

The SecOps Group CNSP認定試験に対する素晴らしい問題集



BONUS!!! PassTest CNSPダンプの一部を無料でダウンロード: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1tGbtORDhwQco-4s2BIZxsdr4KiXY0AkI>

PassTestは我々が研究したトレーニング資料を無料で更新します。それはあなたがいつでも最新のCNSP試験トレーニング資料をもらえるということです。CNSP認定試験の目標が変更されれば、PassTestが提供した勉強資料も変化に追従して内容を変えます。PassTestは各受験生のニーズを知っていて、あなたがCNSP認定試験に受かることに有効なヘルプを差し上げます。あなたが首尾よく試験に合格するように、我々は最も有利な価格と最高のクオリティーを提供して差し上げます。

概念、質問の種類、デザイナーのトレーニングなどの状況改革に応じて当社。最新のCNSP試験トレンドは、多くの専門家や教授によって設計されました。CNSPクイズ準備を使用する場合は、デモについて学ぶ機会があります。さまざまなテキストタイプと、デモでそれらにアプローチする最善の方法を認識することは非常に重要です。同時に、当社のCNSPクイズトレンドは、お客様がCNSP試験に合格するのを助けるために、クローズテストの機能とルールをまとめました。

>> CNSP最新試験情報 <<

便利なCNSP最新試験情報 - PassTestのみ

他のたくさんのトレーニング資料より、PassTestのThe SecOps GroupのCNSP試験トレーニング資料が一番良いものです。IT認証のトレーニング資料が必要としたら、PassTestのThe SecOps GroupのCNSP試験トレーニング資料を利用しなければ絶対後悔しますよ。PassTestのトレーニング資料を選んだら、あなたは一生で利益を受けることができます。

The SecOps Group Certified Network Security Practitioner 認定 CNSP 試験問題 (Q42-Q47):

質問 # 42

In the context of the SSH (Secure Shell) public-private key authentication mechanism, which key is uploaded to the server and which key is used by the end-user for authentication?

- A. The private key is uploaded to the server and the public key is used by the end user for authentication.
- **B. The public key is uploaded to the server and the private key is used by the end user for authentication.**

正解: B

解説:

SSH (Secure Shell), per RFC 4251, uses asymmetric cryptography (e.g., RSA, ECDSA) for secure authentication:

Key Pair:

Public Key: Freely shareable, used to encrypt or verify.

Private Key: Secret, used to decrypt or sign.

Process:

User generates a key pair (e.g., `ssh-keygen -t rsa -b 4096`).

Public Key is uploaded to the server, appended to `~/.ssh/authorized_keys` (e.g., via `ssh-copy-id`).

Private Key (e.g., `~/.ssh/id_rsa`) stays on the user's machine.

Authentication: Client signs a challenge with the private key, server verifies it with the public key.

Technical Details:

Protocol: SSH-2 (RFC 4253) uses a Diffie-Hellman key exchange, then public-key auth.

Files: `authorized_keys` (server, 0644 perms), private key (client, 0600 perms).

Security: Private key exposure compromises all systems trusting the public key.

Security Implications: CNSP likely stresses key management (e.g., passphrases, rotation) and server-side `authorized_keys` hardening (e.g., `PermitRootLogin no`).

Why other options are incorrect:

B: Uploading the private key reverses the model, breaking security-anyone with the server's copy could authenticate as the user.

Asymmetric crypto relies on the private key remaining secret.

Real-World Context: GitHub uses SSH public keys for repository access, with private keys on user devices.

質問 # 43

Which command will perform a DNS zone transfer of the domain "victim.com" from the nameserver at 10.0.0.1?

- A. `dig @10.0.0.1 victim.com axfr`
- B. `dig @10.0.0.1 victim.com afxr`
- C. `dig @10.0.0.1 victim.com axrfr`
- D. `dig @10.0.0.1 victim.com arfxr`

正解: A

解説:

A DNS zone transfer replicates an entire DNS zone (a collection of DNS records for a domain) from a primary nameserver to a secondary one, typically for redundancy or load balancing. The AXFR (Authoritative Full Zone Transfer) query type, defined in RFC 1035, facilitates this process. The dig (Domain Information Groper) tool, a staple in Linux/Unix environments, is used to query DNS servers. The correct syntax is:

`dig @<nameserver> <domain> axfr`

Here, `dig @10.0.0.1 victim.com axfr` instructs dig to request a zone transfer for "victim.com" from the nameserver at 10.0.0.1. The @ symbol specifies the target server, overriding the system's default resolver.

