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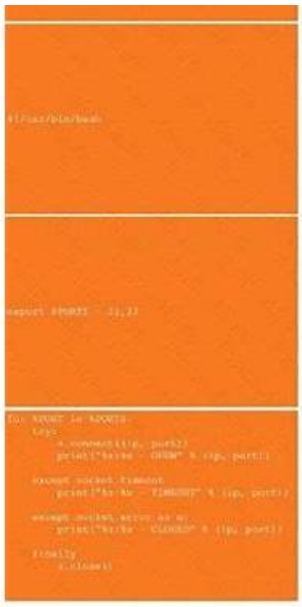

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CompTIA PT0-003 Exam Syllabus Topics:

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

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CompTIA PenTest+ Exam Sample Questions (Q13-Q18):

NEW QUESTION # 13
During a security audit, a penetration tester wants to run a process to gather information about a target network's domain structure and associated IP addresses. Which of the following tools should the tester use?

- A. Nmap
- B. Dnsenum
- C. Wireshark
- D. Netcat

Answer: B

Explanation:
Dnsenum is a tool specifically designed to gather information about DNS, including domain structure and associated IP addresses.
Here's why option A is correct:
* Dnsenum: This tool is used for DNS enumeration and can gather information about a domain's DNS records, subdomains, IP addresses, and other related information. It is highly effective for mapping out a target network's domain structure.
* Nmap: While a versatile network scanning tool, Nmap is more focused on port scanning and service detection rather than detailed DNS enumeration.
* Netcat: This is a network utility for reading and writing data across network connections, not for DNS enumeration.
* Wireshark: This is a network protocol analyzer used for capturing and analyzing network traffic but not specifically for gathering DNS information.
References from Pentest:
* Anubis HTB: Shows the importance of using DNS enumeration tools like Dnsenum to gather detailed information about the target's domain structure.
* Forge HTB: Demonstrates the process of using specialized tools to collect DNS and IP information efficiently.

NEW QUESTION # 14
A penetration tester needs to complete cleanup activities from the testing lead. Which of the following should the tester do to validate that reverse shell payloads are no longer running?

- A. Run scripts to terminate the implant on affected hosts.
- B. Spin down the C2 listeners.
- C. Exit from C2 listener active sessions.
- D. Restore the firewall settings of the original affected hosts.

Answer: A

Explanation:
To ensure that reverse shell payloads are no longer running, it is essential to actively terminate any implanted malware or scripts.
Here's why option A is correct:
Run Scripts to Terminate the Implant: This ensures that any reverse shell payloads or malicious implants are actively terminated on the affected hosts. It is a direct and effective method to clean up after a penetration test.
Spin Down the C2 Listeners: This stops the command and control listeners but does not remove the implants from the hosts.
Restore the Firewall Settings: This is important for network security but does not directly address the termination of active implants.

Exit from C2 Listener Active Sessions: This closes the current sessions but does not ensure that implants are terminated.
Reference from Pentest:
Anubis HTB: Demonstrates the process of cleaning up and ensuring that all implants are removed after an assessment.
Forge HTB: Highlights the importance of thoroughly cleaning up and terminating any payloads or implants to leave the environment secure post-assessment.

NEW QUESTION # 15
A penetration tester is performing an authorized physical assessment. During the test, the tester observes an access control vestibule and on-site security guards near the entry door in the lobby. Which of the following is the best attack plan for the tester to use in order to gain access to the facility?

- A. Drop USB devices with malware outside of the facility in order to gain access to internal machines.
- B. Tailgate into the facility during a very busy time to gain initial access.
- C. Clone badge information in public areas of the facility to gain access to restricted areas.
- D. Pick the lock on the rear entrance to gain access to the facility and try to gain access.

Answer: B

Explanation:
In an authorized physical assessment, the goal is to test physical security controls. Tailgating is a common and effective technique in such scenarios. Here's why option B is correct:
Tailgating: This involves following an authorized person into a secure area without proper credentials. During busy times, it's easier to blend in and gain access without being noticed. It tests the effectiveness of physical access controls and security personnel.
Cloning Badge Information: This can be effective but requires proximity to employees and specialized equipment, making it more complex and time-consuming.
Picking Locks: This is a more invasive technique that carries higher risk and is less stealthy compared to tailgating.
Dropping USB Devices: This tests employee awareness and response to malicious devices but does not directly test physical access controls.
Reference from Pentest:
Writeup HTB: Demonstrates the effectiveness of social engineering and tailgating techniques in bypassing physical security measures.
Forge HTB: Highlights the use of non-invasive methods like tailgating to test physical security without causing damage or raising alarms.
Conclusion:
Option B, tailgating into the facility during a busy time, is the best attack plan to gain access to the facility in an authorized physical assessment.

NEW QUESTION # 16
During a vulnerability scan a penetration tester enters the following Nmap command against all of the non-Windows clients:
nmap -sX -T4 -p 21-25, 67, 80, 139, 8080 192.168.11.191
The penetration tester reviews the packet capture in Wireshark and notices that the target responds with an RST packet flag set for all of the targeted ports. Which of the following does this information most likely indicate?

- A. All of the ports in the target range are closed.
- B. Nmap needs more time to scan the ports in the target range.
- C. The ports in the target range cannot be scanned because they are common UDP ports.
- D. All of the ports in the target range are open

Answer: A

Explanation:
The Nmap command uses the Xmas scan technique, which sends packets with the FIN, PSH, and URG flags set. This is an attempt to bypass firewall rules and elicit a response from open ports. However, if the target responds with an RST packet, it means that the port is closed. Open ports will either ignore the Xmas scan packets or send back an ACK packet. Therefore, the information most likely indicates that all of the ports in the target range are closed. References: [Nmap Scan Types], [Nmap Port Scanning Techniques], [CompTIA PenTest+ Study Guide: Exam PT0-002, Chapter 4: Conducting Passive Reconnaissance, page 127]

NEW QUESTION # 17

A penetration tester attempts unauthorized entry to the company's server room as part of a security assessment. Which of the following is the best technique to manipulate the lock pins and open the door without the original key?

- A. Decoding
- B. Bypassing
- C. Plug spinner
- D. Raking

Answer: D

Explanation:
Lock picking techniques are used in physical security assessments to test access control mechanisms.
Raking (Option D):
Raking is a lock-picking technique where a rake pick is inserted and rapidly moved in and out to manipulate multiple pins simultaneously.
It is faster but less precise than single-pin picking.
Used when speed is prioritized over precision.
Reference: CompTIA PenTest+ PT0-003 Official Study Guide - "Physical Security Testing Methods" Incorrect options:
Option A (Plug spinner): Used after a lock is picked to rotate the plug in the correct direction.
Option B (Bypassing): Uses methods like shimming or card sliding, which do not manipulate pins.
Option C (Decoding): Involves reading lock components (e.g., key cuts) to generate a working key rather than picking.

NEW QUESTION # 18
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