

# 2026 Excellent PT0-003–100% Free Test Discount Voucher | Latest CompTIA PenTest+ Exam Mock Exam



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## CompTIA PT0-003 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 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.</li></ul>
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 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.</li></ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 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.</li></ul>
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 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.</li></ul>
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 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.</li></ul>

## Latest PT0-003 Mock Exam, PT0-003 Test Torrent

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### CompTIA PenTest+ Exam Sample Questions (Q241-Q246):

#### NEW QUESTION # 241

An assessor wants to run an Nmap scan as quietly as possible. Which of the following commands will give the LEAST chance of detection?

- A. nmap - "P0 192.168.0.1
- B. nmap - T0 192.168.0.1
- C. nmap - A 192.168.0.1
- D. nmap -"T3 192.168.0.1

**Answer: B**

#### NEW QUESTION # 242

A penetration tester gains initial access to a system and gets ready to perform additional reconnaissance. The tester cannot use Nmap on the system they used to gain initial access. The tester develops the following script to scan a network range:

```
$port = 80
$network = 192.168.1
$range = 1..254
$errorActionPreference = 'silentlycontinue'
$(Foreach ($r in $range)
{
$ip = "PT0-003.{1}" -F $network,$r
Write-Progress "Scanning" $ip -PercentComplete (($r/$range.Count)*100)
If(Test-Connection -BufferSize 32 -Count 1 -quiet -ComputerName $ip)
{
$socket = new-object System.Net.Sockets.TcpClient($ip, $port)
If($socket.Connected)
{
"$ip port $port is open"
$socket.Close()
}
}
else { "$ip port $port is closed" }
}
}) | Out-File C:\nefarious_location\portscan.csv
```

The tester wants to modify the current script so multiple ports can be scanned. The tester enters a comma-separated list of ports in the port variable. Which of the following should the tester do next to provide the intended outcome?

- A. Add \$p in \$port to the initial Foreach loop directly following the \$range variable.
- B. Duplicate the \$socket code block and modify \$port for each new port variable.
- C. Add a new Foreach loop directly beneath the other Foreach loop and enclose with { ... }.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

When Nmap is unavailable on a compromised host, PenTest+ expects testers to adapt by using native scripting (for example, PowerShell) to perform reconnaissance and port checks with built-in .NET classes such as System.Net.Sockets.TcpClient. To scan multiple ports, the script must iterate over two dimensions: the host range and the port list. In PowerShell, supplying a comma-separated list to a variable (for example, \$port = 80,443,445) creates an array-like collection. The correct way to use that collection is to add a nested Foreach loop inside the existing loop that iterates through IPs, so each reachable host is tested against every port

in the list.

### NEW QUESTION # 243

A penetration tester presents the following findings to stakeholders:

Control | Number of findings | Risk | Notes  
Encryption | 1 | Low | Weak algorithm noted  
Patching | 8 | Medium | Unsupported systems  
System hardening | 2 | Low | Baseline drift observed  
Secure SDLC | 10 | High | Libraries have vulnerabilities  
Password policy | 0 | Low | No exceptions noted

Based on the findings, which of the following recommendations should the tester make? (Select two).

- A. Develop a secure encryption algorithm.
- B. Deploy an asset management system.
- C. Write an SDLC policy.
- D. Patch the libraries.
- E. Obtain the latest library version.
- F. Implement an SCA tool.

**Answer: E,F**

Explanation:

Based on the findings, the focus should be on addressing vulnerabilities in libraries and ensuring their security. Here's why options D and E are correct:

\* Implement an SCA Tool:

\* SCA (Software Composition Analysis) tools are designed to analyze and manage open-source components in an application. Implementing an SCA tool would help in identifying and managing vulnerabilities in libraries, aligning with the finding of vulnerable libraries in the secure SDLC process.

\* This recommendation addresses the high-risk finding related to the Secure SDLC by providing a systematic approach to manage and mitigate vulnerabilities in software dependencies.

\* Obtain the Latest Library Version:

\* Keeping libraries up to date is a fundamental practice in maintaining the security of an application. Ensuring that the latest, most secure versions of libraries are used directly addresses the high-risk finding related to vulnerable libraries.

