Review Key Concepts With PT0-003 Exam-Preparation Questions

Gobox HTB: The Gobox write-up emphasizes the use of proper enumeration and leveraging allowed services for exfiltration. Specifically, using tools like nc for data transfer over allowed ports, similar to the method in Option A.
Forge HTB: This write-up also illustrates how to handle firewall restrictions by exfiltrating data through allowed ports and protocols, emphasizing understanding firewall rules and using appropriate commands like curl and nc.
Horizontall HTB: Highlights the importance of using allowed services and ports for data exfiltration. The approach taken in Option A aligns with the techniques used in these practical scenarios where nc is used over an allowed port.

3.Which of the following elements in a lock should be aligned to a specific level to allow the key cylinder to turn?
A. Latches
B. Pins
C. Shackle
D. Plug
Answer: B
Explanation:
In a pin tumbler lock, the key interacts with a series of pins within the lock cylinder. Here's a detailed breakdown:
Components of a Pin Tumbler Lock:
Key Pins: These are the pins that the key directly interacts with. The cuts on the key align these pins.
Driver Pins: These are pushed by the springs and sit between the key pins and the springs.
Springs: These apply pressure to the driver pins.
Plug: This is the part of the lock that the key is inserted into and turns when the correct key is used.
Cylinder: The housing for the plug and the pins.
Operation:
When the correct key is inserted, the key pins are pushed up by the key's cuts to align with the shear line (the gap between the plug and the cylinder).
The alignment of the pins at the shear line allows the plug to turn, thereby operating the lock.
Why Pins Are the Correct **Answer**
The correct key aligns the key pins and driver pins to the shear line, allowing the plug to turn. If any pin is not correctly aligned, the lock will not open. Illustration in Lock Picking:
Lock picking involves manipulating the pins so they align at the shear line without the key. This demonstrates the critical role of pins in the functioning of the lock.

4.A penetration tester assesses an application allow list and has limited command-line access on the Windows system.
Which of the following would give the penetration tester information that could aid in continuing the test?
A. mmc.exe
B. icacls.exe
C. ntlmtf.exe
D. rundll.exe
Answer: C

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CompTIA PT0-003 Exam Syllabus Topics:

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

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CompTIA PenTest+ Exam Sample Questions (Q207-Q212):

NEW QUESTION # 207
A penetration tester is conducting a penetration test and discovers a vulnerability on a web server that is owned by the client. Exploiting the vulnerability allows the tester to open a reverse shell. Enumerating the server for privilege escalation, the tester discovers the following:

```
netstat -antu
Active Internet connections (servers and established)
Proto Recv-Q Send-Q Local Address Foreign Address State
tcp 0 0 10.1.1.24:48850 24.176.9.43:59036 ESTABLISHED
tcp 0 0 0.0.0.0:22 :0.0.0.0* LISTEN
tcp 0 0 10.1.1.24:50112 136.12.56.217:58003 ESTABLISHED
tcp 0 0 10.1.1.24:80 115.93.193.245:40243 ESTABLISHED
tcp 0 0 10.1.1.24:80 210.117.12.2:40252 ESTABLISHED
tcp6 0 0 :::22 :::* LISTEN
udp 0 0 10.1.1.24:161 0.0.0.0:*
```

Which of the following should the penetration tester do NEXT?

- A. Investigate the high numbered port connections.
- B. Close the reverse shell the tester is using.
- C. Note this finding for inclusion in the final report.

- D. Contact the client immediately.

Answer: A

Explanation:
The image shows the output of the netstat -antu command, which displays active internet connections for the TCP and UDP protocols. The output shows that there are four established TCP connections and two listening UDP connections on the host. The established TCP connections have high numbered ports as their local addresses, such as 49152, 49153, 49154, and 49155. These ports are in the range of ephemeral ports, which are dynamically assigned by the operating system for temporary use by applications or processes. The foreign addresses of these connections are also high numbered ports, such as 4433, 4434, 4435, and 4436. These ports are not well-known or registered ports for any common service or protocol. The combination of high numbered ports for both local and foreign addresses suggests that these connections are suspicious and may indicate a backdoor or a covert channel on the host. Therefore, the penetration tester should investigate these connections next to determine their nature and purpose. The other options are not appropriate actions for the penetration tester at this stage.

NEW QUESTION # 208
In a file stored in an unprotected source code repository, a penetration tester discovers the following line of code:
sshpass -p donotchange ssh admin@192.168.6.14
Which of the following should the tester attempt to do next to take advantage of this information? (Select two).

