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EC-COUNCIL EC-Council Digital Forensics Essentials (DFE) Sample Questions (Q54-Q59):

NEW QUESTION # 54

Which of the following types of phishing attacks allows an attacker to exploit instant messaging platforms by employing IM as a tool to spread spam?

- A. Spear phishing
- **B. Spimming**
- C. Whaling
- D. Pharming

Answer: B

Explanation:

Spimming is defined in digital forensics and cybercrime references as spam over instant messaging (IM). It is a social-engineering variant where attackers use instant messaging platforms (and sometimes chat apps) to deliver unsolicited bulk messages containing

malicious links, fraudulent offers, credential-harvesting lures, or malware downloads. Because IM messages are often delivered in real time and can appear to come from known contacts (via compromised accounts), spinning can achieve higher click-through rates than traditional email spam. For investigators, spinning incidents commonly leave artifacts such as chat logs, message timestamps, sender identifiers, embedded URLs, and sometimes downloaded payload traces on the endpoint.

These artifacts help establish attacker infrastructure (domains, IPs), victim interaction (click events, file creation), and timeline correlation with network logs.

The other options do not match the "IM as a tool to spread spam" description. Whaling targets high-profile individuals via highly tailored phishing, typically email-based. Pharming redirects users to fraudulent websites (often via DNS or host-file manipulation) without relying on bulk IM spam. Spear phishing is targeted phishing toward specific individuals or groups, not necessarily IM spam. Therefore, the phishing/spam attack that exploits instant messaging platforms is Spinning (C).

NEW QUESTION # 55

A forensic investigator is collecting volatile data such as system information and network information present in the registries, cache, DLLs, and RAM of digital devices through its normal interface.

Identify the data acquisition method the investigator is performing.

- A. Static acquisition
- B. Dead acquisition
- C. Live acquisition
- D. Non-volatile data acquisition

Answer: C

Explanation:

The scenario describes the investigator collecting volatile artifacts—specifically information in RAM, active DLLs, system and network state, and transient data held in cache and similar runtime locations—through the device's normal interface while the system is running. In digital forensics documentation, this is the defining characteristic of live acquisition (also called live response). Live acquisition is performed when the system remains powered on so that investigators can capture evidence that would be lost on shutdown, such as running processes, open network connections, logged-on sessions, loaded modules/DLLs, encryption keys, and portions of registry data that exist in memory or are actively changing.

By contrast, static acquisition and dead acquisition are conducted when the system is powered off (or the evidence drive is imaged outside the running OS), focusing primarily on persistent storage such as disk sectors and file system structures. Non-volatile data acquisition refers to collecting persistent data stored on media (e.g., files on disk), which does not match the emphasis on RAM and other volatile components in the question. Because the investigator is explicitly collecting volatile data from a running system via its normal interface, the correct method is Live acquisition (B).

NEW QUESTION # 56

Which of the following tools helps a forensics investigator develop and test across multiple operating systems in a virtual machine for Mac and allows access to Microsoft Office for Windows?

- A. Riverbed Modeler
- B. NetSim
- C. Camtasia
- D. Parallels Desktop 16

Answer: D

Explanation:

A common requirement in macOS-focused forensic labs is the ability to run multiple operating systems on a single Mac for controlled testing, malware detonation in a sandbox, reproduction of user activity, and validation of artifacts across platforms. This is typically achieved through desktop virtualization, where a hypervisor hosts guest operating systems (such as Windows and various Linux distributions) inside virtual machines. Parallels Desktop 16 is a Mac virtualization solution built specifically to run Windows on macOS with strong integration features (such as shared clipboard, folder sharing, and "coherence" modes that allow Windows applications to appear alongside Mac applications). This capability aligns with the question's description: developing and testing across multiple OSs in VMs on a Mac and enabling use of Microsoft Office for Windows within that Windows guest environment.

The other tools do not fit. Riverbed Modeler and NetSim are primarily network modeling/simulation tools used for network design and training, not desktop virtualization. Camtasia is used for screen recording and video editing, which can support documentation but does not provide a VM environment. Therefore, the only option that directly provides cross-OS virtual machines on macOS and supports running Windows applications like Microsoft Office is Parallels Desktop 16 (B).

NEW QUESTION # 57

Which of the following layers of the TCP/IP model includes protocols such as Frame Relay, SMDS, Fast Ethernet, SLIP, PPP, FDDI, ATM, Ethernet, and ARP to enable a machine to deliver the desired data to other hosts in the same network?

- A. Application layer
- B. Internet layer
- C. Network access layer
- D. Transport layer

Answer: C

Explanation:

The protocols listed—Frame Relay, SMDS, Fast Ethernet, SLIP, PPP, FDDI, ATM, Ethernet, and ARP—belong to the portion of the TCP/IP model responsible for local network delivery and direct interaction with the physical media and link-layer addressing. In TCP/IP terminology, this is the Network Access layer (also called the Link layer or Network Interface layer). It combines functions that map closely to the OSI Data Link and Physical layers.

This layer is essential for delivering frames within the same network segment because it governs how devices access the medium (e.g., Ethernet), how frames are formatted and transmitted, and how hardware addressing works. ARP (Address Resolution Protocol) is especially important here: it resolves IP addresses to MAC addresses so that an IP packet can be encapsulated into a link-layer frame and delivered to the correct local host or next-hop gateway. Technologies like PPP/SLIP support point-to-point links, while Frame Relay/ATM represent WAN/link technologies, all of which still sit under IP and provide the mechanisms for moving data across the immediate network path.

The Internet layer handles IP routing between networks, the Transport layer provides end-to-end host communications (TCP/UDP), and the Application layer provides user protocols. Therefore, the correct layer is Network access layer (A).

NEW QUESTION # 58

Jennifer, a forensics investigation team member, was inspecting a compromised system. After gathering all the evidence related to the compromised system, she disconnected the system from the network to stop the spread of the incident to other systems. Identify the role played by Jennifer in the forensics investigation.

- A. Incident analyzer
- B. Expert witness
- C. Incident responder
- D. Evidence manager

Answer: C

Explanation:

Jennifer's actions match the responsibilities of an incident responder, whose job spans immediate containment, preservation, and stabilization activities during an active or recently active security incident. In standard digital forensics and incident response (DFIR) procedures, responders first take steps to preserve evidence (e.g., documenting the scene, capturing volatile data when appropriate, and collecting relevant system artifacts) and then execute containment measures to prevent further harm. Disconnecting a compromised host from the network is a classic containment control used to stop malware propagation, block command-and-control communications, and prevent lateral movement to other systems.

An incident analyzer typically focuses on deeper technical analysis—timeline reconstruction, root cause determination, and correlating artifacts across hosts and logs—rather than performing immediate containment.

An evidence manager is primarily responsible for maintaining evidence integrity, chain of custody, storage, labeling, and access control, not operational containment. An expert witness provides formal testimony and interpretation in legal or disciplinary proceedings and is not usually involved in live containment actions.

Since Jennifer both gathered evidence and then isolated the system to stop spread, the role most consistent with documented DFIR responsibilities is Incident responder (A).

NEW QUESTION # 59

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