PT0-003 Guide Questions - PT0-003 Test Torrent & PT0-003 Exam Torrent

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CompTIA PT0-003 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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.

Topic 2	• 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 3	• 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 4	• 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 5	• 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.

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CompTIA PenTest+ Exam Sample Questions (Q242-Q247):

NEW QUESTION # 242
A penetration tester was brute forcing an internal web server and ran a command that produced the following output:

However, when the penetration tester tried to browse the URL http://172.16.100.10:3000/profile, a blank page was displayed.
Which of the following is the MOST likely reason for the lack of output?

- A. This URI returned a server error.
- B. The HTTP port is not open on the firewall.
- C. The tester did not run sudo before the command.
- D. The web server is using HTTPS instead of HTTP.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 243
A penetration tester gains access to a Windows machine and wants to further enumerate users with native operating system credentials. Which of the following should the tester use?

- A. net.exe commands
- B. strings.exe -a
- C. route.exe print
- D. netstat.exe -ntp

Answer: A

Explanation:
The net.exe commands are native to the Windows operating system and are used to manage and enumerate network resources, including user accounts.
Step-by-Step Explanation
Using net.exe Commands:
User Enumeration: The net user command lists all user accounts on the system.
net user
Detailed User Information: To get detailed information about a specific user.
net user <username>
Additional net.exe Commands:
Groups: Enumerate groups and group memberships.
net localgroup
net localgroup <groupname>
Sessions: List active sessions.
net session
Advantages:
Native Tool: No need to install additional software.
Comprehensive: Provides detailed information about users and groups.
Reference from Pentesting Literature:
The use of net.exe commands for user enumeration is a standard practice discussed in various penetration testing guides.
HTB write-ups often include net.exe commands as part of the enumeration phase on Windows systems.
Reference:
Penetration Testing - A Hands-on Introduction to Hacking
HTB Official Writeups

NEW QUESTION # 244
A penetration tester assesses a complex web application and wants to explore potential security weaknesses by searching for subdomains that might have existed in the past. Which of the following tools should the penetration tester use?

- A. SpiderFoot
- B. Wayback Machine
- C. Shodan
- D. Censys.io

Answer: B

Explanation:
The Wayback Machine is an online tool that archives web pages over time, allowing users to see how a website looked at various points in its history. This can be extremely useful for penetration testers looking to explore potential security weaknesses by searching for subdomains that might have existed in the past.
Accessing the Wayback Machine:
Go to the Wayback Machine website: archive.org/web.
Enter the URL of the target website you want to explore.
Navigating Archived Pages:
The Wayback Machine provides a timeline and calendar interface to browse through different snapshots taken over time.
Select a snapshot to view the archived version of the site. Look for links, subdomains, and resources that may no longer be available in the current version of the website.
Identifying Subdomains:

Examine the archived pages for references to subdomains, which might be visible in links, scripts, or embedded content.
Use the information gathered to identify potential entry points or older versions of web applications that might still be exploitable.
Tool Integration:
Tools like Burp Suite or SpiderFoot can integrate with the Wayback Machine to automate the discovery process of archived subdomains and resources.
Real-World Example:
During a penetration test, a tester might find references to oldadmin.targetsite.com in an archived page from several years ago. This subdomain might no longer be listed in DNS but could still be accessible, leading to potential security vulnerabilities.
Reference from Pentesting Literature:
In various penetration testing guides and HTB write-ups, using the Wayback Machine is a common technique for passive reconnaissance, providing historical context and revealing past configurations that might still be exploitable.
Step-by-Step ExplanationReference:
HTB Official Writeups

NEW QUESTION # 245
A penetration tester presents the following findings to stakeholders:
Control | Number of findings | Risk | Notes
Encryption | 1 | Low | Weak algorithm noted
Patching | 8 | Medium | Unsupported systems
System hardening | 2 | Low | Baseline drift observed
Secure SDLC | 10 | High | Libraries have vulnerabilities
Password policy | 0 | Low | No exceptions noted
Based on the findings, which of the following recommendations should the tester make? (Select two).

- A. Deploy an asset management system.
- B. Obtain the latest library version.
- C. Develop a secure encryption algorithm.
- D. Implement an SCA tool.
- E. Patch the libraries.
- F. Write an SDLC policy.

Answer: B,D

Explanation:
Based on the findings, the focus should be on addressing vulnerabilities in libraries and ensuring their security. Here's why options D and E are correct:
* Implement an SCA Tool:
* SCA (Software Composition Analysis) tools are designed to analyze and manage open-source components in an application. Implementing an SCA tool would help in identifying and managing vulnerabilities in libraries, aligning with the finding of vulnerable libraries in the secure SDLC process.
* This recommendation addresses the high-risk finding related to the Secure SDLC by providing a systematic approach to manage and mitigate vulnerabilities in software dependencies.
* Obtain the Latest Library Version:
* Keeping libraries up to date is a fundamental practice in maintaining the security of an application. Ensuring that the latest, most secure versions of libraries are used directly addresses the high-risk finding related to vulnerable libraries.
* This recommendation is a direct and immediate action to mitigate the identified vulnerabilities.
Other Options Analysis:
* Develop a Secure Encryption Algorithm: This is not practical or necessary given that the issue is with the use of a weak algorithm, not the need to develop a new one.
* Deploy an Asset Management System: While useful, this is not directly related to the identified high- risk issue of vulnerable libraries.
* Write an SDLC Policy: While helpful, the more immediate and effective actions involve implementing tools and processes to manage and update libraries.
References from Pentest:
* Horizontall HTB: Demonstrates the importance of managing software dependencies and using tools to identify and mitigate vulnerabilities in libraries.
* Writeup HTB: Highlights the need for keeping libraries updated to ensure application security and mitigate risks.
Conclusion:
Options D and E, implementing an SCA tool and obtaining the latest library version, are the most appropriate recommendations to address the high-risk finding related to vulnerable libraries in the Secure SDLC process.

NEW QUESTION # 246
A penetration tester performs a service enumeration process and receives the following result after scanning a server using the Nmap tool:
bash
PORT STATE SERVICE
22/tcp open ssh
25/tcp filtered smtp
111/tcp open rpcbind
2049/tcp open nfs
Based on the output, which of the following services provides the best target for launching an attack?

- A. Email
- B. Remote access
- C. File sharing
- D. Database

Answer: C

Explanation:
From the Nmap results:
Service Analysis:
SSH (22): Secure Shell is a remote access protocol that is typically well-secured with encryption and authentication mechanisms. It's not the easiest to exploit without valid credentials or known vulnerabilities.
SMTP (25): The port is filtered, which indicates that it might be blocked by a firewall, making it less accessible as an attack vector.
RPCBind (111): RPC services can sometimes expose vulnerabilities, but they are less common in modern systems.
NFS (2049): Network File System is a file-sharing service. Misconfigured NFS servers often expose sensitive files or directories that can be accessed without proper authentication.
Best Target:NFS (port 2049) is the most attractive target. Attackers can exploit insecure exports, gain unauthorized access to shared directories, or elevate privileges if the server allows root access over NFS.
CompTIA Pentest+ Reference:
Domain 2.0 (Information Gathering and Vulnerability Identification)
Domain 3.0 (Attacks and Exploits)

NEW QUESTION # 247
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