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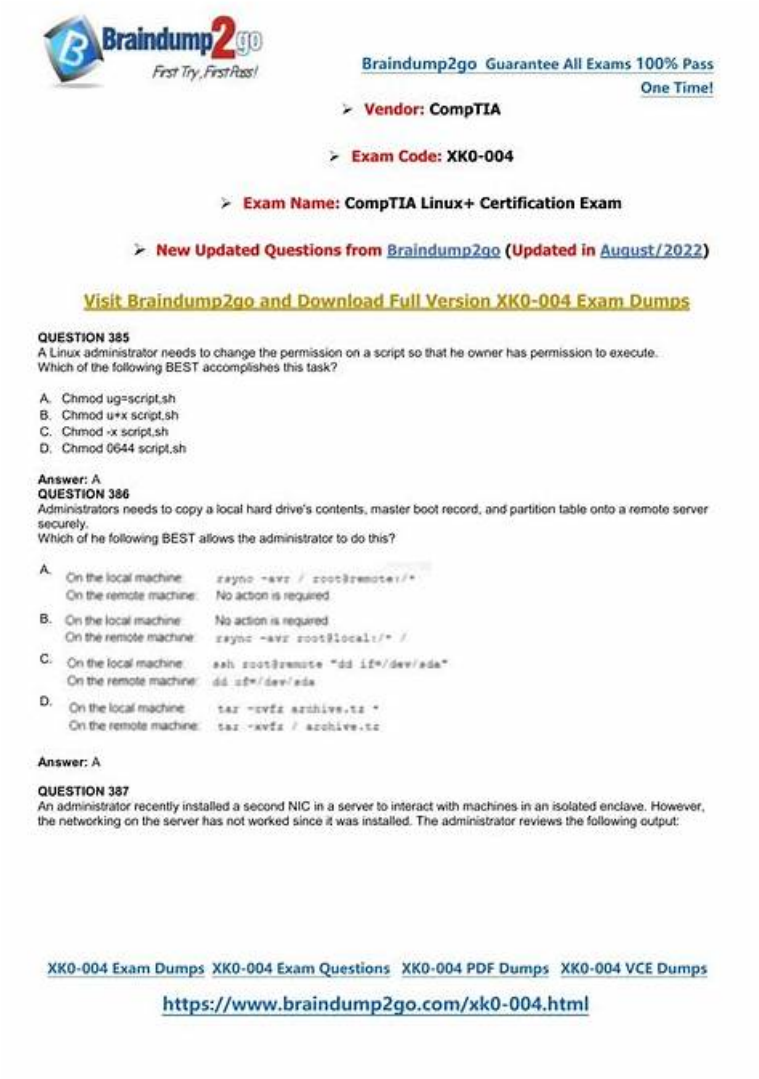
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QUESTION 385
A Linux administrator needs to change the permission on a script so that he owner has permission to execute.
Which of the following BEST accomplishes this task?

A. Chmod ug=script.sh
B. Chmod u+x script.sh
C. Chmod -x script.sh
D. Chmod 0644 script.sh

Answer: A
QUESTION 386
Administrators needs to copy a local hard drive's contents, master boot record, and partition table onto a remote server securely.
Which of he following BEST allows the administrator to do this?

A. On the local machine: rsync -avz / root@remote:/*
On the remote machine: No action is required
B. On the local machine: No action is required
On the remote machine: rsync -avz root@local:/* /
C. On the local machine: ssh root@remote "dd if=/dev/sda"
On the remote machine: dd of=/dev/sda
D. On the local machine: tar -cvfz archive.tz *
On the remote machine: tar -xvfz / archive.tz

Answer: A

QUESTION 387
An administrator recently installed a second NIC in a server to interact with machines in an isolated enclave. However, the networking on the server has not worked since it was installed. The administrator reviews the following output:

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The SecOps Group CNSP Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 2	• 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 3	• Testing Network Services
Topic 4	• 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 5	• 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 6	• 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 7	• Network Security Tools and Frameworks (such as Nmap, Wireshark, etc)
Topic 8	• Network Discovery Protocols: This section of the exam measures the skills of Security Analysts and examines how protocols like ARP, ICMP, and SNMP enable the detection and mapping of network devices. It underlines their importance in security assessments and network monitoring.
Topic 9	• 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 10	• 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 11	• 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 12	• 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 13	• 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 14	• 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 15	• 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 16	• 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.

