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CertiProf Ethical Hacking Professional Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q109-Q114):

NEW QUESTION # 109

What is Nessus used for?

- A. To scan a network or system for vulnerabilities.
- B. For automated hacking.
- C. To watch videos on a blocked network.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Nessus is a globally recognized, industry-standard vulnerability scanner used by security professionals to identify security flaws in a network, operating system, or application. Developed by Tenable, it is a comprehensive tool that automates the process of finding weaknesses such as unpatched software, weak passwords, misconfigurations, and "zero-day" vulnerabilities.

Nessus operates by probing a target system and comparing the results against an extensive, constantly updated database of thousands of known vulnerabilities (plugins). The scanning process typically involves:

* Host Discovery: Identifying which devices are active on the network.

- * Port Scanning: Checking for open services and identifying their versions.
- * Vulnerability Assessment: Running specific checks to see if those services are susceptible to known exploits.
- * Compliance Auditing: Ensuring that systems meet specific security standards like PCI DSS or HIPAA.

Unlike "automated hacking" tools that focus on exploitation, Nessus is a diagnostic tool. It provides detailed reports that categorize vulnerabilities by severity (Critical, High, Medium, Low) and offers specific remediation advice on how to fix the issues. In a professional penetration test, Nessus is used during the "Vulnerability Analysis" phase to provide a broad map of the target's weaknesses. This allows the tester to prioritize which flaws to attempt to exploit manually. Regular use of Nessus is a cornerstone of any proactive vulnerability management program.

NEW QUESTION # 110

What is Masquerading?

- A. Consists of impersonating the identity of a legitimate user of a computer system or its environment.
- B. Web authentication method.
- C. A method for masking network traffic.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Masquerading is a sophisticated attack vector that consists of an unauthorized user or process impersonating the identity of a legitimate user, system, or service within a computer environment. In the context of cybersecurity, the goal of masquerading is to bypass authentication controls and gain access to restricted resources or information by appearing as a trusted entity. This is often a critical step in the "Gaining Access" phase of a cyberattack, as it allows the attacker to operate under the radar of traditional security logging.

There are several ways masquerading can manifest:

- * User Impersonation: An attacker uses stolen credentials (usernames and passwords) to log into a system as a legitimate employee.
- * IP Spoofing: An attacker crafts network packets with a forged source IP address to make it appear as though the traffic is coming from a trusted internal machine.
- * Email Spoofing: An attacker sends an email that appears to come from a known, trusted source (like an executive or a bank) to trick the recipient into performing an action, such as revealing a password.

Managing and mitigating the threat of masquerading requires robust "Identity and Access Management" (IAM) controls. The most effective defense is Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA). Even if an attacker successfully masquerades as a user by stealing their password, the MFA requirement provides a second layer of verification that is much harder to forge. Additionally, organizations can use "Behavioral Analytics" to detect anomalies; for example, if a user who typically logs in from London suddenly logs in from a different continent, the system can flag it as a potential masquerading attempt. By understanding that masquerading relies on the manipulation of trust and identity, ethical hackers can help organizations implement "Zero Trust" architectures, where every request is verified regardless of where it appears to originate.

NEW QUESTION # 111

How do you look for an exploit in metasploit?

- A. Search.
- B. Cannot be searched.
- C. Use.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The Metasploit Framework is a vast repository containing thousands of exploits, payloads, and auxiliary modules. Navigating this extensive database effectively is critical during the "Exploitation" phase of a penetration test. The primary command used to locate a specific module within the msfconsole is `search`. This command allows a tester to query the database using keywords related to a specific vulnerability, software name, or CVE (Common Vulnerabilities and Exposures) identifier.

The search command is highly flexible and supports various filters to narrow down results. For example, a tester can search by platform (e.g., `search platform:windows`), module type (e.g., `search type:exploit`), or even by the "rank" of the exploit to find the most reliable ones (e.g., `search rank:excellent`). Once a list of matching modules is returned, the tester identifies the one that best matches the target's specific service version and operating system.

After finding the correct exploit through the search command, the tester then uses the `use` command followed by the module path to select it for configuration. Searching is a foundational skill because it allows an ethical hacker to quickly pivot from a vulnerability identified during the "Scanning" phase to the corresponding exploit in the Metasploit database. Without a robust search capability,

identifying the correct payload among thousands of possibilities would be nearly impossible. Mastering this command ensures efficiency and precision, which are essential when operating within the defined time limits of a professional security engagement.

NEW QUESTION # 112

What is risk assessment?

- A. It is the process to buy antivirus.
- B. It is the process of comparing the results of the analysis with other companies.
- C. Is the process of comparing the results of the risk analysis with the risk assessment criteria to determine whether the risk or its magnitude is acceptable or tolerable.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Risk assessment is a systematic and critical component of information security management. It is the process of identifying, analyzing, and evaluating risks to determine their significance and to prioritize how they should be addressed. According to formal security standards, it involves comparing the findings of a risk analysis—which identifies threats and vulnerabilities—against established risk assessment criteria. These criteria represent the organization's "risk appetite," or the level of risk they are willing to accept in exchange for pursuing their business objectives.

The risk assessment process typically involves three major steps:

- * Identification: Finding out what could happen and why (e.g., identifying that a database is vulnerable to SQL injection).
- * Analysis: Determining the likelihood of a threat occurring and the potential impact it would have on the organization's confidentiality, integrity, or availability.
- * Evaluation: Deciding whether the resulting risk level is acceptable or tolerable.

If a risk is deemed intolerable, the organization must decide on a treatment strategy: Mitigation (reducing the risk via controls like firewalls), Transfer (buying insurance), Avoidance (stopping the risky activity), or Acceptance (acknowledging the risk if the cost of fixing it is too high). For an ethical hacker, a risk assessment provides the context for their work; it helps them understand which assets are most critical to the business and ensures that their findings are prioritized based on actual business impact rather than just technical severity.

NEW QUESTION # 113

What is a reverse shell?

- A. It refers to a process in which the victim's machine initiates a connection back to the attacker's machine to receive commands.
- B. It refers to when the terminal is run with root privileges.
- C. A common Linux command-line console.

Answer: A

Explanation:

A reverse shell is a technique used in ethical hacking and penetration testing where the target (victim) system initiates a connection back to the attacker's system, allowing the attacker to execute commands remotely. This makes option C the correct answer. Unlike a bind shell, where the victim opens a listening port, a reverse shell is particularly effective in environments protected by firewalls or Network Address Translation (NAT). Since outbound connections are often allowed, the victim system connects outward to the attacker, bypassing many network restrictions.

Ethical hackers commonly use reverse shells during the exploitation and post-exploitation phases of penetration testing to maintain access to compromised systems.

Option A is incorrect because running a terminal as root does not define a reverse shell. Option B is incorrect because a reverse shell is not a standard command-line interface but rather a remote command execution channel.

From an ethical hacking perspective, reverse shells help demonstrate the real-world impact of vulnerabilities such as command injection, remote code execution, or misconfigured services. Once established, a reverse shell may allow privilege escalation, lateral movement, or data exfiltration—highlighting serious security risks.

Understanding reverse shells is essential for both attackers and defenders. Defenders can mitigate reverse shell attacks by implementing strict egress filtering, intrusion detection systems, endpoint protection, and proper system hardening. Ethical testing of reverse shells enables organizations to identify weaknesses and improve overall security posture.

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