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Nun ist eine Gesellschaft, die mit den fähigen Leuten überschwemmt. Aber viele Fachleute fehlen trotzdem doch. Beispielsweise fehlen in der IT-Branche Techniker. Und die CompTIA PT0-003 Zertifizierungsprüfung ist eine Prüfung, die IT-Technik testet. Zertpruefung ist eine Website, die Ihnen Kenntnisse zur CompTIA PT0-003 Zertifizierungsprüfung liefert.

CompTIA PT0-003 Prüfungsplan:

Thema	Einzelheiten
Thema 1	• 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 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.
Thema 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.
Thema 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.
Thema 5	• 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.

PT0-003 Antworten, PT0-003 Fragen&Antworten

CompTIA PT0-003 Prüfungsunterlagen von Zertpruefung können Ihnen helfen, die PT0-003 Prüfung zu bestehen und die Kenntnisse über CompTIA PT0-003 Prüfungen zu lernen. Die Zertpruefung Dumps integrieren alle Kenntnisse in den Unterlagen, die vielleicht in der aktuellen Prüfungen vorhanden sind. Damit können Sie Ihre Fähigkeit verbessern und die in dem Arbeitsleben gut verwenden. Die CompTIA PT0-003 Dumps von Zertpruefung sind unbedingt die beste Wahl für die Prüfungsvorbereitung und die Verbesserung der Fähigkeit. Sie können glauben, dass wir Zertpruefung gute Aussichten für Sie anbieten können.

CompTIA PenTest+ Exam PT0-003 Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q35-Q40):

35. Frage

During a penetration test, a tester compromises a Windows computer. The tester executes the following command and receives the following output:

```
mimikatz # privilege::debug
mimikatz # lsadump::cache
---Output---
lapsUser
27dh9128361tsg2459210138754jj
---OutputEnd---
```

Which of the following best describes what the tester plans to do by executing the command?

- **A. The tester plans to use the hash collected to perform lateral movement to other computers using a local administrator hash.**
- B. The tester plans to collect application passwords or hashes to compromise confidential information within the local computer.
- C. The tester plans to perform the first step to execute a Golden Ticket attack to compromise the Active Directory domain.
- D. The tester plans to collect the ticket information from the user to perform a Kerberoasting attack on the domain controller.

Antwort: A

Begründung:

The tester is using Mimikatz to dump cached credentials from Local Security Authority (LSA) memory.

Pass-the-Hash (Option C):

The tester extracts cached credentials to authenticate without cracking passwords.

Pass-the-Hash (PtH) allows lateral movement by reusing the NTLM hash on other systems.

Reference: CompTIA PenTest+ PT0-003 Official Study Guide - "Post-Exploitation Techniques in Windows" Incorrect options:

Option A (Golden Ticket attack): Requires KRBTGT ticket creation, not cached credentials.

Option B (Collect application passwords): Cached hashes are not application-specific.

Option D (Kerberoasting): Kerberoasting targets Service Principal Names (SPNs), not cached credentials.

36. Frage

A penetration tester gained a foothold within a network. The penetration tester needs to enumerate all users within the domain.

Which of the following is the best way to accomplish this task?

- A. sc.exe
- B. pwd.exe
- **C. net.exe**
- D. msconfig.exe

Antwort: C

Begründung:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

net.exe is the classic Windows networking utility that includes commands for enumerating domain resources and accounts from a compromised host where the tester has any authenticated domain context. Typical commands used by penetration testers to enumerate domain users with net.exe include:

* net user /domain - lists domain user accounts (name and some properties).

* net group "Domain Users" /domain - lists members of the Domain Users group.

* net view /domain - lists computers in the domain (useful to find targets for further enumeration).

Why net.exe is the best option here:

* It is installed by default on Windows systems and works with the current authenticated domain credentials (common after gaining a

foothold).

* It provides a quick, low-noise way to enumerate user accounts and groups without requiring additional tooling or elevated privileges beyond an authenticated domain user.

* Results can be scripted and parsed for further enumeration and pivoting.

Why the other options are not appropriate:

* A. pwd.exe - Not a standard Windows tool for domain enumeration (and not present by default).

* C. sc.exe - Service Controller tool for managing services; not used to enumerate domain users.

* D. msconfig.exe - System configuration GUI utility for startup/services; not for domain account enumeration.

