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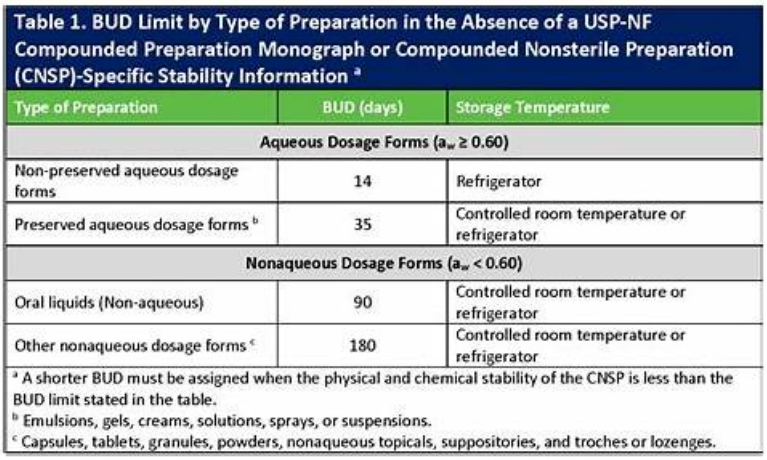

Table 1. BUD Limit by Type of Preparation in the Absence of a USP-NF Compounded Preparation Monograph or Compounded Nonsterile Preparation (CNSP)-Specific Stability Information [a]

Type of Preparation	BUD (days)	Storage Temperature
Aqueous Dosage Forms ($a_w \geq 0.60$)		
Non-preserved aqueous dosage forms	14	Refrigerator
Preserved aqueous dosage forms [b]	35	Controlled room temperature or refrigerator
Nonaqueous Dosage Forms ($a_w < 0.60$)		
Oral liquids (Non-aqueous)	90	Controlled room temperature or refrigerator
Other nonaqueous dosage forms [c]	180	Controlled room temperature or refrigerator

[a] A shorter BUD must be assigned when the physical and chemical stability of the CNSP is less than the BUD limit stated in the table.
[b] Emulsions, gels, creams, solutions, sprays, or suspensions.
[c] Capsules, tablets, granules, powders, nonaqueous topicals, suppositories, and troches or lozenges.

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The SecOps Group CNSP Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 2	• 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 3	• 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 4	• 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 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	• 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 7	• 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 8	• 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 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 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 11	• Network Security Tools and Frameworks (such as Nmap, Wireshark, etc)
Topic 12	• Testing Network Services

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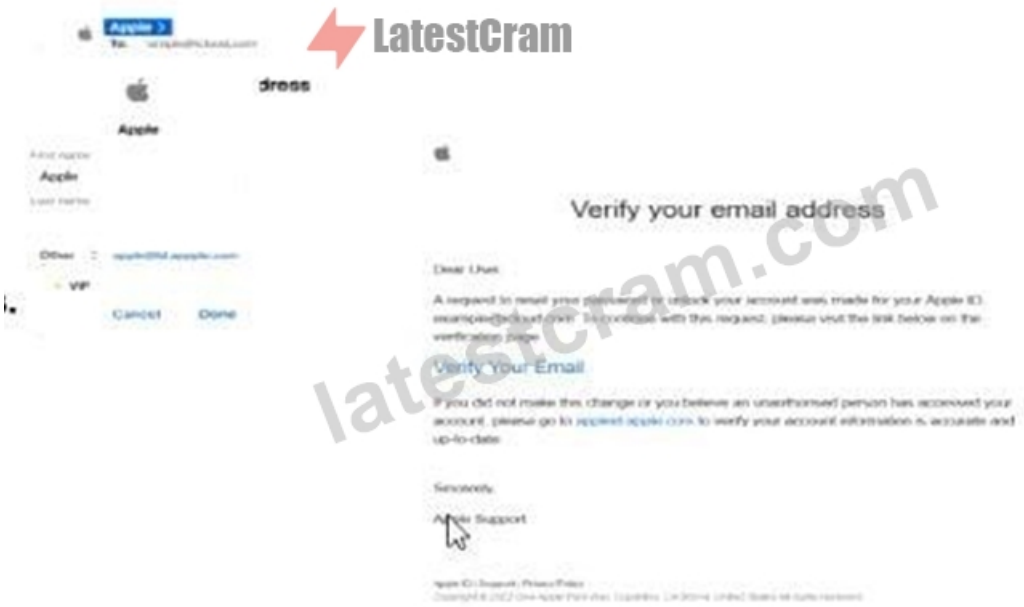
The SecOps Group Certified Network Security Practitioner Sample Questions (Q61-Q66):

NEW QUESTION # 61
Which one of the following is a phishing email?



