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Medical Examination Appointment Slip

Merchant Reference No	Appointment-1140320257132578 5-oilb49gatC		
GCC Slip No	114032025713257 85		
First name	ARBAZ	Nationality	Indian
Last name	.	National ID	456718185746
Gender	Male	Marital status	Unmarried
Country traveling to	Saudi Arabia	Date of Birth	2002-01-01
Passport No	U7795928	Passport Expiry Date	2032-03-23
Passport issue place	BAREILLY	Passport issue date	2022-03-24
Position	Worker	Payment Status	PAID
Amount	10 USD	Appointment Type	Standard

Medical center information

Medical center name	Paramount Diagnostic Centre
Medical center address	India, Delhi, Upper Ground Floor Building No. E-49/5, Okhla Phase 2, New Delhi - 110020
Medical center phone number	+911141395562
Medical center e-mail	paramountcentre@gmail.com
Medical center website	
Working hours	
Monday	10:00 AM - 6:00 PM
Tuesday	10:00 AM - 6:00 PM
Wednesday	10:00 AM - 6:00 PM
Thursday	10:00 AM - 6:00 PM
Friday	10:00 AM - 6:00 PM
Saturday	10:00 AM - 6:00 PM
Sunday	Closed
Barcode	
Generated date	14/Mar/2025

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EC-COUNCIL 112-57 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• Defeating Anti-forensics Techniques: This module discusses anti-forensic methods used to hide or destroy evidence. It also explains techniques investigators use to detect hidden data and recover deleted or protected information.
Topic 2	• Investigating Email Crimes: This module covers the basics of email systems and the process of investigating suspicious emails to identify potential cybercrime evidence.

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	• 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 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	• Network Forensics: This module introduces network forensic concepts, including event correlation, analyzing network logs, identifying indicators of compromise, and investigating network traffic.
Topic 7	• 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 8	• Windows Forensics: This module covers forensic investigation in Windows systems, including analysis of memory, registry data, browser artifacts, and file metadata to identify system and user activities.
Topic 9	• Linux and Mac Forensics: This module explains forensic analysis techniques for Linux and Mac systems. It focuses on analyzing system data, file systems, and memory to recover digital evidence.
Topic 10	• Malware Forensics: This module introduces malware investigation techniques, including static and dynamic analysis, and examining system and network behavior to understand malicious activity.
Topic 11	• Computer Forensics Fundamentals: This module introduces the core concepts of computer forensics, including digital evidence, forensic readiness, and the role of investigators. It also explains legal and compliance requirements involved in forensic investigations.

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EC-COUNCIL EC-Council Digital Forensics Essentials (DFE) Sample Questions (Q39-Q44):

NEW QUESTION # 39
Which of the following hives in the Windows Registry hierarchical database is volatile in nature and contains file-extension association information and programmatic identifier (ProgID), Class ID (CLSID), and Interface ID (IID) data?

- A. HKEY_CURRENT_CONFIG
- B. HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE
- C. HKEY_CLASSES_ROOT
- D. HKEY_CURRENT_USER

Answer: C

Explanation:
HKEY_CLASSES_ROOT (HKCR)is the Windows Registry location that storesfile-association and COM registration data, including mappings forfile extensions(e.g.,.docx) toProgIDs, and COM object identifiers such asCLSIDand interface-related identifiers likeIID. In forensic examinations, HKCR is frequently consulted to determine which application is registered to open a

specific file type, to identify COM objects that may enable persistence or abuse (e.g., through COM hijacking), and to correlate suspicious registry-based execution mechanisms with installed software.
HKCR is often described asvolatile in naturebecause it is not a single standalone hive file stored independently in the same way as SAM or SYSTEM; instead, it is amerged, runtime viewcreated by the OS primarily fromHKLM\Software\Classes(machine-wide registrations) andHKCU\Software\Classes(per-user overrides). This means what you see under HKCR can vary depending on the current user context and system state, and the effective associations/registrations may change when software is installed, updated, or when per- user settings override machine defaults.
The other options represent different scopes: HKLM is system configuration, HKCU is user profile configuration, and HKCC reflects the current hardware profile-not the primary COM/file association repository.

NEW QUESTION # 40
A system that a cybercriminal was suspected to have used for performing an anti-social activity through the Tor browser. James reviewed the active network connections established using specific ports via Tor.
Which of the following port numbers does Tor use for establishing a connection via Tor nodes?

