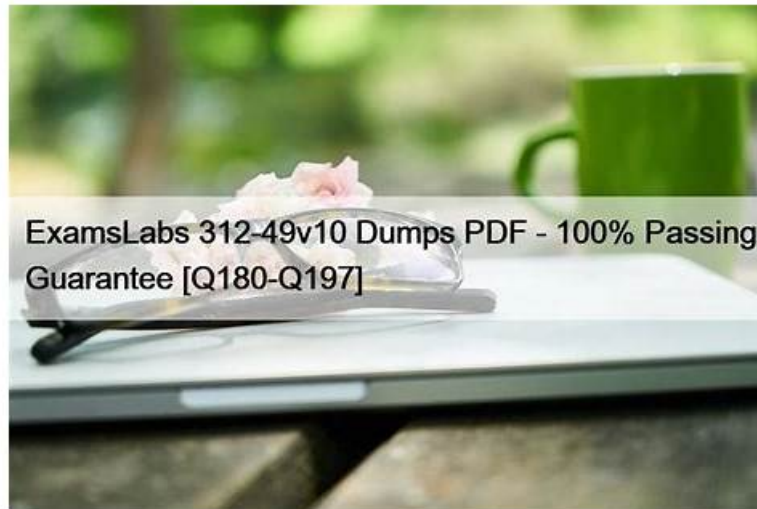


# 312-49v11 Reliable Test Book - Valid Dumps 312-49v11 Questions



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## EC-COUNCIL 312-49v11 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>
Topic 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Mobile Forensics: This domain covers Android and iOS forensics including device architecture, forensics processes, cellular data investigation, file system acquisition, lock bypassing, rooting</li><li>jailbreaking, and mobile application analysis.</li></ul>

Topic 7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
Topic 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>

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## Valid Dumps 312-49v11 Questions & New 312-49v11 Test Discount

One of the biggest highlights of the Computer Hacking Forensic Investigator (CHFI-v11) prep torrent is the availability of three versions: PDF, app/online, and software/pc, each with its own advantages: The PDF version of 312-49v11 Exam Torrent has a free demo available for download. You can print exam materials out and read it just like you read a paper. The online version of 312-49v11 test guide is based on web browser usage design and can be used by any browser device. At the same time, the first time it is opened on the Internet, it can be used offline next time. You can practice anytime, anywhere. The Computer Hacking Forensic Investigator (CHFI-v11) software supports the MS operating system and can simulate the real test environment. The contents of the three versions are the same. Each of them neither limits the number of devices used or the number of users at the same time. You can choose according to your needs.

## EC-COUNCIL Computer Hacking Forensic Investigator (CHFI-v11) Sample Questions (Q267-Q272):

### NEW QUESTION # 267

A computer forensics investigator or forensic analyst is a specially trained professional who works with law enforcement as well as private businesses to retrieve information from computers and other types of data storage devices. For this, the analyst should have an excellent working knowledge of all aspects of the computer. Which of the following is not a duty of the analyst during a criminal investigation?

- A. To recover data from suspect devices
- B. To create an investigation report
- C. To fill the chain of custody
- **D. To enforce the security of all devices and software in the scene**

**Answer: D**

### NEW QUESTION # 268

Investigators in Denver, Colorado are examining a corporate laptop suspected of data exfiltration. Instead of capturing the entire drive sector-by-sector, they decide to only acquire a targeted subset of files and directories relevant to the case to reduce acquisition time and storage needs. Which type of data acquisition are they performing?

- A. Bitstream acquisition
- **B. Sparse acquisition**
- C. Logical acquisition
- D. Bitstream disk-to-disk acquisition

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

The correct answer is B because sparse acquisition is specifically used when investigators collect only selected data that is relevant to the case rather than imaging the entire disk. In CHFI v11, the data acquisition objectives emphasize understanding different acquisition types and determining the most suitable method depending on the investigative need, time constraints, and storage considerations. A bitstream acquisition captures the whole media at the sector level, including slack space and deleted data, which is not what the question describes. Logical acquisition usually focuses on active files and folders visible through the file system, but the wording here highlights a deliberate case-focused subset chosen to reduce time and storage, which is the classic rationale for sparse

acquisition. This method is useful when investigators must quickly preserve high-value evidence without creating a complete forensic image. In exam terms, whenever the scenario stresses targeted collection of specific files, folders, or fragments tied to the incident, while avoiding full disk capture, sparse acquisition is the best fit. That matches the CHFI objective on selecting appropriate acquisition methods for different evidence situations.

#### NEW QUESTION # 269

As the system boots up, IT Technician Smith oversees the Macintosh boot process. After the completion of the BootROM operation, control transitions to the BootX (PowerPC) or boot.efi (Intel) boot loader, located in the /System/Library/CoreServices directory. Smith then awaits the next step in the sequence to ensure the system initializes seamlessly. Which subsequent step in the Macintosh boot process follows in sequence?

- A. System selects the OS
- B. Activation of BootROM
- C. Boot loader loads a pre-linked version of the kernel
- D. EFI initializes the hardware interfaces

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

According to the CHFI v11 Operating System Forensics curriculum, understanding the macOS boot process is essential for identifying boot-level attacks, rootkits, and system tampering. The Macintosh boot sequence follows a clearly defined order, and each stage plays a critical role in system initialization.

The process begins with BootROM, which performs initial hardware checks and firmware validation. On Intel-based Macs, BootROM invokes EFI (Extensible Firmware Interface), which initializes hardware interfaces and locates a valid bootloader. Once this phase is complete, control is handed over to the boot loader—either BootX (on older PowerPC systems) or boot.efi (on Intel-based systems).

After the boot loader takes control, the next step is loading the pre-linked kernel. The boot loader loads a pre-linked kernel image, which includes the macOS kernel (XNU) along with essential kernel extensions (kexts) required for hardware and system functionality. CHFI v11 highlights this step as crucial because any compromise here can allow attackers to execute malicious code before user-level security controls are enforced.

The other options represent stages that occur earlier in the boot process. EFI initialization and OS selection happen before the boot loader stage, while BootROM activation is the very first step.

Therefore, in strict alignment with CHFI v11 operating system boot sequence documentation, the correct next step after the boot loader is that it loads a pre-linked version of the kernel, making Option B the correct answer.

#### NEW QUESTION # 270

Which of the following standard represents a legal precedent regarding the admissibility of scientific examinations or experiments in legal cases?

- A. Daubert
- B. SWGDE & SWGIT
- C. Frye
- D. IOCE

**Answer: C**

#### NEW QUESTION # 271

A cybercriminal is attempting to remove evidence from a Windows computer. He deletes the file evidence1.doc, sending it to Windows Recycle Bin. The cybercriminal then empties the Recycle Bin. After having been removed from the Recycle Bin, what will happen to the data?

- A. The data will be overwritten with zeroes
- B. The data will become corrupted, making it unrecoverable
- C. The data will be moved to new clusters in unallocated space
- D. The data will remain in its original clusters until it is overwritten

**Answer: D**

