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The software is designed for use on a Windows computer. This software helps hopefuls improve their performance on subsequent attempts by recording and analyzing CompTIA PenTest+ Exam (PT0-003) exam results. Like the actual CompTIA PT0-003 Certification Exam, CompTIA PenTest+ Exam (PT0-003) practice exam software has a certain number of questions and allocated time to answer.

CompTIA PT0-003 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 2	• 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 3	• 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 4	• 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 5	• 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.

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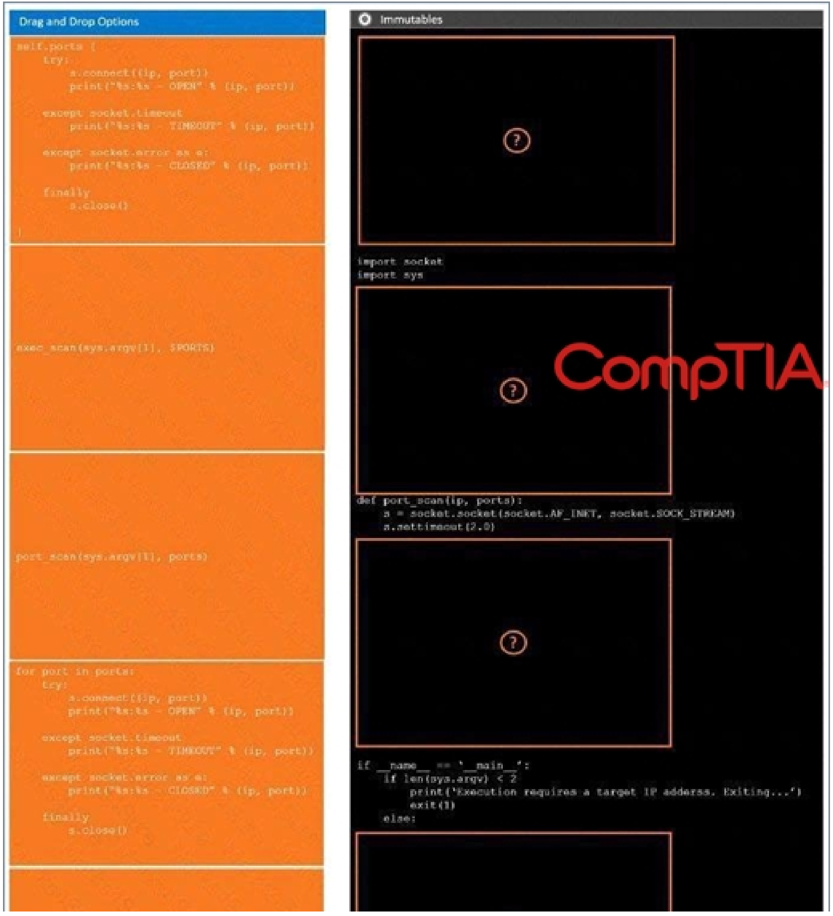
CompTIA PenTest+ Exam Sample Questions (Q51-Q56):

NEW QUESTION # 51
A new client hired a penetration-testing company for a month-long contract for various security assessments against the client's new service. The client is expecting to make the new service publicly available shortly after the assessment is complete and is planning to fix any findings, except for critical issues, after the service is made public. The client wants a simple report structure and does not want to receive daily findings.
Which of the following is most important for the penetration tester to define FIRST?

- A. Establish the threshold of risk to escalate to the client immediately.
- B. Establish the preferred day of the week for reporting.
- C. Establish the method of potential false positives.
- D. Establish the format required by the client.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 52
During a penetration test, you gain access to a system with a limited user interface. This machine appears to have access to an isolated network that you would like to port scan.
INSTRUCTIONS
Analyze the code segments to determine which sections are needed to complete a port scanning script.
Drag the appropriate elements into the correct locations to complete the script.
If at any time you would like to bring back the initial state of the simulation, please click the Reset All button.



```
self.ports [
    try:
        s.connect((ip, port))
        print("%s:%s - OPEN" % (ip, port))

    except socket.timeout
        print("%s:%s - TIMEOUT" % (ip, port))

    except socket.error as e:
        print("%s:%s - CLOSED" % (ip, port))

    finally
        s.close()

]
```

```
exec_scan(sys.argv[1], $PORTS)
```

