Reliable Digital-Forensics-in-Cybersecurity Exam Blueprint, Free Digital-Forensics-in-Cybersecurity Braindumps

WGU D431 OA DIGITAL FORENSICS IN
CYBERSECURITY DIAGRAM 2025
ACTUAL EXAM COMPLETE EXAM
QUESTIONS WITH DETAILED
VERIFIED ANSWERS (100% CORRECT
ANSWERS) /ALREADY GRADED A+

a proprietary format that is defined by Guidance
Software for use in its tool to store hard drive
images and individual files. It includes a hash of the
file to ensure nothing was changed when it was
copied from the source - ....ANSWER...Encase

A digital forensics investigation suite by AccessData
that runs on Windows Server or server clusters for
faster searching and analysis due to data indexing
when importing evidence - ....ANSWER...Forensic
Toolkit (FTK)

Library and collection of command-line tools
allowing investigation of volume and file system

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Our Digital-Forensics-in-Cybersecurity exam questions have the merits of intelligent application and high-effectiveness to help our clients study more leisurely. If you prepare with our Digital-Forensics-in-Cybersecurity actual exam for 20 to 30 hours, the Digital-Forensics-in-Cybersecurity exam will become a piece of cake in front of you. Not only you will find that to study for the exam is easy, but also the most important is that you will get the most accurate information that you need to pass the Digital-Forensics-in-Cybersecurity Exam.

WGU Digital-Forensics-in-Cybersecurity Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• Domain Evidence Analysis with Forensic Tools: This domain measures skills of Cybersecurity technicians and focuses on analyzing collected evidence using standard forensic tools. It includes reviewing disks, file systems, logs, and system data while following approved investigation processes that ensure accuracy and integrity.
Topic 2	• Domain Recovery of Deleted Files and Artifacts: This domain measures the skills of Digital Forensics Technicians and focuses on collecting evidence from deleted files, hidden data, and system artifacts. It includes identifying relevant remnants, restoring accessible information, and understanding where digital traces are stored within different systems.
Topic 3	• Domain Legal and Procedural Requirements in Digital Forensics: This domain measures the skills of Digital Forensics Technicians and focuses on laws, rules, and standards that guide forensic work. It includes identifying regulatory requirements, organizational procedures, and accepted best practices that ensure an investigation is defensible and properly executed.
Topic 4	• Domain Digital Forensics in Cybersecurity: This domain measures the skills of Cybersecurity technicians and focuses on the core purpose of digital forensics in a security environment. It covers the techniques used to investigate cyber incidents, examine digital evidence, and understand how findings support legal and organizational actions.
Topic 5	• Domain Incident Reporting and Communication: This domain measures the skills of Cybersecurity Analysts and focuses on writing incident reports that present findings from a forensic investigation. It includes documenting evidence, summarizing conclusions, and communicating outcomes to organizational stakeholders in a clear and structured way.

WGU Digital Forensics in Cybersecurity (D431/C840) Course Exam Sample Questions (Q75-Q80):

NEW QUESTION # 75
Which technique allows a cybercriminal to hide information?

- A. Cryptography
- B. Steganography
- C. Steganalysis
- D. Encryption

Answer: B

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
Steganography is the technique of hiding information within another file, message, image, or medium to conceal the existence of the information itself. It differs from encryption in that the data is hidden, not just scrambled.
* Steganalysis is the detection or analysis of hidden data.
* Encryption and cryptography involve scrambling data but do not inherently hide its existence.

NIST and digital forensics guidelines define steganography as the art of concealed writing or data hiding, used by criminals to evade detection.

NEW QUESTION # 76

An organization has identified a system breach and has collected volatile data from the system.
Which evidence type should be collected next?

- A. Running processes
- B. File timestamps
- C. Temporary data
- D. Network connections

Answer: D

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
In incident response, after collecting volatile data (such as contents of RAM), the next priority is often to collect network-related evidence such as active network connections. Network connections can reveal ongoing communications, attacker activity, command and control channels, or data exfiltration paths.
* Running processes and temporary data are also volatile but typically collected simultaneously or immediately after volatile memory.
* File timestamps relate to non-volatile data and are collected later after volatile data acquisition to preserve evidence integrity.
* This sequence is supported by NIST SP 800-86 and SANS Incident Handler's Handbook which emphasize the volatility of evidence and recommend capturing network state immediately after memory.

NEW QUESTION # 77

The following line of code is an example of how to make a forensic copy of a suspect drive:
dd if=/dev/mem of=/evidence/image.memory1
Which operating system should be used to run this command?

- A. MacOS
- B. Linux
- C. Windows
- D. Unix

Answer: B

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
The 'dd' command is a Unix/Linux utility used to perform low-level copying of data, including forensic imaging. It allows bit-for-bit copying of drives or memory, making it a common tool in Linux-based forensic environments.
* Windows does not natively support 'dd'; similar imaging tools are used there.
* The command syntax and file paths indicate Linux/Unix usage.
Reference:Digital forensics training and NIST SP 800-101 mention 'dd' as a reliable imaging tool in Linux forensic workflows.

NEW QUESTION # 78

Which policy is included in the CAN-SPAM Act?

- A. Email sender must provide a method for recipients to opt out of future emails without charge
- B. Email sender must verify the recipient's consent before sending
- C. Email sender must include recipient IP address in the email header
- D. Email sender must encrypt all outgoing emails

Answer: A

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
The CAN-SPAM Act requires that commercial emails include a clear and conspicuous mechanism allowing recipients to opt out of receiving future emails. This opt-out method cannot require payment or additional steps that would discourage recipients.

* The act aims to reduce unsolicited commercial emails and spam.
* Compliance is critical for lawful email marketing and forensic investigations involving email misuse.
Reference:U.S. federal law and cybersecurity policies reference CAN-SPAM provisions for email communications.

NEW QUESTION # 79

How should a forensic scientist obtain the network configuration from a Windows PC before seizing it from a crime scene?

- A. By opening the Network and Sharing Center
- B. By rebooting the computer into safe mode
- C. By using the ipconfig command from a command prompt on the computer
- D. By checking the system properties

Answer: C

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
The ipconfig command executed at a Windows command prompt displays detailed network configuration information such as IP addresses, subnet masks, and default gateways. Collecting this information prior to seizure preserves volatile evidence relevant to the investigation.
* Documenting network settings supports the understanding of the suspect system's connectivity at the time of seizure.
* NIST recommends capturing volatile data (including network configuration) before shutting down or disconnecting a suspect machine.
Reference:NIST SP 800-86 and forensic best practices recommend gathering volatile evidence using system commands like ipconfig.

NEW QUESTION # 80

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