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সৃজনশীল প্রশ্ন

দ্রষ্টব্য: ডান পাশের সংখ্যা প্রশ্নের পূর্ণমান জ্ঞাপক। প্রদত্ত উদ্দীপকগুলো মনোযোগসহকারে পড় এবং সংশ্লিষ্ট প্রশ্নগুলোর যথাযথ উত্তর দাও।

মার্কস

১। জামান সাহেবের ছোট্ট মেয়ের বিয়ে। গহনা কিনে দানায় ফিরছিলেন। দিকনির্দেশ থেকে নেমে যাওয়ার সময় গহনার ব্যাগটি ভুলে ফেলে গান। দিকনির্দেশ ছাড়াই রিপন ওটি টুয়েন্টি ব্যক্তি নিয়ে স্ত্রীকে দেখিয়ে বলে, "আমাকে আর পরিচয় না করলেও চলবে। এগুলো বিক্রয় করলে অনেক টাকা পাওয়া যাবে। স্ত্রী তাকে বুঝিয়ে বলেন, "যদি গহনা হারিয়েছে তার মনঃকষ্টে আমাদের বড় ক্ষতির কারণ হতে পারে। তাছাড়া পরের জিনিসে কখনো লোভ করতে নেই।" স্ত্রীর কথায় রিপনের মন ঘুরে যায়। সন্ধ্যায় গহনার ব্যাগটি নিয়ে জামান সাহেবের বাসায় পৌঁছে দেয়।

(ক) কে মোড়লের বিশ্বাসী চাকর? ১  
(খ) 'মুর্খের মত কথা বল না।' কবিবিরাজ কেন এ কথা বলেছিলেন? ২  
(গ) উদ্দীপকের রিপন চরিত্র 'সুখী মানুষ' নাটিকার যে চরিত্রের সাথে সাদৃশ্যপূর্ণ তা ব্যাখ্যা কর। ৩  
(ঘ) 'অন্যায় ও অনৈতিকভাবে উপার্জিত অর্থবিত্তই মানুষের অধঃপতনের মূল কারণ'—উদ্দীপক ও 'সুখী মানুষ' নাটিকার আলোকে বুঝিয়ে লেখ। ৪

২। ঢলাই শ্রমিক নিপতিনের নেতৃত্বে ১৮৮৬ সালের ১ মে আমেরিকার শিকাগো শহরে শ্রমিকরা ধর্মঘটের ডাক দেয়। সরকার তাদের দমন করতে পুলিশ ও প্রতিরক্ষা বাহিনীকে প্রত্যুত্তর রাখে। ৪ মে, ১৯৮৬ শিকাগো শহরের হে-মার্কেটের সামনে জড় হয় শ্রমিকরা। আকস্মিক বোমা বিস্ফোরণে ১ জন পুলিশসহ বেশ ক'জন নিহত হয়। পুলিশের নির্দিষ্ট গুলিতে অনেক শ্রমিক মৃত্যুবরণ করে। আন্দোলন নস্যাৎ করতে সরকার মিথ্যা মামলা আর গ্রহসনমূলক বিচারের মাধ্যমে শ্রমিক নেতাদের কয়েকজনকে প্রকাশ্যে ফাঁসি দেয়।

(ক) কারফিউ কী? ১  
(খ) গণঅভ্যুত্থান বলতে কী বোঝায়? ২  
(গ) উদ্দীপকে বর্ণিত শ্রমিক আন্দোলনের সাথে 'গণঅভ্যুত্থানের কথা' রচনার আন্দোলনকারীদের সাদৃশ্যপূর্ণ দিকটি ব্যাখ্যা কর। ৩  
(ঘ) আন্দোলনের প্রেক্ষাপট ভিন্ন হলেও লক্ষ্য ছিল অভিন্ন—সুক্রিসহ বুঝিয়ে লেখ। ৪

৩। নিরক্ষরতা ও দারিদ্র্যের কারণে পলাশভাঙ্গা গ্রামে বাল্যাববাহের হার খুব বেশি। বিষয়টি সেলিম জুঙ্গার দৃষ্টিতে আসে। তিনি স্বপ্ন দেখেন গ্রামে একটা স্কুল প্রতিষ্ঠা করে এ সমস্যার সমাধানে জুমিকা রাখবেন। বিষয়টি নিয়ে একটা বৈঠকে সকলের পরামর্শ চাইলে অনেকেই এর বিরোধিতা করে। কেউ কেউ এ প্রস্তাবের তীব্র সমালোচনা করে কিন্তু নমে যাননি সেলিম জুঙ্গা। পৈত্রিক ভিতায় পড়ে তোলেন সাধারণ শিক্ষার পাশাপাশি একটা কারিগরি শিক্ষা প্রতিষ্ঠান। ৫ বছরেই বদলে যায় গ্রামের পরিবেশ।

