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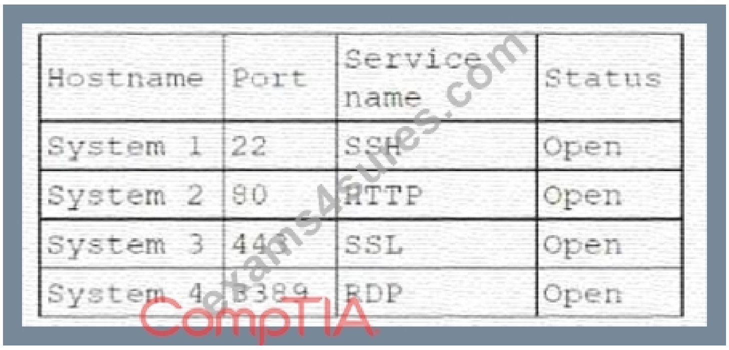
CompTIA PenTest+ Exam Sample Questions (Q207-Q212):

NEW QUESTION # 207
During a penetration test, the tester identifies several unused services that are listening on all targeted internal laptops. Which of the following technical controls should the tester recommend to reduce the risk of compromise?



Hostname	Port	Service name	Status
System 1	22	SSH	Open
System 2	80	HTTP	Open
System 3	443	SSL	Open
System 4	3389	RDP	Open

- A. Multifactor authentication
- B. Patch management
- C. System hardening
- D. Network segmentation

Answer: C

Explanation:
When a penetration tester identifies several unused services listening on targeted internal laptops, the most appropriate recommendation to reduce the risk of compromise is system hardening. Here's why:
* System Hardening:
* Purpose: System hardening involves securing systems by reducing their surface of vulnerability.
This includes disabling unnecessary services, applying security patches, and configuring systems securely.
* Impact: By disabling unused services, the attack surface is minimized, reducing the risk of these services being exploited by attackers.
* Comparison with Other Controls:
* Multifactor Authentication (A): While useful for securing authentication, it does not address the issue of unused services running on the system.
* Patch Management (B): Important for addressing known vulnerabilities but not specifically related to disabling unused services.
* Network Segmentation (D): Helps in containing breaches but does not directly address the issue of unnecessary services.
System hardening is the most direct control for reducing the risk posed by unused services, making it the best recommendation.

NEW QUESTION # 208

A penetration tester wants to send a specific network packet with custom flags and sequence numbers to a vulnerable target. Which of the following should the tester use?

- A. Scapy
- B. Bluecrack
- C. tcpdump
- D. tcprelay

Answer: A

Explanation:
Scapy is a powerful interactive Python-based packet manipulation tool used by penetration testers to create, modify, send, and analyze custom packets. It supports many protocols and allows you to set TCP flags, sequence numbers, and more.
* tcprelay is used to redirect TCP traffic, not to craft packets.
* Bluecrack is used for cracking Bluetooth encryption, irrelevant in this context.
* tcpdump is a packet capture tool, not suitable for crafting or injecting packets.

NEW QUESTION # 209

A penetration tester is conducting reconnaissance on a target network. The tester runs the following Nmap command: nmap -sv -sT -p - 192.168.1.0/24. Which of the following describes the most likely purpose of this scan?

- A. User enumeration
- B. OS fingerprinting
- C. Attack path mapping

- D. Service discovery

Answer: D

Explanation:
The Nmap command nmap -sv -sT -p- 192.168.1.0/24 is designed to discover services on a network. Here is a breakdown of the command and its purpose:
* Command Breakdown:
* nmap: The network scanning tool.
* -sV: Enables service version detection. This option tells Nmap to determine the version of the services running on open ports.
* -sT: Performs a TCP connect scan. This is a more reliable method of scanning as it completes the TCP handshake but can be easily detected by firewalls and intrusion detection systems.
* -p-: Scans all 65535 ports. This ensures a comprehensive scan of all possible TCP ports.
* 192.168.1.0/24: Specifies the target network range (subnet) to be scanned.
* Purpose of the Scan:
* Service Discovery : The primary purpose of this scan is to discover which services are running on the network's hosts and determine their versions. This information is crucial for identifying potential vulnerabilities and understanding the network's exposure.

NEW QUESTION # 210
As part of a security audit, a penetration tester finds an internal application that accepts unexpected user inputs, leading to the execution of arbitrary commands. Which of the following techniques would the penetration tester most likely use to access the sensitive data?

