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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	• 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 3	• 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.
Topic 4	• 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 5	• Network Forensics: This module introduces network forensic concepts, including event correlation, analyzing network logs, identifying indicators of compromise, and investigating network traffic.

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	• Investigating Email Crimes: This module covers the basics of email systems and the process of investigating suspicious emails to identify potential cybercrime evidence.
Topic 8	• Investigating Web Attacks: This module focuses on analyzing web application attacks through server logs and detecting malicious activities targeting web servers and applications.
Topic 9	• 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 10	• 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.

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EC-COUNCIL EC-Council Digital Forensics Essentials (DFE) Sample Questions (Q68-Q73):

NEW QUESTION # 68
Which of the following MAC forensic data components saves file information and related events using a token with a binary structure?

- A. User account
- B. Basic Security Module
- C. Kexts
- D. Command-line inputs

Answer: B

Explanation:
On macOS, theBasic Security Module (BSM)provides the system'saudit framework, which records security- relevant activity such asfile access, process execution, authentication events, privilege changes, and other system calls. A key forensic characteristic of BSM auditing is that events are written asbinary audit records composed of "tokens."Each token represents a structured piece of the event (for example: subject/user identity, process ID, command arguments, path, return value, timestamps), and tokens are assembled into complete audit records. Because these audit logs arebinary and tokenized, they are compact, consistent, and designed for reliable parsing and evidentiary reconstruction-important when building timelines of file- related actions and attributing them to specific users and processes.
The other options do not match the "binary token" description.Command-line inputsmay be stored in shell history files but are plain text and not tokenized binary audit records.User accountartifacts (e.g., directory services, plist files) describe identities and settings, not tokenized event logs.Kexts(kernel extensions) are drivers/modules; while they can affect system behavior, they are not the macOS component that stores file
/event records in a binary token format. Therefore, the correct answer isBasic Security Module (C).

NEW QUESTION # 69
Below is an extracted Apache error log entry.
"[Wed Aug 28 13:35:38.878945 2020] [core:error] [pid 12356:tid 8689896234] [client 10.0.0.8] File not found: /images/folder/pic.jpg" Identify the element in the Apache error log entry above that represents the IP address from which the request was made.

- A. 0
- B. 13:35:38.878945
- C. 10.0.0.8
- D. 1

Answer: C

Explanation:
Apache error logs record key metadata about server-side events in a structured format that is widely used in web attack investigations. In the provided entry, each bracketed field represents a specific attribute: the first bracket contains the timestamp, the next contains the module and severity (e.g.,core:error), then the process /thread identifiers (pidandtid), followed by the client identifier. The client field is explicitly labeled[client ...], and it captures thesource IP address(or sometimes hostname) that initiated the HTTP request which resulted in the logged error.
Here,[client 10.0.0.8]indicates that the request originated from IP address10.0.0.8. This is the critical element investigators use to attribute suspicious activity (such as probing for missing files, scanning directories, or exploitation attempts) to a specific network source. The other values are not the client IP:13:35:38.878945is the time component of the timestamp,12356is the Apache process ID, and8689896234is the thread ID handling the request. Therefore, the IP address from which the request was made is10.0.0.8 (C).

NEW QUESTION # 70
Which of the following NTFS system files contains a record of every file present in the system?

- A. $volume
- B. $logfile
- C. $mft
- D. $quota

Answer: C

Explanation:
In the NTFS file system, theMaster File Table (MFT)is the core metadata structure that tracksevery file and directoryon the volume. NTFS implements this as a special system file named$MFT(shown here as$mft).
Each file or folder on an NTFS partition is represented by at least oneMFT record entry, which stores essential metadata such as file name(s), timestamps, security identifiers/ACL references, file size, attributes, and pointers to the file's data runs (or, for very small files, the content can be stored resident inside the record). Because it is the authoritative "index" of file objects, forensic examiners rely heavily on $MFT to reconstruct user activity and file history, including evidence of deleted files (when records are marked unused but remnants of attributes may remain) and timeline building from timestamp attributes.
The other options are different NTFS metadata files with narrower purposes:$LogFilerecords NTFS transaction logs to support recovery,$Volumestores volume-level information (like version/label), and$Quotamanages disk quota tracking. None of these contain a record for every file on the system.
Therefore, the NTFS system file that contains a record of every file present is$mft (B).

NEW QUESTION # 71
In which of the following malware distribution techniques does the attacker use tactics such as keyword stuffing, doorway pages, page swapping, and adding unrelated keywords to improve the search-engine ranking of their malware pages?

- A. Black-hat search-engine optimization
- B. Spearphishing sites
- C. Social-engineered clickjacking
- D. Drive-by downloads

Answer: A

Explanation:
The technique described-keyword stuffing, doorway pages, page swapping, and inserting unrelated high- traffic keywords-matchesblack-hat search-engine optimization (SEO), often calledSEO poisoningin digital forensics and threat intelligence materials. In this distribution method, attackers manipulate search engine ranking algorithms so that malicious or malware-hosting pages appear near the top of search results for popular queries (breaking news, software downloads, trending events, adult content, etc.). Doorway pages are created to rank well for specific terms and then funnel victims to malicious landing pages. Page swapping (or "bait-and-switch") occurs when a page is optimized and indexed as benign content, but later replaced or dynamically served as malicious content once it has gained ranking and trust signals. Keyword stuffing and unrelated keyword injection further exploit ranking heuristics by artificially increasing perceived relevance.
From a forensic perspective, black-hat SEO campaigns often leave artifacts such as compromised websites with injected spam links, abnormal redirect chains, cloaking behavior (different content for crawlers vs.
users), and malicious scripts or exploit kit references. The other options do not primarily rely on search ranking manipulation: drive-by downloads are about silent exploitation on visit, spearphishing relies on targeted messaging, and clickjacking tricks users into unintended clicks. Hence,Black-hat search-engine optimization (C)is correct.

NEW QUESTION # 72
Which of the following Tor relay nodes in the Tor circuit is designed to transfer data in an encrypted format?

- A. Entry relay
- B. Exit relay
- C. Guard relay
- D. Middle relay

Answer: D

Explanation:
In a standard Tor circuit, a client typically builds a three-hop path:Entry/Guard # Middle # Exit. Tor uses onion routing, where the client wraps the payload in multiple encryption layers-one for each hop. Each relay removes (decrypts) only its own layer to learn thenext hop, but not the complete route or the original payload in the clear. Themiddle relayis specifically positioned toforward traffic between the entry/guard and the exit while it remains onion-encrypted end-to-end within the Tor network. Because it neither connects to the user's local network (like the entry/guard) nor to the public destination (like the exit), its primary role isencrypted transit/forwarding, helping break the linkage between source and destination. By contrast, theexit relayis where traffic leaves Tor; unless the application layer uses TLS/HTTPS, the exit may deliver data to the destination inunencryptedform on the open Internet. Theentry/guardprotects against certain traffic-correlation risks by being stable, but it is not uniquely "the" encrypted-transfer node. Therefore, the best single answer isMiddle relay (D).

NEW QUESTION # 73
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