Technical Details:

The AXFR query is sent over TCP (port 53), not UDP, due to the potentially large size of zone data, which exceeds UDP's typical 512-byte limit (pre-EDNS0).

Successful execution requires the nameserver to permit zone transfers from the querying IP, often restricted to trusted secondaries via Access Control Lists (ACLs) for security. If restricted, the server responds with a "REFUSED" error.

Security Implications: Zone transfers expose all DNS records (e.g., A, MX, NS), making them a reconnaissance goldmine for attackers if misconfigured. CNSP likely emphasizes securing DNS servers against unauthorized AXFR requests, using tools like dig to test vulnerabilities.

Why other options are incorrect:

A. `dig @10.0.0.1 victim.com axrfr`: "axrfr" is a typographical error. The correct query type is "axfr." Executing this would result in a syntax error or an unrecognized query type response from dig.

B. `dig @10.0.0.1 victim.com afxr`: "afxr" is another typo, not a valid DNS query type per RFC 1035. dig would fail to interpret this, likely outputting an error like "unknown query type." C. `dig @10.0.0.1 victim.com arfxr`: "arfxr" is also invalid, a jumbled version of "axfr." It holds no meaning in DNS protocol standards and would fail similarly.

Real-World Context: Penetration testers use dig ... axfr to identify misconfigured DNS servers. For example, `dig @ns1.example.com example.com axfr` might reveal subdomains or internal IPs if not locked down.

質問 # 44

Which of the following represents a valid Windows Registry key?

- A. HKEY_LOCAL_USER
- B. HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE
- C. HKEY_ROOT_CLASSES

- D. HKEY_INTERNAL_CONFIG

正解: B

解説:

The Windows Registry is a hierarchical database storing system and application settings, organized into predefined root keys (hives). Only specific names are valid as top-level keys.

Why A is correct: HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE (HKLM) is a standard root key containing hardware and system-wide configuration data. CNSP references it for security settings analysis (e.g., auditing policies).

Why other options are incorrect:

B: HKEY_INTERNAL_CONFIG is not a valid key; no such hive exists.

C: HKEY_ROOT_CLASSES is a misspelling; the correct key is HKEY_CLASSES_ROOT (HKCR).

D: HKEY_LOCAL_USER is incorrect; the valid key is HKEY_CURRENT_USER (HKCU).

質問 # 45

What is the response from a closed TCP port which is not behind a firewall?

- A. A SYN and an ACK packet
- B. A FIN and an ACK packet
- C. ICMP message showing Port Unreachable
- D. A RST and an ACK packet

正解: D

解説:

TCP uses a structured handshake, and its response to a connection attempt on a closed port follows a specific protocol when unobstructed by a firewall.

Why C is correct: A closed TCP port responds with a RST (Reset) and ACK (Acknowledgment) packet to terminate the connection attempt immediately. CNSP highlights this as a key scanning indicator.

Why other options are incorrect:

A: ICMP Port Unreachable is for UDP, not TCP.

B: FIN/ACK is for closing active connections, not rejecting new ones.

D: SYN/ACK indicates an open port during the TCP handshake.

質問 # 46

What is the response from a closed TCP port which is behind a firewall?

- A. RST and an ACK packet
- B. A SYN and an ACK packet
- C. No response
- D. A FIN and an ACK packet

正解: C

質問 # 47

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人生は自転車に乗ると似ていて、やめない限り、倒れないから。IT技術職員として、周りの人はThe SecOps Group CNSP試験に合格し高い月給を持って、上司からご格別の愛護を賜り更なるジョブプロモーションを期待されますけど、あんたはこういうように所有したいですか。変化を期待したいあなたにThe SecOps Group CNSP試験備考資料を提供する権威性のあるPassTestをお勧めさせていただきませんか。

CNSPブロンズ教材: <https://www.passtest.jp/The-SecOps-Group/CNSP-shiken.html>

PassTestのThe SecOps GroupのCNSP試験トレーニング資料を購入する前に、無料な試用版を利用することができます、CNSP試験の質問から、認定試験の知識だけでなく、質問に迅速かつ正確に回答する方法を学ぶことができますことをお約束します、CNSP練習資料のこのソフトウェアバージョンは、心理的な恐怖を克服するのに役立ちます、PassTest CNSPブロンズ教材を利用したらあなたはきっと大いに利益を得ることができます、The

ちなみに、PassTest CNSPの一部をクラウドストレージからダウンロードできます: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1tGbtORdhwOco-4s2BJZxsdr4KiXY0AkI>