112-57 PDF Testsoftware, 112-57 Prüfung

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EC-COUNCIL 112-57 Prüfung & 112-57 Zertifizierungsfragen

Um die EC-COUNCIL 112-57 Zertifizierungsprüfung zu bestehen, brauchen Sie eine ausreichende Vorbereitung und eine vollständige Wissensstruktur. Die von Pass4Test gebotenen EC-COUNCIL 112-57 Ressourcen würden Ihre Bedürfnisse sicher abdecken.

EC-COUNCIL 112-57 Prüfungsplan:

Thema	Einzelheiten
Thema 1	• Investigating Email Crimes: This module covers the basics of email systems and the process of investigating suspicious emails to identify potential cybercrime evidence.
Thema 2	• Network Forensics: This module introduces network forensic concepts, including event correlation, analyzing network logs, identifying indicators of compromise, and investigating network traffic.

Thema 3	• Data Acquisition and Duplication: This module focuses on methods for collecting and duplicating digital evidence. It explains acquisition techniques, formats, and procedures used to create forensic images and capture system memory.
Thema 4	• 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.
Thema 5	• Investigating Web Attacks: This module focuses on analyzing web application attacks through server logs and detecting malicious activities targeting web servers and applications.
Thema 6	• 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.
Thema 7	• Windows Forensics: This module covers forensic investigation in Windows systems, including analysis of memory, registry data, browser artifacts, and file metadata to identify system and user activities.
Thema 8	• 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.
Thema 9	• 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.
Thema 10	• 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.
Thema 11	• Malware Forensics: This module introduces malware investigation techniques, including static and dynamic analysis, and examining system and network behavior to understand malicious activity.

EC-COUNCIL EC-Council Digital Forensics Essentials (DFE) 112-57 Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q30-Q35):

30. Frage
Which of the following layers of the TCP/IP model serves as the backbone for data flow between two devices in a network and enables peer entities on the source and destination devices to communicate with each other?

- A. Transport layer
- B. Internet layer
- C. Application layer
- D. Network access layer

Antwort: A

Begründung:
In the TCP/IP model, theTransport layeris responsible forend-to-end communication between peer entitieson the source and destination systems. "Peer entities" here refers to the corresponding transport components (and the applications that use them) on two different hosts communicating across a network. This layer forms the practical "backbone" of host-to-host data flow because it provides the mechanisms that allow data to be deliveredfrom one endpoint process to another endpoint processreliably or efficiently, depending on the protocol used.
The Transport layer includes protocols such asTCPandUDP. TCP supports connection-oriented communication with sequencing, acknowledgments, retransmissions, and flow control-features that are fundamental when reconstructing sessions during network forensic investigations (e.g., rebuilding a file transfer or a web session). UDP provides connectionless delivery used by many services where speed is preferred over guaranteed delivery, which is also significant in investigations of DNS, streaming, or certain malware communications.
By contrast, theInternet layerfocuses on logical addressing and routing (IP), theNetwork access layerhandles local delivery on the

physical/link network, and theApplication layerprovides user-facing protocols.
Therefore, the layer enabling peer communication between endpoints is theTransport layer (C).

31. Frage
Which of the following Windows system files is created in the system drive after OS installation to support the internal functions and system service dispatch stubs to executive functions?

- A. Kernel32.dll
- B. Ntdll.dll
- C. Win32k.sys
- D. Ntoskrnl.exe

Antwort: B

Begründung:
Ntdll.dllis the Windows user-mode system library that provides manyinternal NT functions(commonly exposed as "NT Native API" routines such asNt*/Zw*) and, critically, contains thesystem service dispatch stubsused by user-mode code to transition into kernel mode for operating system services. In standard Windows architecture, most user-mode applications call higher-level APIs (for example, Win32 APIs inKernel32.dll), which then ultimately rely onNtdll.dllto perform the final step of invoking the kernel through these system call stubs. This is whyNtdll.dllis a core component loaded into nearly every process and is tightly associated with the boundary between user mode and theexecutivecomponents of the OS.
From a forensics viewpoint, understandingNtdll.dllmatters because it is central to how processes request privileged services, and it is frequently referenced in analyses of process execution, API call chains, and certain user-mode hooking techniques used by malware or anti-forensics tools.
By contrast,Ntoskrnl.exeis the kernel image itself (core kernel/executive),Win32k.sysis a kernel-mode graphics/windowing subsystem component, andKernel32.dllprovides higher-level Win32 APIs rather than the primary system-call stub layer.
Hence,Ntdll.dll (C)is the correct answer.

