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CertiProf Ethical Hacking Professional Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q85-Q90):

NEW QUESTION # 85
What is Whois?

- A. It is a physical directory where names and ip addresses can be consulted since the beginning of the Internet.
- B. It is a public directory through which you can know "who is" the owner of a domain or IP address.
- C. It is a directory by which it is possible to know where exactly the owner of a domain or IP address lives.

Answer: B

Explanation:
WHOIS is a query and response protocol widely used for searching databases that store the registered users or assignees of an Internet resource, such as a domain name or an IP address block. It acts as a public directory that provides essential information about the ownership and technical management of a specific online asset.
When an individual or organization registers a domain name, they are required by ICANN (Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers) to provide contact information, which is then made available through WHOIS lookups.
A standard WHOIS record typically contains:
* Registrant Information: The name and organization of the person who owns the domain.
* Administrative and Technical Contacts: Names and email addresses of the people responsible for the site's operation.
* Registrar Information: The company where the domain was purchased and the date of registration
/expiration.
* Name Servers: The servers that direct traffic for the domain.
In ethical hacking, WHOIS is a primary tool forpassive reconnaissance. It allows a tester to map out the organizational structure of a target without ever sending a packet to the target's network. For example, finding the technical contact's email address might provide a lead for a social engineering attack, or identifying the name servers might reveal the cloud provider being used. While many owners now use "WHOIS Privacy" services to hide their personal details behind a proxy, WHOIS remains a critical first step in defining the "footprint" of a target and understanding its administrative boundaries.

NEW QUESTION # 86
What is Phishing?

- A. It is the method to brute force passwords in web pages.
- B. It is a type of cyber-attack in which attackers try to trick people to obtain confidential information, such as usernames.
- C. It is a technique used to capture network traffic in order to obtain passwords in plain text.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Phishing is a widespread form of social engineering where an attacker sends deceptive communications that appear to come from a reputable source, such as a bank, a popular web service, or even an internal IT department. The primary goal is to trick the recipient into revealing sensitive personal or corporate information, such as usernames, passwords, credit card numbers, or proprietary data.
A typical phishing attack often involves an email or text message that creates a sense of urgency-for example, claiming there has been "unauthorized activity" on an account and providing a link to "verify your identity". This link leads to a fraudulent website that looks identical to the legitimate one. When the victim enters their credentials, they are directly handed over to the attacker.
Phishing has evolved into several specialized categories:
* Spear Phishing: Targeted attacks aimed at a specific individual or organization, often using personalized information to increase the appearance of legitimacy.
* Whaling: A form of spear phishing directed at high-level executives (CEOs, CFOs) to steal high-value information or authorize large wire transfers.
* Vishing and Smishing: Phishing conducted via voice calls (Vishing) or SMS text messages (Smishing).
From an ethical hacking perspective, phishing simulations are a critical part of a security assessment because they test the "human firewall." Even the most advanced technical defenses can be bypassed if an employee is manipulated into providing their login token or clicking a malicious attachment. Protecting against phishing requires a combination of technical controls (email filters, MFA) and constant user awareness training.

NEW QUESTION # 87
When critical vulnerabilities are detected, what should be done?

- A. Exploit it and extract as much information as possible.
- B. Inform the corresponding area for a prompt solution.
- C. Document the problem and do nothing.

Answer: B

Explanation:
In the professional penetration testing process, the discovery of a "critical" vulnerability-one that could lead to immediate system compromise or data loss-triggers a specific ethical and procedural response. While the ultimate goal of a pentest is to find

weaknesses, the primary duty of an ethical hacker is to ensure the safety and security of the client's environment. Therefore, when a critical flaw is identified, the tester must immediately inform the relevant stakeholders or technical teams so that a prompt solution or "hotfix" can be implemented.

