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## Prominent Features of CompTIA PT0-003 Practice Test Questions

This format of our PT0-003 product is easiest to use due to its compatibility with web-browsers. This handy feature makes it your go-to online platform to evaluate your preparation. Conceptual and tough PT0-003 questions will prompt on your screen which will test your true concepts. CompTIA Certification Exams Questions taken from past papers will also be given to give you a brief idea of the actual difficulty level of the CompTIA PenTest+ Exam (PT0-003) exam. Its large question bank prepares you to ace your exam with ease and it will also help you to pinpoint your mistakes and weaknesses and work on them.

## CompTIA PenTest+ Exam Sample Questions (Q264-Q269):

### NEW QUESTION # 264

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.

[illegible]

```
def port_scan(ip, ports):  
  
    #!/usr/bin/perl  
  
    ports = [21,22]  
  
    for ip in sys.argv[1]:  
        try:  
            s = socket((ip, ports))  
            print("%s: %s - OPEN" % (ip, ports))  
        except socket.timeout:  
            print("%s: %s - TIMEOUT" % (ip, ports))  
        except socket.error as e:  
            print("%s: %s - CLOSED" % (ip, ports))  
        finally:  
            s.close()
```

Answer:

Explanation:

Drag and Drop Options

```
def port_scan(ip, ports):  
    try:  
        s = socket((ip, ports))  
        print("%s: %s - OPEN" % (ip, ports))  
    except socket.timeout:  
        print("%s: %s - TIMEOUT" % (ip, ports))  
    except socket.error as e:  
        print("%s: %s - CLOSED" % (ip, ports))  
    finally:  
        s.close()
```

exec = sh(sh(sys.argv[1], PORTS))

port\_scan(sys.argv[1], ports)

Immutables

```
#!/usr/bin/python  
  
import socket  
import sys  
  
ports = [21,22]  
  
def port_scan(ip, ports):  
    s = socket.socket(socket.AF_INET, socket.SOCK_STREAM)  
    s.settimeout(2.0)  
  
    for port in ports:  
        try:  
            s.connect((ip, port))  
            print("%s: %s - OPEN" % (ip, port))  
        except socket.timeout:  
            print("%s: %s - TIMEOUT" % (ip, port))
```

```
for port in ports:
    try:
        s.connect((ip, port))
        print("%s:%s - OPEN" % (ip, port))

    except socket.timeout:
        print("%s:%s - TIMEOUT" % (ip, port))

    except socket.error as e:
        print("%s:%s - CLOSED" % (ip, port))

    finally:
        s.close()
```

```
ports = 21 ports = 221
```

```
#!/usr/bin/python
```

```
ports = [21,221]
```

```
#!/usr/bin/ruby
```

```
run_scan(sys.argv[1],ports)
```

```
except socket.error as e:
    print("%s:%s - CLOSED" % (ip, port))

    finally:
        s.close()
```

```
if __name__ == '__main__':
    if len(sys.argv) < 2:
        print('Execution requires a target IP address. Exiting...')
        exit(1)
    else:
```

```
run_scan(sys.argv[1],ports)
```

```
#!/usr/bin/bash

export SPORTS = 21,22

for IPOR in $SPORTS:
    try:
        s.connect((ip, port))
        print("task - OPEN" % (ip, port))
    except socket.timeout:
        print("%s-%s - TIMEOUT" % (ip, port))
    except socket.error as e:
        print("%s-%s - CLOSED" % (ip, port))
    finally:
        s.close()
```

Explanation:

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A screen shot of a computer Description automatically generated

```
import socket
import sys

ports = [21,22]

def port_scan(ip, ports):
    s = socket.socket(socket.AF_INET, socket.SOCK_STREAM)
    s.settimeout(2.0)
```

