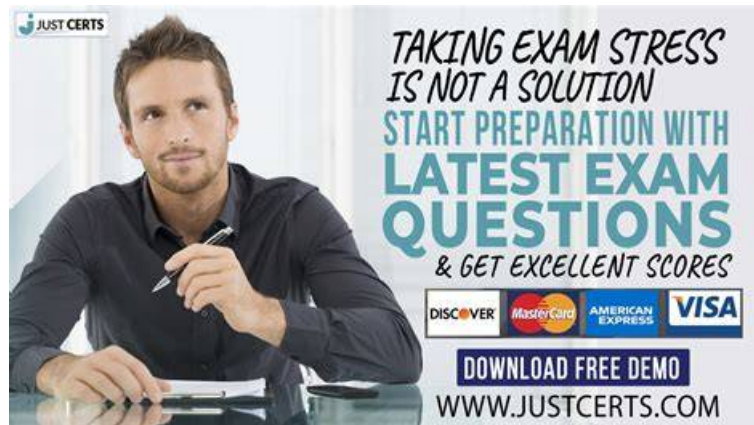


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Topic	Details
Topic 1	Investigating Web Attacks: This module focuses on analyzing web application attacks through server logs and detecting malicious activities targeting web servers and applications.
Topic 2	Network Forensics: This module introduces network forensic concepts, including event correlation, analyzing network logs, identifying indicators of compromise, and investigating network traffic.
Topic 3	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 4	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.
Topic 5	Windows Forensics: This module covers forensic investigation in Windows systems, including analysis of memory, registry data, browser artifacts, and file metadata to identify system and user activities.
Topic 6	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 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	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.

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EC-COUNCIL EC-Council Digital Forensics Essentials (DFE) Sample Questions (Q56-Q61):

NEW QUESTION # 56

Below are the elements included in the order of volatility for a typical computing system as per the RFC 3227 guidelines for evidence collection and archiving.

Archival media

Remote logging and monitoring data related to the target system

Routing table, process table, kernel statistics, and memory

Registers and processor cache

Physical configuration and network topology

Disk or other storage media

Temporary system files

Identify the correct sequence of order of volatility from the most to least volatile for a typical system.

- A. 4-->3-->7-->1-->2-->5-->6
- B. 4-->3-->7-->6-->2-->5-->1
- C. 2-->1-->4-->3-->6-->5-->7
- D. 7-->5-->4-->3-->2-->6-->1

Answer: B

Explanation:

RFC 3227's "order of volatility" principle guides responders to collect the most perishable evidence first because some data can disappear immediately when power is lost, processes terminate, or the system state changes during response actions. The most volatile items are CPU registers and processor cache (4) because they change continuously at instruction speed and are lost instantly on shutdown or context switching. Next are routing table, process table, kernel statistics, and memory (3) because live RAM contents and active system tables can change within seconds and are lost if the machine is powered off or rebooted.

After volatile memory, temporary system files (7) are collected because they are frequently overwritten or cleaned by the OS, users, or malware. Then come disk or other storage media (6) which is more persistent but still subject to modification, log rotation, and overwriting through normal activity; hence imaging should occur before extensive interaction.

Less volatile still are remote logging and monitoring data (2) since they may persist off-host, but can be rotated or altered by retention policies. Physical configuration and network topology (5) generally changes less frequently and can often be re-documented later.

Finally, archival media (1) is the least volatile because it is typically write-once or preserved storage. Thus the correct sequence is 4#3#7#6#2#5#1 (Option B).

NEW QUESTION # 57

Which of the following acts was passed by the U.S. Congress in 2002 to protect investors from the possibility of fraudulent accounting activities by corporations?

