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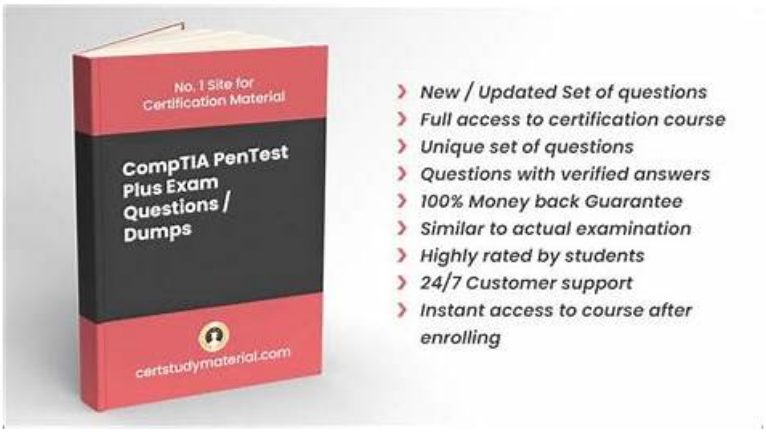

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CompTIA PT0-003 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
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	• 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 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	• 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 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 (Q79-Q84):

NEW QUESTION # 79
A penetration tester was able to gather MD5 hashes from a server and crack the hashes easily with rainbow tables.
Which of the following should be included as a recommendation in the remediation report?

- A. Encryption on the user passwords
- B. Stronger algorithmic requirements
- C. Access controls on the server
- D. A patch management program

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 80
A consultant starts a network penetration test. The consultant uses a laptop that is hardwired to the network to try to assess the network with the appropriate tools. Which of the following should the consultant engage first?

- A. Host discovery
- B. DNS enumeration
- C. OS fingerprinting
- D. Service discovery

Answer: A

Explanation:
In network penetration testing, the initial steps involve gathering information to build an understanding of the network's structure, devices, and potential entry points. The process generally follows a structured approach, starting from broad discovery methods to more specific identification techniques. Here's a comprehensive breakdown of the steps:
* Host Discovery
* Objective: Identify live hosts on the network.
* Tools & Techniques:
* Ping Sweep: Using tools like nmap with the -sn option (ping scan) to check for live hosts by sending ICMP Echo requests.
* ARP Scan: Useful in local networks, arp-scan can help identify all devices on the local subnet by broadcasting ARP requests.
nmap -sn 192.168.1.0/24
* References:
* The GoBox HTB write-up emphasizes the importance of identifying hosts before moving to service enumeration.
* The Forge HTB write-up also highlights using Nmap for initial host discovery in its enumeration phase.
Service Discovery (Option A):
* Objective: After identifying live hosts, determine the services running on them.
* Tools & Techniques:
* Nmap: Often used with options like -sV for version detection to identify services.
nmap -sV 192.168.1.100
* References:
* As seen in multiple write-ups (e.g., Anubis HTB and Bolt HTB), service discovery follows host identification to understand the services available for potential exploitation.
OS Fingerprinting (Option B):
* Objective: Determine the operating system of the identified hosts.
* Tools & Techniques:
* Nmap: With the -O option for OS detection.
nmap -O 192.168.1.100
* References:
* Accurate OS fingerprinting helps tailor subsequent attacks and is often performed after host and service discovery, as highlighted in the write-ups.

DNS Enumeration (Option D):
* Objective: Identify DNS records and gather subdomains related to the target domain.
* Tools & Techniques:
* dnsenum, dnsrecon, and dig.
dnsenum example.com
* References:
* DNS enumeration is crucial for identifying additional attack surfaces, such as subdomains and related services. This step is typically part of the reconnaissance phase but follows host discovery and sometimes service identification.
Conclusion: The initial engagement in a network penetration test is to identify the live hosts on the network (Host Discovery). This foundational step allows the penetration tester to map out active devices before delving into more specific enumeration tasks like service discovery, OS fingerprinting, and DNS enumeration.
This structured approach ensures that the tester maximizes their understanding of the network environment efficiently and systematically.

NEW QUESTION # 81
A software development team is concerned that a new product's 64-bit Windows binaries can be deconstructed to the underlying code. Which of the following tools can a penetration tester utilize to help the team gauge what an attacker might see in the binaries?

- A. Immunity Debugger
- B. Drozer
- C. GDB
- D. OllyDbg

Answer: A

Explanation:
Immunity Debugger is a tool that can be used to deconstruct 64-bit Windows binaries and see the underlying code. Immunity Debugger is a powerful debugger that integrates with Python and allows users to write their own scripts and plugins. It can be used for reverse engineering, malware analysis, vulnerability research, and exploit development

NEW QUESTION # 82
A penetration testing firm wants to hire three additional consultants to support a newly signed long-term contract with a major customer. The following is a summary of candidate background checks:

Candidate number	Criminal charges
Candidate 1	Public intoxication
Candidate 2	Unauthorized system access
Candidate 3	None
Candidate 4	Speeding in a construction area

Which of the following candidates should most likely be excluded from consideration?

- A. Candidate 1
- B. Candidate 3
- C. Candidate 2
- D. Candidate 4

Answer: C

Explanation:
In the context of penetration testing or cybersecurity, hiring a consultant with a background in unauthorized system access could present both risks and benefits. From a risk management perspective, Candidate 2's history of unauthorized system access is a significant red flag. Such past behavior indicates a willingness to operate outside of legal and ethical boundaries, which could pose a risk to the firm and its clients, especially in a role that requires trust and adherence to legal guidelines.
However, the very skills that enabled unauthorized access might also provide the firm with deep insights into hacker methodologies, potentially enhancing the firm's capability to secure systems against such intrusions. It is a common practice in the cybersecurity industry to employ individuals with a history of hacking in roles where they can contribute positively, known as "ethical hacking" or "white hat" roles.
Nonetheless, given the legal and ethical responsibilities inherent in cybersecurity work, Candidate 2's past criminal charge of unauthorized system access is the most pertinent to the role and poses the most direct risk to the firm's operations and reputation. It would be crucial for the firm to conduct a thorough risk assessment, including the nature of the unauthorized access, the candidate's

subsequent actions, rehabilitation, and current capabilities, before making a hiring decision.
From the provided information, it appears that Candidate 2 should most likely be excluded from consideration due to the direct relevance of their criminal charges to the position in question. Without evidence of rehabilitation and a clear demonstration of ethical standards, the liability risks might outweigh the potential benefits to the firm.

NEW QUESTION # 83
A penetration tester gains access to a Windows machine and wants to further enumerate users with native operating system credentials. Which of the following should the tester use?

- A. net
- B. route
- C. whoami
- D. nbtstat

Answer: A

Explanation:
Windows provides built-in utilities for user enumeration and privilege escalation.
* net command (Option C):
* The net command is used to list users, groups, and shares on a Windows system:
net user
net localgroup administrators
net group "Domain Admins" /domain
Useful for gathering privilege escalation targets and understanding user permissions.

NEW QUESTION # 84
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