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The SecOps Group CNSP Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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 2	<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 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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 4	<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 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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 7	<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 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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 9	<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 10	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Network Security Tools and Frameworks (such as Nmap, Wireshark, etc)
Topic 11	<ul style="list-style-type: none">TCPIP (Protocols and Networking Basics): This section of the exam measures the skills of Security Analysts and covers the fundamental principles of TCPIP, 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 12	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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 13	<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 14	<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 15	<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 16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Testing Network Services
Topic 17	<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.
Topic 18	<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.

The SecOps Group Certified Network Security Practitioner Sample Questions (Q33-Q38):

NEW QUESTION # 33

The Management Information Base (MIB) is a collection of object groups that is managed by which service?

- A. TACACS
- **B. SNMP**
- C. SMTP
- D. NTP

Answer: B

Explanation:

The Management Information Base (MIB) is a structured database defining manageable objects (e.g., CPU usage, interface status) in a network device. It's part of the SNMP (Simple Network Management Protocol) framework, per RFC 1157, used for monitoring and managing network devices (e.g., routers, switches).

SNMP Mechanics:

MIB Structure: Hierarchical, with Object Identifiers (OIDs) like 1.3.6.1.2.1.1.1.0 (sysDescr).

Ports: UDP 161 (agent), 162 (traps).

Operation: Agents expose MIB data; managers (e.g., Nagios) query it via GET/SET commands.

MIB files (e.g., IF-MIB, HOST-RESOURCES-MIB) are vendor-specific or standardized, parsed by SNMP tools (e.g., snmpwalk). CNSP likely covers SNMP for network monitoring and securing it against enumeration (e.g., weak community strings like "public").

Why other options are incorrect:

A . SMTP (Simple Mail Transfer Protocol): Email delivery (TCP 25), unrelated to MIB or device management.

C . NTP (Network Time Protocol): Time synchronization (UDP 123), not MIB-related.

D . TACACS (Terminal Access Controller Access-Control System): Authentication/authorization (TCP 49), not MIB management.

Real-World Context: SNMP misconfiguration led to the 2018 Cisco switch exploits via exposed MIB data.

NEW QUESTION # 34

WannaCry, an attack, spread throughout the world in May 2017 using machines running on outdated Microsoft operating systems. What is WannaCry?

- A. Malware

- **B. Ransomware**

Answer: B

Explanation:

WannaCry is a ransomware attack that erupted in May 2017, infecting over 200,000 systems across 150 countries. It exploited the EternalBlue vulnerability (MS17-010) in Microsoft Windows SMBv1, targeting unpatched systems (e.g., Windows XP, Server 2003). Developed by the NSA and leaked by the Shadow Brokers, EternalBlue allowed remote code execution.

Ransomware Mechanics:

Encryption: WannaCry used RSA-2048 and AES-128 to encrypt files, appending extensions like .wcrpy.

Ransom Demand: Displayed a message demanding \$300-\$600 in Bitcoin, leveraging a hardcoded wallet.

Worm Propagation: Self-replicated via SMB, scanning internal and external networks, unlike typical ransomware requiring user interaction (e.g., phishing).

Malware Context: While WannaCry is malware (malicious software), "ransomware" is the precise subcategory, distinguishing it from viruses, trojans, or spyware. Malware is a broad term encompassing any harmful code; ransomware specifically encrypts data for extortion. CNSP likely classifies WannaCry as ransomware to focus on its payload and mitigation (e.g., patching, backups).

Why other options are incorrect:

B . Malware: Correct but overly generic. WannaCry's defining trait is ransomware behavior, not just maliciousness. Specificity matters in security taxonomy for threat response (e.g., NIST IR 8019).

Real-World Context: WannaCry crippled NHS hospitals, highlighting patch management's criticality. A kill switch (a domain sinkhole) halted it, but variants persist.

NEW QUESTION # 35

Which of the following is a valid DNS record type?

- A. SRV record
- B. NAPTR record
- **C. All of the above**
- D. TXT record

Answer: C

Explanation:

DNS (Domain Name System) records define how domain names are mapped to various types of data, each serving a specific purpose in network operations. The question asks for valid DNS record types, and all listed options are recognized.

Why D is correct:

A . NAPTR record: The Naming Authority Pointer (NAPTR) record is used for service discovery and mapping domain names to services, protocols, and ports (e.g., in SIP or ENUM systems).

B . SRV record: The Service (SRV) record specifies the hostname and port for specific services (e.g., LDAP, XMPP), aiding in service location.

C . TXT record: The Text (TXT) record stores arbitrary text data, often for SPF, DKIM, or domain verification.

All are valid DNS record types per RFC standards and CNSP documentation, making "All of the above" the correct answer.

Why other options are incomplete: A, B, or C alone exclude other valid types listed, so D is the most comprehensive response.

NEW QUESTION # 36

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 37

Which built-in Windows utility can be used to verify the validity of a Kerberos ticket?

- A. Kerbtray

- B. Klist
- C. Kerberos Manager
- D. Netsh

Answer: B

Explanation:

Kerberos is the default authentication protocol in Windows Active Directory environments, and tickets are used to prove identity. Verifying ticket validity involves checking their status, expiration, and attributes, which requires a built-in tool available in modern Windows systems.

Why A is correct: Klist is a command-line utility included in Windows (since Vista/2008) that lists cached Kerberos tickets and their details, such as validity period and renewal status. CNSP recognizes it as the standard tool for Kerberos ticket management in security audits.

Why other options are incorrect:

B: Kerbtray is a graphical tool from the Windows Resource Kit, not a built-in utility, and is outdated.

C: Netsh manages network configurations, not Kerberos tickets.

D: "Kerberos Manager" is not a recognized built-in Windows utility; it's a fictitious name.

NEW QUESTION # 38

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