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

NEW QUESTION # 57

Which of the following algorithms could be used to negotiate a shared encryption key?

- A. AES
- B. SHA1
- C. Diffie-Hellman
- D. Triple-DES

Answer: C

Explanation:

Negotiating a shared encryption key involves a process where two parties agree on a secret key over an insecure channel without directly transmitting it. This is distinct from encryption or hashing algorithms, which serve different purposes.

Why C is correct: The Diffie-Hellman (DH) algorithm is a key exchange protocol that enables two parties to establish a shared secret key using mathematical operations (e.g., modular exponentiation). It's widely used in protocols like TLS and IPsec, as noted

in CNSP for secure key negotiation.

Why other options are incorrect:

A: Triple-DES is a symmetric encryption algorithm for data encryption, not key negotiation.

B: SHA1 is a hash function for integrity, not key exchange.

D: AES is a symmetric encryption algorithm, not a key exchange mechanism.

NEW QUESTION # 58

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 # 59

If a hash begins with \$2a\$, what hashing algorithm has been used?

- A. SHA256
- B. SHA512
- C. Blowfish
- D. MD5

Answer: C

Explanation:

The prefix \$2a\$ identifies the bcrypt hashing algorithm, which is based on the Blowfish symmetric encryption cipher (developed by Bruce Schneier). Bcrypt is purpose-built for password hashing, incorporating:

Salt: A random string (e.g., 22 Base64 characters) to thwart rainbow table attacks.

Work Factor: A cost parameter (e.g., \$2a\$10\$ means 2

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