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CertiProf Ethical Hacking Professional Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q52-Q57):

NEW QUESTION # 52
What is a reverse shell?

- A. It refers to a process in which the victim's machine connects to the attacker's machine to receive commands.

- B. A common Linux command console.
- C. It refers to when the terminal is run with root.

Answer: A

Explanation:
A reverse shell is a fundamental technique used during the "Gaining Access" and "Maintaining Access" phases of a penetration test. In a standard (bind) shell, the attacker connects to a specific port on the victim's machine to gain command-line access. However, most modern firewalls block incoming connections to unauthorized ports. To bypass this, a reverse shell reverses the connection logic: the victim's machine is tricked into initiating an outgoing connection to the attacker's machine, which is "listening" for the call. This technique is highly effective because firewalls are typically much more permissive with "egress" (outgoing) traffic than with "ingress" (incoming) traffic. For example, an attacker might host a listener on port 443 (HTTPS). Since most organizations allow internal machines to browse the web over port 443, the firewall perceives the reverse shell connection as standard web traffic and allows it to pass. Once the connection is established, the attacker has a terminal interface on the victim's machine, allowing them to execute commands remotely.
In professional pentesting, establishing a reverse shell is often the primary goal of an exploit. It provides the "foothold" needed for lateral movement and privilege escalation. Common tools used to create reverse shells include Netcat (nc), Bash, and Python scripts. To defend against this, organizations must implement "Egress Filtering," which restricts outgoing traffic to only known, necessary destinations. Security professionals also monitor for "long-lived" connections to unusual IP addresses, as these can be a tell-tale sign of an active reverse shell. Understanding how these connections manipulate network policy is crucial for any ethical hacker seeking to demonstrate how internal systems can be compromised despite robust perimeter defenses.

NEW QUESTION # 53
Can MD5 be decrypted?

- A. Yes, MD5 hashes can be cracked using modern tools, online databases, or precomputed hash tables.
- B. No, it is a very secure encryption algorithm.
- C. No, it is a very secure protocol.

Answer: A

Explanation:
MD5 (Message Digest Algorithm 5) is a cryptographic hash function, not an encryption algorithm. Therefore, it cannot technically be "decrypted." However, option B is the correct answer because MD5 hashes can be cracked or reversed using modern techniques such as rainbow tables, brute-force attacks, and online hash databases.
MD5 was once widely used for password storage and file integrity checks, but it is now considered cryptographically broken due to vulnerabilities such as collision attacks and its fast hashing speed.
Ethical hackers routinely demonstrate how MD5-protected passwords can be recovered using tools available in security distributions like Kali Linux or online cracking services.
Option A and option C are incorrect because MD5 is neither a protocol nor a secure encryption algorithm. Its weaknesses make it unsuitable for protecting sensitive information in modern systems.
From an ethical hacking and defensive security perspective, testing MD5 hashes highlights the dangers of outdated cryptographic practices. Ethical hackers use these demonstrations to recommend stronger alternatives such as SHA-256, bcrypt, scrypt, or Argon2, which are designed to resist cracking attempts.
Understanding why MD5 is insecure helps organizations improve password storage mechanisms, comply with security standards, and reduce the risk of credential compromise.

NEW QUESTION # 54
What is a reverse shell?

- A. It refers to a process in which the victim's machine initiates a connection back to the attacker's machine to receive commands.
- B. It refers to when the terminal is run with root privileges.
- C. A common Linux command-line console.

Answer: A

Explanation:
A reverse shell is a technique used in ethical hacking and penetration testing where the target (victim) system initiates a connection

back to the attacker's system, allowing the attacker to execute commands remotely. This makes option C the correct answer. Unlike a bind shell, where the victim opens a listening port, a reverse shell is particularly effective in environments protected by firewalls or Network Address Translation (NAT). Since outbound connections are often allowed, the victim system connects outward to the attacker, bypassing many network restrictions.

Ethical hackers commonly use reverse shells during the exploitation and post-exploitation phases of penetration testing to maintain access to compromised systems.

