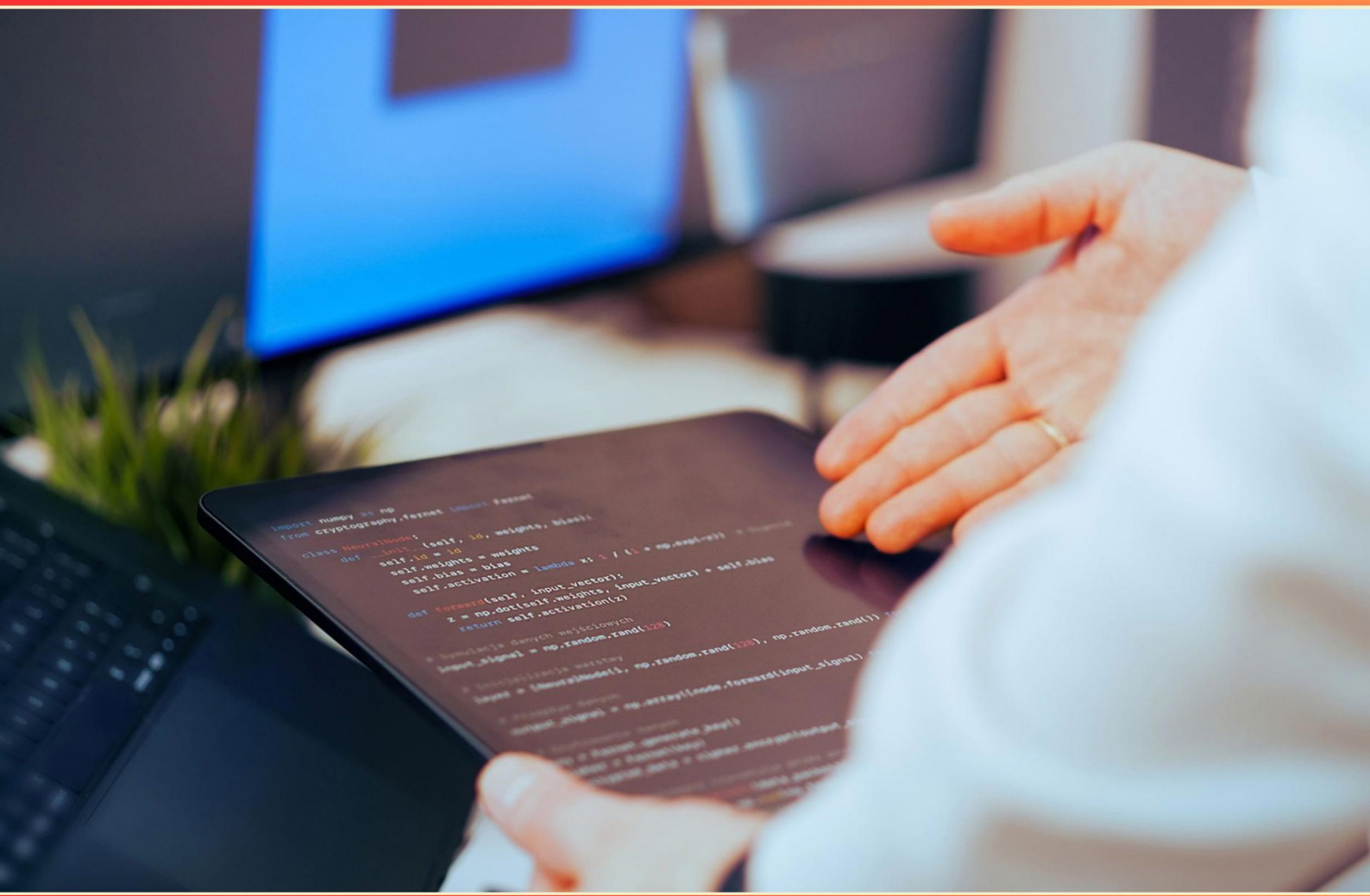
WESTERN GOVERNORS UNIVERSITY (WGU) ITAS2140 D431 DIGITAL FORENSICS IN CYBERSECURITY PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

