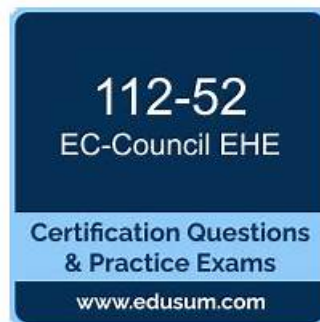


Quiz EC-COUNCIL - High-quality Latest 112-57 Braindumps



Our EC-COUNCIL 112-57 Exam Dumps with the highest quality which consists of all of the key points required for the EC-COUNCIL 112-57 exam can really be considered as the royal road to learning. ValidTorrent has already become a famous brand all over the world in this field since we have engaged in compiling the 112-57 practice materials for more than ten years and have got a fruitful outcome.

We have collected the frequent-tested knowledge into our 112-57 practice materials for your reference according to our experts' years of diligent work. So our 112-57 exam braindumps are triumph of their endeavor. By resorting to our 112-57 practice dumps, we can absolutely reap more than you have imagined before. No only that you will pass your 112-57 Exam for sure, according you will get the certificate, but also you will get more chances to have better jobs and higher salaries.

>> **Latest 112-57 Braindumps** <<

Best 112-57 Practice - 112-57 Exam Tips

A good learning platform should not only have abundant learning resources, but the most intrinsic things are very important, and the most intuitive things to users are also indispensable. The 112-57 test material is professional editorial team, each test product layout and content of proofreading are conducted by experienced professionals who have many years of rich teaching experiences, so by the editor of fine typesetting and strict check, the latest 112-57 exam torrent is presented to each user's page is refreshing, but also ensures the accuracy of all kinds of learning materials is extremely high. Imagine, if you're using a 112-57 practice materials, always appear this or that grammar, spelling errors, such as this will not only greatly affect your mood, but also restricted your learning efficiency. Therefore, good typesetting is essential for a product, especially education products, and the 112-57 test material can avoid these risks very well.

EC-COUNCIL EC-Council Digital Forensics Essentials (DFE) Sample Questions (Q56-Q61):

NEW QUESTION # 56

James, a forensic specialist, was appointed to investigate an incident in an organization. As part of the investigation, James is

attempting to identify whether any external storage devices are connected to the internal systems. For this purpose, he employed a utility to capture the list of all devices connected to the local machine and removed suspicious devices. Identify the tool employed by James in the above scenario.

- A. DriveLetterView
- B. ProcDump
- C. ESEDatabaseView
- D. PromiscDetect

Answer: A

Explanation:

The requirement is to list devices connected to a local Windows machine, specifically to identify external storage devices that may be attached and potentially used for data theft or malware introduction. In Windows forensic practice, investigators often start by enumerating currently mounted volumes and recently connected removable media so they can correlate device presence with suspicious activity timelines and user actions.

DriveLetterView is a utility designed to display the complete mapping of drive letters to storage devices /volumes, including removable drives (USB flash drives, external HDDs), optical media, network-mapped drives, and local partitions. It helps quickly identify what storage devices are present and accessible on the system at the time of inspection, which fits the scenario where James captures a list of connected devices and removes suspicious ones.

The other tools do not match this purpose. ESEDatabaseView is used to inspect Extensible Storage Engine databases, not enumerate attached storage. ProcDump is used for creating process memory dumps for debugging/forensic analysis of processes, not for listing connected drives. PromiscDetect relates to detecting network interfaces in promiscuous mode (packet sniffing), not external storage enumeration. Therefore, the correct tool for identifying connected storage devices is DriveLetterView (C).

NEW QUESTION # 57

Alice and John are close college friends. Alice frequently sends emails to John attaching her pics with friends. One day, Alice sent an email to John describing all the details related to the final year project without specifying the actual purpose. John missed the message as he frequently receives emails from her and did not arrive for a project seminar. Which of the following email fields could Alice have used in the above scenario to highlight the importance of the email?