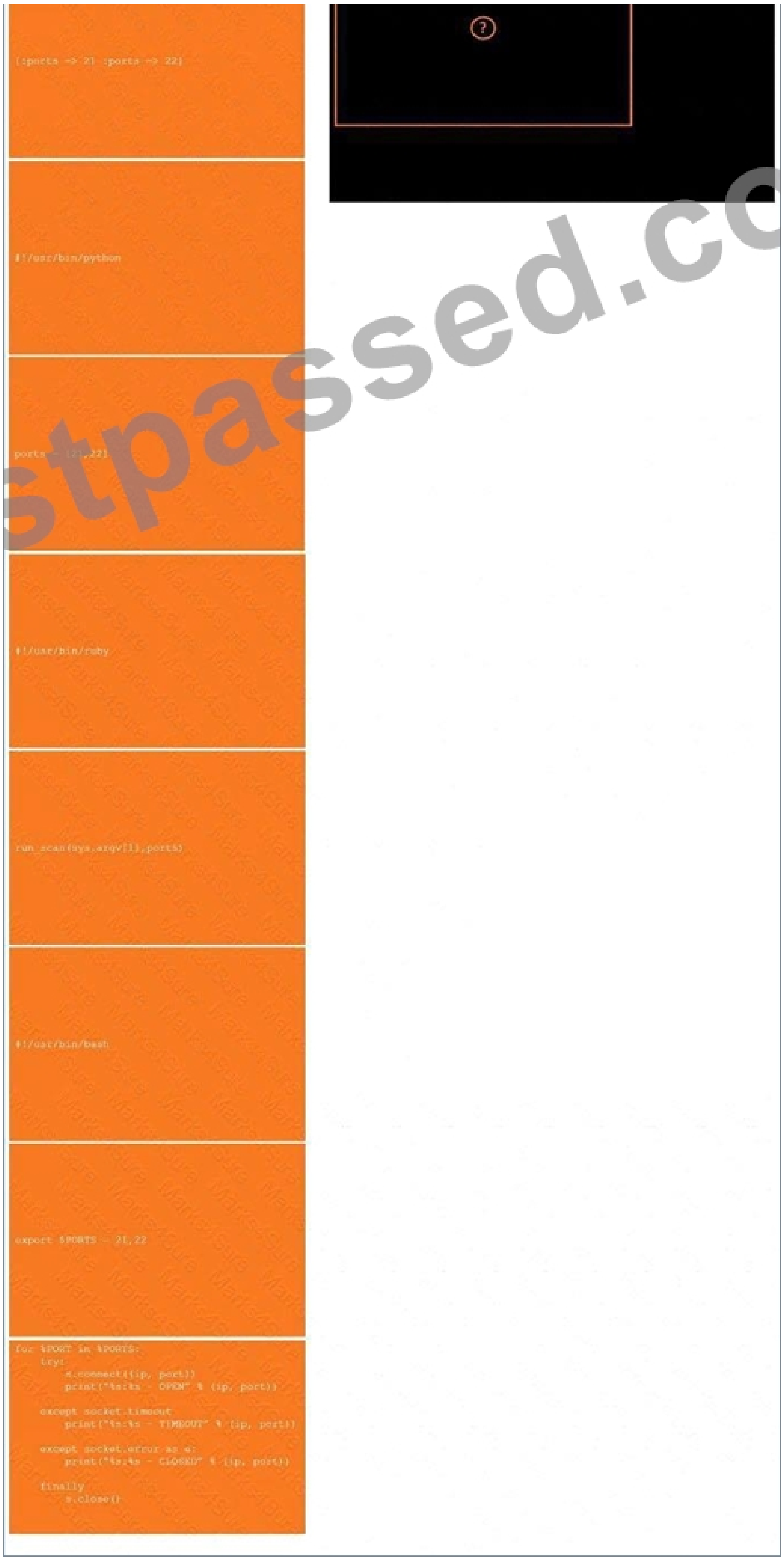
```
port_scan(sys.argv[1], ports)
```

```
for port in ports:
    try:
        s.connect((ip, port))
        print("%s:%s - OPEN" % (ip, port))

    except socket.timeout
        print("%s:%s - TIMEOUT" % (ip, port))

    except socket.error as e:
        print("%s:%s - CLOSED" % (ip, port))

    finally
        s.close()
```

```
import socket
import sys
```

```
def port_scan(ip, ports):
    s = socket.socket(socket.AF_INET, socket.SOCK_STREAM)
    s.settimeout(2.0)
```

```
if __name__ == '__main__':
    if len(sys.argv) < 2
        print('Execution requires a target IP adderss. Exiting...')
        exit(1)
    else:
```



```
{:ports => 21 :ports => 22}
```

```
#!/usr/bin/python
```

```
ports = [21,22]
```

```
#!/usr/bin/ruby
```

```
run_scan(sys.argv[1],ports)
```

