ETHICAL HACKING

FOUNDATION

Sample Exam Questions

Introduction

This document contains 4 questions (and answers) that help you familiarise yourself with the structure and topic areas of the SECO-Institute's Ethical Hacking Foundation certification exam.

To download our Complete Sample Exam, create a free study account at https://members.seco-institute.org

We recommend you to take the Complete Sample Exam before registering for the certification exam.

The results of the Sample Exam do not count towards your examination score.

Certification exam

You can book your exam with an accredited training partner or directly with the SECO-Institute.

To book an exam with the SECO-Institute, go to: https://www.seco-institute.org/how-to-book-your-exam-schedule-an-exam/

By passing the certification exam and earning a SECO-Ethical Hacking Foundation Certificate, you demonstrate that you can use Wi-Fi hacking, web vulnerability scanning, SQL injection, password cracking and file inclusion techniques. You understand the way hackers think, and you are able to perform a basic black-box penetration test.

Exam format

Computer-based with remote proctoring

- 40 multiple-choice questions
- Time allowed: 60 minutes
- Closed-book exam
- Pass mark: 60%

Questions

Question 1

You have found a live system on IP-address 192.168.11.54. Which Nmap command allows you to identify the target's operating system?

A. nmap -oS 192.168.11.54
B. nmap -sn 192.168.11.54
C. nmap -O 192.168.11.54
D. nmap -sL 192.168.11.54

Question 2

Using Wireshark, you encounter the following text in a packet: "Authorization: Basic aHR0cHdhdGNoOmY=". What are you looking at?

A. A form of authentication using a digest
B. An HTTP protocol packet with basic authentication
C. A TCP/IP packet to log in to an SSH server
D. Authorization packet to log in to a WEP-encrypted Wi-Fi network

Question 3

You find a live webserver. For what purpose would you use Dirb?

A. To scan the webserver for folders and filenames that are not at glance obviously present on the webserver
B. To test the website of application for known vulnerabilities
C. To check for the presence of injection vulnerabilities on the login page
D. To act as a MitM proxy and alter packets

Question 4

What does the CONCAT function within SQL do?

A. Concatenates two string values
B. Splits the value of a string into two values
C. Changes the table and merges two columns into one column
D. Returns the values of two fields as one field

Question 5

If you click the login button on a webpage, what kind of request does the browser generally send to the server?

A.   An HTTP POST request
B.   An HTTP GET request
C.   An HTTP PUT request
D.   An HTTP OPTIONS request

Answers

Question	Answer	Explanation
1	C	The correct Nmap option is -O. The other options change the output (-o), skip DNS resolution(-n) or list all hosts present (-L).
2	B	The correct answer is HTTP with basic authentication.
3	A	Scanning for folders and files on a webserver is the function of Dirb. For the others you should use other testing tools, such as Nikto.
4	A	Within SQL the CONCAT function concatenates two string values
5	A	With normal forms in HTML, the browser will send a HTTP POST request.

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