Digital-Forensics-in-Cybersecurity Lead2pass Review, Digital-Forensics-in-Cybersecurity Latest Braindumps Sheet

Digital Forensics in Cybersecurity - C840

FAT - correct answer Stores file locations by sector in a file called the file allocation table. This table contains information about which clusters are being used by which particular files and which clusters are free to be used.

NTFS (New Technology File System) - correct answer File system used by Windows NT 4, 2000, XP, Vista, 7, Server 2003, and Server 2008. One major improvement of this system was the increased volume sizes.

Extended file system - correct answer System created specifically for Linux. There have been many versions; the current version is 4.

ReiserFS - correct answer Popular journaling file system, used primarily with Linux. It was the first file system to be included with the standard Linux kernel, and first appeared in kernel version 2.4.1.

The Berkeley Fast File System - correct answer This is also known as the UNIX file system. Uses a bitmap to track free clusters, indicating which clusters are available and which are not.

Data hiding - correct answer Storage of data where an investigator is unlikely to find it.

Data transformation - correct answer Disguising the meaning of information.

Data contraception - correct answer Storage of data where a forensic specialist cannot analyze it.

Data fabrication - correct answer Uses false positives and false leads extensively.

File system alteration - correct answer Corruption of data structures and files that organize data.

Daubert standard - correct answer Any scientific evidence presented in a trial has to have been reviewed and tested by the relevant scientific community. For a computer forensics investigator, that means that

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

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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.

Topic 2	• 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 3	• 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 4	• 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 5	• 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.

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WGU Digital Forensics in Cybersecurity (D431/C840) Course Exam Sample Questions (Q32-Q37):

NEW QUESTION # 32
The chief executive officer (CEO) of a small computer company has identified a potential hacking attack from an outside competitor. Which type of evidence should a forensics investigator use to identify the source of the hack?

- A. Network transaction logs
- B. Email archives
- C. Browser history
- D. File system metadata

Answer: A

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
Network transaction logs capture records of network connections, including source and destination IP addresses, ports, and timestamps. These logs are essential in identifying the attacker's origin and understanding the nature of the intrusion.
* Network logs provide traceability back to the attacker.
* Forensic procedures prioritize collecting network logs to identify unauthorized access.
Reference:NIST SP 800-86 discusses the importance of network logs in digital investigations to attribute cyberattacks.

NEW QUESTION # 33
A forensic investigator needs to know which file type to look for in order to find emails from a specific client.

Which file extension is used by Eudora?

- A. .ost
- B. .pst
- C. .dbx
- D. .mbx

Answer: D

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
Eudora email client uses the.mbxfile extension to store email messages. The.mbxformat stores emails in a mailbox file similar to the standard mbox format used by other email clients.
* .dbxis used by Microsoft Outlook Express.
* .ostand.pstare file types used by Microsoft Outlook.
* Therefore,.mbxis specific to Eudora.
Reference:Digital forensics literature and software documentation clearly indicate Eudora's.mbxfile format as the repository for its email storage.

NEW QUESTION # 34
A USB flash drive was seized as evidence to be entered into a trial.
Which type of evidence is this USB flash drive?

- A. Testimonial
- B. Documentary
- C. Real
- D. Demonstrative

Answer: C

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
Real evidence (also called physical evidence) refers to tangible objects that are involved in the crime or relevant to the investigation. A USB flash drive is physical evidence because it is an actual device containing potentially relevant digital data.
* Documentary evidence refers to written or recorded information, not physical devices.
* Demonstrative evidence is used to illustrate or clarify facts (e.g., models, charts).
* Testimonial evidence is oral or written statements provided by witnesses.
Reference:Digital forensics principles and legal evidentiary classifications (as outlined by NIST and court- admissibility guidelines) clearly categorize physical devices like USB drives as real evidence.

NEW QUESTION # 35
Which tool should a forensic investigator use to determine whether data are leaving an organization through steganographic methods?

- A. MP3Stego
- B. Netstat
- C. Forensic Toolkit (FTK)
- D. Data Encryption Standard (DES)

Answer: B

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
Netstatis a command-line network utility tool used to monitor active network connections, open ports, and network routing tables. In the context of detecting data exfiltration potentially using steganographic methods, netstat can help a forensic investigator identify suspicious or unauthorized network connections through which hidden data may be leaving an organization.
* While netstat itself does not detect steganography within files, it can be used to monitor data flows and connections to external hosts, which is critical for identifying channels where steganographically hidden data could be transmitted.
* Data Encryption Standard (DES)is a cryptographic algorithm, not a forensic tool.
* MP3Stegois a steganography tool for embedding data in MP3 files and is not designed for detection or monitoring.

* Forensic Toolkit (FTK)is a forensic analysis software focused on acquiring and analyzing data from storage devices, not network monitoring.
Reference:NIST Special Publication 800-86 (Guide to Integrating Forensic Techniques into Incident Response) emphasizes the importance of network monitoring tools like netstat during forensic investigations to detect unauthorized data transmissions. Although steganographic detection requires specialized analysis, identifying suspicious network activity is the first step in uncovering covert channels used for data exfiltration.

NEW QUESTION # 36
Which law or guideline lists the four states a mobile device can be in when data is extracted from it?

- A. Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA)
- B. Communications Assistance to Law Enforcement Act (CALEA)
- C. NIST SP 800-72 Guidelines
- D. Electronic Communications Privacy Act (ECPA)

Answer: C

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
NIST Special Publication 800-72 provides guidelines for mobile device forensics and identifies four device states during data extraction: active, idle, powered off, and locked. These states influence how data can be accessed and preserved.
* Understanding these states helps forensic investigators select appropriate acquisition techniques.
* NIST SP 800-72 is a key reference for mobile device forensic methodologies.
Reference:NIST SP 800-72 offers authoritative guidelines on handling mobile device data in forensic investigations.

NEW QUESTION # 37
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