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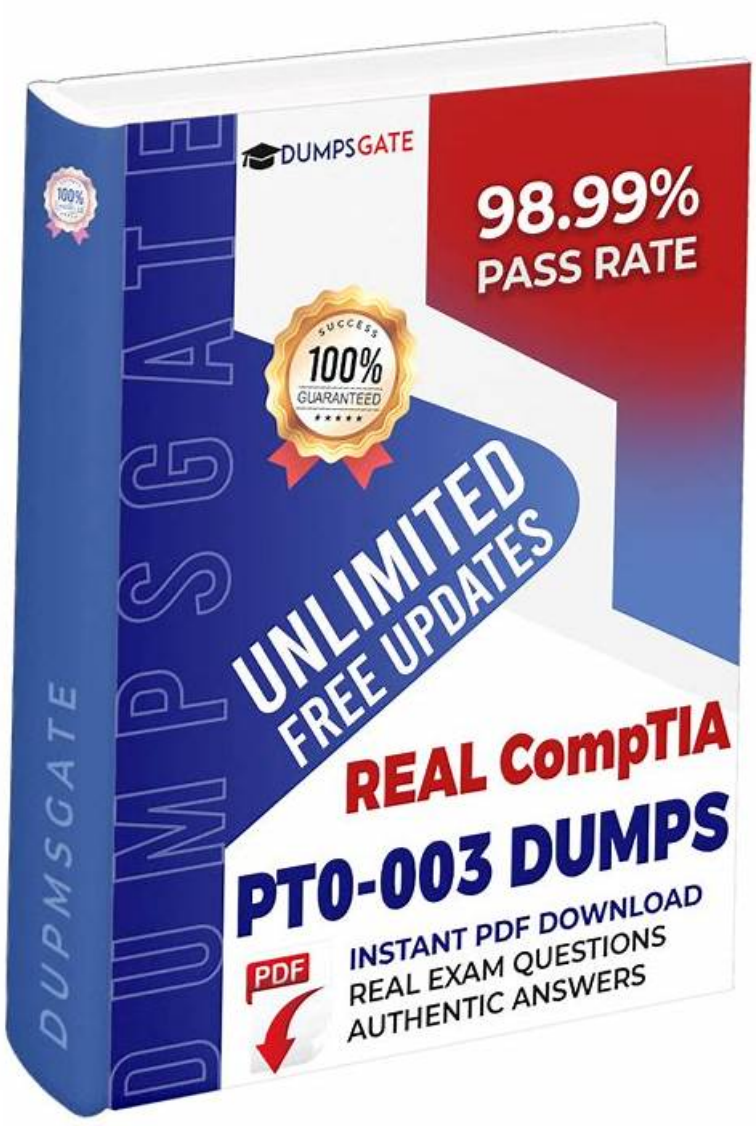

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CompTIA PT0-003 Exam Syllabus Topics:

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	• 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 3	• 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 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.
Topic 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.

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CompTIA PenTest+ Exam Sample Questions (Q243-Q248):

NEW QUESTION # 243
A penetration tester who is working remotely is conducting a penetration test using a wireless connection.
Which of the following is the BEST way to provide confidentiality for the client while using this connection?

- A. Use random MAC addresses on the penetration testing distribution.
- B. Connect to the penetration testing company's VPS using a VPN.
- C. Configure wireless access to use a AAA server.
- D. Install a host-based firewall on the penetration testing distribution.

Answer: B

Explanation:
The best way to provide confidentiality for the client while using a wireless connection is to connect to the penetration testing company's VPS using a VPN. This will encrypt the traffic between the penetration tester and the VPS, and prevent any eavesdropping or interception by third parties. A VPN will also allow the penetration tester to access the client's network securely and bypass any firewall or network restrictions.

NEW QUESTION # 244
A penetration tester is performing network reconnaissance. The tester wants to gather information about the network without causing detection mechanisms to flag the reconnaissance activities. Which of the following techniques should the tester use?

