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EC-COUNCIL 112-57 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• Investigating Web Attacks: This module focuses on analyzing web application attacks through server logs and detecting malicious activities targeting web servers and applications.
Topic 2	• Understanding Hard Disks and File Systems: This module covers disk structures, types of storage drives, and operating system boot processes. It also explains how investigators analyze file systems and recover deleted data.
Topic 3	• Dark Web Forensics: This module explains the investigation of dark web activities, including analyzing artifacts related to the Tor browser and identifying dark web usage on systems.
Topic 4	• Investigating Email Crimes: This module covers the basics of email systems and the process of investigating suspicious emails to identify potential cybercrime evidence.
Topic 5	• Data Acquisition and Duplication: This module focuses on methods for collecting and duplicating digital evidence. It explains acquisition techniques, formats, and procedures used to create forensic images and capture system memory.

Topic 6	• Computer Forensics Investigation Process: This module explains the phases of the forensic investigation process, including pre-investigation, investigation, and post-investigation. It also covers evidence integrity methods such as hashing and disk imaging.
Topic 7	• Malware Forensics: This module introduces malware investigation techniques, including static and dynamic analysis, and examining system and network behavior to understand malicious activity.

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Success in the test of the EC-Council Digital Forensics Essentials (DFE) (112-57) certification proves your technical knowledge and skills. The EC-Council Digital Forensics Essentials (DFE) (112-57) exam credential paves the way toward landing high-paying jobs or promotions in your organization. Many people who attempt the EC-Council Digital Forensics Essentials (DFE) (112-57) exam questions don't find updated practice questions. Due to this they don't prepare as per the current EC-Council Digital Forensics Essentials (DFE) (112-57) examination content and fail the final test. Failure in the EC-Council Digital Forensics Essentials (DFE) (112-57) exam dumps wastes the money and time of applicants.

EC-COUNCIL EC-Council Digital Forensics Essentials (DFE) Sample Questions (Q70-Q75):

NEW QUESTION # 70
Below are the various steps involved in an email crime investigation.
1.Acquiring the email data
2.Analyzing email headers
3.Examining email messages
4.Recovering deleted email messages
5.Seizing the computer and email accounts
6.Retrieving email headers
What is the correct sequence of steps involved in the investigation of an email crime?

- A. 1-->3-->6-->4-->5-->2
- B. 5-->1-->3-->6-->2-->4
- C. 1-->3-->4-->2-->5-->6
- D. 2-->4-->3-->6-->5-->1

Answer: B

Explanation:
In an email crime investigation, the workflow should begin withseizing the computer and email accounts (5)to preserve evidence and prevent alteration, deletion, or continued misuse. This includes securing endpoints and ensuring account access is maintained under proper authority. Next, investigators proceed withacquiring the email data (1)using forensic methods (logical export, mailbox acquisition, or forensic imaging of local mail stores) to maintain integrity and chain of custody.
Once the data is preserved, investigatorsexamine email messages (3)to identify relevant communications, context, attachments, and indicators of fraud, harassment, data leakage, or impersonation. After identifying emails of interest, investigatorsretrieve email headers (6)(full headers, not just what the mail client displays) because headers contain routing metadata required for attribution and timeline reconstruction. They thenanalyze email headers (2)to interpret fields such as Received lines, Message-ID, originating IP clues (where applicable), sending infrastructure, and authentication results, which helps determine spoofing, relay paths, and sender legitimacy. Finally, theyrecover deleted email messages (4)from mail stores, server-side retention, or unallocated space to restore missing evidence. This sequence matches optionA.

NEW QUESTION # 71
Identify the investigation team member who is responsible for evidence gathered at the crime scene and maintains a record of the evidence, making it admissible in a court of law.