- A. Logic bomb
- B. Cross-site scripting
- C. SQL injection
- D. Brute-force attack

Answer: C

Explanation:
SQL injection (SQLi) is a technique that allows attackers to manipulate SQL queries to execute arbitrary commands on a database. It is one of the most common and effective methods for accessing sensitive data in internal applications that accept unexpected user inputs. Here's why option B is the most likely technique:
Arbitrary Command Execution: The question specifies that the internal application accepts unexpected user inputs leading to arbitrary command execution. SQL injection fits this description as it exploits vulnerabilities in the application's input handling to execute unintended SQL commands on the database.
Data Access: SQL injection can be used to extract sensitive data from the database, modify or delete records, and perform administrative operations on the database server. This makes it a powerful technique for accessing sensitive information.
Common Vulnerability: SQL injection is a well-known and frequently exploited vulnerability in web applications, making it a likely technique that a penetration tester would use to exploit input handling issues in an internal application.
Reference from Pentest:
Luke HTB: This write-up demonstrates how SQL injection was used to exploit an internal application and access sensitive data. It highlights the process of identifying and leveraging SQL injection vulnerabilities to achieve data extraction.
Writeup HTB: Describes how SQL injection was utilized to gain access to user credentials and further exploit the application. This example aligns with the scenario of using SQL injection to execute arbitrary commands and access sensitive data.
Conclusion:
Given the nature of the vulnerability described (accepting unexpected user inputs leading to arbitrary command execution), SQL injection is the most appropriate and likely technique that the penetration tester would use to access sensitive data. This method directly targets the input handling mechanism to manipulate SQL queries, making it the best choice.

NEW QUESTION # 211
In a file stored in an unprotected source code repository, a penetration tester discovers the following line of code:
sshpass -p donotchange ssh admin@192.168.6.14
Which of the following should the tester attempt to do next to take advantage of this information? (Select two).

- A. Use an external exploit through Metasploit to compromise host 192.168.6.14.
- B. Use Nmap to identify all the SSH systems active on the network.
- C. Investigate to find whether other files containing embedded passwords are in the code repository.

- D. Run a password-spraying attack with Hydra against all the SSH servers.
- E. Confirm whether the server 192.168.6.14 is up by sending ICMP probes.
- F. Take a screen capture of the source code repository for documentation purposes.

Answer: C,F

Explanation:
When a penetration tester discovers hard-coded credentials in a file within an unprotected source code repository, the next steps should focus on documentation and further investigation to identify additional security issues.
Explanation:
* Taking a Screen Capture (Option B):
* Documentation: It is essential to document the finding for the final report. A screen capture provides concrete evidence of the discovered hard-coded credentials.
* Audit Trail: This ensures that there is a record of the vulnerability and can be used to communicate the issue to stakeholders, such as the development team or the client.
* Investigating for Other Embedded Passwords (Option C):
* Thorough Search: Finding one hard-coded password suggests there might be others. A thorough investigation can reveal additional credentials, which could further compromise the security of the system.
* Automation Tools: Tools like truffleHog, git-secrets, and grep can be used to scan the repository for other instances of hard-coded secrets.
Pentest References:
* Initial Discovery: Discovering hard-coded credentials often occurs during source code review or automated scanning of repositories.
* Documentation: Keeping detailed records of all findings is a critical part of the penetration testing process. This ensures that all discovered vulnerabilities are reported accurately and comprehensively.
* Further Investigation: After finding a hard-coded credential, it is best practice to look for other security issues within the same repository. This might include other credentials, API keys, or sensitive information.
Steps to Perform:
* Take a Screen Capture:
* Use a screenshot tool to capture the evidence of the hard-coded credentials. Ensure the capture includes the context, such as the file path and relevant code lines.
* Investigate Further:
* Use tools and manual inspection to search for other embedded passwords.
* Commands such as grep can be helpful:

```
grep -r 'password' /path/to/repository
```

* Tools like truffleHog can search for high entropy strings indicative of secrets:

```
trufflehog --regex --entropy=True /path/to/repository
```

By documenting the finding and investigating further, the penetration tester ensures a comprehensive assessment of the repository, identifying and mitigating potential security risks effectively.

NEW QUESTION # 212

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