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How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

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Questions

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1. **Which layer in iOS is responsible for managing the user interface and graphics?**

   A. core services

   B. media

   C. cocoa touch

   D. core OS

2. **In which directory can you find data regarding hard disks and virtual machines on a Macintosh system?**

   A. /Volumes

   B. /Users

   C. /etc

   D. /Applications

3. **What does the RAID 1+0 configuration combine for data redundancy?**

   A. Mirroring and Striping

   B. Parity and Striping

   C. Mirroring and Spanning

   D. Striping and Duplication

4. **Which act protects journalists from disclosing their work to law enforcement?**

   A. Communications Assistance to Law Enforcement Act of 1994

   B. Federal Privacy Act of 1974

   C. Electronic Communications Privacy Act of 1986

   D. Privacy Protection Act of 1980

5. **Which law includes a provision permitting the wiretapping of VoIP calls?**

   A. Communications Assistance to Law Enforcement Act (CALEA)

   B. USA Patriot Act

   C. Sarbanes-Oxley Act (SOX)

   D. Electronic Communications Privacy Act (ECPA)

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6. The _____ is a set of radio transceiver equipment that communicates with cellular devices.

A. global system for mobile (GSM) communications

B. mobile switching center (MSC)

C. base station system (BSS)

D. base transceiver station (BTS)

7. Most often, criminals commit which of the following in order to perpetrate financial fraud?

A. Cyberterrorism

B. Service attacks

C. Identity theft

D. Harassment

8. What is an inode?

A. A popular Linux/UNIX search tool

B. One of the Linux boot loaders

C. A number for unlocking an iPhone

D. A data structure that stores information about a file except its name and actual data

9. Which software allows for deep visibility into digital investigations?

A. The Sleuth Kit

B. X-Ways Software Technology AG

C. Digital Intelligence

D. EnCase

10. What term describes any use of another person's identity?

A. Fraud

B. Logic bomb

C. Identity theft

D. Cyberstalking

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Answers

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1. C
2. A
3. A
4. D
5. A
6. C
7. C
8. D
9. D
10. C

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Explanations

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1. Which layer in iOS is responsible for managing the user interface and graphics?

A. core services

B. media

C. cocoa touch

D. core OS

The layer responsible for managing the user interface and graphics in iOS is Cocoa Touch. This layer provides the necessary frameworks and classes to build graphical user interfaces and manage user interactions. Cocoa Touch incorporates various features, including touch-based event handling, standard controls (like buttons and sliders), and the overall application structure that conforms to Apple's Human Interface Guidelines. This framework is essential for developers working on iOS applications, as it makes it easier to implement complex UI elements while maintaining the native look and feel of iOS applications. Additionally, Cocoa Touch also handles gestures and animations, which contribute to the overall user experience. Other options represent different functionalities within the iOS architecture. Core Services deals with lower-level system services like data management and networking, Media focuses on the playback and processing of audio and video, while Core OS encompasses the operating system's kernel and fundamental components like security and file management. These layers play significant roles but do not specifically manage the user interface and graphics like Cocoa Touch does.

2. In which directory can you find data regarding hard disks and virtual machines on a Macintosh system?

A. /Volumes

B. /Users

C. /etc

D. /Applications

The correct answer is the directory that contains disk images and mounted volumes in the macOS file system. The /Volumes directory is the designated location where Mac systems represent all mounted volumes, including hard disks, external drives, and virtual machines. When a hard disk or virtual machine is mounted on a Mac, it typically appears in this directory. The other options represent different aspects of the macOS file system: - /Users is where user-specific data and home directories are stored. - /etc contains configuration files necessary for system operations. - /Applications is primarily where application software is installed. None of these directories are dedicated to or specifically related to hard disks and virtual machines, making /Volumes the appropriate choice for that particular type of data.

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3. What does the RAID 1+0 configuration combine for data redundancy?

