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The SecOps Group Certified Network Security Practitioner Sample Questions (Q27-Q32):

NEW QUESTION # 27

Which of the following is true for SNMP?

- A) The default community string for read-only access is "public."
- B) The default community string for read/write access is "private."

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

SNMP community strings authenticate access, with defaults posing security risks if unchanged.

Why C is correct:

A: "public" is the standard read-only default, per SNMP specs and CNSP.

B: "private" is the standard read-write default, also per SNMP and CNSP.

Both are true, making C the answer.

Why other options are incorrect:

1, 2: Exclude one true statement each.

4: Both statements are true, so "none" is wrong.

NEW QUESTION # 28

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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.

NEW QUESTION # 29

Which is the correct command to change the MAC address for an Ethernet adapter in a Unix-based system?

- A. `ifconfig eth0 hwr ether AA:BB:CC:DD:EE:FF`
- B. `ifconfig eth0 hdw ether AA:BB:CC:DD:EE:FF`
- C. `ifconfig eth0 hwr ether AA:BB:CC:DD:EE:FF`
- **D. `ifconfig eth0 hw ether AA:BB:CC:DD:EE:FF`**

Answer: D

Explanation:

In Unix-based systems (e.g., Linux), the `ifconfig` command is historically used to configure network interfaces, including changing the Media Access Control (MAC) address of an Ethernet adapter. The correct syntax to set a new MAC address for an interface like `eth0` is `ifconfig eth0 hw ether AA:BB:CC:DD:EE:FF`, where `hw` specifies the hardware address type (ether for Ethernet), followed by the new MAC address in colon-separated hexadecimal format.

Why A is correct: The `hw ether` argument is the standard and correct syntax recognized by `ifconfig` to modify the MAC address. This command temporarily changes the MAC address until the system reboots or the interface is reset, assuming the user has sufficient privileges (e.g., root). CNSP documentation on network configuration and spoofing techniques validates this syntax for testing network security controls.

Why other options are incorrect:

B: `hdw` is not a valid argument; it's a typographical error and unrecognized by `ifconfig`.

C: `hwr` is similarly invalid; no such shorthand exists in the command structure.

D: `hwr` is incorrect; the full keyword `hw` followed by `ether` is required for proper parsing.

NEW QUESTION # 30

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

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

Answer: A

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 # 31

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

- A. Ransomware
- B. Malware

Answer: A

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 .wcrv.

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 # 32

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- [illegible]

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