

PT0-003 Prüfungsaufgaben - PT0-003 Trainingsunterlagen



2026 Die neuesten EchteFrage PT0-003 PDF-Versionen Prüfungsfragen und PT0-003 Fragen und Antworten sind kostenlos verfügbar: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1AbvjmqQdQkyKcKPN191aOFnLoV6Cltht>

Heutzutage, wo die Zeit besonders geschätzt wird, ist es kostengünstig, EchteFrage zum Bestehen der CompTIA PT0-003 Zertifizierungsprüfung zu wählen. Wenn Sie EchteFrage wählen, würden wir mit äußerster Kraft Ihnen helfen, die CompTIA PT0-003 Prüfung zu bestehen. Außerdem bieten wir Ihnen einen einjährigen kostenlosen Update-Service. Fallen Sie in der Prüfung durch, zahlen wir Ihnen gesammte Einkaufsgebühren zurück.

CompTIA PT0-003 Prüfungsplan:

Thema	Einzelheiten
Thema 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.
Thema 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.
Thema 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.
Thema 4	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.
Thema 5	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.

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Jeder hat seinen eigenen Lebensplan. Wenn Sie andere Wahle treffen, bekommen Sie sicher etwas Anderes. So ist die Wahl serh wichtig. Die Schulungsunterlagen zur CompTIA PT0-003 Zertifizierungsprüfung von EchteFrage ist eine beste Methode, die den IT-Fachleuten helfen, ihr Ziel zu erreichen. Sie enthalten Prüfungsfragen und Antworten zur CompTIA PT0-003 Zertifizierung. Und sie sind den echten Prüfungen ähnlich. Es ist wirklich die besten Schulungsunterlagen.

CompTIA PenTest+ Exam PT0-003 Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q266-Q271):

266. Frage

Which of the following protocols or technologies would provide in-transit confidentiality protection for emailing the final security assessment report?

- A. DNSSEC
- **B. S/MIME**
- C. AS2
- D. FTPS

Antwort: B

Begründung:

S/MIME stands for Secure/Multipurpose Internet Mail Extensions and is a standard for encrypting and signing email messages. It uses public key cryptography to ensure the confidentiality, integrity, and authenticity of email communications. FTPS is a protocol for transferring files securely over SSL/TLS, but it is not used for emailing. DNSSEC is a protocol for securing DNS records, but it does not protect email content. AS2 is a protocol for exchanging business documents over HTTP/S, but it is not used for emailing. Reference: <https://searchsecurity.techtarget.com/answer/What-are-the-most-important-email-security-protocols>

267. Frage

A company has hired a penetration tester to deploy and set up a rogue access point on the network. Which of the following is the BEST tool to use to accomplish this goal?

- A. Wifite
- B. Kismet
- **C. Aircrack-ng**
- D. Wireshark

Antwort: C

Begründung:

Reference:

<https://null-byte.wonderhowto.com/how-to/hack-wi-fi-stealing-wi-fi-passwords-with-evil-twin-attack-0183880/>
<https://thecybersecurityman.com/2018/08/11/creating-an-evil-twin-or-fake-access-point-using-aircrack-ng-and->

268. Frage

During an assessment, a penetration tester gains access to one of the internal hosts. Given the following command: `schtasks /create /sc onlogon /tn "Windows Update" /tr "cmd.exe /c reverse_shell.exe"` Which of the following is the penetration tester trying to do with this code?

- A. Create a binary application for Windows System Updates
- B. Enumerate the scheduled tasks
- C. Deactivate the Windows Update functionality
- **D. Establish persistence**

Antwort: D

Begründung:

The command creates a scheduled task that executes a reverse shell payload at logon, ensuring persistence.

* Option A (Enumerate tasks) #: This command creates a task, not lists tasks (schtasks /query is used for enumeration).

* Option B (Establish persistence) #: Correct.

* The attacker ensures a reverse shell opens every time a user logs in.

* Option C (Deactivate Windows Update) #: The task is named "Windows Update" but does not disable updates.

* Option D (Create a Windows Update binary) #: This executes a reverse shell, not a system update.

Reference: CompTIA PenTest+ PT0-003 Official Guide - Windows Persistence Techniques

269. Frage

A penetration tester needs to confirm the version number of a client's web application server.

Which of the following techniques should the penetration tester use?

- A. Banner grabbing
- B. Directory brute forcing
- C. URL spidering
- D. SSL certificate inspection

Antwort: A

Begründung:

Banner grabbing is a technique used to obtain information about a network service, including its version number, by connecting to the service and reading the response.

270. Frage

openssl passwd password

\$1\$OjxLvZ85\$Fdr51vn/Z4zXWsQR/Xrj.

The tester then adds the following line to the world-writable script:

echo 'root2:\$1\$OjxLvZ85\$Fdr51vn/Z4zXWsQR/Xrj.: 1001:1001:::/root/bin/bash">> /etc/passwd Which of the following should the penetration tester do to enable this exploit to work correctly?

- A. Use only a single redirect to /etc/password.
- B. Log in to the host using SSH.
- C. Generate the password using md5sum.
- D. Change the 1001 entries to 0.

Antwort: D

Begründung:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation:

The attacker's goal is to create an account entry in /etc/passwd that grants root privileges. In Unix/Linux, the UID and GID determine privileges; UID 0 is the root account. The line the tester appended sets UID/GID to

1001:1001, which does not grant root privileges. Changing those numeric fields to 0:0 (UID 0, GID 0) will cause the new account to be treated as root when the entry is parsed by the system, enabling a root-level login with the supplied hash.

Additional correctness notes (non-exploiting guidance):

* The appended line must match the exact /etc/passwd format (no stray spaces or malformed punctuation).

* The password hash must match the system's expected scheme; openssl passwd produced an MD5-style hash (\$1\$...) - ensure the hash is correctly copied (case/character fidelity matters).

* Modifying /etc/passwd in this way is destructive and illegal without explicit authorization; in an authorized testing engagement, these details are taught to illustrate how misconfigurations lead to privilege escalation.

Why other choices are incorrect:

* A: The redirect >> /etc/passwd (append) is appropriate for adding a line; switching to a single redirect is not the central issue.

* B: md5sum would produce a raw MD5 digest, not the salted hash format expected by /etc/shadow//etc/passwd entries.

* C: Logging in via SSH does not enable the exploit; creating the user with UID 0 is the required change.

CompTIA PT0-003 Mapping:

* Domain 3.0 Attacks and Exploits - local privilege escalation techniques and understanding of OS account mechanics.

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PT0-003 Trainingsunterlagen: <https://www.echtefrage.top/PT0-003-deutsch-pruefungen.html>

- Übrigens, Sie können die vollständige Version der EchteFrage PT0-003 Prüfungsfragen aus dem Cloud-Speicher herunterladen:
<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1AbvjmgQdQkyKcKPN191aOFnLoV6Cltlt>