This immediate reporting deviates from the standard "end-of-test" report delivery because critical vulnerabilities represent an "active risk". If a tester finds an unpatched, high-impact vulnerability that is publicly known, there is a high probability that a real attacker could exploit it while the pentest is still ongoing. By notifying the client immediately, the tester helps mitigate the risk of an actual breach occurring during the assessment. This process is often detailed in the "Rules of Engagement" (RoE) agreed upon before the test begins.

Once the "corresponding area" (such as the DevOps or Security Operations team) is informed, the tester documents the vulnerability with clear reproduction steps and remediation advice. The tester may then be asked to "re-test" the vulnerability after the fix has been applied to verify its effectiveness. This highlights the collaborative nature of ethical hacking; it is not just about "breaking in" (Option B), but about the strategic management of risk. Professionalism in pentesting is defined by this commitment to communication and the proactive protection of the client's assets, ensuring that vulnerabilities are closed as quickly as possible to minimize the window of opportunity for malicious actors.

NEW QUESTION # 88

What is Netcat?

- A. It is a versatile, open-source networking tool used for reading and writing data over network connections.
- B. It is a hacking tool designed only for Linux systems.
- C. It is a hacking tool designed only for Windows systems.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Netcat, often referred to as the"Swiss Army knife of networking,"is a versatile, open-source tool used for reading from and writing to network connections using TCP or UDP. This makes option B the correct answer.

Netcat is widely used in ethical hacking, penetration testing, and system administration due to its flexibility and simplicity.

Netcat can perform a wide range of networking tasks, includingport scanning, banner grabbing, file transfers, reverse shells, bind shells, and debugging network services. It is commonly used during thereconnaissance, exploitation, and post-exploitation phasesof ethical hacking. Because of its ability to create raw network connections, it can simulate both client and server behavior.

Option A and option C are incorrect because Netcat iscross-platformand works on Linux, Windows, macOS, and other Unix-like systems. It is not limited to a single operating system, nor is it exclusively a hacking tool; it is also used legitimately by network administrators for troubleshooting and testing.

From a defensive security perspective, understanding Netcat is important because attackers frequently abuse it to establish unauthorized communication channels or backdoors. Ethical hackers use Netcat responsibly to demonstrate how weak configurations or exposed services can be exploited.

By identifying improper Netcat usage during assessments, organizations can improve monitoring, restrict unnecessary outbound connections, and strengthen endpoint security controls.

NEW QUESTION # 89

What is a zero-day vulnerability?

- A. A vulnerability that does not have a patch available.
- B. A security flaw that is publicly known.
- C. A vulnerability that has been exploited for more than a year.

Answer: A

Explanation:

A zero-day vulnerability refers to a software or hardware flaw that is unknown to the vendor or developer and, consequently, has no available patch or fix to mitigate the risk. The term "zero-day" signifies that the developers have had "zero days" to address the problem since it was discovered. These vulnerabilities are exceptionally dangerous because they exist in a window of time where users are completely unprotected, and standard security software like antivirus or intrusion detection systems may not have signatures to detect them.

The lifecycle of a zero-day often begins with a researcher or a malicious actor discovering a bug in a system's code. If a malicious actor finds it first, they may develop a "zero-day exploit"-a specific piece of code designed to take advantage of that flaw-to gain unauthorized access, steal data, or damage systems. These exploits are highly prized in the cyber-arms market due to their effectiveness against even well-defended targets.

In the context of ethical hacking, identifying potential zero-day vulnerabilities requires advanced techniques such asfuzzing(sending massive amounts of random data to a program to trigger crashes) andreverse engineering. Once a zero-day is discovered by a "White Hat," the ethical protocol is "Responsible Disclosure," where the researcher notifies the vendor privately to allow them time to create a patch before the information is made public. Managing the risk of zero-days requires "Defense in Depth," where multiple layers of security (like network segmentation and behavioral analytics) work to contain an attack even if the initial entry point is an unpatched flaw.

NEW QUESTION # 90
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