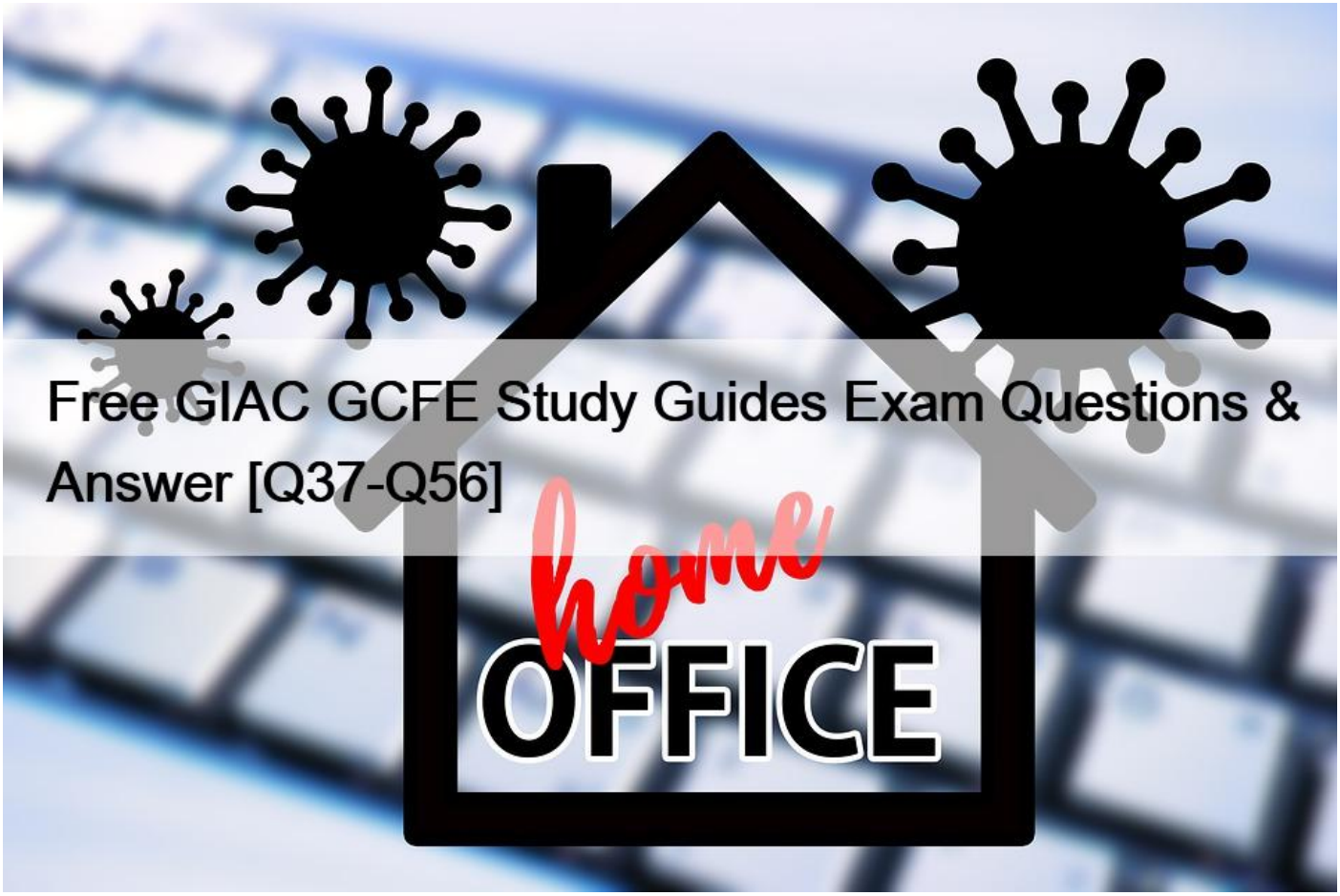
Free GIAC GCFE Study Guides Exam Questions & Answer [Q37-Q56



Free GIAC GCFE Study Guides Exam Questions and Answer
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What is the exam cost of GIAC GCFE Certification

The exam cost of GIAC GCFE Certification is $999.

Prerequisites of GIAC GCFE Exam

For those who want to become a Certified Forensics Examiner, they need to meet some specific requirements before they can take the GCFE exam.

- 10 years of experience in handling cases involving computer hardware and software issues.- Experience in the IT industry.- Ability to estimate the probable impact on business unless there is a significant problem that must be addressed immediately by IT personnel.- Understanding of data collection and analysis techniques used during incident response.- Understanding the various types of attacks that can be made by an intruder.- Knowledge of basic computer forensics skills, such as understanding how hackers work and how to detect their clues during investigations.- Awareness of the steps to take when a computer is attacked. **Q37.** What is the primary function of hashing in digital forensics?