- A. Sniffing
- B. TCP/UDP scanning
- C. Banner grabbing
- D. Ping sweeps

Answer: A

Explanation:
To gather information about the network without causing detection mechanisms to flag the reconnaissance activities, the penetration tester should use sniffing.
Sniffing:
Definition: Sniffing involves capturing and analyzing network traffic passing through the network. It is a passive reconnaissance technique that does not generate detectable traffic on the network.
Tools: Tools like Wireshark and tcpdump are commonly used for sniffing. They capture packets and provide insights into network communications, protocols in use, devices, and potential vulnerabilities.
Advantages:
Stealthy: Since sniffing is passive, it does not generate additional traffic that could be detected by intrusion detection systems (IDS) or other monitoring tools.
Information Gathered: Sniffing can reveal IP addresses, MAC addresses, open ports, running services, and potentially sensitive information transmitted in plaintext.
Comparison with Other Techniques:
Banner Grabbing: Active technique that sends requests to a target service to gather information from banners, which can be detected.
TCP/UDP Scanning: Active technique that sends packets to probe open ports and services, easily detected by network monitoring tools.
Ping Sweeps: Active technique that sends ICMP echo requests to determine live hosts, also detectable by network monitoring.
Pentest Reference:
Reconnaissance Phase: Using passive techniques like sniffing during the initial reconnaissance phase helps gather information without alerting the target.
Network Analysis: Understanding the network topology and identifying key assets and vulnerabilities without generating traffic that could trigger alarms.
By using sniffing, the penetration tester can gather detailed information about the network in a stealthy manner, minimizing the risk of detection.

NEW QUESTION # 245
An exploit developer is coding a script that submits a very large number of small requests to a web server until the server is compromised. The script must examine each response received and compare the data to a large number of strings to determine which data to submit next. Which of the following data structures should the exploit developer use to make the string comparison and determination as efficient as possible?

- A. A tree
- B. A dictionary
- C. A list
- D. An array

Answer: B

Explanation:
data structures are used to store data in an organized form, and some data structures are more efficient and suitable for certain operations than others. For example, hash tables, skip lists and jump lists are some dictionary data structures that can insert and access elements efficiently3.
For string comparison, there are different algorithms that can measure how similar two strings are, such as Levenshtein distance, Hamming distance or Jaccard similarity4. Some of these algorithms can be implemented using data structures such as arrays or hashtables5.

NEW QUESTION # 246
A penetration tester completes a scan and sees the following output on a host:
bash
Copy code
Nmap scan report for victim (10.10.10.10)
Host is up (0.0001s latency)
PORT STATE SERVICE
161/udp open|filtered snmp
445/tcp open microsoft-ds
3389/tcp open microsoft-ds
Running Microsoft Windows 7
OS CPE: cpe:/o:microsoft:windows_7_sp0
The tester wants to obtain shell access. Which of the following related exploits should the tester try first?

- A. exploit/windows/smb/psexec
- B. exploit/windows/smb/ms08_067_netapi
- C. exploit/windows/smb/ms17_010_eternalblue
- D. auxiliary/scanner/snmp/snmp_login

Answer: C

Explanation:
The ms17_010_eternalblue exploit is the most appropriate choice based on the scenario.
* Why MS17-010 EternalBlue?
* EternalBlue is a critical vulnerability in SMBv1 (port 445) affecting older versions of Windows, including Windows 7.
* The exploit can be used to execute arbitrary code remotely, providing shell access to the target system.
* Other Options:
* A (psexec): This exploit is a post-exploitation tool that requires valid credentials to execute commands remotely.
* B (ms08_067_netapi): A vulnerability targeting older Windows systems (e.g., Windows XP). It is unlikely to work on Windows 7.
* D (snmp_login): This is an auxiliary module for enumerating SNMP, not gaining shell access.
CompTIA Pentest+ References:
* Domain 2.0 (Information Gathering and Vulnerability Identification)
* Domain 3.0 (Attacks and Exploits)

NEW QUESTION # 247
A penetration tester reviews a SAST vulnerability scan report. The following vulnerability has been reported as high severity:
Source file: components.ts
Issue 2 of 12: Command injection
Severity: High
Call: .innerHTML = response
The tester inspects the source file and finds the variable response is defined as a constant and is not referred to or used in other sections of the code. Which of the following describes how the tester should classify this reported vulnerability?

- A. True positive
- B. False positive
- C. Low severity
- D. False negative

Answer: B

Explanation:
A false positive occurs when a vulnerability scan incorrectly flags a security issue that does not exist or is not exploitable in the context of the application. Here's the reasoning:
Definition of Command Injection:
Command injection vulnerabilities occur when user-controllable data is passed to an interpreter or command execution context without proper sanitization, allowing an attacker to execute arbitrary commands.
Code Analysis:
The response variable is defined as a constant (const), which implies its value is immutable during runtime.
The response is not sourced from user input nor used elsewhere, meaning there is no attack surface or exploitation pathway for an attacker to influence the content of response.

Scanner Misclassification:
Static Application Security Testing (SAST) tools may flag vulnerabilities based on patterns (e.g., .innerHTML usage) without assessing the source and flow of data, resulting in false positives.
Final Classification:
Since the response variable is static and unchangeable, the flagged issue is not exploitable. This makes it a false positive.
CompTIA Pentest+ Reference:
Domain 3.0 (Attacks and Exploits)
Domain 4.0 (Penetration Testing Tools)
OWASP Static Code Analysis Guide

NEW QUESTION # 248
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