32. Frage
Sam is working as a loan agent for a financial institution. He frequently receives a number of emails from clients providing their personal details for loan approval. As these emails contain sensitive data, Sam had set up a feature that directly downloads the emails on his device without storing a copy on the mail server. Which of the following protocols provides the above-discussed email features?

- A. POP3
- B. ICMP
- C. SHA-1
- D. SNMP

Antwort: A

Begründung:
The scenario describes an email-retrieval configuration in which messages aredownloaded to a client device andnot retained on the server. This behavior aligns withPOP3 (Post Office Protocol v3), a legacy but widely referenced mail access protocol that retrieves email from a server mailbox to a local client. In standard POP3 operation, the client authenticates to the mail server, issues retrieval commands (e.g., to list and download messages), and may then issue a delete command so that downloaded messages are removed from the server mailbox. Digital forensics references commonly contrast POP3 with IMAP:IMAP is designed for server-side mailbox synchronization and typically leaves mail stored on the server, whereas POP3 is oriented towardclient-side storageand supports workflows where server copies are not preserved after download. The other options are unrelated to email retrieval:SHA-1is a cryptographic hash function used for integrity checks,ICMPsupports network diagnostics and control messaging, andSNMPis used for network device management and monitoring. From an investigative standpoint, POP3 usage can reduce server-resident evidence and shift evidentiary value tolocal artifacts(mail client databases, cache, OS traces, backups), which is consistent with the intent described in the question.

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

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

Antwort: B

Begründung:
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. ARaw formatis a sector-by- sector bitstream image (often called "dd" style) and typically doesnotdefine 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 asLZMAisAFF4 (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 ForensicFramework 4" corresponds toAFF4in many exam question banks and training materials. Therefore, the correct choice isC, because AFF4 is the acquisition format recognized for supportingLZMA compressionas part of its standardized capabilities.

34. Frage
Sarah, a forensic investigator, is working on a criminal case. She was provided with all the suspect devices.
Sarah employs an imaging software tool for duplicating the original data from the suspect devices. However, the tool she employed failed to image the data as the suspect version of the drive was very old and incompatible with imaging software. Hence, Sarah used an alternative data acquisition technique and succeeded in imaging the data.
Which of the following types of data acquisition techniques did Sarah employ in the above scenario?

- A. Sparse acquisition
- B. Bit-stream disk-to-disk
- C. Bit-stream disk-to-image-file
- D. Logical acquisition

Antwort: B

Begründung:
The key detail is that Sarah'simaging softwarecould not acquire the device because the drive wasvery old and incompatiblewith the software-based approach. In such situations, forensic practice recommends switching to an acquisition method that isless dependent on the operating system or specific imaging application compatibility, while still producing a forensic-accurate duplicate.Bit-stream disk-to-diskacquisition (also called forensic cloning) creates asector-by-sectorcopy of the entire source drive directly onto another physical drive. This method is commonly performed using dedicated duplicators or hardware-assisted workflows that can interface with legacy media more reliably than certain disk-to-image software utilities.
Sparse acquisition would intentionally capture only selected portions of a disk (used to reduce time/storage), which does not fit the goal of "succeeded in imaging the data" after a failure due to incompatibility. Logical acquisition captures only active files/folders through the file system and is not the preferred alternative when full forensic imaging is required, especially in criminal cases. Bit-stream disk-to-image-file is still software
/container dependent and is essentially what failed initially. Therefore, the most appropriate alternative that explains success with an older incompatible drive isBit-stream disk-to-disk (D).

35. Frage
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