CompTIA

Exam Questions PT0-003

CompTIA PenTest+ Exam

NEW QUESTION 1
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 2
Which of the following is the most efficient way to infiltrate a file containing data that could be sensitive?

A. Use steganography and send the file over FTP
B. Compress the file and send it using TFTP
C. Split the file in tiny pieces and send it over dnscat
D. Encrypt and send the file over HTTPS

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 3
A penetration tester attempts to run an automated web application scanner against a target URL. The tester validates that the web page is accessible from a different device. The tester analyzes the following HTTP request header logging output:
200; GET /login.aspx HTTP/1.1 Host: foo.com; User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 200; GET /login.aspx HTTP/1.1 Host: foo.com; User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 No response; POST /login.aspx HTTP/1.1 Host: foo.com; User-Agent: curl
200; POST /login.aspx HTTP/1.1 Host: foo.com; User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0
No response; GET /login.aspx HTTP/1.1 Host: foo.com; User-Agent: python
Which of the following actions should the tester take to get the scans to work properly?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 4
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 5
During an engagement, a penetration tester found some weaknesses that were common
across the customer??s entire environment. The weaknesses included the following:
? Weaker password settings than the company standard
? Systems without the company's endpoint security software installed
? Operating systems that were not updated by the patch management system
Which of the following recommendations should the penetration tester provide to address the root issue?

A. Add all systems to the vulnerability management system.
B. Implement a configuration management system.
C. Deploy an endpoint detection and response system.
D. Patch the out-of-date operating systems.

Answer: B

Explanation:
? Identified Weaknesses:
? Configuration Management System:
? Other Recommendations:
Pentest References:
? System Hardening: Ensuring all systems adhere to security baselines and configurations to reduce attack surfaces.
? Automation in Security: Using configuration management tools to automate security practices, ensuring compliance and reducing manual errors.
Implementing a configuration management system addresses the root issue by ensuring consistent security configurations, software deployments, and patch management across the entire environment.
==========

NEW QUESTION 6
A tester performs a vulnerability scan and identifies several outdated libraries used within the customer SaaS product offering. Which of the following types of scans did the tester use to identify the libraries?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:
kube-hunter is a tool designed to perform security assessments on Kubernetes clusters. It identifies various vulnerabilities, focusing on weaknesses and misconfigurations. Here??s why option B is correct:
? Kube-hunter: It scans Kubernetes clusters to identify security issues, such as misconfigurations, insecure settings, and potential attack vectors.
? Network Configuration Errors: While kube-hunter might identify some network- related issues, its primary focus is on Kubernetes-specific vulnerabilities and misconfigurations.
? Application Deployment Issues: These are more related to the applications running within the cluster, not the cluster configuration itself.
? Security Vulnerabilities in Docker Containers: Kube-hunter focuses on the Kubernetes environment rather than Docker container-specific vulnerabilities.
References from Pentest:
? Forge HTB: Highlights the use of specialized tools to identify misconfigurations in environments, similar to how kube-hunter operates within Kubernetes clusters.
? Anubis HTB: Demonstrates the importance of identifying and fixing misconfigurations within complex environments like Kubernetes clusters.
Conclusion:
Option B, weaknesses and misconfigurations in the Kubernetes cluster, accurately describes the type of vulnerabilities that kube-hunter is designed to detect.
==========

NEW QUESTION 7
After a recent penetration test was conducted by the company's penetration testing team, a systems administrator notices the following in the logs:
2/10/2023 05:50AM C:\users\mgranite\schtasks /query
2/10/2023 05:53AM C:\users\mgranite\schtasks /CREATE /SC DAILY
Which of the following best explains the team's objective?

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

Answer: D

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

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

NEW QUESTION 9
Which of the following tasks would ensure the key outputs from a penetration test are not lost as part of the cleanup and restoration activities?