A. Mirroring and Striping

B. Parity and Striping

C. Mirroring and Spanning

D. Striping and Duplication

RAID 1+0, often referred to as RAID 10, effectively combines mirroring and striping to provide data redundancy and performance enhancement. In this configuration, data is first mirrored across multiple disks, which ensures that an exact copy of the data exists on a separate drive. This mirroring process provides redundancy in case one of the drives fails. After the mirroring step, data is then striped across these mirrored sets. Striping means that data is split into chunks and distributed across multiple disks, which allows for faster read and write operations because the system can access multiple disks simultaneously. This dual approach not only safeguards against data loss with the mirrored drives but also enhances performance through the simultaneous reading and writing made possible by striping. This unique combination of mirroring for redundancy and striping for performance is what defines the RAID 1+0 configuration, making it a popular choice for systems requiring both high availability and high-speed access to data.

4. Which act protects journalists from disclosing their work to law enforcement?

A. Communications Assistance to Law Enforcement Act of 1994

B. Federal Privacy Act of 1974

C. Electronic Communications Privacy Act of 1986

D. Privacy Protection Act of 1980

The Privacy Protection Act of 1980 is specifically designed to safeguard journalists and their work from being compelled to disclose their materials to law enforcement. This law was established to ensure that the media can gather and report information without the risk of governmental interference or invasion of their rights. By providing protection against police searches and seizures of a journalist's materials, the act upholds the principle of a free press, recognizing that journalists often possess notes, recordings, and other documents that are essential for their reporting. The act not only protects journalists but also extends to others engaged in the dissemination of information, such as news organizations and their employees. Hence, it is a crucial legal foundation in maintaining the independence of journalism and the rights of individuals to offer critiques or commentary on governmental actions. Other acts, while also significant in the context of privacy and law enforcement, do not specifically address the protections afforded to journalists in the way the Privacy Protection Act does.

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5. Which law includes a provision permitting the wiretapping of VoIP calls?

A. Communications Assistance to Law Enforcement Act (CALEA)

B. USA Patriot Act

C. Sarbanes-Oxley Act (SOX)

D. Electronic Communications Privacy Act (ECPA)

The Communications Assistance to Law Enforcement Act (CALEA) is the law that includes a provision permitting the wiretapping of Voice over Internet Protocol (VoIP) calls. CALEA was enacted to help law enforcement agencies with the interception of communications and to ensure that telecommunications carriers and manufacturers of telecommunications equipment accommodate lawful electronic surveillance. Specifically, CALEA requires that telecommunications providers give law enforcement the ability to intercept wire and electronic communications, including those transmitted over the Internet. This effectively means that VoIP calls, which utilize the internet for transmission, fall under the purview of CALEA, allowing law enforcement access to this form of communication, provided that proper legal standards are met. Other options like the USA Patriot Act, while they enhance surveillance capabilities in some areas, primarily focus on national security and the collection of intelligence rather than specifically addressing wiretapping of VoIP communications. The Sarbanes-Oxley Act (SOX) pertains mainly to financial regulations and corporate governance and has no relevance to wiretapping. The Electronic Communications Privacy Act (ECPA) does regulate the interception of electronic communications but does not specifically focus on the provisions outlined in CALEA for VoIP technology.

6. The _____ is a set of radio transceiver equipment that communicates with cellular devices.

A. global system for mobile (GSM) communications

B. mobile switching center (MSC)

C. base station system (BSS)

D. base transceiver station (BTS)

The term refers specifically to the base transceiver station (BTS), which is a crucial component of mobile communication networks. The BTS contains the radio transceivers that facilitate communication with mobile devices and manages the radio connections between the device and the network. It serves as the interface between the mobile device and the network infrastructure. Understanding this, the base station system (BSS) is related but encompasses a broader set of functionalities that include the BTS and the associated network components. The BTS focuses specifically on the transceiver equipment that handles the radio communication part, making it the correct answer in the context of the question. In summary, while the BSS is important, it is the BTS that directly describes the specific equipment tasked with transmitting and receiving signals to and from cellular devices.

