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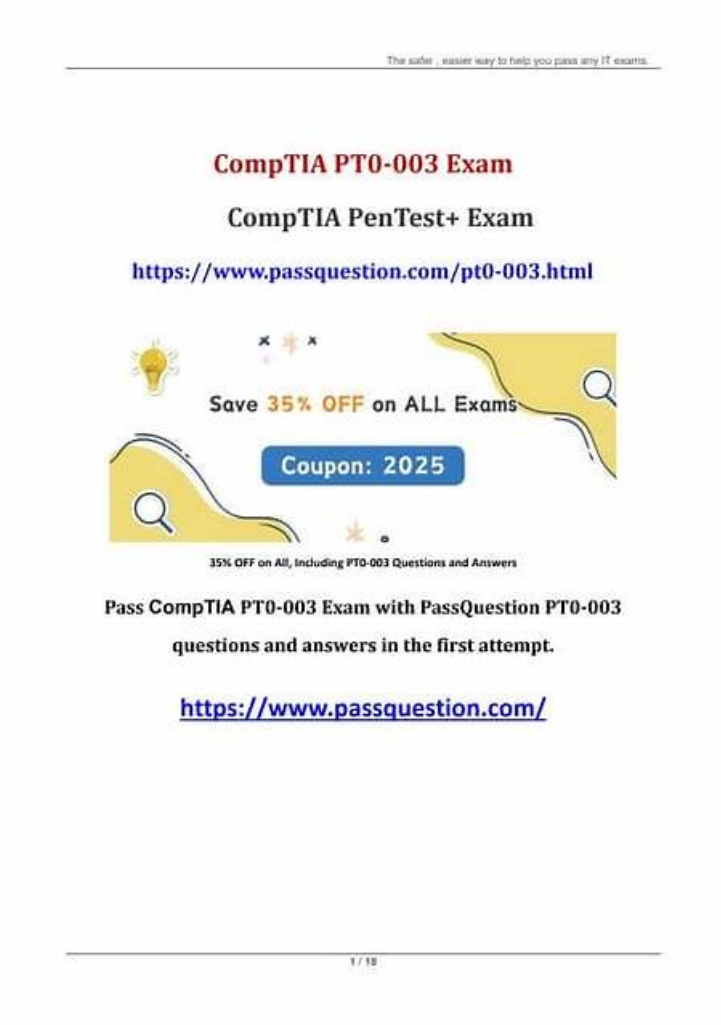

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CompTIA PT0-003 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 2	• 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 3	• 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 4	• 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 5	• 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.

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CompTIA PenTest+ Exam Sample Questions (Q150-Q155):

NEW QUESTION # 150
During a web application assessment, a penetration tester accesses the site unauthenticated and receives the following Set-Cookie on the first response:
auth=yYKGORbrpabgr842ajbvrpbptaui42342
When the tester logs in, the server sends only one Set-Cookie header, and the value is exactly the same as shown above. Which of the following vulnerabilities has the tester discovered?

- A. Session fixation
- B. Cookie poisoning
- C. JWT manipulation
- D. Collision attack

Answer: A

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed
Session fixation occurs when an application accepts a session identifier provided by the client (or set before authentication) and continues to use that same identifier after the user authenticates. In this scenario the server issues the same cookie value both before and after login, indicating the session ID is set pre-authentication and not rotated/renewed on successful authentication - a classic session fixation vulnerability. An attacker could force or coerce a victim to use a known session ID, then log in and hijack the authenticated session.
Why not the others:
A . JWT manipulation: Would involve JSON Web Tokens (signed tokens with predictable structure); the cookie shown has no JWT structure.

B . Cookie poisoning: Usually refers to unauthorized modification of cookie contents to change application behavior - not the primary issue here.
D . Collision attack: Cryptographic collision attacks are not relevant to identical session cookies before/after login.
CompTIA PT0-003 Mapping:
Domain 3.0 Attacks and Exploits - web application session management vulnerabilities (session fixation, improper session handling).

NEW QUESTION # 151
A penetration tester wants to create a malicious QR code to assist with a physical security assessment. Which of the following tools has the built-in functionality most likely needed for this task?

