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主題	簡介
主題 1	• Linux and Mac Forensics: This module explains forensic analysis techniques for Linux and Mac systems. It focuses on analyzing system data, file systems, and memory to recover digital evidence.
主題 2	• Malware Forensics: This module introduces malware investigation techniques, including static and dynamic analysis, and examining system and network behavior to understand malicious activity.
主題 3	• Network Forensics: This module introduces network forensic concepts, including event correlation, analyzing network logs, identifying indicators of compromise, and investigating network traffic.
主題 4	• Investigating Web Attacks: This module focuses on analyzing web application attacks through server logs and detecting malicious activities targeting web servers and applications.
主題 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.
主題 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.

主題 7	• 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.
主題 8	• 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.
主題 9	• 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.
主題 10	• Investigating Email Crimes: This module covers the basics of email systems and the process of investigating suspicious emails to identify potential cybercrime evidence.
主題 11	• 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.

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最新的 EC-COUNCIL DEF 112-57 免費考試真題 (Q69-Q74):

問題 #69
An organization decided to strengthen the security of its network by studying and analyzing the behavior of attackers. For this purpose, Steven, a security analyst, was instructed to deploy a device to bait attackers.
Steven selected a solution that appears to contain very useful information to lure attackers and find their locations and techniques.
Identify the type of device deployed by Steven in the above scenario.

- A. Firewall
- B. Intrusion detection system
- C. Router
- D. Honeypot

答案：D

解題說明：
Ahoneypotis a deliberately deployed decoy system or service designed toattract attackersby appearing valuable or vulnerable, thereby enabling defenders to observe malicious behavior in a controlled manner.
Digital forensics and incident response references describe honeypots as tools forthreat intelligence and evidence collection, because they can record interaction details such as connection sources, exploited services, commands executed, malware dropped, and attempted privilege escalation. This directly matches the scenario: Steven deployed something that "appears to contain very useful information" tolure attackersand help identify theirlocations and techniques. Honeypots are typically instrumented with extensive logging and monitoring, making them especially useful for building timelines, extracting indicators of compromise, and understanding adversary tactics, techniques, and procedures.
The other options do not align with the "bait attackers" goal. AnIDSprimarily detects and alerts on suspicious activity but is not intended to impersonate a valuable target. Afirewallenforces access control rules to block
/allow traffic, not entice attackers. Arouterforwards packets and provides network connectivity; it is not a deception platform.
Therefore, the device type described is aHoneypot (C).

問題 #70
Kelvin, a forensic investigator at FinCorp Ltd., was investigating a cybercrime against the company. As part of the investigation process, he needs to recover corrupted and deleted files from a Windows system. Kelvin decided to use an automated tool to recover the damaged, corrupted, or deleted files.
Which of the following forensic tools can help Kelvin in recovering deleted files?

- A. Cain & Abel
- B. R-Studio
- C. Ophcrack
- D. Rohos Mini Drive

答案： B

解題說明：
In Windows forensics, recovering deleted or corrupted files typically requires afile-system aware data recovery toolthat can interpret NTFS/FAT metadata and scan disk structures for lost file records and residual content.R-Studiois designed specifically for data recovery: it can locate and rebuild deleted files by analyzing file system metadata (such as NTFS MFT entries and directory records), recover data from formatted or damaged partitions, and perform raw "signature-based" scans to carve files when metadata is missing. This aligns directly with Kelvin's need for an automated method to restoredamaged, corrupted, or deletedfiles from a Windows system.
The other options do not match the stated recovery objective.OphcrackandCain & Abelare password recovery /auditing tools used to obtain credentials (e.g., cracking hashes), not to restore deleted files.Rohos Mini Driveis primarily an encryption/secure storage utility for creating encrypted containers, which may protect data but does not function as a forensic recovery tool for deleted or corrupted files. Therefore, among the listed tools,R-Studio (C)is the correct choice for automated recovery of deleted files in a Windows forensic investigation.

