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CompTIA PenTest+ Exam Sample Questions (Q247-Q252):

NEW QUESTION # 247

Which of the following frameworks can be used to classify threats?

- A. PTES
- **B. STRIDE**
- C. OSSTMM
- D. OCTAVE

Answer: B

Explanation:

STRIDE is a threat classification model created by Microsoft that breaks down threats into six categories:

- * Spoofing
- * Tampering
- * Repudiation
- * Information disclosure
- * Denial of Service
- * Elevation of privilege

It is specifically designed for threat modeling.

- * PTES is a general pentesting methodology.
- * OSSTMM is a framework for operational security testing.
- * OCTAVE is a risk assessment methodology, not focused on threat classification.

NEW QUESTION # 248

A penetration tester is working on a security assessment of a mobile application that was developed in-house for local use by a hospital. The hospital and its customers are very concerned about disclosure of information. Which of the following tasks should the penetration tester do first?

- A. Set up Drozer in order to manipulate and scan the application.
- **B. Run the application through the mobile application security framework.**
- C. Connect Frida to analyze the application at runtime to look for data leaks.
- D. Load the application on client-owned devices for testing.

Answer: B

Explanation:

When performing a security assessment on a mobile application, especially one concerned with information disclosure, it is crucial to follow a structured approach to identify vulnerabilities comprehensively.

Mobile Application Security Framework: This framework provides a structured methodology for assessing the security of mobile applications. It includes various tests such as static analysis, dynamic analysis, and reverse engineering, which are essential for identifying vulnerabilities related to information disclosure.

Initial Steps: Running the application through a security framework allows the tester to identify a broad range of potential issues systematically. This initial step ensures that all aspects of the application's security are covered before delving into more specific tools like Drozer or Frida.

NEW QUESTION # 249

Which of the following could be used to enhance the quality and reliability of a vulnerability scan report?

- **A. Peer review**
- B. Risk analysis
- C. Root cause analysis
- D. Client acceptance

Answer: A

Explanation:

A peer review ensures the accuracy, completeness, and objectivity of a penetration test report.

Option A (Risk analysis) : Helps prioritize vulnerabilities but does not validate report accuracy.

Option B (Peer review) : Correct.

Ensures report accuracy and consistency.

Identifies misinterpretations or missing details.

Option C (Root cause analysis) : Helps in remediation but does not verify report quality.

Option D (Client acceptance) : A client review is final verification, but peer review happens earlier to ensure accuracy.

Reference: CompTIA PenTest+ PT0-003 Official Guide - Reporting & Quality Assurance

NEW QUESTION # 250

An Nmap network scan has found five open ports with identified services. Which of the following tools should a penetration tester use NEXT to determine if any vulnerabilities with associated exploits exist on the open ports?

- A. OpenVAS
- B. OWASP ZAP
- C. Burp Suite
- D. Drozer

Answer: A

Explanation:

OpenVAS is a full-featured vulnerability scanner.

OWASP ZAP = Burp Suite

Drozer (Android) = drozer allows you to search for security vulnerabilities in apps and devices by assuming the role of an app and interacting with the Dalvik VM, other apps' IPC endpoints and the underlying OS.

Reference:

<https://pentest-tools.com/network-vulnerability-scanning/network-security-scanner-online-openvas>

NEW QUESTION # 251

Which of the following elements in a lock should be aligned to a specific level to allow the key cylinder to turn?

- A. Shackle
- B. Plug
- C. Pins
- D. Latches

Answer: C

Explanation:

In a pin tumbler lock, the key interacts with a series of pins within the lock cylinder. Here's a detailed breakdown:

Components of a Pin Tumbler Lock:

Key Pins: These are the pins that the key directly interacts with. The cuts on the key align these pins.

Driver Pins: These are pushed by the springs and sit between the key pins and the springs.

Springs: These apply pressure to the driver pins.

Plug: This is the part of the lock that the key is inserted into and turns when the correct key is used.

Cylinder: The housing for the plug and the pins.

Operation:

When the correct key is inserted, the key pins are pushed up by the key's cuts to align with the shear line (the gap between the plug and the cylinder).

The alignment of the pins at the shear line allows the plug to turn, thereby operating the lock.

Why Pins Are the Correct Answer:

The correct key aligns the key pins and driver pins to the shear line, allowing the plug to turn. If any pin is not correctly aligned, the lock will not open.

Illustration in Lock Picking:

Lock picking involves manipulating the pins so they align at the shear line without the key. This demonstrates the critical role of pins in the functioning of the lock.

NEW QUESTION # 252

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