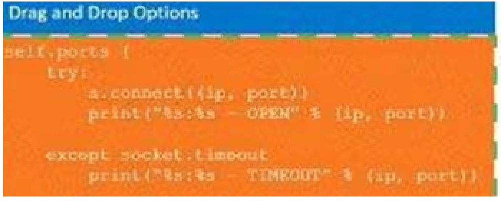
```
#!/usr/bin/bash
```

```
export $PORTS = 21,22
```

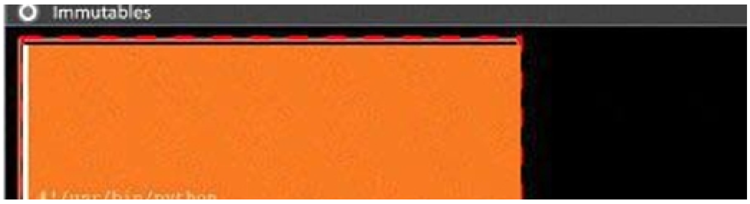
```
for $PORT in $PORTS:
    try:
        s.connect((ip, port))
        print("%s:%s - OPEN" % (ip, port))

    except socket.timeout
        print("%s:%s - TIMEOUT" % (ip, port))

    except socket.error as e:
        print("%s:%s - CLOSED" % (ip, port))

    finally
        s.close()
```

Answer:

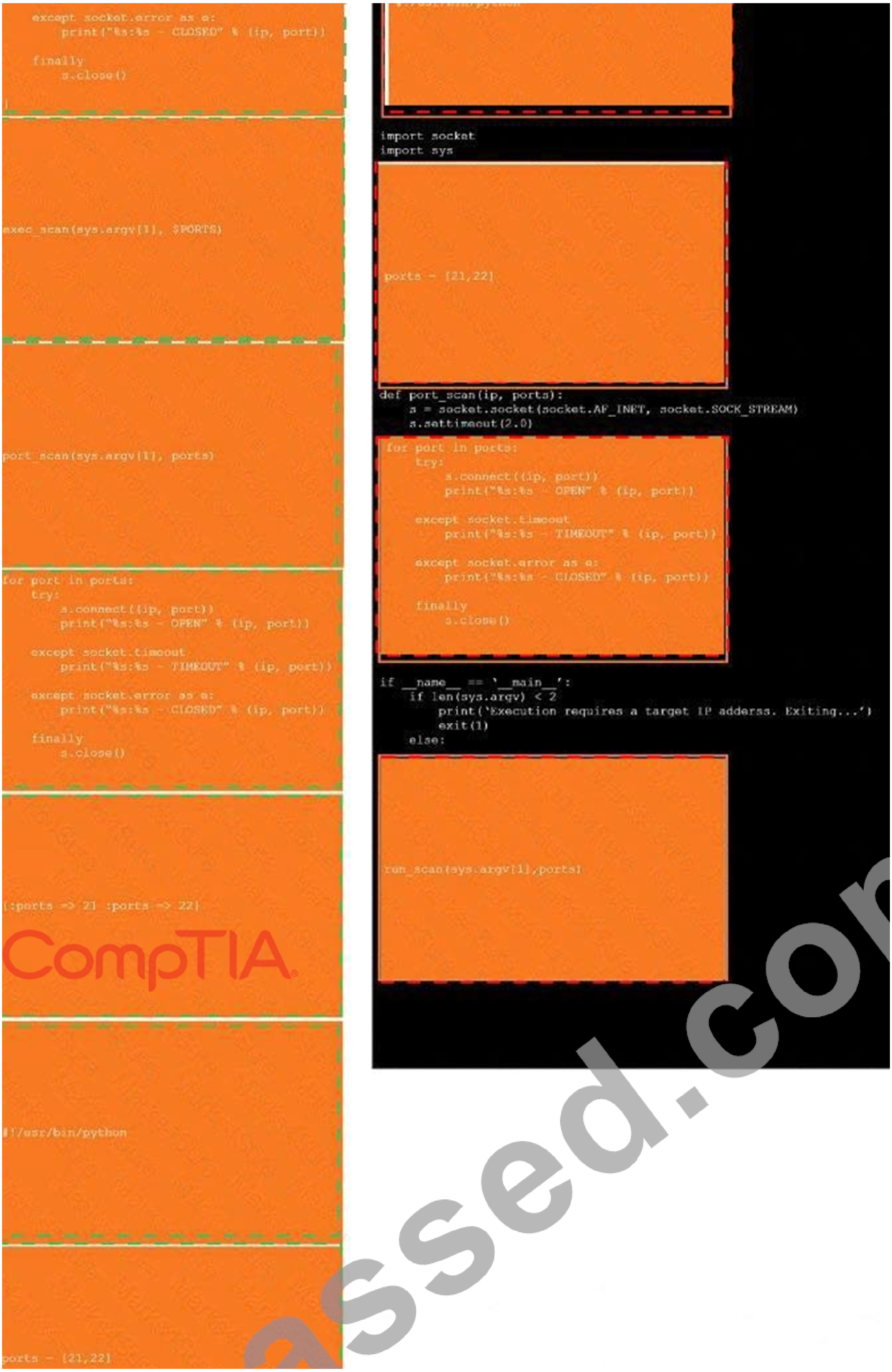
Explanation:



```
self.ports (
    try:
        s.connect((ip, port))
        print("%s:%s - OPEN" % (ip, port))

    except socket.timeout
        print("%s:%s - TIMEOUT" % (ip, port))
```



```
#!/usr/bin/python
```



```
    except socket.error as e:
        print("%s:%s - CLOSED" % (ip, port))

    finally
        s.close()
```

```
exec_scan(sys.argv[1], $PORTS)
```

```
port_scan(sys.argv[1], ports)
```