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

Answer: A

Explanation:
The screenshot shows an email labeled "B" with the subject "Verify your email address" purportedly from Apple. To determine if this is a phishing email, we need to analyze its content and characteristics against common phishing indicators as outlined in CNSP documentation. Since option A is not provided in the screenshot, we will evaluate email B and infer the context for A.
Analysis of Email B:
Sender and Branding: The email claims to be from "Apple Support" and includes an Apple logo, which is a common tactic to establish trust. However, phishing emails often impersonate legitimate brands like Apple to deceive users.
Subject and Content: The subject "Verify your email address" and the body requesting the user to verify their email by clicking a link ("Verify Your Email") are typical of phishing attempts. Legitimate companies like Apple may send verification emails, but the tone and context here raise suspicion.
Link Presence: The email contains a clickable link ("Verify Your Email") that is purportedly for email verification. The screenshot does not show the URL, but phishing emails often include malicious links that lead to fake login pages to steal credentials. CNSP emphasizes that unsolicited requests to click links for verification are a red flag.
Urgency and Vague Instructions: The email includes a statement, "If you did not make this change or believe an unauthorized person has accessed your account, click here to cancel and secure your account." This creates a sense of urgency, a common phishing tactic to prompt immediate action without critical thinking.
Generic Greeting: The email starts with "Dear User," a generic greeting often used in phishing emails. Legitimate companies like Apple typically personalize emails with the user's name.
Suspicious Elements: The email mentions "your Apple ID (example@icloud.com)," which is a placeholder rather than a specific email address, further indicating a mass phishing campaign rather than a targeted, legitimate communication.
Phishing Indicators (per CNSP):
CNSP documentation on phishing identification lists several red flags:
Unsolicited requests for verification or account updates.
Generic greetings (e.g., "Dear User" instead of a personalized name).
Presence of links that may lead to malicious sites (not verifiable in the screenshot but implied).
Urgency or threats (e.g., "click here to cancel and secure your account").
Impersonation of trusted brands (e.g., Apple).
Email B exhibits multiple indicators: the generic greeting, unsolicited verification request, urgent call to action, and impersonation of Apple.
Option A Context:
Since the screenshot only shows email B, and the correct answer is "Only B," we can infer that email A (not shown) does not exhibit phishing characteristics. For example, A might be a legitimate email from Apple with proper personalization, no suspicious links, or a different context (e.g., a purchase confirmation rather than a verification request).
Evaluation of Options:

1. Only A: Incorrect, as email A is not shown, and the correct answer indicates B as the phishing email.
2. Only B: Correct. Email B shows clear phishing characteristics, such as impersonation, a generic greeting, an unsolicited verification link, and urgency, aligning with CNSP's phishing criteria.
3. Both A and B: Incorrect, as A is implied to be non-phishing based on the correct answer.
4. None of the above: Incorrect, as B is a phishing email.
Conclusion: Email B is a phishing email due to its impersonation of Apple, generic greeting, unsolicited verification request with a link, and use of urgency to prompt action. Since A is not shown but implied to be non-phishing, the correct answer is "Only B."

NEW QUESTION # 62
If a hash begins with $2a$, what hashing algorithm has been used?

- A. MD5
- B. Blowfish
- C. SHA256
- D. SHA512

Answer: B

Explanation:
The prefix $2a$ identifies the bcrypt hashing algorithm, which is based on the Blowfish symmetric encryption cipher (developed by Bruce Schneier). Bcrypt is purpose-built for password hashing, incorporating:
Salt: A random string (e.g., 22 Base64 characters) to thwart rainbow table attacks.
Work Factor: A cost parameter (e.g., $2a$10$ means 2