

# CompTIA PT0-003 Free Learning Cram - PT0-003 Valid Test Forum



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## CompTIA PT0-003 Exam Syllabus Topics:

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

Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>

## CompTIA PenTest+ Exam Sample Questions (Q144-Q149):

### NEW QUESTION # 144

During a penetration test, you gain access to a system with a limited user interface. This machine appears to have access to an isolated network that you would like to port scan.

#### INSTRUCTIONS

Analyze the code segments to determine which sections are needed to complete a port scanning script.

Drag the appropriate elements into the correct locations to complete the script.

If at any time you would like to bring back the initial state of the simulation, please click the Reset All button.

□

#### Answer:

Explanation:

□ Explanation:

□ A computer screen shot of a computer Description automatically generated

□ A screen shot of a computer Description automatically generated

□ A computer screen with white text Description automatically generated

□ An orange screen with white text Description automatically generated

□

### NEW QUESTION # 145

Which of the following is the MOST common vulnerability associated with IoT devices that are directly connected to the Internet?

- A. Susceptibility to DDoS attacks
- B. Inability to network
- C. Unsupported operating systems
- D. The existence of default passwords

#### Answer: C

### NEW QUESTION # 146

A penetration tester conducts reconnaissance for a client's network and identifies the following system of interest:

\$ nmap -A AppServer1.compita.org

Starting Nmap 7.80 (2023-01-14) on localhost (127.0.0.1) at 2023-08-04 15:32:27 Nmap scan report for AppServer1.compita.org (192.168.1.100) Host is up (0.001s latency).

Not shown: 999 closed ports

Port State Service

21/tcp open ftp

22/tcp open ssh

23/tcp open telnet

80/tcp open http

135/tcp open msrpc

139/tcp open netbios-ssn

443/tcp open https

445/tcp open microsoft-ds

873/tcp open rsync

8080/tcp open http-proxy  
8443/tcp open https-alt  
9090/tcp open zeus-admin  
10000/tcp open snet-sensor-mgmt

The tester notices numerous open ports on the system of interest. Which of the following best describes this system?

- A. A Windows endpoint
- B. An already-compromised system
- **C. A honeypot**
- D. A Linux server

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

A honeypot is a decoy system designed to attract attackers by exposing multiple services and vulnerabilities.

Indicators of a honeypot (Option A):

The system has an unusual combination of Windows (SMB, MSRPC) and Linux (Rsync, SSH) services.

It exposes a large number of open ports, which is uncommon for a production server.

Presence of "zeus-admin" (port 9090) suggests intentionally vulnerable services.

Reference: CompTIA PenTest+ PT0-003 Official Study Guide - "Honeypots and Decoys in Reconnaissance" Incorrect options:

Option B (Windows endpoint): Windows would not normally run Rsync (873/tcp) or SSH (22/tcp).

Option C (Linux server): Linux servers typically don't have NetBIOS (139/tcp) or MSRPC (135/tcp).

Option D (Already-compromised system): Although possible, honeypots mimic compromised systems to lure attackers.

#### NEW QUESTION # 147

During a security assessment, a penetration tester uses a tool to capture plaintext log-in 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. Wireshark**
- B. Burp Suite
- C. Metasploit
- D. Zed Attack Proxy

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Wireshark is a network packet analyzer used to capture and analyze network traffic in real-time. During a penetration test, it is often used to inspect unencrypted communication to extract sensitive information like plaintext login credentials. Here's how it works:

Packet Capturing:

Wireshark captures the network packets transmitted over a network interface. If a user logs in through an insecure communication protocol (e.g., HTTP, FTP, or Telnet), the credentials are transmitted in plaintext.

Traffic Filtering:

Using filters (e.g., http, tcp.port == 21), the tester narrows down the relevant traffic to locate the login request and response packets.

Sensitive Data Extraction:

Analyzing the captured packets reveals plaintext credentials in the data payload, such as in HTTP POST requests.

Exploit the Information:

After extracting the plaintext credentials, the tester can attempt unauthorized access to resources using these credentials.

CompTIA Pentest+ Reference:

Domain 1.0 (Planning and Scoping)

Domain 2.0 (Information Gathering and Vulnerability Identification)

Wireshark Usage Guide

#### NEW QUESTION # 148

Which of the following is the MOST effective person to validate results from a penetration test?

- **A. Team leader**
- B. Third party

- Answer: A**

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