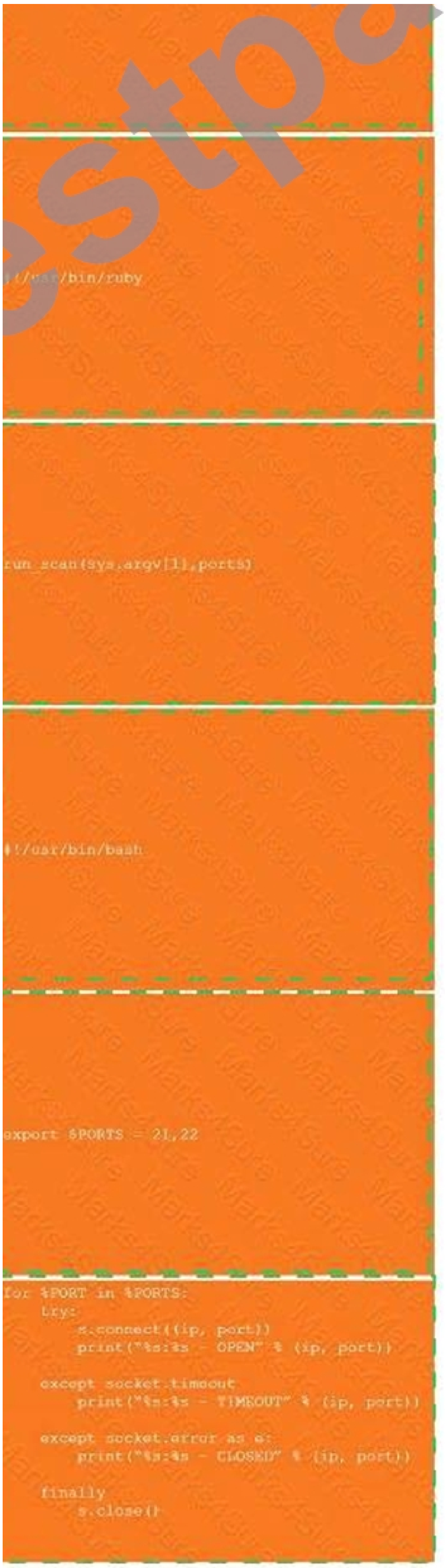
```
for port in ports:
    try:
        s.connect((ip, port))
        print("%s:%s - OPEN" % (ip, port))

    except socket.timout
        print("%s:%s - TIMEOUT" % (ip, port))

    except socket.error as e:
        print("%s:%s - CLOSED" % (ip, port))

    finally
        s.close()
```

```
{:ports => 21 :ports => 22}
```

```
#!/usr/bin/python
```

```
ports = [21,22]
```

```
#!/usr/bin/python

import socket
import sys

ports = [21,22]

def port_scan(ip, ports):
    s = socket.socket(socket.AF_INET, socket.SOCK_STREAM)
    s.settimeout(2.0)
    for port in ports:
        try:
            s.connect((ip, port))
            print("%s:%s - OPEN" % (ip, port))

        except socket.timout
            print("%s:%s - TIMEOUT" % (ip, port))

        except socket.error as e:
            print("%s:%s - CLOSED" % (ip, port))

        finally
            s.close()

if __name__ == '__main__':
    if len(sys.argv) < 2
        print('Execution requires a target IP adderss. Exiting...')
        exit(1)
    else:
        run_scan(sys.argv[1],ports)
```



```
#!/usr/bin/ruby
```

```
run_scan(sys.argv[1],ports)
```

