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EC-COUNCIL 312-49v11 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• Data Acquisition and Duplication: This domain addresses live and dead acquisition techniques, eDiscovery methodologies, data acquisition formats, validation procedures, write protection, and forensic image preparation for examination.
Topic 2	• Mobile Forensics: This domain covers Android and iOS forensics including device architecture, forensics processes, cellular data investigation, file system acquisition, lock bypassing, rooting • jailbreaking, and mobile application analysis.
Topic 3	• IoT Forensics: This domain addresses IoT device investigation including architecture, OWASP IoT threats, forensic processes, wearable and smart device analysis, hardware-level techniques (JTAG, chip-off), and drone data extraction.
Topic 4	• Defeating Anti-Forensics Techniques: This domain teaches methods to overcome evidence hiding techniques including data recovery, file carving, partition recovery, password cracking, steganography detection, encryption handling, and program unpacking.
Topic 5	• Computer Forensics Investigation Process: This domain addresses the structured investigation phases including first response procedures, lab setup, evidence preservation, data acquisition, case analysis, documentation, reporting, and expert witness testimony.

Topic 6	• Understanding Hard Disks and File Systems: This domain covers storage media characteristics, disk logical structures, operating system boot processes (Windows, Linux, macOS), file systems analysis, encoding standards, and examination of common file formats.
Topic 7	• Network Forensics: This domain covers network incident investigation through traffic and log analysis, event correlation, indicators of compromise identification, SIEM usage, and wireless network attack detection and examination.

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EC-COUNCIL Computer Hacking Forensic Investigator (CHFI-v11) Sample Questions (Q338-Q343):

NEW QUESTION # 338
Which is a standard procedure to perform during all computer forensics investigations?

- A. With the hard drive in the suspect PC, check the date and time in the File Allocation Table
- B. With the hard drive in the suspect PC, check the date and time in the system CMOS
- C. With the hard drive removed from the suspect PC, check the date and time in the system RAM
- D. With the hard drive removed from the suspect PC, check the date and time in the system CMOS

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 339
At a busy international transit hub in Denver, investigators are required to obtain digital evidence from a suspect ' s devices under operational conditions that do not permit prolonged examination. The acquisition approach must be selected in a way that aligns with these constraints while still preserving evidentiary value.
What factor should most directly influence the choice of the data acquisition method in this situation?

- A. Available tools
- B. Required live data
- C. Recovery of deleted data
- D. Time constraints for performing data extraction

Answer: D

Explanation:
The best answer is D because the scenario explicitly centers on limited time for examination. CHFI v11 teaches that the choice of acquisition method depends on practical investigative constraints, including the nature of the evidence, volatility, legal scope, and the time available to perform extraction. Here, the dominant operational factor is that investigators cannot spend long periods examining the devices at the scene. That means the acquisition approach must be chosen primarily with time constraints in mind, possibly favoring targeted or faster collection options over slower, more exhaustive methods. Required live data could also influence the method in some cases, but the question does not emphasize volatile memory or active-system state as the main issue. Recovery of deleted data is a goal that may matter later, and available tools are always relevant, but neither is the direct constraint highlighted by the scenario. In CHFI-style reasoning, when the examination setting itself limits how long responders can work, the most immediate deciding factor for acquisition strategy is the time available for extraction. Therefore, time constraints should most directly guide the method selection.

NEW QUESTION # 340
While investigating a potential SQL Injection Attack on a Windows-based server, a CHFI has found the following IIS log entry:
"2023-05-14 15:05:02 10.10.10.55 GET /products.php id=ORD-001%27%20or%201=1;-- 80 bob
10.10.10.12 HTTP/1.1
Mozilla/5.0+(X11;+Ubuntu;+Linux+x86_64;+rv:67.0)+Gecko/20100101+Firefox/67.0
http://www.luxurytreats.com/products.php 200 0 0 510"
Based on this log entry, which of the following is a correct assertion?

- A. The attacker was unsuccessful, as the HTTP 200 status code indicated
- B. The attacker tried to bypass authentication using a Linux machine
- C. The attacker could execute a stored procedure on the MS SQL server
- D. The attacker tried to manipulate the user login functionality of the website

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 341
companyXYZ has asked you to assess the security of their perimeter email gateway. From your office in New York you craft a specially formatted email message and send it across the Internet to an employee of CompanyXYZ. The employee of CompanyXYZ is aware.

- A. Interviewing employees and network engineers
- B. Source code review
- C. Data items and vulnerability scanning
- D. Reviewing the firewalls configuration

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 342
During a financial-records tampering case in Denver, Colorado, forensic examiners struggle to analyze digital evidence because the suspect used advanced anti-forensic measures that have corrupted file integrity, renamed key data sets, and encrypted drives. Which challenge best illustrates the type of obstacle caused by anti- forensics in such investigations?

- A. Intentional data corruption weakens the integrity and reliability of digital evidence
- B. Creating falsified evidence can redirect investigators to the wrong conclusion
- C. Modifying timestamps eliminates server logging, thereby erasing digital footprints
- D. Files obfuscated with packer programs can avoid detection by anti-malware tools

Answer: A

Explanation:
The correct answer is C because the scenario focuses on anti-forensic measures that directly damage the trustworthiness of the evidence itself. If file integrity has been corrupted, important data renamed, and drives encrypted, the central forensic obstacle is that the reliability and integrity of the digital evidence are weakened. CHFI v11 specifically covers anti-forensics techniques and the challenges they create for investigators, including corruption, wiping, encryption, metadata manipulation, and other actions that interfere with accurate interpretation of evidence. Option A describes one possible anti-forensic tactic, but the question emphasizes integrity degradation of the evidence already in hand rather than fabricated redirection. Option B is narrower and speaks more to malware evasion than the broader evidentiary problem described. Option D is overstated and technically inaccurate because timestamp modification does not itself eliminate server logging.
In CHFI-style reasoning, when anti-forensics causes examiners to doubt whether data is complete, authentic, or dependable, the most direct challenge is the weakening of evidence integrity and reliability. That is the obstacle best illustrated here.

NEW QUESTION # 343
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