問題 #71
Alice and John are close college friends. Alice frequently sends emails to John attaching her pics with friends.
One day, Alice sent an email to John describing all the details related to the final year project without specifying the actual purpose. John missed the message as he frequently receives emails from her and did not arrive for a project seminar.
Which of the following email fields could Alice have used in the above scenario to highlight the importance of the email?

- A. Cc
- B. Subject
- C. Date
- D. Bcc

答案： B

解題說明：
TheSubjectfield is the primary email header element used to communicate thepurpose and urgencyof a message at a glance. Digital forensics training emphasizes that email messages consist ofheaders(routing and descriptive metadata) and abody(content). Among user-visible header fields, the Subject line is specifically intended to summarize what the email is about, helping recipients prioritize and correctly interpret the message without opening it. In the scenario, John routinely receives casual emails from Alice (often with pictures). When Alice sent a project-related email "without specifying the actual purpose," John treated it like routine mail and overlooked its significance. A clear, descriptive subject such as "Final Year Project Seminar
- Attendance Required" would have flagged the message as time-sensitive and different from her usual emails, reducing the chance it would be missed.
The other options do not serve this purpose.Dateis automatically assigned and mainly supports ordering and timeline reconstruction rather than highlighting importance.CcandBcccontrol who receives copies and can affect visibility or secrecy, but they do not summarize intent for the recipient. Therefore, the field best suited to highlight importance isSubject (A).

問題 #72
Kelly, a professional hacker, used her laptop to perform illegal cyber activities for monetary gain on many victims. She securely locked her laptop using BitLocker software. Using this tool, she locked an entire volume using a secret key to deny access to the system.
Identify the anti-forensic technique used by Don in the above scenario.

- A. File carving

- B. Artifact wiping
- C. Trail obfuscation
- D. Encryption

答案：D

解題說明：
The scenario describes the use ofBitLockerto lock an entire disk volume with asecret key, preventing access to the contents. In digital forensics, this is a classic example ofencryption as an anti-forensics technique. Full- disk or full-volume encryption transforms readable data into ciphertext using cryptographic algorithms so that, without the correct key (password, recovery key, TPM-bound protector, etc.), the data is computationally infeasible to interpret. This directly obstructs evidence acquisition and analysis because a forensic image of the drive will largely contain encrypted blocks rather than interpretable file system structures and user data.
This differs from the other options:file carvingis a forensic recovery method (often used by investigators) that reconstructs files from unallocated space; it is not an anti-forensics method used to block access.Artifact wipingattempts to erase traces by deleting or overwriting files, logs, or free space, but it does not inherently prevent access to remaining data if wiping is incomplete.Trail obfuscationinvolves misleading or altering logs and traces to confuse investigators, whereas encryption primarilydenies content visibilityby design. Because BitLocker is explicitly a volume encryption mechanism used here to deny access, the correct anti-forensic technique isEncryption (D).

問題 #73
Which of the following titles of The Electronic Communications Privacy Act protects the privacy of the contents of files stored by service providers and records held about the subscriber by service providers, such as subscriber name, billing records, and IP addresses?

- A. Title IV
- B. Title II
- C. Title I
- D. Title III

答案：B

解題說明：
Under the Electronic Communications Privacy Act (ECPA),Title IIis commonly known as theStored Communications Act (SCA). Digital forensics and e-discovery references treat the SCA as the key legal framework governing access tostored electronic communications and associated subscriber/account recordsheld by service providers. The question specifically mentions (1) "contents of files stored by service providers" and (2) "records held about the subscriber ... such as subscriber name, billing records, and IP addresses." These map directly to the SCA's two broad categories:content(what a communication or stored file contains) andnon-content records(subscriber identity, connection logs, billing information, IP assignment /history, and related transactional metadata).
From an investigative perspective, Title II matters because it sets the legal process and restrictions for compelled disclosure-typically requiring different forms of legal process depending on whether the investigator seekscontentversussubscriber/transactional records, and depending on factors like how the data is stored and retention timeframes. In contrast,Title Ifocuses on real-time interception (wiretap-style capture), andTitle IIIaddresses pen register/trap-and-trace style dialing/routing information rather than stored content. Therefore, the correct title isTitle II (Option A).

問題 #74
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