Training EC-COUNCIL 312-49v11 Material, Verified 312-49v11 Answers

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EC-COUNCIL 312-49v11 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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.
Topic 2	• 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 3	• 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 4	• Defeating Anti-Forensics Techniques: This domain teaches methods to overcome evidence hiding techniques including data recovery, file carving, partition recovery, password cracking, steganography detection, encryption handling, and program unpacking.
Topic 5	• 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.
Topic 6	• Data Acquisition and Duplication: This domain addresses live and dead acquisition techniques, eDiscovery methodologies, data acquisition formats, validation procedures, write protection, and forensic image preparation for examination.
Topic 7	• 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 8	• 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 9	• Computer Forensics in Today's World: This domain covers fundamentals of computer forensics including cybercrime types, investigation procedures, digital evidence handling, forensic readiness, investigator roles and responsibilities, industry standards, and legal compliance requirements.
Topic 10	• 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.
Topic 11	• Linux and Mac Forensics: This domain addresses forensic methodologies for Linux and macOS systems including data collection, memory forensics, log analysis, APFS examination, and platform-specific investigation tools.
Topic 12	• 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 13	• Mobile Forensics: This domain covers Android and iOS forensics including device architecture, forensics processes, cellular data investigation, file system acquisition, lock bypassing, rooting • jailbreaking, and mobile application analysis.
Topic 14	• 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.

EC-COUNCIL Training 312-49v11 Material Exam Pass at Your First Attempt | 312-49v11: Computer Hacking Forensic Investigator (CHFI-v11)

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EC-COUNCIL Computer Hacking Forensic Investigator (CHFI-v11) Sample Questions (Q88-Q93):

NEW QUESTION # 88
Which among the following files provides email header information in the Microsoft Exchange server?

- A. PRIV.EDB
- B. gwcheck.db
- C. PUB.EDB
- D. PRIV.STM

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 89
Following a cybercrime incident, a forensic investigator is conducting a detailed examination of a suspect's digital device. The investigator needs to preserve and analyze the disk images without being restricted by various image file formats tied to commercial software, which may limit the investigator's ability to work with a range of analysis platforms. The investigator chooses a simple, straightforward, and uncompressed format that can be easily accessed and analyzed using a wide range of forensic tools and

platforms, without the need for specialized software. Which data acquisition format should the investigator use in this case?

- A. Use a proprietary format that is compatible with specific commercial software.
- B. Adopt the raw format that is commonly used in digital evidence investigations.
- C. Employ the advanced forensics format for storing metadata and disk images.
- D. Choose the AFF4 format, which offers advanced features for comprehensive analysis.

Answer: B

Explanation:
This question maps directly to CHFI v11 objectives underData Acquisition and DuplicationandData Acquisition Formats. CHFI v11 clearly explains that theRAW (dd) image formatis the most widely used and universally supported forensic image format. RAW images are exact bit-by-bit copies of storage media and do not rely on proprietary structures, compression, or vendor-specific software. This makes them ideal when investigators require maximum compatibility across multiple forensic tools and platforms.
The RAW format is simple, uncompressed, and transparent, allowing it to be analyzed by nearly all forensic suites such as Autopsy, FTK, EnCase, and The Sleuth Kit. CHFI v11 emphasizes that RAW images are preferred when long-term accessibility, court admissibility, and tool independence are critical requirements.
AFF and AFF4 formats provide advanced features such as metadata storage and compression, but they require specific tool support and are not as universally accessible. Proprietary formats are discouraged because they limit interoperability and may introduce legal or technical constraints. Therefore, adopting the RAW format best satisfies the requirement for simplicity, broad compatibility, and forensic soundness as defined in CHFI v11 standards.

NEW QUESTION # 90
In a cloud-misconfiguration audit at a healthcare provider ' s Azure environment in Boston, Massachusetts, examiners must inventory virtual machines, review role assignments, and export detailed resource properties across dozens of subscriptions from a Windows-based forensic workstation. The investigation relies on reusable workflows that integrate with existing Windows administrative processes, emphasize structured data handling, and do not require browser-based interaction. How should investigators interact with Azure to support evidence collection across numerous subscriptions and resources from a Windows-based forensic workstation?

- A. Azure CLI
- B. Azure PowerShell
- C. Azure Resource Manager
- D. Azure Portal

Answer: B

Explanation:
Answer A is the best fit because Azure PowerShell is designed for scriptable, repeatable administration from Windows environments and supports structured output that investigators can export and reuse across many subscriptions. The question highlights a Windows-based forensic workstation, reusable workflows, detailed resource properties, and review of role assignments at scale. Microsoft documents that Azure PowerShell can manage Azure resources through Azure Resource Manager and can list role assignments with cmdlets such as Get-AzRoleAssignment, which aligns directly with the tasks in the scenario. Azure Portal is interactive and browser-based, so it does not match the requirement to avoid browser interaction. Azure CLI is also scriptable, but the wording strongly favors PowerShell because of its tight integration with Windows administrative practices and object-based output. Azure Resource Manager is the underlying management framework, not the day-to-day interaction method the examiner would use from the workstation. In CHFI v11 terms, cloud forensics often depends on practical evidence collection methods, and here the most suitable operational interface for broad Azure collection is Azure PowerShell.

NEW QUESTION # 91
You're a digital forensics investigator tasked with analyzing a bitmap image file (BMP) to gather information about its structure and contents. Understanding the file structure and data components is essential for conducting a thorough analysis. Which component of a bitmap image file contains data about the type, size, and layout of the file?

- A. Information header
- B. Image data
- C. RGBQUAD array
- D. File header

Answer: A

Explanation:
According to the CHFI v11 objectives underAnalyzing Various File TypesandImage File Analysis (BMP), understanding bitmap (BMP) file structure is critical for identifying hidden data, detecting tampering, and validating file integrity during forensic investigations. A BMP file is composed of multiple structured components, each serving a specific purpose.
TheInformation Header(also known as theDIB header) is the component that contains detailed metadata about the bitmap image. This includes essential attributes such asimage width and height, color depth (bits per pixel), compression method, image size, resolution, and pixel layout. These attributes define how the image data should be interpreted and rendered, making the information header central to forensic analysis.
Investigators rely on this header to verify whether image properties are consistent with expectations or have been manipulated.
TheFile Header(Option A) primarily identifies the file as a BMP and provides the offset to the image data, but it does not describe the image layout in detail.Image data(Option B) contains the actual pixel values, while theRGBQUAD array(Option D) defines the color palette for indexed images and does not describe file structure.
The CHFI Exam Blueprint v4 explicitly coversBMP file analysis and hex-level examination, highlighting the Information Header as the key structure for understanding bitmap characteristics, making Option C the correct and exam-aligned answer

NEW QUESTION # 92
You are the network administrator for a small bank in Dallas, Texas. To ensure network security, you enact a security policy that requires all users to have 14 character passwords. After giving your users 2 weeks notice, you change the Group Policy to force 14 character passwords. A week later you dump the SAM database from the standalone server and run a password-cracking tool against it. Over 99% of the passwords are broken within an hour.
Why were these passwords cracked so Quickly?

- A. A password Group Policy change takes at least 3 weeks to completely replicate throughout a network
- B. Networks using Active Directory never use SAM databases so the SAM database pulled was empty
- C. Passwords of 14 characters or less are broken up into two 7-character hashes
- D. The passwords that were cracked are local accounts on the Domain Controller

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 93
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