

EnCase Certified Examiner (EnCE) Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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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.

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!

Questions

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- 1. What does a computer's power supply do?**
 - A. Stores data**
 - B. Transfers data**
 - C. Provides power to the computer's components**
 - D. Handles input/output operations**

- 2. When reacquiring an image, is it permissible to change the evidence name?**
 - A. Yes**
 - B. No**
 - C. Only in specific circumstances**
 - D. It is advised to change**

- 3. In computer systems, what does the abbreviation "RAM" stand for?**
 - A. Read-Always Memory**
 - B. Random Access Memory**
 - C. Read Access Memory**
 - D. Rapid Access Memory**

- 4. What should you do if in doubt about how to handle electronic evidence?**
 - A. Proceed with caution**
 - B. Follow standard procedures**
 - C. Ask for clarification from an expert**
 - D. Ignore the doubt and continue**

- 5. With regard to hash categories, evidentiary files or files of interest are categorized as which of the following?**
 - A. Known**
 - B. Notable**
 - C. Evidentiary**
 - D. Nonevidentiary**

- 6. What utility would you use in Windows to restore files from the Recycle Bin?**
- A. Task Manager**
 - B. File Explorer**
 - C. Command Prompt**
 - D. Disk Management**
- 7. To completely verify the integrity of an EnCase evidence file, which statement is true?**
- A. The MD5 hash value must verify.**
 - B. The CRC values and MD5 hash must both verify.**
 - C. Either CRC or MD5 hash values must verify.**
 - D. The CRC values must verify.**
- 8. How can a user change the default colors and text fonts within EnCase?**
- A. The user cannot change the default colors and fonts settings**
 - B. The user can change the default colors and fonts settings by right-clicking the selected items and scrolling down to Change Colors and Fonts**
 - C. The user can change the default colors and fonts settings by clicking the View tab on the menu bar and selecting the Colors tab or Fonts tab**
 - D. The user can change default colors and fonts settings by clicking the Tools tab on the menu bar, selecting Options, and selecting the Colors tab or Fonts tab**
- 9. What is true regarding EnCase Portable?**
- A. Storage media must be prepared using the Portable Management tool.**
 - B. The EnCase Portable can triage evidence in a forensically sound manner.**
 - C. If booting from the EnCase Portable Boot CD, the dongle must be connected.**
 - D. All of the above.**

10. What is the primary purpose of the Table pane in EnCase?

- A. View file properties**
- B. Display file contents**
- C. List file names and attributes**
- D. Execute scripts**

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What does a computer's power supply do?

- A. Stores data
- B. Transfers data
- C. Provides power to the computer's components**
- D. Handles input/output operations

The function of a computer's power supply is to convert electrical energy from the wall outlet into a usable form for the computer's components. It provides the necessary power to the motherboard, processor, hard drives, and other peripherals, ensuring they operate effectively. This is critical because without a reliable power source, the computer cannot function, regardless of the type or amount of data being handled. In contrast to the other options, storing data refers to devices like hard drives or solid-state drives, which keep data for retrieval and use. Transferring data is primarily managed by the computer's bus systems, network interfaces, and other I/O systems that move data between various components. Dealing with input/output operations involves components such as the CPU, RAM, and peripheral interfaces that process user input and output displays. Thus, the unique role of a power supply focuses solely on delivering the electrical power essential for overall system operation.

2. When reacquiring an image, is it permissible to change the evidence name?

- A. Yes
- B. No**
- C. Only in specific circumstances
- D. It is advised to change

Changing the evidence name when reacquiring an image is generally not permissible because maintaining the integrity of the original evidence is crucial in forensic investigations. The name of the evidence usually contains identifiers such as case numbers, dates, or other unique identifiers that are essential for the documentation and tracking of the evidence throughout the investigative process. Altering the evidence name can lead to confusion or misidentification, which may compromise the chain of custody or the credibility of the evidence in a legal context. In forensic practices, it is vital to maintain the original labeling of evidence to ensure that all parties involved in an investigation can trace the evidence back to its origin accurately. Any modifications to the evidence should be documented thoroughly, but the original identifiers must remain intact in order to uphold the standards of evidence handling and analysis.

