

Unique CompTIA PT0-003 Pdf Questions



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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	• 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	• 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 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	• 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.

>> **PT0-003 Valid Exam Syllabus** <<

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CompTIA PenTest+ Exam Sample Questions (Q178-Q183):

NEW QUESTION # 178

A penetration tester observes an application enforcing strict access controls. Which of the following would allow the tester to bypass these controls and successfully access the organization's sensitive files?

- A. Remote file inclusion
- B. SQL injection
- C. Cross-site scripting
- **D. Insecure direct object references**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Insecure Direct Object References (IDOR) vulnerabilities occur when an application provides direct access to objects based on user-supplied input. This can allow an attacker to bypass authorization and access resources in the system directly, for example database records or files. In this case, the penetration tester could potentially bypass the strict access controls and access the organization's sensitive files. References: IDOR Vulnerability Overview

NEW QUESTION # 179

A penetration tester breaks into a company's office building and discovers the company does not have a shredding service. Which of the following attacks should the penetration tester try next?

- **A. Dumpster diving**
- B. Tailgating
- C. Shoulder surfing
- D. Phishing

Answer: A

Explanation:

The penetration tester should try dumpster diving next, which is an attack that involves searching through trash bins or dumpsters for discarded documents or items that may contain sensitive or useful information.

Dumpster diving can reveal information such as passwords, account numbers, credit card numbers, invoices, receipts, memos, contracts, or employee records. The penetration tester can use this information to gain access to systems or networks, impersonate users or employees, or perform social engineering attacks. The other options are not likely attacks that the penetration tester should try next based on the discovery that the company does not have a shredding service. Phishing is an attack that involves sending fraudulent emails that appear to be from legitimate sources to trick users into revealing their credentials or clicking on malicious links or attachments. Shoulder surfing is an attack that involves observing or spying on users while they enter their credentials or perform other tasks on their devices. Tailgating is an attack that involves following authorized personnel into a restricted area without proper authorization or identification.

NEW QUESTION # 180

While performing an internal assessment, a tester uses the following command:

```
crackmapexec smb 192.168.1.0/24 -u user.txt -p Summer123@
```

Which of the following is the main purpose of the command?

- A. To execute a command in multiple endpoints at the same time
- **B. To perform password spraying on internal systems**
- C. To perform common protocol scanning within the internal network
- D. To perform a pass-the-hash attack over multiple endpoints within the internal network

Answer: B

Explanation:

The command `crackmapexec smb 192.168.1.0/24 -u user.txt -p Summer123@` is used to perform password spraying on internal systems. CrackMapExec (CME) is a post-exploitation tool that helps automate the process of assessing large Active Directory networks. It supports multiple protocols, including SMB, and can perform various actions like password spraying, command execution, and more.

CrackMapExec:

CrackMapExec: A versatile tool designed for pentesters to facilitate the assessment of large Active Directory networks. It supports various protocols such as SMB, WinRM, and LDAP.

Purpose: Commonly used for tasks like password spraying, credential validation, and command execution.

Command Breakdown:

`crackmapexec smb`: Specifies the protocol to use, in this case, SMB (Server Message Block), which is commonly used for file sharing and communication between nodes in a network.

`192.168.1.0/24`: The target IP range, indicating a subnet scan across all IP addresses in the range.

`-u user.txt`: Specifies the file containing the list of usernames to be used for the attack.

`-p Summer123@`: Specifies the password to be used for all usernames in the `user.txt` file.

Password Spraying:

Definition: A technique where a single password (or a small number of passwords) is tried against a large number of usernames to avoid account lockouts that occur when brute-forcing a single account.

Goal: To find valid username-password combinations without triggering account lockout mechanisms.

Pentest Reference:

Password Spraying: An effective method for gaining initial access during penetration tests, particularly against organizations that have weak password policies or commonly used passwords.

CrackMapExec: Widely used in penetration testing for its ability to automate and streamline the process of credential validation and exploitation across large networks.

By using the specified command, the tester performs a password spraying attack, attempting to log in with a common password across multiple usernames, identifying potential weak accounts.

NEW QUESTION # 181

During a penetration test, the tester identifies several unused services that are listening on all targeted internal laptops. Which of the following technical controls should the tester recommend to reduce the risk of compromise?

Hostname	Port	Service name	Status
System 1	22	SSH	Open
System 2	80	HTTP	Open
System 3	443	SSL	Open
System 4	3389	RDP	Open

- A. Multifactor authentication
- B. Patch management
- **C. System hardening**
- D. Network segmentation

Answer: C

Explanation:

When a penetration tester identifies several unused services listening on targeted internal laptops, the most appropriate recommendation to reduce the risk of compromise is system hardening. Here's why:

* System Hardening:

* Purpose: System hardening involves securing systems by reducing their surface of vulnerability.

This includes disabling unnecessary services, applying security patches, and configuring systems securely.

* Impact: By disabling unused services, the attack surface is minimized, reducing the risk of these services being exploited by attackers.

* Comparison with Other Controls:

* Multifactor Authentication (A): While useful for securing authentication, it does not address the issue of unused services running on the system.

* Patch Management (B): Important for addressing known vulnerabilities but not specifically related to disabling unused services.

* Network Segmentation (D): Helps in containing breaches but does not directly address the issue of unnecessary services.

System hardening is the most direct control for reducing the risk posed by unused services, making it the best recommendation.

NEW QUESTION # 182

A penetration tester needs to obtain sensitive data from several executives who regularly work while commuting by train. Which of the following methods should the tester use for this task?

- A. MFA fatigue
- **B. Shoulder surfing**
- C. Bluetooth spamming
- D. Credential harvesting

Answer: B

Explanation:

Shoulder surfing es el metodo mas efectivo en este contexto. Cuando los ejecutivos trabajan en lugares publicos como trenes, un atacante puede visualizar sus pantallas sin ser detectado para recopilar datos confidenciales.

Credential harvesting requiere phishing o explotacion directa. Bluetooth spamming y MFA fatigue no aplican directamente en un entorno de observacion fisica.

Referencia: PT0-003 Objective 2.1 - Social engineering and physical observation methods.

NEW QUESTION # 183

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