- A. Bcc
- B. Date
- C. Subject
- D. Cc

Answer: C

Explanation:

The Subject field is the primary email header element used to communicate the purpose and urgency of a message at a glance. Digital forensics training emphasizes that email messages consist of headers (routing and descriptive metadata) and a body (content). Among user-visible header fields, the Subject line is specifically intended to summarize what the email is about, helping recipients prioritize and correctly interpret the message without opening it. In the scenario, John routinely receives casual emails from Alice (often with pictures). When Alice sent a project-related email "without specifying the actual purpose," John treated it like routine mail and overlooked its significance. A clear, descriptive subject such as "Final Year Project Seminar - Attendance Required" would have flagged the message as time-sensitive and different from her usual emails, reducing the chance it would be missed.

The other options do not serve this purpose. Date is automatically assigned and mainly supports ordering and timeline reconstruction rather than highlighting importance. Cc and Bcc control who receives copies and can affect visibility or secrecy, but they do not summarize intent for the recipient. Therefore, the field best suited to highlight importance is Subject (A).

NEW QUESTION # 58

Which of the following data acquisition formats supports the Lempel-Ziv-Markov chain (LZMA) algorithm for compression?

- A. Advanced Forensics Format
- B. Raw Format
- C. Advanced Forensic Framework 4
- D. Proprietary Format

Answer: C

Explanation:

In digital forensics, acquisition formats differ mainly in how they store evidence data, metadata, and whether they support features like compression, segmentation, and integrity verification. A Raw format is a sector-by-sector bitstream image (often called "dd" style) and typically does not define built-in compression or structured metadata; any compression would be external to the format. "Proprietary format" is not a single defined standard—some proprietary images may compress data, but the option is too generic and not tied to a specific, documented compression method.

The format known in forensic documentation for explicitly supporting modern compression such as LZMA is AFF4 (Advanced Forensic Format 4), which is designed as a next-generation container supporting rich metadata, hashing, chunked storage, and pluggable compression options. AFF4's architecture stores evidence in compressed chunks/streams and commonly associates LZMA with efficient, high-ratio compression while preserving forensic requirements such as repeatable verification through cryptographic hashes.

The option "Advanced Forensic Framework 4" corresponds to AFF4 in many exam question banks and training materials. Therefore, the correct choice is C, because AFF4 is the acquisition format recognized for supporting LZMA compression as part of its standardized capabilities.

NEW QUESTION # 59

Wesley, a professional hacker, deleted a confidential file in a compromised system using the `"/bin/rm"` command to deny access to forensic specialists.

Identify the operating system on which Don has performed the file carving act.

- A. Windows
- **B. Linux**
- C. Android
- D. Mac OS

Answer: B

Explanation:

The command path `/bin/rm` is a hallmark of UNIX/POSIX-style operating systems, where core userland utilities are commonly stored under directories such as `/bin`, `/sbin`, and `/usr/bin`. The utility `rm` (remove) is the standard UNIX command used to delete directory entries that reference a file's data blocks on disk. This layout and command structure do not match Windows, which uses different filesystem conventions (drive letters, backslashes, and Windows-native executables) and does not provide `/bin/rm` as a native path. Android, while Linux-kernel-based, typically exposes shell utilities through environments like `/system/bin` (and newer systems may use `toybox`/`busybox` variants), not the classic `/bin` hierarchy expected on general-purpose UNIX systems. Between the remaining options, both Linux and macOS are UNIX-like and can include an `rm` command; however, in digital forensics training and examination contexts, the explicit reference to `/bin/rm` is most commonly used to indicate a Linux/UNIX command-line environment on a compromised host.

Therefore, the best single-choice answer from the provided options is Linux (D).

NEW QUESTION # 60

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

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

Answer: B

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 the next hop, but not the complete route or the original payload in the clear. The middle relay is specifically positioned to forward 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 is encrypted transit/forwarding, helping break the linkage between source and destination. By contrast, the exit relay is where traffic leaves Tor; unless the application layer uses TLS/HTTPS, the exit may deliver data to the destination in unencrypted form on the open Internet.

myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt,
myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt,
myportal.utt.edu.tt, lms.drektashow.com, Disposable vapes