

# Quiz CompTIA - Authoritative PT0-003 - CompTIA PenTest+ Exam Passguide



BTW, DOWNLOAD part of ITCertMagic PT0-003 dumps from Cloud Storage: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1QJ6PEAcQMd-EvVAAXJmjTdgseRNRAGVO>

Our PT0-003 study materials are famous for instant download, and if you want to start practicing as quickly as possible, you can have a try. After purchasing PT0-003 exam dumps, you will receive the downloading link and password within ten minutes, and if you don't receive, just contact us. In addition, PT0-003 Exam Dumps are high-quality, and they can ensure you pass the exam just one time. We also pass guarantee and money back guarantee if you fail to pass the exam, and money will be returned to your payment account.

These CompTIA PT0-003 exam practice questions will greatly help you to prepare well for the final PT0-003 certification exam. CompTIA PT0-003 exam preparation and boost your confidence to pass the PT0-003 Exam. All CompTIA PT0-003 exam practice test questions contain the real and updated CompTIA PT0-003 exam practice test questions.

**>> PT0-003 Passguide <<**

## PT0-003 Vce File, Valid PT0-003 Test Blueprint

The language of our PT0-003 study torrent is easy to be understood and the content has simplified the important information. Our product boosts the function to simulate the exam, the timing function and the self-learning and the self-assessment functions to make the learners master the PT0-003 guide torrent easily and in a convenient way. Based on the plenty advantages of our product, you have little possibility to fail in the exam. We guarantee to you that we provide the best PT0-003 study torrent to you and you can pass the exam with high possibility and also guarantee to you that if you fail in the exam unfortunately we will provide the fast and

simple refund procedures.

## CompTIA PT0-003 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 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.</li></ul>
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 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.</li></ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 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.</li></ul>
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 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.</li></ul>
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 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.</li></ul>

## CompTIA PenTest+ Exam Sample Questions (Q232-Q237):

### NEW QUESTION # 232

A penetration tester is evaluating a SCADA system. The tester receives local access to a workstation that is running a single application. While navigating through the application, the tester opens a terminal window and gains access to the underlying operating system. Which of the following attacks is the tester performing?

- A. Process hollowing
- B. Arbitrary code execution
- C. Kiosk escape
- D. Library injection

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

A kiosk escape involves breaking out of a restricted environment, such as a kiosk or a single application interface, to access the underlying operating system. Here's why option A is correct:

\* Kiosk Escape: This attack targets environments where user access is intentionally limited, such as a kiosk or a dedicated application. The goal is to break out of these restrictions and gain access to the full operating system.

\* Arbitrary Code Execution: This involves running unauthorized code on the system, but the scenario described is more about escaping a restricted environment.

\* Process Hollowing: This technique involves injecting code into a legitimate process, making it appear benign while executing malicious activities.

\* Library Injection: This involves injecting malicious code into a running process by loading a malicious library, which is not the focus in this scenario.

References from Pentest:

\* Forge HTB: Demonstrates techniques to escape restricted environments and gain broader access to the system.

\* Horizontall HTB: Shows methods to break out of limited access environments, aligning with the concept of kiosk escape.

Conclusion:

Option A, Kiosk escape, accurately describes the type of attack where a tester breaks out of a restricted environment to access the underlying operating system.

### NEW QUESTION # 233

During a penetration test, the tester uses a vulnerability scanner to collect information about any possible vulnerabilities that could be used to compromise the network. The tester receives the results and then executes the following command:

```
snmpwalk -v 2c -c public 192.168.1.23
```

Which of the following is the tester trying to do based on the command they used?

- A. Bypass defensive systems to collect more information.
- B. Use an automation tool to perform the attacks.
- C. Script exploits to gain access to the systems and host.
- D. Validate the results and remove false positives.

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

The command `snmpwalk -v 2c -c public 192.168.1.23` is used to query SNMP (Simple Network Management Protocol) data from a device.

SNMP Enumeration:

Function: `snmpwalk` is used to retrieve a large amount of information from the target device using SNMP.

Version: `-v 2c` specifies the SNMP version.

Community String: `-c public` specifies the community string, which is essentially a password for SNMP queries.

Purpose of the Command:

Validate Results: The tester uses SNMP to gather detailed information about the network devices to confirm the findings of the vulnerability scanner and remove any false positives.

