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The SecOps Group Certified Network Security Practitioner Sample Questions (Q28-Q33):

NEW QUESTION # 28
Which of the following is true for SNMP?
A) The default community string for read-only access is "public."
B) The default community string for read/write access is "private."

- A. Only A
- B. Both A and B
- C. Only B
- D. None of the above

Answer: B

Explanation:
SNMP community strings authenticate access, with defaults posing security risks if unchanged.
Why C is correct:
A: "public" is the standard read-only default, per SNMP specs and CNSP.
B: "private" is the standard read-write default, also per SNMP and CNSP.
Both are true, making C the answer.

Why other options are incorrect:
1, 2: Exclude one true statement each.
4: Both statements are true, so "none" is wrong.

NEW QUESTION # 29
Which of the following files has the SGID permission set?
-rwxr-sr-x 1 root root 4096 Jan 1 08:00 myfile
-rwsr-xr-x 1 root root 4096 Jan 1 00:08 myprogram
-rw-r--r-s 1 root root 4896 Jan 1 00:00 anotherfile

- A. All of the above
- B. anotherfile
- C. myfile
- D. myprogram

Answer: C

Explanation:
In Linux, the SGID (Set Group ID) bit alters execution or directory behavior:
On executables: Runs with the group owner's permissions (e.g., s in group execute position).
On directories: New files inherit the directory's group ownership.
Notation: s in group execute field (e.g., -rwxr-sr-x), or S if no execute (e.g., -rwxr-Sr-x).
Analysis:
-rwxr-sr-x (myfile): User: rwx, Group: r-s (SGID), Others: r-x. The s in group execute confirms SGID.
-rwsr-xr-x (myprogram): User: rws (SUID), Group: r-x, Others: r-x. The s is in user execute, not group-no SGID.
-rw-r--r-s (anotherfile): User: rw-, Group: r--, Others: r-s. The s is in others execute, but no x exists, rendering it meaningless (not SGID; could be a typo or sticky bit misapplied).
Security Implications: SGID executables (e.g., /usr/bin/wall) or directories (e.g., /var/local) manage group access. Misuse risks privilege escalation. CNSP likely teaches auditing with find / -perm -g=s.
Why other options are incorrect:
B: SUID, not SGID.
C: No valid SGID; s in others is irrelevant without execute.
D: Only A has SGID.
Real-World Context: SGID on /var/mail ensures mail files inherit the mail group.

NEW QUESTION # 30
In a Linux-based architecture, what does the /mnt directory contain?

- A. Temporary-mounted filesystems
- B. System files which represent the current state of the kernel
- C. Loadable driver modules needed to boot the system
- D. System configuration files and initialization scripts

Answer: A

Explanation:
The Linux Filesystem Hierarchy Standard (FHS), per FHS 3.0, defines directory purposes:
/mnt: Designated for temporarily mounted filesystems, typically by system administrators.
Use: Mount points for removable media (e.g., USB drives: mount /dev/sdb1 /mnt/usb) or network shares (e.g., NFS).
Nature: Transient, user-managed, not persistent across reboots (unlike /etc/fstab mounts).
Contrast:
/media: Auto-mounts removable devices (e.g., by desktop environments like GNOME).
/mnt vs. /media: /mnt is manual, /media is system-driven.
Technical Details:
Empty by default; subdirectories (e.g., /mnt/usb) are created as needed.
Permissions: Typically root-owned (0755), requiring sudo for mounts.
Security Implications: Misconfigured /mnt mounts (e.g., world-writable) risk unauthorized access. CNSP likely covers mount security (e.g., nosuid option).
Why other options are incorrect:

B . System config/init scripts: Found in /etc (e.g., /etc/passwd, /etc/init.d).
C . Driver modules: Located in /lib/modules/<kernel-version>.
D . Kernel state: Resides in /proc (e.g., /proc/cpuinfo).
Real-World Context: Admins mount ISOs at /mnt during server provisioning (e.g., mount -o loop image.iso /mnt).

NEW QUESTION # 31
Which of the following statements regarding Authorization and Authentication is true?

- A. Authentication includes the execution rules that determine what functionality and data the user can access. Authentication and Authorization are both the same thing.
- B. Authorization is the process where requests to access a particular resource are granted or denied. Authentication is providing and validating the identity.
- C. Authentication is the process where requests to access a particular resource are granted or denied. Authorization is providing and validating identity.
- D. Authentication controls which processes a person can use and which files they can access, read, or modify. Authentication and authorization typically do not operate together, thus making it impossible to determine who is accessing the information.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Authentication and Authorization (often abbreviated as AuthN and AuthZ) are foundational pillars of access control in network security:
Authentication (AuthN): Verifies "who you are" by validating credentials against a trusted source. Examples include passwords, MFA (multi-factor authentication), certificates, or biometrics. It ensures the entity (user, device) is legitimate, typically via protocols like Kerberos or LDAP.
Authorization (AuthZ): Determines "what you can do" after authentication, enforcing policies on resource access (e.g., read/write permissions, API calls). It relies on mechanisms like Access Control Lists (ACLs), Role-Based Access Control (RBAC), or Attribute-Based Access Control (ABAC).
Option A correctly separates these roles:
Authorization governs access decisions (e.g., "Can user X read file Y?").
Authentication establishes identity (e.g., "Is this user X?").
In practice, these processes are sequential: AuthN precedes AuthZ. For example, logging into a VPN authenticates your identity (e.g., via username/password), then authorizes your access to specific subnets based on your role. CNSP likely stresses this distinction for designing secure systems, as conflating them risks privilege escalation or identity spoofing vulnerabilities.
Why other options are incorrect:
B: Reverses the definitions-Authentication doesn't grant/deny access (that's AuthZ), and Authorization doesn't validate identity (that's AuthN). This mix-up could lead to flawed security models.
C: Falsely equates AuthN and AuthZ and attributes access rules to AuthN. They're distinct processes; treating them as identical undermines granular control (e.g., NIST SP 800-53 separates IA-2 for AuthN and AC-3 for AuthZ).
D: Misassigns access control to AuthN and claims they don't interoperate, which is false-they work together in every modern system (e.g., SSO with RBAC). This would render auditing impossible, contradicting security best practices.
Real-World Context: A web server (e.g., Apache) authenticates via HTTP Basic Auth, then authorizes via .htaccess rules-two separate steps.

NEW QUESTION # 32
The Active Directory database file stores the data and schema information for the Active Directory database on domain controllers in Microsoft Windows operating systems. Which of the following file is the Active Directory database file?

- A. NTDS.DIT
- B. NTDS.MDB
- C. NTDS.DAT
- D. MSAD.MDB

Answer: A

Explanation:
The Active Directory (AD) database on Windows domain controllers contains critical directory information, stored in a specific file format.
Why D is correct: The NTDS.DIT file (NT Directory Services Directory Information Tree) is the Active Directory database file,

located in C:\Windows\NTDS\ on domain controllers. It stores all AD objects (users, groups, computers) and schema data in a hierarchical structure. CNSP identifies NTDS.DIT as the key file for AD data extraction in security audits.
Why other options are incorrect:
A . NTDS.DAT: Not a valid AD database file; may be a confusion with other system files.
B . NTDS.MDB: Refers to an older Microsoft Access database format, not used for AD.
C . MSAD.MDB: Not a recognized file for AD; likely a misnomer.

NEW QUESTION # 33
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