Option A is incorrect because running a terminal as root does not define a reverse shell. Option B is incorrect because a reverse shell is not a standard command-line interface but rather a remote command execution channel.

From an ethical hacking perspective, reverse shells help demonstrate the real-world impact of vulnerabilities such as command injection, remote code execution, or misconfigured services. Once established, a reverse shell may allow privilege escalation, lateral movement, or data exfiltration-highlighting serious security risks.

Understanding reverse shells is essential for both attackers and defenders. Defenders can mitigate reverse shell attacks by implementing strict egress filtering, intrusion detection systems, endpoint protection, and proper system hardening. Ethical testing of reverse shells enables organizations to identify weaknesses and improve overall security posture.

NEW QUESTION # 55

What is a "backdoor" in terms of computer security?

- A. A main door to access a system.
- B. A hidden access to a system that allows bypassing normal authentication.
- C. A type of malware that spreads through instant messaging.

Answer: B

Explanation:

A "backdoor" is a method, often hidden or undocumented, of bypassing normal authentication or encryption in a computer system, cryptosystem, or algorithm. In the realm of managing information security threats, backdoors represent one of the most dangerous risks because they provide persistent, unauthorized access to a system without the knowledge of the administrators. Once a backdoor is established, the attacker can return to the system at any time, even if the original vulnerability they used to gain entry-such as a weak password or a software bug-has been patched.

Backdoors can be implemented in several ways. Some are "Software Backdoors," where a developer might intentionally (or accidentally) leave a hardcoded username and password in the code for debugging purposes.

Others are "Malicious Backdoors" installed by a Trojan or a rootkit after a system has been compromised. For example, a hacker might install a "Reverse Shell" that periodically "calls home" to the attacker's server, asking for commands. This effectively creates a secret entrance that bypasses the firewall's inbound rules.

Managing this threat requires a multi-layered approach. "Integrity Monitoring" tools are essential; they alert administrators if system files or binaries are modified, which could indicate the presence of a backdoor.

Additionally, "Egress Filtering" helps detect backdoors that attempt to communicate with an external Command and Control (C2) server. From an ethical hacking perspective, identifying backdoors is a key part of "Post-Exploitation." During a penetration test, the goal is not just to get in, but to show how an attacker could maintain their presence. By understanding that a backdoor is specifically designed to circumvent standard security checks, professionals can better implement "Zero Trust" architectures and regular auditing to ensure that the only way into a system is through the front door, with full authentication.

NEW QUESTION # 56

Can the ssh protocol be breached?

- A. NO, it is a 100% secure protocol.
- B. NO, it is impossible, there is no way to do it.
- C. YES, as long as it is not correctly configured.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Secure Shell (SSH) is a cryptographic network protocol used for secure operating system logins and file transfers over insecure networks. While the protocol itself is built on strong encryption, it is not

"impenetrable". Like any technology, SSH can be breached if it is misconfigured or if the human elements managing it fail. Attackers use several methods to breach SSH services:

* Brute Force and Dictionary Attacks: If an SSH server allows password authentication and the user has a weak password, an attacker can use automated tools to guess the credentials. This is the most common form of SSH breach.

* Key Theft: SSH often uses "Private Keys" for authentication. If an attacker gains access to a user's computer and steals an unencrypted private key, they can log into the server without a password.
* Exploiting Vulnerabilities: While rare, flaws can be found in specific implementations of the SSH server software (like OpenSSH). If the server is not regularly updated, an attacker might use a "zero- day" or known exploit to bypass authentication.
* Man-in-the-Middle (MITM): If a user ignores a "Host Key Verification" warning when connecting, an attacker could be intercepting their connection.

To harden SSH against these threats, ethical hackers recommend several controls: disabling root login, changing the default port (22) to a non-standard one to avoid automated bots, enforcing the use of SSH keys instead of passwords, and implementing "Fail2Ban" to lock out IP addresses that attempt too many failed logins. The security of SSH depends entirely on the rigor of its implementation.

NEW QUESTION # 57

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