Response:

* To compress data for storage efficiency

* To identify duplicate files
* To verify the integrity of forensic evidence
* To track user access times

Q38. In the context of Google Chrome, where are bookmark and user settings typically stored for forensic analysis?

Response:
* In the ‘Preferences’ file
* In the ‘Cookies’ file
* In the ‘System.log’ file
* In the ‘Network Security’ file

Q39. What is the forensic value of analyzing the ‘Windows Event Viewer’ in the context of system analysis?

Response:
* It provides a detailed record of system, application, and security events, which can help trace user actions and system changes.
* It tracks the installation of new operating systems.
* It monitors changes to the graphical user interface settings.
* It logs the frequency of network disconnections.

Q40. What is the importance of the ‘Last Access Time’ timestamp in the context of forensic investigations?

(Choose Two)

Response:
* It shows the last time a file was accessed, helping to establish a timeline of user activity
* It records the last system update
* It details changes in file permissions
* It can indicate potential tampering with evidence

Q41. What can be revealed by analyzing the metadata of email attachments?

Response:
* The subject of the email
* The original file creation and modification dates
* The recipient’s login times
* The email client’s version number

Q42. How do forensic analysts use the information from ‘system snapshots’ in their investigations?

Response:
* They provide a historical view of the system, which can be useful for identifying changes made over time, including malware installation or unauthorized modifications.
* They monitor the performance of hardware components.
* They log the installation of mobile apps.
* They provide a backup of user emails.

Q43. A forensic investigator is analyzing a Windows system suspected of containing malware. The user claims they did not install any suspicious programs. Which artifacts would you analyze to confirm or refute this claim?

(Select three)

Response:
* Prefetch files
* Master File Table (MFT)
* System log
* Recycle Bin contents
* Application error logs

Q44. How can ‘scheduled tasks’ in a user profile indicate malicious activity?

Response:
* They may include tasks set to run software at specific times, potentially for malicious purposes like data exfiltration or launching attacks.
* They provide a log of software uninstallation events.
* They detail the history of connected Bluetooth devices.
* They track changes in user access levels.

Q45. Which artifacts are essential for identifying URLs that were typed manually by a user during a browsing session?

(Choose Two)

Response:
* Form history
* Autocomplete files
* Cache files
* System log files

Q46. What is the primary purpose of Windows event logs in the context of digital forensics?

Response:
* To record user interface customizations
* To provide a detailed record of system, application, and security events
* To list all installed applications and their usage statistics
* To monitor network connection speeds and stability

Q47. How do forensic investigators use slack space to recover data?

Response:
* By retrieving logs of failed login attempts
* By examining unallocated disk space for remnants of deleted files
* By analyzing encrypted files
* By reviewing the file’s access permissions

Q48. What role do ‘system snapshots’ play in forensic analysis of file activities?

Response:
* They provide a historical view of the system at various points, helping to identify changes over time.
* They log user login attempts and durations.
* They track changes in user interface themes.

* They detail the network security protocols in use.

Q49. In the context of cloud storage analysis, what does examining the ‘.dat’ files within the application’s directory aid in discovering?

Response:
* Patterns of external device usage
* Details of network settings adjustments
* Information on security protocol changes
* Data regarding file synchronization status

Q50. Which of the following browser artifacts can help identify the websites visited by a user?

Response:
* Firewall settings
* Places.sqlite
* Security certificates
* Network configuration files

Q51. In Windows, which artifact provides a history of files and folders recently accessed by a user?

Response:
* Event logs
* Prefetch files
* RecentDocs registry key
* Application error logs

Q52. How can an analyst use ‘DNS logs’ from Windows event logs to track malicious activity?

Response:
* By identifying unusual patterns of DNS queries, which may suggest phishing or malware communication.
* By monitoring changes to network configurations.
* By tracking the frequency of application updates.
* By listing all connected USB devices.

Q53. Why is the analysis of ‘user-specific event logs’ significant in a forensic investigation?

Response:
* They provide a record of events triggered by specific user actions, which can help link activities to a particular user account.
* They monitor the frequency of network disconnections.
* They log details of system firmware updates.
* They track changes in user interface settings.

Q54. In forensic analysis, how can the ‘Top Sites’ file in Safari be used?

(Choose Two)

Response:
* To determine the most frequently visited sites
* To track downloaded files and their sources

* To reveal user preferences for site settings
* To show thumbnails of frequently visited pages

Q55. How can the analysis of browser sync data aid in forensic investigations?

Response:
* It can reveal user preferences across devices.
* It provides data about external media connected.
* It shows changes in system security settings.
* It includes information about system errors.

Q56. Which browser structure is essential for understanding user interaction with various multimedia elements within the browser?

Response:
* Plugin data
* Security certificates
* Network configuration logs
* System update files