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EC-COUNCIL 112-57 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 2	• Malware Forensics: This module introduces malware investigation techniques, including static and dynamic analysis, and examining system and network behavior to understand malicious activity.
Topic 3	• Network Forensics: This module introduces network forensic concepts, including event correlation, analyzing network logs, identifying indicators of compromise, and investigating network traffic.
Topic 4	• 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 5	• 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 6	• Investigating Web Attacks: This module focuses on analyzing web application attacks through server logs and detecting malicious activities targeting web servers and applications.

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	• Investigating Email Crimes: This module covers the basics of email systems and the process of investigating suspicious emails to identify potential cybercrime evidence.
Topic 9	• Understanding Hard Disks and File Systems: This module covers disk structures, types of storage drives, and operating system boot processes. It also explains how investigators analyze file systems and recover deleted data.
Topic 10	• 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.

112-57 New Practice Questions & 112-57 Passleader Review

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EC-COUNCIL EC-Council Digital Forensics Essentials (DFE) Sample Questions (Q10-Q15):

NEW QUESTION # 10
Which of the following Tor relay nodes in the Tor circuit is designed to transfer data in an encrypted format?

- A. Middle relay
- B. Exit relay
- C. Entry relay
- D. Guard relay

Answer: A

Explanation:
In a standard Tor circuit, a client typically builds a three-hop path:Entry/Guard # Middle # Exit. Tor uses onion routing, where the client wraps the payload in multiple encryption layers-one for each hop. Each relay removes (decrypts) only its own layer to learn thenext hop, but not the complete route or the original payload in the clear. Themiddle relayis specifically positioned toforward traffic between the entry/guard and the exit while it remains onion-encrypted end-to-end within the Tor network. Because it neither connects to the user's local network (like the entry/guard) nor to the public destination (like the exit), its primary role isencrypted transit/forwarding, helping break the linkage between source and destination. By contrast, theexit relayis where traffic leaves Tor; unless the application layer uses TLS/HTTPS, the exit may deliver data to the destination inunencryptedform on the open Internet. Theentry/guardprotects against certain traffic-correlation risks by being stable, but it is not uniquely "the" encrypted-transfer node. Therefore, the best single answer isMiddle relay (D).

NEW QUESTION # 11
Below is the syntax of a command-line utility that displays active TCP connections and ports on which the computer is listening.
netstat [-a] [-e] [-n] [-o] [-p Protocol] [-r] [-s] [Interval]
Identify the netstat parameter that displays active TCP connections and includes the process ID (PID) for each connection.

- A. [-n]
- B. [-s]
- C. [-a]

- D. [-o]

Answer: D

Explanation:
In Windows forensics and incident response, investigators often need to linknetwork activity(remote IPs, ports, connection states) to theresponsible processto determine whether traffic is legitimate or associated with malware, unauthorized tools, or data exfiltration. The Windowsnetstatutility can enumerate current TCP connections and listening ports, but the key flag that enables attribution to a running program is-o. The-o parameter instructs netstat to include theOwning Process ID (PID)with each connection or listening socket.
Once the PID is known, examiners can correlate it with process listings (e.g., Task Manager,tasklist, memory forensics output) to identify the executable name, path, user context, and parent process-critical steps in reconstructing attacker behavior and persistence.
The other options do not provide PID mapping:-nshows addresses and ports in numeric form (useful for speed and to avoid DNS lookups),-adisplays all connections and listening ports but without PID attribution by itself, and-sshows protocol statistics rather than per-connection ownership. Therefore, the parameter that shows active connectionsandincludes the PID for each is[-o](Option C).

NEW QUESTION # 12
Below are the various steps involved in an email crime investigation.
1.Acquiring the email data
2.Analyzing email headers
3.Examining email messages
4.Recovering deleted email messages
5.Seizing the computer and email accounts
6.Retrieving email headers
What is the correct sequence of steps involved in the investigation of an email crime?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
In an email crime investigation, the workflow should begin withseizing the computer and email accounts (5)to preserve evidence and prevent alteration, deletion, or continued misuse. This includes securing endpoints and ensuring account access is maintained under proper authority. Next, investigators proceed withacquiring the email data (1)using forensic methods (logical export, mailbox acquisition, or forensic imaging of local mail stores) to maintain integrity and chain of custody.
Once the data is preserved, investigatorsexamine email messages (3)to identify relevant communications, context, attachments, and indicators of fraud, harassment, data leakage, or impersonation. After identifying emails of interest, investigatorsretrieve email headers (6)(full headers, not just what the mail client displays) because headers contain routing metadata required for attribution and timeline reconstruction. They thenanalyze email headers (2)to interpret fields such as Received lines, Message-ID, originating IP clues (where applicable), sending infrastructure, and authentication results, which helps determine spoofing, relay paths, and sender legitimacy. Finally, theyrecover deleted email messages (4)from mail stores, server-side retention, or unallocated space to restore missing evidence. This sequence matches optionA.

NEW QUESTION # 13
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-->1-->4-->3
- B. 1-->3-->2-->4
- C. 2-->4-->3-->1
- D. 1-->3-->4-->2

Answer: A

Explanation:
In event correlation (as applied in SOC/SIEM-driven investigations), the workflow typically starts byreducing complexityandnormalizing what "one incident" looks likebefore 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 doesroot 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 is2 # 1 # 4 # 3 (Option B).

NEW QUESTION # 14
Sam, a digital forensic expert, is working on a case related to file tampering in a system at the administrative department of an organization. In this process, Sam started performing the following steps to analyze the acquired data to draw conclusions related to the case.
1.Analyze the file content for data usage.
2.Analyze the date and time of file creation and modification.
3.Find the users associated with file creation, access, and file modification.
4.Determine the physical storage location of the file.
5.Generate a timeline.
6.Identify the root cause of the incident.
Identify the type of analysis performed by Sam in the above scenario.

- A. Case analysis
- B. Search and seizure
- C. Reporting
- D. Data analysis

Answer: D

Explanation:
The listed actions describe theexamination and interpretation of acquired evidence, which aligns withdata analysisin the digital forensics investigation process. After collection and acquisition, examiners analyze evidence by validating what the data contains (file content and usage), interpretingMAC times(creation
/modification and related timestamps), attributing actions tousers and accounts(who created, accessed, or modified the file), and determiningwhere the file resides physically/logicallyon storage (path, volume, clusters
/blocks, and whether it appears in allocated/unallocated areas). Generating atimelineis a core analytical task used to correlate file events with system activity and other artifacts to reconstruct sequence and intent. Finally,
"identify the root cause of the incident" represents the analytical conclusion derived from correlating artifacts and timeline events.
The other choices do not match the described work.Search and seizureis the legal/field activity of locating and securing evidence sources, not interpreting artifacts.Reportingis the documentation phase after analysis, where findings and methods are written up.Case analysisis broader and can include overall strategy and interpretation, but the question's focus is explicitly on analyzing acquired data and producing forensic conclusions, which isdata analysis.

NEW QUESTION # 15
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