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EC-COUNCIL Computer Hacking Forensic Investigator (CHFI-v11) Sample Questions (Q35-Q40):

NEW QUESTION # 35

Digital photography helps in correcting the perspective of the Image which Is used In taking the measurements of the evidence. Snapshots of the evidence and incident-prone areas need to be taken to help in the forensic process. Is digital photography accepted as evidence in the court of law?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 36

In a sophisticated cloud attack, assailants strategically deploy virtual machines (VMs) in close proximity to target servers. Leveraging shared physical resources, they execute side-channel attacks, extracting sensitive data through timing vulnerabilities. Subsequently, they exploit stolen credentials to impersonate legitimate users, posing a grave security risk. How do attackers compromise cloud

security by exploiting the proximity of virtual machines (VMs) to target servers?

- A. Application Layer Exploitation for SQL Injection
- B. Cloud Infrastructure Breach via DNS Hijacking
- C. Targeted VM Overloading for Side-Channel Attacks
- **D. Exploitation of Shared Resources for Side-Channel Attacks**

Answer: D

Explanation:

According to the CHFI v11 Cloud Forensics objectives, cloud environments rely heavily on virtualization, where multiple virtual machines share the same underlying physical hardware such as CPU caches, memory, storage, and network interfaces. Attackers can exploit this shared-resource model by intentionally placing malicious VMs on the same physical host as the victim VM, a technique often referred to as co-residency attacks. Once co-residency is achieved, attackers perform side-channel attacks that analyze indirect indicators such as cache timing, memory access patterns, or CPU usage to infer sensitive information. This scenario precisely describes the exploitation of shared resources for side-channel attacks. Timing vulnerabilities in shared CPU caches or memory buses allow attackers to extract cryptographic keys, credentials, or other sensitive data without directly breaching the target system. After obtaining credentials, attackers may impersonate legitimate users, escalating the impact of the attack. Other options are incorrect because DNS hijacking (Option B) targets name resolution, SQL injection (Option D) operates at the application layer, and VM overloading (Option A) is typically associated with denial-of-service rather than covert data extraction. The CHFI v11 blueprint explicitly addresses cloud computing threats and attacks, emphasizing risks introduced by multi-tenancy, shared infrastructure, and virtualization, making side-channel exploitation a critical forensic and security concern in cloud investigations.

NEW QUESTION # 37

When examining a hard disk without a write-blocker, you should not start windows because Windows will write data to the:

- A. BIOS
- **B. Recycle Bin**
- C. MSDOS.sys
- D. Case files

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 38

Computer security logs contain information about the events occurring within an organization's systems and networks. Application and Web server log files are useful in detecting web attacks.

The source, nature, and time of the attack can be determined by _____ of the compromised system.

- **A. Analyzing log files**
- B. Analyzing hard disk boot records
- C. Analyzing rainbow tables
- D. Analyzing SAM file

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 39

During an investigation, a forensics analyst discovers an unusual increase in outbound network traffic, network traffic traversing on non-standard ports, and multiple failed login attempts on a host system. The analyst also found that certain programs were using these unusual ports, appearing to be legitimate. If these are the primary Indicators of Compromise, what should be the next immediate step in the investigation to contain the intrusion effectively?

- A. Analyzing Uniform Resource Locators for any signs of phishing or spamming activities
- B. Conducting a deep dive into user-agent strings to determine if there is any spoofing of device OS and browser information
- **C. Examining the logs for repeated requests for the same file, indicating a possible exploit attempt**
- D. Enforcing stringent password policies and re-authenticating all users to prevent further login anomalies

Answer: C

