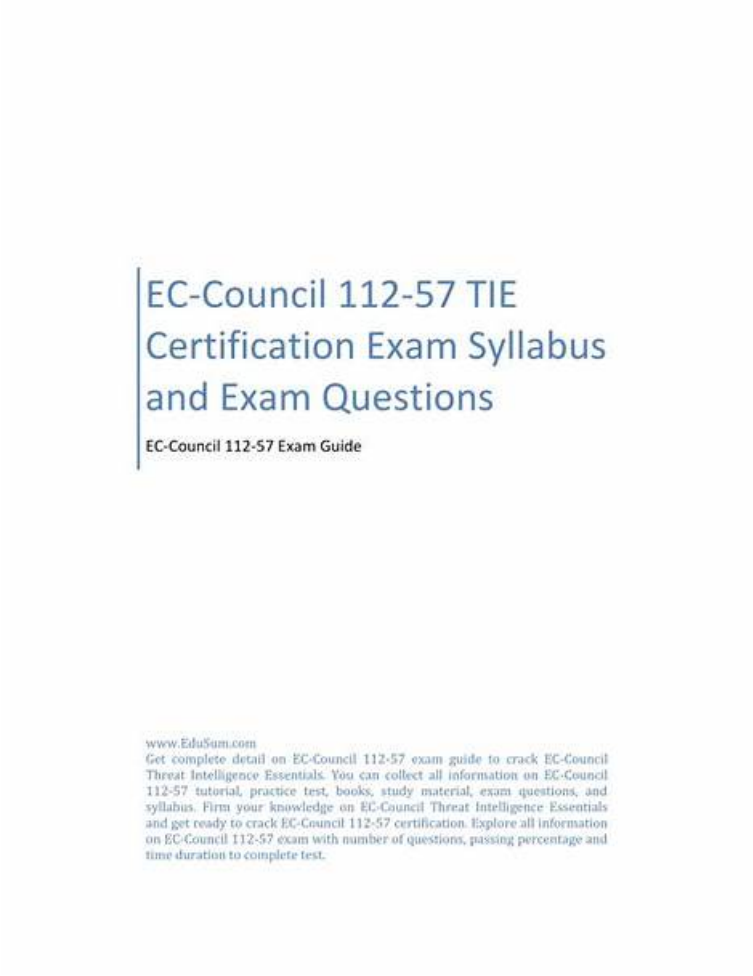
112-57過去問、112-57受験体験



112-57認定試験の準備を効率的にするために、どんなツールが利用に値するものかわかっていますか。私は教えてあげますよ。PassTestの112-57問題集が一番頼もしい資料です。この問題集がIT業界のエリートに研究し出されたもので、素晴らしい練習資料です。この問題集は的中率が高くて、合格率が100%に達するのです。それはIT専門家達は出題のポイントをよく掴むことができて、実際試験に出題される可能性があるすべての問題を問題集に含めることができますから。不思議だと思っていますか。しかし、これは本当のことですよ。

EC-COUNCIL 112-57 認定試験の出題範囲：

トピック	出題範囲
トピック 1	• ネットワークフォレンジック：このモジュールでは、イベント相関、ネットワークログの分析、侵害の兆候の特定、ネットワークトラフィックの調査など、ネットワークフォレンジックの概念を紹介します。
トピック 2	• ダークウェブフォレンジック：このモジュールでは、Torブラウザに関連するアーティファクトの分析やシステム上でのダークウェブの使用状況の特定など、ダークウェブ活動の調査について説明します。
トピック 3	• 鑑識対策技術の突破：このモジュールでは、証拠を隠蔽または破壊するために使用される鑑識対策手法について解説します。また、捜査官が隠蔽されたデータを検出し、削除または保護された情報を復元するために使用する技術についても説明します。

トピック 4	• コンピュータフォレンジック調査プロセス：このモジュールでは、調査前、調査中、調査後といったフォレンジック調査プロセスの各段階について説明します。また、ハッシュ化やディスクイメージングなどの証拠保全手法についても解説します。
トピック 5	• ハードディスクとファイルシステムの理解：このモジュールでは、ディスク構造、ストレージドライブの種類、オペレーティングシステムの起動プロセスについて説明します。また、捜査官がファイルシステムを分析し、削除されたデータを復元する方法についても解説します。
トピック 6	• メール犯罪の調査：このモジュールでは、メールシステムの基本と、疑わしいメールを調査して潜在的なサイバー犯罪の証拠を特定するプロセスについて説明します。
トピック 7	• コンピュータフォレンジックの基礎：このモジュールでは、デジタル証拠、フォレンジック準備、捜査官の役割など、コンピュータフォレンジックの中核となる概念を紹介します。また、フォレンジック調査に関わる法的要件とコンプライアンス要件についても説明します。