- A. Incident analyzer

- B. Evidence examiner
- C. Incident responder
- D. Evidence manager

Answer: D

Explanation:
The role described-being responsible for evidence gathered at the crime scene and maintaining a record that makes the evidence admissible in court-matches the duties of anEvidence manager. In digital forensics practice, admissibility depends heavily on provingintegrity, authenticity, and continuity of possession. The evidence manager ensures these requirements by implementing and documenting thechain of custody, which is the formal, chronological record of who collected the evidence, when and where it was collected, how it was packaged and labeled, how it was transported, where it was stored, and every time it was accessed or transferred. This role also enforces evidence handling procedures such as tamper-evident sealing, secure storage controls, access logging, and verification steps (for example, ensuring hashes are recorded and preserved for forensic images).
Anincident responderfocuses on containment and immediate actions during an incident; anincident analyzerperforms technical analysis and correlation of artifacts; and anevidence examinerconducts detailed forensic examinations on acquired data. While these roles interact with evidence, the specific responsibility for maintaining custody documentation and evidence records to support legal admissibility belongs to theEvidence manager, makingDthe correct answer.

NEW QUESTION # 72
Which of the following commands can an investigator use to parse GPTs of both types of hard disks, including those formatted with either UEFI or MBR?

- A. Get-PartitionTable
- B. Get-BootSector
- C. Get-GPT
- D. Get-ForensicPartitionTable

Answer: D

Explanation:
In forensic examinations, investigators must correctly interpret a disk'spartitioning schemebecause it determines where volumes begin, where file systems reside, and how to validate acquisition completeness.
Modern systems may useGPT(commonly associated with UEFI) while legacy systems often useMBR. A practical forensic command therefore needs to detect and parse partition informationregardless of whether the disk uses MBR or GPT, and present the results in a consistent, investigator-friendly output for verification and downstream analysis (e.g., selecting the correct partition offsets for imaging or mounting).
Get-ForensicPartitionTableis designed for exactly this role in forensic PowerShell tooling: it parses partition table structures in a forensically oriented manner and supports disks partitioned usingeither MBR or GPT.
That "forensic" emphasis typically means it reads raw structures directly, reports partition entries and offsets, and helps avoid ambiguity when the protective MBR (present on GPT disks) could confuse simplistic parsers.
By contrast,Get-BootSectortargets boot sector/VBR data rather than the full partition layout;Get-GPTis GPT- specific and does not cover MBR-only disks; andGet-PartitionTableis a more generic label that may not guarantee dual-scheme forensic parsing.
Therefore, the correct option isC.

NEW QUESTION # 73
A disk drive has 16,384 cylinders, 80 heads, and 63 sectors per track, and each sector can store 512 bytes of data.
What is the total size of the disk?

- A. 42,278,584,320 bytes
- B. 43,278,584,320 bytes
- C. 42,278,584,340 bytes
- D. 42,279,584,320 bytes

Answer: A

Explanation:
In classic hard-disk geometry, total capacity is computed fromCHS parameters(Cylinders × Heads × Sectors per track) multiplied bybytes per sector. Forensic examiners learn this because it helps validate whether an image acquisition size is consistent with the

physical disk geometry and to spot anomalies caused by misreported device geometry or capture errors.
First compute total addressable sectors:
16,384 cylinders × 80 heads = 1,310,720 tracks(because each head provides a track per cylinder).
Then multiply by sectors per track:
1,310,720 × 63 = 82,575,360 sectors.
Convert sectors to bytes using the sector size:
82,575,360 sectors × 512 bytes/sector = 42,278,584,320 bytes.
This matches optionAexactly. In practice, modern drives often use LBA and may report different logical geometries, but the forensic principle remains the same: capacity equals the number of logical blocks times the logical block size, and CHS-style values are a structured way to perform that verification.

NEW QUESTION # 74
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. Steganography
- C. Password cracking
- D. Program packer

Answer: B

Explanation:
Steganographyis the technique of concealing a messagewithin another seemingly harmless carrier(such as an image, audio file, video, or document) so that theexistence of the hidden message is not apparentto 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 crackingis an access technique to recover authentication secrets, not a concealment method.Artifact wipingis 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 packerscompress/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 toSteganography (C).

NEW QUESTION # 75
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