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7. Most often, criminals commit which of the following in order to perpetrate financial fraud?

A. Cyberterrorism

B. Service attacks

C. Identity theft

D. Harassment

Identity theft is the most common method criminals use to commit financial fraud. This involves obtaining and using someone else's personal information, such as Social Security numbers, bank account details, and credit card information, without their consent. Once they have this information, criminals can impersonate the victim to access financial resources or make transactions that lead to financial gain for the perpetrator at the expense of the victim. This method is particularly prevalent because it can often be carried out remotely, using digital channels such as phishing emails or malware, which makes it easier for criminals to remain anonymous. Additionally, the vast amount of personal data available online increases the risk of identity theft, as individuals may not even be aware that their information has been compromised until it is too late. In contrast, the other choices refer to different types of criminal activities that do not primarily focus on achieving financial fraud through the misuse of personal information. Cyberterrorism and service attacks often target systems for disruption rather than financial gain, and harassment typically pertains to causing distress rather than directly impacting one's financial resources. Therefore, identity theft stands out as the most relevant method for committing financial fraud.

8. What is an inode?

A. A popular Linux/UNIX search tool

B. One of the Linux boot loaders

C. A number for unlocking an iPhone

D. A data structure that stores information about a file except its name and actual data

An inode is a fundamental concept in file systems used by Linux and UNIX-based operating systems. It is a data structure that contains metadata about a file, which includes essential information such as the file's size, ownership, permissions, timestamps, and location of the file's data blocks on the disk. However, the inode does not store the file name or the actual data content of the file itself. This separation allows the file system to efficiently manage file storage and access without needing to directly couple file names with their data, which can simplify many operations involving files. Therefore, understanding what an inode represents is crucial for grasping how file systems work in these environments, making the provided answer about it being a data structure that stores information about a file, excluding its name and actual data, the most accurate description. The other options pertain to different concepts in computing but do not accurately define an inode. For instance, search tools and boot loaders relate to system operations and functionalities distinct from file metadata management. Similarly, a number for unlocking an iPhone addresses security rather than file system architecture.

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9. Which software allows for deep visibility into digital investigations?

A. The Sleuth Kit

B. X-Ways Software Technology AG

C. Digital Intelligence

D. EnCase

The correct choice is EnCase, as it is a powerful tool widely recognized in the field of digital forensics for its comprehensive capabilities in handling digital evidence. EnCase provides deep visibility into digital investigations through its robust features that allow investigators to conduct thorough examinations of file systems, analyze artifacts, and recover deleted files. Its ability to create forensic images, conduct keyword searches, and generate detailed reports makes it invaluable for law enforcement and cybersecurity professionals. EnCase is known for its user-friendly interface and extensive documentation, making it accessible for both experienced forensic analysts and those new to the field. It also supports the development and execution of custom scripts and provides numerous features for analysis, which further enhances its utility in complex investigations, enabling the investigation of various digital environments efficiently. This deep visibility is crucial for uncovering evidence and understanding the context of digital incidents, making EnCase a preferred choice in the digital forensics community.

10. What term describes any use of another person's identity?

A. Fraud

B. Logic bomb

C. Identity theft

D. Cyberstalking

The term that describes any use of another person's identity is identity theft. This concept encompasses various activities where someone assumes the identity of another individual without their consent, typically for fraudulent purposes. Identity theft can lead to financial loss for the victim, damage to their credit, and significant emotional distress. This definition captures the broader scope of identity-related crimes where someone's personal information—such as social security numbers, credit card information, or bank details—is exploited. The implications of identity theft are severe in the realm of cybersecurity, especially as it involves the unauthorized use of personal data. Fraud generally pertains to deceptive practices that lead to financial or personal gain but does not exclusively refer to identity-related crimes. A logic bomb is a type of malware that activates under specific conditions to disrupt system operations, while cyberstalking involves harassment and threats that can use technology but do not specifically entail the use of another person's identity.

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Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

https://wgu-itas2140-d431.examzify.com

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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