- A. General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR)
- B. The Electronic Communications Privacy Act
- C. Sarbanes-Oxley Act (SOX)
- D. Information Privacy Act 2014

Answer: C

Explanation:

The Sarbanes-Oxley Act (SOX) was enacted by the U.S. Congress in 2002 in response to major corporate accounting scandals and was specifically designed to protect investors by improving the accuracy, reliability, and integrity of corporate disclosures and financial reporting. SOX strengthens governance and accountability by requiring executive management (notably the CEO and CFO) to certify the correctness of financial statements and by mandating stronger internal controls over financial reporting. From a digital forensics and compliance perspective, SOX is closely tied to the need for reliable audit trails, proper records retention, and demonstrable control over systems that store or process financial data. Investigators frequently rely on SOX-driven logging, access controls, and change management records to determine who accessed financial systems, what changes were made, and whether those actions align with authorized procedures.

The other options do not match the question's purpose or jurisdiction: the Electronic Communications Privacy Act addresses interception and access to electronic communications, GDPR is an EU data protection regulation (not a 2002 U.S. act focused on investor protection), and "Information Privacy Act 2014" is not the 2002 U.S. corporate anti-fraud legislation. Therefore, the correct answer is Sarbanes-Oxley Act (SOX) (C).

NEW QUESTION # 58

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

Answer: A

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 # 59

Jack, a forensic investigator, was appointed by an organization to perform a security audit on a Linux system.

In this process, Jack collected information about the present status of the system and listed all the applications running on various ports to detect malicious programs.

Which of the following commands can help Jack determine any programs/processes associated with open ports?

- A. netstat -i
- B. ip r
- C. netstat -tulpn
- D. netstat -rn

Answer: C

Explanation:

On Linux, a key step in a forensic triage or security audit is mapping open/listening ports to the owning processes so investigators can identify suspicious services (backdoors, unauthorized daemons, rogue remote-access tools) and correlate them with binaries, users, startup mechanisms, and timestamps. The command `netstat -tulpn` is designed for exactly this purpose. In this switch set: `-t` limits output to TCP sockets, `-u` includes UDP sockets, `-l` shows only listening sockets (open ports awaiting connections), `-p` displays the owning process name and PID, and `-n` prevents name resolution by showing numeric IP addresses and ports (faster and avoids altering evidence via DNS queries). This combination yields a concise list of active listening ports and the processes bound to them, which is highly valuable for detecting unexpected services and attributing network exposure to a specific executable.

The other options do not provide process-to-port attribution: netstat -i shows interface statistics, ip r shows the routing table, and netstat -rn displays the routing table in numeric form. Therefore, the correct command is netstat -tulpn(D).

NEW QUESTION # 60

Given below are different steps involved in event correlation.

Event masking

Event aggregation

Root cause analysis

Event filtering

Identify the correct sequence of steps involved in event correlation.

- A. 2-->4-->3-->1
- B. 1-->3-->2-->4
- C. 1-->3-->4-->2
- D. 2-->1-->4-->3

Answer: D

Explanation:

In event correlation (as applied in SOC/SIEM-driven investigations), the workflow typically starts by reducing complexity and normalizing what "one incident" looks like before attempting conclusions about causality. Event aggregation (2) is performed early to combine multiple low-level, related events (for example repeated authentication failures, repeated firewall denies, or multiple IDS hits for the same signature) into higher-level

"grouped" records. This prevents analysts from treating every raw log line as a separate incident and makes correlation computationally and operationally feasible.

Next, event masking (1) suppresses events that are already known to be irrelevant or repetitive in a way that does not add investigative value (for example, routine scheduled scans, approved admin tools, or duplicate alerts already represented in the aggregated set). After masking, event filtering (4) further removes remaining noise using rules, thresholds, whitelists, time windows, or relevance criteria (scope, asset criticality, and known-benign sources), leaving a cleaner dataset that represents probable security-relevant activity.

Only after the dataset is consolidated and noise-reduced does root cause analysis (3) become reliable, because RCA depends on a clear chain of correlated events to identify the initiating action and propagation path.

Hence the correct sequence is 2 # 1 # 4 # 3 (Option B).

NEW QUESTION # 61

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