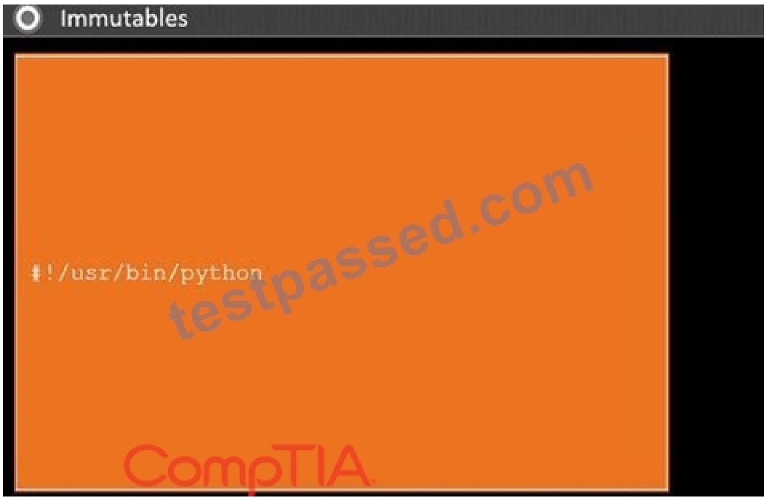
```
#!/usr/bin/bash
```

```
export $PORTS = 21,22
```

```
for %PORT in %PORTS:
    try:
        s.connect((ip, port))
        print("%s:%s - OPEN" % (ip, port))

    except socket.timeout
        print("%s:%s - TIMEOUT" % (ip, port))

    except socket.error as e:
        print("%s:%s - CLOSED" % (ip, port))

    finally
        s.close()
```

