini configuration file and displays the boot menu, initiating the boot process.

* Later Windows versions (Vista and above) replaced NTLDR with BOOTMGR.

* Understanding boot components assists forensic investigators in boot process analysis.

Reference: Microsoft technical documentation and forensic training materials outline NTLDR's role in legacy Windows systems.

NEW QUESTION # 28

A forensic investigator needs to identify where email messages are stored on a Microsoft Exchange server.

Which file extension is used by Exchange email servers to store the mailbox database?

- A. .mail
- B. .edb
- C. .db
- D. .nsf

Answer: B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

Microsoft Exchange Server uses the .edb file extension for its Extensible Storage Engine (ESE) database files.

These .edb files contain the mailbox data including emails, calendar items, and contacts.

* .nsf is used by IBM Lotus Notes.

* .mail and .db are generic extensions but not standard for Exchange.

* The .edb file is the primary data store for Exchange mailboxes.

Reference: According to Microsoft technical documentation and forensic manuals, the Exchange mailbox database is stored in .edb files, which forensic examiners analyze to recover email evidence.

NEW QUESTION # 29

An employee sends an email message to a fellow employee. The message is sent through the company's messaging server. Which protocol is used to send the email message?

- A. POP3
- B. SNMP
- C. IMAP
- D. **SMTP**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

SMTP (Simple Mail Transfer Protocol) is the protocol used to send email messages from a client to a mail server or between mail servers. It handles the transmission of outgoing mail. IMAP and POP3 are protocols used for retrieving email, not sending it. SNMP is used for network management.

* IMAP and POP3 are for receiving emails.

* SNMP is unrelated to email delivery.

This is documented in RFC 5321 and supported by all standard email system operations, including forensic analyses.

NEW QUESTION # 30

Which file system is supported by Mac?

- A. EXT4
- B. FAT32
- C. NTFS
- D. **Hierarchical File System Plus (HFS+)**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

Mac systems traditionally use the Hierarchical File System Plus (HFS+), which supports features such as journaling and metadata handling suited for Mac OS environments. Newer versions use APFS but HFS+ remains relevant.

* NTFS is primarily a Windows file system.

* EXT4 is a Linux file system.

* FAT32 is a generic cross-platform file system but lacks advanced features.

Reference: Apple and NIST documentation confirm HFS+ as a Mac-supported file system for forensic analysis.

NEW QUESTION # 31

The following line of code is an example of how to make a forensic copy of a suspect drive:

dd if=/dev/mem of=/evidence/image.memory1

Which operating system should be used to run this command?

- A. Windows
- B. Unix
- C. **Linux**
- D. MacOS

Answer: C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

The 'dd' command is a Unix/Linux utility used to perform low-level copying of data, including forensic imaging. It allows bit-for-bit copying of drives or memory, making it a common tool in Linux-based forensic environments.

* Windows does not natively support 'dd'; similar imaging tools are used there.

* The command syntax and file paths indicate Linux/Unix usage.

Reference: Digital forensics training and NIST SP 800-101 mention 'dd' as a reliable imaging tool in Linux forensic workflows.

NEW QUESTION # 32

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