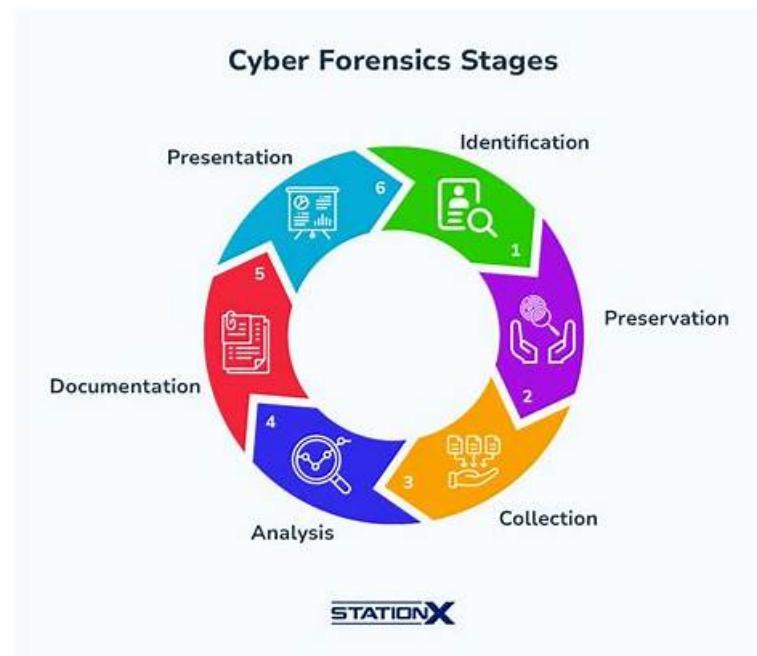


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WGU Digital-Forensics-in-Cybersecurity Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Domain Evidence Analysis with Forensic Tools: This domain measures skills of Cybersecurity technicians and focuses on analyzing collected evidence using standard forensic tools. It includes reviewing disks, file systems, logs, and system data while following approved investigation processes that ensure accuracy and integrity.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Domain Legal and Procedural Requirements in Digital Forensics: This domain measures the skills of Digital Forensics Technicians and focuses on laws, rules, and standards that guide forensic work. It includes identifying regulatory requirements, organizational procedures, and accepted best practices that ensure an investigation is defensible and properly executed.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Domain Digital Forensics in Cybersecurity: This domain measures the skills of Cybersecurity technicians and focuses on the core purpose of digital forensics in a security environment. It covers the techniques used to investigate cyber incidents, examine digital evidence, and understand how findings support legal and organizational actions.
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Domain Recovery of Deleted Files and Artifacts: This domain measures the skills of Digital Forensics Technicians and focuses on collecting evidence from deleted files, hidden data, and system artifacts. It includes identifying relevant remnants, restoring accessible information, and understanding where digital traces are stored within different systems.

Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Domain Incident Reporting and Communication: This domain measures the skills of Cybersecurity Analysts and focuses on writing incident reports that present findings from a forensic investigation. It includes documenting evidence, summarizing conclusions, and communicating outcomes to organizational stakeholders in a clear and structured way.
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WGU Digital Forensics in Cybersecurity (D431/C840) Course Exam Sample Questions (Q52-Q57):

NEW QUESTION # 52

The following line of code is an example of how to make a forensic copy of a suspect drive:

dd if=/dev/mem of=/evidence/image.memory1

Which operating system should be used to run this command?

- A. **Linux**
- B. MacOS
- C. Windows
- D. Unix

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

The 'dd' command is a Unix/Linux utility used to perform low-level copying of data, including forensic imaging. It allows bit-for-bit copying of drives or memory, making it a common tool in Linux-based forensic environments.

* Windows does not natively support 'dd'; similar imaging tools are used there.

* The command syntax and file paths indicate Linux/Unix usage.

Reference: Digital forensics training and NIST SP 800-101 mention 'dd' as a reliable imaging tool in Linux forensic workflows.

NEW QUESTION # 53

Susan was looking at her credit report and noticed that several new credit cards had been opened lately in her name. Susan has not opened any of the credit card accounts herself.

Which type of cybercrime has been perpetrated against Susan?

- A. Malware
- B. Cyberstalking
- C. **Identity theft**
- D. SQL injection

Answer: C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

Identity theft occurs when an attacker unlawfully obtains and uses another person's personal information to open accounts, access credit, or commit fraud. The opening of credit cards without the victim's consent is a classic example.

* SQL injection is a web application attack method that does not directly relate to this case.

* Cyberstalking involves harassment via digital means and is unrelated.

* Malware is malicious software and may be used to facilitate identity theft but is not the crime itself.

Reference: According to the U.S. Federal Trade Commission (FTC) definitions and NIST Cybersecurity Framework, identity theft is defined as the unauthorized use of someone's personal information for fraudulent purposes, perfectly matching Susan's situation.

NEW QUESTION # 54

An organization has identified a system breach and has collected volatile data from the system

Which evidence type should be collected next?

- A. Running processes
- B. Temporary data
- C. File timestamps
- D. Network connections

Answer: D

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

In incident response, after collecting volatile data (such as contents of RAM), the next priority is often to collect network-related evidence such as active network connections. Network connections can reveal ongoing communications, attacker activity, command and control channels, or data exfiltration paths.

* Running processes and temporary data are also volatile but typically collected simultaneously or immediately after volatile memory.

* File timestamps relate to non-volatile data and are collected later after volatile data acquisition to preserve evidence integrity.

* This sequence is supported by NIST SP 800-86 and SANS Incident Handler's Handbook which emphasize the volatility of evidence and recommend capturing network state immediately after memory.

NEW QUESTION # 55

A forensic investigator wants to collect evidence from a file created by a Macintosh computer running OS X 10.8.

Which file type can be created by this OS?

- A. MFS
- B. ReiserFS
- C. HFS+
- D. NTFS

Answer: C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

Mac OS X 10.8 (Mountain Lion) uses the HFS+ (Hierarchical File System Plus) file system by default for its native storage volumes. HFS+ is Apple's proprietary file system introduced in the late 1990s, designed for macOS.

* ReiserFS is a Linux file system.

* MFS (Macintosh File System) is an outdated file system replaced by HFS.

* NTFS is a Windows file system.

This is well documented in Apple technical specifications and forensic analysis standards for macOS systems.

Reference: Digital forensics references including NIST guidelines and vendor documentation confirm HFS+ as the standard file system for Mac OS X versions prior to APFS adoption.

NEW QUESTION # 56

On which file does the Windows operating system store hashed passwords?

- A. System
- B. Kerberos
- C. SAM
- D. NTUSER.dat

Answer: C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

Windows stores user account password hashes in the Security Account Manager (SAM) file, located in C:\Windows\System32\config.

\Windows\System32\config. This file contains encrypted NTLM password hashes that can be extracted with forensic tools for analysis.

- * SAM is critical for authentication evidence.
- * The file is locked when Windows is running and must be acquired via imaging or offline analysis.
- * Kerberos is an authentication protocol, not a password storage file.

Reference:NIST Windows Forensic Analysis documentation identifies the SAM file as the location of hashed credentials.

NEW QUESTION # 57

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