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>> Training CNSP Kit <<

The SecOps Group - CNSP - Certified Network Security Practitioner – Updated Training Kit

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The SecOps Group CNSP Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	- 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 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	• 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 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	• 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 6	• 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 7	• 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 8	• 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 9	• 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 10	• 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 11	• 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 12	• 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 13	• 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 14	• Network Security Tools and Frameworks (such as Nmap, Wireshark, etc)
Topic 15	• 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 16	• 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 17	• Testing Network Services
Topic 18	• 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.

The SecOps Group Certified Network Security Practitioner Sample Questions (Q27-Q32):

NEW QUESTION # 27
What is the response from a closed TCP port which is behind a firewall?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:
TCP (Transmission Control Protocol) uses a three-way handshake (SYN, SYN-ACK, ACK) to establish connections, as per RFC 793. When a client sends a SYN packet to a port:
Open Port: The server responds with SYN-ACK.
Closed Port (no firewall): The server sends an RST (Reset) packet, often with ACK, to terminate the attempt immediately.
However, when a firewall is present, its configuration dictates the response. Modern firewalls typically operate in stealth mode, using a "drop" rule for closed ports rather than a "reject" rule:
Drop: Silently discards the packet without replying, resulting in no response. The client experiences a timeout (e.g., 30 seconds), as no feedback is provided.
Reject: Sends an RST or ICMP "Port Unreachable," but this is less common for security reasons, as it confirms the firewall's presence.
For a closed TCP port behind a firewall, "no response" (drop) is the standard behavior in secure configurations, minimizing information leakage to attackers. This aligns with CNSP's focus on firewall best practices to obscure network topology during port scanning (e.g., with Nmap).
Why other options are incorrect:
A . A FIN and an ACK packet: FIN-ACK is used to close an established TCP connection gracefully (e.g., after data transfer), not to respond to an initial SYN on a closed port.
B . RST and an ACK packet: RST-ACK is the host's response to a closed port without a firewall. A firewall's drop rule overrides this by silently discarding the packet.
C . A SYN and an ACK packet: SYN-ACK indicates an open port accepting a connection, the opposite of a closed port scenario.
Real-World Context: Tools like Nmap interpret "no response" as "filtered" (firewall likely present) vs. "closed" (RST received), aiding in firewall detection.

NEW QUESTION # 28
On a Microsoft Windows operating system, what does the following command do?
net localgroup Sales Sales_domain /add

- A. Add a local group Sales to the domain group
- B. Add a domain group to the local group Sales
- C. Add a new user to the local group Sales
- D. Display the list of the users of a local group Sales

Answer: B

Explanation:

The net localgroup command manages local group memberships on Windows systems, with syntax dictating its action.
Why B is correct: net localgroup Sales Sales_domain /add adds the domain group Sales_domain to the local group Sales, granting its members local group privileges. CNSP covers this for privilege escalation testing.
Why other options are incorrect:
A: Displaying users requires net localgroup Sales without /add.
C: Adding a user requires a username, not a group name like Sales_domain.
D: The reverse (local to domain) uses net group, not net localgroup.

NEW QUESTION # 29
What RID is given to an Administrator account on a Microsoft Windows machine?

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

Answer: D

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 # 30
What kind of files are "Dotfiles" in a Linux-based architecture?

- A. Library files
- B. System files
- C. Hidden files
- D. Driver files

Answer: C

Explanation:
In Linux, file visibility is determined by naming conventions, impacting how files are listed or accessed in the file system.
Why D is correct: "Dotfiles" are files or directories with names starting with a dot (e.g., .bashrc), making them hidden by default in directory listings (e.g., ls requires -a to show them). They are commonly used for user configuration, as per CNSP's Linux security overview.
Why other options are incorrect:
A: Library files (e.g., in /lib) aren't inherently hidden.
B: Driver files (e.g., kernel modules in /lib/modules) aren't dotfiles by convention.
C: System files may or may not be hidden; "dotfiles" specifically denotes hidden status.

NEW QUESTION # 31
Which of the following attacks are associated with an ICMP protocol?

- A. All of the following
- B. ICMP flooding
- C. Smurf attack
- D. Ping of death

Answer: A

Explanation:
ICMP (Internet Control Message Protocol), per RFC 792, handles diagnostics (e.g., ping) and errors in IP networks. It's exploitable in:
A . Ping of Death:
Method: Sends oversized ICMP Echo Request packets (>65,535 bytes) via fragmentation. Reassembly overflows buffers, crashing older systems (e.g., Windows 95).
Fix: Modern OSes cap packet size (e.g., ping -s 65500).
B . Smurf Attack:
Method: Spoofs ICMP Echo Requests to a network's broadcast address (e.g., 192.168.255.255). All hosts reply, flooding the victim.
Amplification: 100 hosts = 100x traffic.
C . ICMP Flooding:
Method: Overwhelms a target with ICMP Echo Requests (e.g., ping -f), consuming bandwidth/CPU.
Variant: BlackNurse attack targets firewalls.
Technical Details:
ICMP Type 8 (Echo Request), Type 0 (Echo Reply) are key.
Mitigation: Rate-limit ICMP, disable broadcasts (e.g., no ip directed-broadcast).
Security Implications: ICMP attacks are DoS vectors. CNSP likely teaches filtering (e.g., iptables -p icmp -j DROP) balanced with diagnostics need.
Why other options are incorrect:
A, B, C individually: All are ICMP-based; D is comprehensive.
Real-World Context: Smurf attacks peaked in the 1990s; modern routers block them by default.

NEW QUESTION # 32
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