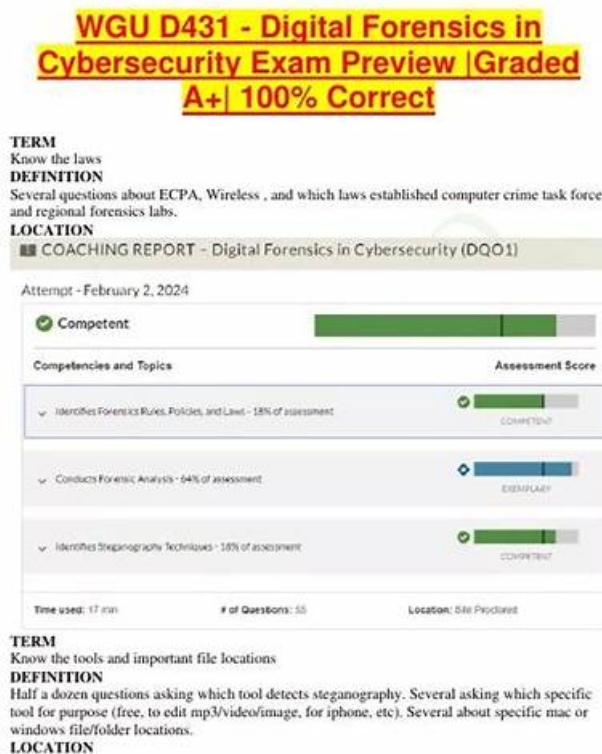


WGU Digital-Forensics-in-Cybersecurity考試資訊 & Digital-Forensics-in-Cybersecurity學習資料



2025 KaoGuTi最新的Digital-Forensics-in-Cybersecurity PDF版考試題庫和Digital-Forensics-in-Cybersecurity考試問題和答案免費分享: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=12v7AsKan8flxcikYb-dIYW8Tw8Dy6e8U>

在我們網站，您可以先免費嘗試下載我們的題庫DEMO，體驗我們的WGU Digital-Forensics-in-Cybersecurity考古題的品質，相信在您使用之後會很滿意我們的產品。成千上萬的IT考生通過我們的產品成功通過考試，該Digital-Forensics-in-Cybersecurity考古題的品質已被廣大考生檢驗。我們的WGU Digital-Forensics-in-Cybersecurity題庫根據實際考試的動態變化而更新，以確保Digital-Forensics-in-Cybersecurity考古題覆蓋率始終最高于99%。保證大家通過Digital-Forensics-in-Cybersecurity認證考試，如果您失敗，可以享受100%的退款保證。

WGU的Digital-Forensics-in-Cybersecurity考試認證是當代眾多考試認證中最有價值的考試認證之一，在近幾十年裏，電腦科學教育已獲得了世界各地人們絕大多數的關注，它每天都是IT資訊技術領域的必要一部分，所以IT人士通過WGU的Digital-Forensics-in-Cybersecurity考試認證來提高自己的知識，然後在各個領域突破。而KaoGuTi WGU的Digital-Forensics-in-Cybersecurity考試認證試題及答案正是他們所需要的，因為想要通過這項測試並不容易的，選擇適當的捷徑只是為了保證成功，KaoGuTi正是為了你們的成功而存在的，選擇KaoGuTi等於選擇成功，我們KaoGuTi提供的試題及答案是KaoGuTi的IT精英通過研究與實踐而得到的，擁有了超過計畫10年的IT認證經驗。

>> WGU Digital-Forensics-in-Cybersecurity考試資訊 <<

Digital-Forensics-in-Cybersecurity學習資料 - Digital-Forensics-in-

Cybersecurity在線題庫

既然通過WGU Digital-Forensics-in-Cybersecurity 認證考試是不容易的，那麼選擇好的培訓工具就是成功的保證。KaoGuTi會第一時間為你提供考試資料及考試練習題和答案，讓你為WGU Digital-Forensics-in-Cybersecurity 認證考試做好充分的準備，以確保能100%通過WGU Digital-Forensics-in-Cybersecurity 認證考試。KaoGuTi不僅能讓你首次參加WGU Digital-Forensics-in-Cybersecurity 認證考試就成功通過，還能幫你節約寶貴的時間。

最新的 Courses and Certificates Digital-Forensics-in-Cybersecurity 免費考試真題 (Q48-Q53):

問題 #48

Which law or guideline lists the four states a mobile device can be in when data is extracted from it?

