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## EC-COUNCIL EC-Council Digital Forensics Essentials (DFE) Sample Questions (Q54-Q59):

### NEW QUESTION # 54

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

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Jennifer's actions match the responsibilities of an incident responder, whose job spans immediate containment, preservation, and stabilization activities during an active or recently active security incident. In standard digital forensics and incident response (DFIR) procedures, responders first take steps to preserve evidence (e.g., documenting the scene, capturing volatile data when appropriate, and collecting relevant system artifacts) and then execute containment measures to 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.

An incident analyst typically focuses on deeper technical analysis—timeline reconstruction, root cause determination, and correlating artifacts across hosts and logs—rather than performing immediate containment.

An evidence manager is primarily responsible for maintaining evidence integrity, chain of custody, storage, labeling, and access control, not operational containment. An expert witness provides formal testimony and interpretation in legal or disciplinary proceedings and is not usually involved in live containment actions.

Since Jennifer both gathered evidence and then isolated the system to stop spread, the role most consistent with documented DFIR responsibilities is Incident responder (A).

### NEW QUESTION # 55

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

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Seek time is the specific performance measure that describes how long a hard disk drive's actuator takes to move the read/write heads across the platters from 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 affects acquisition 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 time typically refers to the total time to retrieve data, commonly combining seek time + rotational latency + transfer time. Delay time is not the standard term for head movement in disk performance definitions. Mean time is 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 is Seek time (C).

### NEW QUESTION # 56

Which of the following steps in forensic readiness planning provides a backup for future reference and assists in presenting evidence in a court of law?

- A. Creating a process for documenting the procedure
- B. Identifying the potential evidence required for an incident
- C. Keeping an incident response team ready to review the incident
- D. Determining the sources of evidence

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

In forensic readiness planning, the goal is to ensure that when an incident occurs, the organization can collect, preserve, and present digital evidence in a manner that remains reliable, repeatable, and legally defensible. A key requirement for courtroom acceptance is clear documentation—often referred to as proper documentation and chain-of-custody support—showing what actions were taken, by whom, when, using which tools, and under what conditions. Creating a defined process for documenting procedures ensures investigators consistently record acquisition steps, handling methods, hashing/verification results, storage locations, access history, and any changes in evidence possession. This documentation becomes a "backup" in the sense that it preserves institutional memory of the investigation steps, allowing future reviewers (auditors, opposing experts, courts) to reconstruct and validate what occurred even long after the incident.

While identifying potential evidence (B) and determining evidence sources (C) are important readiness tasks, they do not themselves

create the structured record needed to defend evidence integrity. Keeping an incident response team ready (D) supports operational response, but does not directly ensure admissibility. Therefore, the step that provides future reference and supports court presentation is Creating a process for documenting the procedure (A).

#### NEW QUESTION # 57

Which of the following techniques is defined as the art of hiding data "behind" other data without the target's knowledge, thereby hiding the existence of the message itself?

- A. Artifact wiping
- B. Program packer
- C. Password cracking
- D. Steganography

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Steganography is the technique of concealing a message within another seemingly harmless carrier (such as an image, audio file, video, or document) so that the existence of the hidden message is not apparent to an observer. Digital forensics references distinguish steganography from encryption: encryption scrambles content but usually leaves visible indicators that protected data exists (ciphertext), while steganography aims to make the communication look ordinary, reducing suspicion. In practice, steganographic methods often embed data into redundant or less perceptible parts of the carrier, such as modifying least significant bits in pixel values, altering frequency components in audio, or inserting data into metadata or unused file structures.

The other options do not match the definition. Password cracking is an access technique to recover authentication secrets, not a concealment method. Artifact wiping is an anti-forensics method intended to remove traces (logs, files, slack space remnants), but it does not "hide behind" other data—it destroys or overwrites evidence. Program packers compress/obfuscate executables to hinder static analysis and detection, but they still produce an executable whose presence is evident; they do not primarily hide messages inside benign files. Therefore, the described "hiding the existence of the message itself" corresponds to Steganography (C).

#### NEW QUESTION # 58

Kelly, a professional hacker, used her laptop to perform illegal cyber activities for monetary gain on many victims. She securely locked her laptop using BitLocker software. Using this tool, she locked an entire volume using a secret key to deny access to the system.

Identify the anti-forensic technique used by Don in the above scenario.

- A. Trail obfuscation
- B. Artifact wiping
- C. File carving
- D. Encryption

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

The scenario describes the use of BitLocker to lock an entire disk volume with a secret key, preventing access to the contents. In digital forensics, this is a classic example of encryption as an anti-forensics technique. Full-disk or full-volume encryption transforms readable data into ciphertext using cryptographic algorithms so that, without the correct key (password, recovery key, TPM-bound protector, etc.), the data is computationally infeasible to interpret. This directly obstructs evidence acquisition and analysis because a forensic image of the drive will largely contain encrypted blocks rather than interpretable file system structures and user data.

This differs from the other options: file carving is a forensic recovery method (often used by investigators) that reconstructs files from unallocated space; it is not an anti-forensics method used to block access. Artifact wiping attempts to erase traces by deleting or overwriting files, logs, or free space, but it does not inherently prevent access to remaining data if wiping is incomplete. Trail obfuscation involves misleading or altering logs and traces to confuse investigators, whereas encryption primarily denies content visibility by design. Because BitLocker is explicitly a volume encryption mechanism used here to deny access, the correct anti-forensic technique is Encryption (D).

#### NEW QUESTION # 59

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