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The SecOps Group CNSP Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Database Security Basics: This section of the exam measures the skills of Network Engineers and covers how databases can be targeted for unauthorized access. It explains the importance of strong authentication, encryption, and regular auditing to ensure that sensitive data remains protected.
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
Topic 9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.

The SecOps Group Certified Network Security Practitioner Sample Questions (Q43-Q48):

NEW QUESTION # 43

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 44

You are performing a security audit on a company's infrastructure and have discovered that the domain name system (DNS) server is vulnerable to a DNS cache poisoning attack. What is the primary security risk?

- A. The primary risk is that an attacker could redirect traffic to a malicious website and steal sensitive information.
- B. The primary risk is that an attacker could manipulate the cache of the web server or proxy server to return incorrect content for a specific URL or web page.

Answer: A

Explanation:

DNS cache poisoning, also known as DNS spoofing, involves an attacker injecting false DNS records into a resolver's cache, altering how domain names resolve.

Why A is correct: The primary risk is that an attacker can redirect users to malicious websites (e.g., phishing or malware sites) by poisoning the DNS cache with fake IP addresses. This can lead to credential theft, data exfiltration, or malware distribution. CNSP identifies this as the core threat of DNS cache poisoning, aligning with real-world attack vectors.

Why other option is incorrect:

B. Manipulate the cache of the web server or proxy server: This describes web cache poisoning, a different attack targeting HTTP caches, not DNS servers. DNS cache poisoning affects DNS resolution, not web or proxy server caches directly.

NEW QUESTION # 45

Which SMB (Server Message Block) network protocol versions are vulnerable to the EternalBlue (MS17-010) Windows exploit?

- A. SMBv3 only
- B. SMBv2 only
- C. **SMBv1 only**
- D. Both SMBv1 and SMBv2

Answer: C

Explanation:

EternalBlue (MS17-010) is an exploit targeting a buffer overflow in Microsoft's SMB (Server Message Block) implementation, leaked by the Shadow Brokers in 2017. SMB enables file/printer sharing:

SMBv1 (1980s): Legacy, used in Windows NT/XP.

SMBv2 (2006, Vista): Enhanced performance/security.

SMBv3 (2012, Windows 8): Adds encryption, multichannel.

Vulnerability:

EternalBlue exploits a flaw in SMBv1's SRVNET driver (srv.sys), allowing remote code execution via crafted packets. Microsoft patched it in March 2017 (MS17-010).

Affected OS: Windows XP to Server 2016 (pre-patch), if SMBv1 enabled.

Proof: WannaCry/NotPetya used it, targeting port 445/TCP.

SMBv1 Only: The bug resides in SMBv1's packet handling (e.g., TRANS2 requests). SMBv2/v3 rewrote this code, immune to the specific overflow.

Microsoft: Post-patch, SMBv1 is disabled by default (Windows 10 1709+).

Security Implications: CNSP likely stresses disabling SMBv1 (e.g., via Group Policy) and patching, as EternalBlue remains a threat in legacy environments.

Why other options are incorrect:

B, C: SMBv2/v3 aren't vulnerable; the flaw is SMBv1-specific.

D: SMBv2 isn't affected, only SMBv1.

Real-World Context: WannaCry's 2017 rampage hit unpatched SMBv1 systems (e.g., NHS), costing billions.

NEW QUESTION # 46

What RID is given to an Administrator account on a Microsoft Windows machine?

- A. 0

- B. 1
- C. 2
- D. 3

Answer: B

Explanation:

In Windows, security principals (users, groups) are identified by a Security Identifier (SID), formatted as S-1-<authority>-<domain>-<RID>. The RID (Relative Identifier) is the final component, unique within a domain or machine. For local accounts: RID 500: Assigned to the built-in Administrator account on every Windows machine (e.g., S-1-5-21-<machine>-500).

Created during OS install, with full system privileges.

Disabled by default in newer Windows versions (e.g., 10/11) unless explicitly enabled.

RID 501: Guest account (e.g., S-1-5-21-<machine>-501), limited access.

Technical Details:

Stored in SAM (C:\Windows\System32\config\SAM).

Enumeration: Tools like wmic useraccount or net user reveal RIDs.

Domain Context: Domain Admins use RID 512, but the question specifies a local machine.

Security Implications: RID 500 is a prime target for brute-forcing or pass-the-hash attacks (e.g., Mimikatz). CNSP likely advises renaming/disabling it (e.g., via GPO).

Why other options are incorrect:

A . 0: Reserved (e.g., Null SID, S-1-0-0), not a user RID.

C . 501: Guest, not Administrator.

D . 100: Invalid; local user RIDs start at 1000 (e.g., custom accounts).

Real-World Context: Post-compromise, attackers query RID 500 (e.g., net user Administrator) for privilege escalation.

NEW QUESTION # 47

On a Microsoft Windows operating system, what does the following command do?

net localgroup Sales Sales_domain /add

- A. Add a domain group to the local group Sales
- B. Add a local group Sales to the domain group
- C. Display the list of the users of a local group Sales
- D. Add a new user to the local group Sales

Answer: A

Explanation:

The net localgroup command manages local group memberships on Windows systems, with syntax dictating its action.

Why B is correct: net localgroup Sales Sales_domain /add adds the domain group Sales_domain to the local group Sales, granting its members local group privileges. CNSP covers this for privilege escalation testing.

Why other options are incorrect:

A: Displaying users requires net localgroup Sales without /add.

C: Adding a user requires a username, not a group name like Sales_domain.

D: The reverse (local to domain) uses net group, not net localgroup.

NEW QUESTION # 48

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