

Pass Guaranteed Quiz 2026 312-49v11: Pass-Sure Latest Braindumps Computer Hacking Forensic Investigator (CHFI-v11) Book



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EC-COUNCIL 312-49v11 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Section	Objectives
Linux and Mac Forensics	- Linux Forensics • 1. Mac Forensics
Malware Forensics	- Malware Analysis • 1. Static and Dynamic Analysis • 2. Ransomware Analysis
Computer Forensics Investigation Process	- Forensic Investigation Process and its Importance • 1. Pre-Investigation Phase • 2. First Response • 3. Post-Investigation Phase • 4. Investigation Phase
Mobile Forensics	- Android and iOS Forensics • 1. Mobile Forensic Acquisition
Data Acquisition and Duplication	- Data Acquisition • 1. Data Duplication • 2. Data Acquisition Formats • 3. Validation of Data Acquisition

Email and Social Media Forensics	- Email Forensics 1. Social Media Forensics
IoT Forensics	- IoT Concepts 1. IoT Forensic Challenges
Dark Web Forensics	- Dark Web Concepts 1. Tor Browser Forensics
Defeating Anti-Forensics Techniques	- Anti-Forensics Techniques 1. Data Sanitization 2. Steganography 3. Password Cracking
Computer Forensics in Today's World	- Fundamentals of Computer Forensics 1. Laws and Legal Compliance in Computer Forensics 2. Forensic Readiness 3. Role of Various Processes and Technologies in Computer Forensics 4. Standards and Best Practices Related to Computer Forensics 5. Challenges Faced in Investigating Cybercrimes 6. Roles and Responsibilities of a Forensic Investigator 7. Cybercrimes and their Investigation Procedures 8. Digital Evidence and eDiscovery
Web Attack Forensics	- Web Application Forensics 1. Server Logs 2. Investigating Web Attacks
Cloud Forensics	- Cloud Computing Concepts 1. AWS, Azure, and Google Cloud Forensics 2. Cloud Forensic Challenges
Understanding Hard Disks and File Systems	- Hard Disks 1. File Systems 2. Windows, Linux, and Macintosh Boot Processes 3. File System Analysis
Network Forensics	- Network Traffic 1. Event Correlation 2. Wireless Network Forensics
Windows Forensics	- Windows Registry 1. Windows Memory and Artifacts 2. Windows File Systems 3. Event Logs

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EC-COUNCIL Computer Hacking Forensic Investigator (CHFI-v11) Sample Questions (Q453-Q458):

NEW QUESTION # 453

Laura, a CHFI certified investigator, has been brought in to investigate a major incident at a software development company. A disgruntled employee had injected malicious code into several core products, causing significant damage to the company's reputation and bottom line. Laura had to decide the best way to gather evidence from the suspect's heavily used workstation, which has been running continuously for weeks and may contain critical evidence in RAM. What data acquisition strategy should Laura adopt to maximize the evidence gathered?

- A. Remote acquisition over the network.
- **B. Live acquisition from the running workstation.**
- C. Dead acquisition after shutting down the workstation.
- D. Copying key files to an external storage device.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Option D is the strongest answer because the workstation has been running continuously for weeks and may contain critical evidence in RAM. CHFI emphasizes the importance of live acquisition when a running system may hold volatile artifacts such as memory-resident malware, open sessions, unsaved work, active processes, encryption keys, or network connections. In this scenario, shutting the system down would likely destroy some of the most valuable evidence.

A live acquisition allows the examiner to preserve memory and other transient data before moving on to broader collection steps. This is particularly important in a case involving malicious code injection, where evidence may exist only in RAM, temporary locations, or active process space. Because the workstation is heavily used and active, live acquisition maximizes the amount of evidence that can be preserved at the time of collection.

Option A sacrifices volatile evidence. B is incomplete and not forensically comprehensive. C may be useful in some environments but is less appropriate than a direct live acquisition from the running system. Therefore, the best CHFI-aligned strategy is live acquisition from the running workstation.

NEW QUESTION # 454

During a digital forensic investigation into a suspect's Android device, a forensic expert is tasked with extracting Chrome artifacts such as browsing history, cookies, and cached data. The suspect may have used Chrome for browsing activities related to a cybercrime, and the investigator needs a tool that can efficiently extract this type of information from the device. Which of the following tools can assist the investigator in extracting these Chrome artifacts from an Android device?

- **A. Magnet AXIOM**
- B. LOIC
- C. DroidSheep
- D. Orbot Proxy

Answer: A

Explanation:

Under the CHFI v11 Mobile and IoT Forensics domain, investigators are required to extract and analyze application-level artifacts from mobile devices to reconstruct user activity. Web browsers such as Google Chrome store valuable forensic data on Android devices, including browsing history, cookies, cached files, saved form data, session tokens, and timestamps, which can be critical in cybercrime investigations.

Magnet AXIOM is a comprehensive digital forensics platform explicitly supported and referenced in CHFI v11 for mobile device

forensic analysis. It is capable of performing logical and file system extractions from Android devices and includes built-in parsers for Chrome artifacts. Magnet AXIOM can automatically locate Chrome databases (such as History, Cookies, and cache directories), decode SQLite databases, and present the extracted data in a forensically structured and timeline-based view. This makes it highly effective for correlating browser activity with other evidence.

The other tools listed are not suitable for this task. LOIC is a network stress-testing/DoS tool, Orbot Proxy is used to route traffic through the Tor network, and DroidSheep is a network sniffing tool for session hijacking.

None of these tools are designed for forensic extraction or analysis of browser artifacts from Android devices.

Therefore, in alignment with CHFI v11 Mobile and IoT Forensics objectives, the correct and most suitable tool for extracting Chrome artifacts from an Android device is Magnet AXIOM, making Option D the correct answer.

NEW QUESTION # 455

Williamson is a forensic investigator. While investigating a case of data breach at a company, he is maintaining a document that records details such as the forensic processes applied on the collected evidence, particulars of people handling it, the dates and times when it is being handled, and the place of storage of the evidence. What do you call this document?

- A. Log book
- **B. Chain of custody**
- C. Authorization form
- D. Consent form

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 456

When the operating system marks cluster as used, but does not allocate them to any file, such clusters are known as _____.

- A. Empty clusters
- B. Bad clusters
- **C. Lost clusters**
- D. Unused clusters

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 457

Select the tool appropriate for finding the dynamically linked lists of an application or malware.

- A. SysAnalyzer
- **B. Dependency Walker**
- C. ResourcesExtract
- D. PEiD

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 458

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