- A. ZAP
- B. Evilginx
- C. John the Ripper
- D. BeEF

Answer: D

Explanation:
BeEF (Browser Exploitation Framework) is a penetration testing tool that focuses on web browsers. It has built-in functionality for generating malicious QR codes, which can be used to direct users to malicious websites, execute browser-based attacks, or gather information.
Step-by-Step Explanation
Understanding BeEF:
Purpose: BeEF is designed to exploit vulnerabilities in web browsers and gather information from compromised browsers.
Features: Includes tools for generating malicious payloads, QR codes, and social engineering techniques.
Creating Malicious QR Codes:
Functionality: BeEF has a feature to generate QR codes that, when scanned, redirect the user to a malicious URL controlled by the attacker.
Command: Generate a QR code that directs to a BeEF hook URL.
beef-x --qr
Usage in Physical Security Assessments:
Deployment: Place QR codes in strategic locations to test whether individuals scan them and subsequently compromise their browsers.
Exploitation: Once scanned, the QR code can lead to browser exploitation, information gathering, or other payload execution.
Reference from Pentesting Literature:
BeEF is commonly discussed in penetration testing guides for its browser exploitation capabilities.
HTB write-ups and social engineering exercises often mention the use of BeEF for creating malicious QR codes and exploiting browser vulnerabilities.
Reference:
Penetration Testing - A Hands-on Introduction to Hacking
HTB Official Writeups

NEW QUESTION # 152
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. strings.exe -a
- B. net.exe commands
- C. route.exe print
- D. netstat.exe -ntp

Answer: B

Explanation:
To further enumerate users on a Windows machine using native operating system commands, the tester should use net.exe commands. The net command is a versatile tool that provides various network functionalities, including user enumeration.
Explanation:
* net.exe:
* net user: This command displays a list of user accounts on the local machine.

net user
* net localgroup: This command lists all local groups, and by specifying a group name, it can list the members of that group.
net localgroup administrators
* Enumerating Users:
* List All Users: The net user command provides a comprehensive list of all user accounts configured on the system.
* Group Memberships: The net localgroup command can be used to see which users belong to specific groups, such as administrators.
* Pentest References:
* Post-Exploitation: After gaining initial access, enumerating user accounts helps understand the structure and potential targets for privilege escalation.
* Windows Commands: Leveraging built-in commands like net for enumeration ensures that no additional tools need to be uploaded to the target system, reducing the risk of detection.
Using net.exe commands, the penetration tester can effectively enumerate user accounts and group memberships on the compromised Windows machine, aiding in further exploitation and privilege escalation.

NEW QUESTION # 153
A penetration tester is performing a cloud-based penetration test against a company. Stakeholders have indicated the priority is to see if the tester can get into privileged systems that are not directly accessible from the internet. Given the following scanner information:
* Server-side request forgery (SSRF) vulnerability in test.comptia.org
* Reflected cross-site scripting (XSS) vulnerability in test2.comptia.org
* Publicly accessible storage system named static_comptia_assets
* SSH port 22 open to the internet on test3.comptia.org
* Open redirect vulnerability in test4.comptia.org
Which of the following attack paths should the tester prioritize first?

- A. Use the reflected cross-site scripting attack within a phishing campaign to attack administrators.
- B. Synchronize all the information from the public bucket and scan it with Trufflehog.
- C. Run Pacu to enumerate permissions and roles within the cloud-based systems.
- D. Leverage the SSRF to gain access to credentials from the metadata service.
- E. Perform a full dictionary brute-force attack against the open SSH service using Hydra.

Answer: D

Explanation:
* Leverage SSRF for Metadata Access:
* Server-side request forgery (SSRF) vulnerabilities allow attackers to force a server to send requests to internal resources. In cloud environments, SSRF can often be used to access the metadata service (e.g., AWS EC2 metadata) to retrieve credentials for cloud services.
* Once credentials are obtained, they can be used to access privileged systems that are not directly accessible from the internet.
* Why Not Other Options?
* A (Public bucket): Analyzing the bucket for sensitive data is useful but does not directly lead to privileged system access.
* B (Pacu): Pacu is used for AWS exploitation but requires credentials or misconfigured roles.
SSRF can provide the credentials needed to run Pacu effectively.
* C (SSH brute force): Brute-forcing SSH is noisy and inefficient. Privileged systems are likely better protected than SSH open to the internet.
* D (Phishing via XSS): This is a longer-term attack and less direct compared to leveraging SSRF.
CompTIA Pentest+ References:
* Domain 3.0 (Attacks and Exploits)
* SSRF Exploitation and Cloud Metadata Access Techniques

NEW QUESTION # 154
A penetration tester noticed that an employee was using a wireless headset with a smartphone. Which of the following methods would be best to use to intercept the communications?

- A. Bluejacking
- B. Zero-day attack
- C. Smurf attack

- D. Multiplexing

Answer: A

Explanation:
To intercept the communications between an employee's wireless headset and smartphone, the penetration tester would likely use "Bluejacking" (B). Bluejacking involves sending unsolicited messages to Bluetooth-enabled devices, but in the context of penetration testing and security, it can also encompass techniques for intercepting or hijacking Bluetooth connections. This could allow the tester to eavesdrop on communications or even take control of the headset.

NEW QUESTION # 155
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