112-57試験の準備方法｜権威のある112-57過去問試験｜最高のEC-Council Digital Forensics Essentials (DFE)受験体験

EC-COUNCILの112-57試験は大変です。あなたは復習資料に悩んでいるかもしれません。我々PassTestの提供するEC-COUNCILの112-57ソフトを利用して自分の圧力を減少しましょう。我々のチームは複雑な問題集を整理するに通じて、毎年の試験の問題を分析して最高のEC-COUNCILの112-57ソフトを作成します。今まで、我々は更新を努力しています。ご購入した後の一年間で、EC-COUNCILの112-57試験が更新されたら、あなたを理解させます。

EC-COUNCIL EC-Council Digital Forensics Essentials (DFE) 認定 112-57 試験問題 (Q39-Q44):

質問 # 39
Philip, a forensic officer, was tasked with investigating a crime scene. In this process, he created bit-by-bit copies of the suspect drive and retrieved all the disk images using the dd command.
Which of the following data acquisition image formats is extracted by Philip in the above scenario?

- A. Raw Format
- B. Proprietary Format
- C. Advanced Forensics Format (AFF)
- D. Advanced Forensic Framework 4 (AFF4)

正解：A

解説：
The UNIX/Linuxddutility performs abit-by-bit (sector-by-sector) copyfrom an input device (such as a physical disk) to an output target (another device or a flat file). In digital forensics guidance, this type of output is known as araw (bitstream) imagebecause it captures the exact sequence of bytes from the source media without embedding structured case metadata, compression, or container features by default. The resulting file is often referred to as a "dd image" and may use extensions like.ddor.img, but the key point is theformat is raw: it represents a straightforward byte-for-byte representation of the original storage, including allocated data, unallocated space, slack space, and file system structures.
By contrast,AFFandAFF4are forensic container formats designed to store evidence data along with metadata (and often support features such as chunking, compression, and richer integrity structures). "Proprietary format" refers to vendor-specific containers (for example, formats created by certain commercial forensic tools) rather than the generic output produced by dd. Since Philip specifically usedddto create bit-by-bit disk images, the extracted acquisition image format isRaw Format (A).

質問 # 40
Kelvin, a forensic investigator at FinCorp Ltd., was investigating a cybercrime against the company. As part of the investigation process, he needs to recover corrupted and deleted files from a Windows system. Kelvin decided to use an automated tool to recover the damaged, corrupted, or deleted files.
Which of the following forensic tools can help Kelvin in recovering deleted files?

- A. Rohos Mini Drive
- B. R-Studio
- C. Cain & Abel
- D. Ophcrack

正解： B

解説：
In Windows forensics, recovering deleted or corrupted files typically requires afile-system aware data recovery toolthat can interpret NTFS/FAT metadata and scan disk structures for lost file records and residual content.R-Studiois designed specifically for data recovery: it can locate and rebuild deleted files by analyzing file system metadata (such as NTFS MFT entries and directory records), recover data from formatted or damaged partitions, and perform raw "signature-based" scans to carve files when metadata is missing. This aligns directly with Kelvin's need for an automated method to restoredamaged, corrupted, or deletedfiles from a Windows system.
The other options do not match the stated recovery objective.OphcrackandCain & Abelare password recovery /auditing tools used to obtain credentials (e.g., cracking hashes), not to restore deleted files.Rohos Mini Driveis primarily an encryption/secure storage utility for creating encrypted containers, which may protect data but does not function as a forensic recovery tool for deleted or corrupted files. Therefore, among the listed tools,R-Studio (C)is the correct choice for automated recovery of deleted files in a Windows forensic investigation.

質問 # 41
Which of the following Tor relay nodes in the Tor circuit is designed to transfer data in an encrypted format?