A computer screen with white text Description automatically generated

```
    for port in ports:
        try:
            s.connect((ip, port))
            print("%s:%s - OPEN" % (ip, port))

        except socket.timeout:
            print("%s:%s - TIMEOUT" % (ip, port))

        except socket.error as e:
            print("%s:%s - CLOSED" % (ip, port))

        finally:
            s.close()

if __name__ == '__main__':
    if len(sys.argv) < 2:
        print('Execution requires a target IP address. Exiting...')
        exit(1)
    else:
```

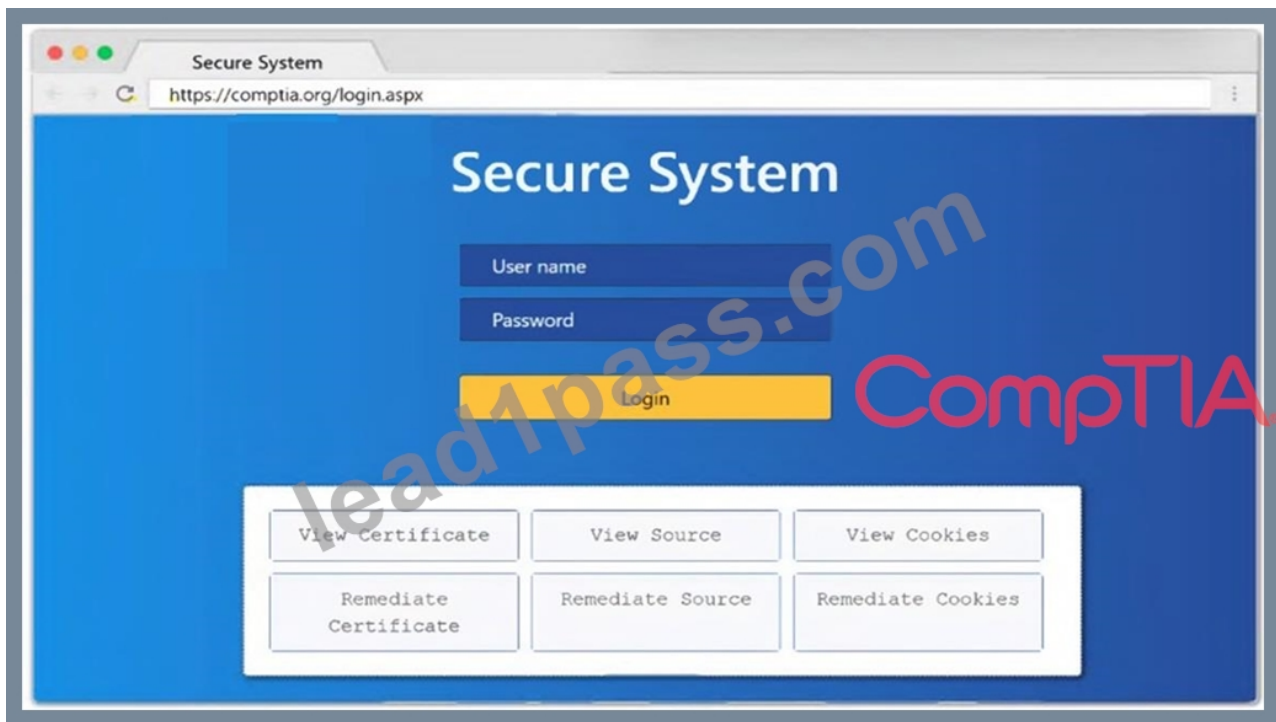
An orange screen with white text Description automatically generated

```
port_scan(sys.argv[1], ports)
```

## NEW QUESTION # 265

### SIMULATION

Using the output, identify potential attack vectors that should be further investigated.



**Answer:**

Explanation:

See explanation below.

