Pass Guaranteed Quiz 2026 Pass-Sure EC-COUNCIL 312-49v11 Labs

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Are you tired of feeling overwhelmed and unsure about how to prepare for the Computer Hacking Forensic Investigator (CHFI-v11) (312-49v11) exam? Are you ready to take control of your future and get the 312-49v11 certification you need to accelerate your career? If so, it's time to visit ActualTestsIT and download real EC-COUNCIL 312-49v11 Exam Dumps. Our team of experts has designed a 312-49v11 Exam study material that has already helped thousands of students just like you achieve their goals. We offer a comprehensive 312-49v11 practice exam material that is according to the content of the EC-COUNCIL 312-49v11 test.

EC-COUNCIL 312-49v11 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 2	• 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 3	• 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.
Topic 4	• 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 5	• Cloud Forensics: This domain covers cloud platform forensics (AWS, Azure, Google Cloud) including data storage, logging, forensic acquisition of virtual machines, and investigation of cloud security incidents.
Topic 6	• 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 7	• 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 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	• 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 10	• 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 11	• 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 12	• 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 13	• 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 14	• 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.

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study materials means you have been half success. Good decision is of great significance if you want to pass the exam for the first time.

EC-COUNCIL Computer Hacking Forensic Investigator (CHFI-v11) Sample Questions (Q424-Q429):

NEW QUESTION # 424
In a corporate espionage investigation at a technology firm, analysts need to perform targeted data acquisition using Python to extract note content and associated timestamps from Windows Sticky Notes on a suspect workstation. To minimize impact on the system, the examiner must identify the specific data store within the user profile that actually persists the note records for parsing. Which item should investigators prioritize for this acquisition task?

- A. LocalState
- B. AppData\Local
- C. Packages
- D. plum.sqlite

Answer: D

Explanation:
The correct answer is B because the actual Sticky Notes records are stored in the SQLite database file named plum.sqlite. Microsoft support guidance identifies Sticky Notes data for modern Windows versions in the LocalState folder under the user profile, and specifically names plum.sqlite as the file containing the notes. In other words, AppData\Local, Packages, and LocalState are parts of the path, but plum.sqlite is the data store that should be targeted for direct parsing when the examiner wants note content and timestamps with minimal system impact. This fits CHFI v11 objectives around Windows artifact analysis and targeted acquisition, where the goal is to collect only the evidence source that actually contains the relevant records. From a forensic perspective, selecting the database file rather than broadly acquiring surrounding directories reduces noise and limits unnecessary access to unrelated user data. Because the question asks for the specific item that persists the note records, the right acquisition target is plum.sqlite, not just the parent folders that contain it.

NEW QUESTION # 425
Which of the following are small pieces of data sent from a website and stored on the user's computer by the user's web browser to track, validate, and maintain specific user information?

- A. Cookies
- B. Web Browser Cache
- C. Temporary Files
- D. Open files

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 426
Forensic Investigator Alex has to collect data from a suspect's large drive in a time-bound investigation. The court would allow him to retain the original drive. Considering these factors, what should be Alex's primary considerations to ensure a forensically sound data acquisition?

- A. Utilizing lossless compression tools and creating a bit-stream copy using a reliable acquisition tool
- B. Using Microsoft disk compression tools and validating the data acquisition process
- C. Enabling write protection on the evidence media and prioritizing data acquisition based on evidentiary value
- D. Sanitizing the target media using the (German) VSITR method and acquiring volatile data

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 427
You have completed a forensic investigation case. You would like to destroy the data contained in various disks at the forensics lab due to sensitivity of the case. How would you permanently erase the data on the hard disk?

- A. Format the hard disk multiple times using a low level disk utility
- B. Run the powerful magnets over the hard disk
- C. Throw the hard disk into the fire
- D. Overwrite the contents of the hard disk with Junk data

Answer: A,C

Explanation:
To be effective with throwing the hard drive into the fire, the fire would have to be hot enough to melt the platters into molten metal, which requires an industrial furnance. This requires special facilities. Running powerful magnets over the disk, such as degaussing the disk, may destroy the data, but may also be ineffective. In some cases, the degaussing process for tape and disk may render the disk unusable for use again. (of course throwing the drives into a furnance also guarantee that as well). Formatting the disk multiple times with a low level disk utility is the best way to go, and still beable to re-use the disk for later projects. The keys are "multiple" and "low level". A low level format is typicall a slow, thorough, format that is a wipe. Multiple ?as opposed to once ?is recommended. There is a theory on "how many times", some schools say at least three times. The problem with this answer is that with newer drives, such as ATA and SCSI, low level formats can destroy the volumes as well, and some BIOS may actually ignore the LLF directives. Overwritting the disk with junk data would perform some form of wipe because the old data is wiped out, but still may be recoverd.
Note:
According to some websites:
Physical Methods that will not work to destroy data on a hard drive include:Throwing it in the water (this does not do much)Setting it on fire (the temperature is not going to be high enough at home)Throwing it out of the window. Hard drives can take quite a bit of G force. They are not heavy so the impact of the hard drive on the ground is not likely to destroy the platters.Drive over the hard drive. A car, or even a tank, driving over a hard drive will do nothing, any more than they would driving over a book. Unless the drive is actually flattened, the platters are not going to be destroyed

NEW QUESTION # 428
This is the original file structure database that Microsoft originally designed for floppy disks. It is written to the outermost track of a disk and contains information about each file stored on the drive.

- A. Master File Table (MFT)
- B. File Allocation Table (FAT)
- C. Master Boot Record (MBR)
- D. Disk Operating System (DOS)

Answer: B

Explanation:
A MBR is usually found on fixed disks, not floppy. A MFT is part of NTFS, and NTFS is not used on floppy DOS is an operating system, not a file structure database

NEW QUESTION # 429
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