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The SecOps Group CNSP Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 2	• 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 3	• 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 4	• Testing Network Services
Topic 5	• 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	• 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 7	• 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 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	• 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.

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The SecOps Group Certified Network Security Practitioner Sample Questions (Q24-Q29):

NEW QUESTION # 24
The Management Information Base (MIB) is a collection of object groups that is managed by which service?

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

Answer: D

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 # 25
Where is the system registry file stored in a Microsoft Windows Operating System?

- A. C:\Windows\System32\Config
- B. C:\Windows\debug
- C. All of the above

- D. C:\Windows\security

Answer: A

Explanation:
The Windows Registry is a hierarchical database storing configuration settings for the operating system, applications, and hardware. It's physically stored as hive files on disk, located in the directory C:\Windows\System32\Config. These files are loaded into memory at boot time and managed by the Windows kernel. Key hive files include:
SYSTEM: Contains hardware and system configuration (e.g., drivers, services).
SOFTWARE: Stores software settings.
SAM: Security Accounts Manager data (e.g., local user accounts, passwords).
SECURITY: Security policies and permissions.
DEFAULT: Default user profile settings.
USERDIFF and user-specific hives (e.g., NTUSER.DAT in C:\Users<username>) for individual profiles, though these are linked to Config indirectly.
Technical Details:
Path: C:\Windows\System32\Config is the primary location for system-wide hives. Files lack extensions (e.g., "SYSTEM" not "SYSTEM.DAT") and are backed by transaction logs (e.g., SYSTEM.LOG) for recovery.
Access: Direct file access is restricted while Windows runs, as the kernel locks them. Tools like reg save or offline forensic utilities (e.g., RegRipper) can extract them.
Backup: Copies may exist in C:\Windows\System32\config\RegBack (pre-Windows 10 1803) or repair folders (e.g., C:\Windows\Repair).
Security Implications: The registry is a prime target for attackers (e.g., persistence via Run keys) and malware (e.g., WannaCry modified registry entries). CNSP likely emphasizes securing this directory (e.g., NTFS permissions) and auditing changes (e.g., via Event Viewer, Event ID 4657). Compromising these files offline (e.g., via physical access) can extract password hashes from SAM.
Why other options are incorrect:
A . C:\Windows\debug: Used for debug logs (e.g., memory.dmp) or tools like DebugView, not registry hives. It's unrelated to core configuration storage.
C . C:\Windows\security: Contains security-related files (e.g., audit logs, policy templates), but not the registry hives themselves.
D . All of the above: Only B is correct; including A and C dilutes accuracy.
Real-World Context: Forensic analysts target C:\Windows\System32\Config during investigations (e.g., parsing SAM with Mimikatz offline).

NEW QUESTION # 26
What RID is given to an Administrator account on a Microsoft Windows machine?

- A. 0
- B. 1
- C. 2
- D. 3

Answer: A

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 # 27
If you find the 111/TCP port open on a Unix system, what is the next logical step to take?

- A. Telnet to the port to look for a banner.
- B. Run "rpcinfo -p <hostname>" to enumerate the RPC services.
- C. Telnet to the port, send "GET / HTTP/1.0" and gather information from the response.
- D. None of the above.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Port 111/TCP is the default port for the RPC (Remote Procedure Call) portmapper service on Unix systems, which registers and manages RPC services.
Why A is correct: Running rpcinfo -p <hostname> queries the portmapper to list all registered RPC services, their programs, versions, and associated ports. This is a logical next step during a security audit or penetration test to identify potential vulnerabilities (e.g., NFS or NIS services). CNSP recommends this command for RPC enumeration.
Why other options are incorrect:
B . Telnet to the port to look for a banner: Telnet might connect, but RPC services don't typically provide a human-readable banner, making this less effective than rpcinfo.
C . Telnet to the port, send "GET / HTTP/1.0" and gather information from the response: Port 111 is not an HTTP service, so an HTTP request is irrelevant and will likely fail.
D . None of the above: Incorrect, as A is a valid and recommended step.

NEW QUESTION # 28
What is the response from a closed TCP port which is behind a firewall?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 29
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