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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	• 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.
Topic 3	• Windows Forensics: This domain covers Windows-specific investigation techniques including volatile and non-volatile data collection, memory and registry analysis, web browser forensics, metadata examination, and analysis of Windows artifacts like ShellBags, LNK files, and event logs.
Topic 4	• Cloud Forensics: This domain covers cloud platform forensics (AWS, Azure, Google Cloud) including data storage, logging, forensic acquisition of virtual machines, and investigation of cloud security incidents.

Topic 5	• 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 6	• 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 7	• 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.
Topic 8	• 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.

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EC-COUNCIL Computer Hacking Forensic Investigator (CHFI-v11) Sample Questions (Q94-Q99):

NEW QUESTION # 94
A digital forensics investigator is tasked with analyzing a compromised Mac computer recovered from a cybercrime scene. However, upon examination, the investigator discovers that the log messages containing crucial evidence have been tampered with or deleted.
Given the tampering or deletion of log messages on the Mac computer, which anti-forensic technique is likely employed to hinder the forensic analysis process in this scenario?

- A. Data hiding
- B. Data obfuscation
- C. Data manipulation
- D. Data encryption

Answer: C

Explanation:
This scenario directly aligns with CHFI v11 objectives underAnti-Forensics Techniques, specifically techniques used to alter or destroy forensic artifacts to obstruct investigations. Log files on macOS systems- such as system logs, application logs, and security logs-are critical sources of evidence that help investigators reconstruct user activity, detect intrusions, and build event timelines. When an attackeralters, deletes, or modifies log entries, the anti-forensic technique employed is classified as data manipulation. CHFI v11 defines data manipulation as the intentional modification, deletion, or corruption of data or metadata to mislead investigators or erase traces of malicious activity. Log tampering is a classic example, as attackers often remove evidence of unauthorized access, privilege escalation, or persistence mechanisms.
Data encryption would make logs unreadable but not selectively altered or deleted. Data hiding involves concealing information in alternate locations (e.g., steganography or hidden files), while data obfuscation focuses on making data confusing but still present. In contrast, the complete deletion or alteration of log messages is a deliberate attempt to falsify or erase evidence. Therefore, consistent with CHFI v11 anti- forensics classifications,data manipulationis the correct and most accurate answer.

NEW QUESTION # 95
In a situation where an investigator needs to acquire volatile data from a live Linux system, the physical access to the suspect machine is either restricted or unavailable. Which of the following steps will be the most suitable approach to perform this task?

- A. The investigator should initiate a listening session on the forensic workstation using 'netcat', then execute a 'dd' command on the suspect machine and pipe the output using 'netcat'
- B. The investigator should use the Belkasoft Live RAM Capturer on the forensic workstation, then remotely execute the tool on the suspect machine to acquire the RAM image
- C. The investigator should leverage OSXPMem to remotely parse the physical memory in the Linux machine and create AFF4 format images for analysis
- D. The investigator should employ the LiME tool and 'netcat', starting a listening session using tcp:port on the suspect machine and then establishing a connection from the forensic workstation using 'netcat'

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 96
During a digital-forensic investigation at a financial company in San Jose, California, analysts discover that the first 512-byte sector of a suspect ' s hard disk has been overwritten by a malicious installer. After hardware checks complete, the system cannot locate the operating system or transfer control to the startup program on the active partition. Based on the structures found in this sector, which component ' s corruption most likely caused the failure?

- A. Boot signature 0x55AA
- B. Bootloader
- C. Master Boot Code
- D. Partition Table

Answer: C

Explanation:
The correct answer is D because the Master Boot Code in the first sector of an MBR disk is the executable code that runs after BIOS hands off control. Its job is to examine the partition table, identify the active partition, and transfer execution to that partition's boot sector. If that code is corrupted, the system can no longer locate and hand off to the startup program on the active partition, which matches the failure described in the question. The partition table is also present in the same sector and is important, but the wording specifically focuses on failure to transfer control after hardware checks, which is the role of the executable boot code. The boot signature 0x55AA only indicates that the sector is bootable in format terms; it does not perform the control transfer. CHFI v11 includes Windows boot process and logical disk structures, so candidates are expected to understand what each MBR component does. Since the startup failure is tied to the executable handoff function within the first sector, the most likely corrupted component is the Master Boot Code.

NEW QUESTION # 97
The IIS log file format is a fixed (cannot be customized) ASCII text-based format. The IIS format includes basic items, such as client IP address, user name, date and time, service and instance, server name and IP address, request type, target of operation, etc. Identify the service status code from the following IIS log.
192.168.100.150, -, 03/6/11, 8:45:30, W3SVC2, SERVER, 172.15.10.30, 4210, 125, 3524, 100,
0, GET, /dollerlogo.gif,

- A. W3SVC2
- B. 0
- C. 1
- D. 2

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 98
In what way do the procedures for dealing with evidence in a criminal case differ from the procedures for dealing with evidence in a civil case?

- A. evidence procedures are not important unless you work for a law enforcement agency

- B. evidence must be handled in the same way regardless of the type of case
- C. evidence in a civil case must be secured more tightly than in a criminal case
- D. evidence in a criminal case must be secured more tightly than in a civil case

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 99
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