

# Digital-Forensics-in-Cybersecurity VCE Dumps & Digital-Forensics-in-Cybersecurity Exam Outline



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## WGU Digital-Forensics-in-Cybersecurity Exam Outline, Digital-Forensics-in-Cybersecurity Valid Exam Practice

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## WGU Digital-Forensics-in-Cybersecurity Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Domain Evidence Analysis with Forensic Tools: This domain measures skills of Cybersecurity technicians and focuses on analyzing collected evidence using standard forensic tools. It includes reviewing disks, file systems, logs, and system data while following approved investigation processes that ensure accuracy and integrity.</li></ul>
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Domain Incident Reporting and Communication: This domain measures the skills of Cybersecurity Analysts and focuses on writing incident reports that present findings from a forensic investigation. It includes documenting evidence, summarizing conclusions, and communicating outcomes to organizational stakeholders in a clear and structured way.</li></ul>

Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Domain Digital Forensics in Cybersecurity: This domain measures the skills of Cybersecurity technicians and focuses on the core purpose of digital forensics in a security environment. It covers the techniques used to investigate cyber incidents, examine digital evidence, and understand how findings support legal and organizational actions.</li> </ul>
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Domain Legal and Procedural Requirements in Digital Forensics: This domain measures the skills of Digital Forensics Technicians and focuses on laws, rules, and standards that guide forensic work. It includes identifying regulatory requirements, organizational procedures, and accepted best practices that ensure an investigation is defensible and properly executed.</li> </ul>
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Domain Recovery of Deleted Files and Artifacts: This domain measures the skills of Digital Forensics Technicians and focuses on collecting evidence from deleted files, hidden data, and system artifacts. It includes identifying relevant remnants, restoring accessible information, and understanding where digital traces are stored within different systems.</li> </ul>

## WGU Digital Forensics in Cybersecurity (D431/C840) Course Exam Sample Questions (Q78-Q83):

### NEW QUESTION # 78

How should a forensic scientist obtain the network configuration from a Windows PC before seizing it from a crime scene?

- A. By opening the Network and Sharing Center
- B. By using the `ipconfig` command from a command prompt on the computer
- C. By checking the system properties
- D. By rebooting the computer into safe mode

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

The `ipconfig` command executed at a Windows command prompt displays detailed network configuration information such as IP addresses, subnet masks, and default gateways. Collecting this information prior to seizure preserves volatile evidence relevant to the investigation.

\* Documenting network settings supports the understanding of the suspect system's connectivity at the time of seizure.

\* NIST recommends capturing volatile data (including network configuration) before shutting down or disconnecting a suspect machine.

Reference: NIST SP 800-86 and forensic best practices recommend gathering volatile evidence using system commands like `ipconfig`.

### NEW QUESTION # 79

While collecting digital evidence from a running computer involved in a cybercrime, the forensic investigator makes a list of items that need to be collected.

Which piece of digital evidence should be collected first?

- A. Chat room logs
- B. Temporary Internet files
- C. Recently accessed files
- D. Security logs

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

When collecting evidence from a running system, volatile and critical evidence such as security logs should be collected first as they are most susceptible to being overwritten or lost. Security logs may contain valuable information on unauthorized access or malicious activity.

\* Chat room logs, recently accessed files, and temporary internet files are important but often less volatile or can be recovered from disk later.

\* NIST SP 800-86 and SANS Incident Response Guidelines prioritize the collection of volatile logs and memory contents first. This approach helps ensure preservation of time-sensitive data critical for forensic analysis.

#### NEW QUESTION # 80

A forensic investigator suspects that spyware has been installed to a Mac OS X computer by way of an update. Which Mac OS X log or folder stores information about system and software updates?

- A. /var/log/daily.out
- **B. /Library/Receipts**
- C. /var/vm
- D. /var/spool/cups

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

The/Library/Receipts folder on Mac OS X contains receipts that track software installation and updates, including system and application updates. This folder helps forensic investigators determine which updates were installed and when, useful for detecting suspicious or unauthorized software installations like spyware.

\* /var/spool/cups is related to printer spooling.

\* /var/log/daily.out contains daily system log summaries but not detailed update records.

\* /var/vm contains virtual memory files.

NIST and Apple forensics documentation indicate that/Library/Receipts is a key location for examining software installation history.

#### NEW QUESTION # 81

How should a forensic scientist obtain the network configuration from a Windows PC before seizing it from a crime scene?

- A. By opening the Network and Sharing Center
- **B. By using the ipconfig command from a command prompt on the computer**
- C. By checking the system properties
- D. By rebooting the computer into safe mode

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

The ipconfig command executed at a Windows command prompt displays detailed network configuration information such as IP addresses, subnet masks, and default gateways. Collecting this information prior to seizure preserves volatile evidence relevant to the investigation.

\* Documenting network settings supports the understanding of the suspect system's connectivity at the time of seizure.

\* NIST recommends capturing volatile data (including network configuration) before shutting down or disconnecting a suspect machine.

Reference: NIST SP 800-86 and forensic best practices recommend gathering volatile evidence using system commands like ipconfig.

#### NEW QUESTION # 82

Which law requires a search warrant or one of the recognized exceptions to search warrant requirements for searching email messages on a computer?

- A. Electronic Communications Privacy Act (ECPA)
- B. Communications Assistance to Law Enforcement Act (CALEA)
- **C. The Fourth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution**
- D. Stored Communications Act

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:



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