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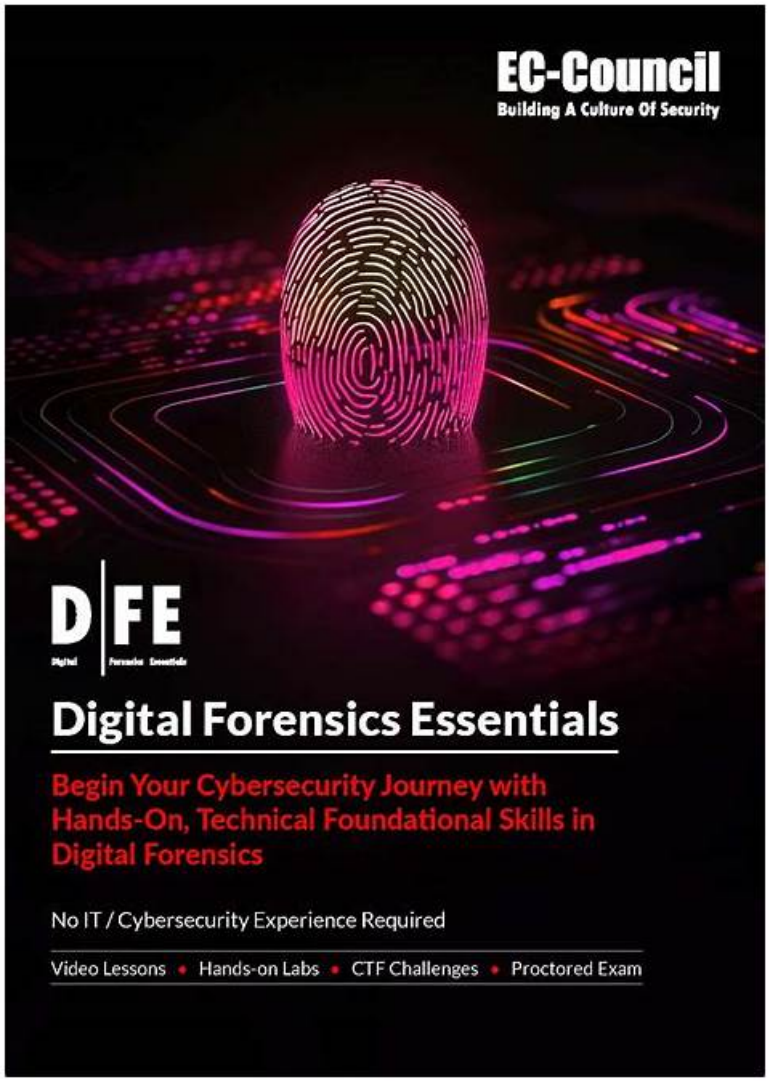

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EC-COUNCIL 112-57 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• Network Forensics: This module introduces network forensic concepts, including event correlation, analyzing network logs, identifying indicators of compromise, and investigating network traffic.
Topic 2	• Investigating Web Attacks: This module focuses on analyzing web application attacks through server logs and detecting malicious activities targeting web servers and applications.

Topic 3	• 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 4	• Investigating Email Crimes: This module covers the basics of email systems and the process of investigating suspicious emails to identify potential cybercrime evidence.
Topic 5	• 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 6	• 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 7	• 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 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	• 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 (Q54-Q59):

NEW QUESTION # 54
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. ifconfig
- B. ipconfig
- C. PsLoggedOn
- D. PsList

Answer: B

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 # 55
Bob, a forensic investigator, was instructed to review a Windows machine and identify any anonymous activities performed using it. In this process, Bob used the command "netstat -ano" to view all the active connections in the system and determined that the connections established by the Tor browser were closed.
Which of the following states of the connections established by Tor indicates that the Tor browser is closed?

- A. CLOSE_WAIT
- B. TIME_WAIT
- C. ESTABLISHED
- D. LISTENING

Answer: B

Explanation:
In Windows network forensics,netstat -anois commonly used to correlateTCP connection stateswithprocess identifiers (PIDs)to understand which application created or used a connection. When Tor Browser is actively communicating, outbound circuits typically appear asESTABLISHEDconnections to Tor relays (entry/guard nodes) or local loopback endpoints used by Tor components. After the browser is closed and the application tears down connections, Windows TCP/IP behavior often leaves recently closed sockets inTIME_WAIT.
TIME_WAITis a normal TCP state that appears after a connection has been actively closed. It exists to ensure delayed packets from the old session are not misinterpreted as belonging to a new session and to allow proper retransmission of the final ACK if needed. From an investigative standpoint, seeing Tor-related endpoints transition from ESTABLISHED toTIME_WAITstrongly indicates the sessions were terminated and the application is no longer maintaining live network traffic.
By contrast,CLOSE_WAITusually means the remote side has closed but the local application has not fully closed its socket yet,LISTENINGindicates a service waiting for inbound connections, andESTABLISHEDmeans the session is still active.
Therefore,TIME_WAIT (B)best indicates Tor Browser connections have been closed.

