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CertiProf CEHPC Exam Fee - Clearer CEHPC Explanation

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CertiProf Ethical Hacking Professional Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q33-Q38):

NEW QUESTION # 33

Can Kali Linux only be used by criminals?

- A. YES, criminal acts are carried out with it.

- B. NO, it can be used by cybersecurity enthusiasts.
- C. YES, it is a prohibited system.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Kali Linux is a specialized, Debian-derived Linux distribution designed specifically for digital forensics and penetration testing. While it is true that the tools included in Kali Linux can be used for criminal activities (Option A), the operating system itself is a legitimate professional tool used worldwide by cybersecurity enthusiasts, ethical hackers, and security researchers. Its primary purpose is to provide a comprehensive environment pre-loaded with hundreds of security tools for tasks like vulnerability analysis, wireless attacks, and web application testing.

The distinction between a criminal act and ethical hacking lies in "authorization" and "intent" rather than the tools used. Ethical hackers use Kali Linux to perform authorized security audits to help organizations identify and fix vulnerabilities before they are exploited by real-world attackers. For example, tools like Nmap or Metasploit are essential for a penetration tester to map a network and verify the effectiveness of existing security controls.

Furthermore, Kali Linux is an essential educational resource. It allows students to learn about the "phases of hacking"-reconnaissance, scanning, and gaining access-in a controlled, legal environment. Many cybersecurity certifications, such as the OSCP (Offensive Security Certified Professional), are built around the proficiency of using this system. Claiming it is a "prohibited system" (Option B) is factually incorrect; it is an open-source project maintained by Offensive Security and is legal to download and use for legitimate security research and defense. By mastering Kali Linux, security professionals can better understand the techniques used by adversaries, allowing them to build more resilient and secure digital infrastructures.

NEW QUESTION # 34

What is risk assessment?

- A. 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.
- B. It is the process of comparing the results of the analysis with other companies.
- C. It is the process to buy antivirus.

Answer: A

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 # 35

What is ransomware?

- A. A cloud backup service.
- B. A security protocol to protect confidential data.
- C. A type of malicious software that encrypts files and demands a ransom for their release.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Ransomware is one of the most destructive and prevalent information security threats facing organizations today. It is a specific type of malicious software (malware) designed to encrypt a victim's files, making them inaccessible to the legitimate user. Once the encryption process is complete, the software displays a notification—often referred to as a "ransom note"—demanding a payment, usually in an untraceable cryptocurrency like Bitcoin, in exchange for the decryption key required to release the files. Managing the threat of ransomware requires a comprehensive understanding of its delivery mechanisms. Most infections occur through phishing emails containing malicious attachments or links, or by exploiting vulnerabilities in exposed remote access services like RDP (Remote Desktop Protocol). Once the ransomware is executed, it often attempts to spread laterally through the network to encrypt as many machines and backups as possible, maximizing the pressure on the organization to pay. From an ethical hacking standpoint, the defense against ransomware is focused on "Resilience and Recovery." Since technical controls can sometimes be bypassed, having an "air-gapped" or offline backup strategy is the only 100% effective way to recover data without paying the attackers. Furthermore, security professionals emphasize the importance of "Endpoint Detection and Response" (EDR) tools that can identify the rapid, unauthorized encryption of files and kill the malicious process before it completes. Ransomware represents a shift in cybercrime from data theft to data "kidnapping," highlighting that even if data isn't stolen, its unavailability can cause catastrophic operational failure. Organizations must view ransomware not just as a virus, but as a business continuity threat that demands rigorous patching, user training, and robust incident response planning.

NEW QUESTION # 36

Is the use of cracks good for the equipment?

- A. NO, since the cracks are pre-installed for the best performance of Windows servers.
- B. YES, you permanently activate programs without payment.
- C. NO, since they are loaded with malicious software.

Answer: C

Explanation:

"Cracks" or "Keygens" are small programs used to bypass the licensing and copy-protection mechanisms of commercial software. From a security perspective, using cracks is extremely dangerous for any computer system. Because these programs are produced by anonymous, untrusted sources and are inherently illegal, there is no accountability or quality control. Malicious actors frequently package "Trojan Horses,"

"Ransomware," or "Stealers" inside these cracks.

When a user runs a crack, they usually have to disable their antivirus software—a standard instruction provided by the malicious site to prevent the crack from being flagged. This creates a perfect window for malware to infect the host machine. Once executed, the malware can:

- * Exfiltrate Data: Steal browser cookies, saved passwords, and cryptocurrency wallets.
- * Create Backdoors: Allow the attacker to remotely control the computer and use it as part of a "Botnet" for DDoS attacks.
- * Deploy Ransomware: Encrypt the user's files and demand payment for their release.

[Image showing a malware infection process triggered by running a fake software crack] In an enterprise environment, the use of cracked software is a major security risk that can lead to a full network compromise. Furthermore, it opens the organization to significant legal and financial penalties for copyright infringement. Ethical hackers often look for unauthorized or "pirated" software during audits as it is a common entry point for persistent threats. The perceived "saving" of not paying for software is never worth the high risk of total system compromise.

NEW QUESTION # 37

What is privilege escalation?

- A. A term used in computer security to describe a situation where a user or process gains higher permissions than originally assigned.
- B. A term used when a user formally requests elevated permissions from a system administrator.
- C. A term used by hackers to describe asking compromised administrators for new permissions.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Privilege escalation is a critical concept in ethical hacking and penetration testing that refers to a situation where a user or process gains higher-level permissions than originally authorized. This makes option A the correct answer.

Privilege escalation commonly occurs after an attacker or ethical hacker gains initial access to a system with limited privileges. The next objective is often to escalate those privileges to gain administrative or root-level access. This can be achieved through misconfigurations, vulnerable software, weak file permissions, kernel exploits, or improper access control mechanisms.

Option B is incorrect because formally requesting permissions from an administrator is a legitimate administrative process, not privilege escalation. Option C is incorrect because privilege escalation does not involve requesting permissions; it involves exploiting weaknesses to obtain them without authorization.

In penetration testing, privilege escalation is typically tested during the post-exploitation phase. Ethical hackers use it to demonstrate the potential impact of a breach, such as full system compromise, access to sensitive data, or lateral movement within a network. Understanding privilege escalation is essential for improving defensive security. By identifying and mitigating escalation paths, organizations can enforce the principle of least privilege, strengthen access controls, and reduce the impact of successful attacks. Ethical testing of privilege escalation ultimately helps organizations harden systems against real-world threats.

NEW QUESTION # 38

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