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The SecOps Group Certified Network Security Practitioner Sample Questions (Q14-Q19):

NEW QUESTION # 14

Which of the following services do not encrypt its traffic by default?

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

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 # 15

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

What is WannaCry?

- A. Malware
- **B. Ransomware**

Answer: B

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 .wcry.

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 # 16

Where are the password hashes stored in a Microsoft Windows 64-bit system?

- A. C:\System64\config\SAM
- B. C:\Windows\System64\config\SAM

- C. C:\Windows\config\System32\SAM
- **D. C:\Windows\System32\config\SAM**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Windows stores password hashes in the SAM (Security Account Manager) file, with a consistent location across 32-bit and 64-bit systems.

Why B is correct: The SAM file resides at C:\Windows\System32\config\SAM, locked during system operation for security. CNSP notes this for credential extraction risks.

Why other options are incorrect:

A: System64 does not exist; System32 is used even on 64-bit systems.

C: C:\System64 is invalid; the path starts with Windows.

D: config\System32 reverses the correct directory structure.

NEW QUESTION # 17

What ports does an MSSQL server typically use?

- A. 1433/TCP, 2433/UDP, and 3433/TCP
- **B. 1433/TCP, 1434/UDP, and 1434/TCP**
- C. 1433/TCP, 2433/UDP, and 1434/TCP
- D. 1533/TCP, 1434/UDP, and 2434/TCP

Answer: B

Explanation:

Microsoft SQL Server (MSSQL) relies on specific ports for its core services, as defined by Microsoft and registered with IANA:

1433/TCP: The default port for the SQL Server Database Engine. Clients connect here for querying databases (e.g., via ODBC or JDBC). It's a well-known port, making it a frequent target for attacks if exposed.

1434/UDP: Used by the SQL Server Browser Service, which listens for incoming requests and redirects clients to the correct port/instance (especially for named instances). It's critical for discovering dynamic ports when 1433 isn't used.

1434/TCP: Less commonly highlighted but used in some configurations, such as dedicated admin connections (DAC) or when the Browser Service responds over TCP for specific instances. While 1433/TCP is the primary engine port, 1434/TCP can be involved in multi-instance setups.

Technical Details:

Ports can be customized (e.g., via SQL Server Configuration Manager), but these are defaults.

Named instances often use dynamic ports (allocated from the ephemeral range), with the Browser Service (1434/UDP) guiding clients to them.

Firewalls must allow these ports for MSSQL to function externally, posing risks if not secured (e.g., brute-force attacks on 1433/TCP).

Security Implications: CNSP likely covers MSSQL port security, as vulnerabilities like SQL Slammer (2003) exploited 1434/UDP misconfigurations. Hardening includes restricting access, changing defaults, and monitoring traffic.

Why other options are incorrect:

A . 1433/TCP, 2433/UDP, 3433/TCP: 2433/UDP and 3433/TCP are not MSSQL standards; they're likely typos or unrelated ports.

C . 1433/TCP, 2433/UDP, 1434/TCP: 2433/UDP is incorrect; 1434/UDP is the Browser Service port.

D . 1533/TCP, 1434/UDP, 2434/TCP: 1533/TCP and 2434/TCP aren't associated with MSSQL; they deviate from documented defaults.

Real-World Context: Tools like netstat -an | find "1433" on Windows confirm MSSQL's port usage during audits.

NEW QUESTION # 18

What is the response from an open UDP port which is behind a firewall (port is open on the firewall)?

- A. A SYN Packet
- B. ICMP message showing Port Unreachable
- C. A FIN Packet
- **D. No response**

Answer: D

Explanation:

UDP (User Datagram Protocol), per RFC 768, is connectionless, lacking TCP's handshake or acknowledgment mechanisms. When a UDP packet reaches a port:

Closed Port: The host typically sends an ICMP "Destination Port Unreachable" (Type 3, Code 3) unless suppressed (e.g., by firewall or OS settings).

Open Port: If a service is listening (e.g., DNS on 53/UDP), it processes the packet but doesn't inherently reply unless the application protocol requires it (e.g., DNS sends a response).

Scenario: An open UDP port behind a firewall, with the firewall rule allowing traffic (e.g., permit udp any host 10.0.0.1 eq 123). The packet reaches the service, but UDP itself doesn't mandate a response. Most services (e.g., NTP, SNMP) only reply if the packet matches an expected request. In this question's generic context (no specific service), no response is the default, as the firewall permits the packet, and the open port silently accepts it without feedback.

Security Implications: This silence makes UDP ports harder to scan (e.g., Nmap assumes "open|filtered" for no response), but exposed open ports risk amplification attacks (e.g., DNS reflection). CNSP likely contrasts UDP's behavior with TCP for firewall rule crafting.

Why other options are incorrect:

A . ICMP message showing Port Unreachable: Occurs for closed ports, not open ones, unless the service explicitly rejects the packet (rare).

C . A SYN Packet: SYN is TCP-specific (handshake initiation), irrelevant to UDP.

D . A FIN Packet: FIN is TCP-specific (connection closure), not UDP.

Real-World Context: Testing UDP 53 (DNS) with dig @8.8.8.8 +udp yields a response, but generic UDP probes (e.g., nc -u) often get silence.

NEW QUESTION # 19

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