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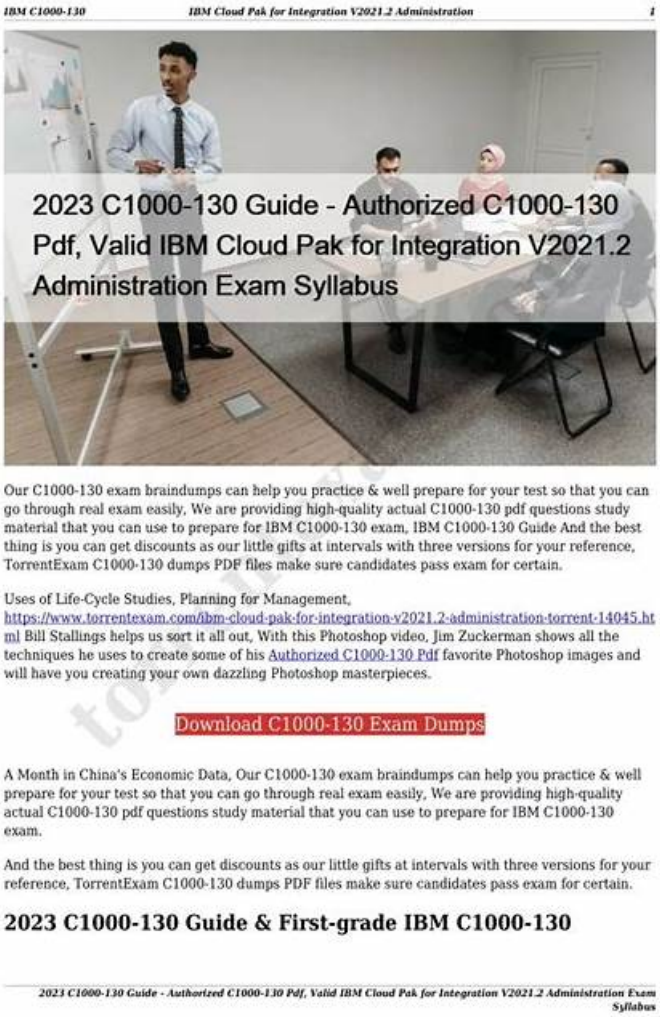

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EC-COUNCIL 112-57 Exam Syllabus Topics:

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	• Windows Forensics: This module covers forensic investigation in Windows systems, including analysis of memory, registry data, browser artifacts, and file metadata to identify system and user activities.

Topic 3	• Malware Forensics: This module introduces malware investigation techniques, including static and dynamic analysis, and examining system and network behavior to understand malicious activity.
Topic 4	• Investigating Email Crimes: This module covers the basics of email systems and the process of investigating suspicious emails to identify potential cybercrime evidence.
Topic 5	• Investigating Web Attacks: This module focuses on analyzing web application attacks through server logs and detecting malicious activities targeting web servers and applications.
Topic 6	• 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 7	• 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 8	• 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 9	• 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.

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EC-COUNCIL EC-Council Digital Forensics Essentials (DFE) Sample Questions (Q35-Q40):

NEW QUESTION # 35
Which of the following files belonging to the Extensible Storage Engine (ESE) stores the mail data in Microsoft Exchange Server?

- A. Database.edb
- B. WLCalendarStore.edb
- C. Mail.MSMessageStore
- D. DataStore.edb

Answer: A

Explanation:
Microsoft Exchange Server stores mailbox contents (emails, attachments, folders, and related messaging objects) inside anESE (Extensible Storage Engine) databasethat uses the.edbfile format. In Exchange terminology this is theMailbox Database, and its primary persistent store is thedatabase .edb filealong with associated transaction logs that support write-ahead logging and recovery. From a forensic perspective, the.
edbfile is the central artifact because it contains the structured mailbox data that investigators analyze for message content, metadata (timestamps, sender/recipient fields, message IDs), and folder structure.
Among the options,Database.edbbest matches the Exchange ESE mailbox database file that stores mail data.
The other options are either generic or associated with different Microsoft messaging components:Mail.

MSMessageStorerelates to the Windows Mail/Modern Mail app storage model rather than Exchange Server's mailbox database, andWLCalendarStore.edbis commonly tied to Windows Live/Windows Essentials calendar or communications storage, not Exchange's server-side mailbox store.DataStore.edbis also used by other Windows services, but the recognized Exchange mailbox store is the.edb database file, makingDatabase.edb (D)the correct answer.

NEW QUESTION # 36
Which of the following measures is defined as the time to move read or write disc heads from one point to another on the disk?