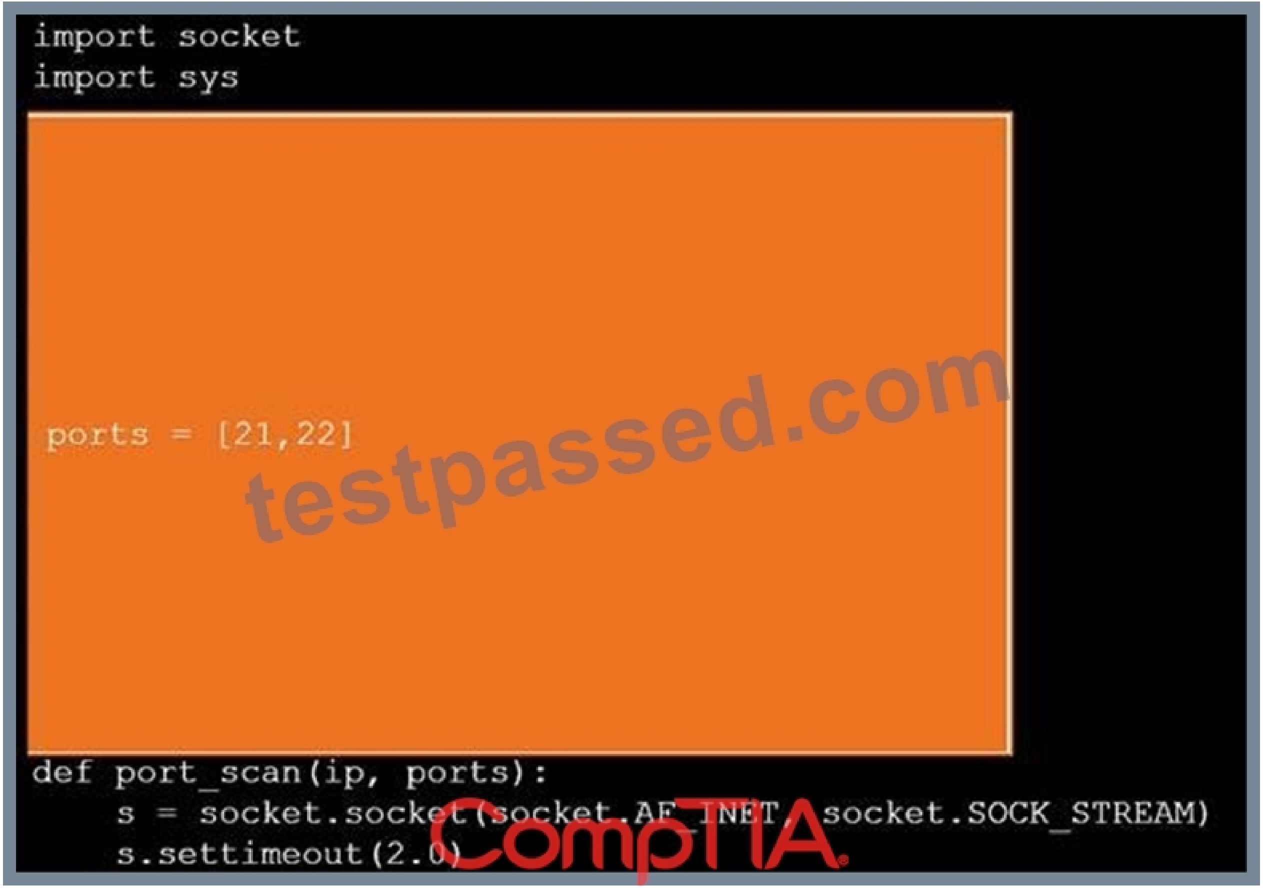
Explanation:

A computer screen shot of a computer Description automatically generated



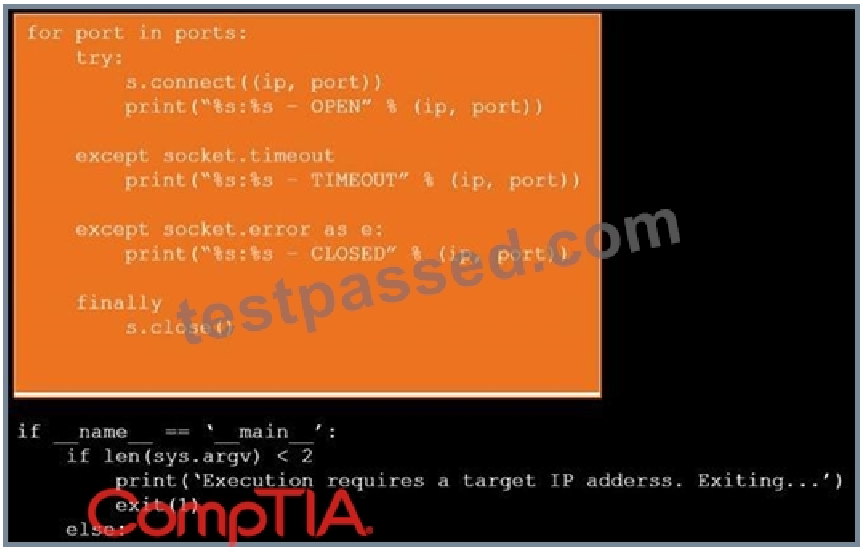
```
#!/usr/bin/python
```

A screen shot of a computer Description automatically generated



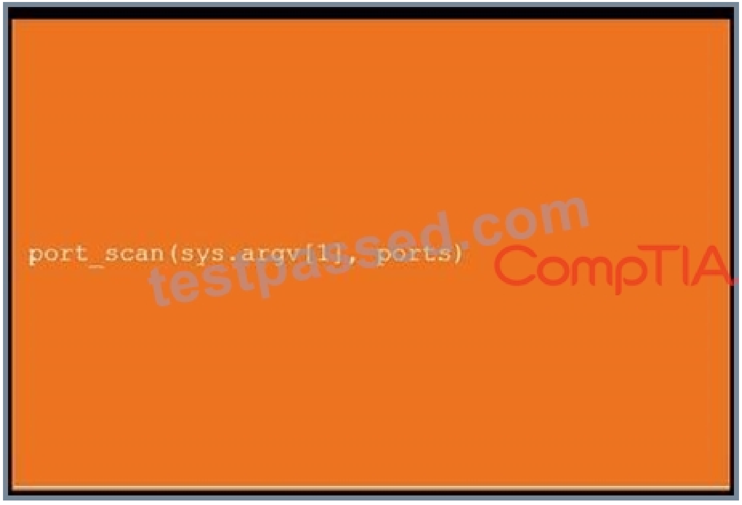
```
import socket
import sys

ports = [21,22]

def port_scan(ip, ports):
    s = socket.socket(socket.AF_INET, socket.SOCK_STREAM)
    s.settimeout(2.0)
```