3. In computer systems, what does the abbreviation "RAM" stand for?

- A. Read-Always Memory**
- B. Random Access Memory**
- C. Read Access Memory**
- D. Rapid Access Memory**

The abbreviation "RAM" stands for Random Access Memory. This type of memory is essential in computer systems as it allows for data to be read from and written to any location in a memory chip with equal speed, which is why it is termed "random access." Unlike sequential memory types, where data must be accessed in a predetermined order, random access enables quick retrieval and storage of data which enhances the performance of the computer by allowing fast access to applications and processes currently in use. The other options do not accurately describe RAM: Read-Always Memory implies a non-writable format, which does not reflect RAM's functionality; Read Access Memory also mischaracterizes RAM, as it supports both reading and writing operations; Rapid Access Memory, while suggesting speed, does not capture the critical aspect of random accessibility that defines RAM's capabilities. Therefore, the correct understanding of RAM's function and characteristics solidifies the definition as Random Access Memory.

4. What should you do if in doubt about how to handle electronic evidence?

- A. Proceed with caution**
- B. Follow standard procedures**
- C. Ask for clarification from an expert**
- D. Ignore the doubt and continue**

Asking for clarification from an expert is the most prudent approach when in doubt about handling electronic evidence. This option emphasizes the importance of seeking guidance from someone with specialized knowledge, ensuring that the evidence is handled correctly and in accordance with legal and procedural standards. Electronic evidence can be intricate and specifics can vary greatly depending on the type of evidence, the legal jurisdiction, and the context of the investigation. By consulting an expert, an individual ensures that they are making informed decisions based on best practices, which can help to preserve the integrity of the evidence and safeguard the legal process. Proceeding with caution may seem sensible, but it does not provide the structured guidance needed to ensure compliance with necessary protocols. While following standard procedures is important, it may not address specific uncertainties that arise in particular situations. Ignoring doubts entirely could lead to mishandling evidence, potentially compromising the investigation and leading to legal repercussions. Therefore, consulting an expert stands out as the most effective way to navigate uncertainties in electronic evidence handling.

5. With regard to hash categories, evidentiary files or files of interest are categorized as which of the following?

- A. Known**
- B. Notable**
- C. Evidentiary**
- D. Nonevidentiary**

Files that are categorized as "Notable" refer to those that have significance in investigations or forensic examinations due to their potential relevance as evidence. This category is used to highlight files that may not have been widely recognized but hold importance, making them crucial for analysis in the context of a case. In forensic investigations, distinguishing between various types of files is vital for effective data management and evaluation. Notable files might include suspicious documents, communications, or any other data that appear to deviate from normal patterns or could be pertinent to the matter at hand. These files are often prioritized for further analysis due to their potential connection to criminal activity or other investigative interests. The other categories like Known, Evidentiary, or Nonevidentiary serve different purposes and typically relate to established data, general evidentiary materials, or files that do not have a bearing on the investigation, respectively. Thus, "Notable" specifically encompasses those files that stand out as being of particular interest or evidentiary value.

6. What utility would you use in Windows to restore files from the Recycle Bin?

- A. Task Manager**
- B. File Explorer**
- C. Command Prompt**
- D. Disk Management**

The utility used to restore files from the Recycle Bin in Windows is File Explorer. When accessing the Recycle Bin through File Explorer, users can easily browse through the deleted files, select the ones they wish to restore, and then choose the "Restore" option. This action moves the selected files back to their original locations prior to deletion. File Explorer provides a user-friendly graphical interface that allows for quick navigation and file management. Its functionality is specifically tailored for tasks such as this, making it the most appropriate choice among the available options. In contrast, Task Manager is used primarily for monitoring and managing processes and system performance. Command Prompt is a command-line interface used for executing commands directly, which lacks the intuitive interface required for managing files in the Recycle Bin. Disk Management is focused on managing disk partitions and drives rather than individual file retrieval.

7. To completely verify the integrity of an EnCase evidence file, which statement is true?

- A. The MD5 hash value must verify.
- B. The CRC values and MD5 hash must both verify.**
- C. Either CRC or MD5 hash values must verify.
- D. The CRC values must verify.

