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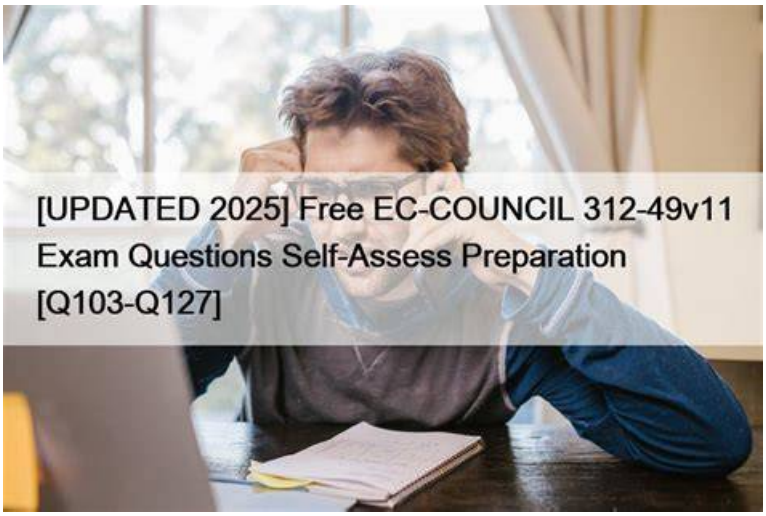

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EC-COUNCIL 312-49v11 Exam Overview:

Certification Vendor:	EC-Council
Exam Name:	CHFI v11 - Computer Hacking Forensic Investigator
Exam Number:	312-49v11
Exam Duration:	240 minutes
Available Languages:	English
Passing Score:	Approximately 70%
Exam Format:	Multiple Choice Questions, Scenario-based Questions
Certificate Validity Period:	3 years
Exam Price:	USD 550 (varies by region)
Related Certifications:	CEH (Certified Ethical Hacker) ECIH (EC-Council Certified Incident Handler)
Real Exam Qty:	150 (typical)
Recommended Training:	EC-Council CHFI Official Training (iLearn) CHFI Certification Preparation Resources
Exam Registration:	EC-Council Exam Registration EC-Council Certification Portal
Sample Questions:	EC-COUNCIL 312-49v11 Sample Questions
Exam Way:	Computer-based online or authorized test center exam
Pre Condition:	Recommended: Basic knowledge of networking, operating systems, and cybersecurity fundamentals. CEH certification is beneficial but not mandatory.
Official Syllabus URL:	https://www.eccouncil.org/programs/computer-hacking-forensic-investigator-chfi/

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EC-COUNCIL 312-49v11 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 2	• 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 3	• 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 4	• 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 5	• Understanding Hard Disks and File Systems: This domain covers storage media characteristics, disk logical structures, operating system boot processes (Windows, Linux, macOS), file systems analysis, encoding standards, and examination of common file formats.
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	• 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 8	• 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.

EC-COUNCIL Computer Hacking Forensic Investigator (CHFI-v11) Sample Questions (Q433-Q438):

NEW QUESTION # 433
Which is not a part of environmental conditions of a forensics lab?

- A. Open windows facing the public road
- B. Good cooling system to overcome excess heat generated by the work station
- C. Large dimensions of the room
- D. Allocation of workstations as per the room dimensions

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 434
As part of extracting the system data, Jenifer has used the netstat command. What does this tool reveal?

- A. Information about network connections
- B. Status of users connected to the internet
- C. Status of network hardware
- D. Net status of computer usage

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 435
During a forensic recovery operation at a defense contractor ' s research facility in Denver, Colorado, analysts are restoring corrupted evidence drives from a rack-mounted workstation. The drives require simultaneous bidirectional data transfer and redundancy between multiple controllers to maintain availability if one path fails. Based on these operational requirements, which disk interface would provide the most reliable connection for this environment?

- A. Peripheral Component Interconnect Express PCIe
- B. Small Computer System Interface SCSI
- C. Serial Attached SCSI SAS
- D. Serial ATA SATA

Answer: C

Explanation:
The best answer is D because Serial Attached SCSI is designed for enterprise environments where reliability, throughput, and path redundancy matter. The scenario describes dual-controller style resilience and continued availability if one path fails, which points to multipath-capable storage connectivity rather than a simpler desktop-oriented interface. CHFI v11 includes disk interfaces and storage concepts under digital evidence fundamentals, so candidates are expected to distinguish enterprise forensic workstation and server storage characteristics from ordinary consumer storage. SATA is common and cost-effective, but it does not match the same level of enterprise redundancy and controller-path resilience suggested here. PCIe is a bus architecture used by devices such as NVMe storage, but it is not the disk interface concept being tested in this option set. Traditional parallel SCSI is older and less aligned with the modern rack-mounted, high-availability context described. SAS supports robust enterprise drive connectivity, simultaneous communication behavior, and high-availability storage designs, which makes it the strongest fit for a forensic recovery workstation that must maintain dependable access even when one path or controller encounters a problem.

NEW QUESTION # 436
An international airline recently discovered a cyber intrusion in their reservation system. The breach was intricately planned and executed, leaving very few traces behind. The threat actors utilized sophisticated anti- forensics techniques, including data obfuscation and log manipulation, making it challenging for the internal cybersecurity team to trace the attack ' s origin and understand its full impact. Faced with this complicated investigation, which of the following should be the first course of action for the cybersecurity team?

- A. Roll out system updates across all devices to patch any potential vulnerabilities.
- B. Focus on identifying the exact data that has been compromised.
- C. Implement strict access controls across all the systems.
- D. Reverse engineer the methods employed by the threat actors.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Option C is the best first course of action because, in a complex intrusion involving anti-forensics , the investigation must first establish the scope and impact of the breach before deeper reverse engineering or broad remediation decisions are made. CHFI v11 emphasizes the forensic investigation process , including first response , evidence preservation , case analysis , and understanding indicators of compromise and anti-forensics challenges .
Determining exactly what data was compromised is foundational. It helps investigators define the severity of the incident, identify affected systems and stakeholders, prioritize evidence collection, and support legal, regulatory, and business response requirements.

Without first establishing the compromised data set, later activities such as reverse engineering attacker methods or deploying broad controls may be less targeted and less effective.
Option A may become important later, but it is not the most immediate first step in understanding breach impact. B and D are response measures, yet prematurely changing the environment can complicate forensic analysis. Therefore, under CHFI's investigation-process and anti-forensics principles, the most appropriate first action is to identify the exact data that has been compromised .

NEW QUESTION # 437
Sophia, a forensic expert, is analyzing a system for signs of malware. She observes that the malware has been modifying Windows services and running processes to ensure its operation in the background without detection. She needs to determine which services are automatically starting when the system boots. Which tool should Sophia use to examine the Windows services that are set to start automatically?

- A. Autoruns
- B. Event Viewer
- C. Task Manager
- D. Process Explorer

Answer: A

Explanation:
Autoruns displays all programs and services configured to run automatically at system startup, allowing investigators to identify persistence mechanisms used by malware.

NEW QUESTION # 438
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