- A. Guard relay
- B. Middle relay
- C. Entry relay
- D. Exit relay

正解： B

解説：
In a standard Tor circuit, a client typically builds a three-hop path:Entry/Guard # Middle # Exit. Tor uses onion routing, where the client wraps the payload in multiple encryption layers-one for each hop. Each relay removes (decrypts) only its own layer to learn thenext hop, but not the complete route or the original payload in the clear. Themiddle relayis specifically positioned toforward traffic between the entry/guard and the exit while it remains onion-encrypted end-to-end within the Tor network. Because it neither connects to the user's local network (like the entry/guard) nor to the public destination (like the exit), its primary role isencrypted transit/forwarding, helping break the linkage between source and destination. By contrast, theexit relayis where traffic leaves Tor; unless the application layer uses TLS/HTTPS, the exit may deliver data to the destination inunencryptedform on the open Internet. Theentry/guardprotects against certain traffic-correlation risks by being stable, but it is not uniquely "the" encrypted-transfer node. Therefore, the best single answer isMiddle relay (D).

質問 # 42
Sam is working as a loan agent for a financial institution. He frequently receives a number of emails from clients providing their personal details for loan approval. As these emails contain sensitive data, Sam had set up a feature that directly downloads the emails on his device without storing a copy on the mail server. Which of the following protocols provides the above-discussed email features?

- A. SHA-1
- B. ICMP
- C. POP3
- D. SNMP

正解： C

解説：
The scenario describes an email-retrieval configuration in which messages aredownloaded to a client device andnot retained on the server. This behavior aligns withPOP3 (Post Office Protocol v3), a legacy but widely referenced mail access protocol that retrieves email from a server mailbox to a local client. In standard POP3 operation, the client authenticates to the mail server, issues retrieval commands (e.g., to list and download messages), and may then issue a delete command so that downloaded messages are removed from the server mailbox. Digital forensics references commonly contrast POP3 with IMAP:IMAP is designed for server-side mailbox synchronization and typically leaves mail stored on the server, whereas POP3 is oriented towardclient-side storageand supports workflows where server copies are not preserved after download. The other options are unrelated to email retrieval:SHA-1is a cryptographic hash function used for integrity checks,ICMPsupports network diagnostics and control messaging, andSNMPis used for network device management and monitoring. From an investigative standpoint, POP3 usage can reduce server-resident evidence and shift evidentiary value tolocal artifacts(mail client databases, cache, OS traces, backups), which is consistent with the intent described in the question.

質問 # 43
Jennifer, a forensics investigation team member, was inspecting a compromised system. After gathering all the evidence related to the compromised system, she disconnected the system from the network to stop the spread of the incident to other systems.
Identify the role played by Jennifer in the forensics investigation.

- A. Incident responder
- B. Expert witness
- C. Incident analyzer
- D. Evidence manager

正解：A

解説：
Jennifer's actions match the responsibilities of anincident responder, whose job spans immediatecontainment, preservation, and stabilizationactivities during an active or recently active security incident. In standard digital forensics and incident response (DFIR) procedures, responders first take steps topreserve evidence(e.g., documenting the scene, capturing volatile data when appropriate, and collecting relevant system artifacts) and then executecontainment measuresto prevent further harm. Disconnecting a compromised host from the network is a classic containment control used to stop malware propagation, block command-and-control communications, and prevent lateral movement to other systems.
Anincident analyzertypically focuses on deeper technical analysis-timeline reconstruction, root cause determination, and correlating artifacts across hosts and logs-rather than performing immediate containment.
Anevidence manageris primarily responsible for maintaining evidence integrity, chain of custody, storage, labeling, and access control, not operational containment. Anexpert witnessprovides formal testimony and interpretation in legal or disciplinary proceedings and is not usually involved in live containment actions.
Since Jennifer bothgathered evidenceand thenisolated the system to stop spread, the role most consistent with documented DFIR responsibilities isIncident responder (A).

質問 # 44
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112-57 □を無料でダウンロードするのに最適なサイトです112-57入門知識

- ハイパスレートの112-57過去問 - 合格スムーズ112-57受験体験 | 信頼的な112-57技術内容 □ 今すぐ「 www.mogiexam.com 」を開き、⇛ 112-57 ⇚を検索して無料でダウンロードしてください112-57模擬体験
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- 112-57試験の準備方法｜効果的な112-57過去問試験｜正確的なEC-Council Digital Forensics Essentials (DFE)受験体験 □ ⇛ www.jpexam.com ⇚を開いて《 112-57 》を検索し、試験資料を無料でダウンロードしてください112-57受験対策
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- 112-57基礎問題集 □ 112-57ダウンロード □ 112-57最新な問題集 □ ➤ www.japancert.com □を入力して➡ 112-57 □□□を検索し、無料でダウンロードしてください112-57対応問題集
- vioeducation.com, tywd.vip, cou.alnoor.edu.iq, www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, dl.instructure.com, www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, app.gradxacademy.in, secureedges.com, www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, Disposable vapes