To completely verify the integrity of an EnCase evidence file, both the CRC (Cyclic Redundancy Check) values and the MD5 (Message Digest 5) hash must verify. This is because CRC checks provide a quick way to detect errors in data transmission or storage, while the MD5 hash offers a more robust method to confirm that the data has not been altered. When both values match their expected values, it gives a higher level of assurance that the evidence file has remained intact and uncorrupted. The CRC values are calculated for the file segments and can swiftly indicate any changes to the data, while the MD5 hash provides a unique fingerprint of the entire file, ensuring that even the smallest alteration can be detected. Thus, having both the CRC and MD5 verify ensures a thorough validation process, encompassing both error detection and data integrity verification.

8. How can a user change the default colors and text fonts within EnCase?

- A. The user cannot change the default colors and fonts settings
- B. The user can change the default colors and fonts settings by right-clicking the selected items and scrolling down to Change Colors and Fonts
- C. The user can change the default colors and fonts settings by clicking the View tab on the menu bar and selecting the Colors tab or Fonts tab
- D. The user can change default colors and fonts settings by clicking the Tools tab on the menu bar, selecting Options, and selecting the Colors tab or Fonts tab**

The correct response outlines the process for changing default colors and text fonts in EnCase, demonstrating a clear understanding of the software's settings menu. By clicking the Tools tab on the menu bar, the user gains access to numerous options that allow for customization. Within this context, selecting Options provides a pathway to adjust various settings, including preferences for visual elements like colors and fonts. The Colors tab and Fonts tab specifically give users the capability to tailor the appearance of the interface according to their preferences, which can enhance usability and comfort during analysis. In contrast, other choices either provide incorrect methods or imply limits to customization. For instance, stating that the user cannot change the default settings misrepresents the software's capabilities, while suggesting right-clicking selected items does not accurately reflect the structured approach EnCase uses for adjustments. Selecting the View tab may reference some visual options, but it lacks the comprehensive access provided through the Tools tab, making it a less accurate option for modifying default settings effectively.

9. What is true regarding EnCase Portable?

- A. Storage media must be prepared using the Portable Management tool.
- B. The EnCase Portable can triage evidence in a forensically sound manner.
- C. If booting from the EnCase Portable Boot CD, the dongle must be connected.
- D. All of the above.**

EnCase Portable is a tool designed to assist forensic examiners in accessing, analyzing, and documenting evidence from various storage media in a forensically sound manner. The correct answer, which encompasses all provided statements, highlights several important aspects of how EnCase Portable operates. Regarding the first point, the Portable Management tool is essential for preparing storage media. This means that any media used with EnCase Portable should be accurately configured to ensure that the forensic integrity of the evidence is maintained and that the results can be trusted during an investigation. The second point emphasizes the tool's ability to perform triage in a forensically sound manner. Triage entails making initial assessments of the data to prioritize further analysis; this function is critical in investigation scenarios where time and resource constraints exist. Engaging in this process correctly is pivotal for legal and investigative outcomes. Lastly, the requirement for the dongle to be connected when booting from the EnCase Portable Boot CD ensures that the software operates with full functionality, adhering to licensing agreements. The dongle acts as a hardware key that validates legitimate use of the software. Together, these points provide a comprehensive view of the capabilities and requirements of EnCase Portable, affirming that each statement contributes to understanding the tool's efficacy and operational

10. What is the primary purpose of the Table pane in EnCase?

- A. View file properties
- B. Display file contents
- C. List file names and attributes**
- D. Execute scripts

The primary purpose of the Table pane in EnCase is to list file names and attributes. This pane serves as a critical component in the forensic analysis process, providing an organized view of the files contained within the evidence being examined. By displaying essential details such as file names, sizes, types, and modification dates, investigators can systematically review and analyze the contents of drives and disks. This listing feature facilitates the identification of pertinent files relevant to the investigation, supporting the overall workflow for forensic examiners. As files are sorted and filtered, the investigator can quickly focus on specific data sets that may hold importance in the case, allowing for a thorough examination of digital evidence. The other options involve different functionalities that are not the primary focus of the Table pane. The ability to view file properties and display file contents is typically conducted in other areas of the EnCase interface, while executing scripts is associated with more advanced tasks that utilize the program's scripting capabilities. The Table pane's main role remains centered on presenting a clear and efficient listing of file names and their associated attributes, crucial for forensic analysis.

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://encasertexamner.examzify.com>

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

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