Explanation:

1: Null session enumeration

Weak SMB file permissions

Fragmentation attack

2: nmap

-sV

-p 1-1023

192.168.2.2

3: #!/usr/bin/python

export \$PORTS = 21,22

for \$PORT in \$PORTS:

try:

s.connect((ip, port))

print("%s:%s - OPEN" % (ip, port))

except socket.timeout

print("%s:%s - TIMEOUT" % (ip, port))

except socket.error as e:

print("%s:%s - CLOSED" % (ip, port))

finally

s.close()

port\_scan(sys.argv[1], ports)

**NEW QUESTION # 266**

A penetration tester opened a reverse shell on a Linux web server and successfully escalated privileges to root. During the engagement, the tester noticed that another user logged in frequently as root to perform work tasks. To avoid disrupting this user's work, which of the following is the BEST option for the penetration tester to maintain root-level persistence on this server during the test?

- A. Upgrade the reverse shell to a true TTY terminal.
- B. Add a new user with ID 0 to the `/etc/passwd` file.
- C. Change the password of the root user and revert after the test.
- D. Add a web shell to the root of the website.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

The best option for the penetration tester to maintain root-level persistence on this server during the test is to add a new user with ID 0 to the /etc/passwd file. This will allow the penetration tester to use the same user account as the other user, but with root privileges, meaning that it won't disrupt the other user's work. This can be done by adding a new line with the username and the numerical user ID 0 to the /etc/passwd file. For example, if the username for the other user is "johndoe", the line to add would be "johndoe:x:0:0:John Doe:/root:/bin/bash". After the user is added, the penetration tester can use the "su" command to switch to the new user and gain root privileges.

#### NEW QUESTION # 267

Which of the following tools would be best suited to perform a cloud security assessment?

- A. ZAP
- **B. Scout Suite**
- C. Nmap
- D. Nessus
- E. OpenVAS

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

The tool that would be best suited to perform a cloud security assessment is Scout Suite, which is an open-source multi-cloud security auditing tool that can evaluate the security posture of cloud environments, such as AWS, Azure, GCP, or Alibaba Cloud. Scout Suite can collect configuration data from cloud providers using APIs and assess them against security best practices or benchmarks, such as CIS Foundations. Scout Suite can generate reports that highlight security issues, risks, or gaps in the cloud environment, and provide recommendations for remediation or improvement. The other options are not tools that are specifically designed for cloud security assessment. OpenVAS is an open-source vulnerability scanner that can scan hosts and networks for vulnerabilities and generate reports with findings and recommendations. Nmap is an open-source network scanner and enumerator that can scan hosts and networks for ports, services, versions, OS, or other information<sup>1</sup>. ZAP is an open-source web application scanner and proxy that can scan web applications for vulnerabilities and perform attacks such as SQL injection or XSS. Nessus is a commercial vulnerability scanner that can scan hosts and networks for vulnerabilities and generate reports with findings and recommendations.

#### NEW QUESTION # 268

A penetration tester finds that an application responds with the contents of the /etc/passwd file when the following payload is sent:

```
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<!DOCTYPE data [ <!ENTITY foo SYSTEM "file:///etc/passwd"> ]>
<test>&foo;</test>
```

Which of the following should the tester recommend in the report to best prevent this type of vulnerability?

- **A. Disable the use of external entities**
- B. Ensure the requests application access logs are reviewed frequently
- C. Drop all excessive file permissions with chmod o-rwx
- D. Implement a WAF to filter all incoming requests

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

This is an XML External Entity (XXE) attack, which occurs when an application processes XML input that allows external entity references. The best mitigation is to disable external entities in the XML parser.

\* Option A (Change file permissions) #: Changing file permissions does not fix the root cause, as the vulnerability is in XML processing.

\* Option B (Review logs) #: Logs help with detection, but do not prevent XXE attacks.

\* Option C (Disable external entities) #: Correct.

\* Disabling external entity resolution in the XML parser prevents XXE attacks.

\* Option D (WAF) #: A WAF can help block attacks, but disabling external entities is the best solution.

# Reference: CompTIA PenTest+ PT0-003 Official Guide - Web Application Attacks (XXE)

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