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

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 10
During a penetration test, a junior tester uses Hunter.io for an assessment and plans to review the information that will be collected. Which of the following describes the information the junior tester will receive from the Hunter.io tool?

A. A collection of email addresses for the target domain that is available on multiple sources on the internet
B. DNS records for the target domain and subdomains that could be used to increase the external attack surface
C. Data breach information about the organization that could be used for additional enumeration
D. Information from the target's main web page that collects usernames, metadata, and possible data exposures

Answer: A

Explanation:
Hunter.io is a tool used for finding professional email addresses associated with a domain. Here??s what it provides:
? Functionality of Hunter.io:
? Comparison with Other Options:
Hunter.io is specifically designed to collect and validate email addresses for a given domain, making it the correct answer.
==========

NEW QUESTION 10
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 11
During a security assessment, a penetration tester needs to exploit a vulnerability in a wireless network's authentication mechanism to gain unauthorized access to the network. Which of the following attacks would the tester most likely perform to gain access?

A. KARMA attack
B. Beacon flooding
C. MAC address spoofing
D. Eavesdropping

Answer: C

Explanation:
MAC address spoofing involves changing the MAC address of a network interface to mimic another device on the network. This technique is often used to bypass network access controls and gain unauthorized access to a network.
? Understanding MAC Address Spoofing:
? Purpose:
? Tools and Techniques:
Step-by-Step Explanationifconfig eth0 hw ether 00:11:22:33:44:55
? uk.co.certification.simulator.questionpool.PList@55bce337
? Impact:
? Detection and Mitigation:
? References from Pentesting Literature: References:
? Penetration Testing - A Hands-on Introduction to Hacking
? HTB Official Writeups Top of Form
Bottom of Form
==========

NEW QUESTION 13
A penetration tester is evaluating a SCADA system. The tester receives local access to a workstation that is running a single application. While navigating through the application, the tester opens a terminal window and gains access to the underlying operating system. Which of the following attacks is the tester performing?

A. Kiosk escape
B. Arbitrary code execution
C. Process hollowing
D. Library injection

Answer: A

Explanation:
A kiosk escape involves breaking out of a restricted environment, such as a kiosk or a single application interface, to access the underlying operating system.
Here??s why option A is correct:
? Kiosk Escape: This attack targets environments where user access is intentionally limited, such as a kiosk or a dedicated application. The goal is to break out of these restrictions and gain access to the full operating system.
? Arbitrary Code Execution: This involves running unauthorized code on the system,
but the scenario described is more about escaping a restricted environment.
? Process Hollowing: This technique involves injecting code into a legitimate process, making it appear benign while executing malicious activities.
? Library Injection: This involves injecting malicious code into a running process by
loading a malicious library, which is not the focus in this scenario.
References from Pentest:
? Forge HTB: Demonstrates techniques to escape restricted environments and gain broader access to the system.
? Horizontall HTB: Shows methods to break out of limited access environments, aligning with the concept of kiosk escape.
Conclusion:
Option A, Kiosk escape, accurately describes the type of attack where a tester breaks out of a restricted environment to access the underlying operating system.
==========

NEW QUESTION 17
During an assessment, a penetration tester obtains an NTLM hash from a legacy Windows machine. Which of the following tools should the penetration tester use to continue the attack?

A. Responder
B. Hydra
C. BloodHound
D. CrackMapExec

Answer: D

Explanation:
When a penetration tester obtains an NTLM hash from a legacy Windows machine, they need to use a tool that can leverage this hash for further attacks, such as

pass-the-hash attacks, or for cracking the hash. Here??s a breakdown of the options:
? Option A: Responder
? Option B: Hydra
? Option C: BloodHound
? Option D: CrackMapExec
References from Pentest:
? Forge HTB: Demonstrates the use of CrackMapExec for leveraging NTLM hashes to gain further access within a network.
? Horizontall HTB: Shows how CrackMapExec can be used for various post- exploitation activities, including using NTLM hashes to authenticate and execute commands.
Conclusion:
Option D, CrackMapExec, is the most suitable tool for continuing the attack using an NTLM hash. It supports pass-the-hash techniques and other operations that can leverage NTLM hashes effectively.
==========

NEW QUESTION 20
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 23
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 27
During an assessment, a penetration tester wants to extend the vulnerability search to include the use of dynamic testing. Which of the following tools should the tester use?

