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CompTIA PT0-003 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 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	• 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 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	• 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 (Q207-Q212):

NEW QUESTION # 207
During a security assessment of an e-commerce website, a penetration tester wants to exploit a vulnerability in the web server's input validation that will allow unauthorized transactions on behalf of the user. Which of the following techniques would most likely be used for that purpose?

- A. Cross-site scripting
- B. Session hijacking
- C. Privilege escalation
- D. DOM injection

Answer: A

Explanation:
Cross-site scripting (XSS) is a client-side attack where an attacker injects malicious scripts into a web page viewed by other users. When executed in a browser, it can steal session cookies, perform unauthorized transactions, or execute malicious actions on behalf of the victim.
Option D (Cross-site scripting) is correct because XSS can manipulate client-side input validation to execute unauthorized transactions.
Option A (Privilege escalation) is incorrect because it involves gaining higher privileges on a system, not attacking input validation in a web application.
Option B (DOM injection) is incorrect because DOM-based attacks manipulate browser-side JavaScript but are not necessarily used for unauthorized transactions.
Option C (Session hijacking) is incorrect because session hijacking requires capturing a valid user session, whereas XSS can steal session tokens for this purpose.
Reference: CompTIA PenTest+ PT0-003 Official Guide - Chapter 6 (Web Application Attacks).

NEW QUESTION # 208
A penetration tester is conducting reconnaissance for an upcoming assessment of a large corporate client. The client authorized spear phishing in the rules of engagement. Which of the following should the tester do first when developing the phishing campaign?

- A. Password dumps
- B. Recon-ng
- C. Social media
- D. Shoulder surfing

Answer: C

Explanation:
When developing a phishing campaign, the tester should first use social media to gather information about the targets.
Social Media:
Purpose: Social media platforms like LinkedIn, Facebook, and Twitter provide valuable information about individuals, including their job roles, contact details, interests, and connections.
Reconnaissance: This information helps craft convincing and targeted phishing emails, increasing the likelihood of success.
Process:
Gathering Information: Collect details about the target employees, such as their names, job titles, email addresses, and any personal information that can make the phishing email more credible.
Crafting Phishing Emails: Use the gathered information to personalize phishing emails, making them appear legitimate and relevant to the recipients.
Other Options:

Shoulder Surfing: Observing someone's screen or keyboard input to gain information, not suitable for gathering broad information for a phishing campaign.
Recon-ng: A tool for automated reconnaissance, useful but more general. Social media is specifically targeted for gathering personal information.
Password Dumps: Using previously leaked passwords to find potential targets is more invasive and less relevant to the initial stage of developing a phishing campaign.
Pentest Reference:
Spear Phishing: A targeted phishing attack aimed at specific individuals, using personal information to increase the credibility of the email.
OSINT (Open Source Intelligence): Leveraging publicly available information to gather intelligence on targets, including through social media.
By starting with social media, the penetration tester can collect detailed and personalized information about the targets, which is essential for creating an effective spear phishing campaign.

NEW QUESTION # 209
During a penetration test, the tester identifies several unused services that are listening on all targeted internal laptops. Which of the following technical controls should the tester recommend to reduce the risk of compromise?

- A. Multifactor authentication
- B. Network segmentation
- C. Patch management
- D. System hardening

Answer: D

Explanation:
When a penetration tester identifies several unused services listening on targeted internal laptops, the most appropriate recommendation to reduce the risk of compromise is system hardening. Here's why:
* System Hardening:
* Purpose: System hardening involves securing systems by reducing their surface of vulnerability.
This includes disabling unnecessary services, applying security patches, and configuring systems securely.
* Impact: By disabling unused services, the attack surface is minimized, reducing the risk of these services being exploited by attackers.
* Comparison with Other Controls:
* Multifactor Authentication (A): While useful for securing authentication, it does not address the issue of unused services running on the system.
* Patch Management (B): Important for addressing known vulnerabilities but not specifically related to disabling unused services.
* Network Segmentation (D): Helps in containing breaches but does not directly address the issue of unnecessary services.
System hardening is the most direct control for reducing the risk posed by unused services, making it the best recommendation.

NEW QUESTION # 210
A penetration tester needs to collect information over the network for further steps in an internal assessment. Which of the following would most likely accomplish this goal?

- A. ntlmrelayx.py -t 192.168.1.0/24 -1 1234
- B. crackmapexec smb 192.168.1.0/24
- C. responder.py -I eth0 -wP
- D. nc -tulpn 1234 192.168.1.2

Answer: C

Explanation:
To collect information over the network, especially during an internal assessment, tools that can capture and analyze network traffic are essential. Responder is specifically designed for this purpose, and it can capture NTLM hashes and other credentials by poisoning various network protocols. Here's a breakdown of the options:
Option A: ntlmrelayx.py -t 192.168.1.0/24 -1 1234
ntlmrelayx.py is used for relaying NTLM authentication but not for broad network information collection.
Option B: nc -tulpn 1234 192.168.1.2
Netcat (nc) is a network utility for reading from and writing to network connections using TCP or UDP but is not specifically

designed for comprehensive information collection over a network.
Option C: responder.py -I eth0 -wP
Responder is a tool for LLMNR, NBT-NS, and MDNS poisoning. The -I eth0 option specifies the network interface, and -wP enables WPAD rogue server which is effective for capturing network credentials and other information.
Option D: crackmapexec smb 192.168.1.0/24
CrackMapExec is useful for SMB-related enumeration and attacks but not specifically for broad network information collection.
Reference from Pentest:
Anubis HTB: Highlights the use of Responder to capture network credentials and hashes during internal assessments.
Horizontall HTB: Demonstrates the effectiveness of Responder in capturing and analyzing network traffic for further exploitation.

NEW QUESTION # 211
A penetration tester completed OSINT work and needs to identify all subdomains for mydomain.com. Which of the following is the best command for the tester to use?

- A. nslookup mydomain.com /path/to/results.txt
- B. dig @8.8.8.8 mydomain.com ANY /path/to/results.txt
- C. cat wordlist.txt | xargs -n 1 -I 'X' dig X.mydomain.com
- D. crunch 1 2 | xargs -n 1 -I 'X' nslookup X.mydomain.com

Answer: C

Explanation:
Using dig with a wordlist to identify subdomains is an effective method for subdomain enumeration. The command cat wordlist.txt | xargs -n 1 -I 'X' dig X.mydomain.com reads each line from wordlist.txt and performs a DNS lookup for each potential subdomain.
Step-by-Step Explanation
Command Breakdown:
cat wordlist.txt: Reads the contents of wordlist.txt, which contains a list of potential subdomains.
xargs -n 1 -I 'X': Takes each line from wordlist.txt and passes it to dig one at a time.
dig X.mydomain.com: Performs a DNS lookup for each subdomain.
Why This is the Best Choice:
Efficiency: xargs efficiently processes each line from the wordlist and passes it to dig for DNS resolution.
Automation: Automates the enumeration of subdomains, making it a practical choice for large lists.
Benefits:
Automates the process of subdomain enumeration using a wordlist.
Efficiently handles a large number of subdomains.
Reference from Pentesting Literature:
Subdomain enumeration is a critical part of the reconnaissance phase in penetration testing. Tools like dig and techniques involving wordlists are commonly discussed in penetration testing guides.
HTB write-ups often detail the use of similar commands for efficient subdomain enumeration.
Reference:
Penetration Testing - A Hands-on Introduction to Hacking
HTB Official Writeups

NEW QUESTION # 212
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