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The SecOps Group CNSP Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• Basic Malware Analysis: This section of the exam measures the skills of Network Engineers and offers an introduction to identifying malicious software. It covers simple analysis methods for recognizing malware behavior and the importance of containment strategies in preventing widespread infection.
Topic 2	• TCP • IP (Protocols and Networking Basics): This section of the exam measures the skills of Security Analysts and covers the fundamental principles of TCP • IP, explaining how data moves through different layers of the network. It emphasizes the roles of protocols in enabling communication between devices and sets the foundation for understanding more advanced topics.
Topic 3	• Testing Web Servers and Frameworks: This section of the exam measures skills of Security Analysts and examines how to assess the security of web technologies. It looks at configuration issues, known vulnerabilities, and the impact of unpatched frameworks on the overall security posture.

Topic 4	• This section of the exam measures skills of Network Engineers and explores the utility of widely used software for scanning, monitoring, and troubleshooting networks. It clarifies how these tools help in detecting intrusions and verifying security configurations.
Topic 5	• Password Storage: This section of the exam measures the skills of Network Engineers and addresses safe handling of user credentials. It explains how hashing, salting, and secure storage methods can mitigate risks associated with password disclosure or theft.
Topic 6	• Network Architectures, Mapping, and Target Identification: This section of the exam measures the skills of Network Engineers and reviews different network designs, illustrating how to diagram and identify potential targets in a security context. It stresses the importance of accurate network mapping for efficient troubleshooting and defense.
Topic 7	• Common vulnerabilities affecting Windows Services: This section of the exam measures the skills of Network Engineers and focuses on frequently encountered weaknesses in core Windows components. It underscores the need to patch, configure, and monitor services to prevent privilege escalation and unauthorized use.
Topic 8	• TLS Security Basics: This section of the exam measures the skills of Security Analysts and outlines the process of securing network communication through encryption. It highlights how TLS ensures data integrity and confidentiality, emphasizing certificate management and secure configurations.
Topic 9	• Social Engineering attacks: This section of the exam measures the skills of Security Analysts and addresses the human element of security breaches. It describes common tactics used to manipulate users, emphasizes awareness training, and highlights how social engineering can bypass technical safeguards.
Topic 10	• Network Security Tools and Frameworks (such as Nmap, Wireshark, etc)
Topic 11	• Open-Source Intelligence Gathering (OSINT): This section of the exam measures the skills of Security Analysts and discusses methods for collecting publicly available information on targets. It stresses the legal and ethical aspects of OSINT and its role in developing a thorough understanding of potential threats.
Topic 12	• Network Scanning & Fingerprinting: This section of the exam measures the skills of Security Analysts and covers techniques for probing and analyzing network hosts to gather details about open ports, operating systems, and potential vulnerabilities. It emphasizes ethical and legal considerations when performing scans.
Topic 13	• Linux and Windows Security Basics: This section of the exam measures skills of Security Analysts and compares foundational security practices across these two operating systems. It addresses file permissions, user account controls, and basic hardening techniques to reduce the attack surface.
Topic 14	• Testing Network Services
Topic 15	• Network Discovery Protocols: This section of the exam measures the skills of Security Analysts and examines how protocols like ARP, ICMP, and SNMP enable the detection and mapping of network devices. It underlines their importance in security assessments and network monitoring.
Topic 16	• Active Directory Security Basics: This section of the exam measures the skills of Network Engineers and introduces the fundamental concepts of directory services, highlighting potential security risks and the measures needed to protect identity and access management systems in a Windows environment.
Topic 17	• Cryptography: This section of the exam measures the skills of Security Analysts and focuses on basic encryption and decryption methods used to protect data in transit and at rest. It includes an overview of algorithms, key management, and the role of cryptography in maintaining data confidentiality.
Topic 18	• This section of the exam measures the skills of Network Engineers and explains how to verify the security and performance of various services running on a network. It focuses on identifying weaknesses in configurations and protocols that could lead to unauthorized access or data leaks.

Exam CNSP Review & Useful Tips to help you pass The SecOps Group CNSP: Certified Network Security Practitioner

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The SecOps Group Certified Network Security Practitioner Sample Questions (Q20-Q25):

NEW QUESTION # 20
On a Microsoft Windows Operating System, what does the following command do?
net localgroup administrators

- A. List domain admin users for the current domain
- B. Displays the local administrators group on the computer

Answer: B

Explanation:
The net command in Windows is a legacy tool for managing users, groups, and network resources. The subcommand net localgroup <groupname> displays information about a specified local group on the machine where it's run. Specifically:
net localgroup administrators lists all members (users and groups) of the local Administrators group on the current computer.
The local Administrators group grants elevated privileges (e.g., installing software, modifying system files) on that machine only, not domain-wide.
Output Example:
Alias name administrators
Comment Administrators have complete and unrestricted access to the computer Members
---------- Administrator Domain Admins The command completed successfully.
Technical Details:
Local groups are stored in the Security Accounts Manager (SAM) database (e.g., C:\Windows\System32\config\SAM).
This differs from domain groups (e.g., Domain Admins), managed via Active Directory.
Security Implications: Enumerating local admins is a reconnaissance step in penetration testing (e.g., to escalate privileges). CNSP likely covers this command for auditing and securing Windows systems.
Why other options are incorrect:
A . List domain admin users for the current domain: This requires net group "Domain Admins" /domain, which queries the domain controller, not the local SAM. net localgroup is strictly local.
Real-World Context: Attackers use this command post-compromise (e.g., via PsExec) to identify privilege escalation targets.

