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EC-COUNCIL Computer Hacking Forensic Investigator (CHFI-v11) 312-49v11 Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q43-Q48):

43. Frage

During a digital investigation, evidence suggests that a suspect may have stored incriminating data on a cloud storage platform. The investigation team obtains access to the cloud storage service's logs and metadata. In cloud storage forensics, what role do logs and metadata play in the investigation process?

- A. They determine the encryption algorithm used for stored data.
- B. They provide insights into the suspect's physical location.
- C. They help identify the type of device used to access the cloud storage.
- **D. They offer details about user authentication and access activities.**

Antwort: D

Begründung:

According to the CHFI v11 Cloud Forensics objectives, logs and metadata are among the most critical sources of digital evidence in cloud-based investigations. Unlike traditional on-premises systems, investigators often do not have direct access to physical storage in cloud environments. As a result, service-provider-generated logs and metadata become primary evidence artifacts.

Cloud service logs typically record user authentication events, including login timestamps, user IDs, authentication methods (such as passwords or MFA), IP addresses, session durations, and access outcomes (success or failure). Metadata associated with cloud storage objects further provides information such as file creation time, modification time, access time, ownership details, sharing activity, and access permissions.

Together, these artifacts allow investigators to reconstruct who accessed the cloud data, when it was accessed, and what actions were performed, which is essential for attribution and timeline analysis.

While logs and metadata may sometimes indirectly hint at device or location information, CHFI v11 emphasizes their primary forensic value as evidence of authentication and access activity, not encryption algorithms or physical whereabouts. Encryption mechanisms are typically abstracted and managed by the cloud provider, and determining physical location is not a reliable or guaranteed outcome of log analysis.

Therefore, in cloud storage forensics, logs and metadata are chiefly used to analyze user authentication and access behavior, making Option D the correct and CHFI-verified answer.

44. Frage

A cybersecurity firm has recently discovered a new strain of ransomware circulating on the internet, posing a significant threat to organizations worldwide. This ransomware is highly sophisticated and capable of evading traditional antivirus software. To effectively combat this threat, the cybersecurity firm decides to utilize a malware sandbox for detailed analysis.

Given the scenario described, what would be the primary objective of using a malware sandbox in this situation?

- A. To distribute the ransomware to other systems for further analysis.
- **B. To execute and observe the behavior of the ransomware in a controlled environment.**
- C. To permanently remove the ransomware from infected systems.
- D. To encrypt sensitive data on the host systems to prevent ransomware infection.

Antwort: B

Begründung:

Option A is the best answer because CHFI v11 explicitly includes "Perform Static and Dynamic Malware Analysis in a Sandboxed Environment," "Malware Analysis: Static and Dynamic," and the

"Prominence of Setting up a Controlled Malware Analysis Lab." These objectives show that the purpose of a sandbox is to let investigators safely run malware and observe what it does without putting production systems at risk.

A ransomware sample that evades traditional antivirus must be studied through controlled execution so analysts can identify file-encryption behavior, persistence mechanisms, dropped files, registry changes, process activity, and network communications. That is

exactly what a malware sandbox is built for. It provides containment while allowing the forensic team to gather behavioral indicators and build defensive countermeasures.

Option B is unsafe and contrary to forensic practice. Option C misunderstands the purpose of sandboxing, and D refers to remediation rather than analysis. Therefore, under CHFI's malware-forensics objectives, the primary objective of using a malware sandbox is to execute and observe the ransomware in a controlled environment so its behavior can be understood and documented.

45. Frage

Sophia, a forensic investigator, has been working on a significant corporate data theft case. The suspect, an IT employee, allegedly downloaded hundreds of confidential files onto his laptop before resigning abruptly.

Sophia obtained a search and seizure warrant, and during the execution, she found the suspect's laptop, a desktop computer, and several storage devices. To ensure she maintains the chain of custody and abides by the ACPO principles of digital evidence, what should be her next step?

- A. She should ask the suspect for the passwords to the devices to expedite the investigation.
- **B. She should seize all the devices and send them to a forensic lab for analysis.**
- C. She should only seize the personal laptop as per the information on the warrant.
- D. She should immediately begin analyzing the digital devices on-site.