A. Mimikatz
B. ZAP
C. OllyDbg
D. SonarQube

Answer: B

Explanation:
? Dynamic Application Security Testing (DAST):
? ZAP (Zed Attack Proxy):
? Other Tools:
Pentest References:
? Web Application Security Testing: Utilizing DAST tools like ZAP to dynamically test and find vulnerabilities in running web applications.
? OWASP Tools: Leveraging open-source tools recommended by OWASP for comprehensive security testing.
By using ZAP, the penetration tester can perform dynamic testing to identify runtime vulnerabilities in web applications, extending the scope of the vulnerability search.
==========

NEW QUESTION 30
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 32
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 37
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 38
A penetration tester is compiling the final report for a recently completed engagement. A junior QA team member wants to know where they can find details on the impact, overall security findings, and high-level statements. Which of the following sections of the report would most likely contain this information?

A. Quality control
B. Methodology
C. Executive summary
D. Risk scoring

Answer: C

Explanation:
In the final report for a penetration test engagement, the section that most likely contains details on the impact, overall security findings, and high-level statements is the executive summary. Here??s why:
? Purpose of the Executive Summary:
? Contents of the Executive Summary:
? Comparison to Other Sections:
==========

NEW QUESTION 41
Which of the following protocols would a penetration tester most likely utilize to exfiltrate data covertly and evade detection?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:
Covert data exfiltration is a crucial aspect of advanced penetration testing. Penetration testers often need to move data out of a network without being detected by the organization's security monitoring tools. Here's a breakdown of the potential methods and why DNS is the preferred choice for covert data exfiltration:
? FTP (File Transfer Protocol) (Option A):
? HTTPS (Hypertext Transfer Protocol Secure) (Option B):
? SMTP (Simple Mail Transfer Protocol) (Option C):
? DNS (Domain Name System) (Option D):
Conclusion: DNS tunneling stands out as the most effective method for covert data exfiltration due to its ability to blend in with normal network traffic and avoid detection by conventional security mechanisms. Penetration testers utilize this method to evade scrutiny while exfiltrating data.

NEW QUESTION 43
During a penetration test, the tester identifies several unused services that are listening on all targeted internal laptops. Which of the following technical controls should the tester recommend to reduce the risk of compromise?

Hostname	Port	Service name	Status
System 1	22	SSH	Open
System 2	80	HTTP	Open
System 3	443	SSL	Open
System 4	3389	RDP	Open

A. Multifactor authentication
B. Patch management
C. System hardening
D. Network segmentation

Answer: C

Explanation:
When a penetration tester identifies several unused services listening on targeted internal laptops, the most appropriate recommendation to reduce the risk of compromise is system hardening. Here's why:
? System Hardening:
? Comparison with Other Controls:
System hardening is the most direct control for reducing the risk posed by unused services, making it the best recommendation.
==========

NEW QUESTION 47
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 51
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 56
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 59
Which of the following is a term used to describe a situation in which a penetration tester bypasses physical access controls and gains access to a facility by entering at the same time as an employee?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:
? Understanding Tailgating:
? Methods to Prevent Tailgating:
? Examples in Penetration Testing:
? References from Pentesting Literature: References:
? Penetration Testing - A Hands-on Introduction to Hacking
? HTB Official Writeups
==========

NEW QUESTION 61
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 65
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 67
.....

Thank You for Trying Our Product

We offer two products:

1st - We have Practice Tests Software with Actual Exam Questions

2nd - Questons and Answers in PDF Format

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