\* This recommendation is a direct and immediate action to mitigate the identified vulnerabilities.

Other Options Analysis:

\* Develop a Secure Encryption Algorithm: This is not practical or necessary given that the issue is with the use of a weak algorithm, not the need to develop a new one.

\* Deploy an Asset Management System: While useful, this is not directly related to the identified high-risk issue of vulnerable libraries.

\* Write an SDLC Policy: While helpful, the more immediate and effective actions involve implementing tools and processes to manage and update libraries.

References from Pentest:

\* Horizontal HTB: Demonstrates the importance of managing software dependencies and using tools to identify and mitigate vulnerabilities in libraries.

\* Writeup HTB: Highlights the need for keeping libraries updated to ensure application security and mitigate risks.

Conclusion:

Options D and E, implementing an SCA tool and obtaining the latest library version, are the most appropriate recommendations to address the high-risk finding related to vulnerable libraries in the Secure SDLC process.

### NEW QUESTION # 244

Which of the following describes the process of determining why a vulnerability scanner is not providing results?

- A. Peer review
- B. Goal reprioritization
- C. Secure distribution
- D. Root cause analysis

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Root cause analysis involves identifying the underlying reasons why a problem is occurring. In the context of a vulnerability scanner not providing results, performing a root cause analysis would help determine why the scanner is failing to deliver the expected output. Here's why option A is correct:

- \* Root Cause Analysis: This is a systematic process used to identify the fundamental reasons for a problem. It involves investigating various potential causes and pinpointing the exact issue that is preventing the vulnerability scanner from working correctly.
- \* Secure Distribution: This refers to the secure delivery and distribution of software or updates, which is not relevant to troubleshooting a vulnerability scanner.
- \* Peer Review: This involves evaluating work by others in the same field to ensure quality and accuracy, but it is not directly related to identifying why a tool is malfunctioning.
- \* Goal Reprioritization: This involves changing the priorities of goals within a project, which does not address the technical issue of the scanner not working.

References from Pentest:

- \* Horizontal HTB: Demonstrates the process of troubleshooting and identifying issues with tools and their configurations to ensure they work correctly.
- \* Writeup HTB: Emphasizes the importance of thorough analysis to understand why certain security tools may fail during an assessment.

### NEW QUESTION # 245

A penetration tester plans to conduct reconnaissance during an engagement using readily available resources. Which of the following resources would most likely identify hardware and software being utilized by the client?

- A. Protocol scanning
- B. Cached pages
- C. Job boards
- D. Cryptographic flaws

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

To conduct reconnaissance and identify hardware and software used by a client, job boards are an effective resource. Companies often list the technologies they use in job postings to attract qualified candidates. These listings can provide valuable insights into the specific hardware and software platforms the client is utilizing.

\* Reconnaissance:

- \* This is the first phase in penetration testing, involving gathering as much information as possible about the target.
- \* Reconnaissance can be divided into two types: passive and active. Job boards fall under passive reconnaissance, where the tester gathers information without directly interacting with the target systems.

\* Job Boards:

- \* Job postings often include detailed descriptions of the technologies and tools used within the company.
- \* For example, a job posting for a network administrator might list specific brands of hardware (like Cisco routers) or software (like VMware).

\* Examples of Job Boards:

- \* Websites like LinkedIn, Indeed, Glassdoor, and company career pages can be used to find relevant job postings.
- \* These postings might mention operating systems (Windows, Linux), development frameworks (Spring, .NET), databases (Oracle, MySQL), and more.

Pentest References:

- \* OSINT (Open Source Intelligence): Using publicly available sources to gather information about a target.
- \* Job boards are a key source of OSINT, providing indirect access to the internal technologies of a company.
- \* This information can be used to tailor subsequent phases of the penetration test, such as vulnerability scanning and exploitation, to the specific technologies identified.

By examining job boards, a penetration tester can gain insights into the hardware and software environments of the target, making this a valuable reconnaissance tool.

### NEW QUESTION # 246

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