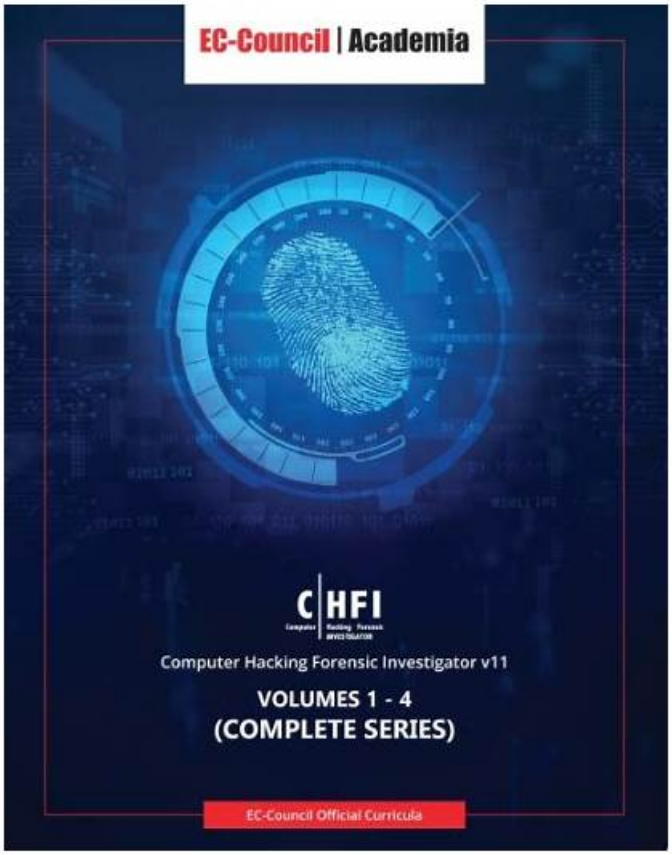
Quiz 2026 Accurate EC-COUNCIL 312-49v11: Latest Braindumps Computer Hacking Forensic Investigator (CHFI-v11) Ebook



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EC-COUNCIL 312-49v11 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• Cloud Forensics: This domain covers cloud platform forensics (AWS, Azure, Google Cloud) including data storage, logging, forensic acquisition of virtual machines, and investigation of cloud security incidents.
Topic 2	• Data Acquisition and Duplication: This domain addresses live and dead acquisition techniques, eDiscovery methodologies, data acquisition formats, validation procedures, write protection, and forensic image preparation for examination.

Topic 3	• Defeating Anti-Forensics Techniques: This domain teaches methods to overcome evidence hiding techniques including data recovery, file carving, partition recovery, password cracking, steganography detection, encryption handling, and program unpacking.
Topic 4	• Linux and Mac Forensics: This domain addresses forensic methodologies for Linux and macOS systems including data collection, memory forensics, log analysis, APFS examination, and platform-specific investigation tools.
Topic 5	• Email and Social Media Forensics: This domain addresses email crime investigation including message analysis, U.S. email laws, social media activity tracking, footage extraction, and social network graph analysis.
Topic 6	• Mobile Forensics: This domain covers Android and iOS forensics including device architecture, forensics processes, cellular data investigation, file system acquisition, lock bypassing, rooting • jailbreaking, and mobile application analysis.
Topic 7	• Windows Forensics: This domain covers Windows-specific investigation techniques including volatile and non-volatile data collection, memory and registry analysis, web browser forensics, metadata examination, and analysis of Windows artifacts like ShellBags, LNK files, and event logs.
Topic 8	• Dark Web Forensics: This domain addresses dark web investigation focusing on Tor browser artifact identification, memory dump analysis, and extracting evidence of dark web activities.
Topic 9	• IoT Forensics: This domain addresses IoT device investigation including architecture, OWASP IoT threats, forensic processes, wearable and smart device analysis, hardware-level techniques (JTAG, chip-off), and drone data extraction.

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EC-COUNCIL Computer Hacking Forensic Investigator (CHFI-v11) Sample Questions (Q15-Q20):

NEW QUESTION # 15
Frank, a Computer Hacking Forensics Investigator (CHFI), is investigating a multi-jurisdictional cybercrime. His team successfully collected digital evidence and ascertained that the attacker had breached the security of the system from a different country. Given the international nature of the case, which of the following would be the most complex issue he might encounter during his investigation?

- A. The rapid changes in the technology used by the attacker
- B. The circumstantial nature of digital evidence
- C. The volatility of the collected digital evidence
- D. The different legal systems and their rules for acquiring, preserving, investigating, and presenting digital evidence

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 16

A cybersecurity forensic investigator analyzes log files to investigate an SQL Injection attack.
While going through the Apache across.log, they come across a GET request from the IP 10.0.0.19 containing an encoded query string:
GET /sqli/example1.php?name=root' UniON SeLeCT 1,table_name,3,4,5 From information_schema.tables where Table_Schema=DatabasE() limit 1,2---
What is the intention behind the attacker's query?

- A. To erase the data in the specific tables of the database
- B. To bypass the website's authentication mechanism and view all user details
- C. To retrieve the names of the tables in the database
- D. To manipulate the order of the columns in the database

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 17
While reviewing Cisco IOS logs for suspicious network traffic, an administrator encounters a log message with the mnemonic "%SEC-6-IPACCESSLOGP." The message indicates that a packet matching the log criteria for the given access list has been detected, either for TCP or UDP traffic.
Which of the following describes the log entry?

- A. A packet has been dropped due to an access control list (ACL) rule.
- B. A system-level error has occurred, related to excessive network traffic.
- C. A packet matching the criteria defined in an access list has been allowed or denied, and it was logged for monitoring.
- D. A failed connection attempt was detected on the network.

Answer: C

Explanation:
The "%SEC-6-IPACCESSLOGP" message indicates that a packet matched an ACL entry and was logged, meaning the traffic was either permitted or denied based on the rule, with logging enabled for monitoring purposes.

NEW QUESTION # 18
You are conducting a forensic investigation into a suspected data exfiltration event at a multinational corporation. During the investigation, you come across several seemingly unrelated incidents across multiple systems in different parts of the world. To make sense of these incidents and establish any potential connection, what approach should you employ?

- A. Redoing the entire investigation from scratch
- B. Performing a deep dive analysis of the most severe incident
- C. Using event correlation to find a link between the incidents
- D. Conducting a separate investigation for each incident

Answer: C

Explanation:
Option D is the best answer because CHFI v11 explicitly includes Types of Event Correlation , Event Correlation Approaches , and the use of correlated evidence to reconstruct activity across systems. When multiple incidents appear disconnected across different hosts, regions, or time periods, event correlation is the forensic method used to identify shared patterns, related indicators, timing relationships, and common sources.
In a multinational data-exfiltration case, investigators need to determine whether the incidents are truly separate or part of one coordinated campaign. Correlation helps combine logs, timestamps, network events, authentication records, and other artifacts into a unified picture. This is far more effective than treating each event in isolation or focusing only on the most severe case.
Option A risks missing the broader connection. B is unnecessary and inefficient. C may help with one host, but it does not establish relationships across the larger environment. Therefore, from a CHFI perspective, the correct investigative approach is to use event correlation to link the incidents and build a coherent view of the suspected exfiltration activity.

NEW QUESTION # 19
Hard disk data addressing is a method of allotting addresses to each _____ of data on a hard disk.

- A. Physical block
- B. Operating system block
- C. Logical block
- D. Hard disk block

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 20
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