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EC-COUNCIL 112-57 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• Investigating Web Attacks: This module focuses on analyzing web application attacks through server logs and detecting malicious activities targeting web servers and applications.
Topic 2	• Network Forensics: This module introduces network forensic concepts, including event correlation, analyzing network logs, identifying indicators of compromise, and investigating network traffic.
Topic 3	• 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 4	• Malware Forensics: This module introduces malware investigation techniques, including static and dynamic analysis, and examining system and network behavior to understand malicious activity.
Topic 5	• 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 6	• 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 7	• 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.
Topic 8	• 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 9	• 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 10	• 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.

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EC-COUNCIL EC-Council Digital Forensics Essentials (DFE) Sample Questions (Q41-Q46):

NEW QUESTION # 41
An investigator wants to extract information about the status of the network interface cards (NICs) in an organization's Windows-based systems. Identify the command-line utility that can help the investigator detect the network status.

- A. ipconfig
- B. PsList
- C. ifconfig
- D. PsLoggedOn

Answer: A

Explanation:
On Windows systems,ipconfigis the standard command-line utility used to display and troubleshootTCP/IP configurationand the operational status of network interfaces. From a forensic and incident-response perspective, it helps investigators quickly identify whether a NIC is enabled and configured, and it reveals key network parameters tied to "network status," such as theassigned IPv4/IPv6 addresses,subnet mask,default gateway, andDNS servers. Using variants likeipconfig /all, responders can also capture adapter-specific metadata includingMAC address (physical address), DHCP enablement, DHCP server, lease timestamps, and interface descriptions-useful for correlating an endpoint to switch-port logs, DHCP logs, and network monitoring data. This is often part of live triage because it documents the system's current connectivity and routing context at the time of seizure or investigation.
The other options are not appropriate for NIC status:PsLoggedOnreports logged-on users, andPsListenumerates running processes-both are Sysinternals tools focused on user/process state rather than network interface configuration.ifconfigis a UNIX/Linux command (and not the primary Windows utility), so it would not be the correct choice for Windows-based systems.
Therefore,ipconfig (A)is correct.

NEW QUESTION # 42
Sam, a digital forensic expert, is working on a case related to file tampering in a system at the administrative department of an organization. In this process, Sam started performing the following steps to analyze the acquired data to draw conclusions related to the case.
1.Analyze the file content for data usage.
2.Analyze the date and time of file creation and modification.
3.Find the users associated with file creation, access, and file modification.
4.Determine the physical storage location of the file.
5.Generate a timeline.
6.Identify the root cause of the incident.
Identify the type of analysis performed by Sam in the above scenario.

- A. Search and seizure
- B. Data analysis
- C. Reporting
- D. Case analysis

Answer: B

Explanation:
The listed actions describe theexamination and interpretation of acquired evidence, which aligns withdata analysisin the digital forensics investigation process. After collection and acquisition, examiners analyze evidence by validating what the data contains (file content and usage), interpretingMAC times(creation
/modification and related timestamps), attributing actions tousers and accounts(who created, accessed, or modified the file), and determiningwhere the file resides physically/logicallyon storage (path, volume, clusters
/blocks, and whether it appears in allocated/unallocated areas). Generating atimelineis a core analytical task used to correlate file events with system activity and other artifacts to reconstruct sequence and intent. Finally,
"identify the root cause of the incident" represents the analytical conclusion derived from correlating artifacts and timeline events. The other choices do not match the described work.Search and seizureis the legal/field activity of locating and securing evidence sources, not interpreting artifacts.Reportingis the documentation phase after analysis, where findings and methods are written up.Case analysisis broader and can include overall strategy and interpretation, but the question's focus is explicitly on analyzing acquired data and producing forensic conclusions, which isdata analysis.

NEW QUESTION # 43
Which of the following Tor relay nodes in the Tor circuit is designed to transfer data in an encrypted format?

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

Answer: A

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 # 44
Which of the following folders of macOS stores all the files, documents, applications, library folders, etc.
pertaining to a particular user?

- A. Time Machine
- B. Home Directory
- C. Finder
- D. Spotlight

Answer: B

Explanation:
In macOS, each user account is assigned aHome Directorythat serves as the primary container for that user's data and profile-specific configuration. This directory typically resides under/Users/<username>/and includes standard subfolders such asDesktop,Documents,Downloads,Pictures,Movies,Music, and crucially the user' sLibraryfolder (~/Library). From a digital forensics standpoint, the Home Directory is one of the most important evidence locations because it holds user-generated content and a large volume of user activity artifacts: application preferences and settings (plist files), browser data, caches, saved state, key

application databases, recent items, and other per-user traces. Although some applications are installed system-wide under /Applications, macOS also supports per-user application storage and extensive per-user data under the Home Directory's Library structure.
The other options are not user-data containers.Spotlightis a search/indexing service (it creates indexes, not a user's complete data store).Time Machineis a backup mechanism that stores versioned backups rather than the live per-user working directory.Finderis the graphical file manager, not a storage folder. Therefore, the folder that stores files and user-specific libraries for a particular user is theHome Directory (D).

NEW QUESTION # 45
Below are the elements included in the order of volatility for a typical computing system as per the RFC 3227 guidelines for evidence collection and archiving.
Archival media
Remote logging and monitoring data related to the target system
Routing table, process table, kernel statistics, and memory
Registers and processor cache
Physical configuration and network topology
Disk or other storage media
Temporary system files
Identify the correct sequence of order of volatility from the most to least volatile for a typical system.

- A. 2-->1-->4-->3-->6-->5-->7
- B. 7-->5-->4-->3-->2-->6-->1
- C. 4-->3-->7-->1-->2-->5-->6
- D. 4-->3-->7-->6-->2-->5-->1

Answer: D

Explanation:
RFC 3227's "order of volatility" principle guides responders to collect themost perishableevidence first because some data can disappear immediately when power is lost, processes terminate, or the system state changes during response actions. The most volatile items areCPU registers and processor cache (4)because they change continuously at instruction speed and are lost instantly on shutdown or context switching. Next arerouting table, process table, kernel statistics, and memory (3)because live RAM contents and active system tables can change within seconds and are lost if the machine is powered off or rebooted.
After volatile memory,temporary system files (7)are collected because they are frequently overwritten or cleaned by the OS, users, or malware. Then comesdisk or other storage media (6)which is more persistent but still subject to modification, log rotation, and overwriting through normal activity; hence imaging should occur before extensive interaction.
Less volatile still areremote logging and monitoring data (2)since they may persist off-host, but can be rotated or altered by retention policies.Physical configuration and network topology (5)generally changes less frequently and can often be re-documented later.
Finally,archival media (1)is the least volatile because it is typically write-once or preserved storage. Thus the correct sequence is4#3#7#6#2#5#1 (Option B).

NEW QUESTION # 46
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