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EC-COUNCIL EC-Council Digital Forensics Essentials (DFE) Sample Questions (Q26-Q31):

NEW QUESTION # 26

Williams, a forensic specialist, was tasked with performing a static malware analysis on a suspect system in an organization. For this purpose, Williams used an automated tool to perform a string search and saved all the identified strings in a text file. After analyzing the strings, he determined all the harmful actions that were performed by malware.

Identify the tool employed by Williams in the above scenario.

- A. ResourcesExtract
- B. Snagit
- C. Ezvid

- D. R-Drive Image

Answer: A

Explanation:

In static malware analysis, one of the quickest ways to infer capability is to extract and review strings embedded in a binary. Strings frequently reveal command-and-control domains/IPs, mutex names, file paths, registry keys, user-agent values, suspicious commands (PowerShell/cmd), API names, error messages, encryption markers, and configuration fragments. Investigators often use automated utilities to extract these readable artifacts and export them to a text file for later triage, keyword searching, and correlation with other evidence (network logs, endpoint telemetry, and threat intel).

Among the provided options, Resource Extract best matches this workflow. It is designed to extract embedded content from executable files—particularly Windows PE resources—and can export extracted textual items (including resource strings/strings tables and related embedded text) into external files for analysis. This aligns with "performed a string search and saved all the identified strings in a text file." The other choices do not fit: R-Drive Image is a disk imaging/backup tool; Ezvidis for screen recording; and Snagit is for screenshots/screen capture. They do not perform automated extraction of strings from malware binaries as a static-analysis step. Therefore, the correct answer is Resource Extract (B).

NEW QUESTION # 27

In which of the following attacks does an attacker trick high-profile executives such as CEOs, CFOs, politicians, and celebrities to reveal critical corporate and personal information through email or website spoofing?

- A. Whaling
- B. Spimming
- C. Smishing
- D. Identity fraud

Answer: A

Explanation:

The scenario describes a targeted social-engineering attack aimed specifically at high-profile individuals (CEOs, CFOs, politicians, celebrities) and uses email or website spoofing to deceive them into disclosing sensitive information. In digital forensics and incident response documentation, this is most accurately categorized as whaling, a specialized form of phishing that focuses on "big targets" (often called "high-value targets" or "VIPs"). Whaling campaigns typically use highly tailored pretexts (e.g., legal subpoenas, board communications, invoice/payment requests, HR or executive directives) and may include spoofed sender domains, look-alike websites, or fraudulent login pages to harvest credentials and confidential corporate data.

Because executives often have access to financial systems, strategic documents, and privileged communications, attackers concentrate effort on realism and personalization, making whaling distinct from broad, generic phishing.

By contrast, smishing is phishing conducted via SMS/text messages, spimming is spam over instant messaging platforms, and identity fraud is a broader category involving impersonation/misuse of personal data but does not specifically denote the executive-targeted spoofing technique described. Therefore, the attack type in the question is Whaling (A).

NEW QUESTION # 28

Which of the following techniques is defined as the art of hiding data "behind" other data without the target's knowledge, thereby hiding the existence of the message itself?

- A. Artifact wiping
- B. Program packer
- C. Steganography
- D. Password cracking

Answer: C

Explanation:

Steganography is the technique of concealing a message within another seemingly harmless carrier (such as an image, audio file, video, or document) so that the existence of the hidden message is not apparent to an observer. Digital forensics references distinguish steganography from encryption: encryption scrambles content but usually leaves visible indicators that protected data exists (ciphertext), while steganography aims to make the communication look ordinary, reducing suspicion. In practice, steganographic methods often embed data into redundant or less perceptible parts of the carrier, such as modifying least significant bits in pixel values, altering frequency components in audio, or inserting data into metadata or unused file structures.

The other options do not match the definition. Password cracking is an access technique to recover authentication secrets, not a concealment method. Artifact wiping is an anti-forensics method intended to remove traces (logs, files, slack space remnants), but it does not "hide behind" other data—it destroys or overwrites evidence. Program packers compress/obfuscate executables to hinder static analysis and detection, but they still produce an executable whose presence is evident; they do not primarily hide messages inside benign files. Therefore, the described "hiding the existence of the message itself" corresponds to Steganography (C).

NEW QUESTION # 29

David, a cybercriminal, targeted a community and initiated anti-social campaigns online. In this process, he used a layer of the web that allowed him to maintain anonymity during the campaign.

Which of the following layers of the web allowed David to hide his presence during the anti-social campaign?

- A. Deep Web
- **B. Dark Web**
- C. Surface Web
- D. World Wide Web

Answer: B

Explanation:

The layer of the web most associated with maintaining anonymity for users and services is the Dark Web. In digital forensics terminology, the Dark Web refers to services hosted on overlay networks (such as Tor hidden services) that are not indexed by standard search engines and are typically accessible only through specialized software and configurations. Its core characteristic is that it is deliberately designed to reduce traceability by routing traffic through multiple relays and separating identifying information (like the user's real IP address) from the destination. This makes attribution and geolocation significantly harder using traditional network logs alone, which is why adversaries often choose it to conduct covert communications, host content, or coordinate campaigns.

By contrast, the Surface Web (the regular, indexed portion of the web) is generally reachable through normal browsers and is easier to monitor and attribute using conventional ISP, server, and platform logs. "World Wide Web" is a general term for web content accessed via HTTP/HTTPS and does not specifically imply anonymity. The Deep Web refers to content not indexed by search engines (e.g., webmail, databases, authenticated portals), but it is not inherently anonymizing—many deep web resources are simply private or access-controlled. Therefore, the layer enabling David to hide his presence is the Dark Web (C).

NEW QUESTION # 30

Which of the following MAC forensic data components saves file information and related events using a token with a binary structure?

- A. Command-line inputs
- B. User account
- **C. Basic Security Module**
- D. Kexts

Answer: C

Explanation:

On macOS, the Basic Security Module (BSM) provides the system's audit framework, which records security-relevant activity such as file access, process execution, authentication events, privilege changes, and other system calls. A key forensic characteristic of BSM auditing is that events are written as binary audit records composed of "tokens." Each token represents a structured piece of the event (for example: subject/user identity, process ID, command arguments, path, return value, timestamps), and tokens are assembled into complete audit records. Because these audit logs are binary and tokenized, they are compact, consistent, and designed for reliable parsing and evidentiary reconstruction—important when building timelines of file-related actions and attributing them to specific users and processes.

The other options do not match the "binary token" description. Command-line inputs may be stored in shell history files but are plain text and not tokenized binary audit records. User account artifacts (e.g., directory services, plist files) describe identities and settings, not tokenized event logs. Kexts (kernel extensions) are drivers/modules; while they can affect system behavior, they are not the macOS component that stores file

/event records in a binary token format. Therefore, the correct answer is Basic Security Module (C).

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