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## CompTIA PenTest+ Exam Sample Questions (Q33-Q38):

### NEW QUESTION # 33

Given the following code:

Which of the following data structures is systems?

- A. A tree
- **B. A dictionary**
- C. An array
- D. A tuple

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

A dictionary is a data structure in Python that stores key-value pairs, where each key is associated with a value. A dictionary is created by enclosing the key-value pairs in curly braces and separating them by commas. A dictionary can be accessed by using the keys as indexes or by using methods such as `keys()`, `values()`, or `items()`. In the code, `systems` is a dictionary that has four key-value pairs, each representing an IP address and its corresponding operating system. A tuple is a data structure in Python that stores an ordered sequence of immutable values, enclosed in parentheses and separated by commas. A tree is a data structure that consists of nodes connected by edges, forming a hierarchical structure with a root node and leaf nodes.

An array is a data structure that stores a collection of elements of the same type in a contiguous memory location.

#### NEW QUESTION # 34

Which of the following is most important to include in the final report of a static application-security test that was written with a team of application developers as the intended audience?

- A. Quantitative impact assessments given a successful software compromise
- B. Bill of materials including supplies, subcontracts, and costs incurred during assessment
- C. Executive summary of the penetration-testing methods used
- D. Code context for instances of unsafe typecasting operations

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

A static application-security test (SAST) is a type of software testing that analyzes the source code, bytecode or binary code of an application for potential vulnerabilities, such as injection flaws, cross-site scripting, buffer overflows and insecure data handling. A SAST report should provide the application developers with detailed information about the location, severity and impact of the identified vulnerabilities, as well as recommendations for remediation. One of the most important elements to include in a SAST report is the code context for each vulnerability, which shows the relevant code snippets where the issue occurs, as well as the data flow and control flow paths that lead to the vulnerability. This helps the developers understand the root cause of the problem and how to fix it. Code context is especially important for instances of unsafe typecasting operations, which are a common source of security weaknesses in applications. Typecasting is the process of converting one data type to another, such as from an integer to a string. Unsafe typecasting occurs when the conversion is done without proper validation or sanitization, which can lead to unexpected behavior, memory corruption, data loss or code execution. For example, in C/C++, casting a pointer to an incompatible type can result in undefined behavior or buffer overflows. Therefore, a SAST report should include the code context for instances of unsafe typecasting operations, so that the developers can review and correct them. References:

\*The Official CompTIA PenTest+ Study Guide (Exam PT0-002), Chapter 6: Analyzing and Reporting Pen Test Results, page 329-330.

\*Static Application Security Testing (SAST) | GitLab<sup>1</sup>

\*What Is Static Application Security Testing (SAST)?<sup>2</sup>

\*APPLICATION SECURITY TESTING REPORT 2020 - Code Intelligence<sup>3</sup>

\*On the combination of static analysis for software security assessment ...<sup>4</sup>

#### NEW QUESTION # 35

A penetration tester performs several Nmap scans against the web application for a client.

INSTRUCTIONS

Click on the WAF and servers to review the results of the Nmap scans. Then click on each tab to select the appropriate vulnerability and remediation options.

If at any time you would like to bring back the initial state of the simulation, please click the Reset All button.



**Answer:**

Explanation:

See the explanation part for detailed solution.

Explanation:

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A screenshot of a computer screen Description automatically generated

Most likely vulnerability: Perform a SSRF attack against `App01.example.com` from `CDN.example.com`.

The scenario suggests that the CDN network (with a WAF) can be used to perform a Server-Side Request Forgery (SSRF) attack. Since the penetration tester has the pentester workstation interacting through the CDN /WAF and the production network is behind it, the most plausible attack vector is to exploit SSRF to interact with the internal services like App01.example.com.

Two best remediation options:

Restrict direct communications to App01.example.com to only approved components.

Require an additional authentication header value between CDN.example.com and App01.example.com.

Restrict direct communications to App01.example.com to only approved components: This limits the exposure of the application server by ensuring that only specified, trusted entities can communicate with it.

Require an additional authentication header value between CDN.example.com and App01.example.com:

Adding an authentication layer between the CDN and the app server helps ensure that requests are legitimate and originate from trusted sources, mitigating SSRF and other indirect attack vectors.

Nmap Scan Observations:

CDN/WAF shows open ports for HTTP and HTTPS but filtered for MySQL, indicating it acts as a filtering layer.

App Server has open ports for HTTP, HTTPS, and filtered for MySQL.

DB Server has all ports filtered, typical for a database server that should not be directly accessible.

These findings align with the SSRF vulnerability and the appropriate remediation steps to enhance the security of internal communications.

### NEW QUESTION # 36

During a penetration test, you gain access to a system with a limited user interface. This machine appears to have access to an isolated network that you would like to port scan.

INSTRUCTIONS

Analyze the code segments to determine which sections are needed to complete a port scanning script.

Drag the appropriate elements into the correct locations to complete the script.

If at any time you would like to bring back the initial state of the simulation, please click the Reset All button.

**Answer:**

Explanation:

Explanation:

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An orange screen with white text Description automatically generated

### NEW QUESTION # 37

After performing a web penetration test, a security consultant is ranking the findings by criticality. Which of the following standards or methodologies would be best for the consultant to use for reference?

- A. OWASP
- B. NIST
- C. PTES
- D. MITRE ATT&CK

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

After performing a web penetration test, using the OWASP (Open Web Application Security Project) standards or methodologies would be the best choice for ranking the findings by criticality. OWASP is renowned for its comprehensive documentation and guidelines on web application security, including the well-known OWASP Top 10 list, which outlines the ten most critical web application security risks. This makes it an ideal reference for categorizing and prioritizing vulnerabilities discovered during a web penetration test.

While MITRE ATT&CK, PTES (Penetration Testing Execution Standard), and NIST (National Institute of Standards and Technology) provide valuable frameworks and methodologies for cybersecurity, OWASP's focus on web applications specifically makes it the most suitable for this context.

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