A computer screen with white text Description automatically generated



```
for port in ports:
    try:
        s.connect((ip, port))
        print("%s:%s - OPEN" % (ip, port))

    except socket.timeout
        print("%s:%s - TIMEOUT" % (ip, port))

    except socket.error as e:
        print("%s:%s - CLOSED" % (ip, port))

    finally
        s.close()

if __name__ == '__main__':
    if len(sys.argv) < 2
        print('Execution requires a target IP adderss. Exiting...')
        exit(1)
    else:
```

An orange screen with white text Description automatically generated



```
port_scan(sys.argv[1], ports)
```

NEW QUESTION # 53

A penetration tester has just started a new engagement. The tester is using a framework that breaks the life cycle into 14 components. Which of the following frameworks is the tester using?

- A. MITRE ATT&CK
- B. OWASP MASVS
- C. CREST
- D. OSSTMM

Answer: D

Explanation:
The OSSTMM (Open Source Security Testing Methodology Manual) is a comprehensive framework for security testing that includes 14 components in its life cycle. Here's why option B is correct:
OSSTMM: This methodology breaks down the security testing process into 14 components, covering various aspects of security assessment, from planning to execution and reporting.
OWASP MASVS: This is a framework for mobile application security verification and does not have a 14- component life cycle.
MITRE ATT&CK: This is a knowledge base of adversary tactics and techniques but does not describe a 14- component life cycle.
CREST: This is a certification body for penetration testers and security professionals but does not provide a specific 14-component framework.
References from Pentest:
Anubis HTB: Emphasizes the structured approach of OSSTMM in conducting comprehensive security assessments.
Writeup HTB: Highlights the use of detailed methodologies like OSSTMM to cover all aspects of security testing.
Conclusion:
Option B, OSSTMM, is the framework that breaks the life cycle into 14 components, making it the correct answer.

NEW QUESTION # 54

In a file stored in an unprotected source code repository, a penetration tester discovers the following line of code:

```
sshpass -p donotchange ssh admin@192.168.6.14
```

Which of the following should the tester attempt to do next to take advantage of this information? (Select two).

- A. Investigate to find whether other files containing embedded passwords are in the code repository.
- B. Use Nmap to identify all the SSH systems active on the network.
- C. Run a password-spraying attack with Hydra against all the SSH servers.
- D. Take a screen capture of the source code repository for documentation purposes.
- E. Confirm whether the server 192.168.6.14 is up by sending ICMP probes.
- F. Use an external exploit through Metasploit to compromise host 192.168.6.14.

Answer: A,D

Explanation:
When a penetration tester discovers hard-coded credentials in a file within an unprotected source code repository, the next steps should focus on documentation and further investigation to identify additional security issues.
Taking a Screen Capture (Option B):
Documentation: It is essential to document the finding for the final report. A screen capture provides concrete evidence of the discovered hard-coded credentials.
Audit Trail: This ensures that there is a record of the vulnerability and can be used to communicate the issue to stakeholders, such as the development team or the client.
Investigating for Other Embedded Passwords (Option C):
Thorough Search: Finding one hard-coded password suggests there might be others. A thorough investigation can reveal additional credentials, which could further compromise the security of the system.
Automation Tools: Tools like truffleHog, git-secrets, and grep can be used to scan the repository for other instances of hard-coded secrets.
Pentest References:
Initial Discovery: Discovering hard-coded credentials often occurs during source code review or automated scanning of repositories.
Documentation: Keeping detailed records of all findings is a critical part of the penetration testing process.
This ensures that all discovered vulnerabilities are reported accurately and comprehensively.
Further Investigation: After finding a hard-coded credential, it is best practice to look for other security issues within the same repository. This might include other credentials, API keys, or sensitive information.
Steps to Perform:
Take a Screen Capture:
Use a screenshot tool to capture the evidence of the hard-coded credentials. Ensure the capture includes the context, such as the file path and relevant code lines.
Investigate Further:
Use tools and manual inspection to search for other embedded passwords.
Commands such as grep can be helpful:

```
grep -r 'password' /path/to/repository
```