Antwort: B

Begründung:

Option D is the best answer because CHFI v11 places strong emphasis on search and seizure, preserving evidence, chain of custody, and best practices for handling digital evidence. Once lawful authority exists and multiple potentially relevant devices are found, the proper next step is to seize the devices in a controlled manner, document them carefully, and move them to a forensic environment for structured analysis.

Analyzing devices on-site can increase the risk of contamination, incomplete documentation, or unintended alteration. Asking for passwords may be considered in some cases, but it is not the primary next step being tested here. Seizing only the laptop would be too narrow if the warrant and circumstances support collection of other relevant storage devices tied to the offense.

This approach aligns with CHFI's legal and procedural objectives because it preserves evidence integrity, supports a proper chain of custody, and ensures later analysis occurs in a controlled forensic lab environment.

Therefore, the correct action is to seize all relevant devices and send them to the forensic lab for examination.

46. Frage

During a malware intrusion investigation at an enterprise workstation, forensic analysts use Magnet AXIOM to reconstruct how suspicious executables were introduced and run over time. The investigation requires an artifact that records metadata about executed programs, including file paths and execution context, even when the original binaries are no longer present on disk. This artifact is used to support execution timeline analysis in conjunction with other system evidence. Which artifact should investigators prioritize for this purpose?

- **A. Prefetch files**
- B. UserAssist entries
- C. Amcache
- D. ShimCache AppCompatCache

Antwort: A

Begründung:

The best answer is A because Prefetch files are one of the strongest Windows artifacts for reconstructing program execution history and building execution timelines. Magnet notes that Prefetch files are valuable because Windows creates them when an application runs from a particular location, and they preserve useful metadata about that application history. They can remain available even if the original executable is no longer present, which makes them especially helpful in malware cases where binaries are deleted after use. In CHFI v11, Windows artifact analysis includes executed-program evidence and timeline reconstruction, so candidates are expected to identify the artifact that most directly supports execution analysis. UserAssist is useful but is more limited to certain user-driven GUI activity. ShimCache and Amcache are important artifacts, yet they are often better treated as evidence of presence or compatibility tracking rather than definitive proof of execution by themselves. Since the question emphasizes executed programs, file paths, and timeline support in AXIOM, Prefetch files are the most precise and defensible answer. They are commonly correlated with other artifacts to strengthen the narrative of malware launch and persistence.

47. Frage

Alex, a system administrator, is tasked with converting an existing EXT2 file system to an EXT3 file system on a Linux machine. The EXT2 file system is currently in use, and Alex needs to enable journaling to convert it to EXT3. Which of the following commands should Alex use to achieve this conversion?

- A. `# /sbin/tune2fs -j`
- B. `C:>MORE < myfile.txt:streaml`
- C. `dd if=mbr.backup of=/dev/xxx bs=512 count=1`
- D. `C:>ECHO text_message > myfile.txt:streaml`

Antwort: A

Begründung:

According to the CHFI v11 syllabus under Operating System Forensics and Linux File System Analysis, understanding Linux file systems and their conversion methods is essential for both system administration and forensic investigations. The EXT2 file system is a non-journaling file system, whereas EXT3 extends EXT2 by adding journaling capabilities, which significantly improve system recovery and forensic traceability after crashes or improper shutdowns.

The correct command to convert an existing EXT2 file system into EXT3 is:

```
/sbin/tune2fs -j
```

This command enables journaling on the EXT2 file system without reformatting or destroying existing data, making it a safe and efficient conversion method. CHFI v11 explicitly highlights this command as the standard approach for adding a journal to an EXT2 partition. Once journaling is enabled, the file system is recognized as EXT3.

The other options are incorrect and unrelated to Linux file system conversion. Options A and B involve NTFS Alternate Data Streams, which are Windows-specific. Option C is a disk-level command used for copying raw sectors, such as backing up or restoring an MBR, and does not modify file system journaling features.

The CHFI Exam Blueprint v4 emphasizes knowledge of Linux file systems (EXT2, EXT3, EXT4) and administrative commands like `tune2fs`, as they are frequently referenced in forensic analysis and recovery scenarios, making Option D the correct and exam-aligned answer.

48. Frage

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