

Digital-Forensics-in-Cybersecurity 시험패스가능덤프자료덤프로 Digital Forensics in Cybersecurity (D431/C840) Course Exam 시험패스



Itcertkr Digital-Forensics-in-Cybersecurity 최신 PDF 버전 시험 문제집을 무료로 Google Drive에서 다운로드하세요:
https://drive.google.com/open?id=1E_WpXVjxczv0zMctzls-ymJaJXxMg8OR

Itcertkr의 제품을 구매하시면 우리는 일년무료업데이트 서비스를 제공함으로 여러분을 인증시험을 패스하게 도와줍니다. 만약 인증시험내용이 변경이 되면 우리는 바로 여러분들에게 알려드립니다. 그리고 최신버전이 있다면 바로 여러분들한테 보내드립니다. Itcertkr는 한번에 WGU Digital-Forensics-in-Cybersecurity 인증시험을 패스를 보장합니다.

WGU Digital-Forensics-in-Cybersecurity 시험요강:

주제	소개
주제 1	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.
주제 2	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.
주제 3	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.
주제 4	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.
주제 5	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.

Digital-Forensics-in-Cybersecurity시험패스 가능 덤프자료 최신 인기덤프자료

WGU Digital-Forensics-in-Cybersecurity덤프의 유효성을 보장해드릴수 있도록 저희 기술팀은 오랜시간동안WGU Digital-Forensics-in-Cybersecurity시험에 대하여 분석하고 연구해 왔습니다. WGU Digital-Forensics-in-Cybersecurity 덤프를 한번 믿고WGU Digital-Forensics-in-Cybersecurity시험에 두려움없이 맞서보세요. 만족할수 있는 좋은 성적을 얻게 될것입니다.

최신 Courses and Certificates Digital-Forensics-in-Cybersecurity 무료샘플 문제 (Q25-Q30):

질문 # 25

How do forensic specialists show that digital evidence was handled in a protected, secure manner during the process of collecting and analyzing the evidence?

- A. By performing backups
- B. By encrypting all evidence
- C. By deleting temporary files
- D. By maintaining the chain of custody

정답: D

설명:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

The chain of custody is a documented, chronological record detailing the seizure, custody, control, transfer, analysis, and disposition of evidence. Maintaining this record proves that the evidence was protected and unaltered, which is essential for court admissibility.

* Each transfer or access must be logged with date, time, and handler.

* Breaks in the chain can compromise the legal validity of evidence.

Reference:According to NIST and forensic best practices, the chain of custody documentation is mandatory for reliable evidence handling.

질문 # 26

The chief executive officer (CEO) of a small computer company has identified a potential hacking attack from an outside competitor. Which type of evidence should a forensics investigator use to identify the source of the hack?

- A. Browser history
- B. File system metadata
- C. Email archives
- D. Network transaction logs

정답: D

설명:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

Network transaction logs capture records of network connections, including source and destination IP addresses, ports, and timestamps. These logs are essential in identifying the attacker's origin and understanding the nature of the intrusion.

* Network logs provide traceability back to the attacker.

* Forensic procedures prioritize collecting network logs to identify unauthorized access.

Reference:NIST SP 800-86 discusses the importance of network logs in digital investigations to attribute cyberattacks.

질문 # 27

An employee is suspected of using a company Apple iPhone 4 for inappropriate activities. Which utility should the company use to access the iPhone without knowing the passcode?

- A. Autopsy

- B. Device Seizure
- C. Data Doctor
- D. Forensic Toolkit (FTK)

정답: B

설명:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

Device Seizure is a specialized mobile forensic acquisition tool capable of extracting data from locked mobile devices, including older Apple iPhone models such as the iPhone 4. It supports physical and logical acquisition, bypassing certain lock restrictions depending on model and OS version.

* Device Seizure is widely used in law enforcement mobile forensics.

* FTK is primarily a computer forensics suite, not designed for bypassing mobile passcodes.

* Data Doctor does not support advanced mobile device extraction.

Reference:NIST mobile forensics guidelines and approved forensic tool references list Device Seizure as a tool capable of acquiring data from locked mobile devices.

질문 # 28

Which U.S. law protects journalists from turning over their work or sources to law enforcement before the information is shared with the public?

- A. Communications Assistance to Law Enforcement Act (CALEA)
- B. Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA)
- C. Electronic Communications Privacy Act (ECPA)
- D. The Privacy Protection Act (PPA)

정답: D

설명:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

The Privacy Protection Act (PPA) protects journalists by restricting law enforcement's ability to search or seize materials intended for public dissemination unless certain exceptions apply. It safeguards journalistic sources and unpublished work from unwarranted government intrusion.

* The PPA ensures freedom of the press and protects confidential information.

* Law enforcement must comply with procedural safeguards before accessing journalistic materials.

Reference:Legal texts and digital forensic guidelines note the PPA's role in balancing investigative needs with press freedoms.

질문 # 29

Which information is included in an email header?

- A. Message-Digest
- B. Number of pages
- C. Content-Type
- D. Sender's MAC address

정답: C

설명:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

An email header contains metadata about the email including sender, receiver, routing information, and content details. TheContent-Typeheader specifies the media type of the email body (e.g., text/plain, text/html, multipart/mixed), indicating how the email content should be interpreted.

* Sender's MAC address is not typically included in email headers.

* Number of pages is not relevant to email metadata.

* Message-Digest is a term related to cryptographic hashes but is not a standard email header field.

Reference:RFC 5322 and forensic email analysis references outline that email headers contain fields likeContent-Typedescribing the format of the message content, essential for proper parsing and forensic examination.

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Digital-Forensics-in-Cybersecurity완 벽한 시험덤프공부 : https://www.itcertkr.com/Digital-Forensics-in-Cybersecurity_exam.html

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