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CertiProf Ethical Hacking Professional Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q54-Q59):

NEW QUESTION # 54

Is it possible to perform geolocation phishing?

- A. NO, it is a very complicated technique.
- **B. YES, it can be done with a seeker.**
- C. Yes, but with paid tools.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Geolocation phishing is an advanced social engineering technique used to trick a victim into revealing their precise physical location. This is typically achieved by sending the target a link to a deceptive web page that appears to offer a legitimate service or interesting

content. When the user clicks the link, the page requests permission to access the device's location services (GPS). If the user clicks "Allow," the exact coordinates are transmitted back to the attacker.

One of the most prominent tools used in the ethical hacking course for this purpose is Seeker. Seeker is an open-source tool that creates a fake website—often mimicking a "Near Me" service or a weather app—to entice the user into sharing their location. Unlike standard IP-based geolocation, which only provides a general area based on the Internet Service Provider's location, Seeker uses the device's actual GPS data to provide accuracy within meters.

This technique is a powerful example of how attackers can combine technical vulnerabilities with human psychology. In a professional penetration test, geolocation phishing might be used to demonstrate how an executive could be tracked or how a remote worker's location could be compromised. Defending against this threat requires high user awareness: individuals should never grant location permissions to unfamiliar websites or links received via unsolicited emails or messages. It highlights that sensitive data isn't just limited to passwords; it also includes the physical whereabouts of individuals.

NEW QUESTION # 55

What is the results report document?

- A. A document that details findings, including identified vulnerabilities and exposed sensitive information.
- B. A document that lists tasks left unfinished due to time constraints.
- C. A document used only to sign the agreement with the client.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The results report document is a critical deliverable in the penetration testing process, making option B the correct answer. This document summarizes the findings of the engagement, including discovered vulnerabilities, exposed sensitive information, attack paths, and the potential impact on the organization.

A professional penetration testing report typically includes an executive summary, methodology, scope, risk ratings, technical details, evidence, and remediation recommendations. The goal is not just to list vulnerabilities but to help stakeholders understand risk severity and business impact.

Option A is incorrect because incomplete work is usually addressed separately in project management documentation. Option C is incorrect because agreements and authorization documents are handled before testing begins, not in the results report.

From an ethical hacking standpoint, the results report supports transparency, accountability, and improvement. Ethical hackers must ensure findings are accurate, reproducible, and clearly explained. Poor reporting can reduce the value of an otherwise successful test.

The report also serves as a roadmap for remediation, allowing organizations to prioritize fixes, improve controls, and reduce future attack surfaces. High-quality reporting is a defining characteristic of professional ethical hacking.

NEW QUESTION # 56

Security Vulnerabilities: Understanding Backdoors

- A. Refers to a computer security professional or expert who uses their skills and knowledge to identify and fix vulnerabilities in systems, networks or applications for the purpose of improving security and protecting against potential cyber threats.
- B. It is a type of hacker who exploits vulnerabilities in search of information that can compromise a company and sell this information in order to make a profit regardless of the damage it may cause to the organization.
- C. A person who creates exploits with the sole purpose of exposing existing vulnerable systems.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The term "Whitehack," more commonly known as a "White Hat Hacker," describes individuals who utilize their technical expertise for ethical and legal purposes. These professionals are the cornerstone of the ethical hacking community. They operate under a strict code of ethics and, most importantly, always obtain explicit, written permission before conducting any security assessments or penetration tests. Their primary objective is to strengthen an organization's security posture by proactively discovering vulnerabilities before malicious actors (Black Hats) can exploit them.

White Hat hackers perform various tasks, including penetration testing, vulnerability assessments, security auditing, and developing security protocols. When they identify a flaw, they do not exploit it for personal gain or damage; instead, they document the finding in a comprehensive report and provide actionable remediation advice to the organization's IT and security teams. This collaborative approach helps organizations understand their weaknesses and allocate resources effectively to mitigate risks. Many White Hat hackers are certified professionals, holding credentials such as Certified Ethical Hacker (CEH) or Offensive Security Certified Professional (OSCP). They often work as security consultants, in-house security analysts, or as part of specialized "Red Teams" that

simulate real-world attacks to test defensive capabilities. By mimicking the tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTPs) of real adversaries within a controlled and authorized framework, White Hats provide invaluable insights that automated tools alone cannot achieve. Their work is essential in the modern digital landscape, where the constant evolution of threats requires a defensive strategy that is equally dynamic and informed by a deep understanding of the "hacker mindset." Ultimately, the distinction between a White Hat and other types of hackers is defined by intent, authorization, and the commitment to improving the safety of the digital ecosystem.

NEW QUESTION # 57

What is Nessus used for?

- A. To scan a network or system for vulnerabilities.
- B. To watch videos on a blocked network.
- C. For automated hacking.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Nessus is a globally recognized, industry-standard vulnerability scanner used by security professionals to identify security flaws in a network, operating system, or application. Developed by Tenable, it is a comprehensive tool that automates the process of finding weaknesses such as unpatched software, weak passwords, misconfigurations, and "zero-day" vulnerabilities.

Nessus operates by probing a target system and comparing the results against an extensive, constantly updated database of thousands of known vulnerabilities (plugins). The scanning process typically involves:

- * Host Discovery: Identifying which devices are active on the network.
- * Port Scanning: Checking for open services and identifying their versions.
- * Vulnerability Assessment: Running specific checks to see if those services are susceptible to known exploits.
- * Compliance Auditing: Ensuring that systems meet specific security standards like PCI DSS or HIPAA.

Unlike "automated hacking" tools that focus on exploitation, Nessus is a diagnostic tool. It provides detailed reports that categorize vulnerabilities by severity (Critical, High, Medium, Low) and offers specific remediation advice on how to fix the issues. In a professional penetration test, Nessus is used during the

"Vulnerability Analysis" phase to provide a broad map of the target's weaknesses. This allows the tester to prioritize which flaws to attempt to exploit manually. Regular use of Nessus is a cornerstone of any proactive vulnerability management program.

NEW QUESTION # 58

What is a Stored Cross-Site Scripting Attack (Stored XSS)?

- A. The source code of the page, this can be html or javascript.
- B. The malicious code is permanently stored on the server.
- C. In this type of attack, the malicious code is sent to the web server via an HTTP request. The server then processes the request and returns a response that includes the malicious code.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Persistent Cross-Site Scripting (XSS), also known as Stored XSS, is one of the most dangerous forms of web application vulnerabilities. It occurs when a web application receives data from a user and stores it permanently in its backend database or filesystem without proper sanitization or encoding. Common vectors for persistent XSS include comment sections, user profiles, message boards, and "Contact Us" forms. Unlike Reflected XSS, where the payload is included in a specific URL and only affects the user who clicks that link, a persistent XSS payload is served automatically to every user who visits the affected page.

When an attacker successfully injects a malicious script (typically JavaScript), the server "remembers" this script. Every time a legitimate user requests the page where the data is displayed, the server includes the malicious code in the HTML response. The user's browser, trusting the source, executes the script. This can lead to devastating consequences, such as session hijacking through the theft of session cookies, account takeover, or the redirection of users to malicious websites. From an ethical hacking perspective, identifying persistent XSS involves testing all input fields that result in data being displayed later. Mitigation strategies focus on the principle of "filter input, escape output." Input should be validated against a strict whitelist of allowed characters, and any data rendered in the browser must be context-aware encoded (e.g., converting < to <) to prevent the browser from interpreting the data as executable code. Because the payload is stored on the server, this vulnerability represents a significant risk to the entire user base of an organization, making it a high-priority finding in any security assessment.

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