

Frequent Digital-Forensics-in-Cybersecurity Updates & Latest Digital-Forensics-in-Cybersecurity Exam Pass4sure



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

Topic	Details
Topic 1	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	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 3	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	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.
Topic 5	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.

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WGU Digital Forensics in Cybersecurity (D431/C840) Course Exam Sample Questions (Q11-Q16):

NEW QUESTION # 11

How should a forensic scientist obtain the network configuration from a Windows PC before seizing it from a crime scene?

- A. By rebooting the computer into safe mode
- **B. By using the ipconfig command from a command prompt on the computer**
- C. By checking the system properties
- D. By opening the Network and Sharing Center

Answer: B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

The ipconfig command executed at a Windows command prompt displays detailed network configuration information such as IP addresses, subnet masks, and default gateways. Collecting this information prior to seizure preserves volatile evidence relevant to the investigation.

* Documenting network settings supports the understanding of the suspect system's connectivity at the time of seizure.

* NIST recommends capturing volatile data (including network configuration) before shutting down or disconnecting a suspect machine.

Reference:NIST SP 800-86 and forensic best practices recommend gathering volatile evidence using system commands like ipconfig.

NEW QUESTION # 12

Tom saved a message using the least significant bit (LSB) method in a sound file and uploaded this sound to his own website. What is the carrier in this example?

- **A. The sound file**
- B. The least significant bit method
- C. The message
- D. Tom's website

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

In steganography, the carrier is the file or medium used to hide the secret message. In this example, the sound file is the carrier because it contains the hidden message embedded using the least significant bit method. The message is the payload, and the website is merely the distribution platform.

* LSB is the embedding technique, not the carrier.

* The message is the payload, not the carrier.

* The website is not involved in data hiding.

NIST and steganography references clearly define the carrier as the container holding the hidden data.

NEW QUESTION # 13

A forensic investigator is acquiring evidence from an iPhone.

What should the investigator ensure before the iPhone is connected to the computer?

- A. That the phone is in jailbreak mode
- B. That the phone is powered off
- C. That the phone avoids syncing with the computer
- D. That the phone has root privilege

Answer: C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

Before connecting an iPhone to a forensic workstation, the investigator must ensure that the phone does not sync with the computer automatically. Automatic syncing may alter, delete, or overwrite evidence stored on the device or the computer, compromising forensic integrity.

* Jailbreak mode is not necessary and can complicate forensic analysis.

* Powering off the device prevents acquisition of volatile data.

* Root privileges (jailbreak) may aid access but are not mandatory before connection.

NIST mobile device forensic guidelines emphasize disabling automatic sync to preserve data integrity during acquisition.

NEW QUESTION # 14

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

Which evidence type should be collected next?

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

Answer: D

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 # 15

Where is the default location for 32-bit programs installed by a user on a 64-bit version of Windows 7?

- A. C:\Windows
- B. C:\Program files (x86)
- C. C:\ProgramData
- D. C:\Program files

Answer: B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

On 64-bit versions of Windows operating systems (including Windows 7), 32-bit applications are installed by default into the folder C:\Program Files (x86). This separation allows the OS to distinguish between 64-bit and 32-bit applications and apply appropriate system calls and redirection.

* C:\Program Files is reserved for native 64-bit applications.

* C:\ProgramData contains application data shared across users.

* C:\Windows contains system files, not program installations.

This structure is documented in Microsoft Windows Internals and Windows Forensics guides, including official NIST guidelines on Windows forensic investigations.

NEW QUESTION # 16

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