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The SecOps Group CNSP Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 2	• 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 3	• 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	• 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 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	• 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 7	• 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 8	• 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 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.
Topic 10	• 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.

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The SecOps Group Certified Network Security Practitioner Sample Questions (Q42-Q47):

NEW QUESTION # 42
Which of the following services use TCP protocol?

- A. IKE
- B. HTTP
- C. NTP
- D. SNMP

Answer: B

Explanation:
TCP (Transmission Control Protocol) ensures reliable, ordered data delivery via a connection-oriented handshake, contrasting with UDP's lightweight, connectionless approach. Analyzing each service:
C . HTTP (Hypertext Transfer Protocol): Uses TCP (port 80) for web traffic. TCP's reliability ensures HTML, images, etc., arrive intact. HTTPS (TCP 443) extends this with TLS. RFC 2616 mandates TCP.
A . SNMP (Simple Network Management Protocol): Defaults to UDP (port 161) for monitoring devices. UDP's speed suits its lightweight queries, though TCP variants exist (rarely used).
B . NTP (Network Time Protocol): Uses UDP (port 123) per RFC 5905. UDP minimizes latency for time sync, tolerating occasional packet loss.
D . IKE (Internet Key Exchange): Part of IPsec, uses UDP (port 500) per RFC 7296. UDP suits its negotiation phase; TCP isn't

standard.
Security Implications: TCP services like HTTP are more prone to state-based attacks (e.g., SYN floods) than UDP counterparts. CNSP likely contrasts TCP vs. UDP in protocol analysis.
Why other options are incorrect:
A, B, D: All default to UDP for efficiency, not TCP's reliability.
Real-World Context: Firewalls prioritize TCP 80/443 rules for HTTP/HTTPS, while UDP 123 is opened for NTP servers.

NEW QUESTION # 43
Which of the following techniques can be used to bypass network segmentation during infrastructure penetration testing?

- A. DNS tunneling
- B. All of the above
- C. VLAN hopping
- D. Covert channels

Answer: B

Explanation:
Network segmentation isolates network zones for security, but certain techniques can circumvent these controls, a focus of CNSP penetration testing.
Why D is correct:
A: DNS tunneling encodes data in DNS queries, bypassing segmentation via legitimate DNS traffic.
B: VLAN hopping exploits switch misconfigurations (e.g., double tagging) to access other VLANs.
C: Covert channels use hidden communication paths (e.g., timing channels) to evade segmentation.
All are valid techniques per CNSP for testing segmentation controls.
Why other options are incomplete: A, B, or C alone exclude other viable methods, making D the comprehensive answer.

NEW QUESTION # 44
Which of the following is an example of a SUID program?

- A. /usr/bin/passwd
- B. /usr/bin/curl
- C. /bin/ls
- D. None of the above

Answer: A

Explanation:
In Linux/Unix, the SUID (Set User ID) bit allows a program to execute with the owner's permissions, typically root, rather than the caller's. It's denoted by an s in the user execute field (e.g., -rwsr-xr-x). Common SUID programs perform privileged tasks requiring temporary elevation.
Analysis:
C . /usr/bin/passwd:
Purpose: Updates user passwords in /etc/shadow (root-owned, 0600 perms).
Permissions: Typically -rwsr-xr-x, owned by root. The SUID bit lets non-root users modify shadow securely.
Command: ls -l /usr/bin/passwd confirms SUID (s in user execute).
A . /bin/ls:
Purpose: Lists directory contents, no privileged access needed.
Permissions: -rwxr-xr-x (no SUID). Runs as the calling user.
B . /usr/bin/curl:
Purpose: Transfers data over HTTP/FTP, no root privileges required by default.
Permissions: -rwxr-xr-x (no SUID).
Technical Details:
SUID Bit: Set via chmod u+s <file> or chmod 4755.
Security: SUID binaries are audited (e.g., find / -perm -u=s) due to escalation risks if writable or poorly coded (e.g., buffer overflows).
Security Implications: CNSP likely highlights SUID as an attack vector (e.g., CVE-1996-0095 exploited passwd flaws). Hardening removes unnecessary SUID bits.
Why other options are incorrect:

A, B: Lack SUID; no privileged operations.
D: Incorrect, as /usr/bin/passwd is a SUID example.
Real-World Context: SUID on /bin/su or /usr/bin/sudo similarly enables privilege escalation, often targeted in exploits.

NEW QUESTION # 45
What ports can be queried to perform a DNS zone transfer?

- A. 53/UDP
- B. Both 1 and 2
- C. None of the above
- D. 53/TCP

Answer: D

Explanation:
A DNS zone transfer involves replicating the DNS zone data (e.g., all records for a domain) from a primary to a secondary DNS server, requiring a reliable transport mechanism.
Why A is correct: DNS zone transfers use TCP port 53 because TCP ensures reliable, ordered delivery of data, which is critical for transferring large zone files. CNSP notes that TCP is the standard protocol for zone transfers (e.g., AXFR requests), as specified in RFC 5936.
Why other options are incorrect:
B . 53/UDP: UDP port 53 is used for standard DNS queries and responses due to its speed and lower overhead, but it is not suitable for zone transfers, which require reliability over speed.
C . Both 1 and 2: This is incorrect because zone transfers are exclusively TCP-based, not UDP-based.
D . None of the above: Incorrect, as 53/TCP is the correct port for DNS zone transfers.

NEW QUESTION # 46
Which of the following services do not encrypt its traffic by default?

- A. All of these
- B. FTPS
- C. DNS
- D. SSH

Answer: C

Explanation:
Encryption ensures confidentiality and integrity of network traffic. Analyzing defaults:
A . DNS (Domain Name System):
Default: Unencrypted (UDP/TCP 53), per RFC 1035. Queries/responses (e.g., "google.com → 142.250.190.14") are plaintext.
Modern Options: DNS over HTTPS (DoH, TCP 443) or DNS over TLS (DoT, TCP 853) encrypt, but aren't default in most systems (e.g., pre-2020 Windows).
B . SSH (Secure Shell):
Default: Encrypted (TCP 22), per RFC 4251. Uses asymmetric (e.g., RSA) and symmetric (e.g., AES) crypto for all sessions.
C . FTPS (FTP Secure):
Default: Encrypted (TCP 21 control, dynamic data ports). Extends FTP with SSL/TLS (e.g., RFC 4217), securing file transfers.
Technical Details:
DNS: Plaintext exposes queries to eavesdropping (e.g., ISP snooping) or spoofing (e.g., cache poisoning).
SSH/FTPS: Encryption is baked into their standards; disabling it requires explicit misconfiguration.
Security Implications: Unencrypted DNS risks privacy and integrity (e.g., Kaminsky attack). CNSP likely pushes DoH/DoT adoption.
Why other options are incorrect:
B, C: Encrypt by default.
D: False, as only DNS lacks default encryption.
Real-World Context: The 2013 Snowden leaks exposed DNS monitoring; DoH uptake (e.g., Cloudflare 1.1.1.1) counters this.

NEW QUESTION # 47

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