NEW QUESTION # 21
How would you establish a null session to a Windows host from a Windows command prompt?

- A. net use \hostname\c$ "" /u:NULL
- B. net use \hostname\c$ "" /u:""
- C. net use \hostname\ipc$ "" /u:NULL
- D. net use \hostname\ipc$ "" /u:""

Answer: D

Explanation:
A null session in Windows is an unauthenticated connection to certain administrative shares, historically used for system enumeration. The net use command connects to a share, and the IPC$ (Inter-Process Communication) share is the standard target for null sessions, allowing access without credentials when configured to permit it.

Why C is correct: The command net use \\hostname\ipc$ "" /u:"" specifies the IPC$ share and uses empty strings for the password (first "") and username (/u:""), establishing a null session. This syntax is correct for older Windows systems (e.g., XP or 2003) where null sessions were more permissive, a topic covered in CNSP for legacy system vulnerabilities.
Why other options are incorrect:
A: Targets the c$ share (not typically used for null sessions) and uses /u:NULL, which is invalid syntax; the username must be an empty string ("").
B: Targets c$ instead of ipc$, making it incorrect for null session establishment.
D: Uses ipc$ correctly but specifies /u:NULL, which is not the proper way to denote an empty username.

NEW QUESTION # 22
If you find the 111/TCP port open on a Unix system, what is the next logical step to take?

- A. None of the above.
- B. Telnet to the port to look for a banner.
- C. Run "rpcinfo -p <hostname>" to enumerate the RPC services.
- D. Telnet to the port, send "GET / HTTP/1.0" and gather information from the response.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Port 111/TCP is the default port for the RPC (Remote Procedure Call) portmapper service on Unix systems, which registers and manages RPC services.
Why A is correct: Running rpcinfo -p <hostname> queries the portmapper to list all registered RPC services, their programs, versions, and associated ports. This is a logical next step during a security audit or penetration test to identify potential vulnerabilities (e.g., NFS or NIS services). CNSP recommends this command for RPC enumeration.
Why other options are incorrect:
B . Telnet to the port to look for a banner: Telnet might connect, but RPC services don't typically provide a human-readable banner, making this less effective than rpcinfo.
C . Telnet to the port, send "GET / HTTP/1.0" and gather information from the response: Port 111 is not an HTTP service, so an HTTP request is irrelevant and will likely fail.
D . None of the above: Incorrect, as A is a valid and recommended step.

NEW QUESTION # 23
Which of the following statements regarding Authorization and Authentication is true?

- A. Authentication is the process where requests to access a particular resource are granted or denied. Authorization is providing and validating identity.
- 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 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.
- D. Authentication includes the execution rules that determine what functionality and data the user can access. Authentication and Authorization are both the same thing.

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 # 24
What user account is required to create a Golden Ticket in Active Directory?

- A. Domain User account
- B. Local User account
- C. Service account
- D. KRBTGT account

Answer: D

Explanation:
A Golden Ticket is a forged Kerberos Ticket-Granting Ticket (TGT) in Active Directory (AD), granting an attacker unrestricted access to domain resources by impersonating any user (e.g., with Domain Admin privileges). Kerberos, per RFC 4120, relies on the KRBTGT account-a built-in service account on every domain controller-to encrypt and sign TGTs. To forge a Golden Ticket, an attacker needs:
The KRBTGT password hash (NTLM or Kerberos key), typically extracted from a domain controller's memory using tools like Mimikatz.
Additional domain details (e.g., SID, domain name).
Process:
Compromise a domain controller (e.g., via privilege escalation).
Extract the KRBTGT hash (e.g., lsadump::dcsync /user:krbtgt).
Forge a TGT with arbitrary privileges using the hash (e.g., Mimikatz's kerberos::golden command).
The KRBTGT account itself isn't "used" to create the ticket; its hash is the key ingredient. Unlike legitimate TGTs issued by the KDC, a Golden Ticket bypasses authentication checks, persisting until the KRBTGT password is reset (a rare event in most environments). CNSP likely highlights this as a high-severity AD attack vector.
Why other options are incorrect:
A . Local User account: Local accounts are machine-specific, lack domain privileges, and can't access the KRBTGT hash stored on domain controllers.
B . Domain User account: A standard user has no inherent access to domain controller credentials or the KRBTGT hash without escalation.
C . Service account: While service accounts may have elevated privileges, they don't automatically provide the KRBTGT hash unless compromised to domain admin level-still insufficient without targeting KRBTGT specifically.
Real-World Context: The 2014 Sony Pictures hack leveraged Golden Tickets, emphasizing the need for KRBTGT hash rotation post-breach (a complex remediation step).

NEW QUESTION # 25
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