NEW QUESTION # 56
Bob, a forensic specialist at a newly established NGO, discovered a security loophole in the NGO's web application, which unintentionally reveals early enrolled NGO members' biodata to attackers. Bob immediately employed a content filtering mechanism to protect all the NGO's data sources and prevent further damage.
Identify the web application threat identified by Bob in the above scenario.

- A. Information leakage
- B. Buffer overflow
- C. Authentication hijacking
- D. Cookie poisoning

Answer: A

Explanation:
The scenario describes a web application thatunintentionally reveals sensitive member biodatato attackers.
This is a classic case ofinformation leakage, where confidential or private data becomes exposed due to poor access control, improper output handling, verbose error messages, misconfigured endpoints, insecure direct object references, or unintended exposure through pages, APIs, backups, or logs. In forensic and web security documentation, information leakage is defined by theunauthorized disclosure of data, even if the attacker does not alter the system. The key indicator here is that the application is "revealing" biodata-meaning confidentiality is breached.
Bob's response-using acontent filtering mechanism-also aligns with mitigating data exposure. Content filtering can prevent sensitive fields from being returned, mask personally identifiable information, restrict responses based on user role, and sanitize outputs before they leave the server.
The other options do not match the described impact.Buffer overflowis a low-level memory corruption vulnerability, typically associated with native code execution rather than accidental biodata exposure.
Authentication hijackinginvolves taking over sessions/credentials, andcookie poisoninginvolves manipulating cookie values to gain privileges or alter behavior-neither is explicitly indicated. Therefore, the identified threat isInformation leakage (B).

NEW QUESTION # 57
Which of the following tools helps forensic experts analyze user activity in the Microsoft Edge browser?

- A. ChromeHistoryView
- B. BrowsingHistoryView
- C. MZCacheView
- D. MZHistoryView

Answer: B

Explanation:
In Windows forensics, analyzingMicrosoft Edgeuser activity commonly involves extracting and correlating browser artifacts such asvisited URLs, visit counts, timestamps, download references, and cached content indicators. A practical forensic approach is to use a tool that canparse and normalize history artifacts across multiple browsers, because investigations often require comparing activity between Edge and other installed browsers on the same workstation.BrowsingHistoryViewis designed specifically for that purpose: it aggregates browsing history from different browsers and presents it in a unified timeline-style view, which supports rapid triage and cross-validation of user activity.
By contrast,MZHistoryViewandMZCacheVieware associated withMozilla-family artifacts(history and cache), making them appropriate for Firefox-related examinations rather than Edge.ChromeHistoryViewis specialized forGoogle Chromehistory databases and does not target Edge artifacts as its primary source. In forensic workflow terms, a multi-browser history tool is valuable because it helps identify patterns such as repeated access to specific domains, time windows of browsing activity, and correlation with other Windows artifacts (prefetch, jump lists,

NEW QUESTION # 58
Which of the following measures is defined as the time to move read or write disc heads from one point to another on the disk?

- A. Access time
- B. Seek time
- C. Mean time
- D. Delay time

Answer: B

Explanation:
Seek timeis the specific performance measure that describes how long a hard disk drive's actuator takes tomove the read/write heads across the plattersfrom the current track (cylinder) to the target track where the requested data resides. In traditional magnetic HDDs, the heads must be physically repositioned before any sector can be read or written, making seek time a core component of mechanical latency.
Digital forensics materials emphasize understanding this distinction because HDD mechanical behavior affectsacquisition duration, the feasibility of repeated scans, and why imaging or carving operations can take longer on fragmented media. It also helps explain why solid-state drives (SSDs), which have no moving heads, do not have seek time in the same sense and therefore behave differently during large-scale reads.
The other choices are broader or unrelated:access timetypically refers to thetotal time to retrieve data, commonly combiningseek time + rotational latency + transfer time.Delay timeis not the standard term for head movement in disk performance definitions.Mean timeis incomplete as written and is usually part of reliability metrics like mean time between failures, not head positioning. Therefore, the correct measure for head movement time isSeek time (C).

NEW QUESTION # 59
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