

Reliable Digital-Forensics-in-Cybersecurity Test Labs | Digital-Forensics-in-Cybersecurity Boot Camp



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PrepAwayETE has come up with the latest and real WGU Digital-Forensics-in-Cybersecurity Exam Dumps that can solve these drastic problems for you. We guarantee that these questions will be enough for you to clear the Digital Forensics in Cybersecurity (D431/C840) Course Exam (Digital-Forensics-in-Cybersecurity) examination on the first attempt. Doubtlessly, cracking the Digital-Forensics-in-Cybersecurity test of the Digital-Forensics-in-Cybersecurity credential is one tough task but this task can be made easier if you prepare with Digital-Forensics-in-Cybersecurity practice questions of PrepAwayETE. Keeping in view different preparation styles of Digital Forensics in Cybersecurity (D431/C840) Course Exam (Digital-Forensics-in-Cybersecurity) test applicant PrepAwayETE has designed three easy-to-use formats for its product.

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

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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.

Digital-Forensics-in-Cybersecurity Boot Camp | Digital-Forensics-in-Cybersecurity Latest Test Simulations

This is similar to the Digital-Forensics-in-Cybersecurity desktop format but this is browser-based. It requires an active internet connection to run and is compatible with all browsers such as Google Chrome, Mozilla Firefox, Opera, MS Edge, Safari, Internet Explorer, and others. The WGU Digital-Forensics-in-Cybersecurity Mock Exam helps you self-evaluate your WGU Digital-Forensics-in-Cybersecurity exam preparation and mistakes. This way you improve consistently and attempt the Digital-Forensics-in-Cybersecurity certification exam in an optimal way for excellent results in the exam.

WGU Digital Forensics in Cybersecurity (D431/C840) Course Exam Sample Questions (Q78-Q83):

NEW QUESTION # 78

A forensic specialist is about to collect digital evidence from a suspect's computer hard drive. The computer is off. What should be the specialist's first step?

- A. Carefully review the chain of custody form
- B. Turn the computer on and photograph the desktop.
- C. Turn the computer on and remove any malware.
- D. Make a forensic copy of the computer's hard drive.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

Before any action on evidence, especially when seizing or processing digital devices, the forensic specialist must first carefully review and document the chain of custody (CoC) to ensure proper handling and legal compliance. This includes verifying seizure procedures and documenting the status of the device before any interaction.

* Turning the computer on prematurely risks altering or destroying volatile data.
* Making a forensic copy (imaging) can only happen after proper documentation and preservation steps.
* Photographing the desktop is relevant only after power-on but only if approved and documented.
This process aligns with NIST guidelines (SP 800-86) and the Scientific Working Group on Digital Evidence (SWGDE) principles emphasizing preservation and documentation as foundational steps.

NEW QUESTION # 79

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

Answer: C

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 # 80

Thomas received an email stating he needed to follow a link and verify his bank account information to ensure it was secure. Shortly after following the instructions, Thomas noticed money was missing from his account. Which digital evidence should be considered to determine how Thomas' account information was compromised?

- A. Email messages
- B. Browser cache
- C. Bank transaction logs
- D. Firewall logs

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

The email messages, including headers and content, contain information about the phishing attempt, such as sender details and embedded links. Analyzing these messages can help trace the source of the scam and determine the method used to deceive the victim.

* Email headers provide metadata for tracking the origin.

* Forensic examination of emails is fundamental in investigating social engineering and phishing attacks.

Reference:NIST SP 800-101 and forensic email analysis protocols recommend thorough email message examination in phishing investigations.

NEW QUESTION # 81

Which Windows component is responsible for reading the boot.ini file and displaying the boot loader menu on Windows XP during the boot process?

- A. BOOTMGR
- B. Winload.exe
- C. BCD
- D. NTLDR

Answer: D

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

NTLDR (NT Loader) is the boot loader for Windows NT-based systems including Windows XP. It reads the boot.ini configuration file and displays the boot menu, initiating the boot process.

* Later Windows versions (Vista and above) replaced NTLDR with BOOTMGR.

* Understanding boot components assists forensic investigators in boot process analysis.

Reference:Microsoft technical documentation and forensic training materials outline NTLDR's role in legacy Windows systems.

NEW QUESTION # 82

An organization has identified a system breach and has collected volatile data from the system.

Which evidence type should be collected next?

- A. Network connections
- B. Running processes
- C. File timestamps
- D. Temporary data

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

In incident response, after collecting volatile data (such as contents of RAM), the next priority is often to collect network-related evidence such as active network connections. Network connections can reveal ongoing communications, attacker activity, command and control channels, or data exfiltration paths.

* Running processes and temporary data are also volatile but typically collected simultaneously or immediately after volatile memory.

* File timestamps relate to non-volatile data and are collected later after volatile data acquisition to preserve evidence integrity.

* This sequence is supported by NIST SP 800-86 and SANS Incident Handler's Handbook which emphasize the volatility of

evidence and recommend capturing network state immediately after memory.

NEW QUESTION # 83

First and foremost, in order to cater to the different needs of people from different countries in the international market, we have prepared three kinds of versions of our Digital-Forensics-in-Cybersecurity learning questions in this website. Second, we can assure you that you will get the latest version of our training materials for free from our company in the whole year after payment on Digital-Forensics-in-Cybersecurity practice materials. Last but not least, we will provide the most considerate after sale service for our customers in twenty four hours a day seven days a week.

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