

1. _____ Sniffing performed on a switched network by injecting packets onto the network to create traffic bypassing the switch.
 - a. Passive Sniffing
 - b. Session Hijacking
 - c. MAC Flooding
 - d. *Active Sniffing

2. _____ Sniffing performed on a hub, that does not require the injection of packets onto the network.
 - a. Session Hijacking
 - *b. Passive Sniffing
 - c. MAC Flooding
 - d. Active Sniffing

3. Which one of the following is not correct?
 - a) telnet is a general purpose client-server program
 - b) telnet lets user access an application on a remote computer
 - *c) telnet can also be used for file transfer
 - d) telnet can be used for remote login

4. In _____ sniffing, the network traffic is not only supervised & locked but also be can be altered in different ways to accomplish the attack.
 - a) passive
 - b) signal
 - c) network
 - *d) active

5. Active sniffing is difficult to detect.
 - a) True
 - *b) False

6. In a Wireshark sniffer capture the uppermost display, shown in a one line per packet format, shows the source and destination MAC addresses, protocol captured, as well as source and destination IP addresses.
 - a. MAC Flooding
 - b. Hex Display
 - *c. Summary Display
 - d. Passive Sniffing

7. A mode that causes the controller to pass all traffic through the CPU, this mode is used for packet sniffing and can be used by a single device to intercept and read all packets.
 - a. Collision Domain
 - b. Passive Sniffing
 - *c. Promiscuous Mode
 - d. Summary Display

8. Which of them is not an objective of sniffing for hackers?
 - a) Fetching passwords
 - b) Email texts
 - c) Types of files transferred
 - *d) Geographic location of a user

9. A flood of packets with invalid source-IP addresses requests a connection on the network. The server busily tries to respond, resulting in valid requests being ignored. What type of attack occurred?

- a. Trojan horse
- b. Brute force
- c. Ping of death
- *d. SYN flooding