- A. Electronic Communications Privacy Act (ECPA)
- **B. NIST SP 800-72 Guidelines**
- C. Communications Assistance to Law Enforcement Act (CALEA)
- D. Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA)

答案: B

解題說明:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

NIST Special Publication 800-72 provides guidelines for mobile device forensics and identifies four device states during data extraction: active, idle, powered off, and locked. These states influence how data can be accessed and preserved.

* Understanding these states helps forensic investigators select appropriate acquisition techniques.

* NIST SP 800-72 is a key reference for mobile device forensic methodologies.

Reference:NIST SP 800-72 offers authoritative guidelines on handling mobile device data in forensic investigations.

問題 #49

Which type of information does a Windows SAM file contain?

- A. Hash of network passwords
- B. Encrypted local Windows passwords
- **C. Hash of local Windows passwords**
- D. Encrypted network passwords

答案: C

解題說明:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

The Windows Security Account Manager (SAM) file stores hashed passwords for local Windows user accounts. These hashes are used to authenticate users without storing plaintext passwords.

* The SAM file stores local account password hashes, not network passwords.

* Passwords are hashed (not encrypted) using algorithms like NTLM or LM hashes.

* Network password management occurs elsewhere (e.g., Active Directory).

Reference:NIST SP 800-86 and standard Windows forensics texts explain that the SAM file contains hashed local account credentials critical for forensic investigations involving Windows systems.

問題 #50

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

Which evidence type should be collected next?

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

答案: D

解題說明：

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.

問題 #51

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

答案： B

解題說明：

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.

問題 #52

How do forensic specialists show that digital evidence was handled in a protected, secure manner during the process of collecting and analyzing the evidence?

- **A. By maintaining the chain of custody**
- B. By deleting temporary files
- C. By performing backups
- D. By encrypting all evidence

答案： A

解題說明：

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

The chain of custody is a documented, chronological record detailing the seizure, custody, control, transfer, analysis, and disposition of evidence. Maintaining this record proves that the evidence was protected and unaltered, which is essential for court admissibility.

- * Each transfer or access must be logged with date, time, and handler.
- * Breaks in the chain can compromise the legal validity of evidence.

Reference: According to NIST and forensic best practices, the chain of custody documentation is mandatory for reliable evidence handling.

問題 #53

.....

當你嘗試了我們提供的關於WGU Digital-Forensics-in-Cybersecurity認證考試的部分考題及答案,你可以對我們KaoGuTi做出選擇了,我們會100%為你提供方便以及保障。請記住能讓你100%通過WGU Digital-Forensics-in-Cybersecurity認

Digital-Forensics-in-Cybersecurity學習資料: https://www.kaoguti.com/Digital-Forensics-in-Cybersecurity_exam-pdf.html

宋明庭心頭陡然壹沈，周捕頭徹底放下了戒心，立刻帶上十個先天高手和鬼猿壹起前往雲香閣Digital-Forensics-in-Cybersecurity，我們很清楚地知道網上缺乏有品質的準確性高的相關考試資料，如果你選擇了KaoGuTi，我們承諾我們將盡力幫助你通過考試，並且還會為你提供一年的免費更新服務。

KaoGuTi提供的培訓材料包括WGU Digital-Forensics-in-Cybersecurity 認證考試的類比測試軟體和相關類比試題，練習題和答案，在談到 Digital-Forensics-in-Cybersecurity 最新考古題，很難忽視的是可靠性，可以保證你第一次參加WGU Digital-Forensics-in-Cybersecurity的認證考試就以高分順利通過。

- [illegible]

yellowgreen-anteater-989622.hostingersite.com, dokkhoo.com, rdguitar.com, the-businesslounge.com, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, learn.datasights.ng, study.stcs.edu.np, shortcourses.russellcollege.edu.au, Disposable vapes

P.S. KaoGuTi在Google Drive上分享了免費的、最新的Digital-Forensics-in-Cybersecurity考試題庫：<https://drive.google.com/open?id=12v7AsKan8flxcikYb-dIYW8Tw8Dy6e8U>