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EC-COUNCIL 112-57 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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.
Topic 2	• Malware Forensics: This module introduces malware investigation techniques, including static and dynamic analysis, and examining system and network behavior to understand malicious activity.
Topic 3	• 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.
Topic 4	• 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.

Topic 5	• 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.
Topic 6	• 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.
Topic 7	• Investigating Email Crimes: This module covers the basics of email systems and the process of investigating suspicious emails to identify potential cybercrime evidence.
Topic 8	• Network Forensics: This module introduces network forensic concepts, including event correlation, analyzing network logs, identifying indicators of compromise, and investigating network traffic.

Verified 112-57 Answers | 112-57 Valid Exam Questions

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EC-COUNCIL EC-Council Digital Forensics Essentials (DFE) Sample Questions (Q37-Q42):

NEW QUESTION # 37
Which of the following standards and criteria version of SWGDE mandates that any action with the potential to alter, damage, or destroy any aspect of original evidence must be performed by qualified persons in a forensically sound manner?

- A. Standards and Criteria 1.3
- B. Standards and Criteria 1.5
- C. Standards and Criteria 1.7
- D. Standards and Criteria 1.1

Answer: C

Explanation:
The statement in the question matchesSWGDE Principle 1, Standards and Criteria 1.7, which explicitly requires thatany action that could alter, damage, or destroy original digital evidence must be performed by qualified personnel in a forensically sound manner. In digital forensics doctrine, this requirement exists because digital evidence is highly fragile: routine interactions (booting a system, opening a file, connecting storage, running commands) can change timestamps, overwrite unallocated space, modify logs, or trigger encryption/key rotation. SWGDE's emphasis on "qualified persons" and "forensically sound manner" aligns with core evidentiary expectations: minimizing changes to original media, using controlled and repeatable methods (e.g., write-blocking, validated imaging, documented procedures), and ensuring actions are defensible under scrutiny.
Options 1.1, 1.3, and 1.5 relate to broader quality and procedural requirements (quality systems, SOP review, appropriate tools), but they do not contain the specific mandate about potentially altering original evidence.
The exact phrasing about alteration/damage/destruction and qualified handling is associated withStandards and Criteria 1.7, makingBthe correct choice.

NEW QUESTION # 38
Bob, a security specialist at an organization, extracted the following IIS log from a Windows-based server:
"2019-12-12
06:11:41 192.168.0.10 GET /images/content/bg_body1.jpg - 80 - 192.168.0.27 Mozilla/5.0+(Windows+NT+6.
3;+WOW64)+AppleWebKit/537.36+(KHTML,+like+Gecko)+Chrome/48.0.2564.103+Safari/537.36
http://www.moviescope.com/css/style.css 200 0 0 365"
Identify the element in the above IIS log entry that indicates the request was fulfilled without error.

- A. 0
- B. 1
- C. 2
- D. 3

Answer: C

Explanation:
In Microsoft IIS (W3C Extended) logging, each request line records multiple standardized fields that help investigators reconstruct what was accessed, by whom, and with what outcome. Among these fields, the most direct indicator of whether the server successfully handled the request is theHTTP status codecaptured in thesc-statusfield. A status code of200means"OK", indicating the server located the requested resource (here,
/images/content/bg_body1.jpg) and returned it successfully to the client without application-level failure.
Other numbers in the entry represent different attributes:80is the server port used for the HTTP request,
192values appear as part of IP addressing (client/server addresses), and537is embedded in the user-agent string (AppleWebKit build number), not a success indicator. IIS often logs additional substatus and Win32 status values (e.g.,sc-substatusandsc-win32-status) to refine the outcome; in the shown line, those follow the
200 as "200 0 0 ...", reinforcing that no substatus error or OS-level error occurred. Therefore,200is the element confirming the request was fulfilled without error.

NEW QUESTION # 39
Which of the following techniques is used to compute the hash value for a given binary code to uniquely identify malware or periodically verify changes made to the binary code during analysis?

