

# Digital-Forensics-in-Cybersecurity Test Vce Free | Valid Digital-Forensics-in-Cybersecurity Test Practice



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

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>

## Valid Digital-Forensics-in-Cybersecurity Test Practice - Digital-Forensics-in-Cybersecurity New Study Questions

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### WGU Digital Forensics in Cybersecurity (D431/C840) Course Exam Sample Questions (Q71-Q76):

#### NEW QUESTION # 71

Which type of storage format should be transported in a special bag to reduce electrostatic interference?

- A. Solid-state drives
- B. Flash drives
- C. Optical discs
- D. Magnetic media

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

Magnetic media such as hard drives and magnetic tapes are sensitive to electrostatic discharge (ESD), which can damage data. They must be transported in anti-static bags or containers to reduce the risk of electrostatic interference.

\* SSDs and flash drives are less vulnerable to ESD but still benefit from proper packaging.

\* Proper handling protocols prevent unintentional data loss or corruption.

Reference:NIST SP 800-101 and forensic evidence handling standards specify anti-static packaging for magnetic storage media.

#### NEW QUESTION # 72

A forensic investigator is acquiring evidence from an iPhone.

What should the investigator ensure before the iPhone is connected to the computer?

- A. That the phone avoids syncing with the computer
- B. That the phone has root privilege
- C. That the phone is in jailbreak mode
- D. That the phone is powered off

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

Before connecting an iPhone to a forensic workstation, the investigator must ensure that the phone does not sync with the computer automatically. Automatic syncing may alter, delete, or overwrite evidence stored on the device or the computer, compromising forensic integrity.

\* Jailbreak mode is not necessary and can complicate forensic analysis.

\* Powering off the device prevents acquisition of volatile data.

\* Root privileges (jailbreak) may aid access but are not mandatory before connection.

NIST mobile device forensic guidelines emphasize disabling automatic sync to preserve data integrity during acquisition.

#### NEW QUESTION # 73

Which technique allows a cybercriminal to hide information?

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

**Answer: A**

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 # 74

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 # 75

On which file does the Windows operating system store hashed passwords?

- A. Kerberos
- B. System
- **C. SAM**
- D. NTUSER.dat

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

Windows stores user account password hashes in the Security Account Manager (SAM) file, located in:

\Windows\System32\config. This file contains encrypted NTLM password hashes that can be extracted with forensic tools for analysis.

\* SAM is critical for authentication evidence.

\* The file is locked when Windows is running and must be acquired via imaging or offline analysis.

\* Kerberos is an authentication protocol, not a password storage file.

Reference: NIST Windows Forensic Analysis documentation identifies the SAM file as the location of hashed credentials.

#### NEW QUESTION # 76

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