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CertiProf Ethical Hacking Professional Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q11-Q16):

NEW QUESTION # 11

What is a Whitehack?

- A. A person who creates exploits with the sole purpose of exposing existing vulnerable systems.
- B. It is a type of hacker who exploits vulnerabilities in search of information that can compromise a company and sell this information in order to make a profit regardless of the damage it may cause to the organization.
- C. Refers to a computer security professional or expert who uses their skills and knowledge to identify and fix vulnerabilities in systems, networks or applications for the purpose of improving security and protecting against potential cyber threats.

Answer: C

Explanation:

A "White Hat" hacker, often referred to in the provided text as a "Whitehack," represents the ethical side of the cybersecurity

spectrum. Unlike "Black Hat" hackers who operate with malicious intent for personal gain or "Gray Hat" hackers who operate in a legal middle ground, White Hats are cybersecurity professionals or experts. Their primary objective is to use their extensive technical skills and knowledge to identify and fix vulnerabilities within systems, networks, or applications. This work is done with the explicit goal of improving security and protecting against potential cyber threats that could cause significant damage to an organization. In the phases of ethical hacking, White Hats follow a disciplined methodology that mirrors the steps a malicious actor might take, but with two fundamental differences: authorization and intent. They are hired by organizations to perform penetration tests or vulnerability assessments. By simulating an attack, they can discover where a system's defenses might fail before a real attacker finds the same flaw. Once a vulnerability is identified, the White Hat provides a detailed report to the organization, including technical data and remediation strategies to patch the hole.

This proactive approach is essential in modern information security management. White Hat hackers often hold certifications like the CEH (Certified Ethical Hacker) and adhere to a strict code of ethics. They play a vital role in the "Defense-in-Depth" strategy, ensuring that security controls like firewalls and encryption are functioning as intended. By acting as "security researchers" rather than "criminals," they help create a safer digital environment where organizations can defend their sensitive data against the ever-evolving landscape of global cyber threats.

NEW QUESTION # 12

What is malware?

- A. Refers to any software specifically designed to damage, infect, steal data or otherwise cause a nuisance to a device, network or system without the owner's consent.
- B. Refers to any software specifically designed to protect, safeguard and store data on a device, network or system
- C. It is an Antivirus for servers especially.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Malware, short for "malicious software," is a broad category of software specifically engineered to perform unauthorized and often harmful actions on a computer system, network, or device. Its primary characteristic is that it operates without the owner's consent. Malware is the primary tool used by cybercriminals to achieve various objectives, ranging from financial gain to corporate espionage and simple disruption.

Malware encompasses several distinct types, each with its own method of infection and goal:

* Viruses and Worms: Designed to spread from one file or computer to another, often damaging data or consuming network bandwidth along the way.

* Trojan Horses: Programs that disguise themselves as legitimate software to trick users into installing them, only to reveal a malicious "payload" once active.

* Ransomware: Encrypts the victim's data and demands payment for the decryption key.

* Spyware and Stealers: Secretly monitor user activity or steal sensitive information like passwords and credit card numbers.

* Rootkits: Specialized malware designed to provide high-level "root" access while remaining hidden from the operating system and antivirus software.

Ethical hackers study malware to understand how to defend against it. This involves analyzing "Attack Vectors" (how malware enters a system), "Persistence Mechanisms" (how it stays there), and "Command and Control" (how it communicates with the attacker).

Protecting against malware requires a multi-layered defense strategy, including updated antivirus software, strict Acceptable Use Policies (AUP), and regular vulnerability scanning to close the gaps that malware exploits to infect systems.

NEW QUESTION # 13

What is a reverse shell?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

A reverse shell is a fundamental technique used during the "Gaining Access" and "Maintaining Access" phases of a penetration test. In a standard (bind) shell, the attacker connects to a specific port on the victim's machine to gain command-line access. However, most modern firewalls block incoming connections to unauthorized ports. To bypass this, a reverse shell reverses the connection logic: the victim's machine is tricked into initiating an outgoing connection to the attacker's machine, which is "listening" for the call. This technique is highly effective because firewalls are typically much more permissive with "egress" (outgoing) traffic than with

"ingress" (incoming) traffic. For example, an attacker might host a listener on port 443 (HTTPS). Since most organizations allow internal machines to browse the web over port 443, the firewall perceives the reverse shell connection as standard web traffic and allows it to pass. Once the connection is established, the attacker has a terminal interface on the victim's machine, allowing them to execute commands remotely.

In professional pentesting, establishing a reverse shell is often the primary goal of an exploit. It provides the "foothold" needed for lateral movement and privilege escalation. Common tools used to create reverse shells include Netcat (nc), Bash, and Python scripts. To defend against this, organizations must implement "Egress Filtering," which restricts outgoing traffic to only known, necessary destinations. Security professionals also monitor for "long-lived" connections to unusual IP addresses, as these can be a tell-tale sign of an active reverse shell. Understanding how these connections manipulate network policy is crucial for any ethical hacker seeking to demonstrate how internal systems can be compromised despite robust perimeter defenses.

NEW QUESTION # 14

According to what was covered in the course, is it possible to perform phishing outside our network?

- A. No, the learned method does not work on all devices.
- B. No, the learned method only works in a local environment.
- C. Yes, the learned method works outside the local network and has been proven to be used by attackers to their advantage.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Phishing attacks are not limited to local networks, making option A the correct answer. Modern phishing techniques are designed to operate over the internet and target victims globally using email, messaging platforms, social networks, and malicious websites. In ethical hacking and cybersecurity training, phishing demonstrations often begin in controlled or local environments to teach fundamental concepts safely. However, the same techniques—such as fake login pages, credential harvesting, and social manipulation—are widely used by attackers outside local networks. These attacks rely on human interaction rather than network proximity. Option B is incorrect because phishing does not require local network access. Option C is incorrect because phishing works across many devices, including desktops, laptops, and mobile phones.

From a security trends perspective, phishing remains one of the most effective and prevalent cyberattack methods. Attackers continuously adapt their techniques to bypass email filters and exploit human trust.

Ethical hackers study phishing to help organizations improve awareness, email security, and authentication mechanisms.

Understanding that phishing operates beyond local environments reinforces the importance of user training, multi-factor authentication, and proactive monitoring. Ethical testing helps organizations reduce the risk posed by phishing attacks in real-world scenarios.

NEW QUESTION # 15

What is a security breach?

- A. An internet shutdown or breakup.
- B. A cybersecurity incident that results in unauthorized access to personal or corporate data.
- C. The hacking of the entire internet.

Answer: B

Explanation:

A security breach is a cybersecurity incident in which unauthorized individuals gain access to sensitive personal or organizational data, making option A the correct answer. Security breaches can involve data theft, data exposure, system compromise, or loss of confidentiality, integrity, or availability.

Breaches may occur due to malware infections, phishing attacks, weak credentials, unpatched vulnerabilities, insider threats, or misconfigured systems. Ethical hackers analyze breach scenarios to understand how attackers bypass defenses and what impact the breach can have on business operations.

Option B is incorrect because hacking the entire internet is unrealistic and not a valid definition. Option C is incorrect because internet outages are infrastructure issues, not necessarily security breaches.

From a defensive standpoint, understanding security breaches helps organizations improve detection, response, and recovery capabilities. Ethical hackers help simulate breach scenarios to identify gaps in monitoring and incident response plans.

Preventing breaches requires layered security controls, user awareness, continuous monitoring, and regular testing. Ethical hacking plays a critical role in reducing breach likelihood and impact.

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