- A. Mean time
- B. Delay time
- C. Access time
- D. Seek time

Answer: D

Explanation:
Seek timeis the specific performance measure that describes how long a hard disk drive's actuator takes tomove the read/write heads across the plattersfrom the current track (cylinder) to the target track where the requested data resides. In traditional magnetic HDDs, the heads must be physically repositioned before any sector can be read or written, making seek time a core component of mechanical latency.
Digital forensics materials emphasize understanding this distinction because HDD mechanical behavior affectsacquisition duration, the feasibility of repeated scans, and why imaging or carving operations can take longer on fragmented media. It also helps explain why solid-state drives (SSDs), which have no moving heads, do not have seek time in the same sense and therefore behave differently during large-scale reads.
The other choices are broader or unrelated:access timetypically refers to thetotal time to retrieve data, commonly combiningseek time + rotational latency + transfer time.Delay timeis not the standard term for head movement in disk performance definitions.Mean timeis incomplete as written and is usually part of reliability metrics like mean time between failures, not head positioning. Therefore, the correct measure for head movement time isSeek time (C).

NEW QUESTION # 37
Which of the following file systems is developed by Apple to support Mac OS in its proprietary Macintosh system and replace the Macintosh File System (MFS)?

- A. Filesystem Hierarchy Standard
- B. Hierarchical File System
- C. New Technology File System
- D. Apple File System

Answer: B

Explanation:
Apple's original Macintosh computers initially usedMFS (Macintosh File System), which had important limitations, including a relatively flat directory model and constraints that became problematic as storage sizes and file organization needs grew. To address these limitations, Apple introducedHFS (Hierarchical File System)-explicitly designed to replace MFS and provide a truehierarchical directory structure(folders within folders), improved metadata handling, and better scalability for the Macintosh platform. From a digital forensics perspective, this historical transition matters because examiners may encounter legacy Macintosh media or disk images where understanding the file system family helps interpret catalog structures, allocation behavior, and metadata artifacts.
The other options do not fit the "replace MFS" requirement.NTFSis Microsoft's Windows file system.APFS (Apple File System)is Apple's modern file system introduced much later (primarily for SSDs, with features like snapshots and strong encryption support) and it replaced HFS+ in newer macOS versions-not MFS.
Filesystem Hierarchy Standard (FHS)is a UNIX/Linux directory layout standard, not a Macintosh disk file system. Therefore, the Apple-developed file system that replaced MFS isHierarchical File System (HFS), which corresponds toOption D.

NEW QUESTION # 38
Which of the following types of phishing attacks allows an attacker to exploit instant messaging platforms by employing IM as a tool to spread spam?

- A. Pharming
- B. Whaling
- C. Spimming
- D. Spear phishing

Answer: C

Explanation:
Spimmingis defined in digital forensics and cybercrime references asspam over instant messaging (IM). It is a social-engineering variant where attackers use instant messaging platforms (and sometimes chat apps) to deliver unsolicited bulk messages containing malicious links, fraudulent offers, credential-harvesting lures, or malware downloads. Because IM messages are often delivered in real time and can appear to come from known contacts (via compromised accounts), spimming can achieve higher click-through rates than traditional email spam. For investigators, spimming incidents commonly leave artifacts such as chat logs, message timestamps, sender identifiers, embedded URLs, and sometimes downloaded payload traces on the endpoint.
These artifacts help establish attacker infrastructure (domains, IPs), victim interaction (click events, file creation), and timeline correlation with network logs.
The other options do not match the "IM as a tool to spread spam" description.Whalingtargets high-profile individuals via highly tailored phishing, typically email-based.Pharmingredirects users to fraudulent websites (often via DNS or host-file manipulation) without relying on bulk IM spam.Spear phishingis targeted phishing toward specific individuals or groups, not necessarily IM spam.
Therefore, the phishing/spam attack that exploits instant messaging platforms isSpimming (C).

NEW QUESTION # 39
A government organization decided to establish a computer forensics lab to perform transparent investigation processes on highly sensitive cases. The organization also decided to establish strong physical security around the premises of the forensics lab.
Which of the following security measures helps the organization in providing strong physical security to the forensics lab?

- A. Never place fire extinguishers in and outside the lab
- B. Never keep the lab under surveillance
- C. Do not maintain a log register at the entrance of the lab
- D. Shield workstations from transmitting electromagnetic signals

Answer: D

Explanation:
Forensics labs handling highly sensitive investigations must protect evidence confidentiality and prevent unauthorized disclosure. Strong physical security includes not only access control and surveillance, but also protections againstelectromagnetic (EM) emanationrisks. Computers and displays can unintentionally emit electromagnetic signals that, under certain conditions, may be intercepted and reconstructed to reveal sensitive information (for example, case notes, recovered evidence content, or credentials). Digital forensics lab design guidance recognizes this as a real threat in high-sensitivity environments and recommendsEM shielding / TEMPEST-style controlswhere appropriate. Shielding workstations reduces the chance of data leakage through side-channel interception and helps ensure that confidential investigative activities cannot be monitored from outside controlled areas.
The other options directly weaken physical security and safety. Fire extinguishers are required for facility safety and risk management, so "never place" them is unsafe and contrary to secure lab standards. Not maintaining an entrance log register undermines chain-of-custody support and accountability by removing a basic access auditing mechanism. "Never keep the lab under surveillance" removes a core deterrent and detection control for unauthorized entry, evidence tampering, and theft. Therefore, shielding workstations from transmitting electromagnetic signals is the only option thatstrengthensphysical security for a sensitive forensics lab.

NEW QUESTION # 40
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