312-49v11 Practice Questions - Valid 312-49v11 Exam Notes

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EC-COUNCIL 312-49v11 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 2	• 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 3	• Investigating Web Attacks: This domain covers web application forensics including IIS and Apache log analysis, OWASP Top 10 risks, and investigation of attacks like XSS, SQL injection, path traversal, command injection, and brute-force attempts.
Topic 4	• Computer Forensics in Today's World: This domain covers fundamentals of computer forensics including cybercrime types, investigation procedures, digital evidence handling, forensic readiness, investigator roles and responsibilities, industry standards, and legal compliance requirements.
Topic 5	• Network Forensics: This domain covers network incident investigation through traffic and log analysis, event correlation, indicators of compromise identification, SIEM usage, and wireless network attack detection and examination.
Topic 6	• 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 7	• 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 8	• Computer Forensics Investigation Process: This domain addresses the structured investigation phases including first response procedures, lab setup, evidence preservation, data acquisition, case analysis, documentation, reporting, and expert witness testimony.
Topic 9	• 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.

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EC-COUNCIL Computer Hacking Forensic Investigator (CHFI-v11) Sample Questions (Q283-Q288):

NEW QUESTION # 283
An Internet standard protocol (built on top of TCP/IP) that assures accurate synchronization to the millisecond of computer clock times in a network of computers. Which of the following statement is true for NTP Stratum Levels?

- A. Stratum-1 time server is linked over a network path to a reliable source of UTC time such as GPS, WWV, or CDMA transmissions
- B. A stratum-2 server is directly linked (not over a network path) to a reliable source of UTC time such as GPS, WWV, or CDMA transmissions
- C. Stratum-0 servers are used on the network; they are not directly connected to computers which then operate as stratum-1 servers
- D. A stratum-3 server gets its time over a network link, via NTP, from a stratum-2 server, and so on

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 284
In a corporate environment, a senior executive ' s Android smartphone is secured for internal forensic review following indicators of unauthorized data access. The inquiry is administrative in nature, and the executive remains available to assist with the investigation. The device is protected by a passcode, preventing immediate access to potential evidence. Investigators are required to obtain access without altering existing data or invoking escalated technical measures. To proceed lawfully while preserving evidential integrity, which approach is most appropriate?

- A. Use remote MDM software to reset device passcode, enabling data access while maintaining evidence integrity.
- B. Request management approval for physical device acquisition using specialized tools, ensuring data access without compromising evidence integrity.
- C. Seek employee's cooperation for voluntary passcode disclosure, ensuring lawful data access without compromising investigation integrity.
- D. Utilize Android-specific forensic software for a compliant brute-force passcode attack, systematically guessing combinations to access data while adhering to legal and ethical standards.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Option A is the most appropriate answer because CHFI v11 places strong emphasis on legal compliance, seeking consent, preserving evidence, chain of custody, and following a sound forensic process . In this scenario, the matter is administrative , the

device owner is available , and investigators need access without altering data or resorting to more intrusive technical actions. Under those conditions, obtaining the employee' s voluntary cooperation and passcode disclosure is the most defensible and least disruptive method. The blueprint explicitly includes seeking consent , best practices for handling digital evidence , preserving evidence , and chain of custody under legal and procedural requirements.
This answer also aligns with CHFI's mobile forensics areas covering mobile phone evidence analysis, data acquisition methods, logical and physical acquisition of Android devices, and challenges in mobile forensics . Investigators should first use the least destructive, most lawful, and most forensically sound approach before considering advanced acquisition techniques.
Option B is too intrusive for this fact pattern, C alters device state, and D escalates unnecessarily when consent-based access is already available.

NEW QUESTION # 285
In Microsoft file structures, sectors are grouped together to form:

- A. Clusters
- B. Bitstreams
- C. Partitions
- D. Drives

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 286
An investigator is examining a hard disk and finds a large amount of unused space between two partitions. This space contains hidden data not recognized by the operating system.
Which of the following methods can be used to access this hidden data during a forensic investigation?

- A. Performing a full disk backup
- B. Reformatting the disk to remove the hidden data
- C. Running a disk cleanup utility
- D. Using disk editor tools to examine the inter-partition gap

Answer: D

Explanation:
This scenario aligns with CHFI v11 objectives underAnti-Forensics TechniquesandDisk and File System Analysis. Attackers and sophisticated users may intentionally hide data in areas of a disk that are not addressed by the operating system, such asinter-partition gaps, slack space, or unallocated space. These techniques are commonly used as anti-forensic methods to conceal illicit data from standard file system views and basic forensic tools.
CHFI v11 emphasizes that such hidden data cannot be accessed through normal OS utilities, disk cleanup tools, or backups that rely on file system structures. Instead, forensic investigators must usedisk editor tools or low-level forensic utilities that allow direct sector-by-sector examination of the storage media. Disk editors enable investigators to view raw hexadecimal data, inspect unallocated areas, analyze partition tables, and uncover hidden or deliberately concealed content stored outside recognized partitions.
Reformatting or cleaning the disk would destroy potential evidence and violate forensic principles, while full disk backups alone do not inherently reveal hidden inter-partition data without further low-level analysis.
Therefore, consistent with CHFI v11 best practices for uncovering hidden data and countering anti-forensic techniques, using disk editor tools to examine the inter-partition gap is the correct and forensically sound approach.

NEW QUESTION # 287
In an intrusion investigation at a biotech startup in San Diego, California, analysts review application and shell logs from a Linux web server. They observe a pattern where a second command runs only when the preceding command fails with a non-zero exit status, appearing in user-supplied input that the application forwarded to the system shell. To confirm the command-chaining mechanism used by the attacker, which operator should investigators look for in the logged input?

- A. Pipe Operator: |
- B. Logical operator: ||
- C. Logical operator: & &
- D. List Terminator: ;

Answer: B

Explanation:
The correct answer is A because in shell command chaining, the operator double pipe executes the second command only if the first command fails and returns a non-zero exit status. That behavior matches the question exactly. By contrast, double ampersand runs the second command only if the first succeeds, the semicolon simply separates commands without making execution conditional on success or failure, and the pipe passes output from one command to another rather than expressing failure-based logic. CHFI v11 includes command injection and web-application attack investigation, so candidates are expected to understand how attacker-supplied shell operators can change execution flow and help reveal intent in log analysis. In a forensic context, identifying the specific operator used in user-controlled input can help analysts determine whether the attacker was attempting fallback execution, probing, or chaining commands based on server behavior. Since the evidence shows the second command ran only when the first one failed, the operator investigators should look for is the logical OR operator double pipe.

NEW QUESTION # 288
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