

Efficient Certification PT0-003 Exam Infor - Find Shortcut to Pass PT0-003 Exam

CompTIA		Certification Details	
CompTIA Pentest+ (PT0-002)			
	Prior Certification Not required		Exam Validity 3 years
	Exam Duration 165 minutes		No. of Questions Max 85 Questions
	Exam Fee \$381		Passing Marks 750 (on a scale of 100-900)
	Recommended Experience Minimum of three-to-four years of hands-on information security-related experience.		Exam Format Multiple choice and performance-based
	Languages English, and Japanese to follow		

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CompTIA PT0-003 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	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	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	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 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	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.

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CompTIA PenTest+ Exam Sample Questions (Q148-Q153):

NEW QUESTION # 148

A penetration tester wants to find hidden information in documents available on the web at a particular domain. Which of the following should the penetration tester use?

- A. Netcraft
- B. Responder
- C. FOCA
- D. CentralOps

Answer: C

Explanation:

<https://kalilinuxtutorials.com/foca-metadata-hidden-documents/>

FOCA (Fingerprinting Organizations with Collected Archives) is a tool that is used to find hidden information in documents available on the web. It can be used to extract metadata from documents such as PDF, Microsoft Office, OpenOffice, and others. The metadata can include information such as the author, creation date, and software used to create the document. FOCA can also extract information from the document's properties such as the title, keywords, and comments. This tool can also identify specific keywords and patterns in the document and can be useful in identifying sensitive information that may have been inadvertently left in the document.

NEW QUESTION # 149

A penetration tester runs the following command:

```
nmap -p- -A 10.0.1.10
```

Given the execution of this command, which of the following quantities of ports will Nmap scan?

- A. 65,535
- B. 1,024
- C. 10,000
- D. 1,000

Answer: A

Explanation:

The nmap command with the -p- flag scans all ports from 1 to 65535 on the target host. The -A flag enables OS detection, version detection, script scanning, and traceroute. Therefore, the command will scan 65,535 ports on the host 10.0.1.10 and perform additional analysis on the open ports. References:

*The Official CompTIA PenTest+ Study Guide (Exam PT0-002), Chapter 2: Conducting Passive Reconnaissance, page 72-73.

*Nmap Cheat Sheet 2024: All the Commands & Flags - StationX1

*Nmap Commands - 17 Basic Commands for Linux Network - phoenixNAP2

NEW QUESTION # 150

A penetration tester wants to validate the effectiveness of a DLP product by attempting exfiltration of data using email attachments. Which of the following techniques should the tester select to accomplish this task?

- A. Encode64
- B. Encryption
- C. Steganography
- D. Metadata removal

Answer: D

Explanation:

All other answers are a form of encryption or randomizing the data.

NEW QUESTION # 151

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. `crunch 1 2 | xargs -n 1 -I 'X' nslookup X.mydomain.com`
- D. `cat wordlist.txt | xargs -n 1 -I 'X' dig X.mydomain.com`

Answer: D

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 # 152

A penetration tester is performing reconnaissance for a web application assessment. Upon investigation, the tester reviews the robots.txt file for items of interest.

INSTRUCTIONS

Select the tool the penetration tester should use for further investigation.

Select the two entries in the robots.txt file that the penetration tester should recommend for removal.

Tool

Given the entries in robots.txt, select the tool the penetration tester should use for further investigation:

- ☐ Mimikatz
- ☐ WPScan
- ☐ Brakeman
- ☐ SQLmap

← → ↻ http://example.com/robots.txt

Select the two robots.txt entries the penetration tester should recommend for removal:

- 1 ☐ User-agent: *
- 2 ☐ Disallow: /search
- 3 ☐ Allow: /search/about
- 4 ☐ User-agent: acunetix
- 5 ☐ crawl-delay: 10
- 6 ☐ Allow: /search/static
- 7 ☐ User-agent: Baidu
- 8 ☐ crawl-delay: 12
- 9 ☐ Disallow: /Home
- 10 ☐ User-agent: Slurp
- 11 ☐ crawl-delay: 20
- 12 ☐ Allow: /sdch
- 13 ☐ User-agent: Comptia
- 14 ☐ Allow: /admin
- 15 ☐ Allow: /wp-admin
- 16 ☐ crawl-delay: 15
- 17 ☐ Allow: /groups
- 18 ☐ Allow: /?hl=
- 19 ☐ Allow: /wp-login.php

Answer:

Explanation:

Tool

Given the entries in robots.txt, select the tool the penetration tester should use for further investigation:

- ☐ Mimikatz
- ☒ WPScan
- ☐ Brakeman
- ☐ SQLmap

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- 11 ☐ crawl-delay: 20
- 12 ☐ Allow: /sdch
- 13 ☐ User-agent: Comptia
- 14 ☒ Allow: /admin
- 15 ☒ Allow: /wp-admin
- 16 ☐ crawl-delay: 15
- 17 ☐ Allow: /groups
- 18 ☐ Allow: /?hl=
- 19 ☐ Allow: /wp-login.php

Explanation:

The tool that the penetration tester should use for further investigation is WPScan. This is because WPScan is a WordPress vulnerability scanner that can detect common WordPress security issues, such as weak passwords, outdated plugins, and misconfigured settings. WPScan can also enumerate WordPress users, themes, and plugins from the robots.txt file.

The two entries in the robots.txt file that the penetration tester should recommend for removal are:

* Allow: /admin

These entries expose the WordPress admin panel, which can be a target for brute-force attacks, SQL injection, and other exploits. Removing these entries can help prevent unauthorized access to the web application's backend. Alternatively, the penetration tester can suggest renaming the admin panel to a less obvious name, or adding authentication methods such as two-factor authentication or IP whitelisting.

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