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CertiProf Ethical Hacking Professional Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q39-Q44):

NEW QUESTION # 39

What operating system is Kali Linux based on?

- A. Debian
- B. Arch Linux
- C. Ubuntu

Answer: A

Explanation:

Kali Linux is based on Debian, making option C the correct answer. Debian is a stable, secure, and widely used Linux distribution known for its reliability and extensive package management system.

Kali Linux builds upon Debian's architecture and package repositories, adding hundreds of preinstalled tools specifically designed for penetration testing, digital forensics, and security auditing. Ethical hackers rely on Kali because it provides a ready-to-use environment for professional security assessments.

Option A is incorrect because Ubuntu, while also Debian-based, is not the direct base of Kali Linux. Option B is incorrect because Arch Linux uses a completely different package management and system design.

Understanding the base operating system is important for ethical hackers because it affects system administration, package management, and security updates. Kali uses Debian's APT package manager, which allows consistent updates and reliable tool maintenance.

Knowing Kali's Debian foundation helps professionals troubleshoot issues, manage dependencies, and maintain secure environments during penetration testing engagements.

NEW QUESTION # 40

What is a firewall?

- A. A method for hacking systems remotely.
- **B. A device or software that monitors and filters network traffic to help prevent unauthorized access.**
- C. Software that only protects against viruses.

Answer: B

Explanation:

A firewall is a fundamental information security control designed to monitor, filter, and control incoming and outgoing network traffic based on predefined security rules. This makes option A the correct answer.

Firewalls act as a barrier between trusted internal networks and untrusted external networks, such as the internet. They can be implemented as hardware devices, software applications, or cloud-based services.

Ethical hackers must understand firewall behavior because it directly affects reconnaissance, exploitation techniques, and attack surface visibility.

Option B is incorrect because antivirus software focuses on malware detection, not traffic filtering. Option C is incorrect because a firewall is a defensive security mechanism, not an attack method.

From an ethical hacking perspective, firewalls are evaluated during security assessments to identify misconfigurations, overly permissive rules, or exposed services. Poorly configured firewalls may allow unauthorized access, while overly restrictive ones may disrupt legitimate business operations.

Firewalls play a critical role in enforcing network segmentation, access control, and defense-in-depth strategies. When combined with intrusion detection systems, endpoint security, and proper monitoring, they significantly reduce the risk of unauthorized access.

Understanding firewall concepts enables ethical hackers and defenders to design stronger network architectures and respond effectively to modern cyber threats.

NEW QUESTION # 41

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 a file 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 as measurable 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 # 42

Which of the following is an example of social engineering?

- A. Using antivirus software.
- B. Periodically updating the operating system.
- C. Asking users to disclose their passwords over the phone.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Social engineering is an attack technique that manipulates human behavior to gain unauthorized access to systems or information, making option A the correct answer. Asking users to disclose their passwords over the phone is a classic example of social engineering, often referred to as vishing (voice phishing).

Unlike technical attacks that exploit software vulnerabilities, social engineering targets human trust, fear, urgency, or lack of awareness. Attackers may impersonate IT staff, managers, or trusted vendors to convince victims to reveal credentials or perform harmful actions.

Option B is incorrect because antivirus software is a defensive security control, not an attack method. Option C is incorrect because updating the operating system is a security best practice that helps mitigate vulnerabilities.

From an ethical hacking standpoint, testing for social engineering vulnerabilities helps organizations understand their exposure to human-based attack vectors, which are among the most effective and commonly used by attackers. Ethical hackers may conduct controlled phishing simulations to assess employee awareness and response.

Mitigating social engineering attacks requires user training, security awareness programs, strong authentication methods, and clear verification procedures. Understanding social engineering is critical for building comprehensive defense strategies.

NEW QUESTION # 43

According to the course, which program do we use to make osint to email accounts?

- A. Shodan.
- B. Seeker.
- C. Sherlock.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Open-Source Intelligence (OSINT) refers to the collection and analysis of information that is gathered from public or "open" sources. In the context of ethical hacking and digital investigations, Sherlock is a powerful, terminal-based tool specifically designed to hunt for social media accounts and profiles associated with a specific username or email address. When a researcher has a target email or username, they can run Sherlock to see where else that identity exists across hundreds of different websites.

The tool works by rapidly querying hundreds of social media platforms (such as Twitter, Instagram, GitHub, Reddit, and many niche sites) to see if a profile with that specific name exists. This is vital for building a

"digital profile" of a target. For instance, an ethical hacker might find a target's professional profile on LinkedIn and then discover their personal interests or technical discussions on Reddit or GitHub. These various profiles can provide clues for password guessing, identify software the person uses, or provide a "pretext" for a social engineering attack.

Unlike "Seeker," which is often used for high-accuracy geolocation phishing, or "Shodan," which is a search engine for internet-connected devices (the "Google of IoT"), Sherlock is focused on human identity and cross-platform presence. It automates a process that would otherwise take hours of manual searching. From a security standpoint, tools like Sherlock illustrate why it is important for users to be mindful of their "digital footprint" and to avoid using the same unique username across both sensitive and public accounts.

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