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EC-COUNCIL 112-57 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• Computer Forensics Investigation Process: This module explains the phases of the forensic investigation process, including pre-investigation, investigation, and post-investigation. It also covers evidence integrity methods such as hashing and disk imaging.
Topic 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.
Topic 3	• Network Forensics: This module introduces network forensic concepts, including event correlation, analyzing network logs, identifying indicators of compromise, and investigating network traffic.
Topic 4	• Investigating Web Attacks: This module focuses on analyzing web application attacks through server logs and detecting malicious activities targeting web servers and applications.
Topic 5	• 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.
Topic 6	• Malware Forensics: This module introduces malware investigation techniques, including static and dynamic analysis, and examining system and network behavior to understand malicious activity.

Topic 7	• 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.
Topic 8	• 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.
Topic 9	• Investigating Email Crimes: This module covers the basics of email systems and the process of investigating suspicious emails to identify potential cybercrime evidence.

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EC-COUNCIL EC-Council Digital Forensics Essentials (DFE) Sample Questions (Q26-Q31):

NEW QUESTION # 26
Jack, a forensic investigator, was appointed to investigate a Windows-based security incident. In this process, he employed an Autopsy tool to recover the deleted files from unallocated space, which helps in gathering potential evidence.
Which of the following functions of Autopsy helped Jack recover the deleted files?

- A. Web artifacts
- B. Data carving
- C. Multimedia
- D. Timeline analysis

Answer: B

Explanation:
When a file is deleted on common file systems, the operating system typically removes the directory reference and marks the previously used clusters/blocks asunallocated, but the underlying file content may remain on disk until it is overwritten. Digital forensics procedures emphasize that recovering such deleted content often requires examining unallocated space rather than relying only on file system metadata.Autopsy's "Data Carving"function is specifically intended for this purpose: it scans unallocated space (and sometimes slack space) forfile signatures(headers/footers and internal structure patterns) and reconstructs recoverable files even when the original filename, path, or metadata is missing.
This directly matches the scenario: Jack recovered deleted files fromunallocated space, which is the classic use case for carving. The other options in Autopsy support different investigative goals.Timeline analysiscorrelates timestamps from multiple artifacts to reconstruct sequences of activity, but it does not itself reconstruct deleted file content from raw disk areas.Web artifactsfocuses on browser history, downloads, cookies, and related traces.Multimediahelps categorize and analyze media files (e.g., images/videos), but it is not the primary mechanism for recovering deleted data from unallocated space. Therefore, the Autopsy function that enabled the recovery described isData carving (D)

NEW QUESTION # 27
Which of the following steps in forensic readiness planning provides a backup for future reference and assists in presenting evidence in a court of law?

- A. Determining the sources of evidence
- B. Keeping an incident response team ready to review the incident
- C. Creating a process for documenting the procedure

- D. Identifying the potential evidence required for an incident

Answer: C

Explanation:
In forensic readiness planning, the goal is to ensure that when an incident occurs, the organization can collect, preserve, and present digital evidence in a manner that remainsreliable, repeatable, and legally defensible. A key requirement for courtroom acceptance is cleardocumentation-often referred to as proper documentation and chain-of-custody support-showing what actions were taken, by whom, when, using which tools, and under what conditions. Creating a defined process for documenting procedures ensures investigators consistently record acquisition steps, handling methods, hashing/verification results, storage locations, access history, and any changes in evidence possession. This documentation becomes a "backup" in the sense that it preserves institutional memory of the investigation steps, allowing future reviewers (auditors, opposing experts, courts) to reconstruct and validate what occurred even long after the incident.
While identifying potential evidence (B) and determining evidence sources (C) are important readiness tasks, they do not themselves create the structured record needed to defend evidence integrity. Keeping an incident response team ready (D) supports operational response, but does not directly ensure admissibility. Therefore, the step that provides future reference and supports court presentation isCreating a process for documenting the procedure (A).

NEW QUESTION # 28
Which of the following techniques is defined as the art of hiding data "behind" other data without the target's knowledge, thereby hiding the existence of the message itself?

- A. Steganography
- B. Artifact wiping
- C. Password cracking
- D. Program packer

Answer: A

Explanation:
Steganographyis the technique of concealing a messagewithin another seemingly harmless carrier(such as an image, audio file, video, or document) so that theexistence of the hidden message is not apparentto an observer. Digital forensics references distinguish steganography from encryption: encryption scrambles content but usually leaves visible indicators that protected data exists (ciphertext), while steganography aims to make the communication look ordinary, reducing suspicion. In practice, steganographic methods often embed data into redundant or less perceptible parts of the carrier, such as modifying least significant bits in pixel values, altering frequency components in audio, or inserting data into metadata or unused file structures.
The other options do not match the definition.Password crackingis an access technique to recover authentication secrets, not a concealment method.Artifact wipingis an anti-forensics method intended to remove traces (logs, files, slack space remnants), but it does not "hide behind" other data-it destroys or overwrites evidence.Program packerscompress/obfuscate executables to hinder static analysis and detection, but they still produce an executable whose presence is evident; they do not primarily hide messages inside benign files. Therefore, the described "hiding the existence of the message itself" corresponds toSteganography (C).

NEW QUESTION # 29
Which of the following commands can an investigator use to parse GPTs of both types of hard disks, including those formatted with either UEFI or MBR?

- A. Get-PartitionTable
- B. Get-GPT
- C. Get-ForensicPartitionTable
- D. Get-BootSector

Answer: C

Explanation:
In forensic examinations, investigators must correctly interpret a disk'spartitioning schemebecause it determines where volumes begin, where file systems reside, and how to validate acquisition completeness.
Modern systems may useGPT(commonly associated with UEFI) while legacy systems often useMBR. A practical forensic command therefore needs to detect and parse partition informationregardless of whether the disk uses MBR or GPT, and present the results in a consistent, investigator-friendly output for verification and downstream analysis (e.g., selecting the correct partition

offsets for imaging or mounting).
Get-ForensicPartitionTableis designed for exactly this role in forensic PowerShell tooling: it parses partition table structures in a forensically oriented manner and supports disks partitioned usingeither MBR or GPT.
That "forensic" emphasis typically means it reads raw structures directly, reports partition entries and offsets, and helps avoid ambiguity when the protective MBR (present on GPT disks) could confuse simplistic parsers.
By contrast,Get-BootSectortargets boot sector/VBR data rather than the full partition layout;Get-GPTis GPT- specific and does not cover MBR-only disks; andGet-PartitionTableis a more generic label that may not guarantee dual-scheme forensic parsing.
Therefore, the correct option isC.

NEW QUESTION # 30
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. Dark Web
- B. Deep Web
- C. Surface Web
- D. World Wide Web

Answer: A

Explanation:
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).

NEW QUESTION # 31
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