

Pass Guaranteed Quiz CNSP - Certified Network Security Practitioner—The Best Reliable Guide Files

Palo Alto Networks PCNSA Palo Alto Networks Certified Network Security Administrator 2

2023 PCNSA - 100% Free Reliable Test Questions | High-quality Palo Alto Networks Certified Network Security Administrator Latest Exam Registration

Unlike other PCNSA study materials, there is only one version and it is not easy to carry. Our PCNSA exam questions mainly have three versions which are PDF, Software and APP online, and for their different advantages, you can learn anywhere at any time. And the prices of our PCNSA training engine are reasonable for even students to afford and according to the version that you want to buy.

Palo Alto Networks Certified Network Security Administrator Sample Questions (Q200-Q205):

NEW QUESTION # 200
Order the steps needed to create a new security zone with a Palo Alto Networks firewall.

Step 1	Drag answer here	Select Zones from the list of available items
Step 2	Drag answer here	Assign interfaces as needed
Step 3	Drag answer here	Select Network tab
Step 4	Drag answer here	Specify Zone Name
Step 5	Drag answer here	Select Add
Step 6	Drag answer here	Specify Zone Type

Answer:
Explanation:

Palo Alto Networks PCNSA Reliable Test Questions & Pass Guaranteed Quiz 2023 Palo Alto Networks Certified Network Security Administrator Realistic Latest Exam Registration

BTW, DOWNLOAD part of VCEPrep CNSP dumps from Cloud Storage: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1PCwOJWcI6ppUT8GtX3FUykMqPFwusaJS>

Our CNSP dumps pdf vce is absolutely the right and valid study material for candidates who desired to pass the CNSP actual test. Now, please go and free download our CNSP practice demo first. The questions & answers of CNSP free demo are parts of the complete exam dumps, which can give you some reference to assess the valuable of the CNSP Training Material. In addition, there is one year time for the access of the updated CNSP practice dumps after purchase. You will get CNSP latest study pdf all the time for preparation.

Our CNSP guide questions are suitable for various people. No matter you are students, office workers or common people, you can have a try. For our CNSP practice braindumps are famous for the reason that they are high-effective. We can claim that if you study with them for 20 to 30 hours, then you can take part in the CNSP Exam confidently if you finish all learning tasks. The CNSP certificate issued by official can inspire your enthusiasm.

>> **Reliable CNSP Guide Files** <<

Latest CNSP Exam Book & Interactive CNSP Questions

For candidates who want to buy CNSP exam materials online, they may have the concern of the privacy. We respect personal

information of you. If you buy CNSP test materials from us, your personal information such as your email address and name will be protected well. Once the order finishes, your personal information will be concealed. Moreover, CNSP Exam Dumps cover most of knowledge points for the exam, and it will be enough for you to pass the exam just one time. In order to strengthen your confidence for CNSP exam braindumps, we are pass guarantee and money back guarantee.

The SecOps Group CNSP Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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 2	<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 3	<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 4	<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 5	<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 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Testing Network Services
Topic 7	<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 8	<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 9	<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.

The SecOps Group Certified Network Security Practitioner Sample Questions (Q57-Q62):

NEW QUESTION # 57

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

- A. TACACS
- B. NTP
- C. SMTP
- 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 # 58

Which of the following files has the SUID permission set?

-rwxr-sr-x 1 root root 4096 Jan 1 00:00 myfile

-rwsr-xr-x 1 root root 4896 Jan 1 08:00 myprogram

-rw-r--r-s 1 root root 4096 Jan 1 00:00 anotherfile

- A. myprogram
- B. anotherfile
- C. All of the above
- D. myfile

Answer: A

Explanation:

In Linux/Unix, file permissions are displayed in a 10-character string (e.g., -rwxr-xr-x), where the first character is the file type (- for regular files) and the next nine are permissions for user (owner), group, and others (rwx = read, write, execute). Special bits like SUID (Set User ID) modify execution behavior:

SUID: When set, a program runs with the owner's permissions (e.g., root) rather than the executor's. It's denoted by an s in the user execute position (replacing x if executable, or capitalized S if not).

Analysis:

-rwxr-sr-x (myfile): User: rwx, Group: r-s (SGID), Others: r-x. The s is in the group execute position, indicating SGID, not SUID.

-rwsr-xr-x (myprogram): User: rws (SUID), Group: r-x, Others: r-x. The s in the user execute position confirms SUID; owned by root, it runs as root.

-rw-r--r-s (anotherfile): User: rw-, Group: r--, Others: r-s. The s is in the others execute position, but no x exists, making it irrelevant (and not SUID). Typically, s here would be a sticky bit on directories, not files.

Security Implications: SUID binaries (e.g., /usr/bin/passwd) are common targets for privilege escalation if misconfigured (e.g., writable by non-root users). CNSP likely emphasizes auditing SUID permissions with find / -perm -u=s.

Why other options are incorrect:

A . myfile: Has SGID (s in group), not SUID.

C . anotherfile: The s doesn't indicate SUID; it's a misapplied bit without execute permission.

D . All of the above: Only myprogram has SUID.

Real-World Context: Exploiting SUID binaries is a classic Linux attack vector (e.g., CVE-2016-1247 for Nginx).

NEW QUESTION # 59

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 # 60

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 61

The application is showing a TLS error message as a result of a website administrator failing to timely renew the TLS certificate. But upon deeper analysis, it appears that the problem is brought on by the expiration of the TLS certificate. Which of the following statements is correct?

- A. The communication between the browser and the server is still over TLS.
- B. The communication between the browser and the server is now no longer over TLS.

Answer: B

Explanation:

TLS (Transport Layer Security) secures communication (e.g., HTTPS) using certificates, per RFC 8446. A certificate includes:

Validity Period: Start and end dates (e.g., "Not After: March 8, 2025").

Purpose: Authenticates the server and encrypts the session.

Scenario: An expired TLS certificate (e.g., past "Not After" date). Modern browsers (e.g., Chrome, Firefox) validate certificates during the handshake:

ClientHello: Browser initiates TLS.

ServerHello: Server sends its certificate.

Validation: Browser checks expiration, CA trust, etc.

If expired, browsers reject the handshake, displaying errors (e.g., "NET::ERR_CERT_DATE_INVALID"). No session key is negotiated, and communication doesn't proceed over TLS. Users may bypass warnings (e.g., "Advanced > Proceed"), but this is unencrypted or uses a fallback (not standard TLS), breaking security guarantees.

Security Implications: Expired certificates expose sites to MITM attacks, as trust is lost. CNSP likely emphasizes certificate management (e.g., automation with Let's Encrypt) to avoid this.

Why other options are incorrect:

B . The communication is still over TLS: False; an expired certificate halts the TLS handshake in compliant browsers. Legacy systems might negotiate insecurely, but this isn't "TLS" per standards.

Real-World Context: The 2019 Equifax breach partially stemmed from expired certificates missing vulnerabilities.

• • • • •

Latest CNSP Exam Book: <https://www.vceprep.com/CNSP-latest-vce-prep.html>

- DOWNLOAD the newest VCEPrep CNSP PDF dumps from Cloud Storage for free: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1PCwOJWcI6ppUT8GtX3FUykMqPFwusaJS>