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CompTIA PT0-003 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 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	• 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 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.

CompTIA PenTest+ Exam Sample Questions (Q186-Q191):

NEW QUESTION # 186
Which of the following protocols would a penetration tester most likely utilize to exfiltrate data covertly and evade detection?

- A. DNS
- B. SMTP
- C. HTTPS
- D. FTP

Answer: A

Explanation:
Covert data exfiltration is a crucial aspect of advanced penetration testing. Penetration testers often need to move data out of a network without being detected by the organization's security monitoring tools. Here's a breakdown of the potential methods and why DNS is the preferred choice for covert data exfiltration:
* FTP (File Transfer Protocol) (Option A):
* Characteristics: FTP is a clear-text protocol used to transfer files.
* Drawbacks: It is easily detected by network security tools due to its lack of encryption and distinctive traffic patterns. Most modern networks block or heavily monitor FTP traffic to prevent unauthorized file transfers.

NEW QUESTION # 187
Which of the following tools would be best to use to conceal data in various kinds of image files?

- A. Metasploit

- B. Responder
- C. Snow
- D. Kismet

Answer: C

Explanation:
Snow is a tool designed for steganography, which is the practice of concealing messages or information within other non-secret text or data. In this context, Snow is specifically used to hide data within whitespace of text files, which can include the whitespace areas of images saved in formats that support text descriptions or metadata, such as certain PNG or JPEG files. While the other tools listed (Kismet, Responder, Metasploit) are powerful in their respective areas (network sniffing, LLMNR/NBT-NS poisoning, and exploitation framework), they do not offer functionality related to data concealment in image files or steganography.

NEW QUESTION # 188
A software company has hired a penetration tester to perform a penetration test on a database server. The tester has been given a variety of tools used by the company's privacy policy. Which of the following would be the BEST to use to find vulnerabilities on this server?

- A. Nikto
- B. Nessus
- C. OpenVAS
- D. SQLmap

Answer: D

Explanation:
Reference: https://phoenixnap.com/blog/best-penetration-testing-tools

NEW QUESTION # 189
During an engagement, a penetration tester needs to break the key for the Wi-Fi network that uses WPA2 encryption. Which of the following attacks would accomplish this objective?

- A. KRACK
- B. ChopChop
- C. Replay
- D. Initialization vector

Answer: A

Explanation:
To break the key for a Wi-Fi network that uses WPA2 encryption, the penetration tester should use the KRACK (Key Reinstallation Attack) attack.
KRACK (Key Reinstallation Attack):
Definition: KRACK is a vulnerability in the WPA2 protocol that allows attackers to decrypt and potentially inject packets into a Wi-Fi network by manipulating and replaying cryptographic handshake messages.
Impact: This attack exploits flaws in the WPA2 handshake process, allowing an attacker to break the encryption and gain access to the network.

NEW QUESTION # 190
During a security assessment, a penetration tester wants to compromise user accounts without triggering IDS /IPS detection rules. Which of the following is the most effective way for the tester to accomplish this task?

- A. Compromise user accounts using an XSS attack.
- B. Bypass authentication using SQL injection.
- C. Brute force accounts using a dictionary attack.
- D. Crack user accounts using compromised hashes.

Answer: D

Explanation:
To avoid triggering IDS/IPS alerts, the attacker should use offline cracking on compromised hashes rather than direct brute-force attempts.
* Crack user accounts using compromised hashes (Option A):
* Hashes can be cracked offline using tools like Hashcat or John the Ripper.
* No direct login attempts, avoiding detection by security systems.

NEW QUESTION # 191
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