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CompTIA PT0-003 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 2	• 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	• 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 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 (Q260-Q265):

NEW QUESTION # 260
A penetration tester is authorized to perform a DoS attack against a host on a network. Given the following input:
ip = IP("192.168.50.2")
tcp = TCP(sport=RandShort(), dport=80, flags="S")
raw = RAW(b"X"*1024)
p = ip/tcp/raw
send(p, loop=1, verbose=0)
Which of the following attack types is most likely being used in the test?

- A. FragAttack
- B. MDK4
- C. Smurf attack
- D. SYN flood

Answer: D

Explanation:
A SYN flood attack exploits the TCP handshake by sending a succession of SYN requests to a target's system. Each request initializes a connection that the target system must acknowledge, thus consuming resources.

NEW QUESTION # 261
A penetration tester is preparing a password-spraying attack against a known list of users for the company "example". The tester is using the following list of commands:
* pw-inspector -i sailwords -t 8 -S pass
* spray365.py spray -ep plan
* users="~/user.txt"; allwords="~/words.txt"; pass="~/passwords.txt"; plan="~/spray.plan"
* spray365.py generate --password-file $pass --userfile $user --domain "example.com" --execution-plan $plan
* cew -m 5 "http://www.example.com" -w sailwords
Which of the following is the correct order for the list of the commands?

- A. 3, 4, 1, 2, 5
- B. 3, 1, 2, 5, 4
- C. 2, 3, 1, 4, 5
- D. 3, 5, 1, 4, 2

Answer: A

Explanation:
Let's break it down in order:
* Step 3: Sets environment variables (paths to user list, password list, etc.).
* Step 4: Generates the execution plan using spray365.py generate with the variables set in step 3.
* Step 1: Filters the password list using pw-inspector to enforce a minimum password policy.
* Step 2: Executes the password spraying using the generated plan.
* Step 5: Optionally verifies availability or reachability using cew (custom enumeration wrapper).
The correct logical order of operations matches option A.

CompTIA PenTest+ Reference:
* PT0-003 Objective 2.3: Perform password attacks.
* Kali tools & scripts usage and scripting logic are core elements in PenTest+ methodology.

NEW QUESTION # 262
A consultant starts a network penetration test. The consultant uses a laptop that is hardwired to the network to try to assess the network with the appropriate tools. Which of the following should the consultant engage first?

- A. DNS enumeration
- B. Host discovery
- C. OS fingerprinting
- D. Service discovery

Answer: B

Explanation:
Host Discovery is typically the initial step in a network penetration test. It involves identifying the active devices on the network. This provides a map of what devices are present and potentially what services and operating systems they are running, which then informs subsequent steps such as service discovery, OS fingerprinting, and DNS enumeration.

NEW QUESTION # 263
During an assessment, a penetration tester gains a low-privilege shell and then runs the following command:
findstr /SIM /C:"pass" *.txt *.cfg *.xml
Which of the following is the penetration tester trying to enumerate?

- A. Secrets
- B. Permissions
- C. Configuration files
- D. Virtual hosts

Answer: A

Explanation:
The command searches for the keyword "pass" (passwords) across all .txt, .cfg, and .xml files, which are common locations for stored credentials.
* Option A (Configuration files) #: While .cfg files may contain settings, the search is specifically for secrets (passwords).
* Option B (Permissions) #: The command does not list permissions.
* Option C (Virtual hosts) #: This does not relate to virtual host enumeration.
* Option D (Secrets) #: Correct. The tester is looking for stored passwords or sensitive data.
# Reference: CompTIA PenTest+ PT0-003 Official Guide - Privilege Escalation Techniques

NEW QUESTION # 264
During a discussion of a penetration test final report, the consultant shows the following payload used to attack a system:
html
Copy code
7/<sCRitP>aLeRt('pwned')</ScriPt>
Based on the code, which of the following options represents the attack executed by the tester and the associated countermeasure?

- A. Cross-site request forgery: should be detected and prevented by a firewall
- B. Arbitrary code execution: the affected computer should be placed on a perimeter network
- C. SQL injection attack: should be detected and prevented by a web application firewall
- D. XSS obfuscated: should be prevented by input sanitization

Answer: D

Explanation:
XSS Attack Explanation:
The payload exploits Cross-Site Scripting (XSS) by injecting obfuscated JavaScript into the application.

When rendered, the browser executes the malicious code (e.g., alert('pwned')).
Obfuscation (<sCRitP> instead of <script>) attempts to bypass naive input filters.
Countermeasure:
Implement input sanitization to ensure all user inputs are properly validated and escaped before being processed or rendered.
Other measures include using Content Security Policies (CSP) and output encoding.
Why Not Other Options?
A: This is not arbitrary code execution; it is a browser-based attack.
B: XSS is unrelated to SQL injection.
C: Cross-Site Request Forgery (CSRF) is a different vulnerability targeting session handling, not script injection.
CompTIA Pentest+ References:
Domain 3.0 (Attacks and Exploits)
OWASP XSS Prevention Cheat Sheet

NEW QUESTION # 265
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