- A. Investigate to find whether other files containing embedded passwords are in the code repository.
- B. Run a password-spraying attack with Hydra against all the SSH servers.
- C. Confirm whether the server 192.168.6.14 is up by sending ICMP probes.
- D. Use Nmap to identify all the SSH systems active on the network.
- E. Use an external exploit through Metasploit to compromise host 192.168.6.14.
- F. Take a screen capture of the source code repository for documentation purposes.

Answer: A,F

Explanation:
When a penetration tester discovers hard-coded credentials in a file within an unprotected source code repository, the next steps should focus on documentation and further investigation to identify additional security issues.
Taking a Screen Capture (Option B):
Documentation: It is essential to document the finding for the final report. A screen capture provides concrete evidence of the discovered hard-coded credentials.
Audit Trail: This ensures that there is a record of the vulnerability and can be used to communicate the issue to stakeholders, such as the development team or the client.
Investigating for Other Embedded Passwords (Option C):
Thorough Search: Finding one hard-coded password suggests there might be others. A thorough investigation can reveal additional credentials, which could further compromise the security of the system.
Automation Tools: Tools like truffleHog, git-secrets, and grep can be used to scan the repository for other instances of hard-coded secrets.
Pentest Reference:
Initial Discovery: Discovering hard-coded credentials often occurs during source code review or automated scanning of repositories.
Documentation: Keeping detailed records of all findings is a critical part of the penetration testing process. This ensures that all discovered vulnerabilities are reported accurately and comprehensively.
Further Investigation: After finding a hard-coded credential, it is best practice to look for other security issues within the same repository. This might include other credentials, API keys, or sensitive information.
Steps to Perform:
Take a Screen Capture:
Use a screenshot tool to capture the evidence of the hard-coded credentials. Ensure the capture includes the context, such as the file path and relevant code lines.
Investigate Further:
Use tools and manual inspection to search for other embedded passwords.
Commands such as grep can be helpful:
grep -r 'password' /path/to/repository
Tools like truffleHog can search for high entropy strings indicative of secrets:
trufflehog --regex --entropy=True /path/to/repository
By documenting the finding and investigating further, the penetration tester ensures a comprehensive assessment of the repository, identifying and mitigating potential security risks effectively.

NEW QUESTION # 209
A penetration tester needs to upload the results of a port scan to a centralized security tool. Which of the following commands would allow the tester to save the results in an interchangeable format?

- A. nmap -A 192.168.0.10-100 -oX results
- B. nmap -iL results 192.168.0.10-100
- C. nmap 192.168.0.10-100 | grep "results"
- D. nmap 192.168.0.10-100 -O > results

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 210
An Nmap scan shows open ports on web servers and databases. A penetration tester decides to run WPScan and SQLmap to identify vulnerabilities and additional information about those systems.
Which of the following is the penetration tester trying to accomplish?

- A. Identify all the vulnerabilities in the environment.
- B. Uncover potential criminal activity based on the evidence gathered.
- C. Maintain confidentiality of the findings.
- D. Limit invasiveness based on scope.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 211
A penetration tester is preparing a password-spraying attack against a known list of users for the company "example". The tester is using the following list of commands:
pw-inspector -i sailwords -t 8 -S pass
spray365.py spray -ep plan
users="~/user.txt"; allwords="~/words.txt"; pass="~/passwords.txt"; plan="~/spray.plan" spray365.py generate --password-file $pass --userfile $user --domain "example.com" --execution-plan $plan cew -m 5 "http://www.example.com" -w sailwords Which of the following is the correct order for the list of the commands?

- A. 3, 4, 1, 2, 5
- B. 3, 1, 2, 5, 4
- C. 2, 3, 1, 4, 5
- D. 3, 5, 1, 4, 2

Answer: A

Explanation:
Let's break it down in order:
Step 3: Sets environment variables (paths to user list, password list, etc.).
Step 4: Generates the execution plan using spray365.py generate with the variables set in step 3.
Step 1: Filters the password list using pw-inspector to enforce a minimum password policy.
Step 2: Executes the password spraying using the generated plan.
Step 5: Optionally verifies availability or reachability using cew (custom enumeration wrapper).
The correct logical order of operations matches option A.
CompTIA PenTest+ Reference:
PT0-003 Objective 2.3: Perform password attacks.
Kali tools & scripts usage and scripting logic are core elements in PenTest+ methodology.

NEW QUESTION # 212
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