(ক) সংস্করণ কথার অর্থ কী? ১  
(খ) 'চলে যাই উপেক্ষার ছলে।'—কেন? ২  
(গ) উদ্দীপকে বর্ণিত মানুষের আচরণের সাথে 'পাছে লোকে কিছু বলে' কবিতার সাদৃশ্যপূর্ণ দিকটি ভুলে ধর। ৩  
(ঘ) উদ্দীপকের সেলিম জুঙ্গা 'পাছে লোকে কিছু বলে' কবিতার কবির প্রত্যাশা পূরণে সক্ষম—মন্তব্যটির যথার্থতা যাচাই কর। ৪

[পর পৃষ্ঠা দ্রষ্টব্য]

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## CompTIA PT0-003 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reconnaissance and Enumeration: This topic focuses on applying information gathering and enumeration techniques. Cybersecurity analysts will learn how to modify scripts for reconnaissance and enumeration purposes. They will also understand which tools to use for these stages, essential for gathering crucial information before performing deeper penetration tests.</li> </ul>

Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Post-exploitation and Lateral Movement: Cybersecurity analysts will gain skills in establishing and maintaining persistence within a system. This topic also covers lateral movement within an environment and introduces concepts of staging and exfiltration. Lastly, it highlights cleanup and restoration activities, ensuring analysts understand the post-exploitation phase's responsibilities.</li> </ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Attacks and Exploits: This extensive topic trains cybersecurity analysts to analyze data and prioritize attacks. Analysts will learn how to conduct network, authentication, host-based, web application, cloud, wireless, and social engineering attacks using appropriate tools. Understanding specialized systems and automating attacks with scripting will also be emphasized.</li> </ul>
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vulnerability Discovery and Analysis: In this section, cybersecurity analysts will learn various techniques to discover vulnerabilities. Analysts will also analyze data from reconnaissance, scanning, and enumeration phases to identify threats. Additionally, it covers physical security concepts, enabling analysts to understand security gaps beyond just the digital landscape.</li> </ul>
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Engagement Management: In this topic, cybersecurity analysts learn about pre-engagement activities, collaboration, and communication in a penetration testing environment. The topic covers testing frameworks, methodologies, and penetration test reports. It also explains how to analyze findings and recommend remediation effectively within reports, crucial for real-world testing scenarios.</li> </ul>

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## CompTIA PT0-003 Web-Based Practice Test Questions

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## CompTIA PenTest+ Exam Sample Questions (Q121-Q126):

### NEW QUESTION # 121

A penetration tester is performing an assessment against a customer's web application that is hosted in a major cloud provider's environment. The penetration tester observes that the majority of the attacks attempted are being blocked by the organization's WAF. Which of the following attacks would be most likely to succeed?

- A. Brute-force
- B. Direct-to-origin
- C. DDoS
- D. Reflected XSS

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

When a web application firewall (WAF) is blocking most of the attacks, a direct-to-origin attack is likely to succeed. A direct-to-origin attack targets the backend servers directly, bypassing the WAF. This type of attack exploits any functionality that allows direct access to the origin servers (backend servers) without passing through the WAF. Techniques such as manipulating DNS, exploiting misconfigurations, or using direct IP access can be employed to bypass the WAF, making direct-to- origin attacks effective under these circumstances.

### NEW QUESTION # 122

Which of the following explains the reason a tester would opt to use DREAD over PTES during the planning phase of a penetration test?

- A. The tester is assessing a mobile application.
- B. The tester is evaluating a thick client application.
- C. The tester is conducting a web application test.
- **D. The tester is creating a threat model.**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

DREAD (Damage, Reproducibility, Exploitability, Affected Users, Discoverability) is a threat modeling framework used to assess and prioritize risks.

\* Option A (Web application test) #: While DREAD can be used in web security, PTES (Penetration Testing Execution Standard) is a better framework for conducting pentests.

\* Option B (Mobile application test) #: PTES provides guidelines for mobile security testing, whereas DREAD is for threat modeling.

\* Option C (Thick client application) #: Thick clients require specific testing methodologies, not DREAD.

\* Option D (Creating a threat model) #: Correct.

