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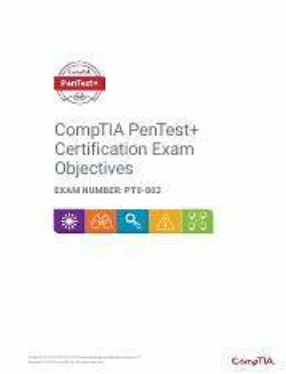

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CompTIA PT0-003 Exam Syllabus Topics:

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	• 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 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.
Topic 4	• 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 5	• 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.

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CompTIA PenTest+ Exam Sample Questions (Q176-Q181):

NEW QUESTION # 176
A penetration tester has obtained shell access to a Windows host and wants to run a specially crafted binary for later execution using the wmic.exe process call create function. Which of the following OS or filesystem mechanisms is MOST likely to support this objective?

- A. PowerShell modules
- B. Alternate data streams
- C. PsExec
- D. MP4 steganography

Answer: B

Explanation:
Alternate data streams (ADS) are a feature of the NTFS file system that allows storing additional data in a file without affecting its size, name, or functionality. ADS can be used to hide or embed data or executable code in a file, such as a specially crafted binary for later execution. ADS can be created or accessed using various tools or commands, such as the command prompt, PowerShell, or Sysinternals12. For example, the following command can create an ADS named secret.exe in a file named test.txt and run it using wmic.exe process call create function: type secret.exe > test.txt:secret.exe & wmic process call create "cmd.exe /c test.txt:secret.exe"

NEW QUESTION # 177
Which of the following is a term used to describe a situation in which a penetration tester bypasses physical access controls and gains access to a facility by entering at the same time as an employee?

- A. Site survey
- B. Tailgating
- C. Badge cloning
- D. Shoulder surfing

Answer: B

Explanation:
Tailgating is the term used to describe a situation where a penetration tester bypasses physical access controls and gains access to a facility by entering at the same time as an employee.

NEW QUESTION # 178
Which of the following post-exploitation activities allows a penetration tester to maintain persistent access in a compromised system?

- A. Setting up a reverse SSH connection
- B. Installing a bind shell
- C. Executing a process injection
- D. Creating registry keys

Answer: D

Explanation:
Maintaining persistent access in a compromised system is a crucial goal for a penetration tester after achieving initial access. Here's an explanation of each option and why creating registry keys is the preferred method:
Creating registry keys (answer: A):
Advantages: This method is stealthy and can be effective in maintaining access over long periods, especially on Windows systems.
Example: Adding a new entry to the HKLM\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Run registry key to execute a malicious script upon system boot.
Drawbacks: This method is less stealthy and can be easily detected by network monitoring tools. It also requires an open port, which might be closed or filtered by firewalls.
Executing a process injection (Option C):
Drawbacks: While effective for evading detection, it doesn't inherently provide persistence. The injected code will typically be lost when the process terminates or the system reboots.
Setting up a reverse SSH connection (Option D):
Drawbacks: This method can be useful for maintaining a session but is less reliable for long-term persistence. It can be disrupted by network changes or monitoring tools.
Conclusion: Creating registry keys is the most effective method for maintaining persistent access in a compromised system, particularly in Windows environments, due to its stealthiness and reliability.
Reference:
Installing a bind shell (Option B):

NEW QUESTION # 179
Which of the following describes how a penetration tester could prioritize findings in a report?

- A. Business mission and goals
- B. Cyberassets
- C. Network infrastructure
- D. Cyberthreats

Answer: A

Explanation:
Prioritizing findings in a penetration test report should align with the business mission and goals.
Understanding the business context allows a penetration tester to assess the impact of vulnerabilities in relation to the organization's critical functions and assets. This approach ensures that recommendations are not only technically sound but also relevant and actionable within the business's strategic framework. Options B, C, and D (Cyberassets, Network infrastructure, and Cyberthreats) are important factors but should be considered within the context of how they affect the business's mission and goals.

NEW QUESTION # 180
A company ' s incident response team determines that a breach occurred because a penetration tester left a web shell. Which of the following should the penetration tester have done after the engagement?

- A. Remove utilized persistence mechanisms on client systems

- B. Enable a host-based firewall on the machine
- C. Turn off command-and-control infrastructure
- D. Revert configuration changes made during the engagement

Answer: A

Explanation:
The immediate and mandatory post-engagement action after completing an authorized penetration test is to remove any accounts, implants, backdoors, web shells, scheduled tasks, or other persistence mechanisms that were created or used during the test. Leaving persistence (a web shell in this case) is exactly what caused the breach and is an unacceptable post-test lapse.
Why B is correct:
* Persistence mechanisms provide continued unauthorized access and are a direct security risk if not removed. Removing them returns the environment to its pre-test security posture and prevents later compromise by third parties.
* Removal of persistence is a standard requirement in rules of engagement and in post-test cleanup checklists.
Why the other answers are incomplete or secondary:
* A. Enable a host-based firewall on the machine - a reasonable defensive step if missing, but it does not replace removing the persistence that was the cause of the breach.
* C. Revert configuration changes made during the engagement - also important and should be done, but the highest priority is removing active persistence that gives access. (Both B and C are valid cleanup activities; B is the single best answer given the question.)
* D. Turn off command-and-control infrastructure - this is appropriate for the tester's own infrastructure, but the critical action on the client side is removing client-side persistence. Also, turning off C2 after the test is expected, but will not remediate the remaining web shell on the client.
CompTIA PT0-003 Mapping:
* Domain 5.0 Reporting and Communication - post-engagement cleanup and handoff (remediation actions, removal of test artifacts, maintaining chain of custody and evidence, and returning environment to agreed baseline).

NEW QUESTION # 181
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