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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	• 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	• 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	• 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	• 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 (Q196-Q201):

NEW QUESTION # 196
A penetration tester gains access to a domain server and wants to enumerate the systems within the domain.
Which of the following tools would provide the best oversight of domains?

- A. Netcat
- B. Wireshark
- C. Responder
- D. Nmap

Answer: D

Explanation:
* Installation:
* Nmap can be installed on various operating systems. For example, on a Debian-based system:
sudo apt-get install nmap
* Basic Network Scanning:
* To scan a range of IP addresses in the network:
nmap -sP 192.168.1.0/24
* Service and Version Detection:
* To scan for open ports and detect the service versions running on a specific host:
nmap -sV 192.168.1.10
* Enumerating Domain Systems:
* Use Nmap with additional scripts to enumerate domain systems. For example, using the --script option:
nmap -p 445 --script=smb-enum-domains 192.168.1.10
* Advanced Scanning Options:
* Stealth Scan: Use the -sS option to perform a stealth scan:
nmap -sS 192.168.1.10
* Aggressive Scan: Use the -A option to enable OS detection, version detection, script scanning, and traceroute:
nmap -A 192.168.1.10
* Real-World Example:
* A penetration tester uses Nmap to enumerate the systems within a domain by scanning the network for live hosts and identifying the services running on each host. This information helps in identifying potential vulnerabilities and entry points for further exploitation.
* References from Pentesting Literature:
* In "Penetration Testing - A Hands-on Introduction to Hacking," Nmap is extensively discussed for various stages of the penetration testing process, from reconnaissance to vulnerability assessment.
* HTB write-ups often illustrate the use of Nmap for network enumeration and discovering potential attack vectors.

NEW QUESTION # 197
A company hires a penetration tester to perform an external attack surface review as part of a security engagement. The company informs the tester that the main company domain to investigate is comptia.org.
Which of the following should the tester do to accomplish the assessment objective?

- A. Perform a vulnerability assessment over the main domain address provided by the client.
- B. Perform a phishing assessment to try to gain access to more resources and users' computers.
- C. Perform information-gathering techniques to review internet-facing assets for the company.
- D. Perform a physical security review to identify vulnerabilities that could affect the company.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation:
An external attack surface review focuses on identifying publicly accessible assets that an attacker could exploit. The first step in this process is information gathering, which involves enumerating domains, subdomains, public IPs, DNS records, and other internet-

facing resources. This is done using passive reconnaissance tools such as Whois, Shodan, Google Dorking, and OSINT techniques.
Option A is correct because it aligns with the assessment goal-finding public-facing systems and their vulnerabilities before an attacker does.
Option B (phishing assessment) is incorrect because it involves social engineering, which is not part of an external attack surface review.
Option C (physical security review) is incorrect as it pertains to physical penetration testing, not an external attack analysis.
Option D (vulnerability assessment) is incorrect because a vulnerability assessment is a later step after reconnaissance. The first step is identifying assets through information gathering.

NEW QUESTION # 198
During a red-team exercise, a penetration tester obtains an employee's access badge. The tester uses the badge's information to create a duplicate for unauthorized entry. Which of the following best describes this action?

- A. Card skimming
- B. RFID cloning
- C. Smurfing
- D. Credential stuffing

Answer: B

Explanation:
* RFID Cloning:
* RFID (Radio-Frequency Identification) cloning involves copying the data from an access badge and creating a duplicate that can be used for unauthorized entry.
* Tools like Proxmark or RFID duplicators are commonly used for this purpose.
* Why Not Other Options?
* A (Smurfing): A network-based denial-of-service attack, unrelated to physical access.
* B (Credential stuffing): Involves using stolen credentials in bulk for authentication attempts, unrelated to badge cloning.
* D (Card skimming): Relates to stealing credit card information, not access badges.
CompTIA Pentest+ References:
* Domain 3.0 (Attacks and Exploits)

NEW QUESTION # 199
A company that developers embedded software for the automobile industry has hired a penetration-testing team to evaluate the security of its products prior to delivery. The penetration-testing team has stated its intent to subcontract to a reverse-engineering team capable of analyzing binaries to develop proof-of-concept exploits. The software company has requested additional background investigations on the reverse- engineering team prior to approval of the subcontract. Which of the following concerns would BEST support the software company's request?

- A. The reverse-engineering team may not instill safety protocols sufficient for the automobile industry.
- B. The reverse-engineering team may use closed-source or other non-public information feeds for its analysis.
- C. The reverse-engineering team may have a history of selling exploits to third parties.
- D. The reverse-engineering team will be given access to source code for analysis.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 200
Which of the following describes an attack where authentication tokens are captured and reused to impersonate users in a system using OpenID Connect (OIDC) with OAuth?

- A. A replay attack against the authentication flow in the system
- B. A brute-force attack against the authentication system
- C. A password-spraying attack against the authentication system
- D. A mask attack against the authentication system

Answer: A

Explanation:

OpenID Connect (OIDC) with OAuth allows applications to authenticate users using third-party identity providers (IdPs). If dynamic registration is enabled, attackers can abuse this feature to capture and replay authentication requests.
* Replay attack (Option C):
* Attackers capture legitimate authentication tokens and reuse them to impersonate users.
* OIDC uses JWTs (JSON Web Tokens), which may not expire quickly, making replay attacks highly effective.

NEW QUESTION # 201
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