The SecOps Group Certified Network Security Practitioner Sample Questions (Q31-Q36):

NEW QUESTION # 31
How would you establish a null session to a Windows host from a Windows command prompt?

- A. net use \hostname\ipc$ "" /u:""
- B. net use \hostname\c$ "" /u:NULL
- C. net use \hostname\ipc$ "" /u:NULL
- D. net use \hostname\c$ "" /u:""

Answer: A

Explanation:
A null session in Windows is an unauthenticated connection to certain administrative shares, historically used for system enumeration. The net use command connects to a share, and the IPC$ (Inter-Process Communication) share is the standard target for null sessions, allowing access without credentials when configured to permit it.
Why C is correct: The command net use \\hostname\ipc$ "" /u:"" specifies the IPC$ share and uses empty strings for the password (first "") and username (/u:""), establishing a null session. This syntax is correct for older Windows systems (e.g., XP or 2003) where null sessions were more permissive, a topic covered in CNSP for legacy system vulnerabilities.
Why other options are incorrect:
A: Targets the c$ share (not typically used for null sessions) and uses /u:NULL, which is invalid syntax; the username must be an empty string ("").
B: Targets c$ instead of ipc$, making it incorrect for null session establishment.
D: Uses ipc$ correctly but specifies /u:NULL, which is not the proper way to denote an empty username.

NEW QUESTION # 32
What user account is required to create a Golden Ticket in Active Directory?

- A. Domain User account
- B. Service account
- C. Local User account
- D. KRBTGT account

Answer: D

Explanation:
A Golden Ticket is a forged Kerberos Ticket-Granting Ticket (TGT) in Active Directory (AD), granting an attacker unrestricted access to domain resources by impersonating any user (e.g., with Domain Admin privileges). Kerberos, per RFC 4120, relies on the KRBTGT account-a built-in service account on every domain controller-to encrypt and sign TGTs. To forge a Golden Ticket, an attacker needs:
The KRBTGT password hash (NTLM or Kerberos key), typically extracted from a domain controller's memory using tools like Mimikatz.
Additional domain details (e.g., SID, domain name).
Process:

Compromise a domain controller (e.g., via privilege escalation).
Extract the KRBTGT hash (e.g., lsadump::dcsync /user:krbtgt).
Forge a TGT with arbitrary privileges using the hash (e.g., Mimikatz's kerberos::golden command).
The KRBTGT account itself isn't "used" to create the ticket; its hash is the key ingredient. Unlike legitimate TGTs issued by the KDC, a Golden Ticket bypasses authentication checks, persisting until the KRBTGT password is reset (a rare event in most environments). CNSP likely highlights this as a high-severity AD attack vector.
Why other options are incorrect:
A . Local User account: Local accounts are machine-specific, lack domain privileges, and can't access the KRBTGT hash stored on domain controllers.
B . Domain User account: A standard user has no inherent access to domain controller credentials or the KRBTGT hash without escalation.
C . Service account: While service accounts may have elevated privileges, they don't automatically provide the KRBTGT hash unless compromised to domain admin level-still insufficient without targeting KRBTGT specifically.
Real-World Context: The 2014 Sony Pictures hack leveraged Golden Tickets, emphasizing the need for KRBTGT hash rotation post-breach (a complex remediation step).

NEW QUESTION # 33
Where is the system registry file stored in a Microsoft Windows Operating System?

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

Answer: B

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 # 34
Which is the correct command to change the MAC address for an Ethernet adapter in a Unix-based system?

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

Answer: C

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: hdwr 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 # 35
An 'EICAR' file can be used to?

- A. Test the response of an antivirus program
- B. Test the encryption algorithms

Answer: A

Explanation:
The EICAR test file is a standardized tool in security testing, designed for a specific purpose.
Why A is correct: The EICAR file (a 68-byte string) triggers antivirus detection without harm, testing response capabilities. CNSP recommends it for AV validation.
Why B is incorrect: It has no role in testing encryption; it's solely for AV functionality.

NEW QUESTION # 36
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