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最新的 Ethical Hacking Professional CEHPC 免費考試真題 (Q105-Q110):

問題 #105

Updating the Package Index

- A. `sudo apt-get update++`.
- B. `sudo apt-get update`.
- C. `sudo update ++ upgrade`.

答案：B

解題說明:

Updating a Debian-based Linux distribution like Kali Linux is a fundamental administrative task that ensures the system has the latest metadata regarding available software packages. The command `sudo apt-get update` is the standard method used within the console to synchronize the local package index with the remote repositories. When this command is executed, the apt (Advanced Package Tool) utility reads the `/etc/apt`

`/sources.list` file to identify the URLs of the repositories. It then connects to these servers and downloads the latest package lists, which contain information about version numbers, dependencies, and descriptions of every software package available for that specific distribution version.

Using `sudo` is mandatory because modifying the package database requires root-level (administrative) privileges. It is important to distinguish between "updating" and "upgrading." The update command does not actually install or change any existing software on the machine; it simply refreshes the "table of contents" so the system knows which packages have newer versions waiting to be installed. Once the update is complete, a secondary command-typically `sudo apt-get upgrade` or `sudo apt-get dist-upgrade`-is required to actually download and apply the new software versions to the system. In the context of ethical hacking, keeping a Kali Linux instance updated is critical for security and tool functionality. Outdated systems may lack the latest exploit modules in frameworks like Metasploit or may contain vulnerabilities that could be exploited by an adversary if the hacking machine is connected to a hostile network. Proper maintenance of the terminal environment ensures that penetration testing tools operate with the highest degree of reliability and that the researcher's environment remains secure against known threats.

問題 #106

Which command is used to update Kali Linux from the console?

- A. `sudo update upgrade`
- B. `sudo apt-get update**`
- C. `sudo apt-get update`

答案: C

解題說明:

Updating an operating system is a fundamental aspect of maintaining information security hygiene, especially in security-focused distributions such as Kali Linux. The correct command used to update the package list in Kali Linux from the console is `sudo apt-get update`, making option C the correct answer.

This command synchronizes the local package index with the repositories configured on the system. It does not install upgrades itself but retrieves the latest information about available software versions and security patches. Ethical hackers and security professionals rely on updated systems to ensure that tools function correctly and that known vulnerabilities are patched.

Option A is incorrect because it is not a valid Linux command. Option B is incorrect due to invalid characters and improper syntax. Proper command accuracy is critical in security environments, as incorrect commands can lead to system instability or incomplete updates.

From an ethical hacking standpoint, keeping Kali Linux updated ensures access to the latest penetration testing tools, vulnerability scanners, and security fixes. Many exploits target outdated software, so regular updates significantly reduce exposure to known threats.

Understanding system maintenance commands supports secure operations and reinforces best practices in defensive security and professional ethical hacking workflows.

問題 #107

What is a remote exploit?

- A. It is a type of computer attack that targets vulnerabilities present in an operating system, application or software in a local environment.
- B. It is a type of social engineering attack for all types of users.
- C. It is a type of computer attack in which a hacker or attacker attempts to exploit vulnerabilities in a computer system, network or application from a remote location.

答案: C

解題說明:

A remote exploit is a sophisticated attack vector where a threat actor manipulates a vulnerability in a system over a network-typically the internet-without having prior physical or local access to the target machine.

This type of exploit is highly dangerous because the attacker can be located anywhere in the world, making it difficult to trace or physically stop. Remote exploits usually target services that are "listening" for incoming connections, such as web servers

(HTTP/HTTPS), database servers (SQL), or remote desktop protocols (RDP).

The mechanism of a remote exploit often involves sending specially crafted data packets to a service to trigger a specific flaw, such as a buffer overflow or an injection vulnerability. If successful, the exploit can allow the attacker to execute arbitrary code with the same privileges as the service being attacked. This is often the first step in a larger attack chain, where the remote exploit provides the "initial access" needed to drop malware or pivot further into the internal network.

To manage and mitigate the risks associated with remote exploits, organizations must focus on "Attack Surface Reduction." This involves closing unnecessary ports, implementing robust firewalls, and using Intrusion Detection Systems (IDS) to flag suspicious network traffic. Patch management is the most effective defense, as most remote exploits target known vulnerabilities that have available security updates. Ethical hackers use remote exploits during penetration tests to demonstrate the exposure of an organization's perimeter. By identifying these external-facing weaknesses, they help the organization prioritize defenses on the services most likely to be targeted by global threat actors.

問題 #108

What is a White Hat hacker?

- A. A cybersecurity professional who uses their skills to legally identify and fix vulnerabilities in systems, networks, or applications to improve security.
- B. A hacker who exploits vulnerabilities to steal or sell sensitive information for personal profit.
- C. A person who creates exploits solely to expose vulnerable systems without authorization.

答案: A

解題說明:

A White Hat hacker is a trusted cybersecurity professional who uses hacking skills ethically and legally to improve system security, making option A the correct answer. White Hat hackers operate with explicit authorization from system owners and follow strict legal and professional guidelines.

White Hats perform tasks such as vulnerability assessments, penetration testing, code reviews, and security audits. Their objective is not to cause harm but to identify weaknesses before malicious attackers exploit them. Their work directly contributes to risk reduction, regulatory compliance, and improved organizational resilience.

Option B is incorrect because creating and exploiting vulnerabilities without authorization is unethical and illegal. Option C describes a Black Hat hacker, whose actions are driven by financial gain and disregard for damage caused.

Understanding hacker classifications is essential in ethical hacking education. White Hats represent the defensive and professional side of hacking, often working as security consultants, internal security teams, or researchers.

White Hat hacking promotes responsible disclosure, secure development practices, and continuous improvement of security controls. Their role is fundamental to modern cybersecurity defense strategies.

問題 #109

Do all hackers always carry out criminal activities?

- A. Yes, hackers always sell stolen information to the highest bidder.
- B. Yes, all hackers commit crimes such as hacking banks or social media accounts.
- C. No, ethical hackers responsibly report discovered vulnerabilities to the appropriate organization for remediation.

答案: C

解題說明:

Not all hackers engage in criminal activity, making option B the correct answer. The term "hacker" broadly refers to individuals with technical skills to understand and manipulate systems. Their intent determines whether their actions are ethical or malicious.

Ethical hackers, also known as White Hat hackers, work legally and with authorization to identify vulnerabilities in systems, networks, and applications. When they discover security weaknesses, they follow responsible disclosure practices by reporting findings to the affected organization so issues can be fixed promptly.

Option A is incorrect because it incorrectly generalizes all hackers as criminals. Option C is incorrect because selling stolen information describes malicious actors, often referred to as Black Hat hackers.

Understanding this distinction is important when analyzing current security trends, as ethical hacking has become a legitimate profession. Many organizations now rely on penetration testers, bug bounty programs, and internal security teams to proactively defend against cyber threats.

Ethical hacking contributes to safer digital environments by helping organizations strengthen defenses before attackers exploit vulnerabilities. Recognizing that hacking skills can be used constructively supports responsible security practices and professional cybersecurity development.

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