- A. 3024/4092
- B. 9150/9151
- C. 31/456
- D. 1026/64666

Answer: B

Explanation:
In Tor Browser deployments, Tor typically runs a local client ("tor" process) that exposes aSOCKS proxyfor applications (the browser) to send traffic into the Tor network and, optionally, acontrol interfacefor managing circuits and obtaining runtime status. In many forensic lab guides and Tor Browser bundle configurations, the default local SOCKS listening port is9150, and the associated Tor control port is commonly9151. This pairing is frequently referenced in investigations because endpoint triage (e.g., netstat outputs, firewall logs, EDR socket telemetry) may show local loopback connections from the browser to127.0.0.1:9150(SOCKS) and management communications involving9151(control).
From a network-forensics viewpoint, these ports help distinguish Tor Browser activity from other proxy tools:
the browser does not directly connect to Tor relays; instead, it hands traffic to the local SOCKS proxy, which then establishes encrypted circuits to Tor nodes. While Tor can be configured to use different ports, the question asks about the specific ports used for establishing Tor connections in typical Tor Browser setups, which aligns with9150/9151. Therefore, the correct option isD.

NEW QUESTION # 41
Which of the following layers of the TCP/IP model serves as the backbone for data flow between two devices in a network and enables peer entities on the source and destination devices to communicate with each other?

- A. Internet layer
- B. Transport layer
- C. Application layer
- D. Network access layer

Answer: B

Explanation:
In the TCP/IP model, theTransport layeris responsible forend-to-end communication between peer entitieson the source and destination systems. "Peer entities" here refers to the corresponding transport components (and the applications that use them) on two different hosts communicating across a network. This layer forms the practical "backbone" of host-to-host data flow because it provides the mechanisms that allow data to be deliveredfrom one endpoint process to another endpoint processreliably or efficiently, depending on the protocol used.
The Transport layer includes protocols such asTCPandUDP. TCP supports connection-oriented communication with sequencing, acknowledgments, retransmissions, and flow control-features that are fundamental when reconstructing sessions during network forensic investigations (e.g., rebuilding a file transfer or a web session). UDP provides connectionless delivery used by many services where speed is preferred over guaranteed delivery, which is also significant in investigations of DNS, streaming, or certain malware communications.
By contrast, theInternet layerfocuses on logical addressing and routing (IP), theNetwork access layerhandles local delivery on the physical/link network, and theApplication layerprovides user-facing protocols.
Therefore, the layer enabling peer communication between endpoints is theTransport layer (C).

NEW QUESTION # 42
Alice and John are close college friends. Alice frequently sends emails to John attaching her pics with friends.
One day, Alice sent an email to John describing all the details related to the final year project without specifying the actual purpose.
John missed the message as he frequently receives emails from her and did not arrive for a project seminar.
Which of the following email fields could Alice have used in the above scenario to highlight the importance of the email?

- A. Cc
- B. Date
- C. Subject
- D. Bcc

Answer: C

Explanation:
TheSubjectfield is the primary email header element used to communicate thepurpose and urgencyof a message at a glance. Digital forensics training emphasizes that email messages consist ofheaders(routing and descriptive metadata) and abody(content). Among user-visible header fields, the Subject line is specifically intended to summarize what the email is about, helping recipients prioritize and correctly interpret the message without opening it. In the scenario, John routinely receives casual emails from Alice (often with pictures). When Alice sent a project-related email "without specifying the actual purpose," John treated it like routine mail and overlooked its significance. A clear, descriptive subject such as "Final Year Project Seminar
- Attendance Required" would have flagged the message as time-sensitive and different from her usual emails, reducing the chance it would be missed.
The other options do not serve this purpose.Dateis automatically assigned and mainly supports ordering and timeline reconstruction rather than highlighting importance.CcandBcccontrol who receives copies and can affect visibility or secrecy, but they do not summarize intent for the recipient. Therefore, the field best suited to highlight importance isSubject (A).

NEW QUESTION # 43
Which of the following tools can be used by an investigator to analyze the metadata of files in a Windows- based system?

- A. IECachesView
- B. Paraben P2 Commander
- C. Bulk Extractor
- D. Tor browser

Answer: C

Explanation:
Bulk Extractoris a digital forensics utility specifically designed to scan storage media (or forensic disk images) and automatically extractstructured artifacts and metadata-like featureswithout relying strictly on file system parsing. In Windows investigations, it is commonly used to identify and pull out items such as email addresses, URLs, domain names, credit card patterns, timestamps, GPS coordinates, and other feature records that can be treated as metadata indicators during triage and deep analysis. Because it works by scanning raw data blocks and producing feature reports, it can recover useful information even when files are deleted, partially corrupted, or when file system structures are damaged-conditions frequently encountered in forensic cases. Investigators use its outputs to correlate user activity, locate sensitive data exposure, and identify evidence-rich regions for further examination with file-level tools.
The other options do not match the requirement of analyzing file metadata broadly.Tor browseris an anonymity-focused web browser, not a forensic metadata analyzer.IECachesViewis a niche utility for viewing Internet Explorer cache/history artifacts rather than general file metadata analysis.Paraben P2 Commandertargets peer-to-peer investigations and related artifacts, not general metadata extraction across files. Therefore, the correct tool for analyzing metadata-like artifacts on a Windows-based system isBulk Extractor (A).

NEW QUESTION # 44
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