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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	• 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	• 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 4	• 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	• 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.

CompTIA PenTest+ Exam Sample Questions (Q115-Q120):

NEW QUESTION # 115
Which of the following techniques is the best way to avoid detection by data loss prevention tools?

- A. Encryption
- B. Compression
- C. Encoding
- D. Obfuscation

Answer: C

Explanation:
* Encoding to Evade DLP:
* Encoding (e.g., Base64) transforms data into a format that may bypass data loss prevention (DLP) tools.
* DLP solutions often look for specific patterns (e.g., sensitive keywords, file headers) and may not recognize encoded data.
* Why Not Other Options?
* B (Compression): Compression reduces file size but does not typically bypass DLP detection mechanisms.
* C (Encryption): Encrypted data is detectable by DLP tools, though its contents may not be readable.
* D (Obfuscation): While obfuscation hides intent, encoding is more effective for bypassing automated detection.
CompTIA Pentest+ References:
* Domain 3.0 (Attacks and Exploits)

NEW QUESTION # 116
A penetration tester has completed an engagement and is performing post-engagement cleanup. The tester removes a reverse shell that was used to maintain access to a business-critical server throughout the testing period. Which of the following best describes this specific cleanup activity?

- A. Preserving artifacts
- B. Removing persistence mechanisms
- C. Uninstalling tools
- D. Reverting configuration changes

Answer: B

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation:
A reverse shell that is left on a target to maintain access is a form of persistence/backdoor. The action described - removing the reverse shell at the end of the engagement - is specifically the removal of a persistence mechanism. Post-engagement cleanup requires removal of any artifacts that provide continued access (web shells, scheduled tasks, reverse shells, cron jobs, created accounts, etc.) so the environment is returned to its pre-test state and to prevent later compromise.
Why not the others:
* B (Uninstalling tools): Removing tools is also a cleanup activity, but the question explicitly references removing the reverse shell (persistence).
* C (Preserving artifacts): Preserving artifacts is the opposite (saving logs/evidence) for incident response
- not removing access.
* D (Reverting configuration changes): Important, but the best single match for removing a reverse shell is "removing persistence mechanisms." PT0-003 mapping: Domain 5 - post-engagement cleanup and returning environment to baseline.

NEW QUESTION # 117
A penetration tester exports the following CSV data from a scanner. The tester wants to parse the data using Bash and input it into another tool.
CSV data before parsing:
cat data.csv
Host, IP, Username, Password
WINS212, 10.111.41.74, admin, Spring11
HRDB, 10.13.9.212, hradmin, HRForTheWin
WAS01, 192.168.23.13, admin, Snowfall97
Intended output:
admin Spring11
hradmin HRForTheWin
admin Snowfall97
Which of the following will provide the intended output?

- A. cat data.csv | grep -i " admin " | grep -v " WINS212\|HRDB\|WAS01\|10.111.41.74\|10.13.9.212\|192. 168.23.13 "
- B. cat data.csv | find . -iname Username,Password
- C. cat data.csv | grep -v " IP " | cut -d " , " -f3,4 | sed -e ' s/,/ / '
- D. cat data.csv | grep ' username|Password '

Answer: C

Explanation:
Option A correctly performs the standard Bash text-processing sequence PenTest+ expects testers to use when transforming scan output into tool-ready input. First, grep -v " IP " removes the header line by excluding the row containing "IP" (the CSV header includes "Host, IP, Username, Password"). Next, cut -d " , " -f3,4 splits each remaining line on commas and selects fields 3 and 4, which correspond to Username and Password in the exported format. Finally, sed -e ' s/,/ / ' replaces the remaining comma between those two fields with a space, producing the intended two-column output suitable for piping into password auditing, spraying, or validation tooling.
The other choices do not correctly parse CSV columns: find searches filenames, not CSV content; the grep expression in C does not extract fields and would only match lines; and D attempts to filter text by excluding hostnames/IPs rather than selecting the required columns. This makes A the only option that reliably yields
"username password" per line from the CSV.

NEW QUESTION # 118
A penetration tester writes the following script to enumerate a 1724 network:
1 #!/bin/bash
2 for i in {1..254}; do
3 ping -c1 192.168.1.$i
4 done

The tester executes the script, but it fails with the following error:
-bash: syntax error near unexpected token `ping'
Which of the following should the tester do to fix the error?

- A. Add do after line 2.
- B. Replace bash with tsh.
- C. Replace {1..254} with $(seq 1 254).
- D. Replace $i with ${i}.

Answer: A

Explanation:
The error in the script is due to a missing do keyword in the for loop. Here's the corrected script and explanation:
Original Script:
1 #!/bin/bash
2 for i in {1..254}; do
3 ping -c1 192.168.1.$i
4 done
Error Explanation:
The for loop syntax in Bash requires the do keyword to indicate the start of the loop's body.
Corrected Script:
1 #!/bin/bash
2 for i in {1..254}; do
3 ping -c1 192.168.1.$i
4 done
Adding do after line 2 corrects the syntax error and allows the script to execute properly.

NEW QUESTION # 119
A penetration tester completes a scan and sees the following output on a host:
bash
Copy code
Nmap scan report for victim (10.10.10.10)
Host is up (0.0001s latency)
PORT STATE SERVICE
161/udp open|filtered snmp
445/tcp open microsoft-ds
3389/tcp open microsoft-ds
Running Microsoft Windows 7
OS CPE: cpe:/o:microsoft:windows_7_sp0
The tester wants to obtain shell access. Which of the following related exploits should the tester try first?

- A. exploit/windows/smb/ms17_010_eternalblue
- B. exploit/windows/smb/ms08_067_netapi
- C. auxiliary/scanner/snmp/snmp_login
- D. exploit/windows/smb/psexec

Answer: A

Explanation:
The ms17_010_eternalblue exploit is the most appropriate choice based on the scenario.
* Why MS17-010 EternalBlue?
* EternalBlue is a critical vulnerability in SMBv1 (port 445) affecting older versions of Windows, including Windows 7.
* The exploit can be used to execute arbitrary code remotely, providing shell access to the target system.
* Other Options:
* A (psexec): This exploit is a post-exploitation tool that requires valid credentials to execute commands remotely.
* B (ms08_067_netapi): A vulnerability targeting older Windows systems (e.g., Windows XP). It is unlikely to work on Windows 7.
* D (snmp_login): This is an auxiliary module for enumerating SNMP, not gaining shell access.
CompTIA Pentest+ References:
* Domain 2.0 (Information Gathering and Vulnerability Identification)
* Domain 3.0 (Attacks and Exploits)

NEW QUESTION # 120

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