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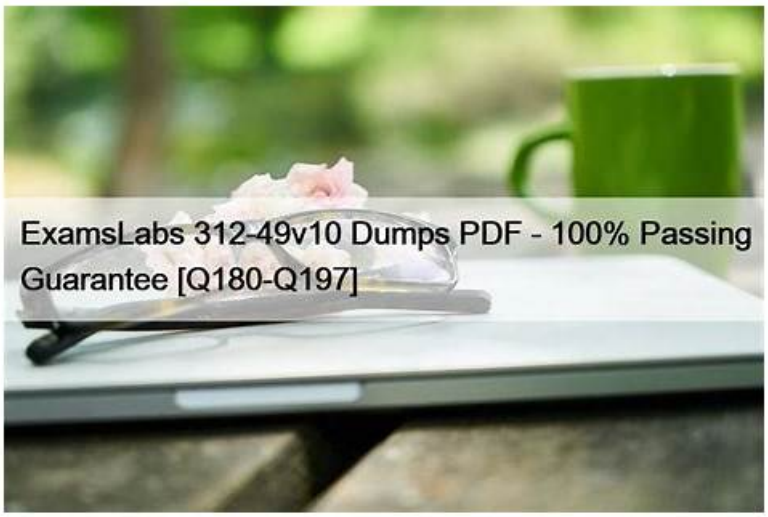

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EC-COUNCIL 312-49v11 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 2	• 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 3	• 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 4	• 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 5	• 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 6	• 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 7	• 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 8	• 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 9	• 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 10	• 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 11	• 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 12	• 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 13	• 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 14	• 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.

2026 EC-COUNCIL 312-49v11: Computer Hacking Forensic Investigator (CHFI-v11) Accurate Valid Braindumps Book

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EC-COUNCIL Computer Hacking Forensic Investigator (CHFI-v11) Sample Questions (Q165-Q170):

NEW QUESTION # 165
During a cross-border fraud investigation at a financial analytics company in Chicago, forensic responders suspect an Amazon EC2 instance has been compromised. To ensure evidence integrity while preserving the system state, which step should the forensic team perform immediately before taking a snapshot of the instance?

- A. Isolate the compromised EC2 instance from the production environment
- B. Provision and launch forensic workstation
- C. Create evidence volume from the snapshot
- D. Attach the evidence volume to the forensic workstation

Answer: A

Explanation:
The correct answer is A because isolating the compromised EC2 instance helps preserve its state and reduces the chance that the attacker, users, or normal production traffic will continue altering evidence before the snapshot is taken. Current AWS guidance describes incident-response and forensics workflows that isolate affected instances as part of preserving artifacts and protecting the integrity of later acquisition. AWS documentation on forensic orchestration notes that affected EC2 instances are isolated and then disk and memory acquisition actions proceed. AWS incident-response guidance also recommends isolating potentially compromised EC2 instances by associating an isolation security group. The other options happen later in the forensic workflow. Creating an evidence volume, attaching it to a forensic workstation, and provisioning an analysis host are post-snapshot or downstream examination steps. CHFI v11 includes cloud forensics and data acquisition in the cloud, so the exam logic is to stabilize and preserve the source system first, then acquire evidence from that preserved state. Therefore, the immediate step before snapshotting is to isolate the compromised EC2 instance.

NEW QUESTION # 166
James, a compliance officer at a financial institution, is tasked with reviewing the company ' s data protection policies to ensure they meet regulatory requirements. The company offers a range of financial products and services, including loans, investment advice, and insurance. During his review, James notices that the company provides customers with clear information about its data-sharing practices and has implemented measures to protect sensitive data. He is confident that the company is adhering to a law enacted in 1999 that mandates financial institutions to explain their information sharing practices and safeguard sensitive data.
Which of the following laws is James ensuring compliance with?

- A. GLBA
- B. HIPAA
- C. PCI DSS
- D. GDPR

Answer: A

Explanation:
Option D. GLBA is the correct answer. The Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act (GLBA) is the U.S. law enacted in
1999 that requires financial institutions to explain their information-sharing practices and protect sensitive customer data through safeguards. That description matches the scenario exactly. Within CHFI v11, legal awareness is a core competency: the blueprint includes legal issues, privacy issues and legal compliance , other laws that may influence computer forensics , and rules tied to the admissibility and handling of digital evidence.
The other options do not fit the facts. GDPR is a European data protection regulation, not a 1999 U.S.
financial law. HIPAA governs protected health information in the healthcare sector. PCI DSS is an industry security standard for payment card data, not a law enacted in 1999 requiring disclosure of information-sharing practices. Because the company is a financial institution and the question highlights both privacy notice and safeguarding customer information , GLBA is the only answer that fully matches the scenario.
From a CHFI perspective, recognizing applicable legal frameworks is important because investigators and compliance personnel must understand which laws govern digital evidence, privacy obligations, and organizational handling of sensitive information.

NEW QUESTION # 167
A considerable data breach has struck a global company, leading to the unfortunate loss of confidential data. The corporation's Cybersecurity unit now faces the task of conducting a deep- dive investigation into this incident. Their findings suggest that advanced hacking tools were utilized in the breach, with the attack seemingly initiated from inside the organization itself. Based on this information which statement best describes the type of cybercrime and the potential challenge in this forensic investigation?

- A. Cybercrime can be categorized as an external attack, and the primary challenge will be tracing the IP addresses of the attacker
- B. Cybercrime can be categorized as an internal attack, and a potential challenge will be proving the insider's intent since the attack tools were advanced
- C. Cybercrime can be categorized as an internal attack, and the major challenge will be the probable damage to the physical infrastructure
- D. Cybercrime can be categorized as an external attack, and the primary challenge will be identifying the source of the sophisticated hacking tools

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 168
Andrew, a system administrator, is examining the UEFI boot process of a server. During the process, Andrew notices that the system is verifying the integrity of the bootloader and checking the settings before proceeding to load the operating system. The system performs cryptographic checks to ensure that only trusted software can be loaded. Andrew realizes this phase also ensures that the system boots in a secure state, adhering to policies. Identify the UEFI boot process phase Andrew is currently in.

- A. Boot device selection phase
- B. Driver execution environment phase
- C. Security phase
- D. Pre-EFI initialization phase

Answer: C

Explanation:
Option D. Security phase is the best answer because the scenario describes cryptographic verification , checking the bootloader integrity , and enforcing policies so that only trusted software is loaded. CHFI v11 includes the booting process and specifically covers the Windows boot process: BIOS-MBR method and UEFI-GPT , which means exam candidates are expected to understand the major phases and security controls associated with modern system startup.
In UEFI-based systems, the phase concerned with validating trust and enforcing secure boot behavior is the security phase . That phase is responsible for ensuring that firmware policy is applied before control is handed to later boot components. This aligns precisely with the description in the question, where the system is not merely selecting a boot device or initializing drivers, but actively verifying trust and compliance.
The other answers are less suitable. Boot device selection focuses on choosing the device to boot from. Pre- EFI initialization prepares early hardware and platform state. Driver execution environment deals more with loading drivers and services in the UEFI environment. Because the emphasis is on trusted boot and cryptographic validation , the correct answer is the security phase .

NEW QUESTION # 169
What does the superblock in Linux define?

- A. disk geometr
- B. available space
- C. file synames
- D. location of the first inode

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 170
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