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CertiProf CEHPC Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• Familiarize oneself with information security elements: This section explains the core elements of information security, including confidentiality, integrity, availability, and security governance concepts.
Topic 2	• Develop strategies for understanding, managing, and mitigating attack vectors: This section explains how attackers exploit vulnerabilities and how organizations can reduce risks through effective mitigation strategies.
Topic 3	• Grasp the concepts, types, and phases of ethical hacking: This domain focuses on ethical hacking fundamentals, different hacking approaches, and the various phases involved in authorized security testing.

Topic 4	• Understand current security trends: This topic covers the latest cybersecurity trends, emerging threats, and evolving attack techniques affecting modern organizations and systems.
Topic 5	• Master information security controls: This section explains administrative, technical, and physical security controls used to protect systems, networks, and organizational data.
Topic 6	• Manage information security threats: This topic covers identifying, analyzing, and handling different types of security threats that can impact information systems and networks.

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CertiProf Ethical Hacking Professional Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q82-Q87):

NEW QUESTION # 82
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. It refers to when the terminal is run with root.
- C. A common Linux command console.

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 anoutgoingconnection 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 # 83
What is a reverse shell?

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

Answer: C

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.

NEW QUESTION # 84
What is ethical responsibility in hacking?

- A. Ensuring that scanning and testing are performed with proper authorization and for legitimate purposes.
- B. Performing scanning activities with technical knowledge only.
- C. Ensuring that scanning is performed without permission and for illegitimate purposes.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Ethical responsibility in hacking refers to the obligation to perform all security testing activitieslegally, transparently, and with explicit authorization, making option B the correct answer. Ethical hacking is not defined solely by technical skill, but by adherence to legal boundaries, professional conduct, and organizational policies.
Ethical hackers must always obtainwritten permissionbefore conducting reconnaissance, scanning, or exploitation activities. This authorization clearly defines the scope, targets, and limitations of the engagement.
Without permission, even basic scanning activities may be considered illegal or unethical, regardless of intent.
Option A is incorrect because technical knowledge alone does not make hacking ethical. Skills must be applied responsibly. Option C is incorrect because performing scans without permission is a violation of ethical and legal standards and may result in criminal charges.
From an ethical hacking perspective, responsibility also includes responsible disclosure, minimizing impact, protecting sensitive data, and reporting findings accurately. Ethical hackers must avoid data misuse, service disruption, or unnecessary system damage.
Understanding ethical responsibility is foundational to professional cybersecurity practice. It distinguishes ethical hackers from malicious actors and ensures that security testing contributes positively to risk reduction, compliance, and organizational trust.

NEW QUESTION # 85
What is a vulnerability scan?

- A. It is the process of identifying and exploiting gaps no matter what.
- B. It is the process of mapping the network and nodes in a building for better distribution.
- C. It is the process of identifying, quantifying and prioritizing vulnerabilities in computer systems.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Vulnerability scanning is a fundamental, automated cybersecurity practice designed to systematically identify and evaluate security weaknesses within an organization's IT infrastructure. Unlike penetration testing, which actively attempts to exploit flaws to gauge the depth of a potential breach, vulnerability scanning is generally a non-intrusive "reconnaissance-level" check. It uses specialized software tools-vulnerability scanners-to probe network devices, servers, and applications to compare discovered services against databases of known security flaws (Common Vulnerabilities and Exposures, or CVEs).
The process typically unfolds in several stages:

* System Discovery: Identifying all physical and virtual assets on the network, such as routers, physical hosts, and cloud endpoints.
* Vulnerability Detection: Probing open ports and services using techniques like "banner grabbing" or "fingerprinting" to identify software versions and configurations.
* Prioritization and Reporting: Assigning severity scores (often using the CVSS framework) to identified flaws based on factors like ease of exploitation and potential impact.
Vulnerability scans are essential for maintaining a strong security posture because they can be run continuously and automatically at a lower cost than manual testing. They help organizations stay ahead of "zero-day" and emerging threats by flagging missing patches, weak passwords, and insecure default configurations. While highly effective at identifying broad classes of vulnerabilities-such as SQL injection or outdated encryption-scanners can produce "false positives," requiring security teams to validate findings before proceeding with remediation. Ultimately, vulnerability scanning serves as the critical first step in a broader vulnerability management lifecycle.

NEW QUESTION # 86
What is a flag inside intentionally vulnerable machines?

- A. A list of commands used as a guide to hack the machine.
- B. A file inside the machine containing a keyword or string that proves the system was successfully compromised.
- C. A symbolic pirate flag representing hackers.

Answer: B

Explanation:
In penetration testing labs and intentionally vulnerable machines, a flag is afile or string placed inside the system to verify successful exploitation, making option B the correct answer. Flags are commonly used in Capture The Flag (CTF) challenges, training platforms, and vulnerable virtual machines.
Flags typically contain a unique keyword, hash, or identifier that can only be accessed after exploiting a vulnerability or achieving a specific level of access, such as user or root privileges. Ethical hackers use flags to confirm progress and validate that attack objectives have been met.
Option A is incorrect because flags do not provide instructions or guidance. Option C is incorrect because flags are not symbolic images or representations.
From an ethical hacking education perspective, flags serve asmeasurable proof of exploitation success. They help learners track achievements and ensure that vulnerabilities were exploited correctly rather than guessed or bypassed incorrectly.
Understanding flags reinforces structured penetration testing methodologies, clear objectives, and verification steps. In professional environments, flags conceptually translate to proof-of-concept evidence provided in penetration testing reports to demonstrate risk and impact.

NEW QUESTION # 87
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