

CEHPC最新問題 & CEHPC受験準備



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>> CEHPC最新問題 <<

試験の準備方法-素晴らしいCEHPC最新問題試験-ユニークなCEHPC受験準備

CEHPC準備急流はタイミング機能を高め、内容は理解しやすく、重要な情報を簡素化しました。CEHPCテストブレインダンプは、より重要な情報をより少ない回答と質問で伝え、学習をリラックスして効率的にします。試験に不合格になった場合は、すぐに返金されます。CertiProfすべてのCEHPC試験トレントは、CEHPC試験に簡単かつ正常に合格するために多くの助けを与えます。CEHPC試験問題を試してみてください。どれだけ優れているかがわかります。

CertiProf Ethical Hacking Professional Certification Exam 認定 CEHPC 試験問題 (Q10-Q15):

質問 # 10

What is Shodan?

- A. A web browser that competes with Chrome and Bing.
- B. A fast-food delivery application.
- C. A specialized search engine that scans and collects information about devices connected to the internet.

正解: C

解説:

Shodan is a specialized search engine designed to discover and index internet-connected devices, making option C the correct answer. Unlike traditional search engines that index websites, Shodan scans IP addresses to identify exposed services, open ports, device banners, and system metadata.

Shodan is widely used by ethical hackers, security researchers, and defenders to identify misconfigured or exposed systems such as webcams, routers, servers, industrial control systems, and IoT devices. It provides insight into how devices are exposed to the

public internet.

Option A is incorrect because Shodan is not an application for food services. Option B is incorrect because Shodan does not function as a web browser or general-purpose search engine.

From an ethical hacking perspective, Shodan is often used during passive reconnaissance to assess external attack surfaces without directly interacting with target systems. This helps organizations identify exposure risks before attackers exploit them.

Understanding Shodan reinforces the importance of proper configuration, firewall rules, and access control.

Ethical hackers use Shodan responsibly to demonstrate how easily misconfigured devices can be discovered and targeted, encouraging stronger perimeter security and monitoring practices.

質問 # 11

What is masquerading?

- A. A web authentication method.
- **B. Impersonating the identity of a legitimate user or system to gain unauthorized access.**
- C. A method for masking network traffic only.

正解: B

解説:

Masquerading is an attack technique in which an attacker impersonates a legitimate user, device, or system to gain unauthorized access, making option C the correct answer. This can involve stolen credentials, forged identities, or spoofed system information. Masquerading attacks are commonly associated with credential theft, session hijacking, and privilege abuse.

Ethical hackers test for masquerading risks by assessing authentication mechanisms, access controls, and identity management systems.

Option A is incorrect because masking traffic alone does not define masquerading. Option B is incorrect because masquerading is not a legitimate authentication method.

Understanding masquerading is essential for mitigating identity-based attacks. Defenses include strong authentication, multi-factor authentication, logging, and anomaly detection.

Ethical hackers help organizations identify weaknesses that allow masquerading and implement controls to prevent impersonation-based attacks.

Here are the 100% verified answers for the first batch of questions, aligned with the provided documentation and standard ethical hacking principles.

質問 # 12

Which of the following is a network security protocol designed to authenticate and authorize remote users to securely access network resources?

- A. FTP (File Transfer Protocol).
- **B. SSH (Secure Shell).**
- C. SSL (Secure Sockets Layer).

正解: B

解説:

Secure Shell (SSH) is a robust cryptographic network protocol utilized for operating network services securely over an unsecured network. Its primary application is the secure remote login to computer systems by administrators and users. Unlike earlier protocols such as Telnet or rlogin, which transmitted data (including passwords) in plain text, SSH provides a secure, encrypted channel. It achieves this through a suite of cryptographic techniques that ensure the confidentiality, integrity, and authenticity of the data being transmitted between the client and the server.

The protocol operates using a client-server architecture, where an SSH client initiates a connection to an SSH server. SSH facilitates both authentication and authorization. Authentication is typically performed using either a password or, more securely, a public-private key pair. Once the user's identity is verified, the protocol authorizes the level of access based on the server's configuration. Beyond simple terminal access, SSH supports secure file transfers (SFTP) and port forwarding, allowing other network protocols to be "tunneled" through its encrypted connection. From a security standpoint, while SSH is highly secure, it can be breached if misconfigured—such as by allowing weak passwords or failing to disable root login. Consequently, ethical hackers prioritize hardening SSH services as a fundamental control in protecting organizational assets.

質問 # 13

What is Google Hacking?

- A. It refers to the use of certain advanced search techniques in Google's search engine to find sensitive information or vulnerabilities in websites and systems.
- B. Refers to the use of advanced search techniques in the Google engine to find public information without vulnerabilities in websites and systems.
- C. It is a special browser for ethical hackers seeking to protect systems.

正解: A

解説:

Google Hacking, also known as Google Dorking, is a powerful reconnaissance strategy that involves using advanced search operators within the Google search engine to identify sensitive information or vulnerabilities that are inadvertently exposed on the public internet. By utilizing specific syntax-such as site:, filetype:, intitle:, and inurl-an attacker or an ethical hacker can filter search results to find "low-hanging fruit" that would be impossible to locate with a standard query.

Common targets of Google Hacking include exposed database configuration files (which might contain passwords), server logs that reveal internal IP addresses, and "Index of" directories that provide a raw view of a server's file structure. For example, a search like filetype:env "DB_PASSWORD" could potentially reveal environment variables for web applications. This is an essential attack vector to mitigate because it requires no specialized hacking software; it simply exploits the fact that Google's crawlers have indexed files that administrators forgot to protect or hide via robots.txt.

Managing this vector involves "Self-Dorking"-regularly searching one's own domain using these advanced techniques to see what information is visible to the public. Mitigation strategies include proper server configuration, ensuring that sensitive files are not stored in the webroot, and using authentication for all administrative interfaces. From a penetration testing perspective, Google Hacking is part of the "Passive Reconnaissance" phase, allowing a tester to gather intelligence about a target's infrastructure without ever sending a single packet directly to the target's servers. This highlights how easily information leakage can lead to a full system compromise if not actively monitored.

質問 # 14

Is it important to perform penetration testing for companies?

- A. Yes, in order to sell the information.
- B. Yes, in order to protect information and systems.
- C. No, because hackers do not exist.

正解: B

解説:

Penetration testing is critically important for companies because it helps protect information, systems, and business operations, making option B the correct answer. Penetration testing simulates real-world attacks in a controlled and authorized manner to identify vulnerabilities before malicious actors exploit them.

Organizations face constant threats from cybercriminals, hacktivists, insider threats, and automated attacks.

Regular penetration testing allows companies to assess their security posture, validate the effectiveness of existing controls, and identify weaknesses in networks, applications, and processes. Ethical hackers provide actionable recommendations that help reduce risk and improve resilience.

Option A is incorrect because selling discovered information is unethical and illegal. Option C is incorrect because cyber threats are real and continue to grow in complexity and frequency.

From an ethical hacking perspective, penetration testing supports compliance with security standards, protects customer data, and prevents financial and reputational damage. It also helps organizations prioritize remediation efforts based on real risk rather than assumptions.

Penetration testing is not a one-time activity but part of a continuous security strategy. By regularly testing defenses, companies can adapt to evolving threats and maintain a strong security posture.

質問 # 15

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