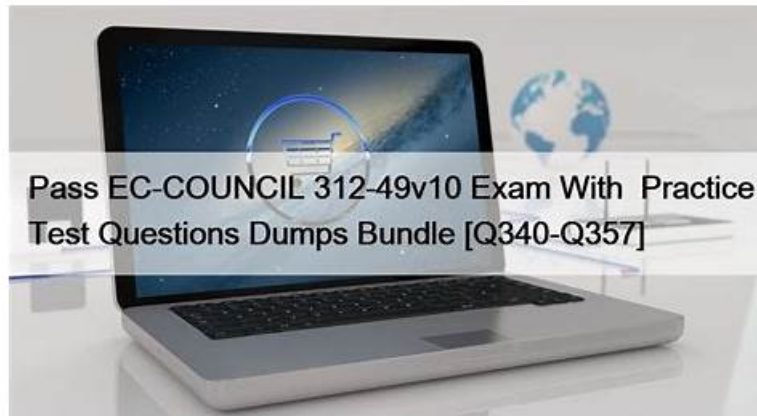


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### EC-COUNCIL 312-49v11 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 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.</li></ul>
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Mobile Forensics: This domain covers Android and iOS forensics including device architecture, forensics processes, cellular data investigation, file system acquisition, lock bypassing, rooting</li><li>• jailbreaking, and mobile application analysis.</li></ul>

Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Malware Forensics: This domain addresses malware investigation including controlled lab setup, static analysis, system and network behavior analysis, suspicious document examination, and ransomware investigation techniques.</li> </ul>
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
Topic 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
Topic 7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>IoT Forensics: This domain addresses IoT device investigation including architecture, OWASP IoT threats, forensic processes, wearable and smart device analysis, hardware-level techniques (JTAG, chip-off), and drone data extraction.</li> </ul>

## EC-COUNCIL Computer Hacking Forensic Investigator (CHFI-v11) Sample Questions (Q430-Q435):

### NEW QUESTION # 430

When discussing the chain of custody in an investigation, what does a link refer to?

- A. Evidence that links one piece of evidence to another, like a usb cable
- B. The most critical piece of evidence in an investigation
- C. Someone that takes possession of a piece of evidence
- D. The transportation used when moving evidence

**Answer: C**

### NEW QUESTION # 431

George is performing security analysis for Hammond and Sons LLC. He is testing security vulnerabilities of their wireless network. He plans on remaining as "stealthy" as possible during the scan. Why would a scanner like Nessus is not recommended in this situation?

- A. There are no ways of performing a "stealthy" wireless scan
- B. Nessus is too loud
- C. Nessus is not a network scanner
- D. Nessus cannot perform wireless testing

**Answer: B**

### NEW QUESTION # 432

Smith, as a part his forensic investigation assignment, has seized a mobile device. He was asked to recover the Subscriber Identity Module (SIM card) data the mobile device. Smith found that the SIM was protected by a Personal identification Number (PIN) code but he was also aware that people generally leave the PIN numbers to the defaults or use easily guessable numbers such as 1234. He unsuccessfully tried three PIN numbers that blocked the SIM card. What Jason can do in this scenario to reset the PIN and access SIM data?

- A. He should ask the network operator for Personal Unlock Number (PUK) to gain access to the SIM
- B. He cannot access the SIM data in this scenario as the network operators or device manufacturers have no idea about a device PIN
- C. He should contact the device manufacturer for a Temporary Unlock Code (TUK) to gain access to the SIM

- D. He should again attempt PIN guesses after a time of 24 hours

**Answer: A**

#### **NEW QUESTION # 433**

Rachel, a forensic investigator, is examining a network-attached storage (NAS) device to recover files from a shared storage system used by a company. She needs to understand how files are being accessed and shared across different users. Which of the following file-sharing protocols should Rachel examine to understand how the files are accessed in this environment?

- A. SMTP
- B. iSCSI
- **C. SMB/CIFS**
- D. RAID

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

According to the CHFI v11 objectives under Digital Evidence, Operating System Forensics, and Network- Based Evidence, understanding file-sharing protocols is essential when investigating Network-Attached Storage (NAS) systems. NAS devices are designed to provide shared file access to multiple users over a network, and the most commonly used protocol for this purpose—especially in Windows-based and mixed environments—is SMB/CIFS (Server Message Block / Common Internet File System). SMB/CIFS governs how files, folders, printers, and other resources are accessed and shared across the network. By examining SMB/CIFS activity, a forensic investigator can determine which users accessed specific files, when the access occurred, what operations were performed (read, write, delete), and from which systems the access originated. These details are crucial for reconstructing user activity, identifying unauthorized access, and correlating actions across multiple endpoints connected to the NAS. The other options are incorrect. SMTP (Option A) is an email transmission protocol and unrelated to file sharing. iSCSI (Option B) is a block-level storage protocol used for SAN environments, not user-level file sharing. RAID (Option C) is a disk redundancy technology and does not control how files are accessed over the network.

The CHFI Exam Blueprint v4 highlights SMB/CIFS analysis as a key area for investigating shared storage environments, making it the correct and exam-aligned protocol for understanding file access on NAS devices

#### **NEW QUESTION # 434**

In a prolonged embezzlement investigation at an investment bank in Charlotte, North Carolina, seized ledgers and storage devices move through multiple custodians, including intake personnel, forensic examiners, and auditors. Each transfer must be documented to address potential claims of evidence tampering during testimony. Which documentation element establishes this continuous record of handling and transfer?

- **A. Documents the movement of evidence from its origin through examination**
- B. Identifies the collector and basic evidence descriptors
- C. Describes procedures for collecting and storing evidence
- D. Lists individuals involved in evidence handling and their actions

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

The correct answer is C because this describes chain of custody documentation, whose purpose is to record the movement and handling of evidence from the moment it is collected through transfer, storage, examination, and presentation. CHFI v11 explicitly includes chain of custody, preserving evidence, and best practices for handling digital evidence. In a case involving multiple custodians, the essential need is not just to list who was involved, but to maintain a continuous documented history showing where the evidence went, who possessed it, when transfers occurred, and under what conditions. That continuous record is what allows an examiner to rebut claims that the evidence was altered, substituted, or tampered with. Option A captures part of that idea but is incomplete because it does not emphasize the end-to-end movement of the evidence.

Option B describes procedures, and option D describes initial collection details, but neither establishes the full transfer history. For CHFI exam purposes, the key documentation element that proves continuity of possession is the record documenting the movement of evidence from origin through examination.

#### **NEW QUESTION # 435**