Detailed Information: SNMP can provide detailed information about device configurations, network interfaces, and other settings that can validate the scanner's results.

### NEW QUESTION # 234

A tester runs an Nmap scan against a Windows server and receives the following results:

Nmap scan report for win\_dns.local (10.0.0.5)

Host is up (0.014s latency)

Port State Service

53/tcp open domain

161/tcp open snmp

445/tcp open smb-ds

3389/tcp open rdp

Which of the following TCP ports should be prioritized for using hash-based relays?

- A. 0
- B. 1
- C. 2
- D. 3

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Port 445 is used for SMB (Server Message Block) services, which are commonly targeted for hash-based relay attacks like NTLM relay attacks.

Understanding Hash-Based Relays:

NTLM Relay Attack: An attacker intercepts and relays NTLM authentication requests to another service, effectively performing authentication on behalf of the victim.

SMB Protocol: Port 445 is used for SMB/CIFS traffic, which supports NTLM authentication.

Prioritizing Port 445:

Vulnerability: SMB is often targeted because it frequently supports NTLM authentication, making it susceptible to relay attacks.

Tools: Tools like Responder and NTLMRelayX are commonly used to capture and relay NTLM hashes over SMB.

Execution:

Capture Hash: Use a tool like Responder to capture NTLM hashes.

Relay Hash: Use a tool like NTLMRelayX to relay the captured hash to another service on port 445.

References from Pentesting Literature:

Penetration testing guides frequently discuss targeting SMB (port 445) for hash-based relay attacks.

HTB write-ups often include examples of NTLM relay attacks using port 445.

Step-by-Step ExplanationReferences:

Penetration Testing - A Hands-on Introduction to Hacking

HTB Official Writeups

### NEW QUESTION # 235

An Nmap network scan has found five open ports with identified services. Which of the following tools should a penetration tester use NEXT to determine if any vulnerabilities with associated exploits exist on the open ports?

- A. OWASP ZAP
- **B. OpenVAS**
- C. Burp Suite
- D. Drozer

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

OpenVAS is a full-featured vulnerability scanner.

OWASP ZAP = Burp Suite

Drozer (Android) = drozer allows you to search for security vulnerabilities in apps and devices by assuming the role of an app and interacting with the Dalvik VM, other apps' IPC endpoints and the underlying OS.

Reference:

<https://pentest-tools.com/network-vulnerability-scanning/network-security-scanner-online-openvas>

### NEW QUESTION # 236

During an external penetration test, a tester receives the following output from a tool:

test.comptia.org

info.comptia.org

vpn.comptia.org

exam.comptia.org

Which of the following commands did the tester most likely run to get these results?

- A. `nmap -Pn -sV -vv -A comptia.org`
- B. `nslookup -type=SOA comptia.org`
- C. `shodan host comptia.org`
- **D. `amass enum -passive -d comptia.org`**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

The tool and command provided by option B are used to perform passive DNS enumeration, which can uncover subdomains associated with a domain. Here's why option B is correct:

`amass enum -passive -d comptia.org`: This command uses the Amass tool to perform passive DNS enumeration, effectively identifying subdomains of the target domain. The output provided (subdomains) matches what this tool and command would produce.

`nslookup -type=SOA comptia.org`: This command retrieves the Start of Authority (SOA) record, which does not list subdomains.

`nmap -Pn -sV -vv -A comptia.org`: This Nmap command performs service detection and aggressive scanning but does not enumerate subdomains.

`shodan host comptia.org`: Shodan is an internet search engine for connected devices, but it does not perform DNS enumeration to list subdomains.

Reference from Pentest:

Writeup HTB: Demonstrates the use of DNS enumeration tools like Amass to uncover subdomains during external assessments.

Horizontal HTB: Highlights the effectiveness of passive DNS enumeration in identifying subdomains and associated information.

• • • • •

**PT0-003 Vce File:** <https://www.itcertmagic.com/CompTIA/real-PT0-003-exam-prep-dumps.html>

- DOWNLOAD the newest ITCertMagic PT0-003 PDF dumps from Cloud Storage for free: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1QJ6PEAcQMd-EvVAAXJmjTdgseRNRAGVO>