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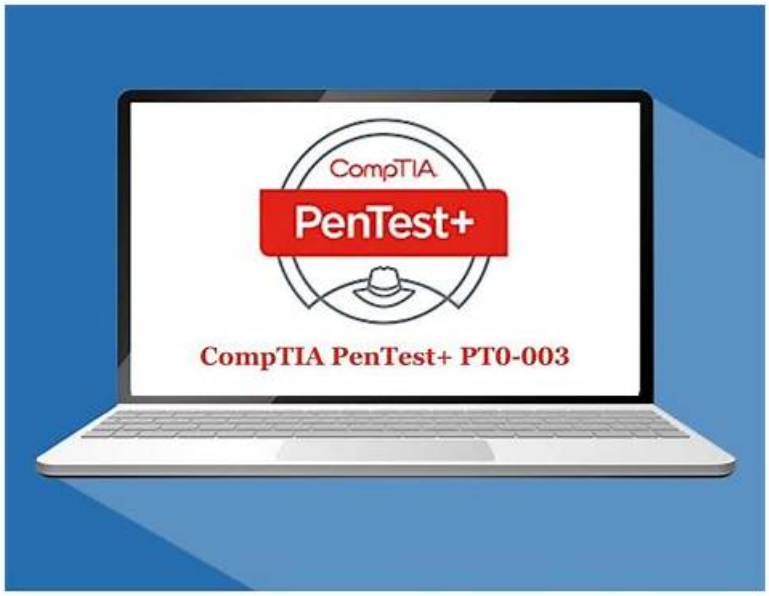

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CompTIA PT0-003 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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.
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	• 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 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	• 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.

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CompTIA PenTest+ Exam Sample Questions (Q20-Q25):

NEW QUESTION # 20
A penetration tester is conducting a wireless security assessment for a client with 2.4GHz and 5GHz access points. The tester places a wireless USB dongle in the laptop to start capturing WPA2 handshakes. Which of the following steps should the tester take next?

- A. Run KARMA to break the password.
- B. Use Kismet to automatically place the wireless dongle in monitor mode and collect handshakes.
- C. Research WiGLE.net for potential nearby client access points.
- D. Enable monitoring mode using Aircrack-ng.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Enabling monitoring mode on the wireless adapter is the essential step before capturing WPA2 handshakes. Monitoring mode allows the adapter to capture all wireless traffic in its vicinity, which is necessary for capturing handshakes.
Step-by-Step Explanation
Preparation:
Wireless USB Dongle: Ensure the wireless USB dongle is compatible with monitoring mode and packet injection.
Aircrack-ng Suite: Use the Aircrack-ng suite, a popular set of tools for wireless network auditing.
Enable Monitoring Mode:
Command: Use the airmon-ng tool to enable monitoring mode on the wireless interface.
airmon-ng start wlan0
Verify: Check if the interface is in monitoring mode.
iwconfig
Capture WPA2 Handshakes:
Airodump-ng: Use airodump-ng to start capturing traffic and handshakes.
airodump-ng wlan0mon
Reference from Pentesting Literature:
Enabling monitoring mode is a fundamental step in wireless penetration testing, discussed in guides like "Penetration Testing - A Hands-on Introduction to Hacking".
HTB write-ups often start with enabling monitoring mode before proceeding with capturing WPA2 handshakes.
Reference:
Penetration Testing - A Hands-on Introduction to Hacking
HTB Official Writeups

NEW QUESTION # 21
A penetration tester needs to confirm the version number of a client's web application server. Which of the following techniques should the penetration tester use?

- A. URL spidering
- B. Directory brute forcing
- C. SSL certificate inspection
- D. Banner grabbing

Answer: D

Explanation:
Banner grabbing is a technique used to obtain information about a network service, including its version number, by connecting to the service and reading the response.
* Understanding Banner Grabbing:
* Purpose: Identify the software version running on a service by reading the initial response banner.
* Methods: Can be performed manually using tools like Telnet or automatically using tools like Nmap.
* Manual Banner Grabbing:
Step-by-Step Explanationtelnet target_ip 80
* Netcat: Another tool for banner grabbing.
nc target_ip 80
* Automated Banner Grabbing:
* Nmap: Use Nmap's version detection feature to grab banners.
nmap -sV target_ip
* Benefits:
* Information Disclosure: Quickly identify the version and sometimes configuration details of the service.
* Targeted Exploits: Helps in selecting appropriate exploits based on the identified version.
* References from Pentesting Literature:
* Banner grabbing is a fundamental technique in reconnaissance, discussed in various penetration testing guides.
* HTB write-ups often include banner grabbing as a step in identifying the version of services.

NEW QUESTION # 22
A tester obtains access to an endpoint subnet and wants to move laterally in the network. Given the following output:
kotlin
Copy code
Nmap scan report for some_host
Host is up (0.01 latency).
PORT STATE SERVICE
445/tcp open microsoft-ds
Host script results: smb2-security-mode: Message signing disabled
Which of the following command and attack methods is the most appropriate for reducing the chances of being detected?

- A. msf > use exploit/windows/smb/ms17_010_psexec msf > <set options> msf > run
- B. responder -T eth0 -dwv ntlmrelayx.py -smb2support -tf <target>
- C. hydra -L administrator -P /path/to/passwdlist smb://<target>
- D. nmap -script smb-brute.nse -p 445 <target>

Answer: B

Explanation:
Explanation of the Correct Option:
A (responder and ntlmrelayx.py):
Responder is a tool for intercepting and relaying NTLM authentication requests.
Since SMB signing is disabled, ntlmrelayx.py can relay authentication requests and escalate privileges to move laterally without directly brute-forcing credentials, which is stealthier.
Why Not Other Options?
B: Exploiting MS17-010 (psexec) is noisy and likely to trigger alerts.
C: Brute-forcing credentials with Hydra is highly detectable due to the volume of failed login attempts.
D: Nmap scripts like smb-brute.nse are useful for enumeration but involve brute-force methods that increase detection risk.
CompTIA Pentest+ Reference:

Domain 3.0 (Attacks and Exploits)

NEW QUESTION # 23
A company wants to perform a BAS (Breach and Attack Simu-lation) to measure the efficiency of the corporate security controls. Which of the following would most likely help the tester with simple command examples?

- A. Atomic Red Team
- B. Mimikatz
- C. Infection Monkey
- D. Exploit-DB

Answer: A

Explanation:
Breach and Attack Simulation (BAS) tools emulate real-world attacks to test security controls.
Atomic Red Team (Option C):
Atomic Red Team is an open-source BAS framework that provides simple commands to simulate MITRE ATT&CK techniques.
It allows controlled adversary simulations without real exploitation.
Reference: CompTIA PenTest+ PT0-003 Official Study Guide - "Breach and Attack Simulation Tools" Incorrect options:
Option A (Infection Monkey): Also a BAS tool but focuses on automated lateral movement, not simple commands.
Option B (Exploit-DB): A repository of exploits but not a BAS tool.
Option D (Mimikatz): Used for credential dumping, not BAS testing.

NEW QUESTION # 24
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. cmd.exe
- C. sc.exe
- D. rundll.exe
- E. schtasks.exe
- F. netsh.exe

Answer: C,E

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 # 25
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