Tools like truffleHog can search for high entropy strings indicative of secrets:

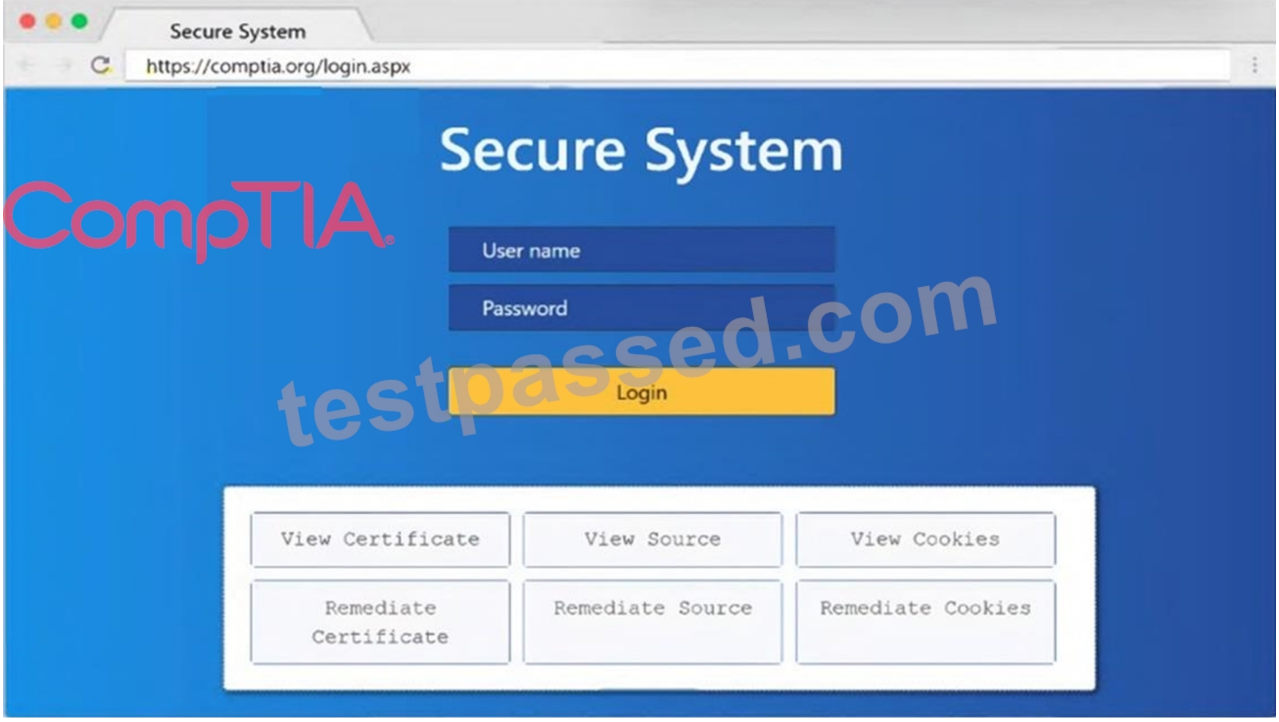
```
trufflehog --regex --entropy=True /path/to/repository
```

By documenting the finding and investigating further, the penetration tester ensures a comprehensive assessment of the repository, identifying and mitigating potential security risks effectively.

NEW QUESTION # 55

SIMULATION

Using the output, identify potential attack vectors that should be further investigated.



Answer:

Explanation:
See explanation below.
Explanation:
1: Null session enumeration
Weak SMB file permissions
Fragmentation attack
2: nmap
-sV
-p 1-1023
192.168.2.2

```
3: #!/usr/bin/python
export $PORTS = 21,22
for $PORT in $PORTS:
try:
s.connect((ip, port))
print("%s:%s - OPEN" % (ip, port))
except socket.timeout
print("%:%s - TIMEOUT" % (ip, port))
except socket.error as e:
print("%:%s - CLOSED" % (ip, port))
finally
s.close()
port_scan(sys.argv[1], ports)
```

NEW QUESTION # 56
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