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## Ethical Hacking MCQ Quiz & Test

**Q1. What is the ethics behind training how to hack a system?**

- A. To hack a system without the permission
- B. To corrupt software or service using malware
- C. To think like hackers and know how to defend such attacks**
- D. To hack a network that is vulnerable

**Q2. Performing a shoulder surfing in order to check other's password is.....ethical practice:**

- A. very good social engineering practice
- B. good
- C. not so good
- D. bad**

**Q3. ....has now evolved to be one of the most popular automated tools for unethical hacking:**

- A. Malware**
- B. Automated apps
- C. Worms
- D. Database software

**Q4. Leaking your company data to the outside network without prior permission of senior authority is a crime:**

- A. True**
- B. False

**Q5. ....is the technique used in business organizations and firms to protect IT assets:**

- A. Unethical hacking
- B. Ethical hacking**
- C. Internal data-breach
- D. Fixing bugs

**Q6. The legal risks of ethical hacking include lawsuits due to ..... of personal data:**

- A. deleting
- B. stealing
- C. hacking
- D. disclosure**

**Q7. Before performing any penetration test, through legal procedure, which key points listed below is not mandatory?**

- A. Know the nature of the organization
- B. Type of broadband company used by the firm**
- C. Characteristics of work done in the firm
- D. System and network

**Q8. An ethical hacker must ensure that proprietary information of the firm does not get leaked:**

- A. false
- B. true**

**Q9. After performing ..... the ethical hacker should never disclose client information to other parties.**

- A. cracking
- B. penetration testing**
- C. hacking
- D. exploiting

**Q10. ....is the branch of cyber security that deals with morality and provides different theories and a principle regarding the view-points about what is right and wrong.**

- A. Ethics in cyber-security
- B. Ethics in black hat hacking**
- C. Social ethics
- D. Corporate ethics

**Q11. ....helps to classify arguments and situations, better understand a cyber-crime and helps to determine appropriate actions.**

- A. Social ethics
- B. Corporate behaviour
- C. Cyber-ethics**
- D. Cyber-bullying

**Q12. A penetration tester must identify and keep in mind the ..... & ..... requirements of a firm while evaluating the security postures.**

- A. hacking techniques
- B. rules and regulations
- C. ethics to talk to seniors
- D. privacy and security**

**Q13. What is the preferred communications method used with systems on a bot-net?**

- A. TFTP
- B. ICMP
- C. IRC**
- D. E-mail

**Q14. Which wireless standard can operate at speeds of 100+ Mbps and uses the 2.4GHz to 5GHz range?**

- A. 802.11g
- B. 802.11n**
- C. 802.11a
- D. 802.11b

**Q15. What are the forms of password cracking techniques?**

- A. AttacksHybrid
- B. AttackBrute Forcing
- C. AttackSyllable
- D. All of the above**

**Q16. What is the attack called 'evil twin'?**

- A. Rogue access point**
- B. ARP poisoning
- C. Session hijacking
- D. MAC spoofing

**Q17. Which wireless mode connects machines directly to one another, without the use of an access point?**

- A. Ad hoc**
- B. BSS
- C. Point to point
- D. Infrastructure

**Q18. CDMA stands for:**

- A. Code data multiple access
- B. Code data management authority
- C. Code division multiple access**
- D. None

**Q19. What is the maximum length of an SSID?**

- A. Sixteen characters
- B. Sixty-four characters
- C. Thirty-two characters**
- D. Eight characters

**Q20. Which of the following is a passive wireless discovery tool?**

- A. Kismet**
- B. Netsniff
- C. Aircrack
- D. NetStumbler

**Q21. Which of the following is true regarding WEP cracking?**

- A. Initialization vectors are small, get reused frequently, but are encrypted during transmission
- B. Initialization vectors are large, get reused frequently, but are encrypted during transmission
- C. Initialization vectors are small, get reused frequently, and are sent in cleartext**
- D. Initialization vectors are large, get reused frequently, and are sent in cleartext

**Q22. Which of the following statements best describes a white-hat hacker?**

- A. Malicious hacker
- B. Former black hat
- C. Security professional**
- D. Former grey hat

**Q23. A security audit performed on the internal network of an organization by the network administration is also known as:**

- A. White-box testing**
- B. Grey-box testing
- C. Black-box testing
- D. Active testing

**Q24. What is the first phase of hacking?**

- A. Reconnaissance**
- B. Scanning
- C. Maintaining access
- D. Gaining access

**Q25. What type of ethical hack tests access to the physical infrastructure?**

- A. Internal network
- B. Remote network
- C. External network
- D. Physical access**

**Q26. The security, functionality, and ease of use triangle illustrates which concept?**

- A. As security decreases, functionality and ease of use increase.**
- B. As security decreases, functionality and ease of use decrease.
- C. Security does not affect functionality and ease of use.
- D. As security increases, functionality and ease of use increase.

**Q27. Which type of hacker represents the highest risk to your network?**

- A. Black-hat hackers
- B. Script kiddies
- C. Disgruntled employees**
- D. Grey-hat hackers

**Q28. Which federal law is most commonly used to prosecute hackers?**

- A. Title 20
- B. Title 18**
- C. Title 2
- D. Title 12

**Q29. When a hacker attempts to attack a host via the Internet it is known as what type of attack?**

- A. Local access
- B. Physical access
- C. Internal attack
- D. Remote attack**

**Q30. Which are the four regional Internet registries?**

- A. APNIC, PICNIC, NANIC, ARIN
- B. APNIC, PICNIC, NANIC, RIPE NCC
- C. APNIC, LACNIC, ARIN, RIPE NCC**
- D. APNIC, MOSTNIC, ARIN, RIPE NCC

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