- A. Local and online malware scanning
- B. Strings search
- C. File fingerprinting
- D. Malware disassembly

Answer: C

Explanation:
File fingerprintingis the forensic technique of generating acryptographic hash(such as MD5, SHA-1, SHA-
256) for a file to create aunique, repeatable identifierfor that exact byte sequence. In malware forensics, analysts compute hashes to (1)uniquely identifya suspicious binary across cases and tools, (2) confirm whether two samples are identical or different variants, and (3)verify integrity over time-for example, ensuring the sample did not change during copying, extraction, sandbox handling, or during an analysis workflow that might inadvertently modify the file (e.g., patching, unpacking outputs, or tool-side normalization). Re-hashing at different stages provides a defensible way to demonstrate that the analyzed artifact is the same as the acquired artifact, supporting evidentiary integrity and chain-of-custody principles commonly emphasized in digital forensics documentation.
The other techniques do not primarily serve this purpose.Strings searchextracts readable text fragments but does not produce a unique integrity identifier.Local and online malware scanninguses signatures/reputation and may identify families, but it is not an integrity verification mechanism for the exact file bytes.Malware disassemblyhelps understand logic and instructions, not compute an identity hash. Therefore, the correct answer isFile fingerprinting (A).

NEW QUESTION # 40
Cooper, a forensic analyst, was examining a RAM dump extracted from a Linux system. In this process, he employed an automated tool, Volatility Framework, to identify any malicious code hidden inside the memory.
Which of the following plugins of the Volatility Framework helps Cooper detect hidden or injected files in the memory?

- A. linux_malfind
- B. linux_netstat
- C. nmap -sU localhost
- D. ip addr show

Answer: A

Explanation:
In memory forensics, "hidden or injected" malicious code typically refers toprocess injection,code caves, unbacked executable mappings, or regions of memory that aremarked executablebut do not align with normal, file-backed program segments. The

Volatility Framework provides specialized plugins to locate these suspicious patterns.linux_malfindis the plugin designed to detectpotentially injected codeby scanning a process's memory mappings for characteristics that commonly indicate malicious presence-such asexecutable anonymous mappings, unusual permissions (e.g., RWX), and memory regions that contain shellcode-like byte patterns. This is highly relevant when malware attempts to avoid disk artifacts by living in memory or by injecting payloads into legitimate processes.
By contrast,linux_netstatis used to enumerate network connections and sockets from memory (useful for C2 analysis), but it does not focus on injected code regions.ip addr showandnmap -sU localhostare live-system networking commands, not Volatility plugins, and they are not suitable for analyzing a captured RAM image.
Therefore, to detect hidden/injected malicious code in a Linux RAM dump using Volatility, the correct plugin islinux_malfind (A).

NEW QUESTION # 41
A forensic investigator is collecting volatile data such as system information and network information present in the registries, cache, DLLs, and RAM of digital devices through its normal interface.
Identify the data acquisition method the investigator is performing.

- A. Non-volatile data acquisition
- B. Static acquisition
- C. Live acquisition
- D. Dead acquisition

Answer: C

Explanation:
The scenario describes the investigator collectingvolatileartifacts-specifically information inRAM, activeDLLs, system and network state, and transient data held incacheand similar runtime locations-through the device's normal interface while the system is running. In digital forensics documentation, this is the defining characteristic oflive acquisition(also called live response). Live acquisition is performed when the system remains powered on so that investigators can capture evidence that would be lost on shutdown, such as running processes, open network connections, logged-on sessions, loaded modules/DLLs, encryption keys, and portions of registry data that exist in memory or are actively changing.
By contrast,static acquisitionanddead acquisitionare conducted when the system is powered off (or the evidence drive is imaged outside the running OS), focusing primarily on persistent storage such as disk sectors and file system structures.Non-volatile data acquisitionrefers to collecting persistent data stored on media (e.g., files on disk), which does not match the emphasis on RAM and other volatile components in the question. Because the investigator is explicitly collecting volatile data from a running system via its normal interface, the correct method isLive acquisition (B).

NEW QUESTION # 42
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