\* DREAD is designed for risk assessment and prioritization.

\* PTES focuses on penetration testing execution, not threat modeling.

# Reference: CompTIA PenTest+ PT0-003 Official Guide - Threat Modeling with DREAD vs. PTES

### NEW QUESTION # 123

During a security assessment, a penetration tester gains access to an internal server and manipulates some data to hide its presence. Which of the following is the best way for the penetration tester to hide the activities performed?

- A. Reduce the log retention settings.
- B. Alter the log permissions.
- C. Modify the system time.
- **D. Clear the Windows event logs.**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

During a penetration test, one of the critical steps for maintaining access and covering tracks is to clear evidence of the attack.

Manipulating data to hide activities on an internal server involves ensuring that logs and traces of the attack are removed. Here's a detailed explanation of why clearing the Windows event logs is the best method for this scenario:

\* Understanding Windows Event Logs: Windows event logs are a key forensic artifact that records system, security, and application events. These logs can provide detailed information about user activities, system changes, and potential security incidents.

\* Why Clear Windows Event Logs:

\* Comprehensive Coverage: Clearing the event logs removes all recorded events, including login attempts, application errors, and security alerts. This makes it difficult for an investigator to trace back the actions performed by the attacker.

\* Avoiding Detection: Penetration testers clear event logs to ensure that their presence and activities are not detected by system administrators or security monitoring tools.

\* Method to Clear Event Logs:

\* Use the built-in Windows command line utility wevtutil to clear logs. For example:

```
shell
```

```
wevtutil cl System
```

```
wevtutil cl Security
```

```
wevtutil cl Application
```

\* These commands clear the System, Security, and Application logs, respectively.

\* Alternative Options and Their Drawbacks:

\* Modify the System Time: Changing the system time can create confusion but is easily detectable and can be reverted. It does not erase existing log entries.

\* Alter Log Permissions: Changing permissions might prevent new entries but does not remove existing ones and can alert administrators to suspicious activity.

\* Reduce Log Retention Settings: This can limit future logs but does not affect already recorded logs and can be easily noticed by administrators.

\* Case References:

\* HTB Writeups: Many Hack The Box (HTB) writeups demonstrate the importance of clearing logs post-exploitation to maintain stealth. For example, in the "Gobox" and "Writeup" machines, maintaining a low profile involved managing log data to avoid detection.

\* Real-World Scenarios: In real-world penetration tests, attackers often clear logs to avoid detection by forensic investigators and incident response teams. This step is crucial during red team engagements and advanced persistent threat (APT) simulations. In conclusion, clearing Windows event logs is a well-established practice for hiding activities during a penetration test. It is the most effective way to remove evidence of the attack from the system, thereby maintaining stealth and ensuring that the tester's actions remain undetected.

#### NEW QUESTION # 124

A penetration tester breaks into a company's office building and discovers the company does not have a shredding service. Which of the following attacks should the penetration tester try next?

- A. Dumpster diving
- B. Phishing
- C. Tailgating
- D. Shoulder surfing

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

The penetration tester should try dumpster diving next, which is an attack that involves searching through trash bins or dumpsters for discarded documents or items that may contain sensitive or useful information.

Dumpster diving can reveal information such as passwords, account numbers, credit card numbers, invoices, receipts, memos, contracts, or employee records. The penetration tester can use this information to gain access to systems or networks, impersonate users or employees, or perform social engineering attacks. The other options are not likely attacks that the penetration tester should try next based on the discovery that the company does not have a shredding service. Phishing is an attack that involves sending fraudulent emails that appear to be from legitimate sources to trick users into revealing their credentials or clicking on malicious links or attachments. Shoulder surfing is an attack that involves observing or spying on users while they enter their credentials or perform other tasks on their devices. Tailgating is an attack that involves following authorized personnel into a restricted area without proper authorization or identification.

#### NEW QUESTION # 125

A penetration tester downloads a JAR file that is used in an organization's production environment. The tester evaluates the contents of the JAR file to identify potentially vulnerable components that can be targeted for exploit. Which of the following describes the tester's activities?

- A. SBOM
- B. ICS
- C. SAST
- D. SCA

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

The tester's activity involves analyzing the contents of a JAR file to identify potentially vulnerable components. This process is known as Software Composition Analysis (SCA).

Definition: SCA involves analyzing software to identify third-party and open-source components, checking for known vulnerabilities, and ensuring license compliance.

Purpose: To detect and manage risks associated with third-party software components.

#### NEW QUESTION # 126

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