Related alternatives (contextual, commonly used in pentests):

* dsquery user -limit 0 (on systems with RSAT/AD tools) to query AD directly.

* Get-ADUser -Filter * (PowerShell, requires the ActiveDirectory module and appropriate rights).

* Tools like PowerView (PowerShell) or BloodHound (collection phase) can provide richer AD enumeration, but net.exe is the simplest built-in option to enumerate domain users from an authenticated foothold.

CompTIA PT0-003 Objective Mapping (summary):

* Domain 2.0 Information Gathering and Vulnerability Scanning - enumerate network and Active Directory objects using native tools and scripts (e.g., net.exe for domain user enumeration).

37. Frage

Which of the following is a Breach and Attack Simulation (BAS) tool that emulates real-world attacks to test security controls?

- A. Atomic Red Team
- B. Infection Monkey
- C. Mimikatz
- D. Exploit-DB

Antwort: A

Begründung:

Breach and Attack Simulation (BAS) tools emulate real-world attacks to test security controls.

Atomic Red Team (Option C):

Atomic Red Team is an open-source BAS framework that provides simple commands to simulate MITRE ATT&CK techniques. It allows controlled adversary simulations without real exploitation.

38. Frage

A company that requires minimal disruption to its daily activities needs a penetration tester to perform information gathering around the company's web presence. Which of the following would the tester find MOST helpful in the initial information-gathering steps? (Choose two.)

- A. DNS forward and reverse lookups
- B. Internet search engines
- C. Zone transfers
- D. IP addresses and subdomains
- E. Externally facing open ports
- F. Shodan results

Antwort: B,D

Begründung:

A: IP addresses and subdomains. This is correct. IP addresses and subdomains are useful information for a penetration tester to identify the scope and range of the company's web presence. IP addresses can reveal the location, network, and service provider of the company's web servers, while subdomains can indicate the different functions and features of the company's website. A penetration tester can use tools like whois, Netcraft, or DNS lookups to find IP addresses and subdomains associated with the company's domain name.

D: Internet search engines. This is correct. Internet search engines are powerful tools for a penetration tester to perform passive information gathering around the company's web presence. Search engines can provide a wealth of information, such as the company's profile, history, news, social media accounts, reviews, products, services, customers, partners, competitors, and more. A penetration tester can use advanced search operators and keywords to narrow down the results and find relevant information. For example, using the site: operator can limit the results to a specific domain or subdomain, while using the intitle: operator can filter the results by the title of the web pages.

39. Frage

A penetration tester is conducting reconnaissance for an upcoming assessment of a large corporate client. The client authorized spear phishing in the rules of engagement. Which of the following should the tester do first when developing the phishing campaign?

- A. Password dumps
- **B. Social media**
- C. Recon-ng
- D. Shoulder surfing

Antwort: B

Begründung:

When developing a phishing campaign, the tester should first use social media to gather information about the targets.

* Social Media:

* Purpose: Social media platforms like LinkedIn, Facebook, and Twitter provide valuable information about individuals, including their job roles, contact details, interests, and connections.

* Reconnaissance: This information helps craft convincing and targeted phishing emails, increasing the likelihood of success.

* Process:

* Gathering Information: Collect details about the target employees, such as their names, job titles, email addresses, and any personal information that can make the phishing email more credible.

* Crafting Phishing Emails: Use the gathered information to personalize phishing emails, making them appear legitimate and relevant to the recipients.

* Other Options:

* Shoulder Surfing: Observing someone's screen or keyboard input to gain information, not suitable for gathering broad information for a phishing campaign.

* Recon-ng: A tool for automated reconnaissance, useful but more general. Social media is specifically targeted for gathering personal information.

* Password Dumps: Using previously leaked passwords to find potential targets is more invasive and less relevant to the initial stage of developing a phishing campaign.

Pentest References:

* Spear Phishing: A targeted phishing attack aimed at specific individuals, using personal information to increase the credibility of the email.

* OSINT (Open Source Intelligence): Leveraging publicly available information to gather intelligence on targets, including through social media.

By starting with social media, the penetration tester can collect detailed and personalized information about the targets, which is essential for creating an effective spear phishing campaign.

40. Frage

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PT0-003 Antworten: https://www.zertpruefung.de/PT0-003_exam.html

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