Online Engine PT0-003 Real Exam Questions

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CompTIA PT0-003 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 2	• 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 3	• 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 4	• 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 5	• 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.

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CompTIA PenTest+ Exam Sample Questions (Q55-Q60):

NEW QUESTION # 55
A penetration tester needs to evaluate the order in which the next systems will be selected for testing. Given the following output:
Hostname | IP address | CVSS 2.0 | EPSS
hrdatabase | 192.168.20.55 | 9.9 | 0.50
financesite | 192.168.15.99 | 8.0 | 0.01
legaldatabase | 192.168.10.2 | 8.2 | 0.60
fileserver | 192.168.125.7 | 7.6 | 0.90
Which of the following targets should the tester select next?

- A. legaldatabase
- B. financesite
- C. fileserver
- D. hrdatabase

Answer: C

Explanation:
Given the output, the penetration tester should select the fileserver as the next target for testing, considering both CVSS and EPSS scores.
* CVSS (Common Vulnerability Scoring System):
* Purpose: CVSS provides a numerical score to represent the severity of vulnerabilities, helping to prioritize remediation efforts.
* Higher Scores: Indicate more severe vulnerabilities.
* EPSS (Exploit Prediction Scoring System):
* Purpose: EPSS estimates the likelihood that a vulnerability will be exploited in the wild within the next 30 days.
* Higher Scores: Indicate a higher likelihood of exploitation.
* Evaluation:
* hrdatabase: CVSS = 9.9, EPSS = 0.50
* financesite: CVSS = 8.0, EPSS = 0.01
* legaldatabase: CVSS = 8.2, EPSS = 0.60
* fileserver: CVSS = 7.6, EPSS = 0.90
* The fileserver has the highest EPSS score, indicating a high likelihood of exploitation, despite having a slightly lower CVSS score compared to hrdatabase and legaldatabase.
Pentest References:
* Prioritization: Balancing between severity (CVSS) and exploitability (EPSS) is crucial for effective vulnerability management.
* Risk Assessment: Evaluating both the impact and the likelihood of exploitation helps in making informed decisions about testing priorities.
By selecting the fileserver, which has a high EPSS score, the penetration tester focuses on a target that is more likely to be exploited,

thereby addressing the most immediate risk.

NEW QUESTION # 56
A penetration tester writes the following script to enumerate a /24 network:
1 #!/bin/bash
2 for i in {1..254}
3 ping -c1 192.168.1.$i
4 done
The tester executes the script, but it fails with the following error:
-bash: syntax error near unexpected token 'ping'
Which of the following should the tester do to fix the error?

- A. Replace bash with zsh
- B. Replace {1..254} with $(seq 1 254)
- C. Add do after line 2
- D. Replace $i with ${i}

Answer: B

Explanation:
The missing do keyword is the reason for the syntax error. Bash for loops must include a do statement before executing commands within the loop.
Corrected script:
#!/bin/bash
for i in {1..254}; do
ping -c1 192.168.1.$i
done
From the CompTIA PenTest+ PT0-003 Official Study Guide (Chapter 4 - Scanning and Enumeration):
"In Bash scripting, control structures like for-loops require correct syntax, including the 'do' keyword for loop logic to execute properly."

NEW QUESTION # 57
Which of the following tools would be BEST suited to perform a manual web application security assessment? (Choose two.)

- A. Hydra
- B. BeEF
- C. Nessus
- D. OWASP ZAP
- E. Burp Suite
- F. Nmap

Answer: D,E

NEW QUESTION # 58
A penetration tester gains initial access to a target system by exploiting a recent RCE vulnerability. The patch for the vulnerability will be deployed at the end of the week. Which of the following utilities would allow the tester to reenter the system remotely after the patch has been deployed? (Select two).

- A. cmd.exe
- B. chgusr.exe
- C. sc.exe
- D. schtasks.exe
- E. rundll.exe
- F. netsh.exe

Answer: C,D

Explanation:

To reenter the system remotely after the patch for the recently exploited RCE vulnerability has been deployed, the penetration tester can use schtasks.exe and sc.exe.
schtasks.exe:
Purpose: Used to create, delete, and manage scheduled tasks on Windows systems.
Persistence: By creating a scheduled task, the tester can ensure a script or program runs at a specified time, providing a persistent backdoor.

NEW QUESTION # 59
During the reconnaissance phase, a penetration tester obtains the following output:
Reply from 192.168.1.23: bytes=32 time<54ms TTL=128
Reply from 192.168.1.23: bytes=32 time<53ms TTL=128
Reply from 192.168.1.23: bytes=32 time<60ms TTL=128
Reply from 192.168.1.23: bytes=32 time<51ms TTL=128
Which of the following operating systems is MOST likely installed on the host?

- A. NetBSD
- B. Windows
- C. macOS
- D. Linux

Answer: B

Explanation:
The output shows the result of a ping command, which sends packets to a host and receives replies. The ping command can be used to determine if a host is alive and reachable on the network. One of the information that the ping command displays is the Time to Live (TTL) value, which indicates how many hops a packet can travel before it is discarded. The TTL value can also be used to guess the operating system of the host, as different operating systems have different default TTL values. In this case, the TTL value is 128, which is the default value for Windows operating systems. Linux and macOS have a default TTL value of 64, while NetBSD has a default TTL value of 255.

NEW QUESTION # 60
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